FOREWORD

The forward and CC instructions will be provided at a later date

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1.0.1	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND	RAF 01 Chap.	\boxtimes						
1.0.1	RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	I							
	CHAPTER 1. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL RULES CONCERNING LICENCES	Définitions							
	Definitions When the following terms are used in the Standards and Recommended Practices for Personnel Licensing, they have the following meanings:								
	Accredited medical conclusion. The conclusion reached by one or more medical experts acceptable to the Licensing Authority for the purposes of the case concerned, in consultation with flight operations or other experts as necessary.								
1.1	Aeroplane. A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight.	RAF 01							
1.1	Aircraft. Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.	RAF 01							
1.1	Aircraft — category. Classification of aircraft according to specified basic characteristics, e.g. aeroplane, helicopter, glider, free balloon.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Aircraft — type of. All aircraft of the same basic design including all modifications thereto except those modifications which result in a change in handling or flight characteristics.	RAF 01							
1.1	Aircraft avionics. A term designating any electronic device — including its electrical part — for use in an aircraft, including radio, automatic flight control and instrument systems.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	Aircraft certificated for single-pilot operation. A type of aircraft which the State of Registry has determined, during the certification process, can be operated safely with a minimum crew of one pilot.	RAF 01							
1.1	Aircraft required to be operated with a co-pilot. A type of aircraft that is required to be operated with a co-pilot, as specified in the flight manual or by the air operator certificate.	RAF 01							
1.1	Airmanship. The consistent use of good judgement and well-developed knowledge, skills and attitudes to accomplish flight objectives.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Airship. A power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	Approved maintenance organization. An organization approved by a Contracting State, in accordance with the requirements of Annex 6, Part I, Chapter 8 — Aeroplane Maintenance, to perform maintenance of aircraft or parts thereof and operating under supervision approved by that State. Note.— Nothing in this definition is intended to preclude that the organization and its supervision be approved by more than one State.	RAF 01							
1.1	Approved training. Training conducted under special curricula and supervision approved by a Contracting State.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	Approved training organization. An organization approved by and operating under the supervision of a Contracting State in accordance with the requirements of Annex 1 to perform approved training.	RAF 01							
1.1	ATS surveillance service. Term used to indicate a service provided directly by means of an ATS surveillance system.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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1.1	ATS surveillance system. A generic term meaning variously, ADS-B, PSR, SSR or any comparable ground-based system that enables the identification of aircraft. Note.— A comparable ground-based system is one that has been demonstrated, by comparative assessment or other methodology, to have a level of safety and performance equal to or better than monopulse SSR.	RAF 01						
1.1	Balloon. A non-power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft. Note.— For the purposes of this Annex, this definition applies to free balloons.	RAF 01						
1.1	Certify as airworthy (to). To certify that an aircraft or parts thereof comply with current airworthiness requirements after maintenance has been performed on the aircraft or parts thereof.	RAF 01						
1.1	Commercial air transport operation. An aircraft operation involving the transport of passengers, cargo or mail for remuneration or hire.	RAF 01						
1.1	Competency. A combination of skills, knowledge and attitudes required to perform a task to the prescribed	RAF 01						

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	standard.								
1.1	Competency element. An action that constitutes a task that has a triggering event and a terminating event that clearly defines its limits, and an observable outcome.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	Competency unit. A discrete function consisting of a number of competency elements.	RAF 01							
1.1	Co-pilot. A licensed pilot serving in any piloting capacity other than as pilot-in-command but excluding a pilot who is on board the aircraft for the sole purpose of receiving flight instruction.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	<i>Credit.</i> Recognition of alternative means or prior qualifications.	RAF 01							
1.1	<i>Cross-country.</i> A flight between a point of departure and a point of arrival following a pre-planned route using standard navigation procedures.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Dual instruction time. Flight time during which a person is receiving flight instruction from a properly authorized pilot on board the aircraft.	RAF 01							
1.1	Error. An action or inaction by an operational person that leads to deviations from organizational or the operational person's intentions or expectations. Note.— See Chapter 1 of Annex 19 — Safety Management for a definition of operational personnel.	RAF 01							
1.1	Error management. The process of detecting and responding to errors with countermeasures that reduce or eliminate the consequences of errors and mitigate the probability of further errors or undesired states. Note.— See Attachment C to Chapter 3 of the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868) and Circular 314 — Threat and Error Management (TEM) in Air Traffic Control for a description of undesired states.	RAF 01							
1.1	Flight crew member. A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during a flight duty period.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Flight plan. Specified information provided to air traffic services units, relative to an intended flight or portion of a flight of an aircraft.	RAF 01							
1.1	Flight procedures trainer. See Flight simulation training device.	RAF 01							
1.1	Flight simulation training device. Any one of the following three types of apparatus in which flight conditions are simulated on the ground: A flight simulator, which provides an accurate representation of the flight deck of a particular aircraft type to the extent that the mechanical, electrical, electronic, etc. aircraft systems control functions, the normal environment of flight crew members, and the performance and flight characteristics of that type of aircraft are realistically simulated; A flight procedures trainer, which provides a realistic flight deck environment, and which simulates instrument responses, simple control functions of mechanical, electrical, electronic, etc. aircraft systems, and the performance and flight characteristics of aircraft of a particular class; A basic instrument flight trainer, which is equipped with appropriate instruments, and which simulates the flight deck environment of an aircraft in flight in instrument flight conditions.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Flight simulator. See Flight simulation training device.	RAF 01						
1.1	Flight time — aeroplanes. The total time from the moment an aeroplane first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment it finally comes to rest at the end of the flight. Note. — Flight time as here defined is synonymous with the term "block to block" time or "chock to chock" time in general usage which is measured from the time an aeroplane first moves for the purpose of taking off until it finally stops at the end of the flight.	RAF 01						
1.1	Flight time — helicopters. The total time from the moment a helicopter's rotor blades start turning until the moment the helicopter finally comes to rest at the end of the flight, and the rotor blades are stopped.	RAF 01						
1.1	Glider. A non-power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight.	RAF 01						
1.1	Glider flight time. The total time occupied in flight, whether being towed or not, from the moment the glider first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight.	RAF 01						

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1.1	<i>Helicopter.</i> A heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight chiefly by the reactions of the air on one or more power-driven rotors on substantially vertical axes.	RAF 01							
1.1	<i>Human performance.</i> Human capabilities and limitations which have an impact on the safety and efficiency of aeronautical operations.	RAF 01							
1.1	<i>Instrument flight time.</i> Time during which a pilot is piloting an aircraft solely by reference to instruments and without external reference points.	RAF 01							
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1.1	Instrument ground time. Time during which a pilot is practising, on the ground, simulated instrument flight in a flight simulation training device approved by the Licensing Authority.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
1.1	Instrument time. Instrument flight time or instrument ground time.	RAF 01							
1.1	Licensing Authority. The Authority designated by a	RAF 01							

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	Contracting State as responsible for the licensing of	<u> </u>							
	personnel.								
	Note.— In the provisions of this Annex, the Licensing								
	Authority is deemed to have been given the following								
	responsibilities by the Contracting State:								
	assessment of an applicant's qualifications to hold a licence								
	or rating;								
	issue and endorsement of licences and ratings;								
	designation and authorization of approved persons;								
	approval of training courses;								
	approval of the use of flight simulation training devices and								
	authorization for their use in gaining the experience or in demonstrating the skill required for the issue of a licence or								
	rating; and								
	validation of licences issued by other Contracting States.								
1.1	<i>Likely.</i> In the context of the medical provisions in Chapter	RAF 01		\Box					
1.1	6, <i>likely</i> means with a probability of occurring that is	Tun or							
	unacceptable to the medical assessor.								
1.1	<i>Maintenance</i> . The performance of tasks required to ensure	RAF 01							
	the continuing airworthiness of an aircraft, including any								
	one or combination of overhaul, inspection, replacement,								
	defect rectification, and the embodiment of a modification								
	or repair.								
1.1	Medical Assessment. The evidence issued by a Contracting	RAF 01							
1.1	State that the licence holder meets specific requirements of	KAF UI							
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	medical fitness.								
1.1	Medical assessor. A physician, appointed by the Licensing Authority, qualified and experienced in the practice of aviation medicine and competent in evaluating and assessing medical conditions of flight safety significance. Note 1.— Medical assessors evaluate medical reports submitted to the Licensing Authority by medical examiners. Note 2.— Medical assessors are expected to maintain the currency of their professional knowledge.	RAF 01							
1.1	Medical examiner. A physician with training in aviation medicine and practical knowledge and experience of the aviation environment, who is designated by the Licensing Authority to conduct medical examinations of fitness of applicants for licences or ratings for which medical requirements are prescribed.	RAF 01							
1.1	Night. The hours between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight or such other period between sunset and sunrise, as may be prescribed by the appropriate authority. Note.— Civil twilight ends in the evening when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon and begins in the morning when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Performance criteria. Simple, evaluative statements on the required outcome of the competency element and a description of the criteria used to judge whether the required level of performance has been achieved.	RAF 01						
1.1	<i>Pilot (to).</i> To manipulate the flight controls of an aircraft during flight time.	RAF 01						
1.1	Pilot-in-command. The pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight.	RAF 01						
1.1	<i>Pilot-in-command under supervision.</i> Co-pilot performing, under the supervision of the pilot-in-command, the duties and functions of a pilot-in-command, in accordance with a method of supervision acceptable to the Licensing Authority.	RAF 01						
1.1	Powered-lift. A heavier-than-air aircraft capable of vertical take-off, vertical landing, and low-speed flight, which depends principally on engine-driven life devices or engine thrust for the lift during these flight regimes and on non-rotating aerofoil(s) for lift during horizontal flight.	RAF 01						

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1.1	Problematic use of substances. The use of one or more psychoactive substances by aviation personnel in a way that: constitutes a direct hazard to the user or endangers the lives, health or welfare of others; and/or causes or worsens an occupational, social, mental or physical problem or disorder.	RAF 01							
1.1	Psychoactive substances. Alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psychostimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, whereas coffee and tobacco are excluded.	RAF 01							
1.1	Quality system. Documented organizational procedures and policies; internal audit of those policies and procedures; management review and recommendation for quality improvement.	RAF 01							
1.1	Rated air traffic controller. An air traffic controller holding a licence and valid ratings appropriate to the privileges to be exercised.	RAF 01							
1.1	Rating. An authorization entered on or associated with a licence and forming part thereof, stating special conditions, privileges or limitations pertaining to such licence.	RAF 01							

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1.1	Rendering (a licence) valid. The action taken by a Contracting State, as an alternative to issuing its own licence, in accepting a licence issued by any other Contracting State as the equivalent of its own licence.	RAF 01							
1.1	Sign a maintenance release (to). To certify that maintenance work has been completed satisfactorily in accordance with the applicable Standards of airworthiness, by issuing the maintenance release referred to in Annex 6.	RAF 01							
1.1	Significant. In the context of the medical provisions in Chapter 6, significant means to a degree or of a nature that is likely to jeopardize flight safety.	RAF 01							
1.1	Solo flight time. Flight time during which a student pilot is the sole occupant of an aircraft.	RAF 01							
1.1	State safety programme (SSP). An integrated set of regulations and activities aimed at improving safety.	RAF 01							
1.1	Threat. Events or errors that occur beyond the influence of an operational person, increase operational complexity and	RAF 01							

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	must be managed to maintain the margin of safety. Note.— See Chapter 1 of Annex 19 — Safety Management for a definition of operational personnel.								
1.1	Threat management. The process of detecting and responding to threats with countermeasures that reduce or eliminate the consequences of threats and mitigate the probability of errors or undesired states. Note.— See Attachment C to Chapter 3 of the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868) and Circular 314 — Threat and Error Management (TEM) in Air Traffic Control for a description of undesired states.	RAF 01							
1.2.1	1.2 General rules concerning licences Note 1. — Although the Convention on International Civil Aviation allocates to the State of Registry certain functions which that State is entitled to discharge, or obligated to discharge, as the case may be, the Assembly recognized, in Resolution A23-13, that the State of Registry may be unable to fulfil its responsibilities adequately in instances where aircraft are leased, chartered or interchanged — in particular without crew — by an operator of another State and that the Convention may not adequately specify the rights and obligations of the State of an operator in such instances until such time as Article 83 bis of the Convention enters into force. Accordingly, the Council urged that if, in the above-mentioned instances, the State of Registry finds itself unable to discharge adequately	RAF 01						III.4 Licence du personnel navigant de cabine III.4.1 Domaine d'applicati on 115 III.4.2 Licences et qualificatio ns exigées III.4.3 Exigences	Le Burkina Faso délivre la licence du personne l navigant cabine et la licence du personne

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	the functions allocated to it by the Convention, it delegate to the State of the Operator, subject to acceptance by the latter State, those functions of the State of Registry that can more adequately be discharged by the State of the Operator. While Article 83 bis of the Convention entered into force on 20 June 1997 in respect of Contracting States which have ratified the related Protocol (Doc 9318), the foregoing action will remain particularly relevant for those Contracting States which do not have treaty relations under Article 83 bis. It was understood that pending entry into force of Article 83 bis of the Convention, the foregoing action would only be a matter of practical convenience and would not affect either the provisions of the Chicago Convention prescribing the duties of the State of Registry or any third State. However, as Article 83 bis of the Convention entered into force on 20 June 1997, such transfer agreements will have effect in respect of Contracting States which have ratified the related Protocol (Doc 9318) upon fulfilment of the conditions established in Article 83 bis. Note 2. — International Standards and Recommended Practices are established for licensing the following personnel: Flight crew private pilot — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift; multi-crew pilot — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift; multi-crew pilot — aeroplane; airline transport pilot — aeroplane, helicopter or powered-lift							en matière d'éligibilité III.4.4 Qualifications complémen taires d'aéronef III.4.5 Exigences en matière de connaissan ces aéronautiqu es III.4.6 Exigences en matière d'expérienc e aéronautiqu e III.4.7 Exigences en matière d'habileté III.4.8 Exigences en matière de médécine aéronautiqu	l électroni cien en sécurité de la circulati on aérienne

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	glider pilot; free balloon pilot; flight navigator; flight engineer. Other personnel aircraft maintenance (technician/engineer/mechanic); air traffic controller; flight operations officer/flight dispatcher; aeronautical station operator. Authority to act as a flight crew member A person shall not act as a flight crew member of an aircraft unless a valid licence is held showing compliance with the specifications of this Annex and appropriate to the duties to be performed by that person. The licence shall have been issued by the State of Registry of that aircraft or by any other Contracting State and rendered valid by the State of Registry of that aircraft. Note.— Article 29 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation requires that the flight crew members carry their appropriate licences on board every aircraft engaged in international air navigation.							premiers soins III.4.9 Renouvelle ment de la licence du personnel navigant de cabine III.4.10 Equivalenc e de la licence étrangère du personnel navigant de cabine III.4.11 Validation de licences étrangères du personnel navigant commercial III.4.12 Privilèges et limitations III.4.13 Qualificati on	

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								r/examinate ur équipage de cabine III.4.14 Qualificati on d'examinat eur d'equipage de cabine IV.8 Licence du personnel électronicie n en sécurité de la circulation aérienne IV.8.1 Domaine d'applicati on IV.8.2 Exigences en matière d'éligibilité IV.8.3 Qualificati ons et	
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1.2.2.1	1.2.2 Method of rendering a licence valid When a Contracting State renders valid a licence issued by another Contracting State, as an alternative to the issuance of its own licence, it shall establish validity by suitable authorization to be carried with the former licence accepting it as the equivalent of the latter. When a State limits the authorization to specific privileges, the authorization shall specify the privileges of the licence which are to be accepted as its equivalent. The validity of the authorization shall not extend beyond the period of validity of the licence. The authorization ceases to be valid if the licence upon which it was issued is revoked or suspended. Note.— This provision is not intended to preclude the State that issued the licence from extending, by a suitable notification, the period of validity of the licence without necessarily requiring either the physical return of the licence or the appearance of the licence holder before the Authorities of that State.	RAF 01					en matière d'expérienc e aéronautiqu e IV.8.5 Privilèges et limitations IV.8.6 Renouvelle ment des qualificatio n	

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1.2.2.2	When an authorization under 1.2.2.1 is issued for use in commercial air transport operations, the Licensing Authority shall confirm the validity of the other Contracting State's licence before issuing the authorization.	RAF 01							
1.2.2.3	Recommendation.— A pilot licence issued by a Contracting State should be rendered valid by other Contracting States for use in private flights. Note.— Contracting States which, without formality, render valid a licence issued by another Contracting State for use in private flights are encouraged to notify this facility in their Aeronautical Information Publications.	RAF 01							
1.2.3	Privileges of the holder of a licence A Contracting State shall not permit the holder of a licence to exercise privileges other than those granted by that licence.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.1	1.2.4 Medical fitness Note 1.— Guidance material is published in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
	Note 2.— To satisfy the licensing requirements of medical fitness for the issue of various types of licences, the applicant must meet certain appropriate medical requirements which are specified as three classes of								

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	Medical Assessment. Details are given in 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5. To provide the necessary evidence to satisfy the requirements of 1.2.4.1, the Licensing Authority issues the licence holder with the appropriate Medical Assessment, Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3. This can be done in several ways such as a suitably titled separate certificate, a statement on the licence, a national regulation stipulating that the Medical Assessment is an integral part of the licence, etc. An applicant for a licence shall, when applicable, hold a Medical Assessment issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6.								
1.2.4.2	States shall apply, as part of their State safety programme, basic safety management principles to the medical assessment process of licence holders, that as a minimum include: routine analysis of in-flight incapacitation events and medical findings during medical assessments to identify areas of increased medical risk; and continuous re-evaluation of the medical assessment process to concentrate on identified areas of increased medical risk. Note.— A framework for the implementation and maintenance of a State safety programme is contained in Annex 19. Guidance on State safety programmes and safety management principles is contained in the Safety Management Manual (SMM) (Doc 9859) and the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							

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1.2.4.3	The Licensing Authority shall implement appropriate aviation-related health promotion for licence holders subject to a Medical Assessment to reduce future medical risks to flight safety. Note 1.— Standard 1.2.4.2 indicates how appropriate topics for health promotion activities may be determined. Note 2.— Guidance on the subject is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 3.— Guidance on the relationship between the Licensing Authority and the implementation of Medical Assessment for licence holders is contained in the Manual of Procedures for Establishment and Management of a State's Personnel Licensing System (Doc 9379).	RAF 01							
1.2.4.4	The period of validity of a Medical Assessment shall begin on the day the medical examination is performed. The duration of the period of validity shall be in accordance with the provisions of 1.2.5.2.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.4.1	The period of validity of a Medical Assessment may be extended, at the discretion of the Licensing Authority, up to 45 days. Note.— It is advisable to let the calendar day on which the Medical Assessment expires remain constant year after year by allowing the expiry date of the current Medical Assessment to be the beginning of the new validity period	RAF 01							

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	under the proviso that the medical examination takes place during the period of validity of the current Medical Assessment but no more than 45 days before it expires.								
1.2.4.5	Except as provided in 1.2.5.2.6, flight crew members or air traffic controllers shall not exercise the privileges of their licence unless they hold a current Medical Assessment appropriate to the licence.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.6	Contracting States shall designate medical examiners, qualified and licensed in the practice of medicine, to conduct medical examinations of fitness of applicants for the issue or renewal of the licences or ratings specified in Chapters 2 and 3, and of the appropriate licences specified in Chapter 4.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.6.1	Medical examiners shall have received training in aviation medicine and shall receive refresher training at regular intervals. Before designation, medical examiners shall demonstrate adequate competency in aviation medicine.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.6.2	Medical examiners shall have practical knowledge and experience of the conditions in which the holders of licences and ratings carry out their duties. Note.— Examples of practical knowledge and experience are flight experience, simulator experience, onsite observation or any other hands-on experience deemed	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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	by the Licensing Authority to meet this requirement.								
1.2.4.6.3	Recommendation. — The competence of a medical examiner should be evaluated periodically by the medical assessor.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.7	Applicants for licences or ratings for which medical fitness is prescribed shall sign and furnish to the medical examiner a declaration stating whether they have previously undergone such an examination and, if so, the date, place and result of the last examination. They shall indicate to the examiner whether a Medical Assessment has previously been refused, revoked or suspended and, if so, the reason for such refusal, revocation or suspension.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.7.1	Any false declaration to a medical examiner made by an applicant for a licence or rating shall be reported to the Licensing Authority of the issuing State for such action as may be considered appropriate.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.8	Having completed the medical examination of the applicant in accordance with Chapter 6, the medical examiner shall coordinate the results of the examination and submit a signed report, or equivalent, to the Licensing Authority, in accordance with its requirements, detailing the results of the examination and evaluating the findings with regard to medical fitness.	RAF 01							

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1.2.4.8.1	If the medical report is submitted to the Licensing Authority in electronic format, adequate identification of the examiner shall be established.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.8.2	If the medical examination is carried out by two or more medical examiners, Contracting States shall appoint one of these to be responsible for coordinating the results of the examination, evaluating the findings with regard to medical fitness, and signing the report.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.9	Contracting States shall use the services of medical assessors to evaluate reports submitted to the Licensing Authorities by medical examiners.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.9.1	The medical examiner shall be required to submit sufficient information to the Licensing Authority to enable that Authority to undertake Medical Assessments audits. Note.— The purpose of such auditing is to ensure that medical examiners meet applicable standards for good medical practice and aeromedical risk assessment. Guidance on aeromedical risk assessment is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
1.2.4.10	If the medical Standards prescribed in Chapter 6 for a	RAF 01							

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	particular licence are not met, the appropriate Medical Assessment shall not be issued or renewed unless the following conditions are fulfilled: accredited medical conclusion indicates that in special circumstances the applicant's failure to meet any requirement, whether numerical or otherwise, is such that exercise of the privileges of the licence applied for is not likely to jeopardize flight safety; relevant ability, skill and experience of the applicant and operational conditions have been given due consideration; and the licence is endorsed with any special limitation or limitations when the safe performance of the licence holder's duties is dependent on compliance with such limitation or limitations.								
1.2.4.11	Medical confidentiality shall be respected at all times.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.11.1	All medical reports and records shall be securely held with accessibility restricted to authorized personnel.	RAF 01							
1.2.4.11.2	When justified by operational considerations, the medical assessor shall determine to what extent pertinent medical information is presented to relevant officials of the Licensing Authority.	RAF 01							

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1.2.5.1	1.2.5 Validity of licences	RAF 01							
	A Contracting State, having issued a licence, shall ensure that the privileges granted by that licence, or by related ratings, are not exercised unless the holder maintains competency and meets the requirements for recent experience established by that State.								
1.2.5.1.1	Recommendation.— A Contracting State should establish maintenance of competency and recent experience requirements for pilot licences and ratings based on a systematic approach to accident prevention and should include a risk assessment process and analysis of current operations, including accident and incident data appropriate to that State.	RAF 01							
1.2.5.1.2	A Contracting State, having issued a licence, shall ensure that other Contracting States are enabled to be satisfied as to the validity of the licence. Note 1.— The maintenance of competency of flight crew members, engaged in commercial air transport operations, may be satisfactorily established by demonstration of skill during proficiency flight checks completed in accordance with Annex 6. Note 2.— Maintenance of competency may be satisfactorily recorded in the operator's records, or in the flight crew member's personal log book or licence. Note 3.— Flight crew members may, to the extent	RAF 01							

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	deemed feasible by the State of Registry, demonstrate their continuing competency in flight simulation training devices approved by that State. Note 4.— See the Manual of Criteria for the Qualification of Flight Simulation Training Devices (Doc 9625). Note 5.— See the Manual of Procedures for Establishment and Management of a State's Personnel Licensing System (Doc 9379) for guidance material on the development of a risk assessment process.								
1.2.5.2	Except as provided in 1.2.5.2.1, 1.2.5.2.2, 1.2.5.2.3, 1.2.5.2.4, 1.2.5.2.5 and 1.2.5.2.6, a Medical Assessment issued in accordance with 1.2.4.7 and 1.2.4.8 shall be valid from the date of the medical examination for a period not greater than: 60 months for the private pilot licence — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift; 12 months for the commercial pilot licence — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift; 12 months for the multi-crew pilot licence — aeroplane; 12 months for the airline transport pilot licence — aeroplane; 16 months for the glider pilot licence; 17 months for the free balloon pilot licence; 18 months for the flight navigator licence; 19 months for the flight engineer licence; 10 months for the air traffic controller licence. 11 Note 1.— The periods of validity listed above may be	RAF 01							

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	extended by up to 45 days in accordance with 1.2.4.4.1.								
	Note 2.— When calculated in accordance with 1.2.5.2 and its sub-paragraphs, the period of validity will, for the last month counted, include the day that has the same calendar number as the date of the medical examination or, if that month has no day with that number, the last day of that month.								
1.2.5.2.1	The period of validity of a Medical Assessment may be reduced when clinically indicated.	RAF 01							
1.2.5.2.2	When the holders of airline transport pilot licences — aeroplane, helicopter, and powered-lift, and commercial pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift, who are engaged in single-crew commercial air transport operations carrying passengers, have passed their 40th birthday, the period of validity specified in 1.2.5.2 shall be reduced to six months.	RAF 01							
1.2.5.2.3	When the holders of airline transport pilot licences — aeroplane, helicopter and powered-lift, commercial pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift, and multi-crew pilot licences — aeroplane, who are engaged in commercial air transport operations, have passed their 60th birthday, the period of validity specified in 1.2.5.2 shall be reduced to six months.	RAF 01							

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1.2.5.2.4	When the holders of private pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift, free balloon pilot licences, glider pilot licences and air traffic controller licences have passed their 40th birthday, the period of validity specified in 1.2.5.2 shall be reduced to 24 months.	RAF 01							
1.2.5.2.5	Recommendation.— When the holders of private pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift, free balloon pilot licences, glider pilot licences and air traffic controller licences have passed their 50th birthday, the period of validity specified in 1.2.5.2 should be further reduced to 12 months. Note.— The periods of validity listed above are based on the age of the applicant at the time of undergoing the medical examination.	RAF 01							
1.2.5.2.6	Circumstances in which a medical examination may be deferred. The prescribed re-examination of a licence holder operating in an area distant from designated medical examination facilities may be deferred at the discretion of the Licensing Authority, provided that such deferment shall only be made as an exception and shall not exceed: a single period of six months in the case of a flight crew member of an aircraft engaged in non-commercial operations; two consecutive periods each of three months in the case of a flight crew member of an aircraft engaged in commercial operations provided that in each case a favourable medical	RAF 01							

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	report is obtained after examination by a designated medical examiner of the area concerned, or, in cases where such a designated medical examiner is not available, by a physician legally qualified to practise medicine in that area. A report of the medical examination shall be sent to the Licensing Authority where the licence was issued; in the case of a private pilot, a single period not exceeding 24 months where the medical examination is carried out by an examiner designated under 1.2.4.6 by the Contracting State in which the applicant is temporarily located. A report of the medical examination shall be sent to the Licensing Authority where the licence was issued.								
1.2.6.1	1.2.6 Decrease in medical fitness Holders of licences provided for in this Annex shall not exercise the privileges of their licences and related ratings at any time when they are aware of any decrease in their medical fitness which might render them unable to safely and properly exercise these privileges.	RAF 01							
1.2.6.1.1	Recommendation.— States should ensure that licence holders are provided with clear guidelines on medical conditions that may be relevant to flight safety and when to seek clarification or guidance from a medical examiner or Licensing Authority. Note.— Guidance on physical and mental conditions and treatments that are relevant to flight safety about which information may need to be forwarded to the Licensing Authority is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation	RAF 01							

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	Medicine (Doc 8984).								
1.2.6.1.2	Recommendation.— Each Contracting State should, as far as practicable, ensure that licence holders do not exercise the privileges of their licences and related ratings during any period in which their medical fitness has, from any cause, decreased to an extent that would have prevented the issue or renewal of their Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
1.2.7.1	1.2.7 Use of psychoactive substances Holders of licences provided for in this Annex shall not exercise the privileges of their licences and related ratings while under the influence of any psychoactive substance which might render them unable to safely and properly exercise these privileges.	RAF 01							
1.2.7.2	Holders of licences provided for in this Annex shall not engage in any problematic use of substances.	RAF 01							
1.2.7.3	Recommendation.— Contracting States should ensure, as far as practicable, that all licence holders who engage in any kind of problematic use of substances are identified and removed from their safety-critical functions. Return to the safety-critical functions may be considered after successful	RAF 01							

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	treatment or, in cases where no treatment is necessary, after cessation of the problematic use of substances and upon determination that the person's continued performance of the function is unlikely to jeopardize safety. Note.— Guidance on suitable methods of identification (which may include biochemical testing on such occasions as pre-employment, upon reasonable suspicion, after accidents/incidents, at intervals, and at random) and on other prevention topics is contained in the Manual on Prevention of Problematic Use of Substances in the Aviation Workplace (Doc 9654).								
1.2.8.1	organization Note.— The qualifications required for the issue of personnel licences can be more readily and speedily acquired by applicants who undergo closely supervised, systematic and continuous courses of training, conforming to a planned syllabus or curriculum. Provision has accordingly been made for some reduction in the experience requirements for the issue of certain licences and ratings prescribed in these Standards and Recommended Practices, in respect of an applicant who has satisfactorily completed a course of approved training. Approved training shall provide a level of competency at least equal to that provided by the minimum experience requirements for personnel not receiving such approved training.	RAF 01							

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1.2.8.2	The approval of a training organization by a State shall be dependent upon the applicant demonstrating compliance with the requirements of Appendix 2 to this Annex and the relevant provisions contained in Annex 19. Note 1.— Annex 19 includes safety management provisions for an approved training organization that is exposed to safety risks related to aircraft operations during the provision of its services. Further guidance is contained in the Safety Management Manual (SMM) (Doc 9859). Note 2.— Guidance on approval of a training organization can be found in the Manual on the Approval of Training Organizations (Doc 9841).	RAF 01							
1.2.8.3	Approved training for flight crew and air traffic controllers shall be conducted within an approved training organization. Note.—Approved training considered in 1.2.8.3 relates primarily to approved training for the issuance of an Annex 1 licence or rating. It is not intended to include approved training for the maintenance of competence or for an operational qualification after the initial issuance of a licence or rating. as may be required for air traffic controllers or for flight crew, such as the approved training under Annex 6 — Operation of Aircraft, Part I — International Commercial Air Transport — Aeroplanes, 9.3, or Part III — International Operations — Helicopters, Section II, 7.3.	RAF 01							

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1.2.8.4	Competency-based approved training for aircraft maintenance personnel shall be conducted within an approved training organization. Note.— A comprehensive training scheme for the aircraft maintenance (technician/engineer/mechanic) licence, including the various levels of competency, is contained in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (Doc 9868, PANS-TRG).	RAF 01						
1.2.9.1	1.2.9 Language proficiency Aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift pilots, air traffic controllers and aeronautical station operators shall demonstrate the ability to speak and understand the language used for radiotelephony communications to the level specified in the language proficiency requirements in Appendix 1.	RAF 01						
1.2.9.2	Recommendation. — Flight engineers, and glider and free balloon pilots should have the ability to speak and understand the language used for radiotelephony communications.	RAF 01						
1.2.9.3	Flight navigators required to use the radiotelephone aboard an aircraft shall demonstrate the ability to speak and understand the language used for radiotelephony communications.	RAF 01						

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1.2.9.4	Recommendation. — Flight navigators required to use the radiotelephone aboard an aircraft should demonstrate the ability to speak and understand the language used for radiotelephony communications to the level specified in the language proficiency requirements in Appendix 1.	RAF 01							
1.2.9.5	The language proficiency of aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift pilots, air traffic controllers and aeronautical station operators who demonstrate proficiency below the Expert Level (Level 6) shall be formally evaluated at intervals in accordance with an individual's demonstrated proficiency level.	RAF 01							
1.2.9.6	Recommendation.— The language proficiency of aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift pilots, flight navigators required to use the radiotelephone aboard an aircraft, air traffic controllers and aeronautical station operators who demonstrate proficiency below the Expert Level (Level 6) should be formally evaluated at intervals in accordance with an individual's demonstrated proficiency level, as follows: those demonstrating language proficiency at the Operational Level (Level 4) should be evaluated at least once every three years; and those demonstrating language proficiency at the Extended Level (Level 5) should be evaluated at least once every six years. Note 1.— Formal evaluation is not required for applicants who demonstrate expert language proficiency, e.g. native and very proficient non-native speakers with a dialect or accent intelligible to the international	RAF 01						Page 27 of 26	

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	aeronautical community.								
	Note 2.— The provisions of 1.2.9 refer to Annex 10, Volume II, Chapter 5, whereby the language used for radiotelephony communications may be the language normally used by the station on the ground or English. In practice, therefore, there will be situations whereby flight crew members will only need to speak the language normally used by the station on the ground.								
2.1.1.1	CHAPTER 2. LICENCES AND RATINGS FOR PILOTS 2.1 General rules concerning pilot licences and ratings 2.1.1 General licensing specifications	RAF 01							
	A person shall not act either as pilot-in-command or as copilot of an aircraft in any of the following categories unless that person is the holder of a pilot licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter: aeroplane airship of a volume of more than 4 600 cubic metres free balloon glider helicopter powered-lift.								
2.1.1.2	The category of aircraft shall be included in the title of the licence itself, or endorsed as a category rating on the	RAF 01							

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	licence.							
2.1.1.2.1	When the holder of a pilot licence seeks a licence for an additional category of aircraft, the Licensing Authority shall either: issue the licence holder with an additional pilot licence for that category of aircraft; or endorse the original licence with the new category rating, subject to the conditions of 2.1.2. Note.— The requirements for category ratings are given in terms of licensing specifications for pilots and at levels appropriate to the privileges to be granted to the licence holder.	RAF 01						
2.1.1.3	An applicant shall, before being issued with any pilot licence or rating, meet such requirements in respect of age, knowledge, experience, flight instruction, skill and medical fitness, as are specified for that licence or rating.	RAF 01						
2.1.1.3.1	An applicant for any pilot licence or rating shall demonstrate, in a manner determined by the Licensing Authority, such requirements for knowledge and skill as are specified for that licence or rating.	RAF 01						
2.1.1.4	Transitional measures related to the powered-lift category Until 5 March 2022, the Licensing Authority may endorse a type rating for aircraft of the powered-lift category on an	RAF 01	\boxtimes					

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	aeroplane or helicopter pilot licence. The endorsement of the rating on the licence shall indicate that the aircraft is part of the powered-lift category. The training for the type rating in the powered-lift category shall be completed during a course of approved training, shall take into account the previous experience of the applicant in an aeroplane or a helicopter as appropriate and incorporate all relevant aspects of operating an aircraft of the powered-lift category.							
2.1.2.1	2.1.2 Category ratings When established, category ratings shall be for categories of aircraft listed in 2.1.1.1.	RAF 01						
2.1.2.2	Category ratings shall not be endorsed on a licence when the category is included in the title of the licence itself.	RAF 01						
2.1.2.3	Any additional category rating endorsed on a pilot licence shall indicate the level of licensing privileges at which the category rating is granted.	RAF 01						
2.1.2.4	The holder of a pilot licence seeking additional category ratings shall meet the requirements of this Annex appropriate to the privileges for which the category rating is sought.	RAF 01						

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2.1.3.1	2.1.3 Class and type ratings	RAF 01							
	Class ratings shall be established for aeroplanes certificated for single-pilot operation and shall comprise: single-engine, land; single-engine, sea; multi-engine, land; multi-engine, sea. Note.— The provisions of this paragraph do not preclude the establishment of other class ratings within this basic structure.								
2.1.3.1.1	Recommendation. — Contracting States should consider establishing a class rating for those helicopters and powered-lifts certificated for single-pilot operations and which have comparable handling, performance and other characteristics.	RAF 01							
2.1.3.2	Type ratings shall be established for: aircraft certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots; helicopters and powered-lifts certificated for single-pilot operation except where a class rating has been issued under 2.1.3.1.1; and any aircraft whenever considered necessary by the Licensing Authority. Note 1.— Where a common type rating is established,	RAF 01							

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	it shall be only for aircraft with similar characteristics in terms of operating procedures, systems and handling. Note 2.— Requirements for class and type ratings for gliders and free balloons have not been determined.							
2.1.3.3	When an applicant demonstrates skill and knowledge for the initial issue of a pilot licence, the category and the ratings appropriate to the class or type of aircraft used in the demonstration shall be entered on the licence.	RAF 01						
2.1.4.1	2.1.4 Circumstances in which class and type ratings are required A Contracting State having issued a pilot licence shall not permit the holder of such licence to act either as pilot-incommand or as co-pilot of an aeroplane, an airship, a helicopter or a powered-lift unless the holder has received authorization as follows: the appropriate class rating specified in 2.1.3.1; or a type rating when required in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.3.2.	RAF 01						
2.1.4.1.1	When a type rating is issued limiting the privileges to act as co-pilot, or limiting the privileges to act as pilot only during the cruise phase of the flight, such limitation shall be endorsed on the rating.	RAF 01						

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2.1.4.2	For the purpose of training, testing, or specific special purpose non-revenue, non-passenger carrying flights, special authorization may be provided in writing to the licence holder by the Licensing Authority in place of issuing the class or type rating in accordance with 2.1.4.1. This authorization shall be limited in validity to the time needed to complete the specific flight.	RAF 01							
2.1.5.1	2.1.5 Requirements for the issue of class and type ratings Class rating The applicant shall have demonstrated a degree of skill appropriate to the licence in an aircraft of the class for which the rating is sought.	RAF 01							
2.1.5.2	Type rating as required by 2.1.3.2 a) The applicant shall have: gained, under appropriate supervision, experience in the applicable type of aircraft and/or flight simulator in the following: normal flight procedures and manoeuvres during all phases of flight; abnormal and emergency procedures and manoeuvres in the event of failures and malfunctions of equipment, such as engine, systems and airframe; where applicable, instrument procedures, including instrument approach, missed approach and landing procedures under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions, including simulated engine failure; for the issue of an aeroplane category type rating, upset	RAF 01							

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	prevention and recovery training; and Note 1.—Procedures for upset prevention and								
	recovery training are contained in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868).								
	Note 2.— Guidance on upset prevention and recovery training is contained in the Manual on Aeroplane Upset Prevention and Recovery Training (Doc 10011).								
of gu	Note 3.— The Manual of Criteria for the Qualification of Flight Simulation Training Devices (Doc 9625) provides guidance on the approval of flight simulation training devices for upset prevention and recovery training.								
	Note 4.— The aeroplane upset prevention and recovery training may be integrated in the type rating programme or be conducted immediately after, as an additional module.								
	procedures for crew incapacitation and crew coordination including allocation of pilot tasks; crew cooperation and use of checklists; Note.— Attention is called to 2.1.8.1 on the qualifications required for pilots giving flight training.								
	demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the applicable type of aircraft, relevant to the duties of a pilot-in-command or a co-pilot as applicable; and								
	demonstrated, at the airline transport pilot licence level, an extent of knowledge determined by the Licensing Authority on the basis of the requirements specified in 2.6.1.2. Note.— See the Manual of Procedures for Establishment and Management of a State's Personnel								

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	Licensing System (Doc 9379) for guidance of a general nature on cross-crew qualification and cross-credit.								
2.1.5.3	Type rating as required by 2.1.3.2 b) and c) The applicant shall have demonstrated the skill and knowledge required for the safe operation of the applicable type of aircraft, relevant to the licensing requirements and piloting functions of the applicant.	RAF 01							
2.1.6	Use of a flight simulation training device for acquisition of experience and demonstration of skill The use of a flight simulation training device for acquiring the experience or performing any manoeuvre required during the demonstration of skill for the issue of a licence or rating shall be approved by the Licensing Authority, which shall ensure that the flight simulation training device used is appropriate to the task.	RAF 01							
2.1.7	Circumstances in which an instrument rating is required A Contracting State, having issued a pilot licence, shall not permit the holder thereof to act either as pilot-in-command or as co-pilot of an aircraft under instrument flight rules (IFR) unless such holder has received proper authorization from such Contracting State. Proper authorization shall comprise an instrument rating appropriate to the aircraft category. Note.— The instrument rating is included in the airline transport pilot licence— aeroplane or powered-lift category, multi-crew pilot licence, and commercial pilot	RAF 01							

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	licence — airship category. The provisions of 2.1.7 do not preclude the issue of a licence having the instrument rating as an integral part thereof.								
2.1.8.1	2.1.8 Circumstances in which authorization to conduct instruction is required A Contracting State, having issued a pilot licence, shall not permit the holder thereof to carry out flight instruction required for the issue of a pilot licence or rating, unless such holder has received proper authorization from such Contracting State. Proper authorization shall comprise: a flight instructor rating on the holder's licence; or the authority to act as an agent of an approved organization authorized by the Licensing Authority to carry out flight instruction; or a specific authorization granted by the Contracting State which issued the licence.	RAF 01							
2.1.8.2	A Contracting State shall not permit a person to carry out instruction on a flight simulation training device required for the issue of a pilot licence or rating unless such person holds or has held an appropriate licence or has appropriate flight training and flight experience and has received proper authorization from such Contracting State.	RAF 01							
2.1.9.1	2.1.9 Crediting of flight time A student pilot or the holder of a pilot licence shall be	RAF 01							

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	entitled to be credited in full with all solo, dual instruction and pilot-in-command flight time towards the total flight time required for the initial issue of a pilot licence or the issue of a higher grade of pilot licence.								
2.1.9.2	The holder of a pilot licence, when acting as co-pilot at a pilot station of an aircraft certificated for operation by a single pilot but required by a Contracting State to be operated with a co-pilot, shall be entitled to be credited with not more than 50 per cent of the co-pilot flight time towards the total flight time required for a higher grade of pilot licence. The Contracting State may authorize that flight time be credited in full towards the total flight time required if the aircraft is equipped to be operated by a co-pilot and the aircraft is operated in a multi-crew operation.	RAF 01							
2.1.9.3	The holder of a pilot licence, when acting as co-pilot at a pilot station of an aircraft certificated to be operated with a co-pilot, shall be entitled to be credited in full with this flight time towards the total flight time required for a higher grade of pilot licence.	RAF 01							
2.1.9.4	The holder of a pilot licence, when acting as pilot-in- command under supervision, shall be entitled to be credited in full with this flight time towards the total flight time required for a higher grade of pilot licence.	RAF 01							
2.1.10.1	2.1.10 Limitation of privileges of pilots who have attained their 60th birthday and curtailment of privileges of pilots	RAF 01							

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	who have attained their 65th birthday								
	A Contracting State, having issued pilot licences, shall not permit the holders thereof to act as pilot of an aircraft engaged in international commercial air transport operations if the licence holders have attained their 60th birthday or, in the case of operations with more than one pilot, their 65th birthday. Note.— Attention is drawn to 1.2.5.2.3 on the validity period of Medical Assessments for pilots over the age of 60 who are engaged in commercial air transport operations.								
2.2.1	2.2 Student pilot	RAF 01							
	A student pilot shall meet requirements prescribed by the Contracting State concerned. In prescribing such requirements, Contracting States shall ensure that the privileges granted would not permit student pilots to constitute a hazard to air navigation.								
2.2.2	A student pilot shall not fly solo unless under the supervision of, or with the authority of, an authorized flight instructor.	RAF 01							
2.2.2.1	A student pilot shall not fly solo in an aircraft on an international flight unless by special or general arrangement between the Contracting States concerned.	RAF 01							

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2.2.3	Medical Fitness A Contracting State shall not permit a student pilot to fly solo unless that student pilot holds a current Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
2.3.1.1	2.3 Private pilot licence 2.3.1 General requirements for the issue of the licence appropriate to the aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift categories	RAF 01							
	Age The applicant shall be not less than 17 years of age.								
2.3.1.2	Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a private pilot licence and appropriate to the category of aircraft intended to be included in the licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a private pilot licence; rules of the air; altimeter setting procedures; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge for aeroplanes, airships, helicopters and powered-lifts principles of operation and functioning of engines, systems and instruments;	RAF 01							

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	operating limitations of the relevant category of aircraft and engines; relevant operational information from the flight manual or other appropriate document; for helicopters and powered-lifts, transmission (power trains) where applicable; for airships, physical properties and practical application of gases; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on flight characteristics; mass and balance calculations; use and practical application of take-off, landing and other performance data; pre-flight and en-route flight planning appropriate to private operations under VFR; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; position reporting procedures; altimeter setting procedures; operations in areas of high-density traffic; Human performance including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology application of elementary aeronautical meteorology; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information; altimetry; hazardous weather conditions; Navigation practical aspects of air navigation and dead-reckoning techniques; use of aeronautical charts; Operational procedures application of threat and error management to operational								

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	performance; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). altimeter setting procedures; use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations; appropriate precautionary and emergency procedures, including action to be taken to avoid hazardous weather, wake turbulence and other operating hazards; in the case of helicopters, and if applicable, powered-lifts, settling with power; ground resonance; retreating blade stall; dynamic rollover and other operating hazards; safety procedures, associated with flight in VMC; Principles of flight principles of flight; Radiotelephony communication procedures and phraseology as applied to VFR operations; action to be taken in case of communication failure.								
2.3.1.3	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as pilot-in-command of an aircraft within the appropriate category of aircraft, the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.3.3.2 or 2.3.4.2.1 or 2.3.5.2 or 2.3.6.2 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a private pilot licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat	RAF 01						D. 51.526	

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	and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). operate the aircraft within its limitations; complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; and maintain control of the aircraft at all times in a manner such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured.								
2.3.1.4	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 2 Medical Assessment. Note.— Attention is called to 2.7.1.3 on the medical fitness requirements for private pilot licence holders seeking an instrument rating.	RAF 01							
2.3.2.1	2.3.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1, 1.2.9 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of a private pilot licence shall be to act, but not for remuneration, as pilot-in-command or co-pilot of aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category engaged in non-revenue flights.	RAF 01							

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2.3.2.2	Before exercising the privileges at night, the licence holder shall have received dual instruction in aircraft within the appropriate category of aircraft in night flying, including take-off, landing and navigation.	RAF 01							
2.3.3.1.1	2.3.3 Specific requirements for the issue of the aeroplane category rating 2.3.3.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 40 hours of flight time, or 35 hours if completed during a course of approved training, as a pilot of aeroplanes appropriate to the class rating sought. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 40 hours or 35 hours, as the case may be. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 5 hours.	RAF 01							
2.3.3.1.1.1	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.3.3.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.3.3.1.2	The applicant shall have completed in aeroplanes not less than 10 hours of solo flight time appropriate to the class rating sought, under the supervision of an authorized flight	RAF 01							

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	instructor, including 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least one cross-country flight totalling not less than 270 km (150 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes shall be made.								
2.3.3.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received dual instruction in aeroplanes appropriate to the class rating sought, from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the private pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, aeroplane inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the aeroplane by external visual reference; flight at critically slow airspeeds; recognition of, and recovery from, incipient and full stalls; flight at critically high airspeeds; recognition of, and recovery from, spiral dives; normal and crosswind take-offs and landings; maximum performance (short field and obstacle clearance) take-offs; short-field landings; flight by reference solely to instruments, including the completion of a level 180° turn;	RAF 01							

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	cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and, where available, radio navigation aids; emergency operations, including simulated aeroplane equipment malfunctions; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.3.3.2 i) and the night flying dual instruction in 2.3.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a private pilot licence to pilot aeroplanes under IFR.								
2.3.4.1.1	2.3.4 Specific requirements for the issue of the helicopter category rating 2.3.4.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 40 hours of flight time, or 35 hours if completed during a course of approved training, as a pilot of helicopters. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 40 hours or 35 hours, as the case may be. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 5 hours.	RAF 01							
2.3.4.1.1.1	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent	RAF 01							

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	to which the flight time requirements of 2.3.4.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.								
2.3.4.1.2	The applicant shall have completed in helicopters not less than 10 hours of solo flight time under the supervision of an authorized flight instructor, including 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least one cross-country flight totalling not less than 180 km (100 NM) in the course of which landings at two different points shall be made.	RAF 01							
2.3.4.2.1	2.3.4.2 Flight instruction The applicant shall have received not less than 20 hours of dual instruction time in helicopters from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the private pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, helicopter inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the helicopter by external visual reference; recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal	RAF 01							
0) (2) (2)	range of engine rpm;								

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	ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hovering; take-offs and landings — normal, out of wind and sloping ground; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and, where available, radio navigation aids, including a flight of at least one hour; emergency operations, including simulated helicopter equipment malfunctions; autorotative approach; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology.								
2.3.4.2.1.1	Recommendation.— The applicant should have received dual instrument flight instruction from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in flight by reference solely to instruments, including the completion of a level 180° turn, in a suitably instrumented helicopter. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.3.4.2.1.1 and the night flying dual instruction in 2.3.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a private pilot licence to pilot helicopters under IFR.	RAF 01							
2.3.5.1.1	2.3.5 Specific requirements for the issue of the powered-lift category rating 2.3.5.1 Experience	RAF 01							

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	Recommendation. — The applicant should have completed not less than 40 hours of flight time as a pilot of powered-lifts. The Licensing Authority should determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 40 hours.								
2.3.5.1.2	Recommendation. — When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority should determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.3.5.1.1 could be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.3.5.1.3	Recommendation. — The applicant should have completed in powered-lifts not less than 10 hours of solo flight time under the supervision of an authorized flight instructor, including 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time with at least one cross-country flight totalling not less than 270 km (150 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes shall be made.	RAF 01							
2.3.5.2	Recommendation.— The applicant should have received not less than 20 hours of dual instruction time in powered-lifts from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the private pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air	RAF 01						Page 59 of 20	

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	Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868),								
	Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the								
	Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).								
	nua flight an augtions in all dies mass and halance								
	pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift inspection and servicing;								
	aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision								
	avoidance precautions and procedures;								
	control of the powered-lift by external visual reference;								
	ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hover and rolling take-								
	offs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and								
	landings - normal, out of wind and sloping ground;								
	take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power;								
	maximum performance take-off and landing techniques;								
	restricted site operations; quick stops;								
	flight by reference solely to instruments, including the								
	completion of a level 180° turn;								
	recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power;								
	recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal								
	range of engine rpm;								
	cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning								
	and, where available, radio navigation aids, including a								
	flight of at least one hour;								
	emergency operations, including simulated powered-lift								
	equipment malfunctions; power of reconversion to autorotation and autorotative approach, where applicable;								
	transmission and interconnect driveshaft failure, where								
	applicable;								
	operations to from and transiting controlled aerodromes,								
	compliance with air traffic services procedures; and								
	communication procedures and phraseology.								
	Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.3.5.2								
	g) and the night flying dual instruction specified in 2.3.2.2								
	do not entitle the holder of a private pilot licence to pilot								
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	powered-lifts under IFR.								
2.3.6.1	2.3.6 Specific requirements for the issue of the airship category rating Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 25 hours of flight time as a pilot of airships, including at least: 3 hours of cross-country flight training in an airship with a cross-country flight totalling not less than 45 km (25 NM); 5 take-offs and 5 landings to a full stop at an aerodrome with each landing involving a flight in the traffic pattern at an aerodrome; 3 hours of instrument time; and 5 hours as pilot assuming the duties of the pilot-in-command under the supervision of the pilot-in-command.	RAF 01							
2.3.6.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received dual instruction in airships from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has received instruction in at least the following areas: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance	RAF 01							

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	determination, airship inspection and servicing; ground reference manoeuvres; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; techniques and procedures for the take-off, including appropriate limitations, emergency procedures and signals used; control of the airship by external visual reference; take-offs, landings and go-arounds; maximum performance (obstacle clearance) take-offs; flight by reference solely to instruments, including the completion of a level 180° turn; navigation, cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and radio navigation aids; emergency operations (recognition of leaks), including simulated airship equipment malfunctions; and communication procedures and phraseology. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.3.6.2 i) and the night flying dual instruction specified in 2.3.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a private pilot licence to pilot airships under IFR.								
2.4.1.1	2.4 Commercial pilot licence 2.4.1 General requirements for the issue of the licence appropriate to the aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift categories Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age.	RAF 01							

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2.4.1.2	Knowledge	RAF 01							
2.7.1.2	The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a commercial pilot licence and appropriate to the category of aircraft intended to be included in the licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a commercial pilot licence; rules of the air; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge for aeroplanes, airships, helicopters and powered-lifts principles of operation and functioning of engines, systems and instruments; operating limitations of the relevant category of aircraft and engines; relevant operational information from the flight manual or other appropriate document; use and serviceability checks of equipment and systems of appropriate aircraft; maintenance procedures for airframes, systems and engines of appropriate aircraft; for helicopters and powered-lifts, transmission (power trains) where applicable; for airships, physical properties and practical application of gases; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft handling, flight characteristics and performance; mass and balance calculations; use and practical application of take-off, landing and other performance data; pre-flight and en-route flight planning appropriate to commercial operations under VFR; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic								

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OMSE 007.10	services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; in the case of airships, helicopters and powered-lifts, effects of external loading on handling; Human performance human performance including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology interpretation and application of aeronautical meteorological reports, charts and forecasts; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information, preflight and in-flight; altimetry; aeronautical meteorology; climatology of relevant areas in respect of the elements having an effect upon aviation; the movement of pressure systems, the structure of fronts, and the origin and characteristics of significant weather phenomena which affect take-off, en-route and landing conditions; causes, recognition and effects of icing; frontal zone penetration procedures; hazardous weather avoidance; Navigation air navigation, including the use of aeronautical charts, instruments and navigation aids; an understanding of the principles and characteristics of appropriate navigation systems; operation of airborne equipment; in the case of airships: Note 3.— use, limitation and serviceability of avionics and instruments necessary for control and navigation; Note 4.— use, accuracy and reliability of navigation systems used in departure, en-route, approach and landing							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds B) Different in character or Other means of compliance	implemented or	- Not Applicable		Remarks
	phases of flight, identification of radio navigation aids; Note 5.— principles and characteristics of self- contained and external referenced navigation systems, operation of airborne equipment; Operational procedures application of threat and error management to operational performance; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations; altimeter setting procedures; appropriate precautionary and emergency procedures; operational procedures for carriage of freight; potential hazards associated with dangerous goods; requirements and practices for safety briefing to passengers, including precautions to be observed when embarking and disembarking from aircraft; in the case of helicopters, and if applicable, powered-lifts, settling with power; ground resonance; retreating blade stall; dynamic rollover and other operating hazards; safety procedures, associated with flight in VMC; Principles of flight principles of flight; Radiotelephony communication procedures and phraseology as applied to VFR operations; action to be taken in case of communication failure.							

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	Burkina Faso-Annex 1 Amendment 173				Differen		_		
Annex Reference	Amendment 175				Yes	S	_		
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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	- Not Applicable	Difference	Remarks
2.4.1.3	Skill	RAF 01		\Box					
2.4.1.3	The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as pilot-in-command of an aircraft within the appropriate category of aircraft, the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.4.3.2.1 or 2.4.4.2 or 2.4.5.2 or 2.4.6.2 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a commercial pilot licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). operate the aircraft within its limitations; complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; and maintain control of the aircraft at all times in a manner such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured.	KAF UI							
2.4.1.4	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 1 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
2.4.2.1	2.4.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1, 1.2.9 and 2.1, the privileges of the	RAF 01							
ON 19E 007 10	holder of a commercial pilot licence shall be:								

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&	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve	l of implemen	ntation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
2.4.2.2	to exercise all the privileges of the holder of a private pilot licence in an aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category; to act as pilot-in-command of an aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category engaged in operations other than commercial air transportation; to act as pilot-in-command, in commercial air transportation, of an aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category and certificated for single-pilot operation; to act as co-pilot of an aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category required to be operated with a co-pilot; and for the airship category, to pilot an airship under IFR. Before exercising the privileges at night, the licence holder shall have received dual instruction in aircraft within the	RAF 01							
	appropriate category of aircraft in night flying, including take-off, landing and navigation. Note.— Certain privileges of the licence are curtailed by 2.1.10 for licence holders when they attain their 60th and 65th birthdays.								
2.4.3.1.1	2.4.3 Specific requirements for the issue of the aeroplane category rating 2.4.3.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 200 hours of flight time, or 150 hours if completed during a course of approved training, as a pilot of aeroplanes. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference	Amendment 173				Yes	S			
&	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level	•	tation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 200 hours or 150 hours, as the case may be. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 10 hours.								
2.4.3.1.1.1	The applicant shall have completed in aeroplanes not less than: 100 hours as pilot-in-command or, in the case of a course of approved training, 70 hours as pilot-in-command; 20 hours of cross-country flight time as pilot-in-command including a cross-country flight totalling not less than 540 km (300 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes shall be made; 10 hours of instrument instruction time of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time; and if the privileges of the licence are to be exercised at night, 5 hours of night flight time including 5 take-offs and 5 landings as pilot-in-command.	RAF 01							
2.4.3.1.2	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.4.3.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.4.3.2.1	2.4.3.2 Flight instruction The applicant shall have received dual instruction in aeroplanes appropriate to the class and/or type rating, sought from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in	RAF 01						Page 67 of 20	

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	Burkina Faso-Annex 1 Amendment 173						-		
Annex Reference	Amendment 1/5				Yes	S	_		
&	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level	of implemen	tation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	B) Differen in character or Other means of compliance	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, aeroplane inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the aeroplane by external visual reference; flight at critically slow airspeeds; spin avoidance; recognition of, and recovery from, incipient and full stalls; flight with asymmetrical power for multi-engine class or type ratings; flight at critically high airspeeds; recognition of, and recovery from, spiral dives; normal and crosswind take-offs and landings; maximum performance (short field and obstacle clearance) take-offs; short-field landings; basic flight manoeuvres and recovery from unusual attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments; cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and radio navigation aids; diversion procedures; abnormal and emergency procedures and manoeuvres including simulated aeroplane equipment malfunctions; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.4.3.1.1.1 c) and 2.4.3.2.1 j) and the night flying experience and dual instruction specified in 2.4.3.1.1.1 d)								

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented		Difference	Remarks
	and 2.4.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a commercial pilot licence to pilot aeroplanes under IFR.								
2.4.3.2.2	Recommendation.— The applicant should have received, in actual flight, upset prevention and recovery training, approved by the Licensing Authority. Note 1.— Procedures for upset prevention and recovery training in actual flight are contained in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868). Note 2.— Guidance on upset prevention and recovery training in actual flight is contained in the Manual On Aeroplane Upset Prevention and Recovery Training (Doc 10011).	RAF 01							
2.4.4.1.1	2.4.4 Specific requirements for the issue of the helicopter category rating 2.4.4.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 150 hours of flight time, or 100 hours if completed during a course of approved training, as a pilot of helicopters. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 150 hours or 100 hours, as the case may be. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 10 hours.	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference	Amendment 173				Ye	es .			
&	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level	of implemen	ntation of SARPs	- Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
2.4.4.1.1.1	The applicant shall have completed in helicopters not less than: 35 hours as pilot-in-command; 10 hours of cross-country flight time as pilot-in-command including a cross-country flight in the course of which landings at two different points shall be made; 10 hours of instrument instruction time of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time; and if the privileges of the licence are to be exercised at night, 5 hours of night flight time including 5 take-offs and 5 landing patterns as pilot-in-command.	RAF 01							
2.4.4.1.2	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.4.4.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.4.4.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received dual instruction in helicopters from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).	RAF 01						D 70 600	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	State Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other		Not Applicable	Details of Difference	Remarks
	pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, helicopter inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the helicopter by external visual reference; recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal range of engine rpm; ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hovering; take-offs and landings - normal, out of wind and sloping ground; steep approaches; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight at high altitude; basic flight manoeuvres and recovery from unusual attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments; cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and radio navigation aids; diversion procedures; abnormal and emergency procedures, including simulated helicopter equipment malfunctions, autorotative approach and landing; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.4.4.1.1.1 c) and 2.4.4.2 i) and the night flying experience and dual instruction specified in 2.4.4.1.1.1 d) and 2.4.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a commercial pilot licence to pilot helicopters under IFR.								

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Not Applicable	Details of Difference	Remarks
2.4.5.1.1	2.4.5 Specific requirements for the issue of the powered-lift category rating	RAF 01							
	2.4.5.1 Experience								
	Recommendation.— The applicant should have completed not less than 200 hours of flight time in a powered-lift, or 150 hours if completed during a course of approved training, as a pilot of aircraft. The Licensing Authority should determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 200 hours or 150 hours, as the case may be.								
2.4.5.1.2	Recommendation.— The applicant should have completed in a powered-lift not less than: 50 hours as pilot-in-command; 10 hours of cross-country flying as pilot-in-command including a cross-country flight totalling not less than 540 km (300 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes should be made; 10 hours of instrument instruction of which not more than 5 hours may be instrument ground time; and if the privileges of the licence are to be exercised at night, 5 hours of night flight time including 5 take-offs and landings as pilot-in-command.	RAF 01							
2.4.5.1.3	Recommendtion. — When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority should determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.4.5.1.1 could be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01						P. 53. 600	

Recommendation.— The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors: Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doe 8868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doe 9663). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the powered-lift by external visual reference; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal range of engine rpm; ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hover and rolling takeoffs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and landings — normal, out of wind and sloping ground; steep approaches; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight at high altitude; basic flight manoeuvres and recovery from unusual attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments;									1		
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State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Recommendation.— The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from on authorized flight instructor. The instruction should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors: Note. Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services.— Training (PANS-TRG, Doe 9868), Chapter 3, Antechment C, and in Part II. Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doe 9863), pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the powered-lift proportion than the normal range of engine rpm: ground manageworking and run-ups; hover and rolling take-offs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and landings—normal, and symal and sloping ground; steep approaches: (ake-offs and landing swith minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight and allowing landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight and high altitude; basic flight minstruments;	. 5.0	Amendment 173					Yes	}			
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Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Recommendation — The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instruction. The instruction that in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instruction. The instruction should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial plants and errors; Note—Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air. Navigation Services — Training PAMS-IRG, Doe 9968), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II. Chapter 2, of the Human Factor Training Manual (100-9683), pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance preactions and procedures; countral of the powered-lift inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance preactions and procedures; countral of the powered-lift prome setting with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal range of one prome to the incipient stage from setting with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal range of one prome to the original procedures; and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external loud, it applicable; flight at alpha datalue; basic flight manusual attitude by reference solety to basic flight instruments;		T ERSOTTILE EICEINSTITO	State				-		Not	Details of	Damanlan
Recommendation.— The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9663). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift in spection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the powered-lift by external visual reference; recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor prun within the normal range of engine rpm; ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hover and rolling takeoffs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and landings — normal, out of wind and sloping ground; steep approaches; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight at high altitude; basic flight manoeuvers and recovery from unusual attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments;	SART IGENTING	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	E	or	or Other means of	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Kemarks
Recommendation.— The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9663). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift in spection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the powered-lift by external visual reference; recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor prun within the normal range of engine rpm; ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hover and rolling takeoffs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and landings — normal, out of wind and sloping ground; steep approaches; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight at high altitude; basic flight manoeuvers and recovery from unusual attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments;											
attitudes by reference solely to basic flight instruments;	2.4.5.2	Recommnendation.— The applicant should have received dual instruction time in a powered-lift from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor should ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, powered-lift inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the powered-lift by external visual reference; recovery at the incipient stage from settling with power; recovery techniques from low-rotor rpm within the normal range of engine rpm; ground manoeuvring and run-ups; hover and rolling take-offs and climb-out; hover and rolling approach and landings — normal, out of wind and sloping ground; steep approaches; take-offs and landings with minimum necessary power; maximum performance take-off and landing techniques; restricted site operations; quick stops; hovering out of ground effect; operations with external load, if applicable; flight at high altitude;	RAF 01								
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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	State Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	- Not Applicable	Details of Difference	Remarks
	cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and, where available, radio navigation aids, including a flight of at least one hour; emergency operations, including simulated powered-lift equipment malfunctions; power of reconversion to autorotation and autorotative approach, where applicable; transmission and interconnect driveshaft failure, where applicable; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology. Note.— The instrument experience specified in 2.4.5.1.2 c) and 2.4.5.2 i) and the night flying experience and dual instruction specified in 2.4.5.1.2 d) and 2.4.2.2 do not entitle the holder of a commercial pilot licence to pilot powered-lifts under IFR.								
2.4.6.1.1	 2.4.6 Specific requirements for the issue of the airship category rating 2.4.6.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 200 hours of flight time as a pilot. 	RAF 01							
2.4.6.1.1.1	The applicant shall have completed not less than: 50 hours as a pilot of airships; 30 hours in airships as pilot-in-command or pilot-in-command under supervision, to include not less than: 10 hours of cross-country flight time; and	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
2462	10 hours of night flight; 40 hours of instrument time, of which 20 hours shall be in flight and 10 hours in flight in airships; and 20 hours of flight training in airships in the areas of operation listed in 2.4.6.2.	DATIO							
2.4.6.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received dual instruction in airships from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the commercial pilot: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.—Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). pre-flight operations, including mass and balance determination, airship inspection and servicing; aerodrome and traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; techniques and procedures for the take-off, including appropriate limitations, emergency procedures and signals used; control of the airship by external visual reference; recognition of leaks; normal take-offs and landings; maximum performance (short field and obstacle clearance) take-offs; short-field landings; flight under IFR; cross-country flying using visual reference, dead reckoning and, where available, radio navigation aids;	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	emergency operations, including simulated airship equipment malfunctions; operations to, from and transiting controlled aerodromes, compliance with air traffic services procedures; and communication procedures and phraseology.								
2.5.1.1	2.5 Multi-crew pilot licence appropriate to the aeroplane	RAF 01							
	category								
	2.5.1 General requirements for the issue of the licence								
	Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age.								
2.5.1.2	Knowledge The applicant shall have met the requirements specified in 2.6.1.2 for the airline transport pilot licence appropriate to the aeroplane category in an approved training course.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
2.5.1.3.1	2.5.1.3 Skill	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
OMSE 007.10	The applicant shall have demonstrated the skills required for fulfilling all the competency units specified in Appendix 3 as pilot flying and pilot not flying, to the level required to perform as a co-pilot of turbine-powered aeroplanes certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots under VFR and IFR, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868),							Page 76 of 20	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). smoothly and accurately, manually control the aeroplane within its limitations at all times, such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured; operate the aeroplane in the mode of automation appropriate to the phase of flight and to maintain awareness of the active mode of automation; perform, in an accurate manner, normal, abnormal and emergency procedures in all phases of flight; and communicate effectively with other flight crew members and demonstrate the ability to effectively perform procedures for crew incapacitation, crew coordination, including allocation of pilot tasks, crew cooperation, adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs) and use of checklists.								
2.5.1.3.2	Progress in acquiring the skills specified in 2.5.1.3.1 shall be continuously assessed.	RAF 01							
2.5.1.4	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 1 medical assessment.	RAF 01							
2.5.2.1	2.5.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the	RAF 01							
	conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges								
	Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in								
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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Not Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1, 1.2.9 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of a multi-crew pilot licence shall be: to exercise all the privileges of the holder of a private pilot licence in the aeroplane category provided the requirements of paragraph 2.3.3 have been met; to exercise the privileges of the instrument rating in a multi-crew operation; and to act as co-pilot of an aeroplane required to be operated with a co-pilot.								
2.5.2.2	Before exercising the privileges of the instrument rating in a single-pilot operation in aeroplanes, the licence holder shall have demonstrated an ability to act as pilot-in-command in a single-pilot operation exercised by reference solely to instruments and shall have met the skill requirement specified in 2.7.1.2 appropriate to the aeroplane category.	RAF 01							
2.5.2.3	Before exercising the privileges of a commercial pilot licence in a single-pilot operation in aeroplanes, the licence holder shall have: completed in aeroplanes 70 hours, either as pilot-in-command, or made up of not less than 10 hours as pilot-in-command and the necessary additional flight time as pilot-in-command under supervision; completed 20 hours of cross-country flight time as pilot-in-command, or made up of not less than 10 hours as pilot-in-command and 10 hours as pilot-in-command under supervision, including a cross-country flight totalling not less than 540 km (300 NM) in the course of which full-stop landings at two different aerodromes shall be made; and met the requirements for the commercial pilot licence specified in 2.4.1.2, 2.4.1.3, 2.4.3.1.1 (with the exception of	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve	Level of implementation of SARPs			Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	not implemented			Remarks
	2.4.3.1.1.1 a)) and 2.4.3.2 appropriate to the aeroplane category. Note 1.— When a Contracting State grants single-pilot operation privileges to the holder of a multi-crew pilot licence, it can document the privileges through an endorsement of the multi-crew pilot licence or through the issuance of a commercial pilot licence in the aeroplane category. Note 2.— Certain privileges of the licence are curtailed by 2.1.10 for licence holders when they attain their 65th birthday.								
2.5.3.1	2.5.3 Experience The applicant shall have completed in an approved training course not less than 240 hours as pilot flying and pilot not flying of actual and simulated flight.	RAF 01							
2.5.3.2	Flight experience in actual flight shall include at least the experience requirements at 2.3.3.1, upset prevention and recovery training, night flying and flight by reference solely to instruments. Note 1.—Procedures for upset prevention and recovery training in actual flight are contained in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868). Note 2.—Guidance on upset prevention and recovery training in actual flight is contained in the Manual on	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve		ntation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	Aeroplane Upset Prevention and Recovery Training (Doc 10011).								
2.5.3.3	In addition to meeting the provisions of 2.5.3.2, the applicant shall have gained, in a turbine-powered aeroplane certificated for operation with a minimum crew of at least two pilots, or in a flight simulation training device approved for that purpose by the Licensing Authority in accordance with Appendix 3, paragraph 4, the experience necessary to achieve the advanced level of competency defined in Appendix 3.	RAF 01							
2.5.4.1	2.5.4 Flight instruction The applicant shall have completed a course of approved training covering the experience requirements specified in 2.5.3.	RAF 01							
2.5.4.2	The applicant shall have received dual flight instruction in all the competency units specified in Appendix 3, to the level required for the issue of the multi-crew pilot licence, to include the competency units required to pilot under instrument flight rules.	RAF 01							
2.6.1.1	2.6 Airline transport pilot licence2.6.1 General requirements for the issue of the licence appropriate to the aeroplane, helicopter and powered-lift	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level		ntation of SARPs	- Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	categories								
	Age The applicant shall be not less than 21 years of age.								
2.6.1.2.1	2.6.1.2 Knowledge	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an airline transport pilot licence and appropriate to the category of aircraft intended to be included in the licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of an airline transport pilot licence; rules of the air; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge for aeroplanes, helicopters and powered-lifts general characteristics and limitations of electrical, hydraulic, pressurization and other aircraft systems; flight control systems, including autopilot and stability augmentation; principles of operation, handling procedures and operating limitations of aircraft engines; effects of atmospheric conditions on engine performance; relevant operational information from the flight manual or other appropriate document; operating procedures and limitations of the relevant category of aircraft; effects of atmospheric conditions on aircraft performance in accordance with the relevant operational information from the flight manual; use and serviceability checks of equipment and systems of appropriate aircraft;								

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	flight instruments; compasses, turning and acceleration errors; gyroscopic instruments, operational limits and precession effects; practices and procedures in the event of malfunctions of various flight instruments and electronic display units; maintenance procedures for airframes, systems and engines of appropriate aircraft; for helicopters and powered-lifts, transmission (power trains) where applicable; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft handling, flight characteristics and performance; mass and balance calculations; use and practical application of take-off, landing and other performance data, including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; in the case of helicopters and powered-lifts, effects of external loading on handling; Human performance including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology interpretation and application of aeronautical meteorological reports, charts and forecasts; codes and abbreviations; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information, pre-flight and in-flight; altimetry;								

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Annex Reference					Yes		_		
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	aeronautical meteorology; climatology of relevant areas in respect of the elements having an effect upon aviation; the movement of pressure systems; the structure of fronts, and the origin and characteristics of significant weather phenomena which affect take-off, en-route and landing conditions; causes, recognition and effects of icing; frontal zone penetration procedures; hazardous weather avoidance; in the case of aeroplanes and powered-lifts, practical high altitude meteorology, including interpretation and use of weather reports, charts and forecasts; jetstreams; Navigation air navigation, including the use of aeronautical charts, radio navigation aids and area navigation systems; specific navigation requirements for long-range flights; use, limitation and serviceability of avionics and instruments necessary for the control and navigation of aircraft; use, accuracy and reliability of navigation systems used in departure, en-route, approach and landing phases of flight; identification of radio navigation aids; principles and characteristics of self-contained and external-referenced navigation systems; operation of airborne equipment; Operational procedures application of threat and error management to operational performance; Note.—Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).								

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	as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations; precautionary and emergency procedures; safety practices; operational procedures for carriage of freight and dangerous goods; requirements and practices for safety briefing to passengers, including precautions to be observed when embarking and disembarking from aircraft; in the case of helicopters, and if applicable, powered-lifts, settling with power; ground resonance; retreating blade stall; dynamic rollover and other operating hazards; safety procedures, associated with flight in VMC; Principles of flight bb) principles of flight; Radiotelephony cc) communication procedures and phraseology; action to be taken in case of communication failure.								
2.6.1.2.2	In addition to the above subjects, the applicant for an airline transport pilot licence applicable to the aeroplane or powered-lift category shall have met the knowledge requirements for the instrument rating at 2.7.1.1.	RAF 01							
2.6.1.3.1	2.6.1.3 Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform, as pilot-in-command of an aircraft within the appropriate category required to be operated with a co-pilot, the following procedures and manoeuvres: pre-flight procedures, including the preparation of the operational flight plan and filing of the air traffic services flight plan; normal flight procedures and manoeuvres during all phases	RAF 01						D. 94 526	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	of flight; abnormal and emergency procedures and manoeuvres related to failures and malfunctions of equipment, such as engine, systems and airframe; procedures for crew incapacitation and crew coordination, including allocation of pilot tasks, crew cooperation and use of checklists; and in the case of aeroplanes and powered-lifts, procedures and manoeuvres for instrument flight described in 2.7.4.1 a) to d), including simulated engine failure.								
2.6.1.3.1.1	In the case of an aeroplane, the applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.6.1.3.1 as pilot-in-command of a multi-engined aeroplane.	RAF 01							
2.6.1.3.1.2	The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.6.1.3 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an airline transport pilot licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). smoothly and accurately, manually control the aircraft within its limitations at all times, such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured; operate the aircraft in the mode of automation appropriate to the phase of flight and to maintain awareness of the active mode of automation;	RAF 01							

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	perform, in an accurate manner, normal, abnormal and emergency procedures in all phases of flight; exercise good judgement and airmanship, to include structured decision making and the maintenance of situational awareness; and communicate effectively with other flight crew members and demonstrate the ability to effectively perform procedures for crew incapacitation, crew coordination, including allocation of pilot tasks, crew cooperation, adherence to standard operating procedures (SOPs) and use of checklists.								
2.6.1.4	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 1 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
2.6.2.1	2.6.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1, 1.2.9 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of an airline transport pilot licence shall be: to exercise all the privileges of the holder of a private and commercial pilot licence in an aircraft within the appropriate aircraft category and, in the case of a licence for the aeroplane and powered-lift categories, of the instrument rating; and to act as pilot-in-command, in commercial air transportation, of an aircraft within the appropriate category and certificated for operation with more than one pilot.	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
2.6.2.2	When the holder of an airline transport pilot licence in the aeroplane category has previously held only a multi-crew pilot licence, the privileges of the licence shall be limited to multi-crew operations unless the holder has met the requirements established in 2.5.2.1 a), 2.5.2.2 and 2.5.2.3 as appropriate. Any limitation of privileges shall be endorsed on the licence. Note.— Certain privileges of the licence are curtailed by 2.1.10 for licence holders when they attain their 60th and 65th birthdays.	RAF 01							
2.6.3.1.1	2.6.3 Specific requirements for the issue of the aeroplane category rating 2.6.3.1 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than 1 500 hours of flight time as a pilot of aeroplanes. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 1 500 hours. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 100 hours, of which not more than 25 hours shall have been acquired in a flight procedure trainer or a basic instrument flight trainer.	RAF 01							
2.6.3.1.1.1	The applicant shall have completed in aeroplanes not less than: 500 hours as pilot-in-command under supervision or 250	RAF 01							

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	hours, either as pilot-in-command, or made up by not less than 70 hours as pilot-in-command and the necessary additional flight time as pilot-in-command under supervision; 200 hours of cross-country flight time, of which not less than 100 hours shall be as pilot-in-command or as pilot-in-command under supervision; 75 hours of instrument time, of which not more than 30 hours may be instrument ground time; and 100 hours of night flight as pilot-in-command or as co-pilot.								
2.6.3.1.2	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.6.3.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.6.3.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received the dual flight instruction required at 2.4.3.2 for the issue of the commercial pilot licence and at 2.7.4 for the issue of the instrument rating or at 2.5.4 for the issue of the multi-crew pilot licence.	RAF 01							
2.6.4.1.1	2.6.4 Specific requirements for the issue of the helicopter category rating2.6.4.1 Experience	RAF 01							
OMSE 007 10	The applicant shall have completed not less than 1 000 hours of flight time as a pilot of helicopters. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a pilot							Dog 99 of 20	

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	under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 1 000 hours. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 100 hours, of which not more than 25 hours shall have been acquired in a flight procedure trainer or a basic instrument flight trainer.								
2.6.4.1.1.1	The applicant shall have completed in helicopters not less than: 250 hours, either as pilot-in-command, or made up of not less than 70 hours as pilot-in-command and the necessary additional flight time as pilot-in-command under supervision; 200 hours of cross-country flight time, of which not less than 100 hours shall be as pilot-in-command or as pilot-in-command under supervision; 30 hours of instrument time, of which not more than 10 hours may be instrument ground time; and 50 hours of night flight as pilot-in-command or as co-pilot.	RAF 01							
2.6.4.1.2	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.6.4.1.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.6.4.2	Flight instruction The applicant shall have received the flight instruction required for the issue of the commercial pilot licence (2.4.4.2). Note.— The instrument time specified in 2.6.4.1.1.1 c)	RAF 01						Page 90 of 20	

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	and the night flying time specified in 2.6.4.1.1.1 d) do not entitle the holder of the airline transport pilot licence—helicopter to pilot helicopters under IFR.								
2.6.5.1.1	2.6.5 Specific requirements for the issue of the powered-lift category rating 2.6.5.1 Experience Recommendation.— The applicant should have completed not less than 1 500 hours of flight time as a pilot of powered-lifts. The Licensing Authority should determine whether experience as a pilot under instruction in a flight simulation training device is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 1 500 hours.	RAF 01							
2.6.5.1.2	Recommendation.— The applicant should have completed in powered-lifts not less than: 250 hours, either as pilot-in-command, or made up of not less than 70 hours as pilot-in-command and the necessary additional flight time as pilot-in-command under supervision; 100 hours of cross-country flight time, of which not less than 50 hours should be as pilot-in-command or as pilot-in-command under supervision; 75 hours of instrument time, of which not more than 30 hours may be instrument ground time; and 25 hours of night flight as pilot-in-command or as co-pilot.	RAF 01							

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2.6.5.1.3	Recommendation. — When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aircraft in other categories, the Licensing Authority should determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.6.5.1.1 could be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.6.5.2	Flight instruction Recommendation. — The applicant should have received the dual flight instruction required at 2.4.5.2 for the issue of the commercial pilot licence and at 2.7.4 for the issue of the instrument rating.	RAF 01							
2.7.1.1	2.7.1 Requirements for the issue of the rating for aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift categories Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an instrument rating, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to flight under IFR; related air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge for the aircraft category being sought use, limitation and serviceability of avionics, electronic devices and instruments necessary for the control and navigation of aircraft under IFR and in instrument meteorological conditions; use and limitations of autopilot; compasses, turning and acceleration errors; gyroscopic instruments, operational limits and precession effects;	RAF 01							

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	practices and procedures in the event of malfunctions of various flight instruments; Flight performance and planning for the aircraft category being sought pre-flight preparations and checks appropriate to flight under IFR; operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans under IFR; altimeter setting procedures; Human performance for the aircraft category being sought human performance relevant to instrument flight in aircraft including principles of threat and error management; Note.—Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology for the aircraft category being sought application of aeronautical meteorology; interpretation and use of reports, charts and forecasts; codes and abbreviations; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information; altimetry; causes, recognition and effects of icing; frontal zone penetration procedures; hazardous weather avoidance; in the case of helicopters and powered-lifts, effects of rotor icing; Navigation for the aircraft category being sought practical air navigation using radio navigation systems used in departure, en-route, approach and landing phases of flight; identification of radio navigation aids; Operational procedures for the aircraft category being sought application of threat and error management to operational performance;								

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2.7.1.2.1	interpretation and use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations, and instrument procedure charts for departure, en-route, descent and approach; precautionary and emergency procedures; safety practices associated with flight under IFR; obstacle clearance criteria; Note.— Information for pilots and flight operations personnel on flight procedure parameters and operational procedures is contained in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168), Volume I — Flight Procedures. Procedures used in certain States may differ from PANS-OPS, and knowledge of these differences is important for safety reasons. Radiotelephony communication procedures and phraseology as applied to aircraft operations under IFR; action to be taken in case of communication failure.	RAF 01							
2.7.1.2.1	The applicant shall have demonstrated in an aircraft of the category for which the instrument rating is being sought the ability to perform the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.7.4.1 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of an instrument rating, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).		K]					

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	operate the aircraft for the category being sought, within its limitations; complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; and maintain control of the aircraft at all times in a manner such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured.								
2.7.1.2.1.1	The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to operate multi-engined aircraft within the appropriate category by reference solely to instruments with one engine inoperative, or simulated inoperative, if the privileges of the instrument rating are to be exercised on such aircraft. Note.— Attention is called to 2.1.6 on the use of flight simulation training devices for demonstrations of skill.	RAF 01							
2.7.1.3.1	2.7.1.3 Medical fitness Applicants who hold a private pilot licence shall have established their hearing acuity on the basis of compliance with the hearing requirements for the issue of a Class 1 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
2.7.1.3.2	Recommendation. — Contracting States should consider requiring the holder of a private pilot licence to comply with the physical and mental, and visual requirements for the issue of a Class 1 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							

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2.7.2.1	2.7.2 Privileges of the holder of the rating and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges	RAF 01							
	Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of an instrument rating with a specific aircraft category shall be to pilot that category of aircraft under IFR.								
2.7.2.2	Before exercising the privileges on multi-engined aircraft, the holder of the rating shall have complied with the requirements of 2.7.1.2.1.1. Note.— Pilots may exercise joint category privileges of the instrument rating on more than one category of aircraft if they have completed the requirements in each category.	RAF 01							
2.7.3.1	2.7.3 Experience	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall hold a pilot licence for the aircraft category being sought.								
2.7.3.2	The applicant shall have completed not less than: 50 hours of cross-country flight time as pilot-in-command of aircraft in categories acceptable to the Licensing Authority, of which not less than 10 hours shall be in the aircraft category being sought; and 40 hours of instrument time in aircraft of which not more than 20 hours, or 30 hours where a flight simulator is used,	RAF 01							

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	may be instrument ground time. The ground time shall be under the supervision of an authorized instructor.								
2.7.4.1	2.7.4 Flight instruction	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall have gained not less than 10 hours of the instrument flight time required in 2.7.3.2 b) while receiving dual instrument flight instruction in the aircraft category being sought, from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in at least the following areas to the level of performance required for the holder of an instrument rating: pre-flight procedures, including the use of the flight manual or equivalent document, and appropriate air traffic services documents in the preparation of an IFR flight plan; pre-flight inspection, use of checklists, taxiing and pre-take-off checks; procedures and manoeuvres for IFR operation under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions covering at least: transition to instrument flight on take-off; standard instrument departures and arrivals; en-route IFR procedures; holding procedures; instrument approaches to specified minima; missed approach procedures; landings from instrument approaches; in-flight manoeuvres and particular flight characteristics.								
2.7.4.2	If the privileges of the instrument rating are to be exercised on multi-engined aircraft, the applicant shall have received	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	State Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or		Details of Difference	Remarks
	dual instrument flight instruction in a multi-engined aircraft within the appropriate category from an authorized flight instructor. The instructor shall ensure that the applicant has operational experience in the operation of the aircraft within the appropriate category by reference solely to instruments with one engine inoperative or simulated inoperative.								
2.8.1.1	2.8 Flight instructor rating appropriate to aeroplanes, airships, helicopters and powered-lifts 2.8.1 Requirements for the issue of the rating Knowledge The applicant shall have met the knowledge requirements for the issue of a commercial pilot licence as appropriate to the category of aircraft included in the licence. In addition, the applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight instructor rating, in at least the following areas: techniques of applied instruction; assessment of student performance in those subjects in which ground instruction is given; the learning process; elements of effective teaching; student evaluation and testing, training philosophies; training programme development; lesson planning; classroom instructional techniques; use of training aids, including flight simulation training devices as appropriate; analysis and correction of student errors; human performance relevant to flight instruction including principles of threat and error management;	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	not implemented	e Applicable		Remarks
	Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). hazards involved in simulating system failures and malfunctions in the aircraft.								
2.8.1.2	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated, in the category and class of aircraft for which flight instructor privileges are sought, the ability to instruct in those areas in which flight instruction is to be given, including pre-flight, post-flight and ground instruction as appropriate.	RAF 01							
2.8.1.3	Experience The applicant shall have met the experience requirements for the issue of a commercial pilot licence as specified in 2.4.3.1, 2.4.4.1, 2.4.5.1 and 2.4.6.1 for each aircraft category, as appropriate.	RAF 01							
2.8.1.4	Flight instruction The applicant shall, under the supervision of a flight instructor accepted by the Licensing Authority for that purpose: have received instruction in flight instructional techniques including demonstration, student practices, recognition and correction of common student errors; and have practised instructional techniques in those flight manoeuvres and procedures in which it is intended to provide flight instruction.	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable	Details of Difference	Remarks
2.8.2.1	2.8.2 Privileges of the holder of the rating and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges	RAF 01							
	Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of a flight instructor rating shall be: to supervise solo flights by student pilots; and to carry out flight instruction for the issue of a private pilot licence, a commercial pilot licence, an instrument rating, and a flight instructor rating provided that the flight instructor: holds at least the licence and rating for which instruction is being given, in the appropriate aircraft category; holds the licence and rating necessary to act as the pilot-incommand of the aircraft on which the instruction is given; and has the flight instructor privileges granted entered on the licence.								
2.8.2.2	The applicant, in order to carry out instruction for the multicrew pilot licence, shall have also met all the instructor qualification requirements. Note.— Specific provisions for flight instructors carrying out instruction for the multi-crew pilot licence exist in Chapter 4 of the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868).	RAF 01							
2.9.1.1	2.9 Glider pilot licence	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	2.9.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence								
	Age The applicant shall be not less than 16 years of age.								
2.9.1.2.1	2.9.1.2 Knowledge	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a glider pilot licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a glider pilot licence; rules of the air; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge principles of operation of glider systems and instruments; operating limitations of gliders; relevant operational information from the flight manual or other appropriate document; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on flight characteristics; mass and balance considerations; use and practical application of launching, landing and other performance data; pre-flight and en-route flight planning appropriate to operations under VFR; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; operations in areas of high-density traffic; Human performance human performance relevant to the glider pilot including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and								

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
	error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology application of elementary aeronautical meteorology; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information; altimetry; Navigation practical aspects of air navigation and dead-reckoning techniques; use of aeronautical charts; Operational procedures use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations; different launch methods and associated procedures; appropriate precautionary and emergency procedures, including action to be taken to avoid hazardous weather, wake turbulence and other operating hazards; Principles of flight principles of flight relating to gliders.								
2.9.1.2.2	Recommendation. — The applicant should have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges to be granted to the holder of a glider pilot licence, in communication procedures and phraseology as appropriate to VFR operations and on action to be taken in case of communication failure.	RAF 01							
2.9.1.3.1	2.9.1.3 Experience The applicant shall have completed not less than six hours of flight time as a pilot of gliders including two hours of solo flight time during which not less than 20 launches and landings have been performed.	RAF 01							

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2.9.1.3.1.1	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot of aeroplanes, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 2.9.1.3.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
2.9.1.3.2	The applicant shall have gained, under appropriate supervision, operational experience in gliders in at least the following areas: pre-flight operations, including glider assembly and inspection; techniques and procedures for the launching method used, including appropriate airspeed limitations, emergency procedures and signals used; traffic pattern operations, collision avoidance precautions and procedures; control of the glider by external visual reference; flight throughout the flight envelope; recognition of, and recovery from, incipient and full stalls and spiral dives; normal and crosswind launches, approaches and landings; cross-country flying using visual reference and dead reckoning; emergency procedures.	RAF 01							
2.9.1.4	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as pilot-in-command of a glider, the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.9.1.3.2 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the	RAF 01						Page 102 of 2	

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	holder of a glider pilot licence, and to:						=		
	recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). operate the glider within its limitations; complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; and maintain control of the glider at all times in a manner such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured.								
2.9.1.5	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
2.9.2.1	2.9.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1 and 2.1, the privileges of the holder of a glider pilot licence shall be to act as pilot-in-command of any glider provided the licence holder has operational experience in the launching method used.	RAF 01							
2.9.2.2	Recommendation. — If passengers are to be carried, the licence holder should have completed not less than 10	RAF 01	\boxtimes					Dec. 102 of C	

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	hours of flight time as a pilot of gliders.								
2.10.1.1	 2.10 Free balloon pilot licence Note.— The provisions of the free balloon pilot licence apply to free balloons using hot air or gas. 2.10.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall be not less than 16 years of age. 	RAF 01							
2.10.1.2.1	2.10.1.2 Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a free balloon pilot licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a free balloon pilot licence; rules of the air; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge principles of operation of free balloon systems and instruments; operating limitations of free balloons; relevant operational information from the flight manual or other appropriate document; physical properties and practical application of gases used in free balloons; Flight performance, planning and loading	RAF 01							

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	effects of loading on flight characteristics; mass calculations; use and practical application of launching, landing and other performance data, including the effect of temperature; pre-flight and en-route flight planning appropriate to operations under VFR; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; operations in areas of high-density traffic; Human performance human performance relevant to the free balloon pilot including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology application of elementary aeronautical meteorology; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information; altimetry; Navigation practical aspects of air navigation and dead-reckoning techniques; use of aeronautical charts; Operational procedures use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes and abbreviations; appropriate precautionary and emergency procedures, including action to be taken to avoid hazardous weather, wake turbulence and other operating hazards; Principles of flight relating to free balloons.								
2.10.1.2.2	Recommendation. — The applicant should have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the	RAF 01						D 105 66	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or		Difference	Remarks
	privileges to be granted to the holder of a free balloon pilot licence, in communication procedures and phraseology as appropriate to VFR operations and on action to be taken in case of communication failure.								
2.10.1.3.1	2.10.1.3 Experience	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall have completed not less than 16 hours of flight time as a pilot of free balloons including at least eight launches and ascents of which one must be solo.								
2.10.1.3.2	The applicant shall have gained, under appropriate supervision, operational experience in free balloons in at least the following areas: pre-flight operations, including balloon assembly, rigging, inflation, mooring and inspection; techniques and procedures for the launching and ascent, including appropriate limitations, emergency procedures and signals used; collision avoidance precautions; control of the free balloon by external visual reference; recognition of, and recovery from, rapid descents; cross-country flying using visual reference and dead reckoning; approaches and landings, including ground handling; emergency procedures.	RAF 01							
2.10.1.3.3	If the privileges of the licence are to be exercised at night, the applicant shall have gained, under appropriate supervision, operational experience in free balloons in night flying.	RAF 01						D 106 . 62	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or		Details of Difference	Remarks
2.10.1.3.4	Recommendation. — If passengers are to be carried for remuneration or hire, the licence holder should have completed not less than 35 hours of flight time including 20 hours as a pilot of a free balloon.	RAF 01							
2.10.1.4	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as pilot-in-command of a free balloon, the procedures and manoeuvres described in 2.10.1.3.2 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a free balloon pilot licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). operate the free balloon within its limitations; complete all manoeuvres with smoothness and accuracy; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; and maintain control of the free balloon at all times in a manner such that the successful outcome of a procedure or manoeuvre is assured.	RAF 01							
2.10.1.5	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve	l of implemen	ntation of SARPs	NI	Details of	
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2.10.2.1	2.10.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges	RAF 01							
	Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1, 2.1 and 2.10.1.3.4, the privileges of the holder of a free balloon pilot licence shall be to act as pilot-in-command of any free balloon provided that the licence holder has operational experience in hot air or gas balloons as appropriate.								
2.10.2.2	Before exercising the privileges at night, the licence holder shall have complied with the requirements specified in 2.10.1.3.3.	RAF 01							
3.1.1	CHAPTER 3. LICENCES FOR FLIGHT CREW MEMBERS OTHER THAN LICENCES FOR PILOTS 3.1 General rules concerning flight navigator and flight engineer licences An applicant shall, before being issued with a flight navigator licence or a flight engineer licence, meet such requirements in respect of age, knowledge, experience, skill and medical fitness as are specified for those licences.	RAF 01							
3.1.1.1	An applicant for a flight navigator licence or a flight engineer licence shall demonstrate such requirements for knowledge and skill as are specified for those licences, in a	RAF 01							

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mainer determined by the Electisting Additionty.								
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3.2 Flight navigator licence	RAF 01							
3.2.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence								
The applicant shan be not less than 18 years of age.								
Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance; use of take-off, landing and other performance data including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; Human performance human performance relevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	RAF 01							
error management, can be found in the Human Factors								
	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice manner determined by the Licensing Authority. 3.2 Flight navigator licence 3.2.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance; use of take-off, landing and other performance data including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; Human performance human performance relevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.—Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	PERSONNEL LICENSING - State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Manner determined by the Licensing Authority. 3.2 Flight navigator licence 3.2.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance; use of take-off, landing and other performance data including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; Human performance relevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	PERSONNEL LICENSING - State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Annex Standard or Recommended Practice RAF 01 3.2 Flight navigator licence 3.2.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance; use of take-off, landing and other performance data including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; Human performance human performance elevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice State Reference Mo A) More Exacting or Exceeds The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance; use of take-off, landing and other performance data including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; Human performance human performance relevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	PERSONNEL LICENSING - State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight navigator licence, and procedures; Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance are including procedures for cruise control; pre-flight and en-route operational flight planning; preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; appropriate air traffic services procedures; altimeter setting procedures; fluman performance relevant to the flight navigator including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and	PERSONNEL LICENSING - State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice State Reference Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Texacting or Exacting or Orther means of compliance Texacting or Exacting or partially or partially and proper prope	PERSONNEL LICENSING - State Reference State Reference State Reference No A) More Exacting or Other means of compliance The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. 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	Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology interpretation and practical application of aeronautical meteorological reports, charts and forecasts; codes and abbreviations; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information, pre-flight and in-flight; altimetry; aeronautical meteorology; climatology of relevant areas in respect of the elements having an effect upon aviation; the movement of pressure systems; the structure of fronts, and the origin and characteristics of significant weather phenomena which affect take-off, en-route and landing conditions; Navigation dead-reckoning, pressure-pattern and celestial navigation procedures; the use of aeronautical charts, radio navigation aids and area navigation systems; specific navigation requirements for long-range flights; use, limitation and serviceability of avionics and instruments necessary for the navigation of the aircraft; use, accuracy and reliability of navigation systems used in departure, en-route and approach phases of flight; identification of radio navigation aids; principles, characteristics and use of self-contained and external-referenced navigation systems; operation of airborne equipment; the celestial sphere including the movement of heavenly bodies and their selection and identification for the purpose of observation and reduction of sights; calibration of sextants; the completion of navigation documentation; definitions, units and formulae used in air navigation; Operational procedures interpretation and use of aeronautical documentation such as AIP, NOTAM, aeronautical codes, abbreviations, and								

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	instrument procedure charts for departure, en-route, descent and approach; Principles of flight principles of flight; Radiotelephony communication procedures and phraseology.								
3.2.1.3.1	3.2.1.3 Experience The applicant shall have completed in the performance of the duties of a flight navigator, not less than 200 hours of flight time acceptable to the Licensing Authority, in aircraft engaged in cross-country flights, including not less than 30 hours by night.	RAF 01							
3.2.1.3.1.1	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 3.2.1.3.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01							
3.2.1.3.2	The applicant shall produce evidence of having satisfactorily determined the aircraft's position in flight, and used that information to navigate the aircraft, as follows: by night — not less than 25 times by celestial observations; and by day — not less than 25 times by celestial observations in conjunction with self-contained or external-referenced navigation systems.	RAF 01							

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3.2.1.4	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as flight navigator of an aircraft with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight navigator licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.—Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; perform all duties as part of an integrated crew; and communicate effectively with the other flight crew members.	RAF 01							
3.2.1.5	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
3.2.2	Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.1, the privileges of the holder of a flight navigator licence shall be to act as flight navigator of any aircraft. If the privileges include radiotelephony communication, the licence holder shall comply with the requirements specified in 1.2.9.2.	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
3.3.1.1	3.3 Flight engineer licence	RAF 01							
	3.3.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age.								
3.3.1.2.1	3.3.1.2 Knowledge	RAF 01							
	The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight engineer licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight engineer licence; rules and regulations governing the operation of civil aircraft pertinent to the duties of a flight engineer; Aircraft general knowledge basic principles of engines, gas turbines and/or piston engines; characteristics of fuels, fuel systems including fuel control; lubricants and lubrication systems; afterburners and injection systems, function and operation of engine ignition and starter systems; principles of operation, handling procedures and operating limitations of aircraft engines; effects of atmospheric conditions on engine performance; airframes, flight controls, structures, wheel assemblies, brakes and anti-skid units, corrosion and fatigue life; identification of structural damage and defects; ice and rain protection systems; pressurization and air-conditioning systems, oxygen systems; hydraulic and pneumatic systems;								

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	basic electrical theory, electric systems (AC and DC),								
	aircraft wiring systems, bonding and screening;								
	principles of operation of instruments, compasses, autopilots, radio communication equipment, radio and radar								
	navigation aids, flight management systems, displays and								
	avionics;								
	limitations of appropriate aircraft;								
	fire protection, detection, suppression and extinguishing								
	systems;								
	use and serviceability checks of equipment and systems of								
	appropriate aircraft;								
	Flight performance, planning and loading effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft								
	handling, flight characteristics and performance; mass and								
	balance calculations;								
	use and practical application of performance data including								
	procedures for cruise control;								
	Human performance								
	human performance relevant to the flight engineer including								
	principles of threat and error management;								
	Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and								
	error management, can be found in the Human Factors								
	Training Manual (Doc 9683).								
	Operational procedures								
	principles of maintenance, procedures for the maintenance								
	of airworthiness, defect reporting, pre-flight inspections,								
	precautionary procedures for fuelling and use of external								
	power; installed equipment and cabin systems;								
	normal, abnormal and emergency procedures;								
	operational procedures for carriage of freight and dangerous								
	goods; Principles of flight								
	fundamentals of aerodynamics;								
	101100111011100 of act orginalities,								

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	State Reference	No	A) Mor Exacting or Exceed	or Other	implemented or	Details of Difference	Remarks
	Radiotelephony communication procedures and phraseology.							
3.3.1.2.2	Recommendation.— The applicant should have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight engineer licence in at least the following subjects: fundamentals of navigation; principles and operation of self-contained systems; and operational aspects of meteorology.	RAF 01						
3.3.1.3.1	3.3.1.3 Experience The applicant shall have completed, under the supervision of a person accepted by the Licensing Authority for that purpose, not less than 100 hours of flight time in the performance of the duties of a flight engineer. The Licensing Authority shall determine whether experience as a flight engineer in a flight simulator, which it has approved, is acceptable as part of the total flight time of 100 hours. Credit for such experience shall be limited to a maximum of 50 hours.	RAF 01						
3.3.1.3.1.1	When the applicant has flight time as a pilot, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether such experience is acceptable and, if so, the extent to which the flight time requirements of 3.3.1.3.1 can be reduced accordingly.	RAF 01						
3.3.1.3.2	The applicant shall have operational experience in the	RAF 01						

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	performance of the duties of a flight engineer, under the supervision of a flight engineer accepted by the Licensing Authority for that purpose, in at least the following areas: Normal procedures pre-flight inspections fuelling procedures, fuel management inspection of maintenance documents normal flight deck procedures during all phases of flight crew coordination and procedures in case of crew incapacitation defect reporting Abnormal and alternate (standby) procedures recognition of abnormal functioning of aircraft systems use of abnormal and alternate (standby) procedures Emergency procedures recognition of emergency conditions use of appropriate emergency procedures								
3.3.1.4.1	3.3.1.4 Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform as flight engineer of an aircraft, the duties and procedures described in 3.3.1.3.2 with a degree of competency appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight engineer licence, and to: recognize and manage threats and errors; Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (PANS-TRG, Doc 9868), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). use aircraft systems within the aircraft's capabilities and	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference	Amendment 173				Yes	S	_		
&	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level	_	tation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable		Remarks
	limitations; exercise good judgement and airmanship; apply aeronautical knowledge; perform all the duties as part of an integrated crew with the successful outcome assured; and communicate effectively with the other flight crew members.								
3.3.1.4.2	The use of a flight simulation training device for performing any of the procedures required during the demonstration of skill described in 3.3.1.4.1 shall be approved by the Licensing Authority, which shall ensure that the flight simulation training device is appropriate to the task.	RAF 01							
3.3.1.5	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
3.3.2.1	3.3.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, 1.2.6 and 1.2.7.1, the privileges of the holder of a flight engineer licence shall be to act as flight engineer of any type of aircraft on which the holder has demonstrated a level of knowledge and skill, as determined by the Licensing Authority on the basis of those requirements specified in 3.3.1.2 and 3.3.1.4 which are applicable to the safe operation of that type of aircraft.	RAF 01						Page 117 of 2	

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable		Remarks
3.3.2.2	The types of aircraft on which the holder of a flight engineer licence is authorized to exercise the privileges of that licence, shall be either entered on the licence or recorded elsewhere in a manner acceptable to the Licensing Authority.	RAF 01							
3.4	Flight radiotelephone operator Note 1.— Where the knowledge and skill of an applicant have been established as satisfactory in respect of the certification requirements for the radiotelephone operator's restricted certificate specified in the general radio regulations annexes to the International Telecommunication Convention and the applicant has met the requirements that are pertinent to the operation of the radiotelephone on board an aircraft, a Contracting State may endorse a licence already held by the applicant (as provided for in 5.1.1.2 XIII) or issue a separate licence as appropriate. Note 2.— Skill and knowledge requirements on radiotelephone procedures and phraseology have been developed as an integral part of all aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-life pilot licences.	RAF 01							
4.1.1	CHAPTER 4. LICENCES AND RATINGS FOR PERSONNEL OTHER THAN FLIGHT CREW MEMBERS	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or			Remarks
	4.1 General rules concerning licences and ratings for personnel other than flight crew members An applicant shall, before being issued with any licence or rating for personnel other than flight crew members, meet such requirements in respect of age, knowledge, experience and where appropriate, medical fitness and skill, as are specified for that licence or rating.								
4.1.2	An applicant, for any licence or rating for personnel other than flight crew members, shall demonstrate, in a manner determined by the Licensing Authority, such requirements in respect of knowledge and skill as are specified for that licence or rating.	RAF 01							
4.2.1.1	 4.2 Aircraft maintenance (technician/engineer/mechanic) Note.— The terms in brackets are given as acceptable additions to the title of the licence. Each Contracting State is expected to use in its own regulations the one it prefers. 4.2.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age. 	RAF 01							
4.2.1.2	Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge relevant to the privileges to be granted and appropriate to the responsibilities of an aircraft maintenance licence	RAF 01							

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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	holder, in at least the following subjects: Air law and airworthiness requirements								
	rules and regulations relevant to an aircraft maintenance licence holder including applicable airworthiness								
	requirements governing certification and continuing								
	airworthiness of aircraft and approved aircraft maintenance								
	organization and procedures;								
	Natural science and aircraft general knowledge								
	basic mathematics; units of measurement; fundamental								
	principles and theory of physics and chemistry applicable to								
	aircraft maintenance;								
	Aircraft engineering								
	characteristics and applications of the materials of aircraft								
	construction including principles of construction and								
	functioning of aircraft structures, fastening techniques; engines and their associated systems; mechanical, fluid,								
	electrical and electronic power sources; aircraft instrument								
	and display systems; aircraft control systems; and								
	airborne navigation and communication systems;								
	Aircraft maintenance								
	tasks required to ensure the continuing airworthiness of an								
	aircraft including methods and procedures for the overhaul,								
	repair, inspection, replacement, modification or defect								
	rectification of aircraft structures, components and systems								
	in accordance with the methods prescribed in the relevant								
	Maintenance Manuals and the applicable Standards of								
	airworthiness; and								
	Human performance human performance, including principles of threat and error								
	management, relevant to aircraft maintenance.								
	Note.— Guidance material to design training								
	programmes on human performance, including threat and								
	error management, can be found in the Human Factors								
	Training Manual (Doc 9683).								
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Annex Reference	Burkina Faso-Annex 1 Amendment 173				Differer Ye				
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SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) Mor Exactin or Exceed	or Other		Applicable	Difference	Remarks
4.2.1.3	Experience The applicant shall have had the following experience in the inspection, servicing and maintenance of aircraft or its components: for the issue of a licence with privileges for the aircraft in its entirety, at least: four years; or two years if the applicant has satisfactorily completed an approved training course; and for the issue of a licence with privileges restricted in accordance with 4.2.2.2 a) 2) or 3), a period of time that will enable a level of competency equivalent to that required in a) to be attained, provided that this is not less than: two years; or such a period as the State considers necessary to provide an equivalent level of practical experience to applicants who have satisfactorily completed an approved training course.	RAF 01							
4.2.1.4	Training Recommendation.— The applicant should have completed a course of training appropriate to the privileges to be granted. Note.— The Training Manual (Doc 7192), Part D1, contains guidance material on a training course for applicants for an aircraft maintenance licence.	RAF 01							
4.2.1.5	Skill	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform e functions applicable to the privileges to be granted.								
2.2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the ditions to be observed in exercising such privileges ject to compliance with the requirements specified in 2.2 and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft intenance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts the aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, lification or installation of a engine, accessory, rument, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a intenance release following inspection, maintenance rations and/or routine servicing.	RAF 01							
privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance nee specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: espect of such: raft as are entered on the licence in their entirety either efficially or under broad categories; or rames and engines and aircraft systems or components are entered on the licence either specifically or under ad categories; and/or raft avionic systems or components as are entered on the nee either specifically or under broad categories; yided that the licence holder is familiar with all the want information relating to the maintenance and corthiness of the particular aircraft for which the licence her, aircraft system or component and aircraft avionic term or component which the licence holder is certifying.	RAF 01							
P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform functions applicable to the privileges to be granted. 2 Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft tenance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ament, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. Trivileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance the specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: appect of such: aft as are entered on the licence in their entirety either fically or under broad categories; or mes and engines and aircraft systems or components are entered on the licence either specifically or under a categories; and/or aft avionic systems or components as are entered on the ce either specifically or under broad categories; ded that the licence holder is familiar with all the ant information relating to the maintenance and orthiness of the particular aircraft for which the licence ir is signing a Maintenance Release, or such airframe,	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges Anterior to compliance with the requirements specified in 2.2 and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft renance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. Application or installation of a naircraft maintenance release following inspection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. Application or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance respectified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: Application or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance respectified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: Application or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance respectively. Application or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance and or installation or installation of a engine and incraft system or components as are entered on the ce ether specifically or under to sign a dentered on the ce ether specifically or under broad categories; and/or or the product of the particular aircraft systems or components and the private respectively. Application of the particular air	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Pipplicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform functions applicable to the privileges to be granted. Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges Possible to compliance with the requirements specified in 2 and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft tenance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts are aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance tons and/or routine servicing. Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance to specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance to specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance to specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance to specifically or under broad categories; or mes and engines and aircraft systems or components to the receither specifically or under locategories; and/or the value of the particular aircraft for which the licence or is signing a Maintenance Release, or such airframe, e, aircraft system or component and aircraft avionic	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice State Reference A) More Exacting or Exceeds Piplicant shall have demonstrated the ability to perform functions applicable to the privileges to be granted. Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges ext to compliance with the requirements specified in 2, 2 and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft or parts aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance are specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: pect of such: that as are entered on the licence in their entirety either fically or under broad categories; or mes and engines and aircraft systems or components as are entered on the licence either specifically or under leategories; and/or that vionic systems or components as are entered on the each of the particular aircraft for which the licence ris signing a Maintenance Release, or such airframe, e, aircraft system or component and aircraft avionic	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference No A) More Exacting or Chter means of compliance Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges set to compliance with the requirements specified in 2 and 4.2.2.3, the privileges of the holder of an aircraft tenance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts eaircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following inspection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. Privileges of the holder of an aircraft maintenance are specified in 4.2.2.1 shall be exercised only: pect of such: Orivileges of the holder of an aircraft with as are entered on the licence in their entirety either fically or under broad categories; or mes and engines and aircraft systems or components entered on the licence either specifically or under locategories; and/or aft avionic systems or components as are entered on the ce either specifically or under broad categories; and/or aft avionic systems or components as are entered on the creating of the maintenance and orthiness of the particular aircraft for which the licence ris singing a Maintenance Release, or such airframe, e, aircraft system or component and aircraft avionic	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Reference Reference Reference Reference Reference Reference Reference Raceds Raceds	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice Reference Reference Reference No A) More Exacting or Other means of compliance Privileges of the holder of the licence and the tions to be observed in exercising such privileges or to be observed in exercising such privileges or the holder of an aircraft renance licence shall be to certify the aircraft or parts aircraft as airworthy after an authorized repair, fication or installation of a engine, accessory, ment, and/or item of equipment, and to sign a tenance release following in spection, maintenance tions and/or routine servicing. 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	as being airworthy; and on condition that, within the preceding 24 months, the licence holder has either had experience in the inspection, servicing or maintenance of an aircraft or components in accordance with the privileges granted by the licence held for not less than six months, or has met the provision for the issue of a licence with the appropriate privileges, to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.								
4.2.2.3	A Contracting State shall prescribe the scope of the privileges of the licence holder in terms of the complexity of the tasks to which the certification relates.	RAF 01							
4.2.2.3.1	Recommendation. — Details of the certification privileges should be endorsed on or attached to the licence, either directly or by reference to another document issued by the Contracting State.	RAF 01							
4.2.2.4	When a Contracting State authorizes an approved maintenance organization to appoint non-licensed personnel to exercise the privileges of 4.2.2, the person appointed shall meet the requirements specified in 4.2.1.	RAF 01							
4.3.1	4.3 Student air traffic controller Contracting States shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that student air traffic controllers do not constitute a hazard to air navigation.	RAF 01							

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4.3.2	Medical fitness A Contracting State shall not permit a student air traffic controller to receive instruction in an operational environment unless that student air traffic controller holds a current Class 3 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
4.4.1	4.4 Air traffic controller licence Requirements for the issue of the licence Before issuing an air traffic controller licence, a Contracting State shall require the applicant to meet the requirements of 4.4.1 and the requirements of at least one of the ratings set out in 4.5. Unlicensed State employees may operate as air traffic controllers on condition that they meet the same requirements.	RAF 01							
4.4.1.1	Age The applicant shall be not less than 21 years of age.	RAF 01							
4.4.1.2	Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the holder of an air traffic controller licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the air traffic controller; Air traffic control equipment	RAF 01							

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	principles, use and limitations of equipment used in air traffic control; General knowledge principles of flight; principles of operation and functioning of aircraft, engines and systems; aircraft performances relevant to air traffic control operations; Human performance human performance including principles of threat and error management; Note.— Guidance material to design training programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683). Meteorology aeronautical meteorology; use and appreciation of meteorological documentation and information; origin and characteristics of weather phenomena affecting flight operations and safety; altimetry; Navigation principles of air navigation; principle, limitation and accuracy of navigation systems and visual aids; and Operational procedures air traffic control, communication, radiotelephony and phraseology procedures (routine, non-routine and emergency); use of the relevant aeronautical documentation; safety practices associated with flight.								
4.4.1.3	Experience The applicant shall have completed an approved training course and not less than three months' satisfactory service engaged in the actual control of air traffic under the supervision of an appropriately rated air traffic controller. The experience requirements specified for air traffic	RAF 01							

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	controller ratings in 4.5 may be credited as part of the experience specified in this paragraph.								
4.4.1.4	Medical fitness The applicant shall hold a current Class 3 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
4.5.1	4.5 Air traffic controller ratings Categories of air traffic controller ratings Air traffic controller ratings shall comprise the following categories: aerodrome control rating; approach control procedural rating; approach control surveillance rating; approach precision radar control rating; area control procedural rating; and area control surveillance rating. Note.— The World Meteorological Organization has specified requirements for personnel making meteorological observations which apply to air traffic controllers providing such a service.	RAF 01							
4.5.2.1	4.5.2 Requirements for air traffic controller ratingsKnowledgeThe applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted, in at least the	RAF 01							

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	following subjects in so far as they affect the area of responsibility: aerodrome control rating: aerodrome layout; physical characteristics and visual aids; airspace structure; applicable rules, procedures and source of information; air navigation facilities; air traffic control equipment and its use; terrain and prominent landmarks; characteristics of air traffic; weather phenomena; and emergency and search and rescue plans; approach control procedural and area control procedural ratings: airspace structure; applicable rules, procedures and source of information; air navigation facilities; air traffic control equipment and its use; terrain and prominent landmarks; characteristics of air traffic and traffic flow; weather phenomena; and emergency and search and rescue plans; and approach control surveillance, approach precision radar control and area control surveillance ratings: The applicant shall meet the requirements specified in b) in so far as they affect the area of responsibility, and shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted, in at least the following additional subjects: principles, use and limitations of applicable ATS surveillance systems and associated equipment; and procedures for the provision of ATS surveillance service, as appropriate, including procedures to ensure appropriate terrain clearance.							

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4.5.2.2.1	4.5.2.2 Experience	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
	The applicant shall have: satisfactorily completed an approved training course; provided, satisfactorily, under the supervision of an appropriately rated air traffic controller: aerodrome control rating: an aerodrome control service, for a period of not less than 90 hours or one month, whichever is greater, at the unit for which the rating is sought; approach control procedural, approach control surveillance, area control procedural or area control surveillance rating: the control service for which the rating is sought, for a period of not less than 180 hours or three months, whichever is greater, at the unit for which the rating is sought; and approach precision radar control rating: not less than 200 precision approaches of which not more than 100 shall have been carried out on a radar simulator approved for that purpose by the Licensing Authority. Not less than 50 of those precision approaches shall have been carried out at the unit and on the equipment for which the rating is sought; and if the privileges of the approach control surveillance rating include surveillance radar approach duties, the experience shall include not less than 25 plan position indicator approaches on the surveillance equipment of the type in use at the unit for which the rating is sought and under the supervision of an appropriately rated controller.								
4.5.2.2.2	The experience specified in 4.5.2.2.1 b) shall have been	RAF 01							
OMGE 007 10	completed within the 6-month period immediately							D 120 62	

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	preceding application.								
4.5.2.2.3	When the applicant already holds an air traffic controller rating in another category, or the same rating for another unit, the Licensing Authority shall determine whether the experience requirement of 4.5.2.2 can be reduced, and if so, to what extent.	RAF 01							
4.5.2.3	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated, at a level appropriate to the privileges being granted, the skill, judgement and performance required to provide a safe, orderly and expeditious control service, including the recognition and management of threats and errors. Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (Doc 9868, PANS-TRG), Chapter 3, Attachment C, in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683) and in Cir 314, Threat and Error Management (TEM) in Air Traffic Control.	RAF 01							
4.5.2.4	Concurrent issuance of two air traffic controller ratings When two air traffic controller ratings are sought concurrently, the Licensing Authority shall determine the applicable requirements on the basis of the requirements for each rating. These requirements shall not be less than those of the more demanding rating.	RAF 01							

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4.5.3.1	4.5.3 Privileges of the holder of the air traffic controller rating(s) and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in	RAF 01								
	1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7.1 and 1.2.9, the privileges of the holder of an air traffic controller licence endorsed with one or more of the undermentioned ratings shall be: <i>aerodrome control rating:</i> to provide or to supervise the provision of aerodrome control service for the aerodrome									
	for which the licence holder is rated; approach control procedural rating: to provide or to supervise the provision of approach control service for the aerodrome or aerodromes for which the licence holder is rated, within the airspace or portion thereof, under the									
	jurisdiction of the unit providing approach control service; approach control surveillance rating: to provide and/or supervise the provision of approach control service with the use of applicable ATS surveillance systems for the									
	aerodrome or aerodromes for which the licence holder is rated, within the airspace or portion thereof, under the jurisdiction of the unit providing approach control service; subject to compliance with the provisions of 4.5.2.2.1 c),									
	the privileges shall include the provision of surveillance radar approaches; approach precision radar control rating: to provide and/or supervise the provision of precision approach radar service									
	at the aerodrome for which the licence holder is rated; area control procedural rating: to provide and/or supervise the provision of area control service within the control area									
OMCE 007.10	or portion thereof, for which the licence holder is rated; and area control surveillance rating: to provide and/or								Dec. 120 - 62	

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	supervise the provision of area control service with the use of an ATS surveillance system, within the control area or portion thereof, for which the licence holder is rated.								
4.5.3.2	Before exercising the privileges indicated in 4.5.3.1, the licence holder shall be familiar with all pertinent and current information.	RAF 01							
4.5.3.3	A Contracting State having issued an air traffic controller licence shall not permit the holder thereof to carry out instruction in an operational environment unless such holder has received proper authorization from such Contracting State.	RAF 01							
4.5.3.4	Validity of ratings A rating shall become invalid when an air traffic controller has ceased to exercise the privileges of the rating for a period determined by the Licensing Authority. That period shall not exceed six months. A rating shall remain invalid until the controller's ability to exercise the privileges of the rating has been re-established.	RAF 01							
4.6.1.1	4.6 Flight operations officer/flight dispatcher licence4.6.1 Requirements for the issue of the licenceAgeThe applicant shall be not less than 21 years of age.	RAF 01							

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4.6.1.2	Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to the holder of a flight	RAF 01							
	operations officer licence, in at least the following subjects: Air law rules and regulations relevant to the holder of a flight								
	operations officer licence; appropriate air traffic services practices and procedures; Aircraft general knowledge								
	principles of operation of aeroplane engines, systems and instruments; operating limitations of aeroplanes and engines;								
	minimum equipment list; Flight performance calculation, planning procedures and								
	loading								
	effects of loading and mass distribution on aircraft performance and flight characteristics; mass and balance								
	calculations; operational flight planning; fuel consumption and								
	endurance calculations; alternate aerodrome selection								
	procedures; en-route cruise control; extended range operation;								
	preparation and filing of air traffic services flight plans; basic principles of computer-assisted planning systems;								
	Human performance								
	human performance relevant to dispatch duties, including principles of threat and error management;								
	Note.— Guidance material to design training								
	programmes on human performance, including threat and error management, can be found in the Human Factors								
	Training Manual (Doc 9683).								
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	aeronautical meteorology; the movement of pressure systems; the structure of fronts, and the origin and characteristics of significant weather phenomena which affect take-off, en-route and landing conditions; interpretation and application of aeronautical meteorological reports, charts and forecasts; codes and abbreviations; use of, and procedures for obtaining, meteorological information; Navigation principles of air navigation with particular reference to instrument flight; Operational procedures use of aeronautical documentation; operational procedures for the carriage of freight and dangerous goods; procedures relating to aircraft accidents and incidents; emergency flight procedures; procedures relating to unlawful interference and sabotage of aircraft; Principles of flight principles of flight relating to the appropriate category of aircraft; and Radio communication procedures for communicating with aircraft and relevant ground stations.								
4.6.1.3.1	4.6.1.3 Experience The applicant shall have gained the following experience: a total of two years service in any one or in any combination of the capacities specified in 1) to 3) inclusive, provided that in any combination of experience the period serviced in any capacity shall be at least one year:	RAF 01							

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	a flight crew member in air transportation; or a meteorologist in an organization dispatching aircraft in air transportation; or an air traffic controller; or a technical supervisor of flight operations officers or air transportation flight operations systems; or at least one year as an assistant in the dispatching of air transport; or have satisfactorily completed a course of approved training.								
4.6.1.3.2	The applicant shall have served under the supervision of a flight operations officer for at least 90 working days within the six months immediately preceding the application.	RAF 01							
4.6.1.4	Skill The applicant shall have demonstrated the ability to: make an accurate and operationally acceptable weather analysis from a series of daily weather maps and weather reports; provide an operationally valid briefing on weather conditions prevailing in the general neighbourhood of a specific air route; forecast weather trends pertinent to air transportation with particular reference to destination and alternates; determine the optimum flight path for a given segment, and create accurate manual and/or computer generated flight plans; and provide operating supervision and all other assistance to a	RAF 01						D. 124 66	

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	flight in actual or simulated adverse weather conditions, as appropriate to the duties of the holder of a flight operations officer licence. recognize and manage threats and errors. Note.— Guidance material on the application of threat and error management is found in the Procedures for Air Navigation Services — Training (Doc 9868, PANS-TRG), Chapter 3, Attachment C, and in Part II, Chapter 2, of the Human Factors Training Manual (Doc 9683).								
4.6.2	Privileges of the holder of the licence and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5, the privileges of the holder of a flight operations officer licence shall be to serve in that capacity with responsibility for each area for which the applicant meets the requirements specified in Annex 6.	RAF 01							
4.7.1.1	4.7 Aeronautical station operator licence Note.— This licence is not intended for personnel providing Aerodrome Flight Information Service (AFIS). Guidance on the qualifications to be met by these personnel can be found in Circular 211, Aerdrome Flight Information Service (AFIS).	RAF 01							
	4.7.1 Requirements for the issue of the licence Before issuing an aeronautical station operator licence, a Contracting State shall require the applicant to meet the								

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	requirements of 4.7.1. Unlicensed individuals may operate as aeronautical station operators on the condition that the State from which they operate ensures that they meet the same requirements.								
4.7.1.2	Age The applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age.	RAF 01							
4.7.1.3	Knowledge The applicant shall have demonstrated a level of knowledge appropriate to the holder of an aeronautical station operator, in at least the following subjects: General knowledge air traffic services provided within the State; Operational procedures radiotelephony procedures; phraseology; telecommunication network; Rules and regulations rules and regulations applicable to the aeronautical station operator; and Telecommunication equipment principles, use and limitations of telecommunication equipment in an aeronautical station.	RAF 01							
4.7.1.4	Experience The applicant shall have: satisfactorily completed an approved training course within the 12-month period immediately preceding application, and have served satisfactorily under a qualified aeronautical	RAF 01						Page 126 of 2	

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	station operator for not less than two months; or satisfactorily served under a qualified aeronautical station operator for not less than six months during the 12-month period immediately preceding application.								
4.7.1.5	Skill The applicant shall demonstrate, or have demonstrated, competency in: operating the telecommunication equipment in use; and transmitting and receiving radiotelephony messages with efficiency and accuracy.	RAF 01							
4.7.2	Privileges of the aeronautical station operator and the conditions to be observed in exercising such privileges Subject to compliance with the requirements specified in 1.2.5 and 1.2.9, the privileges of the holder of an aeronautical station operator licence shall be to act as an operator in an aeronautical station. Before exercising the privileges of the licence, the holder shall be familiar with all pertinent and current information regarding the types of equipment and operating procedures used at that aeronautical station.	RAF 01							
4.8	Aeronautical meteorological personnel Note.— The requirements for training and qualifications for all aeronautical meteorological personnel are the responsibility of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in accordance with the Working Arrangements between the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Meteorological Organization (Doc 7475). The requirements can be found in WMO	RAF 01						Page 127 of 2	

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	Document 258 — Guidelines for the education and training of personnel in meteorology and operational hydrology — Volume I: Meteorology.								
5.1	CHAPTER 5. SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERSONNEL LICENCES Personnel licences issued by a Contracting State in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Annex shall conform to the following specifications:	RAF 01							
5.1.1.1	5.1.1 Detail A Contracting State having issued a licence shall ensure that other States are able to easily determine the licence privileges and validity of ratings. Note.— Operator records or a flight crew member's personal log book, in which maintenance of competency and recent experience may be satisfactorily recorded, are not normally carried on international flights.	RAF 01							
5.1.1.2	The following details shall appear on the licence: I) II) Title of licence (in very bold type); III) Serial number of the licence, in Arabic numerals, given by the authority issuing the licence;	RAF 01							

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	IV) Name of holder in full (in Roman alphabet also if script of national language is other than Roman);								
	IVa) Date of birth;								
	V) Address of holder if desired by the State;								
	VI) Nationality of holder;								
	VII)Signature of holder;								
	VIII) Authority and, where necessary, conditions under which the licence is issued;								
	IX) Certification concerning validity and authorization for holder to exercise privileges appropriate to licence;								
	X) Signature of officer issuing the licence and the date of such issue;								
	XI) Seal or stamp of authority issuing the licence;								
	XII)Ratings, e.g. category, class, type of aircraft, airframe, aerodrome control, etc.;								
	XIII) Remarks, i.e. special endorsements relating to limitations and endorsements for privileges, including an endorsement of language proficiency, and other information required in pursuance to Article 39 of the Chicago Convention; and								
	XIV) Any other details desired by the State								

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	issuing the licence.								
5.1.2	Material First quality paper or other suitable material, including plastic cards, shall be used and the items mentioned in 5.1.1.2 shown clearly thereon.	RAF 01							
5.1.3	Language When licences are issued in a language other than English, the licence shall include an English translation of at least items I), II), VI), IX), XII), XIII) and XIV). When provided in a language other than English, authorizations issued in accordance with 1.2.2.1 shall include an English translation of the name of the State issuing the authorization, the limit of validity of the authorization and any restriction or limitation that may be established.	RAF 01							
5.1.4	Arrangement of items Item headings on the licence shall be uniformly numbered in roman numerals as indicated in 5.1.1, so that on any licence the number will, under any arrangement, refer to the same item heading. Note.— Item headings may be arranged in such order as may best suit the convenience of the Contracting State issuing the licence.	RAF 01							
6.1.1	CHAPTER 6. MEDICAL PROVISIONS FOR LICENSING	RAF 01							

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	Note I.— The Standards and Recommended Practices established in this chapter cannot, on their own, be sufficiently detailed to cover all possible individual situations. Of necessity, many decisions relating to the evaluation of medical fitness must be left to the judgement of the individual medical examiner. The evaluation must, therefore, be based on a medical examination conducted throughout in accordance with the highest standards of medical practice. Note 2.— Predisposing factors for disease, such as obesity and smoking, may be important for determining whether further evaluation or investigation is necessary in an individual case. Note 3.— In cases where the applicant does not fully meet the medical requirements and in complicated and unusual cases, the evaluation may have to be deferred and the case submitted to the medical assessor of the Licensing Authority for final evaluation. In such cases due regard must be given to the privileges granted by the licence applied for or held by the applicant for the Medical Assessment, and the conditions under which the licence holder is going to exercise those privileges in carrying out assigned duties. Note 4.— Attention is called to the administrative clause in 1.2.4.10 dealing with accredited medical conclusion. Note 5.— Guidance material to assist Licensing Authorities and medical examiners is published separately in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). This							

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	guidance material also contains a discussion of the terms "likely" and "significant" as used in the context of the medical provisions in Chapter 6. Note 6.— Basic safety management principles, when applied to the medical assessment process, can help ensure that aeromedical resources are utilized effectively. 6.1 Medical Assessments — General Classes of Medical Assessment shall be established as follows: Class 1 Medical Assessment; applies to applicants for, and holders of: commercial pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift multi-crew pilot licences — aeroplane airline transport pilot licences — aeroplane, helicopter and powered-lift Class 2 Medical Assessment; applies to applicants for, and holders of: flight navigator licences private pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift glider pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter and powered-lift glider pilot licences free balloon pilot licences Class 3 Medical Assessment; applies to applicants for, and holders of: air traffic controller licences.								

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6.1.2	The applicant for a Medical Assessment shall provide the medical examiner with a personally certified statement of medical facts concerning personal, familial and hereditary history. The applicant shall be made aware of the necessity for giving a statement that is as complete and accurate as the applicant's knowledge permits, and any false statement shall be dealt with in accordance with 1.2.4.7.1.	RAF 01							
6.1.3	The medical examiner shall report to the Licensing Authority any individual case where, in the examiner's judgement, an applicant's failure to meet any requirement, whether numerical or otherwise, is such that exercise of the privileges of the licence being applied for, or held, is not likely to jeopardize flight safety (1.2.4.10).	RAF 01							
6.1.4	The level of medical fitness to be met for the renewal of a Medical Assessment shall be the same as that for the initial assessment except where otherwise specifically stated. Note.— The intervals between routine medical examinations for the purpose of renewing Medical Assessments are specified in 1.2.5.2.	RAF 01							
6.2.1	6.2 Requirements for Medical Assessments General An applicant for a Medical Assessment issued in accordance with the terms of 1.2.4.1 shall undergo a	RAF 01							

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	medical examination based on the following requirements: physical and mental; visual and colour perception; and hearing.								
6.2.2	Physical and mental requirements An applicant for any class of Medical Assessment shall be required to be free from: any abnormality, congenital or acquired; or any active, latent, acute or chronic disability; or any wound, injury or sequelae from operation; or any effect or side-effect of any prescribed or non-prescribed therapeutic, diagnostic or preventive medication taken; such as would entail a degree of functional incapacity which is likely to interfere with the safe operation of an aircraft or with the safe performance of duties. Note.— Use of herbal medication and alternative treatment modalities requires particular attention to possible side-effects.	RAF 01							
6.2.3.1	6.2.3 Visual acuity test requirements The methods in use for the measurement of visual acuity are likely to lead to differing evaluations. To achieve uniformity, therefore, Contracting States shall ensure that equivalence in the methods of evaluation be obtained.	RAF 01							
6.2.3.2	Recommendation. — The following should be adopted for tests of visual acuity:	RAF 01							

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	Visual acuity tests should be conducted in an environment with a level of illumination that corresponds to ordinary office illumination (30-60 cd/m²). Visual acuity should be measured by means of a series of Landolt rings or similar optotypes, placed at a distance from the applicant appropriate to the method of testing adopted.								
6.2.4.1	6.2.4 Colour perception requirements Contracting States shall use such methods of examination as will guarantee reliable testing of colour perception.	RAF 01							
6.2.4.2	The applicant shall be required to demonstrate the ability to perceive readily those colours the perception of which is necessary for the safe performance of duties.	RAF 01							
6.2.4.3	The applicant shall be tested for the ability to correctly identify a series of pseudoisochromatic plates in daylight or in artificial light of the same colour temperature such as that provided by CIE standard illuminants C or D_{65} as specified by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE).	RAF 01							
6.2.4.4	An applicant obtaining a satisfactory result as prescribed by the Licensing Authority shall be assessed as fit. An applicant failing to obtain a satisfactory result in such a test shall be assessed as unfit unless able to readily distinguish the colours used in air navigation and correctly identify	RAF 01							

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	aviation coloured lights. Applicants who fail to meet these criteria shall be assessed as unfit except for Class 2 assessment with the following restriction: valid daytime only. Note.— Guidance on suitable methods of assessing colour vision is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.2.4.4.1	Recommendation. — Sunglasses worn during the exercise of the privileges of the licence or rating held should be non-polarizing and of a neutral grey tint.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.1	6.2.5 Hearing test requirements Contracting States shall use such methods of examination as will guarantee reliable testing of hearing.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.2	Applicants shall be required to demonstrate a hearing performance sufficient for the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.3	Applicants for Class 1 Medical Assessments shall be tested by pure-tone audiometry at first issue of the Assessment, not less than once every five years up to the age of 40 years, and thereafter not less than once every two years.	RAF 01							

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6.2.5.3.1	Alternatively, other methods providing equivalent results may be used.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.4	Applicants for Class 3 Medical Assessments shall be tested by pure-tone audiometry at first issue of the Assessment, not less than once every four years up to the age of 40 years, and thereafter not less than once every two years.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.4.1	Alternatively, other methods providing equivalent results may be used.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.5	Recommendation. — Applicants for Class 2 Medical Assessment should be tested by pure-tone audiometry at first issue of the Assessment and, after the age of 50 years, not less than once every two years.	RAF 01							
6.2.5.6	At medical examinations, other than those mentioned in 6.2.5.3, 6.2.5.4 and 6.2.5.5, where audiometry is not performed, applicants shall be tested in a quiet room by whispered and spoken voice tests. Note 1.— The reference zero for calibration of puretone audiometers is that of the pertinent Standards of the current edition of the Audiometric Test Methods, published	RAF 01							

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	by the International Organization for Standardization								
	(ISO).								
	Note 2.— For the purpose of testing hearing in accordance with the requirements, a quiet room is a room in which the intensity of the background noise is less than $35 dB(A)$.								
	Note 3.— For the purpose of testing hearing in accordance with the requirements, the sound level of an average conversational voice at 1 m from the point of output (lower lip of the speaker) is c. $60 dB(A)$ and that of a whispered voice c. $45 dB(A)$. At 2 m from the speaker, the sound level is $6 dB(A)$ lower.								
	Note 4.— Guidance on assessment of applicants who use hearing aids is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
	Note 5.— Attention is called to 2.7.1.3.1 on requirements for the issue of instrument rating to applicants who hold a private pilot licence.								
6.3.1.1	6.3 Class 1 Medical Assessment	RAF 01							
	6.3.1 Assessment issue and renewal								
	An applicant for a commercial pilot licence — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift, a multi-crew pilot licence — aeroplane, or an airline transport pilot licence — aeroplane, helicopter or powered-lift shall undergo an initial								

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	medical examination for the issue of a Class 1 Medical Assessment.								
6.3.1.2	Except where otherwise stated in this section, holders of commercial pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift, multi-crew pilot licences — aeroplane, or airline transport pilot licences — aeroplane, helicopter or powered-lift shall have their Class 1 Medical Assessments renewed at intervals not exceeding those specified in 1.2.5.2.	RAF 01							
6.3.1.3	When the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the requirements of this section and the general provisions of 6.1 and 6.2 have been met, a Class 1 Medical Assessment shall be issued to the applicant.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.1	6.3.2 Physical and mental requirements The applicant shall not suffer from any disease or disability which could render that applicant likely to become suddenly unable either to operate an aircraft safely or to perform assigned duties safely.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.2	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: an organic mental disorder; a mental or behavioural disorder due to use of psychoactive substances; this includes dependence syndrome induced by alcohol or other psychoactive substances;	RAF 01							

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	schizophrenia or a schizotypal or delusional disorder; a mood (affective) disorder; a neurotic, stress-related or somatoform disorder; a behavioural syndrome associated with physiological disturbances or physical factors; a disorder of adult personality or behaviour, particularly if manifested by repeated overt acts; mental retardation; a disorder of psychological development; a behavioural or emotional disorder, with onset in childhood or adolescence; or a mental disorder not otherwise specified; such as might render the applicant unable to safely exercise the privileges of the licence applied for or held.								
6.3.2.2.1	Recommendation.— An applicant with depression, being treated with antidepressant medication, should be assessed as unfit unless the medical assessor, having access to the details of the case concerned, considers the applicant's condition as unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note 1.— Guidance on assessment of applicants treated with antidepressant medication is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.— Mental and behavioural disorders are defined in accordance with the clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines of the World Health Organization as given in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Edition — Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, WHO 1992. This document contains detailed descriptions of the diagnostic requirements which may be useful for their	RAF 01						D 150 . 66	

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	application to medical assessment.								
6.3.2.3	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following: a progressive or non-progressive disease of the nervous system, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges; epilepsy; or any disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of cause.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.4	The applicant shall not have suffered any head injury, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.5	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the heart, congenital or acquired, which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.5.1	An applicant who has undergone coronary bypass grafting or angioplasty (with or without stenting) or other cardiac intervention or who has a history of myocardial infarction or who suffers from any other potentially incapacitating cardiac condition shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's cardiac condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is	RAF 01							

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	assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.								
6.3.2.5.2	An applicant with an abnormal cardiac rhythm shall be assessed as unfit unless the cardiac arrhythmia has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on cardiovascular evaluation is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.3.2.6	Electrocardiography shall form part of the heart examination for the first issue of a Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.6.1	Electrocardiography shall be included in re-examinations of applicants over the age of 50 no less frequently than annually.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.6.2	Recommendation.— Electrocardiography should be included in re-examinations of applicants between the ages of 30 and 50 no less frequently than every two years. Note 1.— The purpose of routine electrocardiography is case finding. It does not provide sufficient evidence to justify disqualification without further thorough	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve		ntation of SARPs	NI 4	D . ''I . C	
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	cardiovascular investigation. Note 2.— Guidance on resting and exercise electrocardiography is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.3.2.7	The systolic and diastolic blood pressures shall be within normal limits.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.7.1	The use of drugs for control of high blood pressure shall be disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on the subject is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.3.2.8	There shall be no significant functional nor structural abnormality of the circulatory system.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.9	There shall be no acute disability of the lungs nor any active disease of the structures of the lungs, mediastinum or pleurae likely to result in incapacitating symptoms during normal or emergency operations.	RAF 01							

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6.3.2.9.1	Recommendation.— Chest radiography should form part of the initial examination. Note.— Periodic chest radiography is usually not necessary but may be a necessity in situations where asymptomatic pulmonary disease can be expected.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.10	Applicants with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.11	Applicants with asthma causing significant symptoms or likely to cause incapacitating symptoms during normal or emergency operations shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.11.1	The use of drugs for control of asthma shall be disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on hazards of medication and drugs is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							

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6.3.2.12	Applicants with active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.3.2.12.1	Applicants with quiescent or healed lesions which are known to be tuberculous, or are presumably tuberculous in origin, may be assessed as fit. Note 1.— Guidance on assessment of respiratory diseases is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
	Note 2.— Guidance on hazards of medications and drugs is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.3.2.13	Applicants with significant impairment of function of the gastrointestinal tract or its adnexa shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.3.2.13.1	Applicants shall be completely free from those hernias that might give rise to incapacitating symptoms.	RAF 01							

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6.3.2.14	Applicants with sequelae of disease of, or surgical intervention on, any part of the digestive tract or its adnexa, likely to cause incapacitation in flight, in particular any obstruction due to stricture or compression, shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.14.1	Recommendation. — An applicant who has undergone a major surgical operation on the biliary passages or the digestive tract or its adnexa with a total or partial excision or a diversion of any of these organs should be assessed as unfit until such time as the medical assessor, having access to the details of the operation concerned, considers that the effects of the operation are not likely to cause incapacitation in flight.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.15	Applicants with metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders that are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.16	Applicants with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus shall be assessed as unfit. Note.— Guidance on assessment of Type 2 insulintreated diabetic applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							

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6.3.2.16.1	Applicants with non-insulin-treated diabetes mellitus shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is shown to be satisfactorily controlled by diet alone or by diet combined with oral anti-diabetic medication, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on assessment of diabetic applicants is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.3.2.17	Applicants with diseases of the blood and/or the lymphatic system shall be assessed as unfit unless adequately investigated and their condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges. Note.— Sickle cell trait or other haemoglobinopathic traits are usually compatible with a fit assessment.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.18	Applicants with renal or genito-urinary disease shall be assessed as unfit, unless adequately investigated and their condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.18.1	Urine examination shall form part of the medical examination and abnormalities shall be adequately investigated. Note.— Guidance on urine examination and evaluation of abnormalities is contained in the Manual of Civil	RAF 01							

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	Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.3.2.19	Applicants with sequelae of disease of or surgical procedures on the kidneys or the genito-urinary tract, in particular obstructions due to stricture or compression, shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.19.1	Applicants who have undergone nephrectomy shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is well compensated.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.20	Applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed as not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges. Note 1.— Early diagnosis and active management of HIV disease with antiretroviral therapy reduces morbidity and improves prognosis and thus increases the likelihood of a fit assessment. Note 2.— Guidance on the assessment of applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus	RAF 01							

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	(HIV) is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.3.2.21	Applicants who are pregnant shall be assessed as unfit unless obstetrical evaluation and continued medical supervision indicate a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.21.1	Recommendation. — For applicants with a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy, evaluated and supervised in accordance with 6.3.2.21, the fit assessment should be limited to the period from the end of the 12th week until the end of the 26th week of gestation.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.22	Following confinement or termination of pregnancy, the applicant shall not be permitted to exercise the privileges of her licence until she has undergone re-evaluation in accordance with best medical practice and it has been determined that she is able to safely exercise the privileges of her licence and ratings.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.23	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the bones, joints, muscles, tendons or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Any sequelae after lesions affecting the bones, joints, muscles or tendons, and certain anatomical defects	RAF 01							

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	will normally require functional assessment to determine fitness.								
6.3.2.24	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality or disease of the ear or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.25	There shall be: no disturbance of vestibular function; no significant dysfunction of the Eustachian tubes; and no unhealed perforation of the tympanic membranes.	RAF 01							
6.3.2.25.1	A single dry perforation of the tympanic membrane need not render the applicant unfit. Note.— Guidance on testing of the vestibular function is contained in Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.3.2.26	There shall be: no nasal obstruction; and no malformation nor any disease of the buccal cavity or upper respiratory tract which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							

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6.3.2.27	Applicants with stuttering or other speech defects sufficiently severe to cause impairment of speech communication shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.3.3	Visual requirements The medical examination shall be based on the following requirements.	RAF 01							
6.3.3.1	The function of the eyes and their adnexa shall be normal. There shall be no active pathological condition, acute or chronic, nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma of the eyes or their adnexa likely to reduce proper visual function to an extent that would interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.3.2	Distant visual acuity with or without correction shall be 6/9 or better in each eye separately, and binocular visual acuity shall be 6/6 or better. No limits apply to uncorrected visual acuity. Where this standard of visual acuity can be obtained only with correcting lenses, the applicant may be assessed as fit provided that: such correcting lenses are worn during the exercise of the privileges of the licence or rating applied for or held; and in addition, a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the applicant's licence. Note 1.—6.3.3.2 b) is the subject of Standards in	RAF 01							

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	Note 2.— An applicant accepted as meeting these provisions is deemed to continue to do so unless there is reason to suspect otherwise, in which case an ophthalmic report is required at the discretion of the Licensing Authority. Both uncorrected and corrected visual acuity are normally measured and recorded at each re-examination. Conditions which indicate a need to obtain an ophthalmic report include: a substantial decrease in the uncorrected visual acuity, any decrease in best corrected visual acuity, and the occurrence of eye disease, eye injury or eye surgery.							
6.3.3.2.1	Applicants may use contact lenses to meet this requirement provided that: the lenses are monofocal and non-tinted; the lenses are well tolerated; and a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept readily available during the exercise of the licence privileges. Note.— Applicants who use contact lenses may not need to have their uncorrected visual acuity measured at each re-examination provided the history of their contact lens prescription is known.	RAF 01						
6.3.3.2.2	Applicants with a large refractive error shall use contact lenses or high-index spectacle lenses. Note.— If spectacles are used, high-index lenses are	RAF 01						

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	needed to minimize peripheral field distortion.								
6.3.3.2.3	Applicants whose uncorrected distant visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 shall be required to provide a full ophthalmic report prior to initial Medical Assessment and every five years thereafter. Note 1.—The purpose of the required ophthalmic examination is (1) to ascertain normal visual performance, and (2) to identify any significant pathology. Note 2.—Guidance on the assessment of monocular applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.3.3.3	Applicants who have undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of the eye shall be assessed as unfit unless they are free from those sequelae which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.3.3.4	The applicant shall have the ability to read, while wearing the correcting lenses, if any, required by 6.3.3.2, the N5 chart or its equivalent at a distance selected by that applicant in the range of 30 to 50 cm and the ability to read the N14 chart or its equivalent at a distance of 100 cm. If this requirement is met only by the use of near correction, the applicant may be assessed as fit provided that this near correction is added to the spectacle correction already	RAF 01							

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	prescribed in accordance with 6.3.3.2; if no such correction is prescribed, a pair of spectacles for near use shall be kept readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the licence. When near correction is required, the applicant shall demonstrate that one pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both distant and near visual requirements. Note 1.—N5 and N14 refer to the size of typeface used. For further details, see the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.—An applicant who needs near correction to meet this requirement will require "look-over", bifocal or perhaps multifocal lenses in order to read the instruments and a chart or manual held in the hand, and also to make use of distant vision, through the windscreen, without removing the lenses. Single-vision near correction (full lenses of one power only, appropriate for reading) significantly reduces distant visual acuity and is therefore not acceptable. Note 3.—Whenever there is a requirement to obtain or renew correcting lenses, an applicant is expected to advise the refractionist of reading distances for the visual flight deck tasks relevant to the types of aircraft in which the applicant is likely to function.								
6.3.3.4.1	When near correction is required in accordance with this paragraph, a second pair of near-correction spectacles shall be kept available for immediate use.	RAF 01							

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6.3.3.5	The applicant shall be required to have normal fields of vision.	RAF 01							
6.3.3.6	The applicant shall be required to have normal binocular function.	RAF 01							
6.3.3.6.1	Reduced stereopsis, abnormal convergence not interfering with near vision, and ocular misalignment where the fusional reserves are sufficient to prevent asthenopia and diplopia need not be disqualifying.	RAF 01							
6.3.4.1	6.3.4 Hearing requirements	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
0.3.4.1	The applicant, when tested on a pure-tone audiometer, shall not have a hearing loss, in either ear separately, of more than 35 dB at any of the frequencies 500, 1 000 or 2 000 Hz, or more than 50 dB at 3 000 Hz.	KAF 01							
6.3.4.1.1	An applicant with a hearing loss greater than the above may be declared fit provided that the applicant has normal hearing performance against a background noise that reproduces or simulates the masking properties of flight deck noise upon speech and beacon signals. Note 1.— It is important that the background noise be	RAF 01							

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	representative of the noise in the cockpit of the type of aircraft for which the applicant's licence and ratings are valid. Note 2.— In the speech material for discrimination testing, both aviation-relevant phrases and phonetically balanced words are normally used.								
6.3.4.1.2	Alternatively, a practical hearing test conducted in flight in the cockpit of an aircraft of the type for which the applicant's licence and ratings are valid may be used.	RAF 01							
6.4.1.1	6.4 Class 2 Medical Assessment 6.4.1 Assessment issue and renewal An applicant for a private pilot licence — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift, a glider pilot licence, a free balloon pilot licence, a flight engineer licence or a flight navigator licence shall undergo an initial medical examination for the issue of a Class 2 Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
6.4.1.2	Except where otherwise stated in this section, holders of private pilot licences — aeroplane, airship, helicopter or powered-lift, glider pilot licences, free balloon pilot licences, flight engineer licences or flight navigator licences shall have their Class 2 Medical Assessments renewed at intervals not exceeding those specified in 1.2.5.2.	RAF 01							

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6.4.1.3	When the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the requirements of this section and the general provisions of 6.1 and 6.2 have been met, a Class 2 Medical Assessment shall be issued to the applicant.	RAF 01							
6.4.2	Physical and mental requirements The medical examination shall be based on the following requirements.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.1	The applicant shall not suffer from any disease or disability which could render that applicant likely to become suddenly unable either to operate an aircraft safely or to perform assigned duties safely.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.2	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: an organic mental disorder; a mental or behavioural disorder due to psychoactive substance use; this includes dependence syndrome induced by alcohol or other psychoactive substances; schizophrenia or a schizotypal or delusional disorder; a mood (affective) disorder; a neurotic, stress-related or somatoform disorder; a behavioural syndrome associated with physiological disturbances or physical factors; a disorder of adult personality or behaviour, particularly if manifested by repeated overt acts;	RAF 01							

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	mental retardation; a disorder of psychological development; a behavioural or emotional disorder, with onset in childhood or adolescence; or a mental disorder not otherwise specified; such as might render the applicant unable to safely exercise the privileges of the licence applied for or held.								
6.4.2.2.1	Recommendation.—An applicant with depression, being treated with antidepressant medication, should be assessed as unfit unless the medical assessor, having access to the details of the case concerned, considers the applicant's condition as unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note 1.—Guidance on assessment of applicants treated with antidepressant medication is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.—Mental and behavioural disorders are defined in accordance with the clinical descriptions and diagnosite guidelines of the World Health Organization as given in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Edition—Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, WHO 1992. This document contains detailed descriptions of the diagnostic requirements, which may be useful for their application to medical assessment.	RAF 01							

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6.4.2.3	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following: a progressive or non-progressive disease of the nervous system, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges; epilepsy; any disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of cause.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.4	The applicant shall not have suffered any head injury, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.5	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the heart, congenital or acquired, which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.5.1	An applicant who has undergone coronary by-pass grafting or angioplasty (with or without stenting) or other cardiac intervention or who has a history of myocardial infarction or who suffers from any other potentially incapacitating cardiac condition shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's cardiac condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.	RAF 01							

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6.4.2.5.2	An applicant with an abnormal cardiac rhythm shall be assessed as unfit unless the cardiac arrhythmia has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on cardiovascular evaluation is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.4.2.6	Electrocardiography shall form part of the heart examination for the first issue of a Medical Assessment after the age of 40.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.6.1	Electrocardiography shall be included in re-examinations of applicants after the age of 50 no less than every two years.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.6.2	Recommendation.— Electrocardiography should form part of the heart examination for the first issue of a Medical Assessment. Note 1.— The purpose of routine electrocardiography is case finding. It does not provide sufficient evidence to justify disqualification without further thorough cardiovascular investigation. Note 2.— Guidance on resting and exercise	RAF 01							

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	electrocardiography is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.4.2.7	The systolic and diastolic blood pressures shall be within normal limits.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.7.1	The use of drugs for control of high blood pressure shall be disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on the subject is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.4.2.8	There shall be no significant functional nor structural abnormality of the circulatory system.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.9	There shall be no disability of the lungs nor any active disease of the structures of the lungs, mediastinum or pleura likely to result in incapacitating symptoms during normal or emergency operations.	RAF 01							

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6.4.2.9.1	Recommendation. — Chest radiography should form part of the initial and periodic examinations in cases where asymptomatic pulmonary disease can be expected.	RAF 01						
6.4.2.10	Applicants with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.	RAF 01						
6.4.2.11	Applicants with asthma causing significant symptoms or likely to cause incapacitating symptoms during normal or emergency operations shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01						
6.4.2.11.1	The use of drugs for control of asthma shall be disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on hazards of medication and drugs is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01						
6.4.2.12	Applicants with active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01						

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				Execus	compliance			
6.4.2.12.1	Applicants with quiescent or healed lesions, known to be tuberculous or presumably tuberculous in origin, may be assessed as fit. Note 1.— Guidance on assessment of respiratory diseases is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.— Guidance on hazards of medication and drugs is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01						
6.4.2.13	Applicants shall be completely free from those hernias that might give rise to incapacitating symptoms.	RAF 01						
6.4.2.13.1	Applicants with significant impairment of the function of the gastrointestinal tract or its adnexa shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01						
6.4.2.14	Applicants with sequelae of disease of or surgical intervention on any part of the digestive tract or its adnexa, likely to cause incapacitation in flight, in particular any obstruction due to stricture or compression, shall be assesed	RAF 01						

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	as unfit.								
6.4.2.14.1	Recommendation.— An applicant who has undergone a major surgical operation on the biliary passages or the digestive tract or its adnexa with a total or partial excision or a diversion of any of these organs should be assessed as unfit until such time as the medical assessor, having access to the details of the operation concerned, considers that the effects of the operation are not likely to cause incapacitation in flight.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.15	Applicants with metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders that are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.16	Applicants with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus shall be assessed as unfit. Note.— Guidance on assessment of Type 2 insulintreated diabetic applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual of civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.4.2.16.1	Applicants with non-insulin-treated diabetes mellitus shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is shown to be satisfactorily controlled by diet alone or by diet combined with oral anti-diabetic medication, the use of which is	RAF 01							

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	compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on assessment of diabetic applicants is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.4.2.17	Applicants with diseases of the blood and/or the lymphatic system shall be assessed as unfit unless adequately investigated and their condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges. Note.—Sickle cell trait and other haemoglobinopathic traits are usually compatible with fit assessment.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.18	Applicants with renal or genito-urinary disease shall be assessed as unfit unless adequately investigated and their condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.18.1	Urine examination shall form part of the medical examination and abnormalities shall be adequately investigated. Note.— Guidance on urine examination and evaluation of abnormalities is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.4.2.19	Applicants with sequelae of disease of, or surgical	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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	procedures on, the kidneys or the genitourinary tract, in particular obstructions due to stricture or compression, shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.								
6.4.2.19.1	Applicants who have undergone nephrectomy shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is well compensated.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.20	Applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed as not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges. Note 1.— Early diagnosis and active management of HIV disease with antiretroviral therapy reduces morbidity and improves prognosis and thus increases the likelihood of a fit assessment. Note 2.— Guidance on the assessment of applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							

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6.4.2.21	Applicants who are pregnant shall be assessed as unfit unless obstetrical evaluation and continued medical supervision indicate a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.21.1	Recommendation. — For applicants with a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy, evaluated and supervised in accordance with 6.4.2.21, the fit assessment should be limited to the period from the end of the 12th week until the end of the 26th week of gestation.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.22	Following confinement or termination of pregnancy, the applicant shall not be permitted to exercise the privileges of her licence until she has undergone re-evaluation in accordance with best medical practice and it has been determined that she is able to safely exercise the privileges of her licence and ratings.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.23	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the bones, joints, muscles, tendons or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Any sequelae after lesions affecting the bones, joints, muscles or tendons, and certain anatomical defects will normally require functional assessment to determine fitness.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.24	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality or disease	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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	of the ear or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.								
6.4.2.25	There shall be: no disturbance of the vestibular function; no significant dysfunction of the Eustachian tubes; and no unhealed perforation of the tympanic membranes.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.25.1	A single dry perforation of the tympanic membrane need not render the applicant unfit. Note.—Guidance on testing of the vestibular function is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.4.2.26	There shall be: no nasal obstruction; and no malformation nor any disease of the buccal cavity or upper respiratory tract; which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.4.2.27	Applicants with stuttering and other speech defects sufficiently severe to cause impairment of speech communication shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							

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6.4.3	Visual requirements The medical examination shall be based on the following	RAF 01							
	requirements.								
6.4.3.1	The function of the eyes and their adnexa shall be normal. There shall be no active pathological condition, acute or	RAF 01							
	chronic, nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma of the eyes								
	or their adnexa likely to reduce proper visual function to an extent that would interfere with the safe exercise of the								
	applicant's licence and rating privileges.								
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6.4.3.2	Distant visual acuity with or without correction shall be 6/12 or better in each eye separately, and binocular visual	RAF 01	\boxtimes	Ш					
	acuity shall be 6/9 or better. No limits apply to uncorrected								
	visual acuity. Where this standard of visual acuity can be								
	obtained only with correcting lenses, the applicant may be								
	assessed as fit provided that:								
	such correcting lenses are worn during the exercise of the								
	privileges of the licence or rating applied for or held; and								
	in addition, a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept								
	readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the								
	applicant's licence.								
	Note.— An applicant accepted as meeting these provisions is deemed to continue to do so unless there is								
	reason to suspect otherwise, in which case an ophthalmic								
	report is required at the discretion of the Licensing								
	Authority. Both uncorrected and corrected visual acuity are								
	normally measured and recorded at each re-examination.								
	Conditions which indicate a need to obtain an ophthalmic								
	report include: a substantial decrease in the uncorrected								
OMSE 007.10	visual acuity, any decrease in best corrected visual acuity,							D 170 - 60	

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	and the occurrence of eye disease, eye injury or eye surgery.								
6.4.3.2.1	Applicants may use contact lenses to meet this requirement provided that: the lenses are monofocal and non-tinted; the lenses are well tolerated; and a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept readily available during the exercise of the licence privileges. Note.— Applicants who use contact lenses may not need to have their uncorrected visual acuity measured at each re-examination provided the history of their contact lens prescription is known.	RAF 01							
6.4.3.2.2	Applicants with a large refractive error shall use contact lenses or high-index spectacle lenses. Note.— If spectacles are used, high-index lenses are needed to minimize peripheral field distortion.	RAF 01							
6.4.3.2.3	Recommendation.— Applicants whose uncorrected distant visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 should be required to provide a full ophthalmic report prior to initial Medical Assessment and every five years thereafter. Note 1.— The purpose of the required ophthalmic examination is (1) to ascertain normal visual performance, and (2) to identify any significant pathology.	RAF 01							

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	Note 2.— Guidance on the assessment of monocular applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.4.3.3	Applicants who have undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of the eye shall be assessed as unfit unless they are free from those sequelae which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.4.3.4	The applicant shall have the ability to read, while wearing the correcting lenses, if any, required by 6.4.3.2, the N5 chart or its equivalent at a distance selected by that applicant in the range of 30 to 50 cm. If this requirement is met only by the use of near correction, the applicant may be assessed as fit provided that this near correction is added to the spectacle correction already prescribed in accordance with 6.4.3.2; if no such correction is prescribed, a pair of spectacles for near use shall be kept readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the licence. When near correction is required, the applicant shall demonstrate that one pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both distant and near visual requirements. Note 1.—N5 refers to the size of typeface used. For further details, see the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.—An applicant who needs near correction to meet the requirement will require "look-over", bifocal or perhaps multifocal lenses in order to read the instruments	RAF 01							

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	and a chart or manual held in the hand, and also to make use of distant vision, through the windscreen, without removing the lenses. Single-vision near correction (full lenses of one power only, appropriate for reading) significantly reduces distant visual acuity and is therefore not acceptable. Note 3.— Whenever there is a requirement to obtain or renew correcting lenses, an applicant is expected to advise the refractionist of the reading distances for the visual flight deck tasks relevant to the types of aircraft in which the applicant is likely to function.								
6.4.3.4.1	When near correction is required in accordance with this paragraph, a second pair of near-correction spectacles shall be kept available for immediate use.	RAF 01							
6.4.3.5	The applicant shall be required to have normal fields of vision.	RAF 01							
6.4.3.6	The applicant shall be required to have normal binocular function.	RAF 01							

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6.4.3.6.1	Reduced stereopsis, abnormal convergence not interfering with near vision, and ocular misalignment where the fusional reserves are sufficient to prevent asthenopia and diplopia need not be disqualifying.	RAF 01							
6.4.4.1	6.4.4 Hearing requirements Note.— Attention is called to 2.7.1.3.1 on requirements for the issue of instrument rating to applicants who hold a private pilot licence.	RAF 01							
	Applicants who are unable to hear an average conversational voice in a quiet room, using both ears, at a distance of 2 m from the examiner and with the back turned to the examiner, shall be assessed as unfit.								
6.4.4.2	When tested by pure-tone audiometry, an applicant with a hearing loss, in either ear separately, of more than 35 dB at any of the frequencies 500, 1 000 or 2 000 Hz, or more than 50 dB at 3 000 Hz, shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.4.4.3	Recommendation. — An applicant who does not meet the requirements in 6.4.4.1 or 6.4.4.2 should undergo further testing in accordance with 6.3.4.1.1.	RAF 01							
6.5.1.1	6.5 Class 3 Medical Assessment	RAF 01							
	6.5.1 Assessment issue and renewal								

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	An applicant for an air traffic controller licence shall undergo an initial medical examination for the issue of a Class 3 Medical Assessment.								
6.5.1.2	Except where otherwise stated in this section, holders of air traffic controller licences shall have their Class 3 Medical Assessments renewed at intervals not exceeding those specified in 1.2.5.2.	RAF 01							
6.5.1.3	When the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the requirements of this section and the general provisions of 6.1 and 6.2 have been met, a Class 3 Medical Assessment shall be issued to the applicant.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.1	6.5.2 Physical and mental requirements The applicant shall not suffer from any disease or disability which could render that applicant likely to become suddenly unable to perform duties safely.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.5.2.2	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: an organic mental disorder; a mental or behavioural disorder due to psychoactive substance use; this includes dependence syndrome induced by alcohol or other psychoactive substances; schizophrenia or a schizotypal or delusional disorder; a mood (affective) disorder;	RAF 01							

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	a neurotic, stress-related or somatoform disorder; a behavioural syndrome associated with physiological disturbances or physical factors; a disorder of adult personality or behaviour, particularly if manifested by repeated overt acts; mental retardation; a disorder of psychological development; a behavioural or emotional disorder, with onset in childhood or adolescence; or a mental disorder not otherwise specified; such as might render the applicant unable to safely exercise the privileges of the licence applied for or held.								
6.5.2.2.1	Recommendation.— An applicant with depression, being treated with antidepressant medication, should be assessed as unfit unless the medical assessor, having access to the details of the case concerned, considers the applicant's condition as unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note 1.— Guidance on assessment of applicants treated with antidepressant medication is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.— Mental and behavioural disorders are defined in accordance withthe clinical descriptions and diagnostic guidelines of the World Health Organization as given in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Edition—Classification of Mental and Behavioural Disorders, WHO 1992. This document contains detailed descriptions of the diagnostic requirements which may be useful for their	RAF 01							

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	application to medical assessment.								
6.5.2.3	The applicant shall have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following: a progressive or non-progressive disease of the nervous system, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges; epilepsy; or any disturbance of consciousness without satisfactory medical explanation of cause.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.4	The applicant shall not have suffered any head injury, the effects of which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.5	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the heart, congenital or acquired, which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.5.1	An applicant who has undergone coronary bypass grafting or angioplasty (with or without stenting) or other cardiac intervention or who has a history of myocardial infarction or who suffers from any other potentially incapacitating cardiac condition shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's cardiac condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is	RAF 01							

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	assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.								
6.5.2.5.2	An applicant with an abnormal cardiac rhythm shall be assessed as unfit unless the cardiac arrhythmia has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on cardiovascular evaluation is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.5.2.6	Electrocardiography shall form part of the heart examination for the first issue of a Medical Assessment.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.6.1	Electrocardiography shall be included in re-examinations of applicants after the age of 50 no less frequently than every two years. Note 1.— The purpose of routine electrocardiography is case finding. It does not provide sufficient evidence to justify disqualification without further thorough cardiovascular investigation. Note 2.— Guidance on resting and exercise electrocardiography is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							

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6.5.2.7	The systolic and diastolic blood pressures shall be within normal limits.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.7.1	The use of drugs for control of high blood pressure is disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence privileges. Note.— Guidance on this subject is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.5.2.8	There shall be no significant functional nor structural abnormality of the circulatory system.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.9	There shall be no disability of the lungs nor any active disease of the structures of the lungs, mediastinum or pleurae likely to result in incapacitating symptoms. Note.— Chest radiography is usually not necessary but may be indicated in cases where asymptomatic pulmonary disease can be expected.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.10	Applicants with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	RAF 01	\boxtimes		П				

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	shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.								
6.5.2.11	Applicants with asthma causing significant symptoms or likely to cause incapacitating symptoms shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.5.2.11.1	The use of drugs for control of asthma shall be disqualifying except for those drugs, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on hazards of medications is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.5.2.12	Applicants with active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01	\boxtimes						
6.5.2.12.1	Applicants with quiescent or healed lesions, known to be tuberculous or presumably tuberculous in origin, may be assessed as fit. Note 1.— Guidance on assessment of respiratory	RAF 01	\boxtimes						

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	diseases is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984). Note 2.— Guidance on hazards of medication and drugs is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.5.2.13	Applicants with significant impairment of the function of the gastrointestinal tract or its adnexae shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.14	Applicants with sequelae of disease of or surgical intervention on any part of the digestive tract or its adnexa, likely to cause incapacitation, in particular any obstructions due to stricture or compression shall be assessed as unfit.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.14.1	Recommendation.— An applicant who has undergone a major surgical operation on the biliary passages or the digestive tract or its adnexa, with a total or partial excision or a diversion of any of these organs should be assessed as unfit until such time as the medical assessor, having access to the details of the operation concerned, considers that the effects of the operation are not likely to cause incapacitation.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.15	Applicants with metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders that are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of	RAF 01							

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	their licence and rating privileges shall be assessed as unfit.								
6.5.2.16	Applicants with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus shall be assessed as unfit. Note.— Guidance on assessment of Type 2 insulintreated diabetic applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual on Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.5.2.16.1	Applicants with non-insulin-treated diabetes shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is shown to be satisfactorily controlled by diet alone or by diet combined with oral anti-diabetic medication, the use of which is compatible with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Guidance on assessment of diabetic applicants is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.5.2.17	Applicants with diseases of the blood and/or the lymphatic system shall be assessed as unfit, unless adequately investigated and their condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.18	Applicants with renal or genito-urinary disease shall be assessed as unfit unless adequately investigated and their	RAF 01							

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	condition found unlikely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privleges.								
6.5.2.18.1	Urine examination shall form part of the medical examination and abnormalities shall be adequately investigated. Note.— Guidance on urine examination and evaluation of abnormalities is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).	RAF 01							
6.5.2.19	Applicants with sequelae of disease of, or surgical procedures on the kidneys or the genito-urinary tract, in particular obstructions due to stricture or compression, shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is assessed not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.19.1	Applicants who have undergone nephrectomy shall be assessed as unfit unless the condition is well compensated.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.20	Applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) shall be assessed as unfit unless the applicant's condition has been investigated and evaluated in accordance with best medical practice and is	RAF 01							

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	assessed as not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence or rating privileges. Note 1.—Early diagnosis and active management of HIV disease with antiretroviral therapy reduces morbidity and improves prognosis and thus increases the likelihood of a fit assessment. Note 2.—Guidance on the assessment of applicants who are seropositive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.5.2.21	Applicants who are pregnant shall be assessed as unfit unless obstetrical evaluation and continued medical supervision indicate a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.21.1	Recommendation. — During the gestational period, precautions should be taken for the timely relief of an air traffic controller in the event of early onset of labour or other complications.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.21.2	Recommendation. — For applicants with a low-risk uncomplicated pregnancy, evaluated and supervised in accordance with 6.5.2.21, the fit assessment should be limited to the period until the end of the 34th week of gestation.	RAF 01							

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6.5.2.22	Following confinement or termination of pregnancy the applicant shall not be permitted to exercise the privileges of her licence until she has undergone re-evaluation in accordance with best medical practice and it has been determined that she is able to safetly exercise the privileges of her licence and ratings.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.23	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality of the bones, joints, muscles, tendons or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges. Note.— Any sequelae after lesions affecting the bones, joints, muscles or tendons, and certain anatomical defects will normally require functional assessment to determine fitness.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.24	The applicant shall not possess any abnormality or disease of the ear or related structures which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.25	There shall be no malformation nor any disease of the nose, buccal cavity or upper respiratory tract which is likely to interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.2.26	Applicants with stuttering or other speech defects sufficiently severe to cause impairment of speech	RAF 01							

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	Burkina Faso-Annex 1			Difference					
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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level of implementation of SARPs			Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	C) Less protective or partially implemented or not implemented	Applicable	Difference	Remarks
_	communication shall be assessed as unfit.								
6.5.3	Visual requirements The medical examination shall be based on the following requirements.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.1	The function of the eyes and their adnexa shall be normal. There shall be no active pathological condition, acute or chronic, nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma of the eyes or their adnexa likely to reduce proper visual function to an extent that would interfere with the safe exercise of the applicant's licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.2	Distant visual acuity with or without correction shall be 6/9 or better in each eye separately, and binocular visual acuity shall be 6/6 or better. No limits apply to uncorrected visual acuity. Where this standard of visual acuity can be obtained only with correcting lenses, the applicant may be assessed as fit provided that: such correcting lenses are worn during the exercise of the privileges of the licence or rating applied for or held; and in addition, a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the applicant's licence. Note.— An applicant accepted as meeting these provisions is deemed to continue to do so unless there is reason to suspect otherwise, in which case an ophthalmic report is required at the discretion of the Licensing Authority. Both uncorrected and corrected visual acuity are	RAF 01						Page 105 of 5	

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Aman Dafanan aa	Amendment 173			Yes Level of implementation of SARPs					
Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State					Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or			Remarks
	normally measured and recorded at each re-examination. Conditions which indicate a need to obtain an ophthalmic report include: a substantial decrease in the uncorrected visual acuity, any decrease in best corrected visual acuity, and the occurrence of eye disease, eye injury or eye surgery.								
6.5.3.2.1	Applicants may use contact lenses to meet this requirement provided that: the lenses are monofocal and non-tinted; the lenses are well tolerated; and a pair of suitable correcting spectacles is kept readily available during the exercise of the licence privileges. Note.— Applicants who use contact lenses may not need to have their uncorrected visual acuity measured at each re-examination provided the history of their contact lens prescription is known.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.2.2	Applicants with a large refractive error shall use contact lenses or high-index spectacle lenses. Note.— If spectacles are used, high-index lenses are needed to minimize peripheral field distortion.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.2.3	Applicants whose uncorrected distant visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 shall be required to provide a full ophthalmic report prior to initial Medical Assessment and every five years thereafter.	RAF 01							

	Burkina Faso-Annex 1 Amendment 173			Difference Yes Level of implementation of SARPs					c
Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State Reference					Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice		No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other		Not Applicable		Remarks
	Note 1.— The purpose of the required ophthalmic examination is (1) to ascertain normal vision performance, and (2) to identify any significant pathology. Note 2.— Guidance on the assessment of monocular applicants under the provisions of 1.2.4.10 is contained in the Manual of Civil Aviation Medicine (Doc 8984).								
6.5.3.3	Applicants who have undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of the eye shall be assessed as unfit unless they are free from those sequelae which are likely to interfere with the safe exercise of their licence and rating privileges.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.4	The applicant shall have the ability to read, while wearing the correcting lenses, if any, required by 6.5.3.2, the N5 chart or its equivalent at a distance selected by that applicant in the range of 30 to 50 cm and the ability to read the N14 chart or its equivalent at a distance of 100 cm. If this requirement is met only by the use of near correction, the applicant may be assessed as fit provided that this near correction is added to the spectacle correction already prescribed in accordance with 6.5.3.2; if no such correction is prescribed, a pair of spectacles for near use shall be kept readily available during the exercise of the privileges of the licence. When near correction is required, the applicant shall demonstrate that one pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both distant and near visual requirements. Note 1.—N5 and N14 refer to the size of typeface used. For further details, see the Manual of Civil Aviation	RAF 01							

	Burkina Faso-Annex 1			_	Differen	ce			
Annex Reference	Amendment 173				Yes				
& SARP Identifier	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Level of implementation of SARPs			Not	Details of	
	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	Medicine (<i>Doc 8984</i>).								
	Note 2.—An applicant who needs near correction to meet the requirement will require "look-over", bifocal or perhaps multi-focal lenses in order to read radar screens, visual displays and written or printed material and also to make use of distant vision, through the windows, without removing the lenses. Single-vision near correction (full lenses of one power only, appropriate for reading) may be acceptable for certain air traffic control duties. However, it should be realized that single-vision near correction significantly reduces distant visual acuity. Note 3.—Whenever there is a requirement to obtain or renew correcting lenses, an applicant is expected to advise the refractionist of reading distances for the air traffic control duties the applicant is likely to perform.								
6.5.3.4.1	When near correction is required in accordance with this paragraph, a second pair of near-correction spectacles shall be kept available for immediate use.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.5	The applicant shall be required to have normal fields of vision.	RAF 01							
6.5.3.6	The applicant shall be required to have normal binocular	RAF 01							

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Annex Reference &	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	State		Leve	-	ntation of SARPs	Not	Details of	
SARP Identifier	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or	Applicable		Remarks
	function.								
6.5.3.6.1	Reduced stereopsis, abnormal convergence not interfering with near vision, and ocular misalignment where the fusional reserves are sufficient to prevent asthenopia and diplopia need not be disqualifying.	RAF 01							
6.5.4.1	6.5.4 Hearing requirements The applicant, when tested on a pure-tone audiometer shall not have a hearing loss, in either ear separately, of more than 35 dB at any of the frequencies 500, 1 000 or 2 000 Hz, or more than 50 dB at 3 000 Hz.	RAF 01							
6.5.4.1.1	An applicant with a hearing loss greater than the above may be declared fit provided that the applicant has normal hearing performance against a background noise that reproduces or simulates that experienced in a typical air traffic control working environment. Note 1.— The frequency composition of the background noise is defined only to the extent that the frequency range 600 to 4 800 Hz (speech frequency range) is adequately represented. Note 2.— In the speech material for discrimination testing, both aviation-relevant phrases and phonetically balanced words are normally used.	RAF 01							

Annex Reference & SARP Identifier	Burkina Faso-Annex 1 Amendment 173			Difference Yes					
	PERSONNEL LICENSING -	Stata		Level	of implemen	tation of SARPs	Nat	Details of	
	Annex Standard or Recommended Practice	State Reference	No	A) More Exacting or Exceeds	or Other	implemented or		Details of Difference	Remarks
6.5.4.1.2	Alternatively, a practical hearing test conducted in an air traffic control environment representative of the one for which the applicant's licence and ratings are valid may be used.	RAF 01							