

Objective:

EASA NPA 2009-02c includes a 3-page CS-FTL Certification Specification to Part-OR Subpart OPS Section VIII on Flight and duty time limitations and rest requirements (see NPA 2009-02c pages 33-35).

The IACA FTL Working Group and IACA Safety Standards Committee jointly decided to propose an alternate Certification Specification CS-FTL.IACA taking into account the conditions as specified in OR.OPS.330.FTL and AMC.OR.OPS.330.FTL(c).

IACA CS-FTL:

consolidates all comments of IACA members (2nd column) on the EASA NPA (1st column) as an intermediate step to an IACA proposal (3rd column). The substantiation and justification is added in the 4th column of this CS-FTL.IACA.

The IACA CS-FTL includes at the end a proposal to address the five "blank spots" of EU-OPS, currently addressed at National level.

Attachments:

- 1. Table A Basic FDP
- 2. Table B Extended FDP
- 3. Flowchart FDP calculation
- 4. Memo FDP calculation
- 5. Graph A Basic FDP Comparison between IACA and EASA NPA
- 6. Graph B Extended FDP Comparison between IACA and EASA NPA



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1 Basic Certification		CS FTL.1 Basic Certification Specification	
Specification		for Commercial Air Transport –	N/A
for Commercial Air Transport		Aeroplanes – alternate proposed by IACA	
(Aeroplanes)			
p33 CS FTL.1.100 Applicability		CS FTL.1.100 Applicability	
CS FTL.1 constitutes a flight time		CS FTL.1 constitutes a flight time	N/A
specification scheme in accordance with		specification scheme in accordance with	
OR.OPS.330.FTL and is applicable for		OR.OPS.330.FTL and is applicable for	
commercial air transport operations		commercial air transport operations	
(aeroplanes) in conjunction with the		(aeroplanes) in conjunction with the	
applicable requirements for flight and		applicable requirements for flight and	
duty time limitations and rest		duty time limitations and rest	
requirements.		requirements.	



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight	It is not possible to verify the values and	CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty	
Duty Period (FDP)	the logic of the table, because the	Period (FDP)	Table A has been calculated in
(a) Maximum daily FDP without the use	original rules are not part of the text. For	(a) Maximum daily FDP without the use	accordance and in the sequence of EU-
of extensions.	example: Is the 50% WOCL-correction	of extensions	OPS as shown in attached Flowchart.
The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13	taken into account?	The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13	
hours which shall be reduced by 30		hours which shall be reduced by 30	The calculation method to ensure that
minutes for each sector from the third	The table is in general more restrictive	minutes for each sector from the third	the Maximum FDP is reduced by 50% of
sector onwards and be further reduced	than EU-OPS subpart Q, sometimes EASA	sector onwards and be further reduced	the calcu <u>lated Basic FDP</u> is explained in
(up to a maximum of two hours) when	allows a longer FDP:	(up to a maximum of two hours) when	attached <mark>Memo</mark> .
the WOCL is encroached in accordance	• the actual FDP is not used to	the WOCL is encroached. The calculated	
with the limits specified in the table	calculate the maximum allowable	Basic FDP is specified in Table A . The	The differences between Table A and
below:	FDP;	start of FDP is expressed in the WOCL	EASA CS FTL.135(a) are shown in
Start of FDP 1 Sector 2 Sectors 3 Sectors 4 Sectors 5 Sectors or more 0600 - 1259 13:00 13:00 12:30 12:00 11:30	• the sector correction is applied after	time zone as per OR.OPS.010.FTL(o).	attached <mark>Graph A</mark> .
1300 - 1329 12:55 12:55 12:25 11:55 11:25 1330 - 1359 12:40 12:40 12:10 11:40 10:50	the WOCL correction;		
1400 - 1429 12:25 12:25 11:55 11:25 09:55 1430 - 1459 12:10 12:10 11:40 11:10 10:40 1500 - 1529 11:55 11:55 11:25 10:55 10:25	• the 50% correction when		
1530 - 1559 11:40 11:40 11:10 10:40 10:10 1600 - 1629 11:25 11:25 10:55 10:25 09:55	encroaching the WOCL is not always		
1630 - 1659 11:10 11:10 10:40 10:10 09:40 1700 - 0359 11:00 11:00 10:30 10:00 09:30 0400 - 0429 11:15 11:15 10:45 10:15 09:45	applied correctly;		
0430 - 0459 11:45 11:45 11:15 10:45 10:15 0500 - 0529 12:15 12:15 11:45 11:15 10:45	• by using time brackets for reporting		
0530 - 0559	on duty times the max. FPD has in		
	some instances been reduced.		
	The safety arguments for the following		
	adjustments are lacking:		
	The sector correction is reduced from		
	maximum daily FDP after the WOCL-		
	correction (the values in columns 3, 4		
	and 5 is not correct and contradictory		
	with the EU-OPS 1.135 (a));		
	When calculating the WOCL-		
	correction, a sliding scale is used. This		
	is not taken into account when using		
	brackets of 30 minutes;		



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight	When you calculate a FDP of 11.55	CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty	
Duty Period (FDP)	starting at 16.15, this gives	Period (FDP)	
(a) Maximum daily FDP without the use	16.15+11.55=28.10 =04.10. This gives		
of extensions.	2.10 in WOCL so max FDP 13.00-		
The maximum basic daily FDP shall be 13	(130/2)=11.55		
hours which shall be reduced by 30	The max FDP for a start at 16.15 for 2		
minutes for each sector from the third	sectors is 11.55 i.s.o. 11.25 in table.		
sector onwards and be further reduced			
(up to a maximum of two hours) when	1		
the WOCL is encroached in accordance	an optimization of calculation required:		
with the limits specified in	Start at 17:15 and 5 sectors gives 10:35		
the table below:	max FDP, so end at 03:50		
Start of FDP 1 Sector 2 Sectors 3 Sectors 4 Sectors or more or more 0600 - 1259 13:00 13:00 12:30 12:00 11:30	13:00 – 01:30 (3 sectors) – 00:55 (1:50 in		
1300 - 1329 12:55 12:55 12:25 11:55 11:25 1330 - 1359 12:40 12:40 12:10 11:40 10:50	WOCL /2) = 10:35		
1400 - 1429 12:25 12:25 11:55 11:25 09:55 1430 - 1459 12:10 12:10 11:40 11:10 10:40 1500 - 1529 11:55 11:55 11:25 10:55 10:25	Table in NPA gives 09:30 (=wrong way of		
1530 - 1559 11:40 11:40 11:10 10:40 10:10 1600 - 1629 11:25 11:25 10:55 10:25 09:55 1630 - 1659 11:10 11:10 10:40 10:10 09:40	calculating)		
1700 - 0359 11:00 11:00 10:30 10:00 09:30 0400 - 0429 11:15 11:15 10:45 10:15 09:45			
0430 - 0459 11:45 11:45 11:15 10:45 10:15 0500 - 0529 12:15 12:15 11:45 11:15 10:45 0530 - 0559 12:45 12:45 12:15 11:45 11:15 11:15	A step of 30 minutes will result in		
	significant differences in calculated FDP		
	causing problems with availability of		
	airport slots.		
	IACA mususasa ta dalata tha 20 min tabla		
	IACA proposes to delete the 30-min table		
	and replace it by a 5-min step table based		
	on EU-OPS1.1105.		



Substantiation / Justification

IACA CS-FTL for EASA NPA 2009-02c

p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (b) Maximum daily FDP with the use of extensions.

EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL

The maximum daily FDP can be extended by up to one hour and this extension is limited to a maximum of 5 sectors. The extension is further reduced to a maximum of four sectors when the WOCL is encroached and to a maximum of two sectors when FDP encroaches the WOCL by more than two hours with the limits specified in table below:

Start of FDP	1 Sector	2 Sectors	3 Sectors	4 Sectors	5 Sectors	6 Sectors or more
0600 - 1259	14:00	14:00	13:30	13:00	12:30	Not Allowed
1300 - 1329	13:55	13:55	13:25	12:55	12:25	Not Allowed
1330 - 1359	13:40	13:40	13:10	12:40	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1400 - 1429	13:25	13:25	12:55	12:25	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1430 - 1459	13:10	13:10	12:40	12:10	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1500 - 1529	12:55	12:55	12:25	11:55	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1530 - 1559	12:40	12:40	12:10	11:40	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1600 - 1629	12:25	12:25	11:55	11:25	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1630 - 1659	12:10	12:10	11:40	11:10	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
1700 - 2159	12:00	12:00	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
2200 - 0359	11:45	11:45	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
0400 - 0459	11:45	11:45	11:15	10:45	Not allowed	Not allowed
0500 - 0529	13:15	13:15	12:45	12:15	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
0530 - 0559	13:45	13:45	13:15	12:45	Not Allowed	Not Allowed

The maximum number of times that extensions can be used is two in any seven consecutive days. Where an FDP is planned to use an extension, the minimum pre flight and post flight rest periods are increased by two hours, or post flight rest only is increased by four hours. Where the extensions are used for consecutive FDPs the pre and post rest between the two operations run consecutively.

Following the sequence of the rules, the WOCL has been taken into account at the beginning. Therefore, extensions are not influenced anymore by the WOCL. Per EU-OPS, the maximum daily FDP can be extended by up to one hour per EU-OPS1.1105.1.

IACA Comments

CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP)

Proposal CS-FTL.IACA

(b) Maximum daily FDP with the use of extensions.

The maximum daily FDP can be extended by up to one hour and this extension is limited to a maximum of 5 sectors. The extension is further limited to a maximum of four sectors when the WOCL is encroached and to a maximum of two sectors when FDP encroaches the WOCL by more than two hours. The calculated Extended FDP are specified in Table B. The start of FDP is expressed in the WOCL time zone as per OR.OPS.010.FTL(o). Flights departing between 22:00 and 05:00 are limited to 11:45.

The maximum number of times that extensions can be used is two in any seven consecutive days. Where an FDP is planned to use an extension, the minimum pre flight and post flight rest periods are increased by two hours, or post flight rest only is increased by four hours. Where the extensions are used for consecutive FDPs the pre and post rest between the two operations run consecutively.

Table B has been calculated in accordance and in the sequence of EU-OPS as shown in attached **Flowchart**. The one hour extension is only added when

permitted by the WOCL encroachment of

the Basic FDP for the number of sectors.

The differences between Table B and

EASA CS FTL.135(a) are shown in attached **Graph B**.



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p33 CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (c) FDP with different reporting time for flight crew and cabin crew in cases where cabin crew require more time than the flight crew for their pre-flight briefing for the same flight or series of flights, the FDP of the cabin crew may be extended by the difference in reporting time between the cabin crew and the flight crew, as long as the difference does not exceed 60 minutes.	The added word 'same' makes this article more restrictive. The safety argument for this adjustment is lacking. Delete the word "same" and add: "(d) For the determination of the maximum FDP of the cabin crew the reporting time of the flight crew shall be assumed to be the reporting time of the cabin crew."	CS FTL.1.135 Maximum daily Flight Duty Period (FDP) (c) FDP with different reporting time for flight crew and cabin crew in cases where cabin crew require more time than the flight crew for their pre-flight briefing for the flight or series of flights, the FDP of the cabin crew may be extended by the difference in reporting time between the cabin crew and the flight crew, as long as the difference does not exceed 60 minutes. (d) For the determination of the maximum FDP of the cabin crew the reporting time of the flight crew shall be assumed to be the reporting time of the cabin crew.	Motivation: Cabin crew shall never be the limiting factor with respect to FDP. If the reporting time of the cabin crew is used to determine the maximum FDP, it could be that in certain instances the cabin crew will still be more restrictive by as much as one hour w.r.t. the flight crew. Eg.: Cc. reports at 04:00; Fc. reports at 05:00. Cc. max FDP will be 11:15 + 01:00 = 12:15 i.e. latest reporting off time 16:15; Fc max FDP will be 12:15 i.e. latest reporting off time 17:15.
p.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (a) The total duty periods to which a crew member is assigned shall not exceed: (1) 60 duty hours in any seven consecutive days; (2) 190 duty hours in any 28 consecutive days	To provide flexibility due different reporting times for cabin crew and flight crew in case of unforeseen delays, cabin crew have an additional 5 hours per any seven consecutive days.	CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (a) The total duty periods to which a crew member is assigned shall not exceed: (1) 60 (65 for cabin crew) duty hours in any seven consecutive days; (2) 190 (210 for cabin crew) duty hours in any 28 consecutive days	Justification: UK CAP371 Motivation: The safety tasks of flight crew and cabin crew are different: cabin crew are re-active while flight crew more pro-active. Cabin crew shall never be the limiting factor with respect to flight times and duty periods.



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (b) The total flight time of the flights on which an individual crew member is assigned as an operating crew member shall not exceed: (1) 100 flight hours in any 28 consecutive days; (2) 900 flight hours in any 12 consecutive calendar months.	This text is more restrictive than EU-OPS Subpart Q text which refers to 900 hrs in a calendar year. The safety argument is lacking. Revert back to EU-OPS text which is in line with the EU Working Time Directive by replacing "any 12 consecutive calendar months" by "one calendar year". Due to diverging demand in winter season and summer season no balance possible. IACA carriers are highly subject to seasonal effects, e.g. peak during summer season. The "one calendar year" as in EU-OPS and Working Time Directive (Council Directive 2000/79/EC) reduces the problem to a one-time exercise at the end of the calendar year, i.e. in the winter low season. The EASA proposed "12 consecutive months" present however an unnecessary continuing challenge, also during the summer peak. Note that this summer peak is not driven by the operator, but by the market itself, e.g. hard working families and tax payers going on well deserved summer holidays.	CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (b) The total flight time of the flights on which an individual crew member is assigned as an operating crew member shall not exceed: (1) 100 flight hours in any 28 consecutive days; (2) 900 flight hours in a calendar year.	The "900 hours in any 12 consecutive months" are not specified by ICAO and is more restrictive than the EU Working Time Directiv EC 2000/79 Clause 9: "Without prejudice to Clause 3, mobile staff in civil aviation shall be given days free of all duty and standby, which are notified in advance, as follows: a) at least seven local days in each calendar month, which may include any rest periods required by law; and b) at least 96 local days in each calendar year, which may include any rest periods required by law. There is no safety justification given for the additional requirement, which will lead to reduced flexibility in particular when planning crew members' leave. Finally, Certification Specification CS FTL.1.140 (a) and (b)(1) will avoid any intended abuse of the "one calendar year". The intent is already covered by 1.140 (c).



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p.34 CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods (c) The total duty periods and total flight times referred to in (a) and (b) above should be spread as evenly as practicable throughout their respective periods. p35- CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period (a) Minimum rest period at home base. The minimum rest period provided before undertaking a flight duty period	The text, not stated in the original EU-OPS subpart Q regulations, is described vaguely and does not have any added value. Maintain the wording of EU-OPS EU- OPS 1.1110.1 Rest	CS FTL.1.140 Flight times and duty periods Deleted (c) CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period 1. Minimum rest 1.1. The minimum rest which must be provided before undertaking a flight duty	The text, not stated in the original EU-OPS subpart Q regulations, is described vaguely and does not have any added value. EU-OPS 1.1110 Rest
starting at home base is at least as long as the preceding duty period, or 12 hours, whichever is the greater.		period starting at home base shall be at least as long as the preceding duty period or 12 hours whichever is the greater;	
p35 CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period (b) Minimum rest period away from home base. The minimum rest period provided before undertaking a flight duty period starting away from home base is at least as long as the preceding duty period, or 10 hours, whichever is the greater. The minimum rest period away from home base includes an 8 hour sleep opportunity taking account of travelling and other physiological needs	Maintain the wording of EU-OPS EU- OPS 1.1110.1 Rest	1.2. The minimum rest which must be provided before undertaking a flight duty period starting away from home base shall be at least as long as the preceding duty period or 10 hours whichever is the greater; when on minimum rest away from home base, the operator must allow for an eight hour sleep opportunity taking due account of travelling and other physiological needs;	EU-OPS 1.1110 Rest



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p35 CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period	There is no definition for "cumulative	CS FTL.1.155 Minimum Rest Period	EU-OPS 1.1110.2
(c) Recurrent extended recovery rest	fatigue". There is no safety argument to	(c) Recurrent extended recovery rest	
periods	link "recurrent extended recovery " rest	periods	There is no scientifically based argument
The minimum recurrent extended	periods with "cumulative fatigue".	An operator shall ensure that the	to link cumulative fatigue and frequency
recovery rest period to compensate for		minimum rest provided as outlined	of days off.
cumulative fatigue is a 36-hour period	To quote the Moebus study on page 27:	above is increased periodically to a	
including two local nights, such that there	"Question 10: The effects of the format	weekly rest period, being a 36-hour	
are never more than 168 hours between	of rest periods on cumulative fatigue (ref.	period including two local nights, such	
the end of one recurrent extended	EU-OPS 1.1110 para 2.1)In the absence	that there shall never be more than 168	
recovery rest period and the start of the	of direct scientific evidence, it is not	hours between the end of one weekly	
next.	possible to provide clear guidance on the	rest period and the start of the next. As	
	relationship between cumulative fatigue	an exception, the second of those local	
	and the frequency of days off."	nights may start from 20:00 hours if the	
		weekly rest period has a duration of at	
	Maintain the wording of EU-OPS	least 40 hours.	
	EU- OPS 1.1110.2 Rest Periods		



EASA NPA 2009-02c Part-OR CS-FTL	IACA Comments	Proposal CS-FTL.IACA	Substantiation / Justification
p35 CS FTL.1.160 Unforeseen		CS FTL.1.160 Unforeseen circumstances	
circumstances in actual flight operations		in actual flight operations – discretion by	EU-OPS 1.1120.1.1 clearly refers to
 discretion by pilot in command 		pilot in command	1.1105.1.3 i.e. maximum basic FDP of 13
(a) The conditions for the modification of			hours.
the limits on flight duty, duty and rest		Maintain wording of EU-OPS 1.1120, but	
periods by the pilot in command in the		replacing the reference to "1.1105.1.3"	The (ab)use of the discretion by the PIC is
case of unforeseen circumstances in		by "maximum basic FDP of 13 hours".	monitored: EU-OPS 1.1120.1.3.2.
actual flight operations, and after the			requires the PIC whenever the increase
reporting time, should comply with the			of a FDP or reduction of a rest period
following:			exceeds one hour, to file a report, to
(1) The maximum basic daily FDP which	Should be <u>(a) and (c)</u> . OPS 1.1120.1 does		which the operator must add his
results after applying CS FTL.1.135	not specify who shall made the decision		comments, and provide to the
(b) and (c) may not be increased by	to extend, but only specifies such		Competent Authority no later than 28
more than two hours unless the	decision shall be acceptable to the PIC.		days after the event. Last but not least,
flight crew has been augmented, in	The EASA NPA specifies this decision shall		such events will also be considered under
which case the maximum flight duty	be made by the PIC. The operator shall		the operator's FRMS, part of its SMS.
period may be increased by not	still be able to propose extensions to the		
more than 3 hours;	PIC, subject to PIC's acceptance.		
(2) The maximum basic daily FDP which	Should be (b) and (c). CS FTL.1.160		
results after applying CS FTL.1.135	references to CS FTL.1.135 are wrong		
(b), (c) and (d) may not be increased	(e.g. CS FTL.1.135 (d) does not exist).		
by more than one hour unless the			
flight crew has been augmented, in			
which case the maximum flight duty			
period may be increased by not			
more than 2 hours;			
(3) If on the final sector within a FDP			
unforeseen circumstances occur			
after take off that will result in the			
permitted increase being exceeded,			



the flight may continue to the			
planned destination or alternate;			
(4) In the event of such circumstances,	Replace "such" by "unforeseen". If not,	1	
the rest period following the FDP	(4) will not be possible if the PIC has not	1	
may be reduced but never below the	extended the previous FDP. PIC should be	1	
minimum rest period defined in CS	able to reduce rest period without		
FTL.1.155 (b).	necessarily having increased the previous		
(b) The pilot in command should consult	FDP.	1	
all crew members before deciding these			
modifications			

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open items EU-OPS ("blank spots")	Proposal		Substantiation / Justification
1.1105.6 Extended FDP (split duty)			
6.1. The Authority may grant approval to an operation based on an extended FDP including a break, subject to the	When an FDP consists of two or more sectors - of which one can be a positioning jou sector - but separated by less than a minimum rest period, then the FDP will be extended indicated below:	UK (CAP371)	
provisions of Article 8.	Consecutive hours Rest Maximum Extension of the FDP		
6.2. Each operator will have to demonstrate to the Authority, using operational experience and taking into account other relevant factors, such as current scientific knowledge, that its request for an extended FDP produces an equivalent level of safety.	Less than 3 3 – 11 A period equal to half the consecutive but no greater than 5 hours. The rest period shall not include the 30 minute allowed for post flight duties, nor the 60 report time for pre-flight duties. However, the captain may, at his discretion, amend the upon local circumstances but will not reduce it to less than a minimum total of 30 minute period is 6 hours or less it will suffice if a quiet and comfortable place, not open to the purest is taken in the aircraft on the ground, the crew must have adequate control of the power units. The passengers must not be on board. If the rest period is more than 6 conse suitable accommodation will be provided by the Company.	O minutes standard nis time depending tes. When the rest ublic, is available. If e temperature and	



open items EU-OPS ("blank spots")	Proposal	Substantiation / Justification
1.1110.1.3 rest compensation time zone differences	In case of a time zone difference of 4 hours or more between the start and the end of the FDP :	
1.3. An operator will ensure that effects on crew members of time zone	(a) At home base, the minimum rest (1.1) must be increased by the time zone difference between the home base and the out station from where the FDP started. Minimum rest shall be at least 16 hours.	NL
differences will be compensated by additional rest, as regulated by the Authority subject to the provisions of Article 8.	(b) Away from home base, the minimum rest as defined in EU-OPS 1.1110.1.2 shall be increased by 4 hours.	NL
1.1110.1.4. reduced rest		
1.4.1. Notwithstanding 1.1 and 1.2 and subject to the provisions of Article 8, the Authority may grant reduced rest arrangements.	The Competent Authority may grant reduced rest arrangements - at least 10 hours - at home base and out-of-home base. Each operator will have to demonstrate to the Competent Authority, using operational experience and taking into account other relevant factors, such as current scientific knowledge, that its request for reduced rest arrangements produces an equivalent level of safety.	EU-OPS 1.1110.1.1.4.
1.4.2. Each operator will have to demonstrate to the Authority, using operational experience and taking into account other relevant factors, such as current scientific knowledge, that its request for reduced rest arrangements produces an equivalent level of safety.		



open items EU-OPS	Proposal			Substantiation /	
("blank spots")					Justification
1.1115 Extension of flight duty period	1.1. Flight Crew Augmentation				
due to in-flight rest (augmented crew)					
Subject to the provisions of Article 8 and providing each operator	1.1.1 In case of a basic flight crew augmentation, the maximum FDP as mentioned in OPS 1.1105 may be extended according to following table:			NL	
demonstrates to the Authority, using operational experience and taking into account other relevant factors such as current scientific knowledge, that its request produces an equivalent level of safety:	Rest facility on board	Maximum FDP extension			
		Augmented flight crew Ops 1.1095 1.1	Basic flight crew + 2 flight crew members		
1.1. Flight crew augmentation	Bunk	4 hours	5 hours	1	
The Authority shall set the requirements	Seat class A	3 hours	4 hours		
in connection with the augmentation of a	Seat class B	2 hours	3 hours		
basic flight crew for the purpose of	Bunk = a facility on board an aircraft screened from the cockpit and passenger cabin, which can				
extending the flight duty period beyond	darkened and in which horizontal rest can be enjoyed.				
the limits in OPS 1.1105 above.	Seat class A = a seat not in the cockpit, screened from the passengers by at least a curtain, which is				
	at least as wide and has more pitch than an economy class seat, with minimal 40º recline and has a				
	fully integrated leg- and footrest. Adjacent seat(s), not separated by an aisle, may only be occupied by another crew member.				
	<u>Seat class B</u> = an economy class passenger seat, not in the cockpit, screened from the passengers by				
at least a curtain. Adjacent seat(s), not separated by an aisle, may only be occupied by another cr					
	member.				
	1.1.2 Under the responsibility of the commander a scheme for in-flight rest will be drawn up. The number of				
	hours rest for each member of the flight crew will be at least equal to 50% of the extension of the FDP with				
	a minimum rest of 1 hour.				
	1.1.3 Extensions for flights with more th	an 4 sectors are not allowed.			

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1.1115 Extension of flight duty period due to in-flight rest (augmented crew)

1.2 Cabin Crew Augmentation

NL

1.2. Cabin crew

The Authority shall set the requirements in connection with the minimum in-flight rest by cabin crew member(s) when the FDP goes beyond the limitations in OPS 1.1105 above.

1.2.1 In case of a rest opportunity during the flight, the maximum FDP as mentioned in OPS 1.1105 may be extended according to following table:

Rest facility on board	Maximum FDP extension		
Bunk	6 hours		
Seat class A	4 hours		
Seat class B	3 hours		

1.2.2 Under the responsibility of the commander a scheme for in-flight rest will be drawn up. The number of hours rest for each member of the cabin crew will be at least equal to 50% of the extension of the FDP with a minimum rest of 1 hour.

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open items EU-OPS ("blank spots")	Proposal	Substantiation / Justification
 1.1125.2.1 standby other than airport 2. Other forms of standby (including standby at hotel) 2.1. Subject to the provisions of Article 8, all other forms of standby shall be regulated by the Authority, taking into account the following: 2.1.1. All activity shall be rostered and/or notified in 	 Standby duty must be counted as flight duty period if the standby period and the flight duty period are not interrupted by a rest period in accordance with OPS 1.1110 and either no quiet room with sleeping accommodation is available to the crew member during the standby period, or a quiet room with sleeping accommodation is available to the crew member 	GE
advance.2.1.2. The start and end time of the standby shall be defined and notified in advance.	during the standby period, but the standby period is less than two hours, unless the standby period is served at the end of a rest period. (2) If a quiet room with sleeping accommodation is available to the crew member, the standby period may be deemed to be a break.	
 2.1.3. The maximum length of any standby at a place other than a specified reporting point shall be determined. 2.1.4. Taking into account facilities available for the crew member to rest and other relevant factors, the relationship between the standby and any assigned flight duty resulting from the standby shall be defined. 2.1.5. The counting of standby times for the purposes of cumulative duty hours shall be defined. 	(3) A standby period following a rest period during which the crew member has the opportunity to sleep in his or her own home or in appropriate accommodation may be counted by the operator as a rest period. The same applies to such a standby period prior to a rest period.	