



Cpt Thorsten Brandt Training Standards Cockpit

Lufthansa Flight Safety Project ('97-'99)

- Analysis of Flight Safety
- Development of preventive measures
- Anonymous survey handed out to all pilots
- More than 2000 pilots participated describing:
 - -Safety related situations
 - Contributing factors
 - Technical
 - Operational
 - Human Error
 - Social (interpersonal)



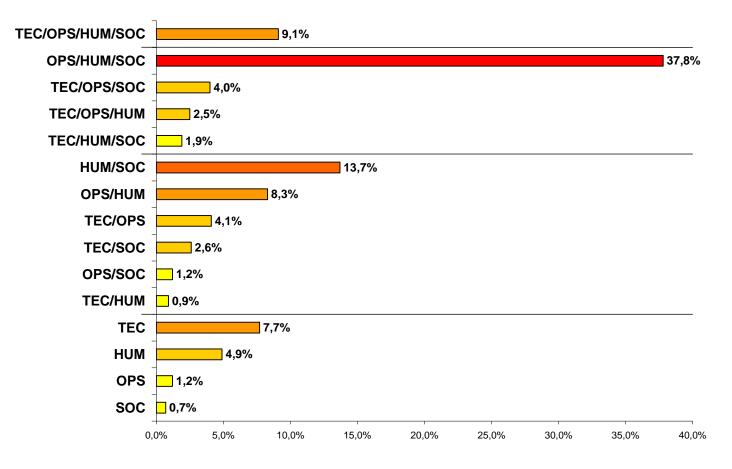
Lufthansa Flight Safety Project ('97-'99)

Social (interpersonal) Factor:

- Communication quality
- Information management
- Crew atmosphere



Lufthansa Flight Safety Project ('97-'99)



Lufthansa Flight Safety Project ('97-'99)

Results:

The social or interpersonal factor

- is usually not endangering the crew performance during normal operations
- can have significant negative effects when crews have to deal with operational or technical problems
- can hinder crews in resolving human errors

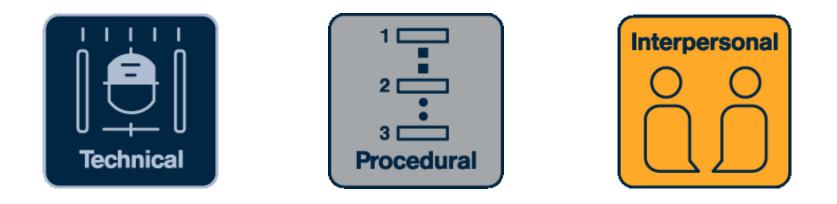
Needs to be addressed in training!



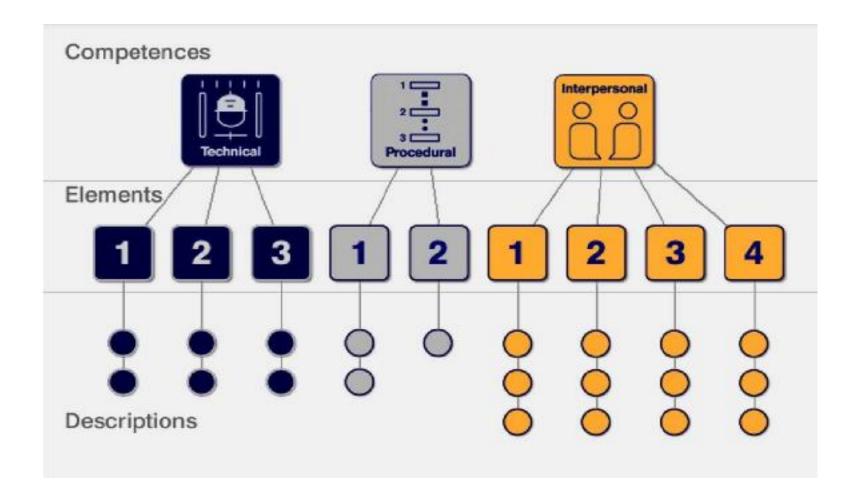
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Consequences:

Flight Crews must be competent in all areas:







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- Manual Airplane Control
 - ...
- Knowledge of Systems



- Use of Automation
 - Be able to manage all modes of automation
 - Use optimum mode of automation
 - Use automation to reduce workload
 - Be aware of active mode of automation
 - Be aware of mode changes
 - Be flexible in changing level of automation

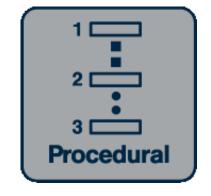


Knowledge of Procedures

- Know normal procedures for all phases of flight
- Be thoroughly familiar with all relevant standard operating procedures
- Know how to handle an abnormal situation
- Know memory actions by heart
- Be familiar with relevant abnormal procedures

Adherence to Procedures

- Strictly apply required published procedures
- Perform procedures disciplined and accurately
- Deviate from procedures only if a higher degree of safety is achieved





- Communication
 - Atmosphere
 - Information Transfer
 - Information Management
 - Leadership and Teamwork
 - Command Ability
 - Team Ability
 - Conflict Management
- Workload Management
 - Task
 - Time

. . .

- Stress and Error
- Situation Awareness and Decision Making





- Communication
 - Information Transfer
 - share information
 - assure reception
 - assure understanding

Interpersonal	
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- Information Management
 - clearly state plans and intentions
 - announce ambiguities
 - announce uncertainties
 - speak frankly about problems within the crew



OM-A

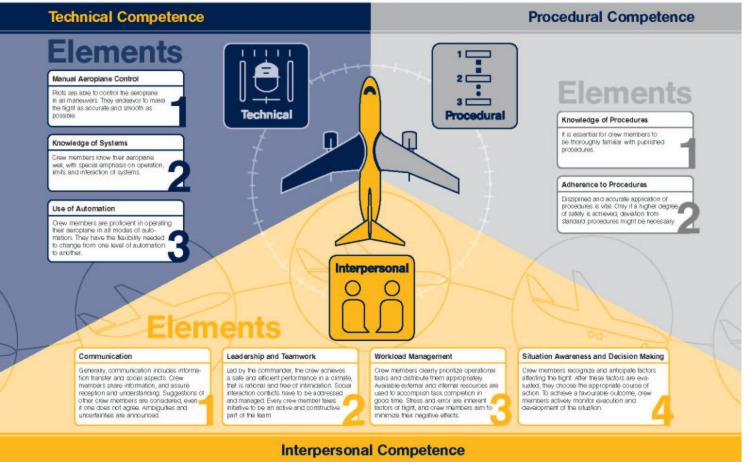
- To assure a safe and efficient operation, each flight crew member must be proficient in three areas of competence: technical, procedural and interpersonal.
- Each area consists of vital elements. Optimum overall performance is achieved by integrated application of these elements





Basic Competence for Optimum Performance

Competence Criteria for Lufthansa Flight Crew Members. All CRM skills required by JAR-OPS and JAR-FCL are included.



Lufthansa Training Standards FRA NT © 😌 Lufthansa



>Is all this required by law?

Regulatory Framework acc. Appendix 1 to JAR–FCL 1.240 & 1.295 (Excerpt):

Height

- Generally +/- 100 feet
- Starting a go-around at decision height + 50 feet/-0 feet
- Minimum descent height/ altitude + 50 feet/-0 feet

Tracking

- on radio aids +/- 5°
- Precision approach half scale deflection, azimuth and glide path

Heading

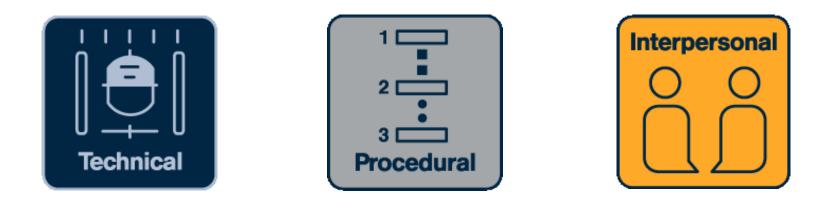
- all engines operating +/- 5°
- with simulated engine failure +/- 10°

Speed

- all engines operating +/- 5 knots
- with simulated engine failure +10 knots/ -5 knots

Only part of the picture!





Conclusion:

- Proficiency required in all 3 areas
- Detailed descriptions required for effective training and checking
- Definition of requirements more important than definition of training situations

THANK YOU!

