



Issue 5 : M.B.303
ACAM best practice

→ Situation

1. Many Member States have experienced difficulties in the implementation of the Part-M M.B.303 Aircraft Continuing Airworthiness Monitoring programme.
2. Specifically, problems exist in–
 - Choosing the sample type and size
 - Focusing on the 'greatest concern'
 - Analysis of the root-cause



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Situation

- This topic has been discussed before at standardisation meetings
- Various findings have been raised during standardisation inspections
- The situation does not seem to be improving
- Therefore, in the true spirit of standardisation, we open the floor to a selection of NAAs to present their best practices.



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→ Situation

Existing Agreed Practices continue to apply –

AP.M.010 11/05/2006 M.B.303 Continuing Airworthiness Monitoring.

Enforce M.B.303 now. **Ensure now an adequate survey programme for all aircraft.** In case of concern, consider taking action against CAMOs and not only against individual aircraft



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→ Situation

Existing Agreed Practices continue to apply –

→ **AP.M.010a 12/12/2007 M.B.303 Continuing Airworthiness Monitoring.**

- ✦ Ensure that M.B.303 is implemented. **Ensure that an adequate survey programme is in place which covers an adequate sample of the fleet**
- ✦ NAA should develop procedures covering all aspects of M.B.303, addressing in particular:
 - actions against CAMOs, types, fleets, other approvals or licenses, and not only against individual aircraft
 - the root cause of the finding must address the bigger picture, not just this aircraft or this operator
 - the survey programme must take into account past results and must be able to focus on key airworthiness risk elements



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→ Clarification of the rule

- ✦ M.B.303 has been effective since **28 September 2005 (2042/2003 Art 7.2)**
- ✦ Opt-out for non-commercial aircraft can be applied until **28 September 2009 (2042/2003 Art 7.3(a))**
- ✦ Therefore, there should have been an effective survey programme in force for commercial aircraft since **28 September 2005.**



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OPEN FORUM

- This open forum does not mean EASA accepts or endorses the discussions!
- The opinions expressed in the presentations given by the NAAs do not necessarily reflect EASAs position.
- Future use of the content of these discussions and presentations is therefore at the users risk.



Presentations from

- CAA NL – Ms Margriet van der Goot
- CAA DE – Ms Susanne Brechel
- CAA NO – Mr Petter Abelsen



ACAM Program CAA-N

- Based on Risk Management concept.
- Product sampling.
- Monitoring the adequacy of the Continuing Airworthiness process.



ACAM Program CAA-N

- Selection procedure.
- Checklist.
- Program.
- Fault isolation analysis.
- Statistics.
- Classification procedure.
- Action procedure.



ACAM Program CAA-N

- Objective:
- Prevent reoccurrence of finding by eliminating the root-cause.
- Improve safety levels in aviation.
- Provide a broader picture of condition in Norwegian aviation.
- Provide a guideline for priorities in oversight activities.

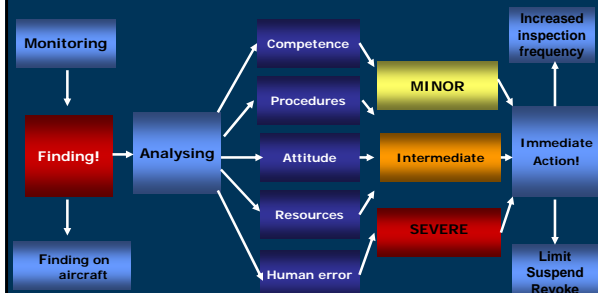


ACAM Program CAA-N

- Key elements:
- Standardized analyzing.
- Pre-defined root causes.
- Classification of seriousness.
- Provision for overall picture.

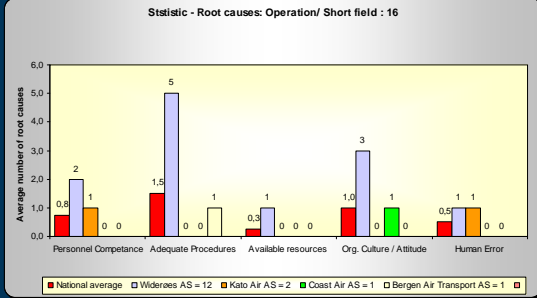


ACAM Program CAA-N, Process.





Root Causes per Operation/ Short field



ACAM Program CAA-N

3 types of action:

- Action on aircraft affected.
- Action against undertaking.
- Long-term action.