

Evolution and meeting the future for aircraft engineering

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- EAMTC overview
- Find
- Train and Qualify
- Retain
- Conclusion

European Aviation Maintenance Training Committee

- An industry body dedicated to maintenance training
- Established 1984
- Registered 2007 as a non-profit Foundation in The Netherlands
- Main objectives
 - Members from training & associated domains (OEM, Airlines, MRO, Basic & Type training schools, Courseware / Training media providers etc)
 - To promote and harmonise cross-border training
 - Improve aviation safety through training
 - Represent the aircraft maintenance training industry at EASA

European Aviation Maintenance Training Committee

- Secondary objectives



- Be recognised as the expert in aviation maintenance training
- Exchange information between members
- Cooperate with other related organisations
- Improve training quality & effectiveness
- Inform members of new learning technologies
- Act as an advisory body to members
- Propose amendments towards EASA on behalf of the members
- To discuss NPA with EASA

- Benefits



- Safety through training
- Share experience & work done
- Interact with leading players
- EASA contact
- Help shape European aviation training legislation

Profile

- Next generation
 - computer literate/human machine interface skills
- Job associated skills
 - “human skills”, literate, numerate, communicators, team players
 - skill of hand - as important as in the past
 - Increasing emphasis on composite materials

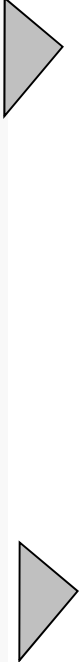
Maintenance demand

	2018	2026
Total mechanics needed for additional aircraft	247,100	420,000
Total mechanics including fluctuation and retirement	405,500	739,000

Assumptions:

- ↗ An average of 20 mechanics per aircraft (line base, components and engine)
- ↗ A 4% per annum for fluctuation and retirement based on the current mechanics number

To find the people we need

- Compete for trainees/employees with other “attractive” industries
 - Mature industry image as perceived by the general population
- 
- IT, banking, insurance, law, medicine etc
 - Raise the profile of our work to show it in its best light
 - We need people at all levels
 - Make our industry inviting, welcoming, open and accessible
 - hard work
 - dirty
 - oil and grease
 - cold and wet/environmental
 - Shift work
 - family/social issues around travel away from home as part of the job
 - Interesting

Promote industry image

- Seen as “oil and grease”

- Excitement
- Hi-tech
- Opportunities and scope of activities/professions
 - other outdoor professions have a high perception in the community

Other outdoor professions

Construction Industry/Building site workers

- surveyors
- engineers

Environment workers

Researchers

Sports industry workers and players

Health

- Paramedics

Police

Horticulture/Agriculture

- Horticultural experts
- Forestry experts
- Veterinarians

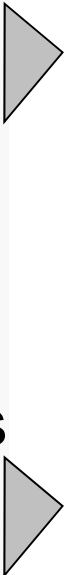
Infrastructure

- Bridges/Structural engineers
- Electrical engineers
- Telephone engineers
- Telecommunications engineers
- Road surveyors/engineers
- Rail surveyors/engineers

Some of the issues

- Licensing requirements
 - Economic and structural changes in the industry
 - Societal trends making the job less attractive than in years past
- Structured, progressive
 - Relentless pressure on costs
 - Business cycle makes aviation less attractive than some sectors
 - Time for us to update our image

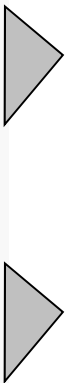
'Mechanics Wanted', Air Transport World, October 2008

- Manpower
 - To meet OEM projected sales
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- For a/c flying today
 - Target moves with advances in a/c technology

Aircraft demand

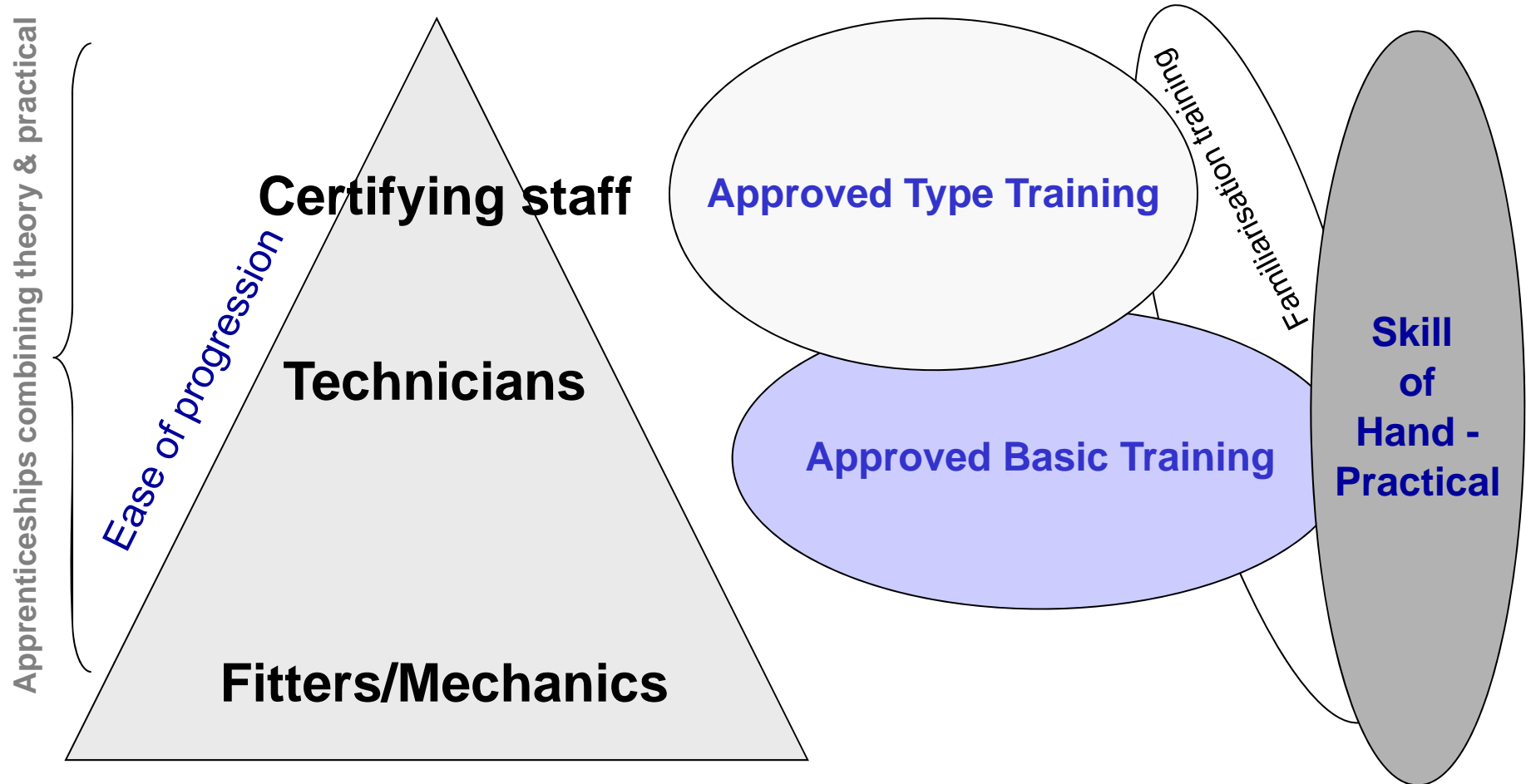
	2018	2026
Total Aircraft	17,650	32,000
Additional Aircraft	12,355	21,000

Today and tomorrow

- SAFETY is our No1 priority
 - Evolution of specialisations
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- Keep doing well what we do well
 - Improve other areas (e.g. following procedures, human error)
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- Development linked to the evolution of aircraft technology
 - Airframe, Engine (B1)
 - Electrical, Instruments, Radio, Radar, Auto Pilot, Compass (B2)
 - Merging of “trades”/specialisations
 - HMI
 - Changing skill of hand

Focus on all areas

training participation rates of those with tertiary education are often 5 or 10 times higher than those of the low-skilled



Training, Qualifying and Licensing

- Knowledge, skills, attitude
 - Exams, competence assessments, attitude (interpersonal/soft skill competencies, less objective, less measurable, not task or type specific)
- Role of the instructional/assessment staff
 - Train staff to meet new roles
 - Coach/Facilitator
 - Competence assessment
- Licensing requirements
 - Structured, accessible
 - Emphasis on competence as well as knowledge
 - Ease of transfer of previously owned knowledge, skills

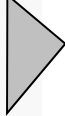
Support for training

- Different methods for different countries
 - “self-starter”
 - free market
 - State sponsored
 - Co-financed
 - Incentive programmes
- Government/industry liaison
 - education systems/syllabi that suit industry/society needs
- Individual ownership
 - Lifelong learning
 - Encourage individual responsibility
- Recognition of prior learning
 - help to reduce costs


Promote & fund training/learning

- Training/adult learning
 - could be private (company or individual) and/or government co-financed
 - Employers and individuals could share training cost and could be linked to prevent “poaching”
- Challenge to find solutions where financial constraints are an obstacle to investment and participation in learning
 - Company networks, large enterprises provide training to small ones or pool the resources among firms with different training capacities
- Give choice to individuals

Qualification process evolution

- Global collaboration at the technical level
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- ICAO, regulatory authorities, training bodies
 - Arrange regionally
 - Promote harmonisation
 - Inclusive - free and open to all
 - Encourage free participation and sharing of information
 - EAMTC, Europe's largest maintenance training foundation, ready to play its part

Workforce mobility

- More fluid than in the past
 - Changing values
 - Link academic and practical
 - Encourage “upwards mobility”
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- Can train and re-train
 - Move between jobs
 - Employees seek best deal
 - Traditional employee sources no longer there
 - Ensure due credit is given to practical skills
 - Transfer of previously owned knowledge and skills

Encourage participation in training

- Potential barriers
 - Lack of motivation
 - lack of time
 - financial constraints
- Ease time arrangements
 - Tracking methods
 - LMS
 - Instructor-group sessions
- Develop lifelong learning
 - co-ordination between education and employment
- Provide flexible alternatives
 - Self-starters
 - Part-time learning
 - Distance learning

- To find the people we need



- Upgrade our image
- Make our industry one that is attractive, accessible and encourages upwards mobility

- Training



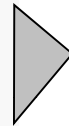
- Focus on all levels
- Ensure accessibility
- Will evolve with a/c design

- Qualification



- Increasing attention on competence
- Promote harmonisation

- Retain



- Remove barriers to training
- Ensure flexibility for individuals

THANK YOU

Refs:

ITQI Report 2008

OECD Promoting Adult Learning – ISBN 92-64-01092-0 – © OECD 2005

http://www.oecd.org/document/57/0,3343,en_2649_39263238_36675769_1_1_1_1,00.html

EAMTC www.eamtc.org

NGAP Montreal 1st – 4th March 2010