



FCL in Europe EU legislation in 5 minutes

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Member states:

- ▶ *„Hard Law“*
 - *Constitution*
 - *Laws (e.g. aviation act)*
 - *Case Law in the UK and Ireland*

- ▶ *„Soft Law“*
 - *Ministerial decrees (AMC)*
 - *Administrative decisions (GM)*



EU and member states

EU – legislative bodies

- ▶ *Commission proposes European laws to the Parliament of the European Union*
- ▶ *EU Parliament adopts Regulations (directly binding in all member states) and Directives (have to be transposed to national laws in the member states within a defined time frame) “Hard Law”*
- ▶ *EU Regulations stand above any national law in a member state*

EU Parliament decided on the

- ▶ **Basic Regulation 1592/2002, which dealt with the competencies of the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) for the design, certification and maintenance of aircraft.**
- ▶ **Its 1st extension 206/2008 extended the scope of the Agency to Flight Crew Licensing (FCL) and its**
- ▶ **2nd extension /2009 extended the scope also to Air Traffic Controller Licences, ATM services and aerodromes**

EASA

Members are :

- 27 member states of the EU plus
- 4 associated members (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein)

About 650 Employees get support from

- AGNA
- SSCC

Competencies

- **Rulemaking**
 - Prepare opinions to be sent to the Commission
 - Draft AMC and GM material which is put into force by commitology
- **Certification**
 - Issue type certificates for aircraft and synthetic training devices
- **Standardisation oversight of national authorities**



ECAC driven Cyprus arrangements

- ▶ signed by almost all European countries
- ▶ commitment to implement all Joint Aviation Requirements (JARs) into their national legal system
- ▶ Not legally binding
- ▶ Organised as an association
- ▶ Success story as we managed to agree compromise solutions