



ASSEMBLY — 41ST SESSION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Agenda Item 26: ICAO Civil Aviation Training and Capacity Building

A SUMMARY OF REFORM OF CIVIL AVIATION INSPECTOR TRAINING IN CHINA

(Presented by China)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This working paper outlines the reform of inspector training conducted by the Chinese government in civil aviation in recent years, in order to share experience with other States, and promote the inspector qualification and capacity building in civil aviation, so as to further ensure the safe operation of civil aviation in various states.

<i>Strategic Objectives:</i>	This working paper relates to Strategic Objectives Safety, Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency, Aviation Security and Facilitation, and Economic Development of Air Transport.
<i>Financial implications:</i>	N/A
<i>References:</i>	N/A

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 To enhance the qualification and capacity building of inspector and standardize the management and training of inspector, the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) has conducted the reform of civil aviation inspector training since 2020. Also, the CAAC has established the Leading Group for the Management and Training of Inspectors, with Cui Xiaofeng, Deputy Administrator of the CAAC as the group leader. The Group has revised the *Interim Measures for the Evaluation of the Administrative Law Enforcement Capability of Civil Aviation Inspectors* and the *Regulation on Management of China's Civil Aviation Inspectors* (CCAR18). In addition, it has formulated a series of documents including the *Outline of Qualification and Capability Examination for Civil Aviation Inspectors*, the *Syllabus on Initial Training for Civil Aviation Inspectors*, the *Regulation on Qualification Examination Question Bank for Civil Aviation Inspectors*, the *Measures for On-the-job Training of Civil Aviation Inspectors*, and the *Outline of Quality Evaluation on Training for Civil Aviation Inspectors*.

¹ English and Chinese versions provided by China.

2. THE REFORM OF CIVIL AVIATION INSPECTOR TRAINING IN CHINA

2.1 Training objectives: The CAAC defines the training objectives of inspectors as “one quality and three kinds of abilities”, namely political quality, law-based thinking and problem-solving ability, industry management ability and professional ability.

2.2 Training categories: The training for civil aviation inspectors is divided into three categories: initial training, intensive training and research-based training. Initial training includes initial training on general knowledge and on professional skills. Intensive training includes intensive training on general knowledge and on professional skills.

2.3 Features of Initial Training on General Knowledge for Civil Aviation Inspectors in China

2.3.1 The inspector training, after reform, has changed the traditional teaching method based on theoretical lectures to a new teaching mode, which combines theory with practice, communicates theories through practice, and highlights practical training. Relying on the adequate training resources offered by the Civil Aviation Flight University of China (CAFUC), the practical training has been improved through simulator, sand table exercise, and scenario reconstruction.

2.4 The Course System for Initial Training on General Knowledge for Civil Aviation Inspectors in China

2.4.1 In order to make the training more targeted and more precise, a graded and classified curriculum system has been established for the initial training on general knowledge for inspectors, which is divided into two parts: general basic knowledge and general professional knowledge.

2.4.2 The general professional knowledge courses are classified based on different supervision areas into three major categories: operation safety supervision, non-operation safety supervision and economic supervision. Operation safety supervision majors mainly include flight standard supervision, air traffic management supervision, airport supervision, and aviation safety supervision; non-operation safety supervision majors include airworthiness certification supervision, aviation security supervision, network and information security supervision, emergency management supervision, and comprehensive supervision; economic supervision majors include public air transport supervision, general aviation market supervision, price statistics supervision, and financial (bills) supervision. Three sets of curriculum systems have been developed according to the needs of different supervision majors.

2.4.3 The general basic knowledge section mainly includes such modules as political quality, rule of law capacity and management capacity, with 20 courses and 80 class hours, which is suitable for inspectors of all supervision majors.

2.4.4 The general professional knowledge of operation safety supervision major includes 43 courses in 6 modules with 138 class hours, such as aviation safety, flight standard, air traffic management, airport, transport, and security. The general professional knowledge of non-operation safety supervision major includes 44 courses in 9 modules with 144 class hours, such as flight standard, air traffic management, airport, transport, security, network security, and general aviation. The general professional knowledge of economic supervision major includes 27 courses in 9 modules with 96 class hours, such as flight standard, air traffic management, airport, transport, security, general aviation, price statistics and finance.

2.4.5 In order to better connect the initial training on general knowledge with the one on professional skills, the laws and regulations and the work requirements will be integrated into the general professional knowledge section. In 2022, a one-stop pilot training for airport major was carried out, including a total of 29 courses with 140 class hours in general knowledge training, and a total of 6 modules with 80 class hours in professional skill training.

2.5 Faculty Building of Initial Training on General Knowledge for Civil Aviation Inspectors in China

2.5.1 The CAAC Academy is doing its best to build a high-quality inspector training faculty that integrates teachers from the industry, the CAFUC and the academy itself. At the same time, a mechanism for the building and management of faculty has been established to further standardize the use, management and training of teachers inside and outside the CAFUC, and a hierarchical and classified mechanism for improvement of faculty for inspector training has been established.

2.5.2 In order to strengthen the cooperation between various training colleges and institutions in the “1+4+N” inspector training mode, and form complement advantages, the CAAC will make use of a variety of scientific research projects, and crosswise and longitudinal projects, and improve the overall teaching and research ability of the teaching staff through various scientific research projects in different forms such as physical organization, virtual teaching and research department and project organization.

2.6 Quality Control

2.6.1 A quality assessment system for inspector training, based on such three aspects as the law enforcement data of the civil aviation law enforcement system, the feedback from the inspector’s unit, and the inspector’s feedback on training, has been established. Follow-up assessments should be conducted according to the work requirement of training quality evaluation to collect feedback from teachers, trainees and clients.

3. CONCLUSION

3.1 In order to modernize the governance system and governance capacity of civil aviation, it is necessary to build a high-quality inspector team. The system for the management of China’s civil aviation inspectors has existed for more than 20 years, which has contributed to the great progress and the rapid development of China’s civil aviation. Therefore, a set of system for inspector training outline and training course with Chinese characteristics has been established, for the purpose of building a politically reliable, professional and capable inspector team. All ICAO member states are invited to share this training system to help them to train capable inspectors.

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