



# EASA

European Aviation Safety Agency

## NTSB forum on Emerging Flight Data and Locator Technology

### Panel 1- Regulatory viewpoint

#### Activities in Europe

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# European Institutions – Who is setting the law?

## The Parliament and the Council

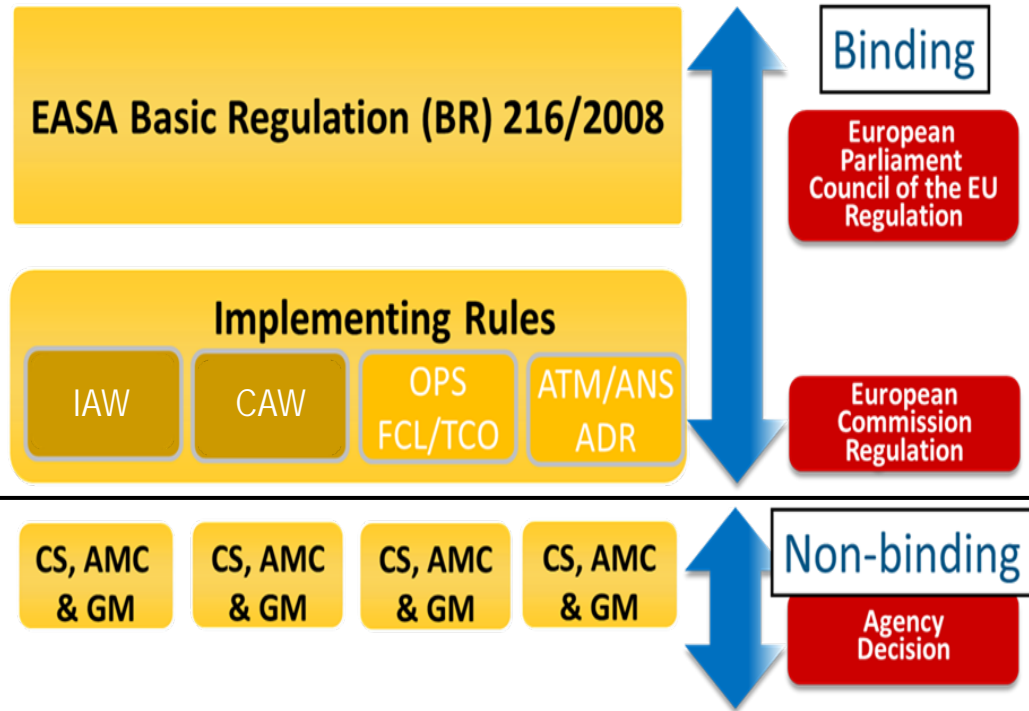
- define the scope of powers transferred from the Member States to the Community
- adopt the Essential Requirements specifying the objectives to be met

## The Commission

- adopts standards for implementing the essential requirements

## The Agency

- is the EU expert body for aviation safety, and assists the European Commission;
- adopts non-binding standards for implementing the essential requirements;
- Develops draft proposals (“Opinions”) for essential requirements and implementing rules

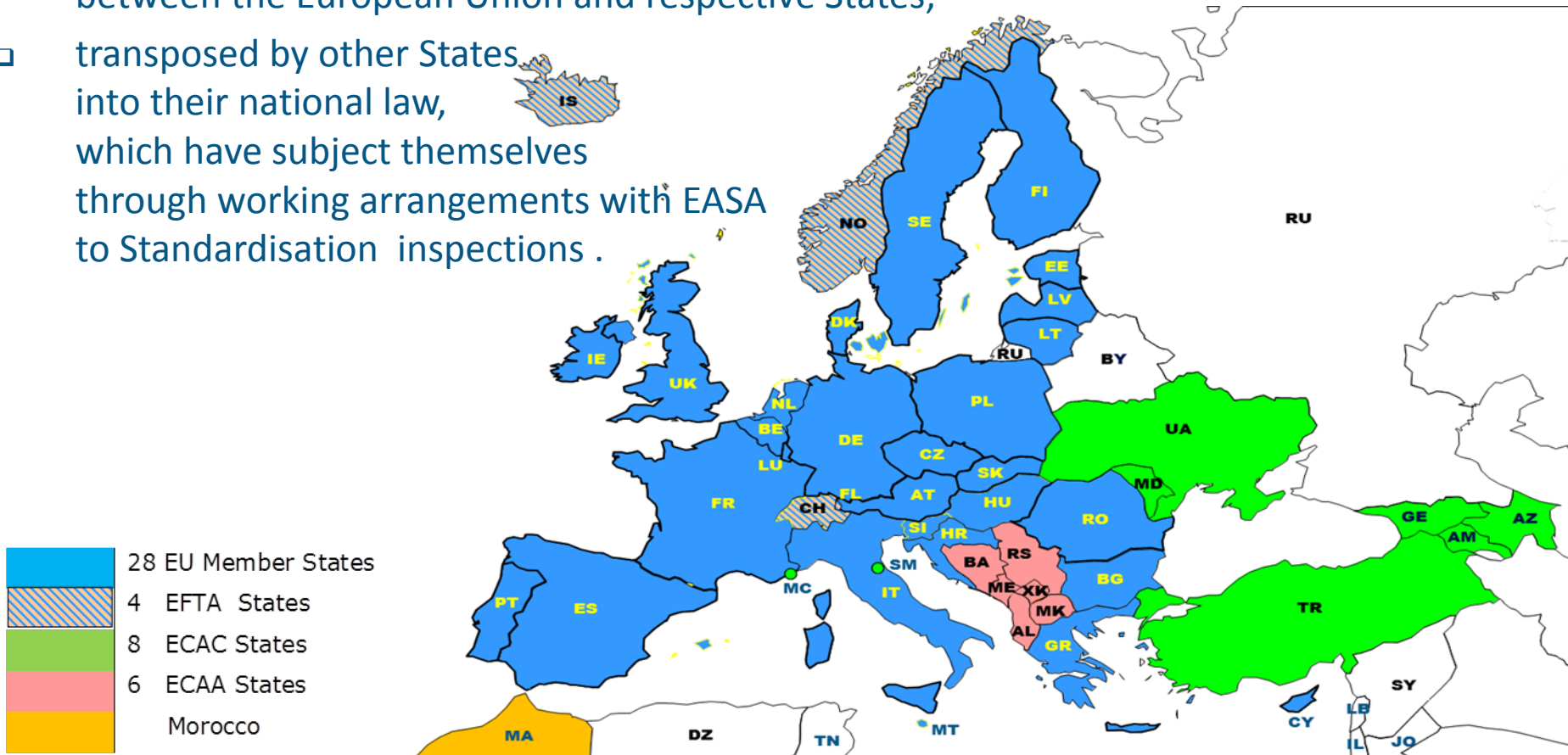




# Geographical Reach of EU-Legislation

## EASA Basic Regulation and related Implementing Rules are...

- ❑ directly applicable in the 28 EU Member States;
- ❑ transposed in some States on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between the European Union and respective States;
- ❑ transposed by other States into their national law, which have subject themselves through working arrangements with EASA to Standardisation inspections .





# Current European Regulations and Standards

## ❑ Requirements for FDRs, CVRs, DLR and ELTs:

- ❑ As of **27. October 2014** binding in 28 EU-Member and 4 EFTA States:
  - CVR: CAT.IDE.A.185 & CAT.IDE.H.185
  - FDR: CAT.IDE.A.190 & CAT.IDE.H.190
  - Data Link Recording (DLRs): CAT.IDE.A.195 & CAT.IDE.H.195
  - ELT: CAT.IDE.A.280/285/305 and CAT.IDE.H.280/300
- ❑ Overall, aligned with ICAO Standards

## ❑ Complemented by Industry Standards:

- ❑ ETSOs and Certification Specifications for aeroplanes and helicopters refer to Industry Standards (EUROCAE Doc ED-112, ED-62A, etc.)
- ❑ EUROCAE Industry Standards are recognised by ICAO and FAA



# Upcoming European Regulations and Standards

## ❑ **EASA Opinion 01/2014 - Amendment of requirements for Flight Recorders and Underwater Locating devices.**

- Prohibit: magnetic-tape CVR;
- Mandate:
  - ❖ 20-hours-duration CVR on new large aeroplanes (MCTOM>27t; CofA>01.01.2020)\*,
  - ❖ retro-fit of 2-hours duration CVR for all other aeroplanes (as of 01.01.2019)\*;
  - ❖ retro-fit of all flight recorders with 90-days duration ULDs (as of 01.01.2018);
  - ❖ retro-fit of large public transport aeroplanes performing trans-oceanic flights (MCTOM>27t, as of 01.01.2020)\*:
    - with a very-long-range ULD (8.8khz), or
    - provide means to determine an accident site within 6 NM accuracy.

\* Note: Deadlines may need to be adjusted.

## ❑ **Commission assisted by EASA are drafting additional regulatory material on aircraft tracking (performance based).**



## Next Steps (tentative)

- ❑ Expectations by General Public in Europe are high;
- ❑ Time Schedule proposed by Commission is ambitious;
- ❑ 8 October 2014 – EASA Committee reviews proposed amendments; Commission will ask for an agreement in principle, and for the introduction of aircraft tracking systems;
- ❑ 27-28 January 2015 – Commission may present draft Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 for vote to the EASA Committee;
- ❑ Europe is committed to keep its regulations aligned with work performed at international level (ICAO, IATA,..)
- ❑ ICAO High Level Safety Conference – a great opportunity to chart a common way forward;
- ❑ Commission's goal:
  - ❖ to have a full package of regulatory amendments ready by 8<sup>th</sup> March 2015 – 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Commemoration of MH370;
  - ❖ May 2015 – Adoption and publication.



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**Thank you  
for  
your attention.**

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# REGULATORY PROCEDURE WITH SCRUTINY (RPS/PRAC)

The representative of the Commission submits draft measures to the committee

Committee delivers an opinion by qualified majority

Positive opinion

Negative or no opinion

Commission shall submit without delay the draft measures to Council and EP

Commission shall submit without delay a proposal to Council and forward it to EP

No opposition within 3 months

Opposition within 3 months

Opposition of Council within 2 months

Council envisages to adopt (QM) OR fails to act within 2 months

Commission shall adopt the measures

Commission does not adopt the measures

Measures submitted to EP  
Opposition by EP (4 months from first transmission)

No opposition by EP (4 months from first transmission)

Commission OR Council shall adopt the measures

Commission may submit a modified draft to the committee OR present a legislative proposal

Commission may submit a new draft measures to the committee OR present a legislative proposal

Commission may submit a modified proposal to the Council OR present a legislative proposal