

ANNEX III (PART-66)

GENERAL

66.1 Competent authority

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) For the purpose of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#), the competent authority shall be:
1. the authority designated by the Member State to whom a person first applies for the issuance of an aircraft maintenance licence; or
 2. the authority designated by another Member State, in case it would be different, subject to agreement with the authority referred to in point 1. In that case, the licence referred to in point 1 shall be revoked, all the records mentioned in point [66.B.20](#) shall be transferred and a new licence shall be issued on the basis of these records.
- (b) The Agency shall be responsible for defining:
1. the list of aircraft types; and
 2. what airframe/engine combinations are included in each particular aircraft type rating.

AMC 66.1(a) Competent Authority

ED Decision 2015/029/R

A competent authority may be a ministry, a national aviation authority, or any aviation body designated by the Member State and located within that Member State. A Member State may designate more than one competent authority to cover different areas of responsibility, as long as the designation decision contains a list of the competencies of each authority and there is only one competent authority responsible for each given area of responsibility.

The purpose of [66.1\(a\)2](#) is to allow the possibility for a person who already holds a [Part-66](#) licence issued by one Member State (i.e. Member State X) to replace it by a Part-66 licence issued by another Member State (i.e. Member State Y). This may be useful, for example, in cases where a person holding a licence from 'Member State X' is developing his/her career in a maintenance organisation located in 'Member State Y'. In this case, this person may need to endorse new type ratings based on courses directly approved by the competent authority of 'Member State Y' or may need to endorse new licence (sub)categories based on basic examinations performed by the competent authority of 'Member State Y'.

SECTION A — TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBPART A — AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE

66.A.1 Scope

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This section defines the aircraft maintenance licence and establishes the requirements for application, issue and continuation of its validity.

66.A.3 Licence categories

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) Aircraft maintenance licences include the following categories:
- Category A
 - Category B1
 - Category B2
 - Category B3
 - Category C
- (b) Categories A and B1 are subdivided into subcategories relative to combinations of aeroplanes, helicopters, turbine and piston engines. These subcategories are:
- A1 and B1.1 Aeroplanes Turbine
 - A2 and B1.2 Aeroplanes Piston
 - A3 and B1.3 Helicopters Turbine
 - A4 and B1.4 Helicopters Piston
- (c) Category B3 is applicable to piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of 2000 kg MTOM and below.

GM 66.A.3 Licence categories

ED Decision 2016/011/R

Individual aircraft maintenance licence holders need not be restricted to a single category. Provided that each qualification requirement is satisfied, any combination of categories may be granted.

66.A.5 Aircraft groups

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

For the purpose of ratings on aircraft maintenance licences, aircraft shall be classified in the following groups:

1. Group 1: complex motor-powered aircraft as well as multiple engine helicopters, aeroplanes with maximum certified operating altitude exceeding FL290, aircraft equipped with fly-by-wire systems and other aircraft requiring an aircraft type rating when defined so by the Agency.
2. Group 2: aircraft other than those in Group 1 belonging to the following subgroups:

- sub-group 2a: single turbo-propeller engine aeroplanes
 - sub-group 2b: single turbine engine helicopters
 - sub-group 2c: single piston engine helicopters.
3. Group 3: piston engine aeroplanes other than those in Group 1.

66.A.10 Application

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) An application for an aircraft maintenance licence or change to such licence shall be made on an [EASA Form 19](#) (see Appendix V) in a manner established by the competent authority and submitted thereto.
- (b) An application for the change to an aircraft maintenance licence shall be made to the competent authority of the Member State that issued the aircraft maintenance licence.
- (c) In addition to the documents required in points [66.A.10\(a\)](#), [66.A.10\(b\)](#) and [66.B.105](#), as appropriate, the applicant for additional basic categories or subcategories to an aircraft maintenance licence shall submit his/her current original aircraft maintenance licence to the competent authority together with the [EASA Form 19](#).
- (d) Where the applicant for change of the basic categories qualifies for such change via the procedure referred to in point [66.B.100](#) in a Member State other than the Member State which issued the license, the application shall be sent to the competent authority referred to in point [66.1](#).
- (e) Where the applicant for change of the basic categories qualifies for such change via the procedure referred to in point [66.B.105](#) in a Member State other than the Member State which issued the license, the maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) shall send the aircraft maintenance licence together with the [EASA Form 19](#) to the competent authority referred to in point [66.1](#) for stamp and signature of the change or reissue of the licence, as appropriate.
- (f) Each application shall be supported by documentation to demonstrate compliance with the applicable theoretical knowledge, practical training and experience requirements at the time of application.

AMC 66.A.10 Application

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. Maintenance experience should be written up in a manner that the reader has a reasonable understanding of where, when and what maintenance constitutes the experience. A task by task account is not necessary but at the same time a bland statement 'X years maintenance experience completed' is not acceptable. A log book of maintenance experience is desirable and some competent authorities may require such log book to be kept. It is acceptable to cross refer in the [EASA Form 19](#) to other documents containing information on maintenance.
2. Applicants claiming the maximum reduction in [66.A.30\(a\)](#) total experience based upon having successfully completed [147.A.200](#) approved basic training should include the [Part-147](#) certificate of recognition for approved basic training.
3. Applicants claiming reduction in [66.A.30\(a\)](#) total experience based upon having successfully completed technical training in an organisation or institute recognised by the competent

authority as a competent organisation or institute, should include the relevant certificate of successful completion of training.

66.A.15 Eligibility

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence shall be at least 18 years of age.

66.A.20 Privileges

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

(a) The following privileges shall apply:

1. A category A aircraft maintenance licence permits the holder to issue certificates of release to service following minor scheduled line maintenance and simple defect rectification within the limits of tasks specifically endorsed on the certification authorisation referred to in point [145.A.35](#) of [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#). The certification privileges shall be restricted to work that the licence holder has personally performed in the maintenance organisation that issued the certification authorisation.
2. A category B1 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B1 support staff following:
 - maintenance performed on aircraft structure, powerplant and mechanical and electrical systems,
 - work on avionic systems requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability and not requiring troubleshooting.

Category B1 includes the corresponding A subcategory.

3. A category B2 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder:
 - (i) to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B2 support staff for following:
 - maintenance performed on avionic and electrical systems, and
 - electrical and avionics tasks within powerplant and mechanical systems, requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability; and
 - (ii) to issue certificates of release to service following minor scheduled line maintenance and simple defect rectification within the limits of tasks specifically endorsed on the certification authorisation referred to in point [145.A.35](#) of [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#). This certification privilege shall be restricted to work that the licence holder has personally performed in the maintenance organisation which issued the certification authorisation and limited to the ratings already endorsed in the B2 licence.

The category B2 licence does not include any A subcategory.

4. A category B3 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B3 support staff for:
 - maintenance performed on aeroplane structure, powerplant and mechanical and electrical systems,
 - work on avionic systems requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability and not requiring troubleshooting.

5. A category C aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service following base maintenance on aircraft. The privileges apply to the aircraft in its entirety.
- (b) The holder of an aircraft maintenance licence may not exercise its privileges unless:
1. in compliance with the applicable requirements of [Annex I \(Part-M\)](#) and [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#); and
 2. in the preceding 2-year period he/she has, either had 6 months of maintenance experience in accordance with the privileges granted by the aircraft maintenance licence or, met the provision for the issue of the appropriate privileges; and
 3. he/she has the adequate competence to certify maintenance on the corresponding aircraft; and
 4. he/she is able to read, write and communicate to an understandable level in the language(s) in which the technical documentation and procedures necessary to support the issue of the certificate of release to service are written.

GM 66.A.20(a) Privileges

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The following definitions apply:

Electrical system means the aircraft electrical power supply source, plus the distribution system to the different components contained in the aircraft and relevant connectors. Lighting systems are also included in this definition. When working on cables and connectors which are part of these electrical systems, the following typical practices are included in the privileges:

- Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing;
- Crimping and testing of crimped joints;
- Connector pin removal and insertion;
- Wiring protection techniques.

Avionics system means an aircraft system that transfers, processes, displays or stores analogue or digital data using data lines, data buses, coaxial cables, wireless or other data transmission medium, and includes the system's components and connectors. Examples of avionics systems include the following:

- Autoflight;
- Communication, Radar and Navigation;
- Instruments (see NOTE below);
- In Flight Entertainment Systems;
- Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA);
- On-Board Maintenance Systems;
- Information Systems;
- Fly by Wire Systems (related to ATA27 'Flight Controls');
- Fibre Optic Control Systems.

NOTE: Instruments are formally included within the privileges of the B2 licence holders. However, maintenance on electromechanical and pitot-static components may also be released by a B1 license holder.

Simple test means a test described in approved maintenance data and meeting all the following criteria:

- The serviceability of the system can be verified using aircraft controls, switches, Built-in Test Equipment (BITE), Central Maintenance Computer (CMC) or external test equipment not involving special training.
- The outcome of the test is a unique go – no go indication or parameter, which can be a single value or a value within an interval tolerance. No interpretation of the test result or interdependence of different values is allowed.
- The test does not involve more than 10 actions as described in the approved maintenance data (not including those required to configure the aircraft prior to the test, i.e. jacking, flaps down, etc, or to return the aircraft to its initial configuration). Pushing a control, switch or button, and reading the corresponding outcome may be considered as a single step even if the maintenance data shows them separated.

Troubleshooting means the procedures and actions necessary, using approved maintenance data, in order to identify the root cause of a defect or malfunction. It may include the use of BITE or external test equipment.

Line maintenance means any maintenance that is carried out before flight to ensure that the aircraft is fit for the intended flight. It may include:

- trouble shooting;
- defect rectification;
- component replacement with use of external test equipment, if required. Component replacement may include components such as engines and propellers;
- scheduled maintenance and/or checks including visual inspections that will detect obvious unsatisfactory conditions/discrepancies but do not require extensive in depth inspection. It may also include internal structure, systems and powerplant items which are visible through quick opening access panels/doors;
- minor repairs and modifications which do not require extensive disassembly and can be accomplished by simple means;
- for temporary or occasional cases (Airworthiness Directives, hereinafter AD; service bulletins, hereinafter SB) the quality manager may accept base maintenance tasks to be performed by a line maintenance organisation provided all requirements are fulfilled. The Member State will prescribe the conditions under which these tasks may be performed.

Base Maintenance means any task falling outside the criteria that are given above for *Line Maintenance*.

NOTE:

Aircraft maintained in accordance with ‘progressive’ type programmes need to be individually assessed in relation to this paragraph. In principle, the decision to allow some ‘progressive’ checks to be carried out is determined by the assessment that all tasks within the particular check can be carried out safely to the required standards at the designated line maintenance station.

2. The category B3 licence does not include any A subcategory. Nevertheless, this does not prevent the B3 licence holder from releasing maintenance tasks typical of the A1.2 subcategory for piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2 000 kg MTOM and below, within the limitations contained in the B3 licence.
3. The category C licence permits certification of scheduled base maintenance by the issue of a single certificate of release to service for the complete aircraft after the completion of all such maintenance. The basis for this certification is that the maintenance has been carried out by competent mechanics and category B1, B2 and B3 support staff, as appropriate, have signed for the maintenance tasks under their respective specialisation. The principal function of the category C certifying staff is to ensure that all required maintenance has been called up and signed off by the category B1, B2 and B3 support staff, as appropriate, before issue of the certificate of release to service. Only category C personnel who also hold category B1, B2 or B3 qualifications may perform both roles in base maintenance.

AMC 66.A.20(b)2 Privileges

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The 6 months maintenance experience in 2 years should be understood as consisting of two elements, duration and nature of the experience. The minimum to meet the requirements for these elements may vary depending on the size and complexity of the aircraft and type of operation and maintenance.

1. Duration:

Within an approved maintenance organization:

- 6 months continuous employment within the same organisation; or
- 6 months split up into different blocks, employed within the same or in different organisations.

The 6 months period can be replaced by 100 days of maintenance experience in accordance with the privileges, whether they have been performed within an approved organisation or as independent certifying staff according to [M.A.801\(b\)2](#), or as a combination thereof.

When licence holder maintains and releases aircraft in accordance with [M.A.801\(b\)2](#), in certain circumstances this number of days may even be reduced by 50% when agreed in advance by the competent authority. These circumstances consider the cases where the licence holder happens to be the owner of an aircraft and carries out maintenance on his own aircraft, or where a licence holder maintains an aircraft operated for low utilization, that does not allow the licence holder to accumulate the required experience. This reduction should not be combined with the 20% reduction permitted when carrying out technical support, or maintenance planning, continuing airworthiness management or engineering activities. To avoid a too long period without experience, the working days should be spread over the intended 6 months period.

2. Nature of the experience:

Depending on the category of the aircraft maintenance licence, the following activities are considered relevant for maintenance experience:

- Servicing;
- Inspection;
- Operational and functional testing;

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- Trouble-shooting;
 - Repairing;
 - Modifying;
 - Changing component;
 - Supervising these activities;
 - Releasing aircraft to service.

For category A licence holders, the experience should include exercising the privileges, by means of performing tasks related to the authorization on at least one aircraft type for each licence subcategory. This means tasks as mentioned in AMC 145.A.30(g), including servicing, component changes and simple defect rectifications.

For category B1, B2 and B3, for every aircraft included in the authorization the experience should be on that particular aircraft or on a similar aircraft within the same licence (sub)category. Two aircraft can be considered as similar when they have similar technology, construction and comparable systems, which means equally equipped with the following (as applicable to the licence category):

- Propulsion systems (piston, turboprop, turbofan, turboshaft, jet-engine or push propellers); and
- Flight control systems (only mechanical controls, hydro-mechanically powered controls or electro-mechanically powered controls); and
- Avionic systems (analogue systems or digital systems); and
- Structure (manufactured of metal, composite or wood).

For licences endorsed with (sub)group ratings:

- In the case of B1 licence endorsed with (sub)group ratings (either manufacturer subgroup or full (sub)group) as defined in [66.A.45](#) the holder should show experience on at least one aircraft type per (sub)group and per aircraft structure (metal, composite, wood).
- In the case of a B2 licence endorsed with (sub)group ratings (either manufacturer subgroup or full (sub)group) as defined in [66.A.45](#) the holder should show experience on at least one aircraft type per (sub)group.
- In the case of a B3 licence endorsed with the rating ‘piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000kg MTOM and below’ as defined in [66.A.45](#), the holder should show experience on at least one aircraft type per aircraft structure (metal, composite, wooden).

For category C, the experience should cover at least one of the aircraft types endorsed on the licence.

For a combination of categories, the experience should include some activities of the nature shown in paragraph 2 in each category.

A maximum of 20% of the experience duration required may be replaced by the following relevant activities on an aircraft type of similar technology, construction and with comparable systems:

- Aircraft maintenance related training as an instructor/assessor or as a student;

- Maintenance technical support/engineering;
- Maintenance management/planning.

The experience should be documented in an individual log book or in any other recording system (which may be an automated one) containing the following data:

- Date;
- Aircraft type;
- Aircraft identification i.e. registration;
- ATA chapter (optional);
- Operation performed i.e. 100 FH check, MLG wheel change, engine oil check and complement, SB embodiment, trouble shooting, structural repair, STC embodiment...;
- Type of maintenance i.e. base, line;
- Type of activity i.e. perform, supervise, release;
- Category used A, B1, B2, B3 or C.
- Duration in days or partial-days.

GM 66.A.20(b)2 Privileges

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The sentence *'met the provision for the issue of the appropriate privileges'* included in [66.A.20\(b\)2](#) means that during the previous 2 years the person has met all the requirements for the endorsement of the corresponding aircraft rating (for example, in the case of aircraft in Group 1, theoretical plus practical element plus, if applicable, on-the-job training). This supersedes the need for 6 months of experience for the first 2 years. However, the requirement of 6 months of experience in the preceding 2 years will need to be met after the second year.

AMC 66.A.20(b)3 Privileges

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The wording *'has the adequate competence to certify maintenance on the corresponding aircraft'* means that the licence holder and, if applicable, the organisation where he/she is contracted/employed, should ensure that he/she has acquired the appropriate knowledge, skills, attitude and experience to release the aircraft being maintained. This is essential because some systems and technology present in the particular aircraft being maintained may not have been covered by the training/examination/experience required to obtain the licence and ratings.

This is typically the case, among others, in the following situations:

- Type ratings which have been endorsed on a licence in accordance with [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#) 'List of Type Ratings' after attending type training/on-the-job training which did not cover all the models/variants included in such rating. For example, a licence endorsed with the rating Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 (CFM56) after attending type training/on-the-job training covering only the Airbus 320 (CFM56).
- Type ratings which have been endorsed on a licence in accordance with [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#) 'List of Type Ratings' after a new variant has been added to the rating in Appendix I, without performing difference training. For example, a licence endorsed with the rating Boeing

737-600/700/800/900 for a person who already had the rating Boeing 737-600/700/800, without performing any difference training for the 737-900.

- Work being carried out on a model/variant for which the technical design and maintenance techniques have significantly evolved from the original model used in the type training/on-the-job training.
- Specific technology and options selected by each customer which may not have been covered by the type training/on-the-job training.
- Changes in the basic knowledge requirements of [Appendix I to Part-66](#) not requiring re-examination of existing licence holders (grandfathered privileges).
- The endorsement of group/subgroup ratings based on experience on a representative number of tasks/aircraft or based on type training/examination on a representative number of aircraft.
- Persons meeting the requirements of 6 months of experience every 2 years only on certain similar aircraft types as allowed by [AMC 66.A.20\(b\)2](#).
- Persons holding a [Part-66](#) licence with limitations, obtained through conversion of national qualifications ([66.A.70](#)), where such limitations are going to be lifted after performing the corresponding basic knowledge examinations. In this case, the type ratings endorsed in the licence may have been obtained in the national system without covering all the aircraft systems (because of the previous limitations) and there will be a need to assess and, if applicable, to train this person on the missing systems.

Additional information is provided in [AMC 145.A.35\(a\)](#).

GM 66.A.20(b)4 Privileges

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. Holders of a [Part-66](#) aircraft maintenance licence may not exercise certification privileges unless they have a general knowledge of the language used within the maintenance environment including knowledge of common aeronautical terms in the language. The level of knowledge should be such that the licence holder is able to:
 - read and understand the instructions and technical manuals used for the performance of maintenance;
 - make written technical entries and any maintenance documentation entries, which can be understood by those with whom they are normally required to communicate;
 - read and understand the maintenance organisation procedures;
 - communicate at such a level as to prevent any misunderstanding when exercising certification privileges.
2. In all cases, the level of understanding should be compatible with the level of certification privileges exercised.

66.A.25 Basic knowledge requirements

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence, or the addition of a category or subcategory to such a licence, shall demonstrate by examination a level of knowledge in the appropriate subject modules in accordance with the [Appendix I to Annex III \(Part-66\)](#). The examination shall

be conducted either by a training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) or by the competent authority.

- (b) The training courses and examinations shall be passed within 10 years prior to the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or the addition of a category or subcategory to such aircraft maintenance licence. Should this not be the case, examination credits may however be obtained in accordance with point (c).
- (c) The applicant may apply to the competent authority for full or partial examination credit to the basic knowledge requirements for:
 1. basic knowledge examinations that do not meet the requirement described in point (b) above; and
 2. any other technical qualification considered by the competent authority to be equivalent to the knowledge standard of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).

Credits shall be granted in accordance with [Subpart E of Section B](#) of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).

- (d) Credits expire 10 years after they were granted to the applicant by the competent authority. The applicant may apply for new credits after expiration.

AMC 66.A.25 Basic knowledge requirements

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. For an applicant being a person qualified by holding an academic degree in an aeronautical, mechanical or electronic discipline from a recognised university or other higher educational institute the need for any examination will depend upon the course taken in relation to [Appendix I to Part-66](#).
2. Knowledge gained and examinations passed during previous experiences, for example, in military aviation and civilian apprenticeships will be credited where the competent authority is satisfied that such knowledge and examinations are equivalent to that required by [Appendix I to Part-66](#).

GM 66.A.25(a) Basic knowledge requirements

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The levels of knowledge for each licence (sub)category are directly related to the complexity of the certifications related to the corresponding licence (sub)category, which means that category A should demonstrate a limited but adequate level of knowledge, whereas category B1, B2 and B3 should demonstrate a complete level of knowledge in the appropriate subject modules.

66.A.30 Basic experience requirements

Regulation (EU) 2015/1536

- (a) An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence shall have acquired:
 1. for category A, subcategories B1.2 and B1.4 and category B3:
 - (i) 3 years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft, if the applicant has no previous relevant technical training; or
 - (ii) 2 years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of training considered relevant by the competent authority as a skilled worker, in a technical trade; or

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- (iii) 1 year of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of a basic training course approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#);
 - 2. for category B2 and subcategories B1.1 and B1.3:
 - (i) 5 years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft if the applicant has no previous relevant technical training; or
 - (ii) 3 years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of training considered relevant by the competent authority as a skilled worker, in a technical trade; or
 - (iii) 2 years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of a basic training course approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#);
 - 3. for category C with respect to complex motor-powered aircraft:
 - (i) 3 years of experience exercising category B1.1, B1.3 or B2 privileges on complex motor-powered aircraft or as support staff according to point [145.A.35](#), or, a combination of both; or
 - (ii) 5 years of experience exercising category B1.2 or B1.4 privileges on complex motor-powered aircraft or as support staff according to point [145.A.35](#), or a combination of both;
 - 4. for category C with respect to other than complex motor-powered aircraft: 3 years of experience exercising category B1 or B2 privileges on other than complex motor-powered aircraft or as support staff according to point [145.A.35](#), or a combination of both;
 - 5. for category C obtained through the academic route: an applicant holding an academic degree in a technical discipline, from a university or other higher educational institution recognised by the competent authority, 3 years of experience working in a civil aircraft maintenance environment on a representative selection of tasks directly associated with aircraft maintenance including 6 months of observation of base maintenance tasks.
- (b) An applicant for an extension to an aircraft maintenance licence shall have a minimum civil aircraft maintenance experience requirement appropriate to the additional category or subcategory of licence applied for as defined in [Appendix IV to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
 - (c) The experience shall be practical and involve a representative cross section of maintenance tasks on aircraft.
 - (d) At least 1 year of the required experience shall be recent maintenance experience on aircraft of the category/subcategory for which the initial aircraft maintenance licence is sought. For subsequent category/subcategory additions to an existing aircraft maintenance licence, the additional recent maintenance experience required may be less than 1 year, but shall be at least 3 months. The required experience shall be dependent upon the difference between the licence category/subcategory held and applied for. Such additional experience shall be typical of the new licence category/subcategory sought.
 - (e) Notwithstanding point (a), aircraft maintenance experience gained outside a civil aircraft maintenance environment shall be accepted when such maintenance is equivalent to that required by this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#) as established by the competent authority. Additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance shall, however, be required to ensure adequate understanding of the civil aircraft maintenance environment.
 - (f) Experience shall have been acquired within the 10 years preceding the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or the addition of a category or subcategory to such a licence.
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AMC 66.A.30(a) Basic experience requirements

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. For a category C applicant holding an academic degree the representative selection of tasks should include the observation of hangar maintenance, maintenance planning, quality assurance, record-keeping, approved spare parts control and engineering development.
2. While an applicant to a category C licence may be qualified by having 3 years experience as category B1 or B2 certifying staff only in line maintenance, it is however recommended that any applicant to a category C holding a B1 or B2 licence demonstrate at least 12 months experience as a B1 or B2 support staff.
3. A skilled worker is a person who has successfully completed a training, acceptable to the competent authority, involving the manufacture, repair, overhaul or inspection of mechanical, electrical or electronic equipment. The training would include the use of tools and measuring devices.
4. Maintenance experience on operating aircraft:
 - Means the experience of being involved in maintenance tasks on aircraft which are being operated by airlines, air taxi organisations, owners, etc;
 - Should cover a wide range of tasks in length, complexity and variety;
 - Aims at gaining sufficient experience in the real environment of maintenance as opposed to only the training school environment.
 - May be gained within different types of maintenance organisations ([Part-145](#), [M.A. Subpart F](#), FAR-145, etc) or under the supervision of independent certifying staff;
 - May be combined with [Part-147](#) approved training so that periods of training can be intermixed with periods of experience, similar to an apprenticeship.

AMC 66.A.30(d) Basic experience requirements

ED Decision 2015/029/R

To be considered as recent experience; at least 50% of the required 12-month recent experience should be gained within the 12 month period prior to the date of application for the aircraft maintenance licence. The remainder of the recent experience should have been gained within the 7-year period prior to application. It must be noted that the rest of the basic experience required by [66.A.30](#) must be obtained within the 10 years prior to the application as required by [66.A.30\(f\)](#).

AMC 66.A.30(e) Basic experience requirements

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. For category A the additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance should be a minimum of 6 months. For category B1, B2 or B3 the additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance should be a minimum of 12 months.
2. Aircraft maintenance experience gained outside a civil aircraft maintenance environment may include aircraft maintenance experience gained in armed forces, coast guards, police etc. or in aircraft manufacturing.

66.A.40 Continued validity of the aircraft maintenance licence

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The aircraft maintenance licence becomes invalid 5 years after its last issue or change, unless the holder submits his/her aircraft maintenance licence to the competent authority that issued it, in order to verify that the information contained in the licence is the same as that contained in the competent authority records, pursuant to point [66.B.120](#).
- (b) The holder of an aircraft maintenance licence shall complete the relevant parts of [EASA Form 19](#) (see Appendix V) and submit it with the holder's copy of the licence to the competent authority that issued the original aircraft maintenance licence, unless the holder works in a maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) that has a procedure in its exposition whereby such organisation may submit the necessary documentation on behalf of the aircraft maintenance licence holder.
- (c) Any certification privilege based upon a aircraft maintenance licence becomes invalid as soon as the aircraft maintenance licence is invalid.
- (d) The aircraft maintenance licence is only valid (i) when issued and/or changed by the competent authority and (ii) when the holder has signed the document.

GM 66.A.40 Continued validity of the aircraft maintenance licence

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The validity of the aircraft maintenance licence is not affected by recency of maintenance experience whereas the validity of the [66.A.20](#) privileges is affected by maintenance experience as specified in [66.A.20\(a\)](#).

66.A.45 Endorsement with aircraft ratings

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) In order to be entitled to exercise certification privileges on a specific aircraft type, the holder of an aircraft maintenance licence need to have his/her licence endorsed with the relevant aircraft ratings.
 - For category B1, B2 or C the relevant aircraft ratings are the following:
 1. For group 1 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating.
 2. For group 2 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating, manufacturer sub-group rating or full sub-group rating.
 3. For group 3 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating or full group rating.
 - For category B3, the relevant rating is 'piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of 2000 kg MTOM and below'.
 - For category A, no rating is required, subject to compliance with the requirements of point [145.A.35](#) of [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#).
- (b) The endorsement of aircraft type ratings requires the satisfactory completion of the relevant category B1, B2 or C aircraft type training.
- (c) In addition to the requirement of point (b), the endorsement of the first aircraft type rating within a given category/sub-category requires satisfactory completion of the corresponding On the Job Training, as described in [Appendix III to Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).

(d) By derogation from points (b) and (c), for group 2 and 3 aircraft, aircraft type ratings may also be granted after:

- satisfactory completion of the relevant category B1, B2 or C aircraft type examination described in [Appendix III to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#), and
- in the case of B1 and B2 category, demonstration of practical experience on the aircraft type. In that case, the practical experience shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category.

In the case of a category C rating for a person qualified by holding an academic degree as specified in point [66.A.30\(a\)\(5\)](#), the first relevant aircraft type examination shall be at the category B1 or B2 level.

(e) For group 2 aircraft:

1. the endorsement of manufacturer sub-group ratings for category B1 and C licence holders requires complying with the aircraft type rating requirements of at least two aircraft types from the same manufacturer which combined are representative of the applicable manufacturer sub-group;
2. the endorsement of full sub-group ratings for category B1 and C licence holders requires complying with the aircraft type rating requirements of at least three aircraft types from different manufacturers which combined are representative of the applicable sub-group;
3. the endorsement of manufacturer sub-groups and full sub-group ratings for category B2 licence holders requires demonstration of practical experience which shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft sub-group.

(f) For group 3 aircraft:

1. the endorsement of the full group 3 rating for category B1, B2 and C licence holders requires demonstration of practical experience, which shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category and to the group 3.
2. for category B1, unless the applicant provides evidence of appropriate experience, the group 3 rating shall be subject to the following limitations, which shall be endorsed on the licence:
 - pressurised aeroplanes
 - metal structure aeroplanes
 - composite structure aeroplanes
 - wooden structure aeroplanes
 - aeroplanes with metal tubing structure covered with fabric.

(g) For the B3 licence:

1. the endorsement of the rating 'piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of 2000 kg MTOM and below' requires demonstration of practical experience which shall include a representative cross-section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category.
2. unless the applicant provides evidence of appropriate experience, the rating referred to in point 1 shall be subject to the following limitations, which shall be endorsed on the licence:

-
- wooden structure aeroplanes
 - aeroplanes with metal tubing structure covered with fabric
 - metal structure aeroplanes
 - composite structure aeroplanes.

GM 66.A.45 Endorsement with aircraft ratings

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The following table shows a summary of the aircraft rating requirements contained in [66.A.45](#), [66.A.50](#) and [Appendix III to Part-66](#).

The table contains the following:

- The different aircraft groups.
- For each licence (sub)category, which ratings are possible (at the choice of the applicant):
 - Individual type ratings.
 - Full and/or Manufacturer (sub)group ratings
- For each rating option, which are the qualification options.
- For the B1.2 licence (Group 3 aircraft) and for the B3 licence (piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2 000 kg MTOM and below), which are the possible limitations to be included in the licence if not sufficient experience can be demonstrated in those areas.

Note: OJT means 'On-the-Job Training' ([Appendix III to Part-66, Section 6](#)) and is only required for the first aircraft rating in the licence (sub)category.

Aircraft rating requirements			
Aircraft Groups	B1/B3 licence	B2 licence	C licence
<p><u>Group1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complex motor-powered aircraft. - Multiple engine helicopters. - Aeroplanes certified above FL290. - Aircraft equipped with fly-by-wire. - Other aircraft when defined by the Agency. 	<p>(For B1)</p> <p>Individual TYPE RATING</p> <p>Type training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theory + examination - Practical + assessment <p>PLUS</p> <p>OJT (for first aircraft in licence subcategory)</p>	<p>Individual TYPE RATING</p> <p>Type training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theory + examination - Practical + assessment <p>PLUS</p> <p>OJT (for first aircraft in licence subcategory)</p>	<p>Individual TYPE RATING</p> <p>Type training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theory + examination
<p><u>Group 2</u></p> <p><u>Subgroups:</u></p> <p><u>2a:</u> single turboprop aeroplanes (*)</p> <p><u>2b:</u> single turbine engine helicopters (*)</p> <p><u>2c:</u> single piston engine helicopters (*)</p> <p>(*) Except those classified in Group 1.</p>	<p>(For B1.1, B1.3, B1.4)</p> <p>Individual TYPE RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p>Full SUBGROUP RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) on at least 3 aircraft representative of that subgroup</p> <p>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) on at least 2 aircraft representative of that manufacturer subgroup</p>	<p>Individual TYPE RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p>Full SUBGROUP RATING based on demonstration of practical experience</p> <p>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING based on demonstration of practical experience</p>	<p>Individual TYPE RATING type training or type examination</p> <p>Full SUBGROUP RATING type training or type examination on at least 3 aircraft representative of that subgroup</p> <p>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING type training or type examination on at least 2 aircraft representative of that manufacturer subgroup</p>

Aircraft rating requirements			
Aircraft Groups	B1/B3 licence	B2 licence	C licence
<u>Group3</u> Piston engine aeroplanes (except those classified in Group 1)	(For B1.2) Individual TYPE RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) Full GROUP 3 RATING based on demonstration of practical experience Limitations: - Pressurized aeroplanes - Metal aeroplanes - Composite aeroplanes - Wooden aeroplanes - Metal tubing & fabric Aeroplanes	Individual TYPE RATING (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) Full GROUP 3 RATING based on demonstration of appropriate experience	Individual TYPE RATING type training or type examination Full GROUP 3 RATING based on demonstration of practical experience
<u>Piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2 000 kg MTOM and below</u>	(For B3) FULL RATING "Piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2 000 kg MTOM and below" based on demonstration of practical experience Limitations: - Metal aeroplanes - Composite aeroplanes - Wooden aeroplanes - Metal tubing & fabric aeroplanes	Not applicable	Not applicable

GM 66.A.45(b) Endorsement with aircraft ratings

ED Decision 2015/029/R

An aircraft type rating includes all the aircraft models/variants listed in column 2 of Appendix I to AMC to [Part-66](#).

When a person already holds a type rating on the licence and such type rating is amended in the [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#) in order to include additional models/variants, there is no need for additional type training for the purpose of amending the type rating in the licence. The rating should be amended to include the new variants, upon request by the applicant, without additional requirements. However, it is the responsibility of the licence holder and, if applicable, the

maintenance organisation where he/she is employed to comply with [66.A.20\(b\)3](#), [145.A.35\(a\)](#) and [M.A.607\(a\)](#), as applicable, before he/she exercises certification privileges.

Similarly, type training courses covering certain, but not all the models/variants included in a type rating, are valid for the purpose of endorsing the full type rating.

AMC 66.A.45(d), (e)3, (f)1 and (g)1 Endorsement with aircraft ratings

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The 'practical experience' should cover a representative cross section including at least 50% of tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft type ratings or aircraft (sub)group ratings being endorsed. This experience should cover tasks from each paragraph of the Appendix II list. Other tasks than those in the Appendix II may be considered as a replacement when they are relevant. In the case of (sub)group ratings, this experience may be shown by covering one or several aircraft types of the applicable (sub)group and may include experience on aircraft classified in group 1, 2 and/or 3 as long as the experience is relevant. The practical experience should be obtained under the supervision of authorised certifying staff.
2. In the case of endorsement of individual type ratings for Group 2 and Group 3 aircraft, for the second aircraft type of each manufacturer (sub)group the practical experience should be reduced to 30% of the tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft type. For subsequent aircraft types of each manufacturer (sub)group this should be reduced to 20%.
3. Practical experience should be demonstrated by the submission of records or a log book showing the Appendix II tasks performed by the applicant. Typical data to be recorded are similar to those described in [AMC 66.A.20\(b\)2](#).

AMC 66.A.45(e) Endorsement with aircraft ratings

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. For the granting of manufacturer subgroup ratings for Group 2 aircraft, for B1 and C licence holders, the sentence 'at least two aircraft types from the same manufacturer which combined are representative of the applicable manufacturer subgroup' means that the selected aircraft types should cover the technologies relevant to the manufacturer subgroup in the following areas:
 - Flight control systems (mechanical controls/hydraulically powered controls / electromechanically powered controls); and
 - Avionic systems (analogue systems / digital systems); and
 - Structure (manufactured of metal / composite / wood).

In cases where there are very different aircraft types within the same manufacturer subgroup, it may be necessary to cover more than two aircraft types to ensure adequate representation.

For this purpose it may be possible to use aircraft types from the same manufacturer classified in Group 1 as long as the selected aircraft belong to the same licence subcategory for which the rating will be endorsed.

2. For the granting of full subgroup ratings for Group 2 aircraft, for B1 and C licence holders, the sentence 'at least three aircraft types from different manufacturers which combined are

representative of the applicable subgroup' means that the selected aircraft types should cover all the technologies relevant to the manufacturer subgroup in the following areas:

- Flight control systems (mechanical controls/hydraulically powered controls / electromechanically powered controls); and
- Avionic systems (analogue systems / digital systems); and
- Structure (manufactured of metal / composite / wood).

In cases where there are very different aircraft types within the same subgroup, it may be necessary to cover more than three aircraft types to ensure adequate representation.

For this purpose it may be possible to use aircraft types from different manufacturers classified in Group 1 as long as the selected aircraft belong to the same licence subcategory for which the rating will be endorsed.

3. For manufacturer subgroup ratings, the term 'manufacturer' means the TC holder defined in the certification data sheet, which is reflected in the list of type ratings in [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#).

In the case of an aircraft rating where the type rating refers to a TC holder made of a combination of two manufacturers which produce a similar aircraft (i.e. AGUSTA / BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON or any case of aircraft similarly built by another manufacturer) this combination should be considered as one manufacturer.

As a consequence:

- When a licence holder gets a manufacturer type or a manufacturer subgroup rating made of a combination of manufacturers, it covers the combination of such manufacturers.
- When a licence holder who intends to endorse a full subgroup rating selects three aircraft from different manufacturers, this means from different combinations of manufacturers as applicable.

66.A.50 Limitations

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) Limitations introduced on an aircraft maintenance licence are exclusions from the certification privileges and affect the aircraft in its entirety.
- (b) For limitations referred to in point [66.A.45](#), limitations shall be removed upon:
1. demonstration of appropriate experience; or
 2. after a satisfactory practical assessment performed by the competent authority.
- (c) For limitations referred to in point [66.A.70](#), limitations shall be removed upon satisfactory completion of examination on those modules/subjects defined in the applicable conversion report referred to in point [66.B.300](#).

AMC 66.A.50(b) Limitations

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The appropriate experience required to remove the limitations referred in [66.A.45\(f\) and \(g\)](#) should consist of the performance of a variety of tasks appropriate to the limitations under the supervision of authorised certifying staff. This should include the tasks required by a scheduled annual inspection. Alternatively, this experience may also be gained, if agreed by the competent

authority, by theoretical and practical training provided by the manufacturer, as long as an assessment is further carried out and recorded by this manufacturer.

2. It may be acceptable to have this experience on just one aircraft type, provided this type is representative of the (sub)group in relation to the limitation being removed.
3. The application for the limitation removal should be supported by a record of experience signed by the authorised certifying staff or by an assessment signed by the manufacturer after completion of the applicable theoretical and practical training.

66.A.55 Evidence of qualification

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Personnel exercising certification privileges as well as support staff shall produce their licence, as evidence of qualification, within 24 hours upon request by an authorised person.

66.A.70 Conversion provisions

Regulation (EU) 2015/1536

- (a) The holder of a certifying staff qualification valid in a Member State, prior to the date of entry into force of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) shall be issued an aircraft maintenance licence by the competent authority of this Member State without further examination subject to the conditions specified in [Section B Subpart D](#).
- (b) A person undergoing a certifying staff qualification process valid in a Member State, prior to the date of entry into force of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) may continue to be qualified. The holder of a certifying staff qualification gained following such process shall be issued an aircraft maintenance licence by the competent authority of this Member State without further examination subject to the conditions specified in [Section B Subpart D](#).
- (c) Where necessary, the aircraft maintenance licence shall contain limitations in accordance with point [66.A.50](#) to reflect the differences between (i) the scope of the certifying staff qualification valid in the Member State before the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 2042/2003 and (ii) the basic knowledge requirements and the basic examination standards laid down in [Appendix I and II to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (d) By derogation from point (c), for aircraft not used by licenced air carriers in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 other than complex motor-powered aircraft, the aircraft maintenance licence shall contain limitations in accordance with point [66.A.50](#) to ensure that the certifying staff privileges valid in the Member State before the entry into force of this Regulation and the privileges of the converted [Part-66](#) aircraft maintenance licence remain the same.

GM 66.A.70 Conversion provisions

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. As described in point [66.A.70](#), the conversion provisions apply to the holder of a certifying staff qualification valid in a Member State prior to the date of entry into force of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#). The sentence ‘the holder of a certifying staff qualification valid in a Member State’ means any person who had a qualification valid in that Member State allowing that person the performance of activities identical to the privileges of ‘certifying staff’ contained in Regulation (EU) 1321/2014. This means that the signature of that person was sufficient to declare that the

maintenance had been properly performed and the aircraft was ready for service and fit for flight in respect to such maintenance.

This should not be mistaken with the responsibilities linked to the airworthiness review, which was performed at different periods (typically varying from 6 months to 3 years) in the national systems. This is an activity which is performed at very specific points of time and not after every maintenance activity. Since an airworthiness review (or equivalent term used in the national systems) is not performed after every maintenance event before the aircraft takes flight, an airworthiness review cannot be considered as a maintenance release. This means that the conversion provisions described in [66.A.70](#) are not applicable to persons performing airworthiness review functions unless their signature was required after every maintenance event before the aircraft can take flight.

2. The conversion applies to ‘certifying staff qualifications’ such as, for example:
 - Holding a national licence (or completed the process to obtain such a national licence);
 - Having completed a qualification process defined by the competent authority to become certifying staff;
 - Having completed the qualification requirements for certifying staff within a maintenance organisation, as defined in their procedures.

This does not mean that in order to be entitled to a conversion process, the applicant has to be exercising certification privileges. A person may hold a ‘certifying staff qualification’ while not having certification privileges (or while exercising very limited certification privileges below his/her qualification) for different reasons such as, for example, the following:

- The person is working as ‘support staff’ in the base maintenance environment;
- The person has been authorised only for a very limited range of tasks (lower than what he/she would be entitled if his/her qualification is considered) since the person is working in a line station where the scope of tasks is very limited;
- The person holds a licence with a wider scope than the scope of the organisation where he/she is employed;
- The person is working outside the aviation industry or is temporarily on leave due to different reasons (medical, personal, etc).

These persons are entitled to have the conversion performed in accordance with the full scope of their qualification and the full privileges that they would be entitled to hold on the basis of such qualification.

3. As described in point [66.A.70](#), certifying staff qualifications eligible for conversion are those valid ‘prior to the date of entry into force of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#)’, which means those qualifications valid before the following dates:
 - 28 September 2005 for aircraft above 5 700 kg MTOM (ref. (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(e));
 - 28 September 2006 for aircraft of 5 700 kg MTOM and below (ref. (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(f)).

Nevertheless, since the B3 licence did not exist at those dates, certifying staff qualifications eligible for conversion to a B3 licence are those valid before 28 September 2012, which is the date where the authority has been obliged to start issuing such licences in accordance with (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(h), item (i).

4. Although only those certifying staff qualifications gained prior to the dates indicated above are eligible for conversion, this does not mean that the application for conversion has to be submitted prior to those dates. The applicant is entitled to have the conversion performed irrespective of when he/she applies for conversion.
5. A certifying staff qualification can be subject to more than one conversion process and can also be converted to more than one licence (with any applicable limitations). This could be the case, for example, of a person who already had the certifying staff qualification converted to a B1.2 licence with limitations linked to some missing elements of the [Part-66 Appendix I](#) and II standard (following [66.A.70\(c\)](#)). This person would be entitled to apply and have his/her certifying staff qualification converted to a B1.2 or a B3 licence on the basis of [66.A.70\(d\)](#), which would mean no need to compare with the [Part-66 Appendix I](#) and II standard, introducing only those limitations required in order to maintain the existing privileges.

GM 66.A.70(c) Conversion provisions

ED Decision 2015/029/R

For example, a limitation could be where a person holds a pre-existing certifying staff qualification which covered, to the standard of [Part-66 Appendix I](#) and II, all the modules/subjects corresponding to the B1 licence except for electrical power systems. This person would be issued a [Part-66](#) aircraft maintenance licence in the B1 category with a limitation (exclusion) on electrical power systems.

For removal of limitations, refer to [66.A.50\(c\)](#).

GM 66.A.70(d) Conversion provisions

ED Decision 2016/011/R

For aircraft not used by air carriers licensed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 other than complex motor-powered aircraft, an example of limitations could be where a person holds a pre-Part-66 qualification which covered privileges to release work performed on aircraft structures, powerplant, mechanical and electrical systems but excluded privileges on aircraft equipped with turbine engine, aircraft above 2 000 kg MTOM, pressurised aircraft and aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear. This person would be issued with a [Part-66](#) aircraft maintenance licence in the B1.2 or B3 (sub)category with the following limitations (exclusions):

- aircraft used by air carriers licensed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1008/2008 (this limitation always exists);
- aircraft above 2 000 kg MTOM;
- pressurised aircraft;
- aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear.

Another example of limitations could be where a pilot-owner holds a pre-[Part-66](#) qualification which covered privileges to release work performed on aircraft structures, powerplant, mechanical and electrical systems but limited to their own aircraft and limited to a particular aircraft type (for example, a Cessna 172). This pilot-owner would receive a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence in the B1.2 or B3 (sub)category with the following limitations (exclusions):

- aircraft used by air carriers licensed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 (this limitation always exists);
- aircraft other than a Cessna 172;

- aircraft not owned by the licence holder.

The essential aspect is that the limitations are established in order to maintain the privileges of the pre-Part-66 qualification without comparing the previous qualification with the standard of [Part-66 Appendix I and II](#).

For removal of limitations, refer to [66.A.50\(c\)](#).

SECTION B — PROCEDURES FOR COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

SUBPART A — GENERAL

66.B.1 Scope

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This section establishes the procedures including the administrative requirements to be followed by the competent authorities in charge of the implementation and the enforcement of [Section A of this Annex \(Part-66\)](#).

66.B.10 Competent authority

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

(a) General

The Member State shall designate a competent authority with allocated responsibilities for the issuance, continuation, change, suspension or revocation of aircraft maintenance licences.

This competent authority shall establish an adequate organisational structure to ensure compliance with this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).

(b) Resources

The competent authority shall be appropriately staffed to ensure the implementation of the requirements of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).

(c) Procedures

The competent authority shall establish documented procedures detailing how compliance with this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#) is accomplished. These procedures shall be reviewed and amended to ensure continued compliance.

66.B.20 Record-keeping

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

(a) The competent authority shall establish a system of record-keeping that allows adequate traceability of the process to issue, revalidate, change, suspend or revoke each aircraft maintenance licence.

(b) These records shall include for each licence:

1. the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or change to that licence, including all supporting documentation;
2. a copy of the aircraft maintenance licence including any changes;
3. copies of all relevant correspondence;
4. details of any exemption and enforcement actions;
5. any report from other competent authorities relating to the aircraft maintenance licence holder;
6. the records of examinations conducted by the competent authority;
7. the applicable conversion report used for conversion;

8. the applicable credit report used for crediting.
- (c) Records referred to in points 1 to 5 of point (b) shall be kept at least 5 years after the end of the licence validity.
 - (d) Records referred to in points 6, 7 and 8 of point (b) shall be kept for an unlimited period.

AMC 66.B.20 Record-keeping

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The record-keeping system should ensure that all records are accessible whenever needed within a reasonable time. These records should be organized in a consistent way throughout the competent authority (chronological, alphabetical order, etc.).
2. All records containing sensitive data regarding applicants or organisations should be stored in a secure manner with controlled access to ensure confidentiality of this kind of data.
3. All computer hardware used to ensure data backup should be stored in a different location from that containing the working data in an environment that ensures they remain in good condition. When hardware or software changes take place special care should be taken that all necessary data continues to be accessible at least through the full period specified in [66.B.20](#).

66.B.25 Mutual exchange of information

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) In order to implement the requirement of this Regulation, the competent authorities shall participate in a mutual exchange of information in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008.
- (b) Without prejudice to the competencies of the Member States, in the case of a potential safety threat involving several Member States, the concerned competent authorities shall assist each other in carrying out the necessary oversight action.

66.B.30 Exemptions

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

All exemptions granted in accordance with Article 14.4 of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 shall be recorded and retained by the competent authority.

SUBPART B — ISSUE OF AN AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This Subpart provides the procedures to be followed by the competent authority to issue, change or continue an aircraft maintenance licence.

66.B.100 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence by the competent authority

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) On receipt of [EASA Form 19](#) and any supporting documentation, the competent authority shall verify [EASA Form 19](#) for completeness and ensure that the experience claimed meets the requirement of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (b) The competent authority shall verify an applicant's examination status and/or confirm the validity of any credits to ensure that all required modules of Appendix I have been met as required by this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (c) When having verified the identity and date of birth of the applicant and being satisfied that the applicant meets the standards of knowledge and experience required by this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#), the competent authority shall issue the relevant aircraft maintenance licence to the applicant. The same information shall be kept on competent authority records.
- (d) In the case where aircraft types or groups are endorsed at the time of the issuance of the first aircraft maintenance licence, the competent authority shall verify compliance with point [66.B.115](#).

AMC 66.B.100 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence by the competent authority

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. Applicants claiming the maximum reduction in [66.A.30\(a\)](#) total experience based upon successful completion of a [147.A.200](#) approved basic training course should include the [Part-147](#) certificate of recognition for approved basic training.
2. Applicants claiming reduction in [66.A.30\(a\)](#) total experience based upon successful completion of training considered relevant by the competent authority as a skilled worker in a technical trade, should include the relevant certificate of successful completion of training.
3. Applicants claiming credit against the [66.A.30\(a\)](#) total experience requirement by virtue of [66.A.30\(a\)](#) non-civil aircraft maintenance experience may only be granted such credit where the Member State has recognised such non-civil aircraft maintenance experience. The competent authority in recognising non-civil aircraft maintenance experience should have specified who within the non-civil environment may make a statement that the applicant has met relevant maintenance experience. The applicant should include a detailed statement of such maintenance experience signed by the non-civil maintenance authority in accordance with the conditions specified by the competent authority.
4. The competent authority should check that the experience record satisfies above paragraphs in terms of content and the countersigning signature.

AMC 66.B.100 to 115

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Aircraft type endorsement should use the standard codes contained in Appendix I to the AMCs.

66.B.105 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence via a maintenance organisation approved in accordance with Annex II (Part-145)

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) A maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#), when authorised to carry out this activity by the competent authority, may (i) prepare the aircraft maintenance licence on behalf of the competent authority or (ii) make recommendations to the competent authority regarding the application from an individual for a aircraft maintenance licence so that the competent authority may prepare and issue such licence.
- (b) Maintenance organisations referred to in point (a) shall ensure compliance with points [66.B.100\(a\) and \(b\)](#).
- (c) In all cases, the aircraft maintenance licence can only be issued to the applicant by the competent authority.

AMC 66.B.105 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence via the Part-145 approved maintenance organisation

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The maintenance organisation approved under [Part-145](#) should include the procedure in the organisation's exposition (Chapter 3.16) and this procedure should be audited by the competent authority at least once in each 12-month period. This procedure should include a limitation stating that it is only applicable to the case where the competent authority for the [Part-145](#) approval and for the [Part-66](#) licence is the same.
2. The [Part-145](#) organisation should check that the experience records have been properly countersigned.
3. The maintenance organisation approved under Part-145 may keep the experience record of applicants in a different form from that of application [EASA Form 19](#) but such different form or manner should be acceptable to the competent authority.

66.B.110 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an additional basic category or subcategory

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) At the completion of the procedures specified in points [66.B.100](#) or [66.B.105](#), the competent authority shall endorse the additional basic category or subcategory on the aircraft maintenance licence by stamp and signature or reissue the licence.
- (b) The competent authority record system shall be changed accordingly.

AMC 66.B.110 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an additional basic category or subcategory

ED Decision 2015/029/R

In the case of computer generated licences, the licence should be reissued.

66.B.115 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an aircraft rating or to remove limitations

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) On receipt of a satisfactory [EASA Form 19](#) and any supporting documentation demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the applicable rating together with the accompanying aircraft maintenance licence, the competent authority shall either:
1. endorse the applicant's aircraft maintenance licence with the applicable aircraft rating; or
 2. reissue the said licence to include the applicable aircraft rating; or
 3. remove the applicable limitations in accordance with point [66.A.50](#).

The competent authority record system shall be changed accordingly.

- (b) In the case where the complete type training is not conducted by maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#), the competent authority shall be satisfied that all type training requirements are complied with before the type rating is issued.
- (c) In the case where the On the Job Training is not required, the aircraft type rating shall be endorsed based on a Certificate of Recognition issued by a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with Annex IV (part-147).
- (d) In the case where the aircraft type training is not covered by a single course, the competent authority shall be satisfied prior to the type rating endorsement that the content and length of the courses fully satisfy the scope of the licence category and that the interface areas have been appropriately addressed.
- (e) In the case of differences training, the competent authority shall be satisfied that (i) the applicant's previous qualification, supplemented by (ii) either a course approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) or a course directly approved by the competent authority, are acceptable for type rating endorsement.
- (f) Compliance with the practical elements shall be demonstrated (i) by the provision of detailed practical training records or a logbook provided by a maintenance organisation appropriately approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) or, where available, (ii) by a training certificate covering the practical training element issued by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Annex IV (part-147).
- (g) Aircraft type endorsement shall use the aircraft type ratings specified by the Agency.

AMC 66.B.115 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an aircraft rating or to remove limitations

ED Decision 2015/029/R

- (a) Where the type training has not been conducted by a [Part-147](#) organisation, there should be supporting documents confirming to the competent authority that:
- The type training has been approved by the competent authority in accordance with [66.B.130](#),
 - the applicant has completed the elements of the approved type training; and
 - the trainee has been successfully examined/assessed.
- (b) Aircraft type training may be subdivided in airframe and/or powerplant and/or avionics/electrical systems type training courses.
1. Airframe type training course means a type training course including all relevant aircraft structure and electrical and mechanical systems excluding the powerplant.
 2. Powerplant type training course means a type training course on the bare engine, including the build-up to a quick engine change unit.
 3. The interface of the engine/airframe systems should be addressed by either airframe or powerplant type training course. *In some cases, such as for general aviation, it may be more appropriate to cover the interface during the airframe course due to the large variety of aircraft that can have the same engine type installed.*
 4. Avionics/electrical systems type training course means type training on avionics and electrical systems covered by but not necessarily limited to ATA Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 46, 73 and 77 or equivalent.
- (c) For the acceptance of the OJT programme described in [Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66](#), the licensing competent authority should develop adequate procedures which may be similar to the procedure described in [AMC 66.B.130](#) for the ‘direct approval of aircraft type training’.

In the case where the licensing competent authority is different from the competent authority of the maintenance organisation which provides the OJT, the licensing authority may take into consideration the fact that the maintenance organisation may already have the OJT programme accepted by their own competent authority (through chapter 3.15 of the MOE, as described in [AMC 145.A.70\(a\)](#)).

66.B.120 Procedure for the renewal of an aircraft maintenance licence validity

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The competent authority shall compare the holder's aircraft maintenance licence with the competent authority records and verify any pending revocation, suspension or change action pursuant to point [66.B.500](#). If the documents are identical and no action is pending pursuant to point [66.B.500](#), the holder's copy shall be renewed for 5 years and the file endorsed accordingly.
- (b) If the competent authority records are different from the aircraft maintenance licence held by the licence holder:
1. the competent authority shall investigate the reasons for such differences and may choose not to renew the aircraft maintenance licence.

2. the competent authority shall inform the licence holder and any known maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex I \(Part-M\) Subpart F](#) or [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) that may be directly affected of such fact.
3. the competent authority shall, if necessary, take action in accordance with point 66.B.500 to revoke, suspend or change the licence in question.

AMC 66.B.120 Procedure for the renewal of an aircraft maintenance licence validity

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The competent authority should not carry out any investigation to ensure that the licence holder is in current maintenance practice as this is not a condition for the renewal of a licence. Ensuring the continued validity of the certification privileges is a matter for the approved [Part-145](#) / Subpart F maintenance organization or the certifying staff in accordance with [M.A.801\(b\)2](#).

For the purpose of ensuring the continued validity of the certification privileges the competent authority may, when periodically reviewing the organizations in accordance with [145.B.30](#) or [M.B.604](#), or during on-the-spot checks, request the licence holder to provide documentary evidence of compliance with [66.A.20\(b\)](#) when exercising certification privileges.

66.B.125 Procedure for the conversion of licences including group ratings

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) Individual aircraft type ratings already endorsed on the aircraft maintenance licence referred to in point 4 of [Article 5](#) shall remain on the licence and shall not be converted to new ratings unless the licence holder fully meets the requirements for endorsement defined in point [66.A.45](#) of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#) for the corresponding group/sub-group ratings.
- (b) The conversion shall be performed in accordance with the following conversion table:
 1. for category B1 or C:
 - helicopter piston engine, full group: converted to ‘full sub-group 2c’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single piston engine helicopters which are in group 1,
 - helicopter piston engine, manufacturer group: converted to the corresponding ‘manufacturer sub-group 2c’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single piston engine helicopters of that manufacturer which are in group 1,
 - helicopter turbine engine, full group: converted to ‘full sub-group 2b’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turbine engine helicopters which are in group 1,
 - helicopter turbine engine, manufacturer group: converted to the corresponding ‘manufacturer sub-group 2b’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turbine engine helicopters of that manufacturer which are in group 1,
 - aeroplane single piston engine — metal structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: composite structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,

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- aeroplane multiple piston engines — metal structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: composite structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,
 - aeroplane single piston engine — wooden structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, composite structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,
 - aeroplane multiple piston engine — wooden structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, composite structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,
 - aeroplane single piston engine — composite structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,
 - aeroplane multiple piston engine — composite structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to ‘full group 3’. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes,
 - aeroplane turbine — single engine, full group: converted to ‘full sub-group 2a’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turboprop aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1,
 - aeroplane turbine — single engine, manufacturer group: converted to the corresponding ‘manufacturer sub-group 2a’ plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turboprop aeroplanes of that manufacturer which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1,
 - aeroplane turbine — multiple engine, full group: converted to the aircraft type ratings for those multiple turboprop aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system;
2. for category B2:
- aeroplane: converted to ‘full sub-group 2a’ and ‘full group 3’, plus the aircraft type ratings for those aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1,
 - helicopter: converted to ‘full sub-groups 2b and 2c’, plus the aircraft type ratings for those helicopters which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1;
3. for category C:
- aeroplane: converted to ‘full sub-group 2a’ and ‘full group 3’, plus the aircraft type ratings for those aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1,
 - helicopter: converted to ‘full sub-groups 2b and 2c’, plus the aircraft type ratings for those helicopters which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1.
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- (c) If the licence was subject to limitations following the conversion process referred to in point [66.A.70](#), these limitations shall remain on the licence, unless they are removed under the conditions defined in the relevant conversion report referred to in point [66.B.300](#).

66.B.130 Procedure for the direct approval of aircraft type training

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

The competent authority may approve aircraft type training not conducted by a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#), pursuant to [point 1 of Appendix III to this Annex \(part-66\)](#). In such case the competent authority shall have a procedure to ensure the aircraft type training complies with Appendix III of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).

AMC 66.B.130 Procedure for the direct approval of aircraft type training

ED Decision 2015/029/R

1. The procedure for the direct approval of type training courses by the competent authority should require that the following aspects are described by the organisation providing the training:
 - The content and the duration of the theoretical and/or practical elements, as applicable, in accordance with [Appendix III to Part-66](#), including the Training Need Analysis (TNA);
 - The teaching methods and instructional equipment;
 - The material and documentation provided to the student;
 - The qualification of instructors, examiners and/or assessors, as applicable;
 - The examination and/or assessment procedure, as applicable. Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is given in [Appendix III to AMC to Part-66](#).
 - The documentation and records to be provided to the student to justify the satisfactory completion of the training course and related examination/assessment. This should include not only a certificate of completion but enough documentation and records to justify that the content and duration approved has been met and that the examination/assessment has been successfully passed.
2. The above criteria apply to a full course as well as to a partial course such as the practical element of a type training course and its assessment.
3. The procedure should also indicate how the competent authority is going to audit the proper performance of the approved course.
4. The direct approval of aircraft type training should be done on a case by case basis and should not be granted for long term periods, since it is not a privilege of the organisation providing the training.

SUBPART C — EXAMINATIONS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014;

This Subpart provides the procedures to be followed for the examinations conducted by the competent authority.

66.B.200 Examination by the competent authority

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) All examination questions shall be kept in a secure manner prior to an examination, to ensure that candidates will not know which particular questions will form the basis of the examination.
- (b) The competent authority shall nominate:
 - 1. persons who control the questions to be used for each examination;
 - 2. examiners who shall be present during all examinations to ensure the integrity of the examination.
- (c) Basic examinations shall follow the standard specified in [Appendix I and II to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (d) Type training examinations and type examinations shall follow the standard specified in [Appendix III to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (e) New essay questions shall be raised at least every 6 months and questions already used withdrawn or rested from use. A record of the questions used shall be retained in the records for reference.
- (f) All examination papers shall be handed out at the start of the examination to the candidate and handed back to the examiner at the end of the allotted examination time period. No examination paper may be removed from the examination room during the allotted examination time period.
- (g) Apart from specific documentation needed for type examinations, only the examination paper may be available to the candidate during the examination.
- (h) Examination candidates shall be separated from each other so that they cannot read each other's examination papers. They may not speak to any person other than the examiner.
- (i) Candidates who are proven to be cheating shall be banned from taking any further examination within 12 months of the date of the examination in which they were found cheating.

GM 66.B.200 Examination by the competent authority

ED Decision 2015/029/R

- 1. Questions may be prepared in the national language but the use of aviation English is recommended wherever possible.
- 2. The primary purpose of essay questions is to determine that the candidate can express themselves in a clear and concise manner and can prepare a concise technical report for the maintenance record, which is why only a few essay questions are required.
- 3. Oral type questions may not be used as the primary means of examination because of the difficulty in establishing consistency of standards between examiners or day-to-day.

However, nothing prevents the competent authority from meeting potential certifying staff for the purpose of ensuring they understand their obligations and responsibilities in the application of maintenance Parts.

4. For pass mark purposes, the essay questions should be considered as separate from the multiple choice questions.
5. Multiple choice question (MCQ) generation.

The following principles should be observed when developing multiple choice question:

- (a) The examination should measure clearly formulated goals. Therefore the field and depth of knowledge to be measured by each question should be fully identified.
 - (b) All the questions should be of the multiple choice type with three alternative answers.
 - (c) Questions that require specialised knowledge of specific aircraft types should not be asked in a basic licence examination.
 - (d) The use of abbreviations and acronyms should generally be avoided. However where needed, only internationally recognised abbreviations and acronyms should be used. In case of doubt use the full form, e.g. angle of attack = 12 degrees instead of $\alpha = 12^\circ$.
 - (e) Questions and answers should be formulated as simply as possible: the examination is not a test of language. Complex sentences, unusual grammar and double negatives should be avoided.
 - (f) A question should comprise one complete positive proposition. No more than 3 different statements should appear among the suggested responses otherwise the candidate may be able to deduce the correct answer by eliminating the unlikely combinations of statements.
 - (g) Questions should have only one true answer.
 - (h) The correct answer should be absolutely correct and complete or, without doubt, the most preferable. Responses that are so essentially similar that the choice is a matter of opinion rather than a matter of fact should be avoided. The main interest in MCQs is that they can be quickly performed: this is not achieved if doubt exists about the correct answer.
 - (i) The incorrect alternatives should seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All alternatives should be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical structure and length. In numerical questions, the incorrect answers should correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense or incorrect unit conversions: they should not be mere random numbers.
 - (j) Calculators are not allowed during examination. Therefore all calculations should be feasible without a calculator. Where a question involves calculations not feasible without a calculator, such as $\sqrt{10}$, then the question should specify the approximate value of $\sqrt{10}$.
 - (k) Questions should be referred to [Part-66 Appendix I](#) examination syllabus.
6. Essay question generation
 - (a) The purpose of the essay is to allow the competent authority to determine if candidates can express themselves in a clear and concise manner in the form of a written response, in a technical report format using the technical language of the aviation industry. The

essay examination also allows to assess, in part, the technical knowledge retained by the individual and with a practical application relevant to a maintenance scenario.

- (b) Questions should be written so as to be broad enough to be answered by candidates for all licence category or sub-categories (Cat A, B1 & B2) and comply with the following general guidelines:
- the question topic selected should be generic, applicable to mechanical as well as avionics licence categories and have a common technical difficulty level as indicated in [Part-66 Appendix I](#);
 - cover technology applicable to most areas of aircraft maintenance;
 - reflects common working practices;
 - it is not type or manufacturer specific and avoids subjects which are rarely found in practice;
 - when drafting a question there is need to ensure consideration is given to the limited practical experience that most candidates will have.
- (c) To make the questions and the marking procedures as consistent as possible, each question and model answer, with the required key areas required (see below), should be reviewed independently by at least 2 technical staff members.
- (d) When raising questions the following should be considered:
- Each essay question will have a time allowance of 20 minutes.
 - A complete A4 side is provided for each question and answer, if required the answer can be extended onto the reverse side of the page.
 - The question should be such that the answer expected will be at the level shown for that subject in the module syllabus.
 - The question should not be ambiguous but should seek a broad reply rather than be limited in scope for answer.
 - The question should lend itself to be written in a technical report style, in a logical sequence (beginning, middle and end), containing the applicable and relevant technical words needed in the answer.
 - Do not ask for drawings/sketches to support the essay.
 - The question should be relevant to the category and level of difficulty listed in the syllabus, e.g. a description of a typical general aviation system may not be acceptable for a typical commercial aeroplane.
 - Subject to obvious constraints in relation to the topic being addressed the question should have a strong bias towards the practical maintenance of a system/component and the answer should show an understanding of normal and deteriorated conditions of an aircraft and its systems.
- Variations on alternative possible answers which have not been thought of, may have to be taken into account to aid the examiner when marking. If considered relevant, the model answer should be amended to include these new points.
- (e) Because of the difficulty in marking an essay answer using key points only, there is a need for the way in which the report was written to be assessed and taken into consideration.

- (f) The total points for each question will add up to 100 and will need to reflect both the combination of the technical (key point) element and the report style element.
- (g) Each key point will be graded upon its importance and have point weighting allocated to it. The total weight will represent 60% of the mark.
- (h) Key points are the 'important elements' that may be knowledge or experience-based and will include other maintenance orientated factors such as relevant safety precautions or legislative practices if applicable. Excessive reference to the need for MM referral or safety checks may be considered wasteful.
- (i) The question answer will be analysed for the clarity and manner in which the essay report is presented and have a weighting allocated to it which will represent 40% of the mark.
- (j) The answer should show the candidate's ability to express himself in technical language. This includes readability of the language, basic grammar and use of terminology.
- (k) The report starts in the beginning and has logical process to reach a conclusion.
- (l) Supporting diagrams should not be encouraged but if used should supplement the answer and not replace the need for a broad text answer.
- (m) The report should not be indexed, itemised or listed.
- (n) Within reason the candidate should not be penalised for incorrect spelling.
- (o) A zero mark should only be given in exceptional circumstances. Even if the student misunderstands the question and gives an answer to a different question, a sympathetic mark even if only for the report style should be given, this could up to the maximum percentage allowed.
- (p) The two allocated marks should be added together and written into the answer paper.
- (q) If a question answer resulting in a borderline failure is principally due to 'written report errors,' the paper should be discussed and the mark agreed if possible with another examiner.

SUBPART D — CONVERSION OF CERTIFYING STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This Subpart provides the procedures for the conversion of certifying staff qualifications referred to in point [66.A.70](#) to aircraft maintenance licences.

66.B.300 General

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The competent authority may only convert qualifications (i) obtained in the Member State for which it is competent, without prejudice to bilateral agreements and (ii) valid prior to the entry into force of the applicable requirements of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (b) The competent authority may only perform the conversion in accordance with a conversion report established pursuant to points [66.B.305](#) or [66.B.310](#), as applicable.
- (c) Conversion reports shall be either (i) developed by the competent authority or (ii) approved by the competent authority to ensure compliance with this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (d) Conversion reports together with any change of these shall be kept on record by the competent authority in accordance with point [66.B.20](#).

GM 66.B.300 General

ED Decision 2015/029/R

As described in point [66.B.300](#), certifying staff qualifications eligible for conversion are those valid 'prior to the entry into force of the applicable requirements of this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#)', which means those qualifications valid before the following dates:

- 28 September 2005 for aircraft above 5 700 kg MTOM (ref. (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(e));
- 28 September 2006 for aircraft of 5 700 kg MTOM and below (ref. (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(f)).

Nevertheless, since the B3 licence did not exist at those dates, certifying staff qualifications eligible for conversion to a B3 licence are those valid before 28 September 2012, which is the date where the authority has been obliged to start issuing such licences in accordance with (EC) No 2042/2003, Article 7, point 3(h), item (i).

66.B.305 Conversion report for national qualifications

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The conversion report for national certifying staff qualifications shall describe the scope of each type of qualification, including the associated national licence, if any, the associated privileges and include a copy of the relevant national regulations defining these.
- (b) The conversion report shall show for each type of qualification referred to in point (a):
 1. to which aircraft maintenance licence it will be converted; and
 2. which limitations shall be added in accordance with points [66.A.70\(c\)](#) or [\(d\)](#), as applicable; and
 3. the conditions to remove the limitations, specifying the module/subjects on which examination is needed to remove the limitations and obtain a full aircraft maintenance

licence, or to include an additional (sub-) category. This shall include the modules defined in [Appendix III to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#) not covered by the national qualification.

AMC 66.B.305(a) Conversion report for national qualifications

ED Decision 2016/011/R

1. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point [66.A.70\(c\)](#) should include a comparison between the scope of the national qualification (i.e., the national qualification requirements) and the scope of the [Part-66](#) licence qualification (i.e., the [Part-66](#) qualification requirements), which should be performed on the basis of a detailed analysis of the national and Part-66 basic qualification standards. The report should identify where a difference between the two standards exists and where such a difference would lead to a limitation on the Part-66 licence.
2. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point [66.A.70\(d\)](#), which are limited to other-than-complex motor-powered aircraft not used by air carriers licensed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 should include the privileges associated to the national qualification. The reports should identify which limitations are needed to the Part-66 licence in order to maintain these privileges.

GM 66.B.305(b)3 Conversion report for national qualifications

ED Decision 2015/029/R

As conversions performed on the basis of [66.A.70\(d\)](#) are aimed to maintain the privileges of the pre-existing national qualification, the limitations introduced on the [Part-66](#) licence are not linked to possible differences between the scope of the national qualification and the scope of the [Part-66](#) licence qualification. This conversion does not include such comparison.

This means that, in order to remove such limitations, full compliance with the conditions of Part-66 needs to be demonstrated.

66.B.310 Conversion report for approved maintenance organisations authorisations

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) For each approved maintenance organisation concerned, the conversion report shall describe the scope of each type of authorisation issued by the maintenance organisation and include a copy of the relevant approved maintenance organisation's procedures for the qualification and the authorisation of certifying staff on which the conversion process is based.
- (b) The conversion report shall show for each type of authorisation referred to in point (a):
 1. to which aircraft maintenance licence it will be converted, and
 2. which limitations shall be added in accordance with points [66.A.70\(c\) or \(d\)](#), as applicable, and
 3. the conditions to remove the limitations, specifying the module/subjects on which examination is needed to remove the limitations and obtain a full aircraft maintenance licence, or to include an additional (sub-) category. This shall include the modules defined in [Appendix III to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#) not covered by the national qualification.

AMC 66.B.310(a) Conversion report for approved maintenance organisations' authorisations

ED Decision 2016/011/R

1. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point [66.A.70\(c\)](#) should include a comparison between the qualification required for each type of organisation authorisation and the scope of the [Part-66](#) licence qualification, which should be performed on the basis of a detailed analysis of the organisation and [Part-66](#) basic qualification standards. The report should identify where a difference between the two standards exists and where such a difference would lead to a limitation on the Part-66 licence.
2. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point [66.A.70\(d\)](#), which are limited to other-than-complex motor-powered aircraft not used by air carriers licensed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 should include the privileges associated to the organisation authorisation. The reports should identify which limitations are needed to the Part-66 licence in order to maintain these privileges.

GM 66.B.310(b)3 Conversion report for approved maintenance organisations authorisations

ED Decision 2015/029/R

As conversions performed on the basis of [66.A.70\(d\)](#) are aimed to maintain the privileges of the pre-existing organisation authorisations, the limitations introduced on the [Part-66](#) licence are not linked to possible differences between the qualification required for the organisation authorisation and the [Part-66](#) licence qualification. This conversion does not include such comparison.

This means that, in order to remove such limitations, full compliance with the conditions of Part-66 needs to be demonstrated.

SUBPART E — EXAMINATION CREDITS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This Subpart provides the procedures for granting examination credits referred to in point [66.A.25\(c\)](#).

66.B.400 General

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The competent authority may only grant credit on the basis of a credit report prepared in accordance with point [66.B.405](#).
- (b) The credit report shall be either (i) developed by the competent authority or (ii) approved by the competent authority to ensure compliance with this [Annex \(Part-66\)](#).
- (c) Credit reports together with any change of these shall be dated and kept on record by the competent authority in accordance with point [66.B.20](#).

66.B.405 Examination credit report

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The credit report shall include a comparison between:
 - (i) the modules, sub-modules, subjects and knowledge levels contained in [Appendix I to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#), as applicable; and
 - (ii) the syllabus of the technical qualification concerned relevant to the particular category being sought.

This comparison shall state if compliance is demonstrated and contain the justifications for each statement.

- (b) Credit for examinations, other than basic knowledge examinations carried out in maintenance training organisations approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#), can only be granted by the competent authority of the Member State in which the qualification has been obtained, without prejudice to bilateral agreements.
- (c) No credit can be granted unless there is a statement of compliance against each module and sub-module, stating where, in the technical qualification, the equivalent standard can be found.
- (d) The competent authority shall check on a regular basis whether (i) the national qualification standard or (ii) [Appendix I to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#) have changed and assess if changes to the credit report are consequently required. Such changes shall be documented, dated and recorded.

66.B.410 Examination credit validity

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) The competent authority shall notify to the applicant in writing any credits granted together with the reference to the credit report used.
- (b) Credits shall expire 10 years after they are granted.
- (c) Upon expiration of the credits, the applicant may apply for new credits. The competent authority shall continue the validity of the credits for an additional period of 10 years without further consideration if basic knowledge requirements defined in [Appendix I to this Annex \(Part-66\)](#) have not been changed.

GM 66.B.410 Examination credit validity

ED Decision 2015/029/R

In the case of credits expired in accordance with [66.A.25\(d\)](#) and [66.B.410\(b\)](#), the new application for credits will lead to a reassessment in accordance with [66.B.405](#) and [66.B.410](#) only in those cases where the requirements contained in [Appendix I to Part-66](#) have changed. This may lead to a requirement for further examinations on particular modules/sub-modules/subjects.

SUBPART F — CONTINUING OVERSIGHT

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

This Subpart describes the procedures for the continuing oversight of the aircraft maintenance licence and in particular for the revocation, suspension or limitation of the aircraft maintenance licence.

66.B.500 Revocation, suspension or limitation of the aircraft maintenance licence

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

The competent authority shall suspend, limit or revoke the aircraft maintenance licence where it has identified a safety issue or if it has clear evidence that the person has carried out or been involved in one or more of the following activities:

1. obtaining the aircraft maintenance licence and/or the certification privileges by falsification of documentary evidence;
2. failing to carry out requested maintenance combined with failure to report such fact to the organisation or person who requested the maintenance;
3. failing to carry out required maintenance resulting from own inspection combined with failure to report such fact to the organisation or person for whom the maintenance was intended to be carried out;
4. negligent maintenance;
5. falsification of the maintenance record;
6. issuing a certificate of release to service knowing that the maintenance specified on the certificate of release to service has not been carried out or without verifying that such maintenance has been carried out;
7. carrying out maintenance or issuing a certificate of release to service when adversely affected by alcohol or drugs;
8. issuing certificate of release to service while not in compliance with [Annex I \(Part-M\)](#), [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) or [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).

APPENDICES TO ANNEX III (PART-66)

Appendix I — Basic Knowledge Requirements

1. Knowledge levels for Category A, B1, B2, B3 and C Aircraft Maintenance Licence

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Basic knowledge for categories A, B1, B2 and B3 are indicated by knowledge levels (1, 2 or 3) against each applicable subject. Category C applicants shall meet either the category B1 or the category B2 basic knowledge levels.

The knowledge level indicators are defined on 3 levels as follows:

- *LEVEL 1: A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject.*

Objectives:

- (a) The applicant should be familiar with the basic elements of the subject.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a simple description of the whole subject, using common words and examples.
- (c) The applicant should be able to use typical terms.

- *LEVEL 2: A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject and an ability to apply that knowledge.*

Objectives:

- (a) The applicant should be able to understand the theoretical fundamentals of the subject.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a general description of the subject using, as appropriate, typical examples.
- (c) The applicant should be able to use mathematical formulae in conjunction with physical laws describing the subject.
- (d) The applicant should be able to read and understand sketches, drawings and schematics describing the subject.
- (e) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using detailed procedures.

- *LEVEL 3: A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject and a capacity to combine and apply the separate elements of knowledge in a logical and comprehensive manner.*

Objectives:

- (a) The applicant should know the theory of the subject and interrelationships with other subjects.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a detailed description of the subject using theoretical fundamentals and specific examples.
- (c) The applicant should understand and be able to use mathematical formulae related to the subject.
- (d) The applicant should be able to read, understand and prepare sketches, simple drawings and schematics describing the subject.

- (e) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using manufacturer's instructions.
- (f) The applicant should be able to interpret results from various sources and measurements and apply corrective action where appropriate.

2. Modularisation

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Qualification on basic subjects for each aircraft maintenance licence category or subcategory should be in accordance with the following matrix, where applicable subjects are indicated by an 'X':

Subject module	A or B1 aeroplane with:		A or B1 helicopter with:		B2 Avionics	B3 Piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes 2000 kg MTOM and below
	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)		
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	X	X	X	X	X	X
7A	X	X	X	X	X	
7B						X
8	X	X	X	X	X	X
9A	X	X	X	X	X	
9B						X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X
11A	X					
11B		X				
11C						X
12			X	X		
13					X	
14					X	
15	X		X			
16		X		X		X
17A	X	X				
17B						X

MODULE 1. MATHEMATICS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
1.1 Arithmetic Arithmetical terms and signs, methods of multiplication and division, fractions and decimals, factors and multiples, weights, measures and conversion factors, ratio and proportion, averages and percentages, areas and volumes, squares, cubes, square and cube roots.	1	2	2	2
1.2 Algebra				

		LEVEL			
		A	B1	B2	B3
(a)	Evaluating simple algebraic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, use of brackets, simple algebraic fractions;	1	2	2	2
(b)	Linear equations and their solutions; Indices and powers, negative and fractional indices; Binary and other applicable numbering systems; Simultaneous equations and second degree equations with one unknown; Logarithms.	—	1	1	1
1.3 Geometry					
(a)	Simple geometrical constructions;	—	1	1	1
(b)	Graphical representation; nature and uses of graphs, graphs of equations/functions;	2	2	2	2
(c)	Simple trigonometry; trigonometrical relationships, use of tables and rectangular and polar coordinates.	—	2	2	2

MODULE 2. PHYSICS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

		LEVEL			
		A	B1	B2	B3
2.1 Matter		1	1	1	1
Nature of matter: the chemical elements, structure of atoms, molecules; Chemical compounds; States: solid, liquid and gaseous; Changes between states.					
2.2 Mechanics					
2.2.1 Statics		1	2	1	1
Forces, moments and couples, representation as vectors; Centre of gravity; Elements of theory of stress, strain and elasticity: tension, compression, shear and torsion; Nature and properties of solid, fluid and gas; Pressure and buoyancy in liquids (barometers).					
2.2.2 Kinetics		1	2	1	1
Linear movement: uniform motion in a straight line, motion under constant acceleration (motion under gravity); Rotational movement: uniform circular motion (centrifugal/centripetal forces); Periodic motion: pendular movement; Simple theory of vibration, harmonics and resonance; Velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency.					
2.2.3 Dynamics					
(a)	Mass;	1	2	1	1

		LEVEL			
		A	B1	B2	B3
	Force, inertia, work, power, energy (potential, kinetic and total energy), heat, efficiency;				
(b)	Momentum, conservation of momentum; Impulse; Gyroscopic principles; Friction: nature and effects, coefficient of friction (rolling resistance).	1	2	2	1
2.2.4 Fluid dynamics					
(a)	Specific gravity and density;	2	2	2	2
(b)	Viscosity, fluid resistance, effects of streamlining; Effects of compressibility on fluids; Static, dynamic and total pressure: Bernoulli's Theorem, venturi.	1	2	1	1
2.3 Thermodynamics					
(a)	Temperature: thermometers and temperature scales: Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin; Heat definition;	2	2	2	2
(b)	Heat capacity, specific heat; Heat transfer: convection, radiation and conduction; Volumetric expansion; First and second law of thermodynamics; Gases: ideal gases laws; specific heat at constant volume and constant pressure, work done by expanding gas; Isothermal, adiabatic expansion and compression, engine cycles, constant volume and constant pressure, refrigerators and heat pumps; Latent heats of fusion and evaporation, thermal energy, heat of combustion.	—	2	2	1
2.4 Optics (Light)					
	Nature of light; speed of light; Laws of reflection and refraction: reflection at plane surfaces, reflection by spherical mirrors, refraction, lenses; Fibre optics.	—	2	2	—
2.5 Wave Motion and Sound					
	Wave motion: mechanical waves, sinusoidal wave motion, interference phenomena, standing waves; Sound: speed of sound, production of sound, intensity, pitch and quality, Doppler effect.	—	2	2	—

MODULE 3. ELECTRICAL FUNDAMENTALS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p>3.1 Electron Theory Structure and distribution of electrical charges within: atoms, molecules, ions, compounds; Molecular structure of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.</p>	1	1	1	1
<p>3.2 Static Electricity and Conduction Static electricity and distribution of electrostatic charges; Electrostatic laws of attraction and repulsion; Units of charge, Coulomb's Law; Conduction of electricity in solids, liquids, gases and a vacuum.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p>3.3 Electrical Terminology The following terms, their units and factors affecting them: potential difference, electromotive force, voltage, current, resistance, conductance, charge, conventional current flow, electron flow.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p>3.4 Generation of Electricity Production of electricity by the following methods: light, heat, friction, pressure, chemical action, magnetism and motion.</p>	1	1	1	1
<p>3.5 DC Sources of Electricity Construction and basic chemical action of: primary cells, secondary cells, lead acid cells, nickel cadmium cells, other alkaline cells; Cells connected in series and parallel; Internal resistance and its effect on a battery; Construction, materials and operation of thermocouples; Operation of photo-cells.</p>	1	2	2	2
<p>3.6 DC Circuits Ohms Law, Kirchoff's Voltage and Current Laws; Calculations using the above laws to find resistance, voltage and current; Significance of the internal resistance of a supply.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p>3.7 Resistance/Resistor</p> <p>(a) Resistance and affecting factors; Specific resistance; Resistor colour code, values and tolerances, preferred values, wattage ratings; Resistors in series and parallel; Calculation of total resistance using series, parallel and series parallel combinations; Operation and use of potentiometers and rheostats; Operation of Wheatstone Bridge;</p> <p>(b) Positive and negative temperature coefficient conductance; Fixed resistors, stability, tolerance and limitations, methods of construction; Variable resistors, thermistors, voltage dependent resistors;</p>	—	2	2	1
	—	1	1	—

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
Construction of potentiometers and rheostats; Construction of Wheatstone Bridge.				
3.8 Power Power, work and energy (kinetic and potential); Dissipation of power by a resistor; Power formula; Calculations involving power, work and energy.	—	2	2	1
3.9 Capacitance/Capacitor Operation and function of a capacitor; Factors affecting capacitance area of plates, distance between plates, number of plates, dielectric and dielectric constant, working voltage, voltage rating; Capacitor types, construction and function; Capacitor colour coding; Calculations of capacitance and voltage in series and parallel circuits; Exponential charge and discharge of a capacitor, time constants; Testing of capacitors.	—	2	2	1
3.10 Magnetism (a) Theory of magnetism; Properties of a magnet; Action of a magnet suspended in the Earth's magnetic field; Magnetisation and demagnetisation; Magnetic shielding; Various types of magnetic material; Electromagnets construction and principles of operation; Hand clasp rules to determine: magnetic field around current carrying conductor;	—	2	2	1
(b) Magnetomotive force, field strength, magnetic flux density, permeability, hysteresis loop, retentivity, coercive force reluctance, saturation point, eddy currents; Precautions for care and storage of magnets.	—	2	2	1
3.11 Inductance/Inductor	—	2	2	1

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
Faraday's Law; Action of inducing a voltage in a conductor moving in a magnetic field; Induction principles; Effects of the following on the magnitude of an induced voltage: magnetic field strength, rate of change of flux, number of conductor turns; Mutual induction; The effect the rate of change of primary current and mutual inductance has on induced voltage; Factors affecting mutual inductance: number of turns in coil, physical size of coil, permeability of coil, position of coils with respect to each other; Lenz's Law and polarity determining rules; Back emf, self induction; Saturation point; Principle uses of inductors.				
3.12 DC Motor/Generator Theory Basic motor and generator theory; Construction and purpose of components in DC generator; Operation of, and factors affecting output and direction of current flow in DC generators; Operation of, and factors affecting output power, torque, speed and direction of rotation of DC motors; Series wound, shunt wound and compound motors; Starter Generator construction.	—	2	2	1
3.13 AC Theory Sinusoidal waveform: phase, period, frequency, cycle; Instantaneous, average, root mean square, peak, peak to peak current values and calculations of these values, in relation to voltage, current and power; Triangular/Square waves; Single/3 phase principles.	1	2	2	1
3.14 Resistive (R), Capacitive (C) and Inductive (L) Circuits Phase relationship of voltage and current in L, C and R circuits, parallel, series and series parallel; Power dissipation in L, C and R circuits; Impedance, phase angle, power factor and current calculations; True power, apparent power and reactive power calculations.	—	2	2	1
3.15 Transformers Transformer construction principles and operation; Transformer losses and methods for overcoming them; Transformer action under load and no-load conditions; Power transfer, efficiency, polarity markings; Calculation of line and phase voltages and currents; Calculation of power in a three phase system; Primary and Secondary current, voltage, turns ratio, power, efficiency; Auto transformers.	—	2	2	1
3.16 Filters	—	1	1	—

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
Operation, application and uses of the following filters: low pass, high pass, band pass, band stop.				
3.17 AC Generators Rotation of loop in a magnetic field and waveform produced; Operation and construction of revolving armature and revolving field type AC generators; Single phase, two phase and three phase alternators; Three phase star and delta connections advantages and uses; Permanent Magnet Generators.	—	2	2	1
3.18 AC Motors Construction, principles of operation and characteristics of: AC synchronous and induction motors both single and polyphase; Methods of speed control and direction of rotation; Methods of producing a rotating field: capacitor, inductor, shaded or split pole.	—	2	2	1

MODULE 4. ELECTRONIC FUNDAMENTALS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
4.1 Semiconductors				
4.1.1 Diodes				
(a) Diode symbols; Diode characteristics and properties; Diodes in series and parallel; Main characteristics and use of silicon controlled rectifiers (thyristors), light emitting diode, photo conductive diode, varistor, rectifier diodes; Functional testing of diodes.	—	2	2	1
(b) Materials, electron configuration, electrical properties; P and N type materials: effects of impurities on conduction, majority and minority characters; PN junction in a semiconductor, development of a potential across a PN junction in unbiased, forward biased and reverse biased conditions; Diode parameters: peak inverse voltage, maximum forward current, temperature, frequency, leakage current, power dissipation; Operation and function of diodes in the following circuits: clippers, clampers, full and half wave rectifiers, bridge rectifiers, voltage doublers and triplers; Detailed operation and characteristics of the following devices: silicon controlled rectifier (thyristor), light	—	—	2	—

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
emitting diode, Schottky diode, photo conductive diode, varactor diode, varistor, rectifier diodes, Zener diode.				
4.1.2 Transistors				
(a) Transistor symbols; Component description and orientation; Transistor characteristics and properties.	—	1	2	1
(b) Construction and operation of PNP and NPN transistors; Base, collector and emitter configurations; Testing of transistors; Basic appreciation of other transistor types and their uses; Application of transistors: classes of amplifier (A, B, C); Simple circuits including: bias, decoupling, feedback and stabilisation; Multistage circuit principles: cascades, push-pull, oscillators, multivibrators, flip-flop circuits.	—	—	2	—
4.1.3 Integrated Circuits				
(a) Description and operation of logic circuits and linear circuits/operational amplifiers;	—	1	—	1
(b) Description and operation of logic circuits and linear circuits; Introduction to operation and function of an operational amplifier used as: integrator, differentiator, voltage follower, comparator; Operation and amplifier stages connecting methods: resistive capacitive, inductive (transformer), inductive resistive (IR), direct; Advantages and disadvantages of positive and negative feedback.	—	—	2	—
4.2 Printed Circuit Boards				
Description and use of printed circuit boards.	—	1	2	—
4.3 Servomechanisms				
(a) Understanding of the following terms: Open and closed loop systems, feedback, follow up, analogue transducers; Principles of operation and use of the following synchro system components/features: resolvers, differential, control and torque, transformers, inductance and capacitance transmitters;	—	1	—	—
(b) Understanding of the following terms: Open and closed loop, follow up, servomechanism, analogue, transducer, null, damping, feedback, deadband; Construction operation and use of the following synchro system components: resolvers, differential, control and	—	—	2	—

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
torque, E and I transformers, inductance transmitters, capacitance transmitters, synchronous transmitters; Servomechanism defects, reversal of synchro leads, hunting.				

MODULE 5. DIGITAL TECHNIQUES/ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL				
	A	B1-1 B1-3	B1-2 B1-4	B2	B3
5.1 Electronic Instrument Systems Typical systems arrangements and cockpit layout of electronic instrument systems.	1	2	2	3	1
5.2 Numbering Systems Numbering systems: binary, octal and hexadecimal; Demonstration of conversions between the decimal and binary, octal and hexadecimal systems and vice versa.	—	1	—	2	—
5.3 Data Conversion Analogue Data, Digital Data; Operation and application of analogue to digital, and digital to analogue converters, inputs and outputs, limitations of various types.	—	1	—	2	—
5.4 Data Buses Operation of data buses in aircraft systems, including knowledge of ARINC and other specifications. Aircraft Network/Ethernet.	—	2	—	2	—
5.5 Logic Circuits (a) Identification of common logic gate symbols, tables and equivalent circuits; Applications used for aircraft systems, schematic diagrams. (b) Interpretation of logic diagrams.	— —	2 —	— —	2 2	1 —
5.6 Basic Computer Structure (a) Computer terminology (including bit, byte, software, hardware, CPU, IC, and various memory devices such as RAM, ROM, PROM); Computer technology (as applied in aircraft systems). (b) Computer related terminology; Operation, layout and interface of the major components in a micro computer including their associated bus systems; Information contained in single and multiaddress instruction words;	1 —	2 —	— —	— 2	— —

	LEVEL				
	A	B1-1 B1-3	B1-2 B1-4	B2	B3
Memory associated terms; Operation of typical memory devices; Operation, advantages and disadvantages of the various data storage systems.					
5.7 Microprocessors Functions performed and overall operation of a microprocessor; Basic operation of each of the following microprocessor elements: control and processing unit, clock, register, arithmetic logic unit.	—	—	—	2	—
5.8 Integrated Circuits Operation and use of encoders and decoders; Function of encoder types; Uses of medium, large and very large scale integration.	—	—	—	2	—
5.9 Multiplexing Operation, application and identification in logic diagrams of multiplexers and demultiplexers.	—	—	—	2	—
5.10 Fibre Optics Advantages and disadvantages of fibre optic data transmission over electrical wire propagation; Fibre optic data bus; Fibre optic related terms; Terminations; Couplers, control terminals, remote terminals; Application of fibre optics in aircraft systems.	—	1	1	2	—
5.11 Electronic Displays Principles of operation of common types of displays used in modern aircraft, including Cathode Ray Tubes, Light Emitting Diodes and Liquid Crystal Display.	—	2	1	2	1
5.12 Electrostatic Sensitive Devices Special handling of components sensitive to electrostatic discharges; Awareness of risks and possible damage, component and personnel anti-static protection devices.	1	2	2	2	1
5.13 Software Management Control Awareness of restrictions, airworthiness requirements and possible catastrophic effects of unapproved changes to software programmes.	—	2	1	2	1
5.14 Electromagnetic Environment Influence of the following phenomena on maintenance practices for electronic system: EMC-Electromagnetic Compatibility EMI-Electromagnetic Interference HIRF-High Intensity Radiated Field Lightning/lightning protection.	—	2	2	2	1
5.15 Typical Electronic/Digital Aircraft Systems	—	2	2	2	1

	LEVEL				
	A	B1-1 B1-3	B1-2 B1-4	B2	B3
<p>General arrangement of typical electronic/digital aircraft systems and associated BITE (Built In Test Equipment) such as:</p> <p>(a) For B1 and B2 only:</p> <p>ACARS-ARINC Communication and Addressing and Reporting System</p> <p>EICAS-Engine Indication and Crew Alerting System</p> <p>FBW-Fly-by-Wire</p> <p>FMS-Flight Management System</p> <p>IRS-Inertial Reference System;</p> <p>(b) For B1, B2 and B3:</p> <p>ECAM-Electronic Centralised Aircraft Monitoring</p> <p>EFIS-Electronic Flight Instrument System</p> <p>GPS-Global Positioning System</p> <p>TCAS-Traffic Alert Collision Avoidance System</p> <p>Integrated Modular Avionics</p> <p>Cabin Systems</p> <p>Information Systems.</p>					

MODULE 6. MATERIALS AND HARDWARE

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
6.1 Aircraft Materials — Ferrous				
(a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common alloy steels used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of alloy steels.	1	2	1	2
(b) Testing of ferrous materials for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	—	1	1	1
6.2 Aircraft Materials — Non-Ferrous				
(a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common non-ferrous materials used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of non-ferrous materials;	1	2	1	2
(b) Testing of non-ferrous material for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	—	1	1	1
6.3 Aircraft Materials — Composite and Non-Metallic				
6.3.1 Composite and non-metallic other than wood and fabric				

		LEVEL			
		A	B1	B2	B3
(a)	Characteristics, properties and identification of common composite and non-metallic materials, other than wood, used in aircraft; Sealant and bonding agents;	1	2	2	2
(b)	The detection of defects/deterioration in composite and non-metallic material; Repair of composite and non-metallic material.	1	2	—	2
6.3.2 Wooden structures Construction methods of wooden airframe structures; Characteristics, properties and types of wood and glue used in aeroplanes; Preservation and maintenance of wooden structure; Types of defects in wood material and wooden structures; The detection of defects in wooden structure; Repair of wooden structure.		1	2	—	2
6.3.3 Fabric covering Characteristics, properties and types of fabrics used in aeroplanes; Inspections methods for fabric; Types of defects in fabric; Repair of fabric covering.		1	2	—	2
6.4 Corrosion					
(a)	Chemical fundamentals; Formation by, galvanic action process, microbiological, stress;	1	1	1	1
(b)	Types of corrosion and their identification; Causes of corrosion; Material types, susceptibility to corrosion.	2	3	2	2
6.5 Fasteners					
6.5.1 Screw threads Screw nomenclature; Thread forms, dimensions and tolerances for standard threads used in aircraft; Measuring screw threads.		2	2	2	2
6.5.2 Bolts, studs and screws Bolt types: specification, identification and marking of aircraft bolts, international standards; Nuts: self locking, anchor, standard types; Machine screws: aircraft specifications; Studs: types and uses, insertion and removal; Self tapping screws, dowels.		2	2	2	2
6.5.3 Locking devices Tab and spring washers, locking plates, split pins, pal-nuts, wire locking, quick release fasteners, keys, circlips, cotter pins.		2	2	2	2
6.5.4 Aircraft rivets		1	2	1	2

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
Types of solid and blind rivets: specifications and identification, heat treatment.				
6.6 Pipes and Unions				
(a) Identification of, and types of rigid and flexible pipes and their connectors used in aircraft;	2	2	2	2
(b) Standard unions for aircraft hydraulic, fuel, oil, pneumatic and air system pipes.	2	2	1	2
6.7 Springs				
Types of springs, materials, characteristics and applications.	—	2	1	1
6.8 Bearings				
Purpose of bearings, loads, material, construction; Types of bearings and their application.	1	2	2	1
6.9 Transmissions				
Gear types and their application; Gear ratios, reduction and multiplication gear systems, driven and driving gears, idler gears, mesh patterns; Belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets.	1	2	2	1
6.10 Control Cables				
Types of cables; End fittings, turnbuckles and compensation devices; Pulleys and cable system components; Bowden cables; Aircraft flexible control systems.	1	2	1	2
6.11 Electrical Cables and Connectors				
Cable types, construction and characteristics; High tension and co-axial cables; Crimping; Connector types, pins, plugs, sockets, insulators, current and voltage rating, coupling, identification codes.	1	2	2	2

MODULE 7A. MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 7B.

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
7.1 Safety Precautions-Aircraft and Workshop			
Aspects of safe working practices including precautions to take when working with electricity, gases especially oxygen, oils and chemicals. Also, instruction in the remedial action to be taken in the event of a fire or another accident with one or more of these hazards including knowledge on extinguishing agents.	3	3	3
7.2 Workshop Practices			
Care of tools, control of tools, use of workshop materials; Dimensions, allowances and tolerances, standards of workmanship; Calibration of tools and equipment, calibration standards.	3	3	3

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
7.3 Tools Common hand tool types; Common power tool types; Operation and use of precision measuring tools; Lubrication equipment and methods. Operation, function and use of electrical general test equipment.	3	3	3
7.4 Avionic General Test Equipment Operation, function and use of avionic general test equipment.	—	2	3
7.5 Engineering Drawings, Diagrams and Standards Drawing types and diagrams, their symbols, dimensions, tolerances and projections; Identifying title block information; Microfilm, microfiche and computerised presentations; Specification 100 of the Air Transport Association (ATA) of America; Aeronautical and other applicable standards including ISO, AN, MS, NAS and MIL; Wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams.	1	2	2
7.6 Fits and Clearances Drill sizes for bolt holes, classes of fits; Common system of fits and clearances; Schedule of fits and clearances for aircraft and engines; Limits for bow, twist and wear; Standard methods for checking shafts, bearings and other parts.	1	2	1
7.7 Electrical Wiring Interconnection System (EWIS) Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing; Use of crimp tools: hand and hydraulic operated; Testing of crimp joints; Connector pin removal and insertion; Co-axial cables: testing and installation precautions; Identification of wire types, their inspection criteria and damage tolerance. Wiring protection techniques: Cable looming and loom support, cable clamps, protective sleeving techniques including heat shrink wrapping, shielding; EWIS installations, inspection, repair, maintenance and cleanliness standards.	1	3	3
7.8 Riveting Riveted joints, rivet spacing and pitch; Tools used for riveting and dimpling; Inspection of riveted joints.	1	2	—
7.9 Pipes and Hoses Bending and belling/flaring aircraft pipes; Inspection and testing of aircraft pipes and hoses; Installation and clamping of pipes.	1	2	—
7.10 Springs Inspection and testing of springs.	1	2	—
7.11 Bearings	1	2	—

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
Testing, cleaning and inspection of bearings; Lubrication requirements of bearings; Defects in bearings and their causes.			
7.12 Transmissions Inspection of gears, backlash; Inspection of belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets; Inspection of screw jacks, lever devices, push-pull rod systems.	1	2	—
7.13 Control Cables Swaging of end fittings; Inspection and testing of control cables; Bowden cables; aircraft flexible control systems.	1	2	—
7.14 Material handling 7.14.1 Sheet Metal Marking out and calculation of bend allowance; Sheet metal working, including bending and forming; Inspection of sheet metal work.	—	2	—
7.14.2 Composite and non-metallic Bonding practices; Environmental conditions; Inspection methods.	—	2	—
7.15 Welding, Brazing, Soldering and Bonding (a) Soldering methods; inspection of soldered joints.	—	2	2
(b) Welding and brazing methods; Inspection of welded and brazed joints; Bonding methods and inspection of bonded joints.	—	2	—
7.16 Aircraft Weight and Balance (a) Centre of Gravity/Balance limits calculation: use of relevant documents;	—	2	2
(b) Preparation of aircraft for weighing; Aircraft weighing.	—	2	—
7.17 Aircraft Handling and Storage Aircraft taxiing/towing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft jacking, chocking, securing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft storage methods; Refuelling/defuelling procedures; De-icing/anti-icing procedures; Electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic ground supplies. Effects of environmental conditions on aircraft handling and operation.	2	2	2
7.18 Disassembly, Inspection, Repair and Assembly Techniques (a) Types of defects and visual inspection techniques; Corrosion removal, assessment and reprotection;	2	3	3
(b) General repair methods, Structural Repair Manual; Ageing, fatigue and corrosion control programmes;	—	2	—

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
(c) Non-destructive inspection techniques including, penetrant, radiographic, eddy current, ultrasonic and boroscope methods;	—	2	1
(d) Disassembly and re-assembly techniques;	2	2	2
(e) Trouble shooting techniques.	—	2	2
7.19 Abnormal Events			
(a) Inspections following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration;	2	2	2
(b) Inspections following abnormal events such as heavy landings and flight through turbulence.	2	2	—
7.20 Maintenance Procedures			
Maintenance planning; Modification procedures; Stores procedures; Certification/release procedures; Interface with aircraft operation; Maintenance Inspection/Quality Control/Quality Assurance; Additional maintenance procedures; Control of life limited components.	1	2	2

MODULE 7B. MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: The scope of this module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes relevant to the B3 category.

	LEVEL B3
7.1 Safety Precautions-Aircraft and Workshop Aspects of safe working practices including precautions to take when working with electricity, gases especially oxygen, oils and chemicals. Also, instruction in the remedial action to be taken in the event of a fire or another accident with one or more of these hazards including knowledge on extinguishing agents.	3
7.2 Workshop Practices Care of tools, control of tools, use of workshop materials; Dimensions, allowances and tolerances, standards of workmanship; Calibration of tools and equipment, calibration standards.	3
7.3 Tools Common hand tool types; Common power tool types; Operation and use of precision measuring tools; Lubrication equipment and methods; Operation, function and use of electrical general test equipment.	3
7.4 Avionic General Test Equipment Operation, function and use of avionic general test equipment.	—
7.5 Engineering Drawings, Diagrams and Standards	2

LEVEL B3	
Drawing types and diagrams, their symbols, dimensions, tolerances and projections; Identifying title block information; Microfilm, microfiche and computerised presentations; Specification 100 of the Air Transport Association (ATA) of America; Aeronautical and other applicable standards including ISO, AN, MS, NAS and MIL; Wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams.	
7.6 Fits and Clearances Drill sizes for bolt holes, classes of fits; Common system of fits and clearances; Schedule of fits and clearances for aircraft and engines; Limits for bow, twist and wear; Standard methods for checking shafts, bearings and other parts.	2
7.7 Electrical Cables and Connectors Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing; Use of crimp tools: hand and hydraulic operated; Testing of crimp joints; Connector pin removal and insertion; Co-axial cables: testing and installation precautions; Wiring protection techniques: Cable looming and loom support, cable clamps, protective sleeving techniques including heat shrink wrapping, shielding.	2
7.8 Riveting Riveted joints, rivet spacing and pitch; Tools used for riveting and dimpling; Inspection of riveted joints.	2
7.9 Pipes and Hoses Bending and belling/flaring aircraft pipes; Inspection and testing of aircraft pipes and hoses; Installation and clamping of pipes.	2
7.10 Springs Inspection and testing of springs.	1
7.11 Bearings Testing, cleaning and inspection of bearings; Lubrication requirements of bearings; Defects in bearings and their causes.	2
7.12 Transmissions Inspection of gears, backlash; Inspection of belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets; Inspection of screw jacks, lever devices, push-pull rod systems.	2
7.13 Control Cables Swaging of end fittings; Inspection and testing of control cables; Bowden cables; aircraft flexible control systems.	2
7.14 Material handling 7.14.1 Sheet Metal Marking out and calculation of bend allowance; Sheet metal working, including bending and forming; Inspection of sheet metal work.	2
7.14.2 Composite and non-metallic	2

LEVEL B3	
Bonding practices; Environmental conditions; Inspection methods.	
7.15 Welding, Brazing, Soldering and Bonding	
(a) Soldering methods; inspection of soldered joints;	2
(b) Welding and brazing methods; Inspection of welded and brazed joints; Bonding methods and inspection of bonded joints.	2
7.16 Aircraft Weight and Balance	
(a) Centre of Gravity/Balance limits calculation: use of relevant documents;	2
(b) Preparation of aircraft for weighing; Aircraft weighing.	2
7.17 Aircraft Handling and Storage	2
Aircraft taxiing/towing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft jacking, chocking, securing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft storage methods; Refuelling/defuelling procedures; De-icing/anti-icing procedures; Electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic ground supplies; Effects of environmental conditions on aircraft handling and operation.	
7.18 Disassembly, Inspection, Repair and Assembly Techniques	
(a) Types of defects and visual inspection techniques; Corrosion removal, assessment and re-protection;	3
(b) General repair methods, Structural Repair Manual; Ageing, fatigue and corrosion control programmes;	2
(c) Non-destructive inspection techniques including, penetrant, radiographic, eddy current, ultrasonic and boroscope methods;	2
(d) Disassembly and re-assembly techniques;	2
(e) Trouble shooting techniques.	2
7.19 Abnormal Events	
(a) Inspections following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration.	2
(b) Inspections following abnormal events such as heavy landings and flight through turbulence.	2
7.20 Maintenance Procedures	2
Maintenance planning; Modification procedures; Stores procedures; Certification/release procedures; Interface with aircraft operation; Maintenance Inspection/Quality Control/Quality Assurance; Additional maintenance procedures; Control of life limited components.	

MODULE 8. BASIC AERODYNAMICS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
8.1 Physics of the Atmosphere International Standard Atmosphere (ISA), application to aerodynamics.	1	2	2	1
8.2 Aerodynamics Airflow around a body; Boundary layer, laminar and turbulent flow, free stream flow, relative airflow, upwash and downwash, vortices, stagnation; The terms: camber, chord, mean aerodynamic chord, profile (parasite) drag, induced drag, centre of pressure, angle of attack, wash in and wash out, fineness ratio, wing shape and aspect ratio; Thrust, Weight, Aerodynamic Resultant; Generation of Lift and Drag: Angle of Attack, Lift coefficient, Drag coefficient, polar curve, stall; Aerofoil contamination including ice, snow, frost.	1	2	2	1
8.3 Theory of Flight Relationship between lift, weight, thrust and drag; Glide ratio; Steady state flights, performance; Theory of the turn; Influence of load factor: stall, flight envelope and structural limitations; Lift augmentation.	1	2	2	1
8.4 Flight Stability and Dynamics Longitudinal, lateral and directional stability (active and passive).	1	2	2	1

MODULE 9A. HUMAN FACTORS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 9B.

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
9.1 General The need to take human factors into account; Incidents attributable to human factors/human error; 'Murphy's' law.	1	2	2
9.2 Human Performance and Limitations Vision; Hearing; Information processing; Attention and perception; Memory; Claustrophobia and physical access.	1	2	2
9.3 Social Psychology	1	1	1

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B2
Responsibility: individual and group; Motivation and de-motivation; Peer pressure; 'Culture' issues; Team working; Management, supervision and leadership.			
<i>9.4 Factors Affecting Performance</i> Fitness/health; Stress: domestic and work related; Time pressure and deadlines; Workload: overload and underload; Sleep and fatigue, shiftwork; Alcohol, medication, drug abuse.	2	2	2
<i>9.5 Physical Environment</i> Noise and fumes; Illumination; Climate and temperature; Motion and vibration; Working environment.	1	1	1
<i>9.6 Tasks</i> Physical work; Repetitive tasks; Visual inspection; Complex systems.	1	1	1
<i>9.7 Communication</i> Within and between teams; Work logging and recording; Keeping up to date, currency; Dissemination of information.	2	2	2
<i>9.8 Human Error</i> Error models and theories; Types of error in maintenance tasks; Implications of errors (i.e. accidents); Avoiding and managing errors.	1	2	2
<i>9.9 Hazards in the Workplace</i> Recognising and avoiding hazards; Dealing with emergencies.	1	2	2

MODULE 9B. HUMAN FACTORS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: The scope of this module shall reflect the less demanding environment of maintenance for B3 licence holders.

LEVEL B3	
<i>9.1 General</i>	2

LEVEL B3	
The need to take human factors into account; Incidents attributable to human factors/human error; 'Murphy's' law.	
9.2 <i>Human Performance and Limitations</i> Vision; Hearing; Information processing; Attention and perception; Memory; Claustrophobia and physical access.	2
9.3 <i>Social Psychology</i> Responsibility: individual and group; Motivation and de-motivation; Peer pressure; 'Culture' issues; Team working; Management, supervision and leadership.	1
9.4 <i>Factors Affecting Performance</i> Fitness/health; Stress: domestic and work related; Time pressure and deadlines; Workload: overload and underload; Sleep and fatigue, shiftwork; Alcohol, medication, drug abuse.	2
9.5 <i>Physical Environment</i> Noise and fumes; Illumination; Climate and temperature; Motion and vibration; Working environment.	1
9.6 <i>Tasks</i> Physical work; Repetitive tasks; Visual inspection; Complex systems.	1
9.7 <i>Communication</i> Within and between teams; Work logging and recording; Keeping up to date, currency; Dissemination of information.	2
9.8 <i>Human Error</i> Error models and theories; Types of error in maintenance tasks; Implications of errors (i.e. accidents); Avoiding and managing errors.	2
9.9 <i>Hazards in the Workplace</i> Recognising and avoiding hazards; Dealing with emergencies.	2

MODULE 10. AVIATION LEGISLATION

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL			
	A	B1	B2	B3
10.1 Regulatory Framework Role of the International Civil Aviation Organisation; Role of the European Commission; Role of EASA; Role of the Member States and National Aviation Authorities; Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 and its implementing rules Regulations (EU) No 748/2012 and (EU) No 1321/2014; Relationship between the various Annexes (Parts) such as Part-21, Part-M , Part-145 , Part-66 , Part-147 and Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.	1	1	1	1
10.2 Certifying Staff — Maintenance Detailed understanding of Part-66 .	2	2	2	2
10.3 Approved Maintenance Organisations Detailed understanding of Part-145 and Part-M Subpart F .	2	2	2	2
10.4 Air operations General understanding of Regulation (EU) No 965/2012. Air Operators Certificates; Operator's responsibilities, in particular regarding continuing airworthiness and maintenance; Aircraft Maintenance Programme; MEL//CDL; Documents to be carried on board; Aircraft placarding (markings).	1	1	1	1
10.5 Certification of aircraft, parts and appliances (a) General General understanding of Part-21 and EASA certification specifications CS-23, 25, 27, 29.	—	1	1	1
(b) Documents Certificate of Airworthiness; restricted certificates of airworthiness and permit to fly; Certificate of Registration; Noise Certificate; Weight Schedule; Radio Station Licence and Approval.	—	2	2	2
10.6 Continuing airworthiness Detailed understanding of Part-21 provisions related to continuing airworthiness. Detailed understanding of Part-M .	2	2	2	2
10.7 Applicable National and International Requirements for (if not superseded by EU requirements).				

		LEVEL			
		A	B1	B2	B3
(a)	Maintenance Programmes, Maintenance checks and inspections; Airworthiness Directives; Service Bulletins, manufacturers service information; Modifications and repairs; Maintenance documentation: maintenance manuals, structural repair manual, illustrated parts catalogue, etc.; Only for A to B2 licences: Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists;	1	2	2	2
(b)	Continuing airworthiness; Minimum equipment requirements — Test flights; Only for B1 and B2 licences: ETOPS, maintenance and dispatch requirements; All Weather Operations, Category 2/3 operations.	—	1	1	1

MODULE 11A. TURBINE AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

		LEVEL	
		A1	B1.1
11.1 Theory of Flight			
11.1.1. Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls		1	2
Operation and effect of: - roll control: ailerons and spoilers, - pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards, - yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and antibalance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels.		—	—
11.1.2. High Speed Flight		1	2
Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight; Mach number, critical Mach number, compressibility buffet, shock wave, aerodynamic heating, area rule; Factors affecting airflow in engine intakes of high speed aircraft; Effects of sweepback on critical Mach number.			
11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts			
(a)	Airworthiness requirements for structural strength;	2	2

	LEVEL	
	A1	B1.1
Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision; Aircraft bonding.		
(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning; Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.	1	2
11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes 11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56) Construction and pressurisation sealing; Wing, stabiliser, pylon and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation and cargo loading system; Doors and emergency exits: construction, mechanisms, operation and safety devices; Windows and windscreen construction and mechanisms.	1	2
11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57) Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2
11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55) Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2
11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57) Construction and attachment; Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.	1	2
11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54) Nacelles/Pylons: - Construction, - Firewalls, - Engine mounts.	1	2
11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA 21) 11.4.1 Air supply Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU and ground cart.	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A1	B1.1
11.4.2 Air Conditioning Air conditioning systems; Air cycle and vapour cycle machines; Distribution systems; Flow, temperature and humidity control system.	1	3
11.4.3 Pressurisation Pressurisation systems; Control and indication including control and safety valves; Cabin pressure controllers.	1	3
11.4.4 Safety and warning devices Protection and warning devices.	1	3
11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems 11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2
11.5.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of: - Auto Flight (ATA 22), - Communications (ATA 23), - Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1
11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; Circuit protection; External/Ground power.	1	3
11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25) (a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts.	2	2
(b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing installation; Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment; Airstairs.	1	1

	LEVEL	
	A1	B1.1
11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)		
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests;	1	3
(b) Portable fire extinguisher.	1	1
11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)	1	3
Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler; Trim control; Active load control; High lift devices; Lift dump, speed brakes; System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, fly-by-wire; Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust lock systems; Balancing and rigging; Stall protection/warning system.		
11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)	1	3
System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling; Longitudinal balance fuel systems.		
11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)	1	3
System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.		
11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)	1	3
Ice formation, classification and detection; Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Rain repellent; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.		
11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)	2	3

	LEVEL	
	A1	B1.1
Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering; Air-ground sensing.		
11.14 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, anti collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	2	3
11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings.	1	3
11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38) Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.	2	3
11.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45) Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).	1	2
11.19 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA42) Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components.	1	2
11.20 Cabin Systems (ATA44)	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A1	B1.1
<p>The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music and video transmissions.</p> <p>The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit/cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels.</p> <p>The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System. <p>The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to pre-departure/departure reports, - E-mail/intranet/Internet access, - Passenger database; <p>Cabin Core System; In-flight Entertainment System; External Communication System; Cabin Mass Memory System; Cabin Monitoring System; Miscellaneous Cabin System.</p>	—	—
<p>11.21 Information Systems (ATA46)</p> <p>The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.</p> <p>Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems</p> <p>Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>	1	2

MODULE 11B. PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note 1: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 11C.

Note 2: The scope of this Module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the A2 and B1.2 subcategory.

	LEVEL	
	A2	B1.2
<p>11.1 Theory of Flight</p> <p>11.1.1. Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</p>	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A2	B1.2
Operation and effect of: - roll control: ailerons and spoilers, - pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards, - yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and antibalance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels.	—	—
<i>11.1.2. High Speed Flight — N/A</i>	—	—
<i>11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts</i>		
(a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision; Aircraft bonding.	2	2
(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning; Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.	1	2
<i>11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes</i>		
<i>11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56)</i> Construction and pressurisation sealing; Wing, tail-plane, pylon and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors and emergency exits: construction and operation; Windows and windscreen attachment.	1	2
<i>11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57)</i> Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A2	B1.2
11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55) Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2
11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57) Construction and attachment; Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.	1	2
11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54) Nacelles/Pylons: - Construction, - Firewalls, - Engine mounts.	1 —	2 —
11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA 21) Pressurisation and air conditioning systems; Cabin pressure controllers, protection and warning devices; Heating systems.	1	3
11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems 11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2
11.5.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of: - Auto Flight (ATA 22), - Communications (ATA 23), - Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1 —	1 —
11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Circuit protection; Inverters, transformers.	1	3
11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25) (a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts;	2	2
(b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing installation; Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment;	1	1

	LEVEL	
	A2	B1.2
Airstairs.		
11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)		
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests;	1	3
(b) Portable fire extinguisher.	1	3
11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)	1	3
Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder; Trim tabs; High lift devices; System operation: manual; Gust locks; Balancing and rigging; Stall warning system.		
11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)	1	3
System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.		
11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)	1	3
System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems.		
11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)	1	3
Ice formation, classification and detection; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.		
11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)	2	3
Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering; Air-ground sensing.		
11.14 Lights (ATA 33)	2	3
External: navigation, anti collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.		

	LEVEL	
	A2	B1.2
11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings.	1	3
11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38) Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.	2	3

MODULE 11C. PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: The scope of this module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the B3 category.

	LEVEL B3
11.1 Theory of Flight Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls Operation and effect of: - roll control: ailerons, - pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards, - yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and anti-balance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels.	1
11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts (a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision; Aircraft bonding;	2

	LEVEL B3
<p>(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments;</p> <p>Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding;</p> <p>Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting;</p> <p>Surface cleaning;</p> <p>Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.</p>	2
<p>11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes</p> <p>11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56)</p> <p>Construction;</p> <p>Wing, tail-plane, pylon and undercarriage attachments;</p> <p>Seat installation;</p> <p>Doors and emergency exits: construction and operation;</p> <p>Window and windscreen attachment.</p>	1
<p>11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57)</p> <p>Construction;</p> <p>Fuel storage;</p> <p>Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.</p>	1
<p>11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55)</p> <p>Construction;</p> <p>Control surface attachment.</p>	1
<p>11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57)</p> <p>Construction and attachment;</p> <p>Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.</p>	1
<p>11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</p> <p>Nacelles/Pylons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction, - Firewalls, - Engine mounts. 	1
<p>11.4 Air Conditioning (ATA 21)</p> <p>Heating and ventilation systems.</p>	1
<p>11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems</p> <p>11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31)</p> <p>Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator;</p> <p>Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator;</p> <p>Compasses: direct reading, remote reading;</p> <p>Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems;</p> <p>Glass cockpit;</p> <p>Other aircraft system indication.</p>	1
<p>11.5.2 Avionic Systems</p> <p>Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Auto Flight (ATA 22), - Communications (ATA 23), - Navigation Systems (ATA 34). 	1
<p>11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</p>	2

	LEVEL B3
Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Circuit protection; Inverters, transformers.	
<i>11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</i> Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts.	2
<i>11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</i> Portable fire extinguisher.	2
<i>11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)</i> Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder; Trim tabs; High lift devices; System operation: manual; Gust locks; Balancing and rigging; Stall warning system.	3
<i>11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</i> System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.	2
<i>11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</i> System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems.	2
<i>11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</i> Ice formation, classification and detection; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.	1
<i>11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</i> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering.	2
<i>11.14 Lights (ATA 33)</i>	2

LEVEL B3	
External: navigation, anti collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	
11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings.	2
11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure and vacuum pumps Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	2

MODULE 12. HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL	
	A3	B1.3
	A4	B1.4
12.1 Theory of Flight — Rotary Wing Aerodynamics Terminology; Effects of gyroscopic precession; Torque reaction and directional control; Dissymmetry of lift, Blade tip stall; Translating tendency and its correction; Coriolis effect and compensation; Vortex ring state, power settling, overpitching; Auto-rotation; Ground effect.	1	2
12.2 Flight Control Systems Cyclic control; Collective control; Swashplate; Yaw control: Anti-Torque Control, Tail rotor, bleed air; Main Rotor Head: Design and Operation features; Blade Dampers: Function and construction; Rotor Blades: Main and tail rotor blade construction and attachment; Trim control, fixed and adjustable stabilisers; System operation: manual, hydraulic, electrical and fly-by-wire; Artificial feel; Balancing and rigging.	2	3
12.3 Blade Tracking and Vibration Analysis Rotor alignment; Main and tail rotor tracking; Static and dynamic balancing; Vibration types, vibration reduction methods; Ground resonance.	1	3

	LEVEL	
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4
12.4 Transmission Gear boxes, main and tail rotors; Clutches, free wheel units and rotor brake; Tail rotor drive shafts, flexible couplings, bearings, vibration dampers and bearing hangers.	1	3
12.5 Airframe Structures (a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision; (b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning and anti-corrosive protection. Pylon, stabiliser and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors: construction, mechanisms, operation and safety devices; Windows and windscreen construction; Fuel storage; Firewalls; Engine mounts; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning. Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.	2	2
12.6 Air Conditioning (ATA 21) 12.6.1 Air supply Sources of air supply including engine bleed and ground cart.	1	2
12.6.2 Air conditioning Air conditioning systems; Distribution systems; Flow and temperature control systems; Protection and warning devices.	1	3
12.7 Instruments/Avionic Systems 12.7.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31)	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A3	B1.3
	A4	B1.4
Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Vibration indicating systems — HUMS; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.		
12.7.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system layouts and operation of: Auto Flight (ATA 22); Communications (ATA 23); Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1
12.8 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation, AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation, Circuit protection. Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; External/Ground power.	1	3
12.9 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25) (a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts; Lifting systems;	2	2
(b) Emergency flotation systems; Cabin lay-out, cargo retention; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation.	1	1
12.10 Fire Protection (ATA 26) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3
12.11 Fuel Systems (ATA 28) System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.	1	3
12.12 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)	1	3

	LEVEL	
	A3	B1.3
	A4	B1.4
System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.		
12.13 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30) Ice formation, classification and detection; Anti-icing and De-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; Rain repellent and removal; Probe and drain heating; Wiper system.	1	3
12.14 Landing Gear (ATA 32) Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, Tyres, brakes; Steering; Air-ground sensing; Skids, floats.	2	3
12.15 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	2	3
12.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
12.17 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA42) Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components.	1	2
12.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA45)	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A3	B1.3
	A4	B1.4
Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).		
12.19 Information Systems (ATA46) The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display. Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems. Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.	1	2

MODULE 13. AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

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	LEVEL B2
13.1 Theory of Flight	
(a) Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls	1
Operation and effect of:	—
- roll control: ailerons and spoilers,	
- pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards,	
- yaw control, rudder limiters;	
Control using elevons, ruddervators;	
High lift devices: slots, slats, flaps;	
Drag inducing devices: spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes;	
Operation and effect of trim tabs, servo tabs, control surface bias;	
(b) High Speed Flight	1
Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight;	
Mach number, critical Mach number;	
(c) Rotary Wing Aerodynamics	1
Terminology;	
Operation and effect of cyclic, collective and anti-torque controls.	
13.2 Structures — General Concepts	
(a) Fundamentals of structural systems;	1

	LEVEL B2
(b) Zonal and station identification systems; Electrical bonding; Lightning strike protection provision.	2
13.3 Autoflight (ATA 22) Fundamentals of automatic flight control including working principles and current terminology; Command signal processing; Modes of operation: roll, pitch and yaw channels; Yaw dampers; Stability Augmentation System in helicopters; Automatic trim control; Autopilot navigation aids interface; Autothrottle systems; Automatic Landing Systems: principles and categories, modes of operation, approach, glideslope, land, go-around, system monitors and failure conditions.	3
13.4 Communication/Navigation (ATA 23/34) Fundamentals of radio wave propagation, antennas, transmission lines, communication, receiver and transmitter; Working principles of following systems: - Very High Frequency (VHF) communication, - High Frequency (HF) communication, - Audio, - Emergency Locator Transmitters, - Cockpit Voice Recorder, - Very High Frequency omnidirectional range (VOR), - Automatic Direction Finding (ADF), - Instrument Landing System (ILS), - Microwave Landing System (MLS), - Flight Director systems, Distance Measuring Equipment (DME), - Very Low Frequency and hyperbolic navigation (VLF/Omega), - Doppler navigation, - Area navigation, RNAV systems, - Flight Management Systems, - Global Positioning System (GPS), Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), - Inertial Navigation System, - Air Traffic Control transponder, secondary surveillance radar, - Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), - Weather avoidance radar, - Radio altimeter, - ARINC communication and reporting.	3 —
13.5 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; Circuit protection; External/Ground power.	3
13.6 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)	3

	LEVEL B2
Electronic emergency equipment requirements; Cabin entertainment equipment.	
13.7 Flight Controls (ATA 27)	
(a) Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler; Trim control; Active load control; High lift devices; Lift dump, speed brakes; System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic; Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust locks. Stall protection systems;	2
(b) System operation: electrical, fly-by-wire.	3
13.8 Instruments (ATA 31) Classification; Atmosphere; Terminology; Pressure measuring devices and systems; Pitot static systems; Altimeters; Vertical speed indicators; Airspeed indicators; Machmeters; Altitude reporting/alerting systems; Air data computers; Instrument pneumatic systems; Direct reading pressure and temperature gauges; Temperature indicating systems; Fuel quantity indicating systems; Gyroscopic principles; Artificial horizons; Slip indicators; Directional gyros; Ground Proximity Warning Systems; Compass systems; Flight Data Recording systems; Electronic Flight Instrument Systems; Instrument warning systems including master warning systems and centralised warning panels; Stall warning systems and angle of attack indicating systems; Vibration measurement and indication; Glass cockpit.	3
13.9 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	3
13.10 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45)	3

	LEVEL B2
Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).	
13.11 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA21)	
13.11.1. Air supply	2
Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU and ground cart;	
13.11.2. Air Conditioning	2
Air conditioning systems;	3
Air cycle and vapour cycle machines;	1
Distribution systems;	3
Flow, temperature and humidity control system.	
13.11.3. Pressurisation	3
Pressurisation systems;	
Control and indication including control and safety valves;	
Cabin pressure controllers.	
13.11.4. Safety and warning devices	3
Protection and warning devices.	
13.12 Fire Protection (ATA 26)	
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems;	3
Fire extinguishing systems;	
System tests;	
(b) Portable fire extinguisher.	1
13.13 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)	
System lay-out;	1
Fuel tanks;	1
Supply systems;	1
Dumping, venting and draining;	1
Cross-feed and transfer;	2
Indications and warnings;	3
Refuelling and defuelling;	2
Longitudinal balance fuel systems.	3
13.14 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)	
System lay-out;	1
Hydraulic fluids;	1
Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators;	1
Pressure generation: electrical, mechanical, pneumatic;	3
Emergency pressure generation;	3
Filters;	1
Pressure control;	3
Power distribution;	1
Indication and warning systems;	3
Interface with other systems.	3
13.15 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)	

	LEVEL B2
Ice formation, classification and detection;	2
Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical;	2
De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic, chemical;	3
Rain repellent;	1
Probe and drain heating;	3
Wiper Systems.	1
13.16 Landing Gear (ATA 32)	
Construction, shock absorbing;	1
Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency;	3
Indications and warnings;	3
Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking;	3
Tyres;	1
Steering;	3
Air-ground sensing.	3
13.17 Oxygen (ATA 35)	
System lay-out: cockpit, cabin;	3
Sources, storage, charging and distribution;	3
Supply regulation;	3
Indications and warnings.	3
13.18 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)	
System lay-out;	2
Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply;	2
Pressure control;	3
Distribution;	1
Indications and warnings;	3
Interfaces with other systems.	3
13.19 Water/Waste (ATA 38)	2
Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining;	
Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing.	
13.20 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA42)	3
Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc.;	
Core System;	
Network Components.	
13.21 Cabin Systems (ATA44)	3
The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music and video transmissions. The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit/cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels.	

LEVEL B2	
<p>The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System. <p>The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to pre-departure/departure reports, - E-mail/intranet/Internet access, - Passenger database; <p>Cabin Core System; In-flight Entertainment System; External Communication System; Cabin Mass Memory System; Cabin Monitoring System; Miscellaneous Cabin System.</p>	—
<p>13.22 Information Systems (ATA46)</p> <p>The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.</p> <p>Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems.</p> <p>Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>	3

MODULE 14. PROPULSION

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

LEVEL B2	
<p>14.1 Turbine Engines</p> <p>(a) Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft and turbopropeller engines;</p> <p>(b) Electronic Engine control and fuel metering systems (FADEC).</p>	1
<p>14.2 Engine Indicating Systems</p> <p>Exhaust gas temperature/Interstage turbine temperature systems; Engine speed; Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems; Oil pressure and temperature; Fuel pressure, temperature and flow; Manifold pressure; Engine torque; Propeller speed.</p>	2
<p>14.3 Starting and Ignition Systems</p> <p>Operation of engine start systems and components; Ignition systems and components; Maintenance safety requirements.</p>	2

MODULE 15. GAS TURBINE ENGINE

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL	
	A	B1
<p>15.1 Fundamentals</p> <p>Potential energy, kinetic energy, Newton's laws of motion, Brayton cycle; The relationship between force, work, power, energy, velocity, acceleration; Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft, turboprop.</p>	1	2
<p>15.2 Engine Performance</p> <p>Gross thrust, net thrust, choked nozzle thrust, thrust distribution, resultant thrust, thrust horsepower, equivalent shaft horsepower, specific fuel consumption; Engine efficiencies; By-pass ratio and engine pressure ratio; Pressure, temperature and velocity of the gas flow; Engine ratings, static thrust, influence of speed, altitude and hot climate, flat rating, limitations.</p>	—	2
<p>15.3 Inlet</p> <p>Compressor inlet ducts Effects of various inlet configurations; Ice protection.</p>	2	2
<p>15.4 Compressors</p> <p>Axial and centrifugal types; Constructional features and operating principles and applications; Fan balancing; Operation: Causes and effects of compressor stall and surge; Methods of air flow control: bleed valves, variable inlet guide vanes, variable stator vanes, rotating stator blades; Compressor ratio.</p>	1	2
<p>15.5 Combustion Section</p> <p>Constructional features and principles of operation.</p>	1	2
<p>15.6 Turbine Section</p> <p>Operation and characteristics of different turbine blade types; Blade to disk attachment; Nozzle guide vanes; Causes and effects of turbine blade stress and creep.</p>	2	2
<p>15.7 Exhaust</p> <p>Constructional features and principles of operation; Convergent, divergent and variable area nozzles; Engine noise reduction; Thrust reversers.</p>	1	2
<p>15.8 Bearings and Seals</p> <p>Constructional features and principles of operation.</p>	—	2
<p>15.9 Lubricants and Fuels</p> <p>Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.</p>	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A	B1
15.10 Lubrication Systems System operation/lay-out and components.	1	2
15.11 Fuel Systems Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.	1	2
15.12 Air Systems Operation of engine air distribution and anti-ice control systems, including internal cooling, sealing and external air services.	1	2
15.13 Starting and Ignition Systems Operation of engine start systems and components; Ignition systems and components; Maintenance safety requirements.	1	2
15.14 Engine Indication Systems Exhaust Gas Temperature/Interstage Turbine Temperature; Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems; Oil pressure and temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Engine speed; Vibration measurement and indication; Torque; Power.	1	2
15.15 Power Augmentation Systems Operation and applications; Water injection, water methanol; Afterburner systems.	—	1
15.16 Turbo-prop Engines Gas coupled/free turbine and gear coupled turbines; Reduction gears; Integrated engine and propeller controls; Overspeed safety devices.	1	2
15.17 Turbo-shaft Engines Arrangements, drive systems, reduction gearing, couplings, control systems.	1	2
15.18 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) Purpose, operation, protective systems.	1	2
15.19 Powerplant Installation Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains.	1	2
15.20 Fire Protection Systems Operation of detection and extinguishing systems.	1	2
15.21 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation	1	3

	LEVEL	
	A	B1
Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Trend (including oil analysis, vibration and boroscope) monitoring; Inspection of engine and components to criteria, tolerances and data specified by engine manufacturer; Compressor washing/cleaning; Foreign Object Damage.		
15.22 Engine Storage and Preservation Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories/systems.	—	2

MODULE 16. PISTON ENGINE

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B3
16.1 Fundamentals Mechanical, thermal and volumetric efficiencies; Operating principles — 2 stroke, 4 stroke, Otto and Diesel; Piston displacement and compression ratio; Engine configuration and firing order.	1	2	2
16.2 Engine Performance Power calculation and measurement; Factors affecting engine power; Mixtures/leaning, pre-ignition.	1	2	2
16.3 Engine Construction Crank case, crank shaft, cam shafts, sumps; Accessory gearbox; Cylinder and piston assemblies; Connecting rods, inlet and exhaust manifolds; Valve mechanisms; Propeller reduction gearboxes.	1	2	2
16.4 Engine Fuel Systems			
16.4.1 Carburettors Types, construction and principles of operation; Icing and heating.	1	2	2
16.4.2 Fuel injection systems Types, construction and principles of operation.	1	2	2
16.4.3 Electronic engine control Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.	1	2	2
16.5 Starting and Ignition Systems Starting systems, pre-heat systems; Magneto types, construction and principles of operation; Ignition harnesses, spark plugs; Low and high tension systems.	1	2	2

	LEVEL		
	A	B1	B3
16.6 Induction, Exhaust and Cooling Systems Construction and operation of: induction systems including alternate air systems; Exhaust systems, engine cooling systems — air and liquid.	1	2	2
16.7 Supercharging/Turbocharging Principles and purpose of supercharging and its effects on engine parameters; Construction and operation of supercharging/turbocharging systems; System terminology; Control systems; System protection.	1	2	2
16.8 Lubricants and Fuels Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.	1	2	2
16.9 Lubrication Systems System operation/lay-out and components.	1	2	2
16.10 Engine Indication Systems Engine speed; Cylinder head temperature; Coolant temperature; Oil pressure and temperature; Exhaust Gas Temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Manifold pressure.	1	2	2
16.11 Powerplant Installation Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains.	1	2	2
16.12 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Inspection of engine and components: criteria, tolerances, and data specified by engine manufacturer.	1	3	2
16.13 Engine Storage and Preservation Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories/systems.	—	2	1

MODULE 17A. PROPELLER

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 17B.

	LEVEL	
	A	B1
17.1 Fundamentals	1	2

	LEVEL	
	A	B1
Blade element theory; High/low blade angle, reverse angle, angle of attack, rotational speed; Propeller slip; Aerodynamic, centrifugal, and thrust forces; Torque; Relative airflow on blade angle of attack; Vibration and resonance.		
17.2 Propeller Construction Construction methods and materials used in wooden, composite and metal propellers; Blade station, blade face, blade shank, blade back and hub assembly; Fixed pitch, controllable pitch, constant speed propeller; Propeller/spinner installation.	1	2
17.3 Propeller Pitch Control Speed control and pitch change methods, mechanical and electrical/electronic; Feathering and reverse pitch; Overspeed protection.	1	2
17.4 Propeller Synchronising Synchronising and synchrophasing equipment.	—	2
17.5 Propeller Ice Protection Fluid and electrical de-icing equipment.	1	2
17.6 Propeller Maintenance Static and dynamic balancing; Blade tracking; Assessment of blade damage, erosion, corrosion, impact damage, delamination; Propeller treatment/repair schemes; Propeller engine running.	1	3
17.7 Propeller Storage and Preservation Propeller preservation and depreservation.	1	2

MODULE 17B. PROPELLER

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Note: The scope of this Module shall reflect the propeller technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the B3 category.

	LEVEL B3
17.1 Fundamentals Blade element theory; High/low blade angle, reverse angle, angle of attack, rotational speed; Propeller slip; Aerodynamic, centrifugal, and thrust forces; Torque; Relative airflow on blade angle of attack; Vibration and resonance.	2
17.2 Propeller Construction	2

	LEVEL B3
Construction methods and material used in wooden, composite and metal propellers; Blade station, blade face, blade shank, blade back and hub assembly; Fixed pitch, controllable pitch, constant speed propeller; Propeller/spinner installation.	
<i>17.3 Propeller Pitch Control</i> Speed control and pitch change methods, mechanical and electrical/electronic; Feathering and reverse pitch; Overspeed protection.	2
<i>17.4 Propeller Synchronising</i> Synchronising and synchrophasing equipment.	2
<i>17.5 Propeller Ice Protection</i> Fluid and electrical de-icing equipment.	2
<i>17.6 Propeller Maintenance</i> Static and dynamic balancing; Blade tracking; Assessment of blade damage, erosion, corrosion, impact damage, delamination; Propeller treatment/repair schemes; Propeller engine running.	2
<i>17.7 Propeller Storage and Preservation</i> Propeller preservation and depreservation.	2

Appendix II — Basic examination standard

1. General

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- 1.1. All basic examinations shall be carried out using the multi-choice question format and essay questions as specified below. The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All of the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length. In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense or incorrect unit conversions: they shall not be mere random numbers.
- 1.2. Each multi-choice question shall have three alternative answers of which only one shall be the correct answer and the candidate shall be allowed a time per module which is based upon a nominal average of 75 seconds per question.
- 1.3. Each essay question requires the preparation of a written answer and the candidate shall be allowed 20 minutes to answer each such question.
- 1.4. Suitable essay questions shall be drafted and evaluated using the knowledge syllabus in Appendix I Modules 7A, 7B, 9A, 9B and 10.
- 1.5. Each question will have a model answer drafted for it, which will also include any known alternative answers that may be relevant for other subdivisions.
- 1.6. The model answer will also be broken down into a list of the important points known as Key Points.
- 1.7. The pass mark for each module and sub-module multi-choice part of the examination is 75 %.
- 1.8. The pass mark for each essay question is 75 % in that the candidates answer shall contain 75 % of the required key points addressed by the question and no significant error related to any required key point.
- 1.9. If either the multi-choice part only or the essay part only is failed, then it is only necessary to retake the multi-choice or essay part, as appropriate.
- 1.10. Penalty marking systems shall not be used to determine whether a candidate has passed.
- 1.11. A failed module may not be retaken for at least 90 days following the date of the failed module examination, except in the case of a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) which conducts a course of retraining tailored to the failed subjects in the particular module when the failed module may be retaken after 30 days.
- 1.12. The time periods required by point [66.A.25](#) apply to each individual module examination, with the exception of those module examinations which were passed as part of another category licence, where the licence has already been issued.
- 1.13. The maximum number of consecutive attempts for each module is three. Further sets of three attempts are allowed with a 1 year waiting period between sets.

The applicant shall confirm in writing to the approved maintenance training organisation or the competent authority to which they apply for an examination, the number and dates of attempts during the last year and the organisation or the competent authority where these attempts took place. The maintenance training organisation or the competent authority is responsible for checking the number of attempts within the applicable timeframes.

2. Number of questions per module

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2.1. MODULE 1 — MATHEMATICS

Category A: 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.

Category B1: 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.

Category B2: 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.

Category B3: 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

2.2. MODULE 2 — PHYSICS

Category A: 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.

Category B1: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B2: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B3: 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

2.3. MODULE 3 — ELECTRICAL FUNDAMENTALS

Category A: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.

Category B1: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B2: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B3: 24 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 30 minutes.

2.4. MODULE 4 — ELECTRONIC FUNDAMENTALS

Category B1: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.

Category B2: 40 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 50 minutes.

Category B3: 8 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 10 minutes.

2.5. MODULE 5 — DIGITAL TECHNIQUES/ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS

Category A: 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.

Category B1.1 and B1.3: 40 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 50 minutes.

Category B1.2 and B1.4: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.

Category B2: 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.

Category B3: 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.

2.6. MODULE 6 — MATERIALS AND HARDWARE

Category A: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B1: 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.

Category B2: 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.

Category B3: 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.

2.7. MODULE 7A — MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

Category A: 72 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes plus 40 minutes.

Category B1: 80 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 100 minutes plus 40 minutes.

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- Category B2: 60 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes plus 40 minutes.
- MODULE 7B — MAINTENANCE PRACTICES
- Category B3: 60 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes plus 40 minutes.
- 2.8. MODULE 8 — BASIC AERODYNAMICS
- Category A: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B1: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B2: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B3: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- 2.9. MODULE 9A — HUMAN FACTORS
- Category A: 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B1: 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B2: 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- MODULE 9B — HUMAN FACTORS
- Category B3: 16 multi-choice and 1 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- 2.10. MODULE 10 — AVIATION LEGISLATION
- Category A: 32 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 40 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B1: 40 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 50 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B2: 40 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 50 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B3: 32 multi-choice and 1 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- 2.11. MODULE 11A — TURBINE AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS
- Category A: 108 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 135 minutes.
- Category B1: 140 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 175 minutes.
- MODULE 11B — PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS
- Category A: 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.
- Category B1: 100 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 125 minutes.
- MODULE 11C — PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS
- Category B3: 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.
- 2.12. MODULE 12 — HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS:
- Category A: 100 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 125 minutes.
- Category B1: 128 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 160 minutes.
- 2.13. MODULE 13 — AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS
- Category B2: 180 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 225 minutes. Questions and time allowed may be split into two examinations as appropriate.
- 2.14. MODULE 14 — PROPULSION
- Category B2: 24 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 30 minutes.
-

2.15. MODULE 15 — GAS TURBINE ENGINE

Category A: 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.

Category B1: 92 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 115 minutes.

2.16. MODULE 16 — PISTON ENGINE

Category A: 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.

Category B1: 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.

Category B3: 68 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 85 minutes.

2.17. MODULE 17A — PROPELLER

Category A: 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.

Category B1: 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.

MODULE 17B — PROPELLER

Category B3: 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

Appendix III — Aircraft type training and examination standard — On the job training

1. General

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014;

Aircraft type training shall consist of theoretical training and examination, and, except for the category C ratings, practical training and assessment.

- (a) Theoretical training and examination shall comply with the following requirements:
- (i) Shall be conducted by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) or, when conducted by other organisations, as directly approved by the competent authority.
 - (ii) Shall comply, except as permitted by the differences training described in point (c), with:
the relevant elements defined in the mandatory part of the operational suitability data established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 748/2012 or, if such elements are not available, the standard described in [point 3.1 of this Appendix](#), and
the type training examination standard described in [point 4.1 of this Appendix](#).
 - (iii) In the case of a category C person qualified by holding an academic degree as specified in point [66.A.30\(a\)\(5\)](#), the first relevant aircraft type theoretical training shall be at the category B1 or B2 level.
 - (iv) Shall have been started and completed within the 3 years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.
- (b) Practical training and assessment shall comply with the following requirements:
- (i) Shall be conducted by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) or, when conducted by other organisations, as directly approved by the competent authority.
 - (ii) Shall comply, except as permitted by the differences training described in point (c), with:
the relevant elements defined in the mandatory part of the operational suitability data established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 748/2012 or, if such elements are not available, the standard described in [point 3.2 of this Appendix](#), and
the type training assessment standard described in [point 4.2 of this Appendix](#).
 - (iii) Shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the aircraft type.
 - (iv) Shall include demonstrations using equipment, components, simulators, other training devices or aircraft.
 - (v) Shall have been started and completed within the 3 years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.
- (c) Differences training
- (i) Differences training is the training required in order to cover the differences between two different aircraft type ratings of the same manufacturer as determined by the Agency.

-
- (ii) Differences training has to be defined on a case-to-case basis taking into account the requirements contained in this Appendix III in respect of both theoretical and practical elements of type rating training.
 - (iii) A type rating shall only be endorsed on a licence after differences training when the applicant also complies with one of the following conditions:
 - having already endorsed on the licence the aircraft type rating from which the differences are being identified, or
 - having completed the type training requirements for the aircraft from which the differences are being identified.

2. Aircraft type training levels

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

The three levels listed below define the objectives, the depth of training and the level of knowledge that the training is intended to achieve.

- *Level 1: A brief overview of the airframe, systems and powerplant as outlined in the Systems Description Section of the Aircraft Maintenance Manual/Instructions for Continued Airworthiness.*

Course objectives: Upon completion of Level 1 training, the student will be able to:

- (a) provide a simple description of the whole subject, using common words and examples, using typical terms and identify safety precautions related to the airframe, its systems and powerplant;
 - (b) identify aircraft manuals, maintenance practices important to the airframe, its systems and powerplant;
 - (c) define the general layout of the aircraft's major systems;
 - (d) define the general layout and characteristics of the powerplant;
 - (e) identify special tooling and test equipment used with the aircraft.
- *Level 2: Basic system overview of controls, indicators, principal components, including their location and purpose, servicing and minor troubleshooting. General knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject.*

Course objectives: In addition to the information contained in the Level 1 training, at the completion of Level 2 training, the student will be able to:

- (a) understand the theoretical fundamentals; apply knowledge in a practical manner using detailed procedures;
- (b) recall the safety precautions to be observed when working on or near the aircraft, powerplant and systems;
- (c) describe systems and aircraft handling particularly access, power availability and sources;
- (d) identify the locations of the principal components;
- (e) explain the normal functioning of each major system, including terminology and nomenclature;
- (f) perform the procedures for servicing associated with the aircraft for the following systems: Fuel, Power Plants, Hydraulics, Landing Gear, Water/Waste, and Oxygen;

- (g) demonstrate proficiency in use of crew reports and on-board reporting systems (minor troubleshooting) and determine aircraft airworthiness per the MEL/CDL;
 - (h) demonstrate the use, interpretation and application of appropriate documentation including instructions for continued airworthiness, maintenance manual, illustrated parts catalogue, etc.
- *Level 3: Detailed description, operation, component location, removal/installation and bite and troubleshooting procedures to maintenance manual level.*

Course objectives: In addition to the information contained in Level 1 and Level 2 training, at the completion of Level 3 training, the student will be able to:

- (a) demonstrate a theoretical knowledge of aircraft systems and structures and interrelationships with other systems, provide a detailed description of the subject using theoretical fundamentals and specific examples and to interpret results from various sources and measurements and apply corrective action where appropriate;
- (b) perform system, powerplant, component and functional checks as specified in the aircraft maintenance manual;
- (c) demonstrate the use, interpret and apply appropriate documentation including structural repair manual, troubleshooting manual, etc.;
- (d) correlate information for the purpose of making decisions in respect of fault diagnosis and rectification to maintenance manual level;
- (e) describe procedures for replacement of components unique to aircraft type.

3. Aircraft type training standard

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Although aircraft type training includes both theoretical and practical elements, courses can be approved for the theoretical element, the practical element or for a combination of both.

3.1. Theoretical element

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014;

(a) Objective:

On completion of a theoretical training course the student shall be able to demonstrate, to the levels identified in the Appendix III syllabus, the detailed theoretical knowledge of the aircraft's applicable systems, structure, operations, maintenance, repair, and troubleshooting according to approved maintenance data. The student shall be able to demonstrate the use of manuals and approved procedures, including the knowledge of relevant inspections and limitations.

(b) Level of training:

Training levels are those levels defined in point 2 above.

After the first type course for category C certifying staff all subsequent courses need only be to level 1.

During a level 3 theoretical training, level 1 and 2 training material may be used to teach the full scope of the chapter if required. However, during the training the majority of the course material and training time shall be at the higher level.

(c) Duration:

The theoretical training minimum tuition hours are contained in the following table:

Category	Hours
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass above 30000 kg:	
B1.1	150
B1.2	120
B2	100
C	30
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass equal or less than 30000 kg and above 5700 kg:	
B1.1	120
B1.2	100
B2	100
C	25
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass of 5700 kg and below ¹⁶	
B1.1	80
B1.2	60
B2	60
C	15
Helicopters ¹⁷	
B1.3	120
B1.4	100
B2	100
C	25

For the purpose of the table above, a tuition hour means 60 minutes of teaching and exclude any breaks, examination, revision, preparation and aircraft visit.

These hours apply only to theoretical courses for complete aircraft/engine combinations according to the type rating as defined by the Agency.

(d) Justification of course duration:

Training courses carried out in a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with [Annex IV \(Part-147\)](#) and courses directly approved by the competent authority shall justify their hour duration and the coverage of the full syllabus by a training needs analysis based on:

- the design of the aircraft type, its maintenance needs and the types of operation,
- detailed analysis of applicable chapters — see contents table in point 3.1(e) below,
- detailed competency analysis showing that the objectives as stated in point 3.1(a) above are fully met.

Where the training needs analysis shows that more hours are needed, course lengths shall be longer than the minimum specified in the table.

Similarly, tuition hours of differences courses or other training course combinations (such as combined B1/B2 courses), and in cases of theoretical type training courses below the figures given in point 3.1(c) above, these shall be justified to the competent authority by the training needs analysis as described above.

¹⁶ For non-pressurised piston engine aeroplanes below 2000 kg MTOM the minimum duration can be reduced by 50 %.

¹⁷ For helicopters in group 2 (as defined in point 66.A.42) the minimum duration can be reduced by 30 %.

In addition, the course must describe and justify the following:

- The minimum attendance required to the trainee, in order to meet the objectives of the course.
- The maximum number of hours of training per day, taking into account pedagogical and human factors principles.

If the minimum attendance required is not met, the certificate of recognition shall not be issued. Additional training may be provided by the training organisation in order to meet the minimum attendance time.

(e) Content:

As a minimum, the elements in the Syllabus below that are specific to the aircraft type shall be covered. Additional elements introduced due to type variations, technological changes, etc. shall also be included.

The training syllabus shall be focused on mechanical and electrical aspects for B1 personnel, and electrical and avionic aspects for B2.

Chapters Licence category	Level		Aeroplanes turbine		Aeroplanes piston		Helicopters turbine		Helicopters piston		Avionics B2
	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	
<i>Introduction module:</i>											
05 Time limits/maintenance checks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
06 Dimensions/Areas (MTOM, etc.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
07 Lifting and Shoring	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
08 Levelling and weighing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
09 Towing and taxiing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Parking/mooring, Storing and Return to Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Placards and Markings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Servicing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 Standard practices — only type particular	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Helicopters</i>											
18 Vibration and Noise Analysis (Blade tracking)	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—
60 Standard Practices Rotor	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—
62 Rotors	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
62A Rotors — Monitoring and indicating	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
63 Rotor Drives	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	1	1	1
63A Rotor Drives — Monitoring and indicating	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	3

Chapters Licence category	Level		Aeroplanes turbine		Aeroplanes piston		Helicopters turbine		Helicopters piston		Avionics
	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
64 Tail Rotor	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
64A Tail rotor — Monitoring and indicating	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
65 Tail Rotor Drive	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
65A Tail Rotor Drive — Monitoring and indicating	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
66 Folding Blades/Pylon	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—
67 Rotors Flight Control	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—
53 Airframe Structure (Helicopter)	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	—
25 Emergency Flotation Equipment	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
<i>Airframe structures</i>											
51 Standard practices and structures (damage classification, assessment and repair)	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
53 Fuselage	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
54 Nacelles/Pylons	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55 Stabilisers	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
56 Windows	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
57 Wings	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27A Flight Control Surfaces (All)	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
52 Doors	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Zonal and Station Identification Systems.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Airframe systems:</i>											
21 Air Conditioning	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
21A Air Supply	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	2
21B Pressurisation	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
21C Safety and Warning Devices	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
22 Autoflight	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
23 Communications	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
24 Electrical Power	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
25 Equipment and Furnishings	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
25A Electronic Equipment including emergency equipment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Chapters Licence category	Level		Aeroplanes turbine		Aeroplanes piston		Helicopters turbine		Helicopters piston		Avionics
	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
26 Fire Protection	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
27 Flight Controls	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
27A Sys. Operation: Electrical/Fly-by-Wire	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
28 Fuel Systems	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
28A Fuel Systems — Monitoring and indicating	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
29 Hydraulic Power	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
29A Hydraulic Power — Monitoring and indicating	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
30 Ice and Rain Protection	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
31 Indicating/Recording Systems	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
31A Instrument Systems	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
32 Landing Gear	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
32A Landing Gear — Monitoring and indicating	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
33 Lights	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
34 Navigation	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
35 Oxygen	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
36 Pneumatic	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
36A Pneumatic — Monitoring and indicating	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
37 Vacuum	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
38 Water/Waste	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
41 Water Ballast	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
42 Integrated modular avionics	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
44 Cabin Systems	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
45 On-Board Maintenance System (or covered in 31)	3	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
46 Information Systems	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
50 Cargo and Accessory Compartments	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
<i>Turbine Engine</i>											
70 Standard Practices — Engines,	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
70A constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section,	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1

Chapters Licence category	Level		Aeroplanes turbine		Aeroplanes piston		Helicopters turbine		Helicopters piston		Avionics
	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems).											
70B Engine Performance	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
71 Powerplant	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
72 Engine Turbine/Turbo Prop/Ducted Fan/Unducted fan	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
73 Engine Fuel and Control	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
75 Air	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
76 Engine controls	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
78 Exhaust	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
79 Oil	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
80 Starting	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
82 Water Injections	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
83 Accessory Gear Boxes	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
84 Propulsion Augmentation	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
73A FADEC	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
74 Ignition	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
77 Engine Indicating Systems	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	3
49 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Piston Engine</i>											
70 Standard Practices — Engines	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation, Carburettors, Fuel injection systems, Induction, Exhaust and Cooling Systems, Supercharging/Turbochargin, Lubrication Systems).	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
70B Engine Performance	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
71 Powerplant	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
73 Engine Fuel and Control	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
76 Engine Control	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
79 Oil	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
80 Starting	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
81 Turbines	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
82 Water Injections	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
83 Accessory Gear Boxes	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
84 Propulsion Augmentation	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	1
73A FADEC	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3

Chapters Licence category	Level		Aeroplanes turbine		Aeroplanes piston		Helicopters turbine		Helicopters piston		Avionics
	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
74 Ignition	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	3
77 Engine Indication Systems	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	3
<i>Propellers</i>											
60A Standard Practices — Propeller	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61 Propellers/Propulsion	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61A Propeller Construction	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61B Propeller Pitch Control	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61C Propeller Synchronising	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61D Propeller Electronic control	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
61E Propeller Ice Protection	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61F Propeller Maintenance	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

- (f) Multimedia Based Training (MBT) methods may be used to satisfy the theoretical training element either in the classroom or in a virtual controlled environment subject to the acceptance of the competent authority approving the training course.

3.2. Practical element

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

- (a) Objective:

The objective of practical training is to gain the required competence in performing safe maintenance, inspections and routine work according to the maintenance manual and other relevant instructions and tasks as appropriate for the type of aircraft, for example troubleshooting, repairs, adjustments, replacements, rigging and functional checks. It includes the awareness of the use of all technical literature and documentation for the aircraft, the use of specialist/special tooling and test equipment for performing removal and replacement of components and modules unique to type, including any on-wing maintenance activity.

- (b) Content:

At least 50 % of the crossed items in the table below, which are relevant to the particular aircraft type, shall be completed as part of the practical training.

Tasks crossed represent subjects that are important for practical training purposes to ensure that the operation, function, installation and safety significance of key maintenance tasks is adequately addressed; particularly where these cannot be fully explained by theoretical training alone. Although the list details the minimum practical training subjects, other items may be added where applicable to the particular aircraft type.

Tasks to be completed shall be representative of the aircraft and systems both in complexity and in the technical input required to complete that task. While relatively simple tasks may be

included, other more complex tasks shall also be incorporated and undertaken as appropriate to the aircraft type.

Glossary of the table: LOC: Location; FOT: Functional/Operational Test; SGH: Service and Ground Handling; R/I: Removal/Installation; MEL: Minimum Equipment List; TS: TroubleShooting.

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
<i>Introduction module:</i>											
5 Time limits/maintenance checks	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Dimensions/Areas (MTOM, etc.)	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Lifting and Shoring	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Levelling and weighing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
9 Towing and taxiing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
10 Parking/mooring, Storing and Return to Service	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
11 Placards and Markings	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Servicing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
20 Standard practices — only type particular	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
<i>Helicopters:</i>											
18 Vibration and Noise Analysis (Blade tracking)	X/—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
60 Standard Practices Rotor — only type specific	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
62 Rotors	X/—	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
62A Rotors — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
63 Rotor Drives	X/—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
63A Rotor Drives — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
64 Tail Rotor	X/—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
64A Tail rotor - Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
65 Tail Rotor Drive	X/—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
65A Tail Rotor Drive — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
66 Folding Blades/Pylon	X/—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
67 Rotors Flight Control	X/—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
53 Airframe Structure (Helicopter) Note: covered under Airframe structures											
25 Emergency Flotation Equipment	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
<i>Airframe structures:</i>											
51 Standard Practices and Structures (damage classification, assessment and repair)											
53 Fuselage	X/—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
54 Nacelles/Pylons	X/—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Stabilisers	X/—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56 Windows	X/—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
57 Wings	X/—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27A Flight Control Surfaces	X/—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
52 Doors	X/X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
<i>Airframe systems:</i>											
21 Air Conditioning	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
21A Air Supply	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
21B Pressurisation	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
21C Safety and warning Devices	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
22 Autoflight	X/X	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
23 Communications	X/X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
24 Electrical Power	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25 Equipment and Furnishings	X/X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
25A Electronic Equipment including	X/X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
emergency equipment											
26 Fire Protection	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27 Flight Controls	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
27A Sys. Operation: Electrical/Fly-by-Wire	X/X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
28 Fuel Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
28A Fuel Systems — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	X
29 Hydraulic Power	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
29A Hydraulic Power — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
30 Ice and Rain Protection	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
31 Indicating/Recording Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31A Instrument Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32 Landing Gear	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
32A Landing Gear — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
33 Lights	X/X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	—
34 Navigation	X/X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
35 Oxygen	X/—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
36 Pneumatic	X/—	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
36A Pneumatic — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37 Vacuum	X/—	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
38 Water/Waste	X/—	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
41 Water Ballast	X/—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 Integrated modular avionics	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
44 Cabin Systems	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
45 On-Board Maintenance System (or covered in 31)	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
46 Information Systems	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X
50 Cargo and Accessory Compartments	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
<i>Turbine/Piston Engine Module:</i>											
70 Standard Practices — Engines — only type particular	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Turbine engines:</i>											
70B Engine Performance	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
71 Power Plant	X/—	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
72 Engine Turbine/Turbo Prop/Ducted Fan/ Unducted fan	X/—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73 Engine Fuel and Control	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73A FADEC Systems	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
74 Ignition	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
75 Air	X/—	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
76 Engine Controls	X/—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
77 Engine Indicating	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
78 Exhaust	X/—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
79 Oil	X/—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 Starting	X/—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
82 Water Injection	X/—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 Accessory Gearboxes	X/—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84 Propulsion Augmentation	X/—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Auxiliary Power Units (APUs):</i>											
49 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)	X/—	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Piston Engines:</i>											

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
70 Standard Practices — Engines — only type particular	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70B Engine Performance	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
71 Power Plant	X/—	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
73 Engine Fuel and Control	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73A FADEC Systems	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
74 Ignition	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
76 Engine Controls	X/—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
77 Engine Indicating	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
78 Exhaust	X/—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
79 Oil	X/—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 Starting	X/—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
81 Turbines	X/—	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
82 Water Injection	X/—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 Accessory Gearboxes	X/—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84 Propulsion Augmentation	X/—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Propellers:</i>											
60A Standard Practices — Propeller	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61 Propellers/ Propulsion	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61A Propeller Construction	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61B Propeller Pitch Control	X/—	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61C Propeller Synchronising	X/—	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—
61D Propeller Electronic control	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Chapters	B1/B2 LOC	B1 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	B2 FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
61E Propeller Ice Protection	X/—	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61F Propeller Maintenance	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

4. Type training examination and assessment standard

4.1. Theoretical element examination standard

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

After the theoretical portion of the aircraft type training has been completed, a written examination shall be performed, which shall comply with the following:

- (a) Format of the examination is of the multi-choice type. Each multi-choice question shall have 3 alternative answers of which only one shall be the correct answer. The total time is based on the total number of questions and the time for answering is based upon a nominal average of 90 seconds per question.
- (b) The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length.
- (c) In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as the use of incorrect sense (+ versus -) or incorrect measurement units. They shall not be mere random numbers.
- (d) The level of examination for each chapter¹⁸ shall be the one defined in point 2 'Aircraft type training levels'. However, the use of a limited number of questions at a lower level is acceptable.
- (e) The examination shall be of the closed book type. No reference material is permitted. An exception will be made for the case of examining a B1 or B2 candidate's ability to interpret technical documents.
- (f) The number of questions shall be at least 1 question per hour of instruction. The number of questions for each chapter and level shall be proportionate to:
 - the effective training hours spent teaching at that chapter and level,
 - the learning objectives as given by the training needs analysis.

The competent authority of the Member State will assess the number and the level of the questions when approving the course.
- (g) The minimum examination pass mark is 75 %. When the type training examination is split in several examinations, each examination shall be passed with at least a 75 % mark. In order to be possible to achieve exactly a 75 % pass mark, the number of questions in the examination shall be a multiple of 4.
- (h) Penalty marking (negative points for failed questions) is not to be used.
- (i) End of module phase examinations cannot be used as part of the final examination unless they contain the correct number and level of questions required.

¹⁸ For the purpose of this point 4, a 'chapter' means each one of the rows preceded by a number in the table contained in point 3.1(e).

4.2. Practical element assessment standard

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

After the practical element of the aircraft type training has been completed, an assessment must be performed, which must comply with the following:

- (a) The assessment shall be performed by designated assessors appropriately qualified.
- (b) The assessment shall evaluate the knowledge and skills of the trainee.

5. Type examination standard

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

Type examination shall be conducted by training organisations appropriately approved under [Part-147](#) or by the competent authority.

The examination shall be oral, written or practical assessment based, or a combination thereof and it shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Oral examination questions shall be open.
- (b) Written examination questions shall be essay type or multi-choice questions.
- (c) Practical assessment shall determine a person's competence to perform a task.
- (d) Examinations shall be on a sample of chapters¹⁹ drawn from point 3 type training/examination syllabus, at the indicated level.
- (e) The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All of the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length.
- (f) In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense or incorrect unit conversions: they shall not be mere random numbers.
- (g) The examination shall ensure that the following objectives are met:
 - 1. Properly discuss with confidence the aircraft and its systems.
 - 2. Ensure safe performance of maintenance, inspections and routine work according to the maintenance manual and other relevant instructions and tasks as appropriate for the type of aircraft, for example troubleshooting, repairs, adjustments, replacements, rigging and functional checks such as engine run, etc., if required.
 - 3. Correctly use all technical literature and documentation for the aircraft.
 - 4. Correctly use specialist/special tooling and test equipment, perform removal and replacement of components and modules unique to type, including any on-wing maintenance activity
- (h) The following conditions apply to the examination:
 - 1. The maximum number of consecutive attempts is three. Further sets of three attempts are allowed with a 1 year waiting period between sets. A waiting period of 30 days is required after the first failed attempt within one set, and a waiting period of 60 days is required after the second failed attempt.

¹⁹ For the purpose of this point 5, a 'chapter' means each one of the rows preceded by a number in the tables contained in points 3.1(e) and 3.2(b).

The applicant shall confirm in writing to the maintenance training organisation or the competent authority to which they apply for an examination, the number and dates of attempts during the last year and the maintenance training organisation or the competent authority where these attempts took place. The maintenance training organisation or the competent authority is responsible for checking the number of attempts within the applicable timeframes.

2. The type examination shall be passed and the required practical experience shall be completed within the 3 years preceding the application for the rating endorsement on the aircraft maintenance licence.
 3. Type examination shall be performed with at least one examiner present. The examiner(s) shall not have been involved in the applicant's training.
- (i) A written and signed report shall be made by the examiner(s) to explain why the candidate has passed or failed.

6. On the Job Training

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

On the Job Training (OJT) shall be approved by the competent authority who has issued the licence.

It shall be conducted at and under the control of a maintenance organisation appropriately approved for the maintenance of the particular aircraft type and shall be assessed by designated assessors appropriately qualified.

It shall have been started and completed within the 3 years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.

(a) Objective:

The objective of OJT is to gain the required competence and experience in performing safe maintenance.

(b) Content:

OJT shall cover a cross section of tasks acceptable to the competent authority. The OJT tasks to be completed shall be representative of the aircraft and systems both in complexity and in the technical input required to complete that task. While relatively simple tasks may be included, other more complex maintenance tasks shall also be incorporated and undertaken as appropriate to the aircraft type.

Each task shall be signed off by the student and countersigned by a designated supervisor. The tasks listed shall refer to an actual job card/work sheet, etc.

The final assessment of the completed OJT is mandatory and shall be performed by a designated assessor appropriately qualified.

The following data shall be addressed on the OJT worksheets/logbook:

1. Name of Trainee;
2. Date of Birth;
3. Approved Maintenance Organisation;
4. Location;
5. Name of supervisor(s) and assessor, (including licence number if applicable);
6. Date of task completion;

7. Description of task and job card/work order/tech log, etc.;
8. Aircraft type and aircraft registration;
9. Aircraft rating applied for.

In order to facilitate the verification by the competent authority, demonstration of the OJT shall consist of (i) detailed worksheets/logbook and (ii) a compliance report demonstrating how the OJT meets the requirement of this Part.

AMC to Appendix III to Part-66 'Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training'

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Aircraft Type Training and On-the-Job Training

The theoretical and practical training providers, as well as the OJT provider, may contract the services of a language translator in the case where training is imparted to students not conversant in the language of the training material. Nevertheless, it remains essential that the students understand all the relevant maintenance documentation.

During the performance of examinations and assessments, the assistance of the translator should be limited to the translation of the questions, but should not provide clarifications or help in relation to those questions.

AMC to Section 1 of Appendix III to Part-66 'Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training'

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Aircraft Type Training

1. Aircraft type training may be sub-divided in airframe and/or powerplant and/or avionics/electrical systems type training courses.
 - Airframe type training course means a type training course including all relevant aircraft structure and electrical and mechanical systems excluding the powerplant.
 - Powerplant type training course means a type training course on the bare engine, including the build-up to a quick engine change unit.
 - The interface of the engine/airframe systems should be addressed by either airframe or powerplant type training course. *In some cases, such as for general aviation, it may be more appropriate to cover the interface during the airframe course due to the large variety of aircraft that can have the same engine type installed.*
 - Avionics/electrical systems type training course means type training on avionics and electrical systems covered by but not necessarily limited to ATA (Air Transport Association) Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 46, 73 and 77 or equivalent.
2. Practical training may be performed either following or integrated with the theoretical elements. However, it should not be performed before theoretical training.
3. The content of the theoretical and practical training should:
 - address the different parts of the aircraft which are representative of the structure, the systems/components installed and the cabin; and

- include training on the use of technical manuals, maintenance procedures and the interface with the operation of the aircraft.

Therefore it should be based on the following elements:

- Type design including relevant type design variants, new technology and techniques;
- Feedback from in-service difficulties, occurrence reporting, etc;
- Significant applicable airworthiness directives and service bulletins;
- Known human factor issues associated with the particular aircraft type;
- Use of common and specific documentation, (when applicable, such as MMEL, AMM, MPD, TSM, SRM, WD, AFM, tool handbook), philosophy of the troubleshooting, etc.;
- Knowledge of the maintenance on-board reporting systems and ETOPS maintenance conditions where applicable;
- Use of special tooling and test equipment and specific maintenance practises including critical safety items and safety precautions;
- Significant and critical tasks/aspects from the MMEL, CDL, Fuel Tank Safety (FTS), airworthiness limitation items (ALI) including Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCL), CMR and all ICA documentation such as MRB, MPD, SRM, AMM, etc., when applicable.
- Maintenance actions and procedures to be followed as a consequence of specific certification requirements, such as, but not limited to, RVSM (Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum) and NVIS (Night Vision Imaging Systems);
- Knowledge of relevant inspections and limitations as applicable to the effects of environmental factors or operational procedures such as cold and hot climates, wind, moisture, sand, de-icing / anti-icing, etc.

The type training does not necessarily need to include all possible customer options corresponding to the type rating described in the [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#).

4. Limited avionic system training should be included in the category B1 type training as the B1 privileges include work on avionics systems requiring simple tests to prove their serviceability.
5. Electrical systems should be included in both categories of B1 and B2 type training.
6. The theoretical and practical training should be complementary and may be:
 - Integrated or split
 - Supported by the use of training aids, such as trainers, virtual aircraft, aircraft components, synthetic training devices (STD), computer based training devices (CBT), etc.

AMC to Paragraphs 1(b), 3.2 and 4.2 of Appendix III to Part-66 'Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training'

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Practical Element of the Aircraft Type Training

1. The practical training may include instruction in a classroom or in simulators but part of the practical training should be conducted in a real maintenance or manufacturer environment.

2. The tasks should be selected because of their frequency, complexity, variety, safety, criticality, novelty, etc. The selected tasks should cover all the chapters described in the table contained in [paragraph 3.2 of Appendix III to Part-66](#).
3. The duration of the practical training should ensure that the content of training required by [paragraph 3.2 of Appendix III to Part-66](#) is completed.
Nevertheless, for aeroplanes with a MTOM equal or above 30000kg, the duration for the practical element of a type rating training course should not be less than two weeks unless a shorter duration meeting the objectives of the training and taking into account pedagogical aspects (maximum duration per day) is justified to the competent authority.
4. The organisation providing the practical element of the type training should provide trainees a schedule or plan indicating the list of tasks to be performed under instruction or supervision. A record of the tasks completed should be entered into a logbook which should be designed such that each task or group of tasks may be countersigned by the designated assessor. The logbook format and its use should be clearly defined.
5. In [paragraph 4.2 of Appendix III to Part-66](#), the term ‘designated assessors appropriately qualified’ means that the assessors should demonstrate training and experience on the assessment process being undertaken and be authorised to do so by the organisation.
Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is provided in [Appendix III to AMC to Part-66](#).
6. The practical element (for powerplant and avionic systems) of the Type Rating Training may be subcontracted by the approved [Part-147](#) organisation under its quality system according to the provisions of [147.A.145\(d\)3](#) and the corresponding Guidance Material.

AMC to Paragraph 1(c) of Appendix III to Part-66 ‘Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training’

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Differences Training

Approved difference training is not required for different variants within the same aircraft type rating (as specified in [Appendix I to AMC to Part-66](#)) for the purpose of type rating endorsement on the aircraft maintenance licence.

However, this does not necessarily mean that no training is required before a certifying staff authorisation can be issued by the maintenance organisation (refer to [AMC 66.A.20\(b\)3](#)).

AMC to point 3.1(d) of Appendix III to Part-66 ‘Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training’

ED Decision 2016/011/R

Training Needs Analysis for the Theoretical Element of the Aircraft Type Training

1. The minimum duration for the theoretical element of the type rating training course, as described in [Appendix III to Part-66](#), has been determined based on:
 - generic categories of aircraft and minimum standard equipment fit
 - the estimated average duration of standard courses imparted in Europe

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2. The purpose of the Training Needs Analysis (TNA) is to adapt and justify the duration of the course for a specific aircraft type. This means that the TNA is the main driver for determining the duration of the course, regardless of whether it is above or below the minimum duration described in [Appendix III to Part-66](#).

In the particular case of type training courses approved on the basis of the requirements valid before Regulation (EU) No 1149/2011 was applicable (1 August 2012) and having a duration for the theoretical element equal to or above the minimum duration contained in [paragraph 3.1\(c\) of Appendix III to Part-66](#), it is acceptable that the TNA only covers the differences introduced by Regulation (EU) No 1149/2011 in paragraph 3.1(e) 'Content' and the criteria introduced in paragraph 3.1(d) 'Justification of course duration' related to the minimum attendance and the maximum number of training hours per day. This TNA may result in a change in the duration of the theoretical element.

3. The content and the duration deriving from this TNA may be supported by an analysis from the Type Certificate holder.
4. In order to approve a reduction of such minimum duration, the evaluation done by the competent authority should be performed on a case-by-case basis appropriate to the aircraft type. For example, while it would be exceptional for a theoretical course for a transport category complex motor-powered aircraft such as an A330 or B757 to be below the minimum duration shown, *it would not necessarily be exceptional in the case of a General Aviation (GA) business aircraft such as a Learjet 45 or similar. Typically the TNA for a GA aircraft course would demonstrate that a course of a shorter duration satisfies the requirements.*
5. When developing the TNA the following should be considered:
 - (a) The TNA should include an analysis identifying all the areas and elements where there is a need for training as well as the associated learning objectives, considering the design philosophy of the aircraft type, the operational environment, the type of operations and the operational experience. This analysis should be written in a manner which provides a reasonable understanding of which areas and elements constitute the course in order to meet the learning objectives.
 - (b) As a minimum, the Training Need Analysis (TNA) should take into account all the applicable elements contained in [paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III](#) and associated AMCs.
 - (c) The TNA should set-up the course content considering the Appendix III objectives for each level of training and the prescribed topics in the theoretical element table contained in [paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III](#).
 - (d) For each chapter described in the theoretical element table contained in [paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III](#), the corresponding training time should be recorded.
 - (e) Typical documents to be used in order to identify the areas and elements where there is a need for training typically include, among others, the Aircraft Maintenance Manual, MRB report, CMRs, airworthiness limitations, Troubleshooting Manual, Structural Repair Manual, Illustrated Parts Catalogue, Airworthiness Directives and Service Bulletins.
 - (f) During the analysis of these documents:
 - Consideration should be given to the following typical activities:
 - Activation/reactivation;
 - Removal/Installation;

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- Testing;
 - Servicing;
 - Inspection, check and repairs;
 - Troubleshooting / diagnosis.
 - For the purpose of identifying the specific elements constituting the training course, it is acceptable to use a filtering method based on criteria such as:
 - Frequency of the task;
 - Human factor issues associated to the task;
 - Difficulty of the task;
 - Criticality and safety impact of the task;
 - In-service experience;
 - Novel or unusual design features (not covered by [Part-66 Appendix I](#));
 - Similarities with other aircraft types;
 - Special tests and tools/equipment.
 - It is acceptable to follow an approach based on:
 - Tasks or groups of tasks, or
 - Systems or subsystems or components
- (g) The TNA should:
- Identify the learning objectives for each task, group of tasks, system, subsystem or component;
 - Associate the identified tasks to be trained to the regulatory requirements (table in [Paragraph 3.1 of Appendix III to Part-66](#));
 - Organise the training into modules in a logical sequence (adequate combination of chapters as defined in [Appendix III of Part-66](#));
 - Determine the sequence of learning (within a lesson and for the whole syllabus);
 - Identify the scope of information and level of detail with regard the minimum standard to which the topics of the TNA should be taught according to the set-up objectives.
 - Address the following:
 - Description of each system/component including the structure (where applicable);
 - System/component operation taking into account:
 - (a) Complexity of the system (e.g. the need of further break down into subsystems, etc.);
 - (b) Design specifics which may require more detailed presentation or may contribute to maintenance errors;
 - (c) Normal and emergency functioning;
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- (d) Troubleshooting;
 - (e) Interpretation of indications and malfunctions;
 - (f) Use of maintenance publications;
 - (g) Identification of special tools and equipment required for servicing and maintaining the aircraft;
 - (h) Maintenance Practices;
 - (i) Routine inspections, functional or operational tests, rigging/adjustment, etc.
- Describe the following:
 - The instructional methods and equipment, teaching methods and blending of the teaching methods in order to ensure the effectiveness of the training;
 - The maintenance training documentation/material to be delivered to the student;
 - Facilitated discussions, questioning session, additional practiced-oriented training, etc.;
 - The homework, if developed;
 - The training provider's resources available to the learner.
- (h) It is acceptable to differentiate between issues which have to be led by an instructor and issues which may be delivered through interactive simulation training devices and/or covered by web based elements. Overall time of the course will be allocated accordingly.
- (i) The maximum number of training hours per day for the theoretical element of type training should not be more than 6 hours. A training hour means 60 minutes of tuition excluding any breaks, examination, revision, preparation and aircraft visit. In exceptional cases, the competent authority may allow deviation from this standard when it is properly justified that the proposed number of hours follows pedagogical and human factors principles. These principles are especially important in those cases where:
- Theoretical and practical training are performed at the same time;
 - Training and normal maintenance duty/apprenticeship are performed at the same time.
- (j) The minimum participation time for the trainee in order to meet the objectives of the course should not be less than 90 % of the tuition hours of the theoretical training course. Additional training may be provided by the training organisation in order to meet the minimum participation time. If the minimum participation defined for the course is not met, a certificate of recognition should not be issued.
- (k) The TNA is a living process and should be reviewed/updated based on operation feedback, maintenance occurrences, airworthiness directives, major service bulletins impacting maintenance activities or requiring new competencies for mechanics, alert service bulletins, feedback from trainees or customer satisfaction, evolution of the maintenance documentation such as MRBs, MPDs, MMs, etc. The frequency at which the TNA should be reviewed/updated is left to the discretion of the organisation conducting the course.
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NOTE: The examination is not part of the TNA. However, it should be prepared in accordance with the learning objectives described in the TNA.

AMC to Section 5 of Appendix III to Part-66 'Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training'

ED Decision 2015/029/R

Type Examination Standard

This Section 5 'Type Examination Standard' does not apply to the examination performed as part of type training. This Section only applies to those cases where type examination is performed as a substitute for type training.

AMC to Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66 'Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training'

ED Decision 2015/029/R

On-the-Job Training (OJT)

1. 'A maintenance organisation appropriately approved for the maintenance of the particular aircraft type' means a [Part-145](#) or [M.A. Subpart F](#) approved maintenance organisation holding an A rating for such aircraft.
2. The OJT should include one to one supervision and should involve actual work task performance on aircraft/components, covering line and/or base maintenance tasks.
3. The use of simulators for OJT should not be allowed.
4. The OJT should cover at least 50% of the tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC to Part-66. Some tasks should be selected from each paragraph of the Appendix II list. Tasks should be selected among those applicable to the type of aircraft and licence (sub)category applied for. Other tasks than those in the Appendix II may be considered as a replacement when they are relevant. Typically, in addition to the variety and the complexity, the OJT tasks should be selected because of their frequency, safety, novelty, etc.
5. Up to 50% of the required OJT may be undertaken before the aircraft theoretical type training starts.
6. The organisation providing the on-the-job training should provide trainees a schedule or plan indicating the list of tasks to be performed under supervision. A record of the tasks completed should be entered into a logbook which should be designed such that each task or group of tasks is countersigned by the corresponding supervisor. The logbook format and its use should be clearly defined.
7. Regarding the day-to-day supervision of the OJT programme in the approved maintenance organisation and the role of the supervisor(s), the following should be considered:
 - It is sufficient that the completion of individual OJT tasks is confirmed by the direct supervisor(s), without being necessary the direct evaluation of the assessor.
 - During the day-to-day OJT performance, the supervision aims at overseeing the complete process, including task completion, use of manuals and procedures, observance of safety measures, warnings and recommendations and adequate behaviour in the maintenance environment.

-
- The supervisor(s) should personally observe the work being performed to ensure the safe completeness and should be readily available for consultation, if needed during the OJT performance.
 - The supervisor(s) should countersign the tasks and release the maintenance tasks as the trainee is still not qualified to do so.
 - The supervisor(s) should therefore:
 - have certifying staff or support staff privileges relevant to the OJT tasks;
 - be competent for the selected tasks;
 - be safety-orientated;
 - be capable to coach (setting objectives, giving training, performing supervision, evaluating, handling trainee’s reactions and cultural issues, managing objectively and positively debriefing sessions, determining the need for extra training or reorientate the training, reporting, etc.);
 - be designated by the approved maintenance organisation to carry out the supervision.
8. Regarding the assessor, the following should be considered:
- The function of the assessor, as described in [Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66](#), is to conduct the final assessment of the completed OJT. This assessment should include confirmation of the completion of the required diversity and quantity of OJT and should be based on the supervisor(s) reports and feedback.
 - In [Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66](#), the term ‘designated assessor appropriately qualified’ means that the assessor should demonstrate training and experience on the assessment process being undertaken and should be authorised to do so by the organisation. Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is provided in [Appendix III to AMC to Part-66](#).
9. The procedures for OJT should be included into the Exposition Manual of the approved maintenance organisation (chapter 3.15, as indicated in [AMC 145.A.70\(a\)](#)).
- However, since these procedures in the Exposition Manual are approved by the competent authority of the maintenance organisation, and providing training is not one of the privileges of a maintenance organisation, they can only be used when the licensing authority is the same as the competent authority of the maintenance organisation. In other cases, it is up to the licensing authority to decide whether it accepts such procedures for the purpose of approving the OJT (refer to [AMC 66.B.115](#)).

Appendix IV — Experience requirements for extending a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence

Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014

The table below shows the experience requirements for adding a new category or subcategory to an existing [Part-66](#) licence.

The experience shall be practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft in the subcategory relevant to the application.

The experience requirement will be reduced by 50 % if the applicant has completed an approved [Part-147](#) course relevant to the subcategory.

To From	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1.1	B1.2	B1.3	B1.4	B2	B3
A1	—	6 months	6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months
A2	6 months	—	6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months
A3	6 months	6 months	—	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year
A4	6 months	6 months	6 months	—	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year
B1.1	None	6 months	6 months	6 months	—	6 months	6 months	6 months	1 year	6 months
B1.2	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	2 years	—	2 years	6 months	2 years	None
B1.3	6 months	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	6 months	—	6 months	1 year	6 months
B1.4	6 months	6 months	6 months	None	2 years	6 months	2 years	—	2 years	6 months
B2	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year	—	1 year
B3	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	—

Appendix V — Application Form — EASA Form 19

Regulation (EU) 2015/1536

- This Appendix contains an example of the form used for application for the aircraft maintenance licence referred to in [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).
- The competent authority of the Member State may modify the [EASA Form 19](#) only to include additional information necessary to support the case where the National requirements permit or require the aircraft maintenance licence issued in accordance with [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) to be used outside the requirement of [Annex I \(Part-M\)](#) and [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#).

APPLICATION FOR INITIAL/AMENDMENT/RENEWAL OF PART-66 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE (AML)	EASA FORM 19																																																												
APPLICANT'S DETAILS: Name: Address: Nationality: Date and Place of Birth:																																																													
PART-66 AML DETAILS (if applicable): Licence No: Date of Issue:																																																													
EMPLOYER'S DETAILS: Name: Address: Maintenance Organisation Approval Reference: Tel. Fax:																																																													
APPLICATION FOR: (Tick relevant boxes) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Initial AML <input type="checkbox"/></th> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Amendment of AML <input type="checkbox"/></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">Renewal of AML <input type="checkbox"/></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Rating</th> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B2</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B3</th> <th style="text-align: center;">C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aeroplane Turbine</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aeroplane Piston</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helicopter Turbine</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Helicopter Piston</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avionics</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piston engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of MTOM of 2t and below</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complex motor-powered aircraft</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aircraft other than complex motor-powered aircraft</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Type endorsements/Rating endorsement/Limitation removal (if applicable):		Initial AML <input type="checkbox"/>	Amendment of AML <input type="checkbox"/>			Renewal of AML <input type="checkbox"/>		Rating	A	B1	B2	B3	C	Aeroplane Turbine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				Aeroplane Piston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				Helicopter Turbine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				Helicopter Piston	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				Avionics			<input type="checkbox"/>			Piston engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of MTOM of 2t and below				<input type="checkbox"/>		Complex motor-powered aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>	Aircraft other than complex motor-powered aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>
Initial AML <input type="checkbox"/>	Amendment of AML <input type="checkbox"/>			Renewal of AML <input type="checkbox"/>																																																									
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Complex motor-powered aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
Aircraft other than complex motor-powered aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>																																																								
I wish to apply for initial/amendment/renewal of Part-66 AML as indicated and confirm that the information contained in this form was correct at the time of application. I herewith confirm that: 1. I am not holding any Part-66 AML issued in another Member State,																																																													

- 2. I have not applied for any Part-66 AML in another Member State and
- 3. I never had a Part-66 AML issued in another Member State which was revoked or suspended in any other Member State.

I also understand that any incorrect information could disqualify me from holding a [Part-66](#) AML.

Signed: Name: Date:

I wish to claim the following credits (if applicable):

.....
.....
.....

Experience credit for [Part-147](#) training

.....
.....
.....

Examination credit for equivalent exam certificates

.....
.....
.....

Please enclose all relevant certificates

Recommendation (if applicable): It is hereby certified that the applicant has met the relevant maintenance knowledge and experience requirements of [Part-66](#) and it is recommended that the competent authority grants or endorses the Part-66 AML.

Signed: Name:

Position: Date:

Appendix VI — Aircraft Maintenance Licence referred to in Annex III (Part-66): EASA Form 26

Regulation (EU) 2015/1536

1. An example of the aircraft maintenance licence referred to in [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) can be found on the following pages.
2. The document shall be printed in the standardised form shown but may be reduced in size to accommodate its computer generation if desired. When the size is reduced care should be exercised to ensure sufficient space is available in those places where official seals/stamps are required. Computer generated documents need not have all the boxes incorporated when any such box remains blank so long as the document can clearly be recognised as an aircraft maintenance licence issued in accordance with [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).
3. The document may be printed in the English or the official language of the Member State concerned, except that if the official language of the Member State concerned is used, a second English copy shall be attached for any licence holder that works outside that Member State to ensure understanding for the purpose of mutual recognition.
4. Each licence holder shall have a unique licence number based upon a National identifier and an alpha-numeric designator.
5. The document may have the pages in any order and need not have some or any divider lines as long as the information contained is positioned such that each page layout can clearly be identified with the format of the example of the aircraft maintenance licence contained herein.
6. The document may be prepared (i) by the competent authority of the Member State or (ii) by any maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) if the competent authority agrees so and subject to a procedure developed as part of the maintenance organisation exposition referred to in point [145.A.70](#) of [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#), except that in all cases the competent authority of the Member State will issue the document.
7. The preparation of any change to an existing aircraft maintenance licence may be carried out (i) by the competent authority of the Member State or (ii) any maintenance organisation approved in accordance with [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#) if the competent authority agrees so and subject to a procedure developed as part of the maintenance organisation exposition referred to in point [145.A.70](#) of [Annex II \(Part-145\)](#), except that in all cases the competent authority of the Member State will change the document.
8. The aircraft maintenance licence once issued is required to be kept by the person to whom it applies in good condition and who shall remain accountable for ensuring that no unauthorised entries are made.
9. Failure to comply with point 8 may invalidate the document and could lead to the holder not being permitted to hold any certification privilege and may result in prosecution under national law.
10. The aircraft maintenance licence delivered in accordance with [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) is recognised in all Member States and it is not necessary to exchange the document when working in another Member State.
11. The annex to [EASA Form 26](#) is optional and may only be used to include national privileges, where such privileges are covered by the national regulation outside the scope of [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).

12. For information the actual [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#) aircraft maintenance licence issued by the competent authority of the Member State may have the pages in a different order and may not have the divider lines.
13. With regard to the aircraft type rating page the competent authority of the Member State may choose not to issue this page until the first aircraft type rating needs to be endorsed and will need to issue more than one aircraft type rating page when there are a number to be listed.
14. Notwithstanding 13, each page issued will be in this format and contain the specified information for that page.
15. The licence shall clearly indicate that the limitations are exclusions from the certification privileges. If there are no limitations applicable, the LIMITATIONS page will be issued stating 'No limitations'.
16. Where a pre-printed format is used, any category, subcategory or type rating box which does not contain a rating entry shall be marked to show that the rating is not held.
17. Example of Aircraft Maintenance Licence referred to in [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#)

I.
EUROPEAN UNION (*)
[STATE]
[AUTHORITY NAME & LOGO]

II.
[Part-66](#)
AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
LICENCE

III.
Licence No. [MEMBER STATE CODE].66.[XXXX]

EASA FORM 26 Issue 4

IVa. Full name of holder:

IVb. Date and place of birth:

V. Address of holder:

VI. Nationality of holder:

VII. Signature of holder:

III. Licence No:

VIII. CONDITIONS:

This licence shall be signed by the holder and be accompanied by an identity document containing a photograph of the licence holder.

Endorsement of any categories on the page(s) entitled [Part-66 CATEGORIES](#) only, does not permit the holder to issue a certificate of release to service for an aircraft.

This licence when endorsed with an aircraft rating meets the intent of ICAO annex 1.

The privileges of the holder of this licence are prescribed by Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014 and in particular its [Annex III \(Part-66\)](#).

This licence remains valid until the date specified on the limitation page unless previously suspended or revoked.

The privileges of this licence may not be exercised unless in the preceding 2-year period the holder has had either 6 months of maintenance experience in accordance with the privileges granted by the licence, or met the provision for the issue of the appropriate privileges.

III. Licence No:

IX. Part-66 CATEGORIES					
VALIDITY:	A	B1	B2	B3	C
Aeroplanes Turbine			n/a	n/a	n/a
Aeroplanes Piston			n/a	n/a	n/a
Helicopters Turbine			n/a	n/a	n/a
Helicopters Piston			n/a	n/a	n/a
Avionics	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a
Complex motor-powered aircraft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Aircraft other than complex motor-powered aircraft	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of 2 000 kg MTOM and below	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a

X. Signature of issuing officer & date:

XI. Seal or stamp of issuing Authority:

III. Licence No:

APPENDICES TO AMCs TO ANNEX III (PART-66)

Appendix I — Aircraft Type Ratings for Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licences

ED Decision 2015/029/R

The following aircraft type ratings should be used to ensure a common standard throughout the Member States.

The inclusion of an aircraft type in the licence does not indicate that the aircraft type has been granted a type certificate under the Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 and its Implementing Rules; this list is only intended for maintenance purposes.

In order to keep this list current and the type ratings consistent, such information should be first passed on to the Agency using the Rulemaking Enquiry form (<http://easa.europa.eu/webgate/rulemaking-enquiry/>) in case a Member State needs to issue a type rating that is not included in this list.

Notes on when the licences should be modified:

When a modification is introduced by this Decision to an aircraft type rating or to an engine designation in the rating which affect licences already issued, the ratings on the Aircraft Maintenance Licences (AMLs) may be modified at the next renewal or when the licence is reissued, unless there is an urgent reason to modify the licence.

Notes on aircraft modified by Supplemental Type Certificate (STC):

- This Appendix I intends to include the type ratings of aircraft resulting from STCs for installation of another engine. These STCs are those approved by the Agency and those approved by the Member States before 2003 and grandfathered by the Agency. Other STCs than those for engines are not considered.
 - Example: The STC from Jet Aviation Basel approved by the LBA for replacement of GE CF 700 by Honeywell TFE731 on Fan Jet Falcon Series E results in a new rating called Fan Jet Falcon E (Honeywell TFE731).
- However, the ratings from STCs for installation of an engine:
 - on part of the original airframe models, or
 - from the same manufacturer, but of a type very similar to the original one,have not been added because they would have resulted in an already existing rating.

Examples:

- The STC from SILVERHAWK CONVERSIONS approved by EASA for installation of PT6A-135A on Beech C90, C90A and E90 would result in the Beech C90/C90A/E90 (PWC PT6) rating, but this is not listed because it is already included in the original Beech 90 Series (PWC PT6) rating.
- The STC from Air-Service Wildgruber GmbH approved by LBA for replacement of PWC PT6A-20 by PWC PT6A-27 would result in the De Havilland DHC-6-100 (PWC PT6) rating, but this is not listed because it is already included in the De Havilland DHC-6 (PWC PT6) rating in the table.

- At the time of publication of this Decision, the Agency has not received all the information concerning STCs that have been previously approved by the Member States. As a result, not all STCs are considered by this publication.
- When the STC concerns the installation of an engine that falls under a different subcategory, e.g. replacement of a piston engine by a turbo-prop (a turbine engine), then the new type rating needs to be listed in the new subcategory.
- In case a type rating resulting from an STC has not been yet defined by the Agency, the latter shall be contacted by the competent authority to agree on a new type rating to be used.

In the following tables:

- The column 'TC Holder' includes the TC holder as defined in the Type Certificate Data Sheets (TCDS) (EASA, FAA or other) or the Specific Airworthiness Specifications (SAS).
- The column 'STC Holder' includes the STC holder as defined in the Supplemental Type Certificate Data Sheets (STCDS) (EASA, FAA or other).
- Some TC holders' designations have been corrected to add the information: 'Aircraft with an SAS', this means that the aircraft listed under this TC holder designation is considered an 'orphan aircraft'.
- In Group 3, a third column has been added which is called 'Type of structure' and which intends to assist the competent authorities in identifying the experience required for this type with a view on removing existing limitations on the licence.
- Wooden structure covered with fabric is considered to fall under wooden structure. For aeroplanes with a combination of structures, e.g. metal tubing fuselage and wooden wings, both experiences 'metal tube covered with fabric' and 'wooden structure' are required.
- In Group 3, a fourth column has been added which is called 'MTOM' and which intends to assist the competent authorities in identifying the aeroplanes types where the Maximum Take-Off Mass (MTOM) is:
 - above 2T and is subject to a B1.2 licence, or
 - 2T and below and is subject to a B1.2 or B3 licence.

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES

ED Decision 2015/029/R

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
328 Support Services	328-100 series		Dornier 328-100 (PWC PW119)
	328-300 series		Dornier 328-300 (PWC PW306)
AIR TRACTOR	AT-802 Series		Air Tractor AT-800 Series (PWC PT6)
AIRBUS (Aircraft with SAS)	SN 601	Corvette	Aerospatiale SN-601 (PWC JT15D)
AIRBUS	A300 B1		Airbus A300 basic model (GE CF6)
	A300 B2-1A		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	A300 B2-1C		
	A300 B2-202		
	A300 B2-203		
	A300 B2K-3C		
	A300 B4-102		
	A300 B4-103		
	A300 B4-203		
	A300 B4-2C		
	A300 C4-203		
	A300 F4-203		
	A300 B2-320		Airbus A300 basic model (PW JT9D)
	A300 B4-120		
	A300 B4-220		
	A300 B4-601		Airbus A300-600 (GE CF6)
	A300 B4-603		
	A300 B4-605 R		
	A300 C4-605 R Variant F		
	A300 F4-605 R		
	A300 B4-622		Airbus A300-600 (PW 4000)
	A300 B4-622 R		
	A300 F4-622 R		
	A300 B4-620		Airbus A300-600 (PW JT9D)
	A300 C4-620		
	A300F4-608ST	Beluga	Airbus A300-600ST (GE CF6)
	A310-203		Airbus A310 (GE CF6)
	A310-203 C		
	A310-221		
	A310-304		
	A310-308		
	A310-324		Airbus A310 (PW 4000)
	A310-325		
	A310-204		Airbus A310 (PW JT9D)
	A310-222		
	A310-322		
	A318-120 series		Airbus A318 (PW 6000)

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	A318-110 series		Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 (CFM56)
	A319-110 series		
	A320-111		
	A320-210 series		
	A321-110 series		
	A321-210 series		
	A319-130 series		Airbus A319/A320/A321 (IAE V2500)
	A320-230 series		
	A321-130 series		
	A321-230 series		
	A319-170	A319 NEO	Airbus A319/A320/A321 (IAE PW1100G)
	A320-270	A320 NEO	
	A321-270	A321 NEO	
	A319-150	A319 NEO	Airbus A319/A320/A321 (CFM LEAP-1A)
	A320-250	A320 NEO	
	A321-250	A321 NEO	
	A330-200 series		Airbus A330 (GE CF6)
	A330-300 series		
	A330-220 series		Airbus A330 (RPW 4000)
	A330-320 series		
	A330-240 series		Airbus A330 (RR RB 211 Trent 700)
	A330-340 series		
	A340-210 series		Airbus A340 (CFM56)
	A340-310 series		
	A340-540 series		Airbus A340 (RR RB 211 Trent 500)
	A340-640 series		
	A350-900 series		Airbus A350 (RR Trent XWB)
	A380-860 series		Airbus A380 (EA GP7200)

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	A380-840 series		Airbus A380 (RR RB 211 Trent 900)
Airbus Military Sociedad Limitada (AMSL)	A400M-180		Airbus A400M (EPI TP400)
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	L-410 M/UVP	Turbolet	Let L-410 (Walter M601)
	L-410 UVP-E	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-E20	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-E20 CARGO	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-E9	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-E-LW	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-LW	Turbolet	
	L-410 UVP-E20	Turbolet	Let L-410 (GE H80)
	L-410 UVP-E20 CARGO	Turbolet	
	L-420		Let L-420 (Walter M601)
ALENIA AERMACCHI	C-27J		Alenia C-27 (Allison/RR AE2100)
ANTONOV	AN-26		Antonov AN26 (Ivchenko AI-24)
	AN-26B		
Antonov Aeronautical Scientific and Technical Complex (Aircraft with SAS)	Antonov An-28		Antonov An-28 (ТВД)
ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Régional	ATR 42-200		ATR 42-200/300 series (PWC PW120)
	ATR 42-300		
	ATR 42-320		
	ATR 42-400		ATR 42-400/500/72-212A (PWC PW120)
	ATR 42-500	42-500	
	ATR 42-500	42-600	
	ATR 72-212 A	72-500	
	ATR 72-212 A	72-600	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	ATR 72-101		ATR 72-100/200 series (PWC PW120)
	ATR 72-102		
	ATR 72-201		
	ATR 72-202		
	ATR 72-211		
	ATR 72-212		
BAE SYSTEMS (OPERATIONS) Ltd	BAe ATP		ATP (PWC PW120)
	AVRO 146-RJ100		BAe 146/AVRO 146-RJ (Honeywell ALF500 Series)
	AVRO 146-RJ115		
	AVRO 146-RJ70		
	AVRO 146-RJ85		
	BAe 146 Series 100		
	BAe 146 Series 200		
	BAe 146 Series 300		
	HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1	Jetstream 1	HP.137 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1	Jetstream 2	
	HS 748 Series 2A		HS748 (RRD Dart)
	HS 748 Series 2B		
	HS.748 Series 1		
	HS.748 Series 2		
	Jetstream 200		Jetstream 200 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	Jetstream 3100	Jetstream 31	Jetstream 31/32 (Honeywell TPE331)
	Jetstream 3200	Jetstream 32/32EP	
	Jetstream 4100		Jetstream 41 (Honeywell TPE331)
BEECHCRAFT Corporation	65-90	King Air	Beech 90 Series (PWC PT6)
	65-A90		
	65-A90-1		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	65-A90-2		
	65-A90-4		
	B90		
	C90		
	C90A		
	C90GT		
	C90GTi		
	E90		
	F90		
	H90		
	200/A200		Beech 200 Series (PWC PT6)
	200C/A200C		
	200CT/A200CT		
	200T		
	B200		
	B200C		
	B200CGT		
	B200CT		
	B200GT		
	B200T		
	390	Premier 1, 1A	Beech 390 (Williams FJ44)
	99		Beech 99/100 Series (PWC PT6)
	100	King Air	
	99A		
	A100	King Air	
	A100A/C	King Air	
	A99	Airliner	
	A99A	Airliner	
	B99	Airliner	
	C99	Airliner	
B100		Beech B100 (Honeywell TPE331)	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	1900	Airliner	Beech 1900 (PWC PT6)
	1900C	Airliner	
	1900D	Airliner	
	300	Super King Air	Beech 300 Series (PWC PT6)
	300LW	Super King Air	
	B300	Super King Air 350	
	B300C	Super King Air 350 C	
BERIEV Aircraft Company	Be-200ES-E		Beriev 200 (Ivchenko D-436TP)
B-N GROUP Ltd. (Britten-Norman)	BN2T/-2/-2R/- 4R/-4S	Turbine Islander	Britten-Norman BN2T Series (RR Corp 250)
BOEING COMPANY (THE)	B707-200		Boeing 707 (PW JT4)
	B707-200B		
	B707-300 Series		
	B707-400 Series		Boeing 707 (RR Conway)
	B707-100	Long Body	Boeing 707/720 (PW JT3D)
	B707-100B	Long Body	
	B707-100B	Short Body	
	B707-300B Series		
	B707-300C Series		
	B720		
	B720B		
	B727 Series		
	B727-100 Series		
	B727-100C Series		
	B727-200 Series		
	B727C Series		
	B737-100		Boeing 737-100/200 (PW JT8D)
	B737-200		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	B737-200C		
	B737-300		Boeing 737-300/400/500 (CFM56)
	B737-400		
	B737-500		
	B737-600		
	B737-700		
	B737-800		
	B737-900		
	B737-900ER		
	B747-100		Boeing 747-100 (PW JT9D)
	B747-200B		Boeing 747-200/300 (GE CF6)
	B747-200C		
	B747-200F		
	B747-300		
	B747-200B		Boeing 747-200/300 (PW JT9D)
	B747-200C		
	B747-200F		
	B747-300		
	B747-200B		Boeing 747-200/300 (RR RB211)
	B747-200C		
	B747-200F		
	B747-300		
	B747-400		Boeing 747-400 (GE CF6)
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		
	B747-400		Boeing 747-400 (PW 4000)
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		
	B747-400		Boeing 747-400 (RR RB211)
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		
	B747-8F	Freighter	Boeing 747-8 (GE GEnx)

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES				
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
	B747-8I	Intercontinental		
	B757-200		Boeing 757-200/300 (PW 2000)	
	B757-200PF			
	B757-300			
	B757-200		Boeing 757-200/300 (RR RB211)	
	B757-200PF			
	B757-300			
	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300 (PW 4000)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300 (PW JT9D)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300/400 (GE CF6)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300F			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-400ER			
	B767-300		Boeing 767-300 (RR RB211)	
	B777-200		Boeing 777-200/300 (GE 90)	
	B777-200LR			
	B777-300ER			
	B777F	Freighter		
	B777-200		Boeing 777-200/300 (PW 4000)	
	B777-300			
	B777-200		Boeing 777-200/300 (RR RB211 Trent 800)	
	B777-300			
	B787-8	Dreamliner		Boeing 787-8/-9 (GE GENx)
	B787-9			
	B787-8	Dreamliner		Boeing 787-8/-9 (RR RB 211 Trent 1000)
	B787-9			

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
BOMBARDIER	BD-100-1A10	Challenger 300 Challenger 350	Bombardier BD-100-1A10 (Honeywell AS907)
	BD-500-1A10	CSeries CS100	Bombardier BD-500 Series (PW PW1500G)
	BD-500-1A11	CSeries CS300	Bombardier BD-500 Series (PW PW1500G)
	BD-700-1A10	Global Express Global 6000	Bombardier BD-700 Series (RRD BR710)
	BD-700-1A11	Global 5000 Global 5000 GVFD	
	CL600-1A11	Challenger 600	Bombardier CL-600-1A11 (Honeywell ALF502)
	CL-600-2A12 (601 Variant)	Challenger 601	Bombardier CL-600-2A12/-2B16 (variant CL 601/601-3A/3R) (GE CF34)
	CL-600-2B16 (601-3A Variant)	Challenger 601-3A	
	CL-600-2B16 (601-3R Variant)	Challenger 601-3R	
	CL-600-2B16 (CL 604 Variant)	Challenger-604 (MSN < 5701)	Bombardier CL-600-2B16 (variant CL 604) (GE CF34)
	CL-600-2B16 (CL 604 Variant)	Challenger-605 (MSN > 5701)	
	CL-600-2B19	Regional Jet Series 100	Bombardier CL-600-2B19 (GE CF34)
	CL-600-2C10	Regional Jet Series 700/701/702	Bombardier CL-600-2C10/-2D15/-2D24/-2E25 (GE CF34)
	CL-600-2D15	Regional Jet Series 705	
	CL-600-2D24	Regional Jet Series 900	
	CL-600-2E25	Regional Jet Series 1000	
	DHC-8-102	DHC-8 Series 100	
	DHC-8-103	DHC-8 Series 100	
	DHC-8-106	DHC-8 Series 100	
	DHC-8-201	DHC-8 Series 200	
DHC-8-202	DHC-8 Series 200		
DHC-8-301	DHC-8 Series 300		
DHC-8-311	DHC-8 Series 300		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	DHC-8-314	DHC-8 Series 300	
	DHC-8-315	DHC-8 Series 300	
	DHC-8-401	DHC-8 Series 400	Bombardier DHC-8-400 (PWC PW150)
	DHC-8-402	DHC-8 Series 400	
	CL-215-1A10		Canadair CL-215 (PW R2800)
	CL-215-6B11 (CL-215T Variant)		Canadair CL-215 (PWC PW120)
	CL-215-6B11 (CL-415 Variant)		Canadair CL-415 (PWC PW123)
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	401/402		Cessna 400 Series (Continental)
	404		
	411		
	414		
	421		
	425	Corsair/ Conquest I	Cessna 425 (PWC PT6)
	441		Cessna 441 (Honeywell TPE331)
	500	Citation/ Citation I	Cessna 500/ 501 (PWC JT15D)
	501	Citation I	
	510		Cessna 510 (PWC PW615)
	525	Citation Jet CJ1 Citation M2	Cessna 525/525A (Williams FJ 44)
	525A	Citation Jet CJ2	
	525B	Citation Jet CJ3	Cessna 525B (Williams FJ 44)
	525C	Citation Jet CJ4	Cessna 525C (Williams FJ 44)
	550	Citation II	Cessna 550/551/560 (PWC JT15D)
	560	Citation V	
	560	Citation Ultra	
	S550	Citation S/II	
	551	Citation II	
	550	Citation Bravo	Cessna 550/560 (PWC PW530/535)
	560	Citation Encore	
	560	Citation Encore +	
	560 XL	Citation XLS	Cessna 560XL/XLS (PWC PW545)
	560 XL	Citation XLS+	
	560 XL	Citation Excel	
650	Citation III, VI	Cessna 650 (Honeywell TFE731)	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	650	Citation VII	
	680	Sovereign Sovereign+	Cessna 680 (PWC PW306)
	750	Citation X	Cessna 750 (RR Corp AE3007C)
DASSAULT AVIATION	Falcon 10		Falcon 10 (Honeywell TFE731)
	Fan Jet Falcon	(Basic) Fan Jet Falcon	Falcon 20 (GE CF700)
	Fan Jet Falcon Series C		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series D		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series E		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series F		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series G		Falcon 200 (Honeywell ATF 3-6)
	Mystère Falcon 200		
	Mystère Falcon 20GF		
	Falcon 2000		Falcon 2000 (CFE 738)
	Falcon 2000EX		Falcon 2000EX (PWC PW308)
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000EX EASy	Falcon 2000EX EASy (PWC PW308)
		F2000DX F2000LX F2000LXS F2000S	
	Mystère Falcon 20-C5		Falcon 20-5 (Honeywell TFE731)
	Mystère Falcon 20-D5		
	Mystère Falcon 20-E5		
	Mystère Falcon 20-F5		
	Mystère Falcon 50		
	Mystère Falcon 50	F50EX	Falcon 50EX (Honeywell TFE731)
	Falcon 7X		Falcon 7X (PWC PW307A)
Mystère Falcon 900		Falcon 900 (Honeywell TFE731)	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	Mystère Falcon 900	F900B	
	Mystère Falcon 900	F900C	Falcon 900C (Honeywell TFE731)
	Falcon 900EX		Falcon 900EX (Honeywell TFE731)
	Falcon 900EX	F900EX EASy	Falcon 900EX EASy (Honeywell TFE731)
	Falcon 900EX	F900DX	
	Falcon 900EX	F900LX	
DORNIER Seastar	Seastar CD2		Dornier Seastar CD2 (PWC PT6)
EADS CASA	C-212-CB	Aviocar	CASA C-212 (Honeywell TPE331)
	C-212-CC	Aviocar	
	C-212-CD	Aviocar	
	C-212-CE	Aviocar	
	C-212-CF	Aviocar	
	C-212-DD	Aviocar	
	C-212-DF	Aviocar	
	C-212-EE	Aviocar	
	C-212-VA	Aviocar	
	C-212-DE	Aviocar	CASA C-212 (PWC PT6)
	C-295		CASA C-295 (PWC PW127)
	CN-235		CASA CN-235 (GE CT7)
	CN-235-100		
	CN-235-200		
	CN-235-300		
ECLIPSE AEROSPACE Inc.	EA500		Eclipse EA500 (PWC PW610)
EMBRAER	EMB-110P1	Bandeirante	Embraer EMB-110 (PWC PT6)
	EMB-110P2	Bandeirante	
	EMB-121A	Xingu I	Embraer EMB-121 (PWC PT6)
	EMB-121A1	Xingu II	
	EMB-120	Brasilia	Embraer EMB-120 (PWC PW110 Series)
	EMB-120ER	Brasilia	
	EMB-120RT	Brasilia	
	EMB-135BJ	Legacy 600 Legacy 650	Embraer EMB-135/145 (RR Corp AE3007A)
	EMB-135ER		
EMB-135LR			

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	EMB-145		
	EMB-145EP		
	EMB-145ER		
	EMB-145EU		
	EMB-145LR		
	EMB-145LU		
	EMB-145MK		
	EMB-145MP		
	EMB-500	Phenom 100	Embraer EMB-500 (PWC PW617)
	EMB-505	Phenom 300	Embraer EMB-505 (PWC PW535)
	EMB-545	Legacy 450	Embraer EMB-545/550 (Honeywell AS907)
	EMB-550	Legacy 500	
	ERJ 170-100 LR	ERJ-170	Embraer ERJ-170 Series (GE CF34)
	ERJ 170-100 STD	ERJ-170	
	ERJ 170-200 LR	ERJ-175	
	ERJ 170-200 STD	ERJ-175	
	ERJ 190-100 ECJ	Lineage 1000	Embraer ERJ-190 Series (GE CF34)
	ERJ 190-100 IGW	ERJ-190 AR	
	ERJ 190-100 LR	ERJ-190	
	ERJ 190-100 SR	ERJ-190	
ERJ 190-100 STD	ERJ-190		
ERJ 190-200 IGW	ERJ-195 AR		
ERJ 190-200 LR	ERJ-195		
ERJ 190-200 STD	ERJ-195		
MARYLAND AIR INDUSTRIES (FOKKER- FAIRCHILD)	F-27A to -M		Fokker F27/Fairchild F-27/FH-227 Series (RRD Dart)
	FH-227		
	FH-227B		
	FH-227C		
	FH-227D		
	FH-227E		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
FOKKER SERVICES	F27 Mark 100	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 200	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 300	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 400	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 500	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 600	Friendship	
	F27 Mark 700	Friendship	
FOKKER SERVICES	F27 Mark 050	Fokker 50	Fokker 50/60 Series (PWC PW 125/127)
	F27 Mark 0502	Fokker 50	
	F27 Mark 0604	Fokker 60	
	F28 Mark 0070	Fokker 70	Fokker 70/100 (RRD Tay)
	F28 Mark 0100	Fokker 100	
	F28 Mark 1000	Fellowship	Fokker F28 Series (RRD Spey)
	F28 Mark 1000C	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 2000	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 3000	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 3000C	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 3000R	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 3000RC	Fellowship	
	F28 Mark 4000	Fellowship	
GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT FACTORIES (ASTA)	N22/N22A to N22S N24/N24A		Nomad N22/24 Series (RR Corp 250)
GROB Aircraft AG			Grob G 520 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE Corporation	G-1159	Gulfstream II	Gulfstream G-1159 Series (RRD Spey)
	G-1159A	Gulfstream IIB	
	G-1159B	Gulfstream III	
	G-159	Gulfstream I	Gulfstream G-159 (RRD Dart)
	GIV (G300)	Gulfstream G300	Gulfstream G-IV Series (RRD Tay)
	GIV (G400)	Gulfstream G400	
	G-IV/GIV-SP	Gulfstream G-IV/GIV-SP	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	GIV-X (G350)	Gulfstream G350	Gulfstream GIV-X Series (RRD Tay)
	GIV-X (G450)	Gulfstream G450	
	GV	Gulfstream GV	Gulfstream GV basic model (RRD BR710)
	GV-SP (G500)	Gulfstream G500	Gulfstream GV-SP Series (RRD BR710)
	GV-SP (G550)	Gulfstream G550	
	GVI	G650	Gulfstream GVI (RRD BR725)
GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE LP (GALP) c/o Israel Aircraft Industries	1125 Westwind Astra		Gulfstream (IAI) 100/1125/Astra SPX (Honeywell TFE731)
	Astra SPX		
	G100	Gulfstream 100	
	Gulfstream 200/IAI Galaxy	Galaxy 200	Gulfstream (IAI) 200/Galaxy (PWC PW306)
	Gulfstream G150	Gulfstream G150	Gulfstream (IAI) G150 (Honeywell TFE731)
	Gulfstream G280	Gulfstream G280	Gulfstream (IAI) G280 (Honeywell AS907)
HAWKER BEECHCRAFT	400	Beechjet	Beech 400/Mitsubishi MU-300 (PWC JT15)
	400A	Beechjet (Hawker 400XP)	
	400T	Beechjet	
	MU-300	Diamond I/IA	
	MU-300-10	Diamond II	
	BH.125 series 400	'Beechcraft Hawker'	BAe 125 Series (RR Viper)
	BH.125 series 600	'Beechcraft Hawker'	
	DH.125 series 1	'Hawker Siddeley'	
	DH.125 series 3	'Hawker Siddeley'	
	DH.125 series 400	'Hawker Siddeley'	
	HS.125 series 1	'Hawker Siddeley'	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES				
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
	HS.125 series 3	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series 400	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series 600	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F3	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F400	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F600	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	BAe.125 series 800			BAe 125 Series 700/800 (Honeywell TFE731)
	BH.125 series 400	'Beechcraft Hawker'		
	BH.125 series 600	'Beechcraft Hawker'		
	DH.125 series 1	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	DH.125 series 3	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	DH.125 series 400	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	Hawker 800			
	HS.125 series 3	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series 600	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series 700	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F3	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F400	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	HS.125 series F600	'Hawker Siddeley'		
	BAe.125 series 1000A/B		BAe 125 Series 1000 (PWC PW305)	
	Hawker 1000			
	Hawker 750	Hawker 750	BAe 125 Series 750/800XP/850XP/900XP (Honeywell TFE731)	
	Hawker 800XP	Hawker 800XP		
	Hawker 850XP	Hawker 850XP		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES				
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
	Hawker 900XP	Hawker 900XP		
	4000	Hawker 4000	Hawker 4000 (PWC PW308)	
ISRAEL AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	IAI 1121	Jetcommander	IAI 1121/1123 (GE CJ610)	
	IAI 1121A	Jetcommander		
	IAI 1121B	Jetcommander		
	IAI 1123	Commodore Jet		
	IAI 1124	Westwind	IAI 1124 (Honeywell TFE731)	
	IAI 1124A	Westwind		
JSC Sukhoi Civil Aircraft	RRJ-95B	Superjet 100	RRJ-95 (PowerJet SaM146)	
KELOWNA (Convair)	440		Convair 580 (RR Corp 501)	
LEARJET	LJ 23		Learjet 23 (GE CJ610)	
	24 /24A		Learjet 24/25 (GE CJ610)	
	24B/24B-A			
	24C			
	24D/24D-A			
	24E			
	24F/24F-A			
	25			
	25A			
	25B			
	25C			
	25D			
	25F			
	31/31A			Learjet 31 (Honeywell TFE731)
	35/35A			Learjet 35/36 (Honeywell TFE731)
	36/36A			
	55/55B/55C		Learjet 55 (Honeywell TFE731)	
	Learjet 60	LJ60 LJ60XR	Learjet 60 (PWC PW305)	
	Learjet 40	LJ45 LJ40XR	Learjet Model 45 (Honeywell TFE731)	

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	Learjet 45	LJ45 LJ 45XR	
	Learjet 70	LJ 70	
	Learjet 75	LJ 75	
LOCKHEED MARTIN Corporation	1329-25	JetStar II	Lockheed 1329 (Honeywell TFE731)
	1329-23D	JetStar	Lockheed 1329 PW (PW JT12)
	Model 188C	Electra	Lockheed 188 (RR Corp 501)
	Model L188A	Electra	
	382G	Hercules	Lockheed 382 (RR Corp 501)
	L-1011-385-1	TriStar	Lockheed L-1011 (RR RB211)
	L-1011-385-1-15	TriStar	
	L-1011-385-3	TriStar	
M7 AEROSPACE	SA-26-T		Fairchild SA26-T (PWC PT6)
	SA26AT		Fairchild SA26 AT (Honeywell TPE331)
	SA226-AT		Fairchild SA226 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
	SA226-T		
	SA226-T(B)		
	SA226-TC		
	SA227-AC	Swearingen Metro	
	SA227-AT		
	SA227-BC	Swearingen Metro	
	SA227-CC		
	SA227-DC		
	SA227-TT		
	SA227-PC	Swearingen Metro	Fairchild SA227 Series (PWC PT6)
	McDONNELL DOUGLAS Corporation BOEING COMPANY	DC-10-10	
DC-10-30			
DC-10-30F			
DC-8 Series 70			DC-8 (CFM56)
DC-8 Series 70F			

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	DC-8 Series 50		DC-8 (PW JT3D)
	DC-8 Series 60		
	DC-8 Series 60F		
	DC-8F		
	DC-8 Series 40		DC-8 (RR Conway)
	DC-9-10 Series		DC-9 (PW JT8D)
	DC-9-20 Series		
	DC-9-30 Series		
	DC-9-40 Series		
	DC-9-50 Series		
	717-200		MD 717-200 (RRD BR700-715)
	MD-11		MD-11 (GE CF6)
	MD-11F		
	MD-11		MD-11 (PW 4000)
	DC-9-81 (MD-81) Series	MD-81	MD-80 Series (PW JT8D)
	DC-9-82 (MD-82) Series	MD-82	
	DC-9-83 (MD-83) Series	MD-83	
	DC-9-87 (MD-87) Series	MD-87	
MD-88			
MD-90 Series		MD-90 (IAE V2500)	
MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries	MU-2B-26A		Mitsubishi MU-2B (Honeywell TPE331)
	MU-2B-36A		
	MU-2B-40		
	MU-2B-60		
PIAGGIO Aero Industries	P.166 DP1		Piaggio P166 (PWC PT6)
	P180	Avanti	Piaggio P180 Avanti/Avanti II (PWC PT6)
	P180	Avanti II	
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	PC-12		Pilatus PC-12 (PWC PT6)
	PC-12/45		
	PC-12/47		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	PC-12/47E		
PIPER AIRCRAFT	PA31T to T3	Cheyenne	Piper PA-31T Series (PWC PT6)
	PA-42-1000	Cheyenne 400LS	Piper PA-42 (Honeywell TPE-331)
	PA-42	Cheyenne III	Piper PA-42 (PWC PT6)
	PA-42-720	Cheyenne IIIA	
	PA-42-720R		
	PA-46-500TP	Malibu Meridian	Piper PA-46-500TP (PWC PT6)
POLSKIE ZAKLADY LOTNICZE	PZL M28 00		PZL M 28 (PWC PT6)
	PZL M28 02		
	PZL M28 05		
ASI AVIATION	F 406	Caravan II	Reims-Cessna F 406 (PWC PT6)
RUAG Aerospace Services GmbH	DO 28 D-6 Dornier 128-6		Dornier Do 28 Series (PWC PT6)
	228-100 series		Dornier 228 (Honeywell TPE331)
	228-200 series		
SAAB AB, SAAB Aerosystems	340A(SF340A)	Saab-Fairchild 340A	Saab (SF) 340 (GE CT7)
	340B		
	2000		Saab 2000 (RR Corp AE2100)
SABRELINER Corporation	NA-265-65		Sabreliner NA-265 (Honeywell TFE731)
	NA-265-65		Sabreliner NA-265 (PW JT12)
SHORT BROTHERS	SC7 Series 3	Skyvan	Shorts SC7 (Honeywell TPE331)
	SD3-30	Variant 200	Shorts SD3 Series-30/SD3-60 (PWC PT6)
	SD3-60	Variant 200	
	SD3-60 SHERPA	Variant 200	
	SD3-SHERPA	Variant 200	
SOCATA	TBM 700 A		Socata TBM 700 Series (PWC PT6)
	TBM 700 B		
	TBM 700 C1		
	TBM 700 C2		

GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
TC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	TBM 700 N	TBM 850	
		TBM 900	
TUPOLEV PSC	TU 204-120CE		Tupolev TU 204 (RR RB211)
TWIN COMMANDER AIRCRAFT Corporation	681		Twin Commander 680/681/690/695 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
	690		
	695		
	680-T		
	680-V		
	680-W		
	690A		
	690B		
	690C		
	690D		
	695A		
	695B		
VIKING AIR (Bombardier) (De Havilland)	DHC-6-1	Twin Otter	De Havilland DHC-6 (PWC PT6)
	DHC-6-100/110		
	DHC-6-200/210		
	DHC-6- 300/310/320		
	DHC-6-400		
	DHC-7-100		De Havilland DHC-7 (PWC PT6)
	DHC-7-101		
	DHC-7-102		
	DHC-7-103		
	DHC-7-110		
	DHC-7-111		
VULCANAIR	AP68TP300	Spartacus	Vulcanair AP68TP Series (RR Corp 250)
	AP68TP600	Viator	
	SF600		Vulcanair SF600 (RR Corp 250)
	SF600A		

STCs in AEROPLANES GROUP 1

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GROUP 1 AEROPLANES			
STC holder	Model	Commercial designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
GOMOLZIG FLUGZEUG-UND MASCHINENBAU	Dornier Do 28 D-2		Dornier Do 28 (Walter M601)
JET AVIATION AG	Fan Jet Falcon Series E		Falcon 20E (Honeywell TFE731)
NEXTANT AEROSPACE, L.L.C.	Beech 400A		Beech 400A (Williams FJ44)

GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS

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GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AGUSTAWESTLAND	A109E		Agusta A109 Series (PWC PW206/207)
	A109N		
	A109S		
	AW109SP		
	A109		Agusta A109 Series (RR Corp 250)
	A109A		
	A109AII		
	A109C		
	A109K2		Agusta A109 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	A109E		Agusta A109 Series (Turbomeca Arrius 2)
	A109LUH		
	AB139		Agusta AB139/AW139 (PWC PT6)
	AW139		
	EH101-500 Series		Agusta/Westland EH-101 (GE CT7)
	EH101-510 Series		
	EH101-300		
	AW169		AW169 (PWC 210)
	AW189		AW189 (GE CT7)
	AB 212		Bell 212/Agusta AB212 (PWC PT6)
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC.	212		
AGUSTA	AB 204 B Series		Agusta AB204, AB205/Bell 204, 205 (Honeywell T53)
	AB 205 A1		
	204B		

GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC.	205A-1		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC	412		Bell 412/Agusta AB412 (PWC PT6)
	412EP		
	412CF		
AGUSTA	AB 412		
	AB 412 EP		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON	214B		Bell 214 (Honeywell T5508)
	214B-1		
	214ST		Bell 214ST(GE CT7)
BELL HELICOPTER CANADA	222		Bell 222 (Honeywell LTS 101)
	222B		
	222U		
	230	230 Executive	Bell 230 (RR Corp 250)
	230	230 Utility	
	230	230 EMS	
	427		Bell 427 (PWC PW207D)
	429		Bell 429 (PWC PW207D)
	430		Bell 430 (RR Corp 250)
ERICKSON AIR-CRANE	EAC S-64F		Erickson S-64 (PW JFTD 12)
AIRBUS HELICOPTERS	SA 330 J		Eurocopter SA 330 (Turbomeca Turmo)
	AS 332 C		Eurocopter AS 332 (Turbomeca Makila 1A/1A1)
	AS 332 L		
	AS 332 C1		
	AS 332 L1		
	AS 332 L2		
	AS 355 E		Eurocopter AS 355 (RR Corp 250)
	AS 355 F		
	AS 355 F1		
	AS 355 F2		
	AS 355 N		Eurocopter AS 355 (Turbomeca Arrius 1)
	AS 355 NP		
	SA 365 N		Eurocopter SA 365 N/N1, AS 365 N2 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	SA 365 N1	Dauphin	
AS 365 N2	Dauphin		

GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	AS 365 N3	Dauphin	Eurocopter AS 365 N3 (Turbomeca Arriel 2C)
	EC 155 B		Eurocopter EC 155 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	EC 155 B1		
	EC 175 B		Eurocopter EC 175 (PWC PT6C)
	EC 225 LP		Eurocopter EC 225 (Turbomeca Makila 2A)
	SA 365 C	Dauphin	Eurocopter SA 365 C Series (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	SA 365 C1	Dauphin	
	SA 365 C2	Dauphin	
	SA 365 C3	Dauphin	
	SA 366 G1	Dauphin	Eurocopter SA 366 G1 Series (Lycoming LTS101)
Philippine Aerospace Development Corp	P-BO 105 C P-BO 105 S		BO 105 series (RR Corp 250)
AIRBUS HELICOPTERS DEUTSCHLAND GmbH	BO 105 A		
	BO 105 C		
	BO 105 D Series		
	BO 105 LS A-1		
	BO 105 LS A-3		
	BO 105 S		
	EC 135 P1		Eurocopter EC 135 (PWC PW206)
	EC 135 P2		
	EC 135 P2+		
	EC 135 P3		
	EC 635 P2+		
	EC 635 P3		
	EC 135 T1		Eurocopter EC 135 (Turbomeca Arrius 2B)
	EC 135 T2		
	EC 135 T2+		
	EC 135 T3		
	EC 635 T1		
	EC 635 T2+		
	EC 635 T3		
	MBB-BK 117 A Series		Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 A/B (Honeywell LTS 101)
	MBB-BK 117 B Series		
	MBB-BK 117 C1		Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 C1 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)

GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	MBB-BK 117 C2	EC145	Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 C2 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	MBB-BK 117 D2	EC145 T2 H145	Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 D2 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
KAMAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION	K-1200		Kaman K-1200 (Honeywell T5317)
KAMOV	Ka-32A11BC		Kamov Ka 32 (Klimov)
MD HELICOPTERS, Inc.	MD900		MD Helicopters MD900 (PWC PW206/207)
PZL-ŚWIDNIK	W-3A		PZL-Swidnik W-3A/W-3AS (Rzeszow PZL-10W)
	W-3AS		
AGUSTA	AS61N		Agusta AS61N/Sikorsky S-61N (GE CT58)
	AS61NI		
SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT	S-61N		
	S-61NM		
	S-58 BT to JT		Sikorsky S-58 (PWC PT6T)
	S-76A		Sikorsky S-76A (RR Corp 250)
	S-76A	S-76A+	Sikorsky S-76 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	S-76A	S-76A++	
	S-76B	S-76B	Sikorsky S-76B (PWC PT6)
	S-76C		Sikorsky S-76C (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	S-76C	S-76C+	Sikorsky S-76C (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	S-76C	S-76C++	
	S-76D		Sikorsky S-76D (PW210S)
	S-92A		Sikorsky S-92A (GE CT7-8)

STCs in HELICOPTERS GROUP 1

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GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS			
STC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
Heli-Air Inc.	Bell 222		Bell 222 (RR Corp 250)

SUBGROUP 2a: SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)

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SUBGROUP 2a: SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AERO VODOCHODY	Aero Ae-270 (PWC PT6)
AIR TRACTOR	Air Tractor AT-302 (Lycoming LTP-101)
	Air Tractor AT-400/500/600 Series (PWC PT6)
ALENIA AERMACCHI	Aermacchi SF260 (RR Corp 250)
ALLIED AG CAT Productions	Grumman G-164 (PWC PT6)
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	Cessna (Soloy) 206/207 (RR Corp 250)
	Cessna 208 Series (PWC PT6)
	Cessna 210 (RR Corp 250)
EADS PZL 'WARSZAWA-OKECIE'	EADS PZL PZL-106 BT (Walter M601)
	EADS PZL PZL-106 BTU (PWC PT6)
EXTRA Flugzeugproduktions- und Vertriebs-GmbH	Extra EA-400-500 (RR Corp 250)
GROB Aircraft AG	Grob G 120TP (RR Corp 250)
MAULE AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	Maule MX-7 (RR Corp 250)
PACIFIC AEROSPACE Corporation	PAC 750XL (PWC PT6)
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	Pilatus PC-6 Series (Turbomeca Astazou)
	Pilatus PC-6 (PWC PT6)
	Pilatus PC-6 Series (Honeywell TPE 331)
THRUSH AIRCRAFT	Ayres S2R Series (PWC PT6)
VIKING AIR (Bombardier) (De Havilland)	De Havilland DHC-2 (PWC PT6)
ZLIN AIRCRAFT	Zlin Z-37 T Series (Walter M601)

STCs in AEROPLANES SUBGROUP 2a

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SUBGROUP 2a: SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)	
STC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AERO TWIN, Inc. / SUPERVAN SYSTEMS, LTD.	Cessna 208/208B (Honeywell TPE331)
JETPROP, LLC.	Piper PA-46 Pressurised (PWC PT6)
SOLOY, LLC	Cessna 206 (RR Corp 250)

SUBGROUP 2a:		SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)
STC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
SOLOY, LLC	Cessna 207 (RR Corp 250)	
WEST PACIFIC AIR, LLC	Beech 36TC (PWC PT6)	

SUBGROUP 2b: SINGLE TURBINE ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)

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SUBGROUP 2b:			
SINGLE TURBINE ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AGUSTA	A119	Koala	Agusta A119/ Agusta AW119MkII (PWC PT6)
	AW119 MkII	Koala	
BELL HELICOPTER CANADA	407		Bell 407 (RR Corp 250)
AGUSTA	AB 206A		Agusta AB206/Bell 206 (RR Corp 250)
	AB 206B		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON CANADA LIMITED	206 Series from A to L		
THE ENSTROM HELICOPTER CORPORATION	480/480B		Enstrom 480 (RR Corp 250)
AIRBUS HELICOPTERS	AS 350 B	Écureuil	Eurocopter AS 350 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	AS 350 B1		
	AS 350 B2		
	AS 350 BA		
	AS 350 BB		
	AS 350 B3		
	AS 350 D		Eurocopter AS 350 (Honeywell LTS 101)
	EC 120 B	Colibri	Eurocopter EC 120 (Turbomeca Arrius 2F)
	EC 130 B4 EC 130 T2		Eurocopter EC 130 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	SA 315 B	Lama	Eurocopter SA 315B (Turbomeca Artouste)
	SA 3180 SA 318 B SA 318 C	Alouette- Astazou	Eurocopter SA 318 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	SA 319 B	Alouette III	Eurocopter SA 319 (Turbomeca Astazou XIV)

SUBGROUP 2b: SINGLE TURBINE ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
	SA 341 G	Gazelle	Eurocopter SA 341 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	SA 342 J	Gazelle	Eurocopter SA 342 J (Turbomeca Astazou XIV)
	SE 3160	Alouette III	Eurocopter SA 316 B/SA 316 C (Turbomeca Artouste)
	SA 316 B		
	SA 316 C		
MD HELICOPTERS INC. (MDHI)	369 H series		MD Helicopters 369 Series/SEI NH-500D (RR Corp 250)
	369 D, E and FF		
Mecaer Aviation Group	NH-500D		
MD HELICOPTERS INC. (MDHI)	500N		MD Helicopters 500N/600N AMD500N (RR Corp 250)
	600N		
Mecaer Aviation Group	AMD-500N		
PZL-ŚWIDNIK	SW-4		PZL SW-4 (RR Corp 250)
ROBINSON HELICOPTER COMPANY	R66		Robinson R66 (RR Corp 250)
SCHWEIZER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	269D		Schweizer 269D (RR Corp 250)

SUBGROUP 2c: SINGLE PISTON-ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)

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SUBGROUP 2c: SINGLE PISTON-ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
ANTARES INTERNATIONAL (Aircraft with SAS)	SH-4		Silvercraft SH-4 (Franklin)
BRANTLY INTERNATIONAL, INC.	B-2		Brantly B2 (Lycoming)
HELICOPTÈRES GUIMBAL	G2	Cabri	Cabri G2 (Lycoming)
THE ENSTROM HELICOPTER CORPORATION	F-28 series		Enstrom F-28/280 (Lycoming)
	280 series		
Mecaer Aviation Group	NH 300C	Model 300C	Schweizer/Breda Nardi 269/300 (Lycoming)
SCHWEIZER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	269A	Model 300C	
	269B	Model 300C	
	269C	Model 300C	
	269C-1	Model 300C	

SUBGROUP 2c: SINGLE PISTON-ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)			
TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
ROBINSON HELICOPTER COMPANY	R22		Robinson R22/R44 Series (Lycoming)
	R22 ALPHA		
	R22 BETA		
	R22 MARINER		
	R44		
	R44 II		
SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT	S-58 A to J		Sikorsky S-58 (Wright Cyclone)

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)

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GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
AD Holdings, Inc	Thorp T-211 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Thorp T-211 (Jabiru)	Metal	X	
AERO Sp.z.o.o	Aero AT-3 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
AERODIF (Dyn'aviation)	CAP 10 (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	CAP 20/21 (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	CAP 230 Series (Lycoming)	Composite + Wood	X	
AEROSTAR AIRCRAFT Corporation	Piper PA-60/61 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Piper PA-60/61 Pressurised (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised		X
AIR TRACTOR	Air Tractor AT-250/300 (PW R985)	Metal		X
	Air Tractor AT-301/401/501 (PW R1340)	Metal		X
	Air Tractor AT-401 (PZL-3S)	Metal		X
Air Transport Group Holdings, Inc	Lake C/LA Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
AIRCRAFT Design and Certification	(WD) D4 Fascination (Rotax)	Composite	X	
	Lightwing AC4 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	Let L 200 (LOM)	Metal	X	
	Let Z-37 Series (LOM)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
ALENIA AERMACCHI	Aermacchi F260 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	SIAI-Marchetti S.205 (Franklin)	Metal	X	
	SIAI-Marchetti S.205/S.208 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
ALEXANDRIA Aircraft LLC	Bellanca 14-19 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Bellanca 17-30 (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Bellanca 17-31 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
ALLIED AG CAT Productions	Grumman G-164 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Grumman G-164 (Jacobs)	Metal	X	
	Grumman G-164 (PW R Series)	Metal	X	
ALPHA AVIATION	Robin HR 200/ R 2000 series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
AMERICAN CHAMPION Aircraft Corp.	Champion 7 (Superior)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Champion 7 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Champion 7 (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Champion 8 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
AQUILA Aviation by Excellence AG	Aquila AT01 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
AUGUSTAIR	VARGA 2150/2180 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
BEECHCRAFT Corporation	Beech 19 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 23 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 24 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 33 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Beech 35 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Beech 36 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Beech 50 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Beech 55 Series (Continental)	Metal		X
	Beech 56 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Beech 58 Series (Continental)	Metal		X
	Beech 58P (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised		X
Beech 58TC (Continental)	Metal		X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
	Beech 60 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Beech 65-80 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Beech 76 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 77 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 95 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Beech 95 Series (Continental)	Metal		X
	Beech A23 (Continental)	Metal	X	
BERIEV	Beriev Be-103 (Continental)	Metal		X
B-N GROUP Ltd. (Britten-Norman)	Britten-Norman BN.2A Mark III (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Britten-Norman BN2A Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Britten-Norman BN2B Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
CEAPR	Robin ATL/ATL S (JPX 4T60)	Wood + Composite	X	
	Robin ATL L (Limbach L2000)	Wood + Composite	X	
	Robin DR 200 series (Potez)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 220 series (Continental)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 221 series (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 250 series (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 253 series (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 300 series (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 400 series (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 400 Series (Technify)	Wood	X	
	Robin DR 400RP (Porsche)	Wood	X	
	Robin HR 100 series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Robin HR 100 series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Robin R 1180 series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Robin R 3000 series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	Cessna 175 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 177 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 180 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 185 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 188 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 206 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 206 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 207 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
	Cessna 210 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna P210 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised	X	
	Cessna 310/320 Series (Continental)	Metal		X
	Cessna 321 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 335 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Cessna 336 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna 340 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Cessna T303 (Continental)	Metal		X
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 150/F150 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 152/F152 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 172/F172 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 172/F172 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 182/F182 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 182/F182 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 337 Series (Continental) (not pressurised)	Metal		X
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 337 Series (Continental) (pressurised)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Cessna C300/C350/C400 (Continental)	Composite	X	
	CIRRUS Design Corporation	Cirrus SR20/SR22/SR22T Series (Continental)	Composite	X
COMMANDER PREMIER AIRCRAFT CO.	Commander 112 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Commander 114 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
Czech Sport Aircraft a.s.	Czech Sport PS-28 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
DE HAVILLAND Support (Aircraft with SAS)	Beagle B.121 series 1 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Beagle B.121 series 2/3 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
DECOURT (Aircraft with SAS)	Decourt DMS 884 (Franklin)	Wood	X	
DIAMOND AIRCRAFT Industries	Diamond DA20 (Continental)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA20/DV20 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA40 (Austro Engine)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA40 (Lycoming)	Composite	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
			2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure		
	Diamond DA40 D (Technify)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA42 Series (Austro Engine)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA42 Series (Technify)	Composite	X	
	Diamond DA62 (Austro Engine)	Composite	X	
DYNAC AEROSPACE Corporation	Aerocommander 100 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
EADS Deutschland Military Air Syst	Bölkow BO 208 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Bölkow BO 209 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Bölkow BO 207 (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
EADS PZL 'WARSZAWA-OKECIE'	SIAT 223 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	PZL-104 Wilga (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	PZL-104 Wilga Series (PZL)	Metal	X	
	PZL-104A Wilga (Ivchenko)	Metal	X	
	PZL-110 Koliber (Franklin)	Metal	X	
	PZL-Koliber 150 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	PZL-Koliber 160 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
EADS PZL 'WARSZAWA-OKECIE' (Aircraft with SAS)	PZL-106 Series (PZL)	Metal		X
E.I.S Aircraft GmbH	RS 180 (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
EVEKTOR	Evektor EV-97 VLA (Rotax)	Metal	X	
	SportStar RTC (Rotax)	Metal	X	
EXTRA Flugzeugproduktions- und Vertriebs-GmbH	Extra EA-200/300 Series (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
	Extra EA-400 (Continental)	Composite + Pressurised	X	
FFA ALTENRHEIN	AS202 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
FFT GYROFLUG (Aircraft with SAS)	SC01 Series (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
Flight Design GmbH	CTLS-ELA (Rotax)	Composite	X	
FLS AEROSPACE (Aircraft with SAS)	Club Sprint/Sprint 160 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	OA7 Optica Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
Fournier, René	RF 47 (Limbach)	Wood	X	
	RF 6B (Continental)	Wood	X	
	RF 6B (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
FUJI Heavy Industries	Fuji FA-200 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
GA8 Airvan Pty Ltd	Gippsland GA8 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
GARDAN (Aircraft with SAS)	Gardan GY 80 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
GENERAL AVIA Costruzioni Aeronautiche (Aircraft with SAS)	General Avia F.22 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	General Avia F20 Series (Continental)	Metal		X
Bernd Hager/Anatoli Stobbe GbR	Ruschmeyer R90-230RG (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
GROB Aircraft AG	Grob G115/120 Series (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
Hoffmann GmbH & Co. KG	H 40 (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
Magnaghi Aeronautica S.p.A. (INIZIATIVE INDUSTRIALI ITALIANE)	III Sky Arrow 650/710 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
INSTYTUT LOTNICTWA	Instytut Lotnictwa I-23 Manager (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
INTERCEPTOR AIRCRAFT Corporation	Aerocommander 200 (Continental)	Metal	X	
ISSOIRE AVIATION	Issoire APM 20/30 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
	Issoire APM 40 (Continental)	Composite	X	
LAVIA ARGENTINA S.A. (LAVIASA)	Piper PA-25 Series (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
LIBERTY AEROSPACE Incorporated	Liberty XL-2 (Continental)	Composite	X	
MAULE AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	Maule M4 (Continental)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M4 (Franklin)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M4 (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M5 (Continental)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M5 (Franklin)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M5 (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M6 (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule M7 Series (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Maule MX-7 (Lycoming)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
MOONEY AIRPLANE Company	Mooney M18L (Continental)	Metal + Wood	X	
	Mooney M20 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Mooney M20/M20A (Lycoming)	Metal + Wood	X	
	Mooney M20B to M20S/M22 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
NIPPER	Nipper T-66 (Stark)	Wood +	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
		Metal tubing fabric		
OMA SUD SPA Sky Technologies	SKYCAR (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
PIAGGIO Aero Industries	Piaggio P166 (Lycoming)	Metal		X
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	Pilatus PC-6 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
PIPER AIRCRAFT	Piper PA-23 Aztec (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-24 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-28 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-28 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-28 Series (Thielert)	Metal		
	Piper PA-30 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-31 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Piper PA-31P (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Piper PA-32 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-34 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-34 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-36 Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-36 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-38 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-39/40 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-44 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-46 Pressurised (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised	X	
	Piper PA-46 Pressurised (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised	X	
	Piper PA-46 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Sp. z o. o.	PZL M 18 (PZL)	Metal		X
	PZL M 26 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Sp. z o. o. (Aircraft with SAS)	PZL-M20 (PZL)	Metal		X
REVO, Inc	REVO C/LA-4 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
RUAG AEROSPACE Services GmbH	Do 28 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
S.C.Constructii Aeronautice S.A	IAR-46 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
SCHEIBE Flugzeugbau	SF 23 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
SCHIEBE Flugzeugbau (Aircraft with SAS)	SF 23 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
SEASTAR CORP	TSC Series (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
SKY INTERNATIONAL	Aviat Husky A (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Pitts S-1 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Pitts S-2 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
Skyfox Aviation Ltd	CA25 Series (Rotax)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
SLINGSBY Aviation	Slingsby T67A (Lycoming)	Wood	X	
	Slingsby T67B/T67C/T67M Series (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
SOCATA	Grumman GA-7 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	SOCATA MS 881 (Potez)	Metal	X	
	SOCATA MS 884/894/PZL Koliber (Franklin)	Metal	X	
	SOCATA Rallye Series (Continental)	Metal	X	
	SOCATA Rallye Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	SOCATA TB Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
SOCATA (Aircraft with SAS)	SOCATA ST10 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
Sportavia Putzer (Aircraft with SAS)	Sportavia Putzer RS180 (Lycoming)	Wood + Composite	X	
STOL AIRCRAFT Corporation	Republic UC-1 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
STEMME AG	Stemme ASP S15 (Rotax)	Composite	X	
SUKHOI	Sukhoi Su-29/31 (MGA)	Composite	X	
SUKHOI (Aircraft with SAS)	Sukhoi SU-29 (Vedeneyev)	Composite	X	
	Sukhoi SU-31 (Vedeneyev)	Composite	X	
Symphony Aircraft Industries Inc	Symphony OMF-100-160 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
TAYLORCRAFT 2000	Taylorcraft 19 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	Taylorcraft F21/F22 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
TECNAM Costruzioni Aeronautiche	Tecnam P2006T (Rotax)	Metal	X	
	Tecnam P92 (Rotax)	Metal	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
	Tecnam P2002 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
	Tecnam P2008 (Rotax)	Composite + Metal	X	
	Tecnam P2010 (Lycoming)	Composite + Metal	X	
THRUSH Aircraft	Ayres S2R (PW R-985)	Metal tubing fabric	X	
TRUE FLIGHT Holdings	Grumman/American AA-1 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Grumman/American AA-5 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
TWIN COMMANDER AIRCRAFT Corporation	Commander 500 Series/680 Series (Lycoming)	Metal		X
	Commander 680P (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Commander 685 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Rockwell 700 (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised		X
	Commander 720 (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised		X
VULCANAIR	Partenavia P.64 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Partenavia P.66 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Vulcanair P.68 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
WACO Aircraft Company	Waco YMF (Jacobs)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
WACO Classic Aircraft Corp	Waco 2T Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
WASSMER (Aircraft with SAS)	CERVA CE43 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	CERVA CE44 (Continental)	Metal	X	
	WA4/21 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	WA40 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
	WA41 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing fabric	X	
XtremeAir GmbH	XtremeAir XA42 (Lycoming)	Composite	X	
YAKOVLEV (Aircraft with SAS)	Yakovlev YAK-18T (Vedeneyev)	Metal	X	
ZAKŁADY LOTNICZE	EM-11 (Lycoming)	Composite	X	

GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM	
TC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
ZENAIR LTD	Zenair CH2000 (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
ZLIN AIRCRAFT (MORAVAN AVIATION)	Zlin Z-143 L (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-242 L (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-26 Series (Walter Minor/AVIA)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-42 Series (LOM)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-43 Series (LOM)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-50 Series (LOM)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-50L Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
	Zlin Z-526 L (Lycoming)	Metal	X	

STCs in AEROPLANES GROUP 3

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GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)			MTOM:	
STC holder	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure	2T and BELOW	ABOVE 2T
BARBARA AND ROPERT WILLIAMS	Cessna 150 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	X	
HOFFMANN GmbH & Co. KG	Cessna 150/A150/F150/FA150 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
LTB SAMMET GmbH	Cessna 150 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
PORSCHE AG	Cessna 182Q/F182Q (Porsche)	Metal	X	
SMA ENGINES INC.	Cessna 182Q/182R (SMA)	Metal	X	
SPERL TECHNIK & ENTWICKLUNGEN	Cessna 150/A150/F150/FA150 (Rotax)	Metal	X	
TECHNIFY MOTORS GmbH	Robin DR 400 (Technify)	Wood	X	
	Cessna 172/F172 (Technify)	Metal	X	
	Piper PA-28-140/150/151/160/161/180/181 (Technify)	Metal	X	
	Cirrus SR22 (Technify)	Composite	X	
	Cessna 206 (Technify)	Metal	X	

Appendix II — Aircraft Type Practical Experience and On-the-Job Training - List of Tasks

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Time limits/Maintenance checks

- 100 hour check (general aviation aircraft).
- 'B' or 'C' check (transport category aircraft).
- Assist carrying out a scheduled maintenance check i.a.w. AMM.
- Review Aircraft maintenance log for correct completion.
- Review records for compliance with Airworthiness Directives.
- Review records for compliance with component life limits.
- Procedure for inspection following heavy landing.
- Procedure for inspection following lightning strike.

Dimensions/Areas

- Locate component(s) by zone/station number.
- Perform symmetry check.

Lifting and Shoring

- Assist in:
 - Jack aircraft nose or tail wheel.
 - Jack complete aircraft.
 - Sling or trestle major component.

Levelling/Weighing

- Level aircraft.
- Weigh aircraft.
- Prepare weight and balance amendment.
- Check aircraft against equipment list.

Towing and Taxiing

- Prepare for aircraft towing.
- Tow aircraft.
- Be part of aircraft towing team.

Parking and mooring

- Tie down aircraft.
- Park, secure and cover aircraft.
- Position aircraft in dock.
- Secure rotor blades.

Placards and Markings

- Check aircraft for correct placards.
- Check aircraft for correct markings.

Servicing

- Refuel aircraft.
- Defuel aircraft.
- Carry out tank to tank fuel transfer.
- Check/adjust tire pressures.
- Check/replenish oil level.
- Check/replenish hydraulic fluid level.
- Check/replenish accumulator pressure.
- Charge pneumatic system.
- Grease aircraft.
- Connect ground power.
- Service toilet/water system
- Perform pre-flight/daily check.

Vibration and Noise Analysis

- Analyse helicopter vibration problem.
- Analyse noise spectrum.
- Analyse engine vibration.

Air Conditioning

- Replace combustion heater.
- Replace flow control valve.
- Replace outflow valve.
- Replace safety valve.
- Replace vapour cycle unit.
- Replace air cycle unit.
- Replace cabin blower.
- Replace heat exchanger.
- Replace pressurisation controller.
- Clean outflow valves.
- Deactivate/reactivate cargo isolation valve.
- Deactivate/reactivate avionics ventilation components.
- Check operation of air conditioning/heating system.

Check operation of pressurisation system.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Auto flight

Install servos.

Rig bridle cables Replace controller.

Replace amplifier.

Replacement of the auto flight system LRUs in case of fly-by-wire aircraft.

Check operation of auto-pilot.

Check operation of auto-throttle/auto-thrust.

Check operation of yaw damper.

Check and adjust servo clutch.

Perform autopilot gain adjustments.

Perform mach trim functional check.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Check autoland system.

Check flight management systems.

Check stability augmentation system.

Communications

Replace VHF com unit.

Replace HF com unit.

Replace existing antenna.

Replace static discharge wicks.

Check operation of radios.

Perform antenna VSWR check.

Perform Selcal operational check.

Perform operational check of passenger address system.

Functionally check audio integrating system.

Repair co-axial cable.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Electrical Power

Charge lead/acid battery.

Charge Ni-Cad battery.

Check battery capacity.

Deep-cycle Ni-Cad battery.

Replace integrated drive/generator/alternator.

Replace switches.
Replace circuit breakers.
Adjust voltage regulator.
Change voltage regulator.
Amend electrical load analysis report.
Repair/replace electrical feeder cable.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Perform functional check of integrated drive/generator/alternator.
Perform functional check of voltage regulator.
Perform functional check of emergency generation system.

Equipment/Furnishings

Replace carpets
Replace crew seats.
Replace passenger seats.
Check inertia reels.
Check seats/belts for security.
Check emergency equipment.
Check ELT for compliance with regulations.
Repair toilet waste container.
Remove and install ceiling and sidewall panels.
Repair upholstery.
Change cabin configuration.
Replace cargo loading system actuator.
Test cargo loading system.
Replace escape slides/ropes.

Fire protection

Check fire bottle contents.
Check/test operation of fire/smoke detection and warning system.
Check cabin fire extinguisher contents.
Check lavatory smoke detector system.
Check cargo panel sealing.
Install new fire bottle.
Replace fire bottle squib.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Inspect engine fire wire detection systems.

Flight Controls

Inspect primary flight controls and related components i.a.w. AMM.

Extending/retracting flaps & slats.

Replace horizontal stabiliser.

Replace spoiler/lift damper.

Replace elevator.

Deactivation/reactivation of aileron servo control.

Replace aileron.

Replace rudder.

Replace trim tabs.

Install control cable and fittings.

Replace slats.

Replace flaps.

Replace powered flying control unit.

Replace flat actuator.

Rig primary flight controls.

Adjust trim tab.

Adjust control cable tension.

Check control range and direction of movement.

Check for correct assembly and locking.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Functional test of primary flight controls.

Functional test of flap system.

Operational test of the side stick assembly.

Operational test of the THS.

THS system wear check.

Fuel

Water drain system (operation).

Replace booster pump.

Replace fuel selector.

Replace fuel tank cells.

Replace/test fuel control valves.

Replace magnetic fuel level indicators.

Replace water drain valve.

Check/calculate fuel contents manually.

Check filters.
Flow check system.
Check calibration of fuel quantity gauges.
Check operation feed/selectors.
Check operation of fuel dump/jettison system.
Fuel transfer between tanks.
Pressure defuel.
Pressure refuel (manual control).
Deactivation/reactivation of the fuel valves (transfer defuel, X-feed, refuel).
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Hydraulics

Replace engine driven pump.
Check/replace case drain filter.
Replace standby pump.
Replace hydraulic motor pump/generator.
Replace accumulator.
Check operation of shut off valve.
Check filters/clog indicators.
Check indicating systems.
Perform functional checks.
Pressurisation/depressurisation of the hydraulic system.
Power Transfer Unit (PTU) operation.
Replacement of PTU.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Ice and rain protection

Replace pump.
Replace timer.
Inspect repair propeller deice boot.
Test propeller de-icing system.
Inspect/test wing leading edge de-icer boot.
Replace anti-ice/deice valve.
Install wiper motor.
Check operation of systems.
Operational test of the pitot-probe ice protection.
Operational test of the TAT ice protection.

Operational test of the wing ice protection system.

Assistance to the operational test of the engine air-intake ice protection (with engines operating).

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Indicating/recording systems

Replace flight data recorder.

Replace cockpit voice recorder.

Replace clock.

Replace master caution unit.

Replace FDR.

Perform FDR data retrieval.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Implement ESDS procedures.

Inspect for HIRF requirements.

Start/stop EIS procedure.

Bite test of the CFDIU.

Ground scanning of the central warning system.

Landing Gear

Build up wheel.

Replace main wheel.

Replace nose wheel.

Replace steering actuator.

Replace truck tilt actuator.

Replace gear retraction actuator.

Replace uplock/downlock assembly.

Replace shimmy damper.

Rig nose wheel steering.

Functional test of the nose wheel steering system.

Replace shock strut seals.

Replace brake unit.

Replace brake control valve.

Bleed brakes.

Replace brake fan.

Test anti-skid unit.

Test gear retraction.

Change bungees.

Adjust micro switches/sensors.
Charge struts with oil and air.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Test auto-brake system.
Replace rotorcraft skids.
Replace rotorcraft skid shoes.
Pack and check floats.
Flotation equipment.
Check/test emergency blowdown (emergency landing gear extension).
Operational test of the landing gear doors.

Lights

Repair/replace rotating beacon.
Repair/replace landing lights.
Repair/replace navigation lights.
Repair/replace interior lights.
Replace ice inspection lights.
Repair/replace logo lights.
Repair/replace emergency lighting system.
Perform emergency lighting system checks.
Troubleshoot faulty system

Navigation

Calibrate magnetic direction indicator.
Replace airspeed indicator.
Replace altimeter.
Replace air data computer.
Replace VOR unit.
Replace ADI.
Replace HSI.
Check pitot static system for leaks.
Check operation of directional gyro.
Functional check weather radar.
Functional check doppler.
Functional check TCAS.
Functional check DME.
Functional check ATC Transponder

Functional check flight director system.
Functional check inertial nav system.
Complete quadrantal error correction of ADF system.
Update flight management system database.
Check calibration of pitot static instruments.
Check calibration of pressure altitude reporting system.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Check marker systems.
Compass replacement direct/indirect.
Check Satcom.
Check GPS.
Test AVM.

Oxygen

Inspect on board oxygen equipment.
Purge and recharge oxygen system.
Replace regulator.
Replace oxygen generator.
Test crew oxygen system.
Perform auto oxygen system deployment check.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Pneumatic systems

Replace filter.
Replace air shut off valve.
Replace pressure regulating valve.
Replace compressor.
Recharge dessicator.
Adjust regulator.
Check for leaks.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Vacuum systems

Inspect the vacuum system i.a.w. AMM.
Replace vacuum pump.
Check/replace filters.
Adjust regulator.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Water/Waste

Replace water pump.
Replace tap.
Replace toilet pump.
Perform water heater functional check.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Inspect waste bin flap closure.

Central Maintenance System

Retrieve data from CMU.
Replace CMU.
Perform Bite check.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Airborne Auxiliary power

Install APU.
Inspect hot section.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Structures

Assessment of damage.
Sheet metal repair.
Fibre glass repair.
Wooden repair.
Fabric repair.
Recover fabric control surface.
Treat corrosion.
Apply protective treatment.

Doors

Inspect passenger door i.a.w. AMM.
Rig/adjust locking mechanism.
Adjust air stair system.
Check operation of emergency exits.
Test door warning system.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Remove and install passenger door i.a.w. AMM.
Remove and install emergency exit i.a.w. AMM.
Inspect cargo door i.a.w. AMM.

Windows

Replace windshield.
Replace direct vision window.
Replace cabin window.
Repair transparency.

Wings

Skin repair.
Recover fabric wing.
Replace tip.
Replace rib.
Replace integral fuel tank panel.
Check incidence/rig.

Propeller

Assemble prop after transportation.
Replace propeller.
Replace governor.
Adjust governor.
Perform static functional checks.
Check operation during ground run.
Check track.
Check setting of micro switches.
Assessment of blade damage i.a.w. AMM.
Dynamically balance prop.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Main Rotors

Install rotor assembly.
Replace blades.
Replace damper assembly.
Check track.
Check static balance.
Check dynamic balance.
Troubleshoot.

Rotor Drive

Replace mast.
Replace drive coupling.

Replace clutch/freewheel unit
Replace drive belt.
Install main gearbox.
Overhaul main gearbox.
Check gearbox chip detectors.

Tail Rotors

Install rotor assembly.
Replace blades.
Troubleshoot.

Tail Rotor Drive

Replace bevel gearbox.
Replace universal joints.
Overhaul bevel gearbox.
Install drive assembly.
Check chip detectors.
Check/install bearings and hangers.
Check/service/assemble flexible couplings.
Check alignment of drive shafts.
Install and rig drive shafts.

Rotorcraft flight controls

Install swash plate.
Install mixing box.
Adjust pitch links.
Rig collective system.
Rig cyclic system.
Rig anti-torque system.
Check controls for assembly and locking.
Check controls for operation and sense.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Power Plant

Build up ECU.
Replace engine.
Repair cooling baffles.
Repair cowling.
Adjust cowl flaps.

Repair faulty wiring.

Troubleshoot.

Assist in dry motoring check.

Assist in wet motoring check.

Assist in engine start (manual mode).

Piston Engines

Remove/install reduction gear.

Check crankshaft run-out.

Check tappet clearance.

Check compression.

Extract broken stud.

Install helicoil.

Perform ground run.

Establish/check reference RPM.

Troubleshoot.

Turbine Engines

Replace module.

Replace fan blade.

Hot section inspection/boroscope check.

Carry out engine/compressor wash.

Carry out engine dry cycle.

Engine ground run.

Establish reference power.

Trend monitoring/gas path analysis.

Troubleshoot.

Fuel and control, piston

Replace engine driven pump.

Adjust AMC.

Adjust ABC.

Install carburettor/injector.

Adjust carburettor/injector.

Clean injector nozzles.

Replace primer line.

Check carburettor float setting.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Fuel and control, turbine

Replace FCU.
Replace Engine Electronic Control Unit (FADEC).
Replace Fuel Metering Unit (FADEC).
Replace engine driven pump.
Clean/test fuel nozzles.
Clean/replace filters.
Adjust FCU.
Troubleshoot faulty system.
Functional test of FADEC.

Ignition systems, piston

Change magneto.
Change ignition vibrator.
Change plugs.
Test plugs.
Check H.T. leads.
Install new leads.
Check timing.
Check system bonding.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Ignition systems, turbine

Perform functional test of the ignition system.
Check glow plugs/ignitors.
Check H.T. leads.
Check ignition unit.
Replace ignition unit.
Troubleshoot faulty system.

Engine Controls

Rig thrust lever.
Rig RPM control.
Rig mixture HP cock lever.
Rig power lever.
Check control sync (multi-eng).
Check controls for correct assembly and locking.
Check controls for range and direction of movement.

Adjust pedestal micro-switches.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Engine Indicating

Replace engine instruments(s).

Replace oil temperature bulb.

Replace thermocouples.

Check calibration.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Exhaust, piston

Replace exhaust gasket.

Inspect welded repair.

Pressure check cabin heater muff.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Exhaust, turbine

Change jet pipe.

Change shroud assembly.

Install trimmers.

Inspect/replace thrust reverser.

Replace thrust reverser component.

Deactivate/reactivate thrust reverser.

Operational test of the thrust reverser system.

Oil

Change oil.

Check filter(s).

Adjust pressure relief valve.

Replace oil tank.

Replace oil pump.

Replace oil cooler.

Replace firewall shut off valve.

Perform oil dilution test.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Starting

Replace starter.

Replace start relay.

Replace start control valve.

Check cranking speed.

Troubleshoot faulty system.

Turbines, piston engines

Replace PRT.

Replace turbo-blower.

Replace heat shields.

Replace waste gate.

Adjust density controller.

Engine water injection

Replace water/methanol pump.

Flow check water/methanol system.

Adjust water/methanol control unit.

Check fluid for quality.

Troubleshoot faulty system

Accessory gear boxes

Replace gearbox.

Replace drive shaft.

Inspect magnetic chip detector.

APU

Removal/installation of the APU.

Removal/installation of the inlet guide-vane actuator.

Operational test of the APU emergency shut-down test.

Operational test of the APU.

Appendix III — Evaluation of the competence: assessment and assessors

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This Appendix applies to the competence assessment performed by the designated assessors (and their qualifications).

1) What does 'competence' mean and areas of focus for assessment

The assessment should aim at measuring the competence by evaluating three major factors associated to the learning objectives:

- Knowledge;
- Skills;
- Attitude;

Generally, knowledge is evaluated by examination. The purpose of this document is not to describe the examination process: this material mainly addresses the evaluation of 'skills' and 'attitude' after training containing practical elements. Nevertheless, the trainee needs to demonstrate to have sufficient knowledge to perform the required tasks.

'Attitude' is indivisible from the 'skill' as this greatly contributes to the safe performance of the tasks.

The evaluation of the competence should be based on the learning objectives of the training, in particular:

- the (observable) desired performance. This covers what the trainee is expected to be able to do and how the trainee is expected to behave at the end of the training;
- the (measurable) performance standard that must be attained to confirm the trainee's level of competence in the form of tolerances, constraints, limits, performance rates or qualitative statements; and
- the conditions under which the trainee will demonstrate competence. Conditions consist of the training methods, the environmental, situational and regulatory factors.

The assessment should focus on the competencies relevant to the aircraft type and its maintenance such as, but not limited to:

- Environment awareness (act safely, apply safety precautions and prevent dangerous situations);
- Systems integration (demonstrate understanding of aircraft systems interaction – identify, describe, explain, plan, execute);
- Knowledge and understanding of areas requiring special emphasis or novelty (areas peculiar to the aircraft type, domains not covered by [Part-66 Appendix I](#), practical training elements that cannot be imparted through simulation devices, etc.);
- Using reports and indications (the ability to read and interpret);
- Aircraft documentation finding and handling (identify the appropriate aircraft documentation, navigate, execute and obey the prescribed maintenance procedures);
- Perform maintenance actions (demonstrate safe handling of aircraft, engines, components and tools);

- Aircraft final/close-up and report (apply close up, initiate appropriate actions/follow-up/records of testing, establish and sign maintenance records/logbooks).

2) How to assess

As far as feasible, the objectives of the assessment should be associated with the learning objectives and the passing level; it means that observable criteria should be set in order to measure the performance and should remain as objective as possible.

The general characteristics of effective assessment are: objective, flexible, acceptable, comprehensive, constructive, organised and thoughtful. At the conclusion, the trainee should have no doubt about what he/she did well, what he/she did poorly and how he/she can improve.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of questions that may be posed to assist assessment:

- What are the success factors for the job?
- What are typical characteristics of a correct behaviour for the task?
- What criteria should be observed?
- What level of expertise is expected?
- Is there any standard available?
- What is the pass mark? For example:
 - ‘Go-no go’ situation;
 - How to allocate points? Minimum amount to succeed;
 - ‘Must know or execute’ versus ‘Good to know or execute’ versus ‘Don’t expect the candidate to be an expert’.
- Minimum or maximum time to achieve? Use time effectively and efficiently.
- What if the trainee fails? How many times is the trainee allowed to fail?
- When and how should the trainee be prepared for the assessment?
- What proportion of judgment by the instructor out of collaboration with the trainee is needed during the evaluation stage?

The assessment may be:

- diagnostic (prior to a course), formative (re-orientate the course on areas where there is a need to reinforce) or summative (partial or final evaluation);
- performed task-by-task, as a group of tasks or as a final assessment;

One method might be an initial assessment to be performed by the trainee himself, then discussing areas where the perceptions of the trainee’s performance by the assessors differ in order to:

- develop the self-assessment habits;
- make the assessment more acceptable and understandable to both parties.

A ‘box-ticking’ exercise would be pointless. Experience has shown that assessment sheets have largely evolved over time into assessment of groups of ‘skills’ because in practice such things eventually detracted from the training and assessment that it was intended to serve: evaluate

at a point of time, encourage and orientate the training needs, improve safety and ultimately qualify people for their duties.

In addition, many other aspects should be appropriately considered during the assessment process such as stress and environmental conditions, difficulty of the test, history of evaluation (such as tangible progresses or sudden and unexpected poor performance made by the trainee), amount of time necessary to build competence, etc.

All these reasons place more emphasis on the assessor and highlight the function of the organisation's approval.

3) Who should assess

In order to qualify, the assessor should:

- Be proficient and have sufficient experience or knowledge in:
 - human performance and safety culture;
 - the aircraft type (necessary to have the certifying staff privileges in case of CRS issuances);
 - training/coaching/testing skills;
 - instructional tools to use;
- Understand the objective and the content of the practical elements of the training that is being assessed;
- Have interpersonal skills to manage the assessment process (professionalism, sincerity, objectivity and neutrality, analysis skills, sense of judgement, flexibility, capability of evaluating the supervisor's or instructor's reports, handling of trainee's reactions to failing assessment with the cultural environment, being constructive, etc.);
- Be ultimately designated by the organisation to carry out the assessment.

The roles may be combined for:

- the assessor and the instructor for the practical elements of the Type Rating Training; or
- the assessor and the supervisor for the On-the-Job Training.

provided that the objectives associated to each role are clearly understood and that the competence and qualification criteria according to the company's procedures are met for both functions. Whenever possible (depending on the size of the organisation), it is recommended to split the roles (two different persons) in order to avoid any conflicts of interests.

When the functions are not combined, the role of each function should be clearly understood.