



BA TRAINING
Vietnam

CBTA MPL PROGRAM PRESENTATION

25-JANUARY 2024

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Despite the continuous development of the aviation industry, the way how pilots are trained, remained the same for decades.

Nowadays, after the recent events, the need to improve the efficiency of training became an important need for the aviation industry to keep the safety at the highest level possible in contrast with the fast increasing of the traffic.



Caravelle

Early Commercial Jets
1st Generation

From 1950
Data and gauges in cockpit, early autoflight systems
Douglas Caravelle, BAC-111, Sudwest VC-10, Bristol Br700, DC-8, Douglas DC8-60



A300

More Integrated Autoflight
2nd Generation

From 1970
More integrated autoflight and autoflight systems
Airbus A300, Boeing 737, Boeing 737 MAX 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



A300-600

Glass Cockpit, FMS & TAWS
3rd Generation

From 1980
Glass cockpit, Flight Management System (FMS), and Terrain Awareness and Warning System (TAWS) introduced
Airbus A300-600, Boeing 737 MAX 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100



A320

Fly-By-Wire
4th Generation

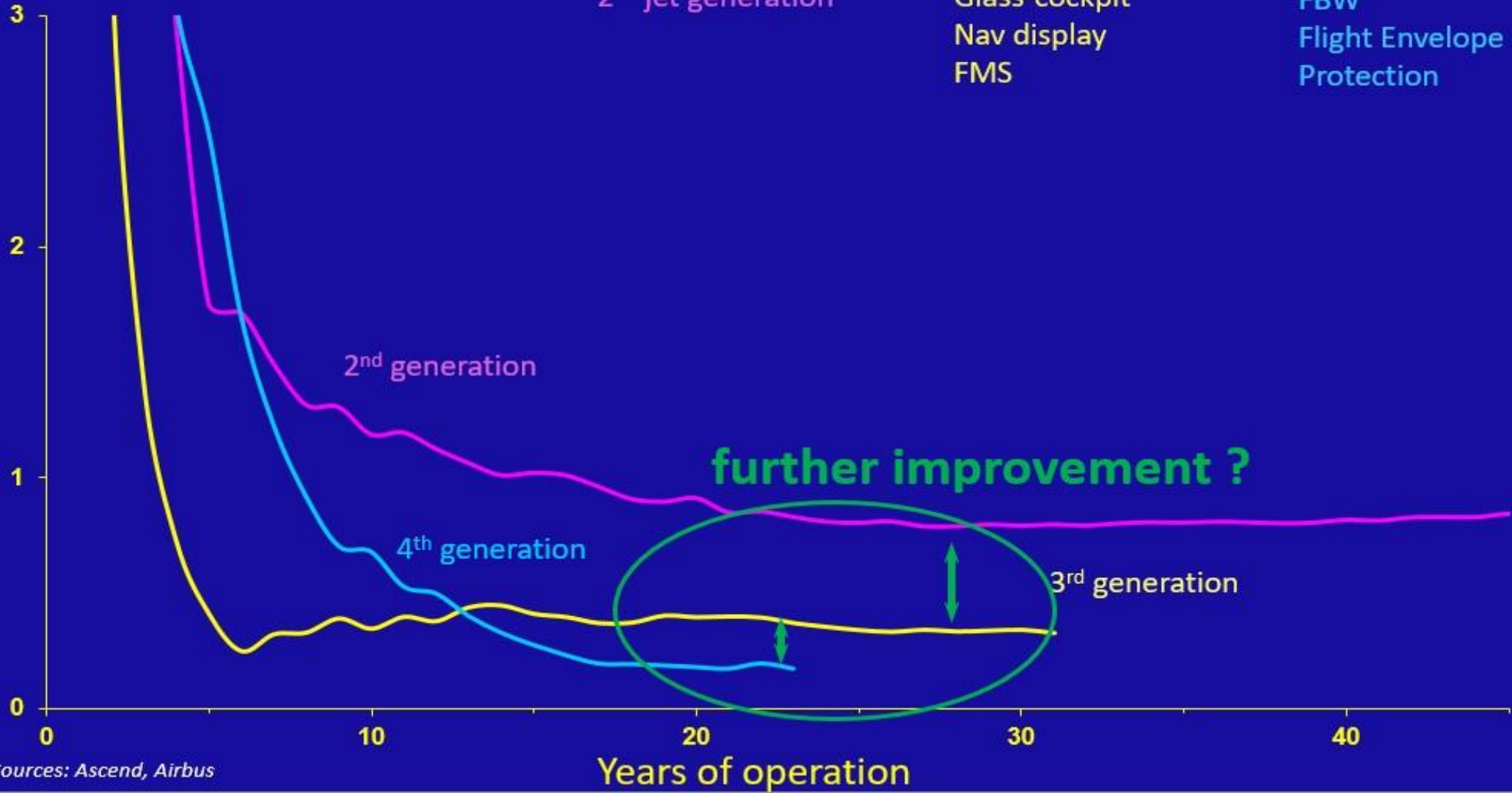
From 1980
Flight envelope protection enabled by fly-by-wire technology reduced cockpit workload
Airbus A320neo, Boeing 737 MAX 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Fatal accident per million departures

2nd generation:
2nd jet generation

3rd generation:
Glass-cockpit
Nav display
FMS

4th generation:
FBW
Flight Envelope
Protection



Sources: Ascend, Airbus

Competency-based training and assessment (CBTA) principles

- 1) Relevant competencies are clearly defined for a particular role within an aviation discipline.
- 2) Competencies can be trained for, observed and assessed consistently.
- 3) Common understanding of the competency requirements.
- 4) Clear performance criteria are established by the training provider for assessing competence.
- 5) Evidence of competent performance is valid and reliable.
- 6) Link between competencies and training, required performance and assessment.
- 7) Assessment based on multiple observations across multiple contexts.
- 8) Demonstration of an integrated performance of all the required competencies.

Task-Based Training

- Ever growing number of tasks to train
- Train only for predicted situations
- Isolated task training: difficulty to adapt
- More time spent on checking
- Generic training
- Limited level of performance in complex and evolving environments

LOW RESILIENCE

Competency-Based Training

- Finite number of competencies to train
 - Train for unpredicted situations
 - Multi scenario-based training strengthens ability to adapt
 - More time spent on training
 - Individualized training
- Increased level of performance in complex and evolving environments

HIGH RESILIENCE

Why CBTA matters?

- 1) Enables individuals to reach their highest level of operational capability while ensuring a basic level of competence as a minimum standard.
- 2) Enables individuals to cope with predictable and unforeseen situations.
- 3) Is relevant to the job and the context in which the job will be performed
- 4) Is geared towards learning rather than passing a test
- 5) Makes full use of available training tools and methodologies
- 6) Supports continuous learning and performance improvement

CBTA-EBT CORE COMPETENCIES

KNOW

Application of Knowledge

PROC

Application of Procedures

FPM-A

Aeroplane Flight Path Management, Automation

FPM-M

Aeroplane Flight Path Management, Manual Control

COM

Communication

LEAD

Leadership and Teamwork

PSDM

Problem Solving and Decision Making

SITA

Situation Awareness and Management of Information

WORK

Workload Management

CBTA Concept – Delivery Methods

Maneuvers Training

- New Teaching Styles
- New Flying tasks
- Trained in isolation

Scenario-based Training

- Repetition with varying conditions
- In contest of realistic flight
- Develops competencies and resilience
- Enhancing understanding and retention

In-seat Instruction

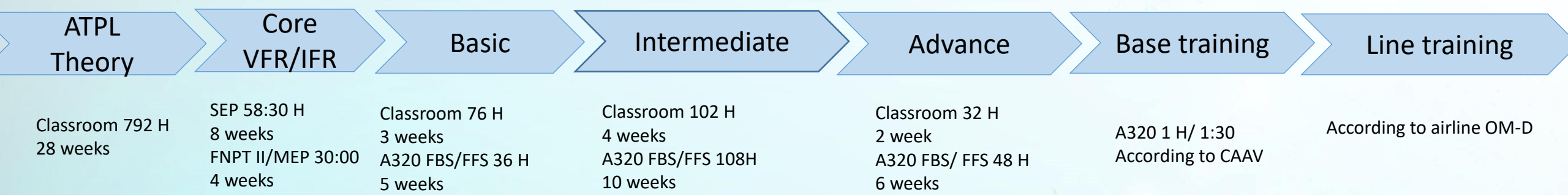
- Intervention training
- Avoid negative training
- Encourage for demonstration



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MPL COURSE STRUCTURE



Total Flight Training Time 282H



FUNDAMENTALS TO BAA TRAINING VIETNAM MPL TRAINEES:

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THIS PRESENTATION IS TO **RAISE YOUR EXPECTATIONS** OF CADET PERFORMANCE,

1. HIGH EXPECTATIONS (higher than before) NEVER to be lowered

Cadets are already belonging to the operators and have high cascaded objectives,

If a Cadet is not prepared, they **DO NOT train** – resource given to a prepared Cadet,

2. Provide the TOOLS, RESOURCES and OPPORTUNITY to learn

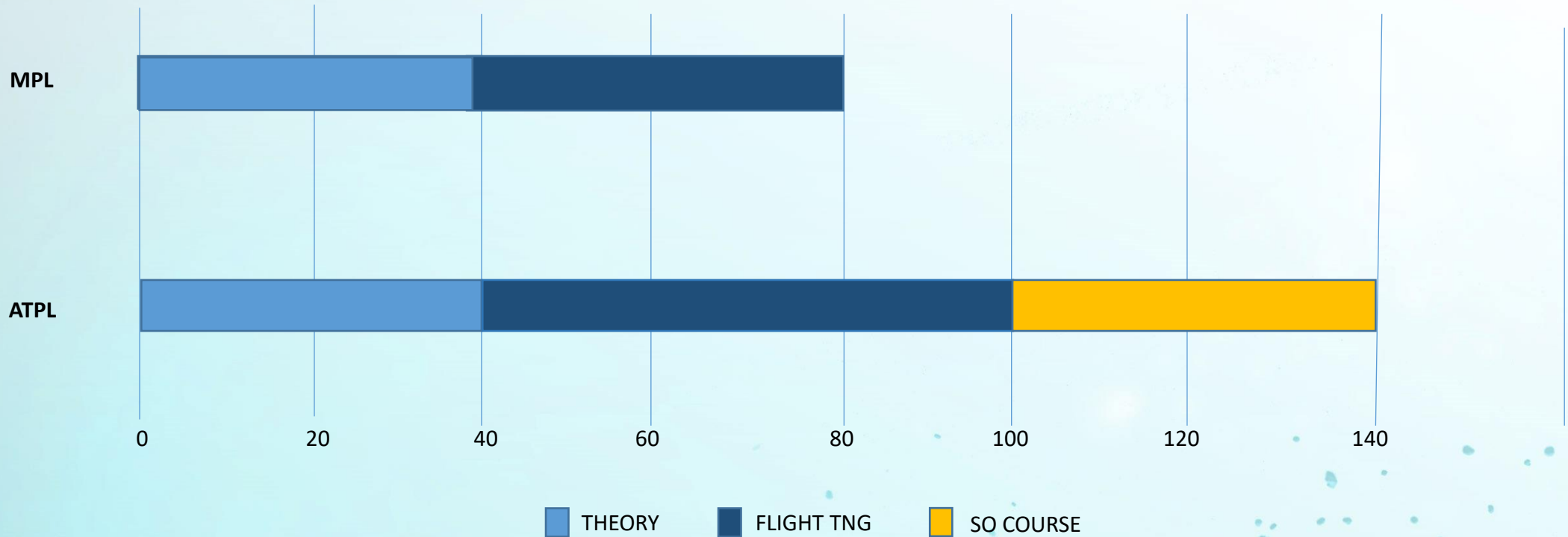
The CADETS are responsible for THEIR training progress,

3. Reinforce that a Cadet is the SAME AS ALL OTHER PILOTS

Success is no accident. It is hard work, perseverance, learning, studying, sacrifice and most of all, love of what you are learning to do.

ATPL VS. MPL (Time)

WEEKS of Training



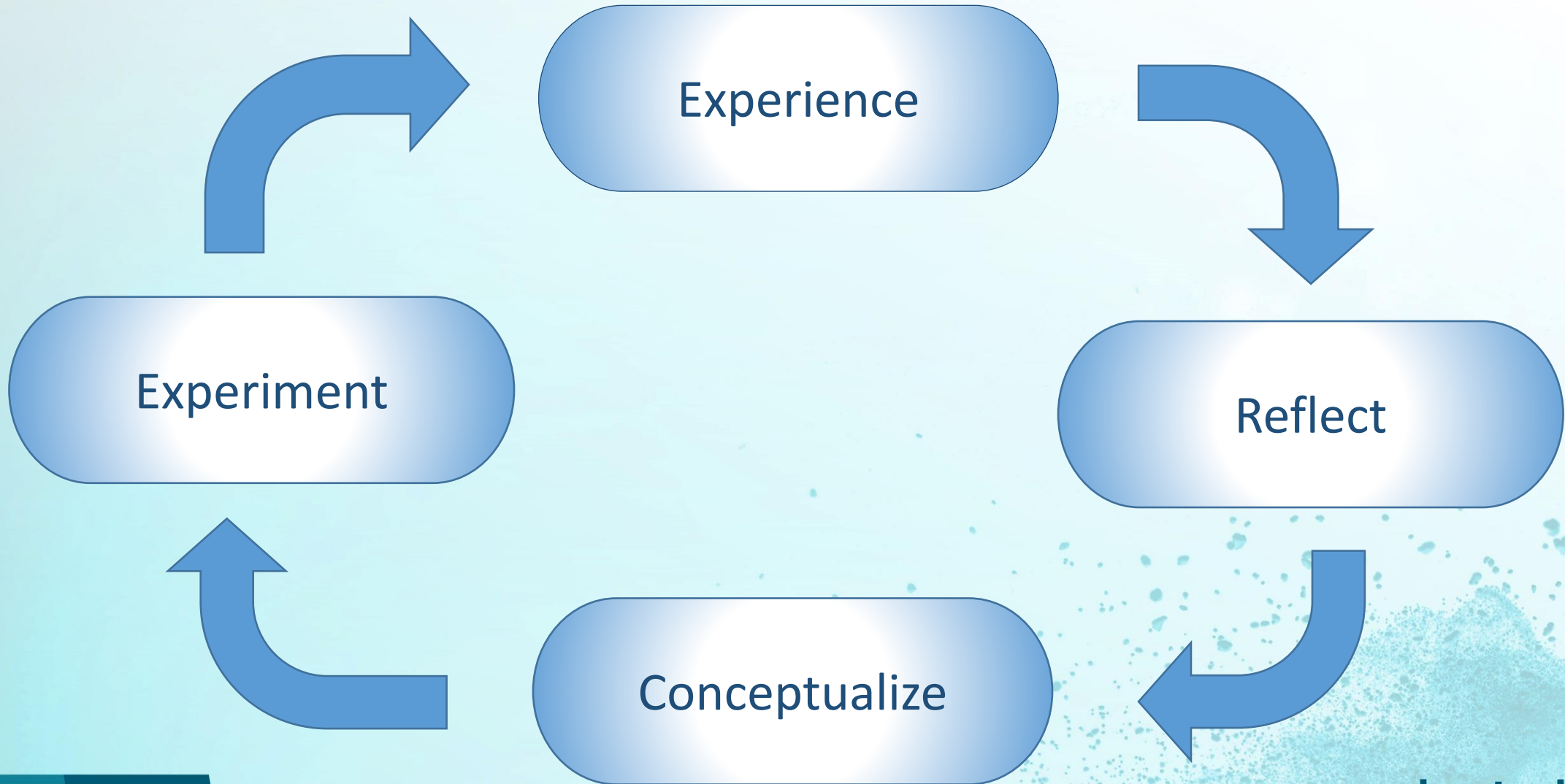
MPL Line Training

AVRG 48 sectors, program is 42 sectors

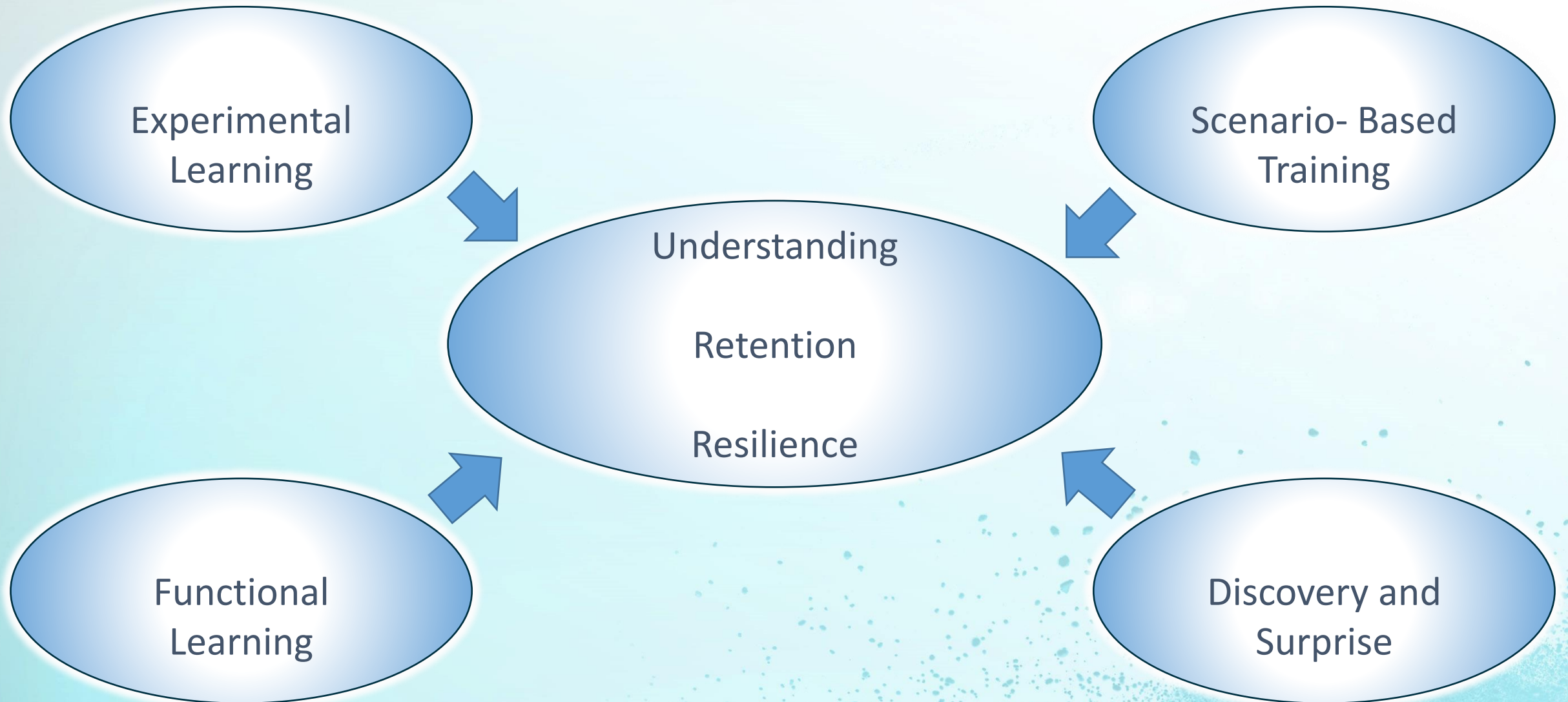
ATPL Line Training

AVRG 95 sectors, the program was 84 sectors

Experiential Learning



CBTA MPL - Summary



KEY POINTS

- ❑ MPL Cadet Admission Assessment according ICAO 9868
- ❑ High quality Train the Trainers standardization program (Var 9.053)
- ❑ High quality Training devices.
- ❑ High quality and real scenarios training.
- ❑ On time trainee performance monitoring and follow up.
- ❑ Understanding of the needs and how to enhance the performances of the new pilots generation (Millennials).
- ❑ A new modern and efficient training method to enhance the Safety and Keep Vietnamese Aviation at high standards.

cảm ơn nhiều

