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Flight Standardization Board Report

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Manufacturer Airbus SAS

Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS)	TCDS Identifier	Marketing Name	Pilot Type Rating
A28NM	A318-100 Series	A318	A-320
A28NM	A319-100 Series	A319ceo A319neo	A-320
A28NM	A320-200 Series	A320ceo A320neo	A-320
A28NM	A321-100 Series A321-200 Series	A321ceo A321neo	A-320

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1. RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision Number	Section(s)	Date
Original	All	10/02/1996
1	All	04/27/2001
2	All	10/26/2005
3	All	05/30/2012
4	1, 6, Appendix 1	07/31/2013
5	5, 6, Appendix 1	06/10/2016
6	All	04/19/2019
7	All	XX/XX/XXXX

2. INTRODUCTION

The Aircraft Evaluation Division (AED) is responsible for working with aircraft manufacturers and modifiers, during the development and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification of new and modified aircraft to determine:

- 1) The pilot type rating,
- 2) Flightcrew member training, checking, and currency requirements, and
- 3) Operational suitability.

This report lists those determinations for use by:

- 1) FAA employees who approve training programs,
- 2) FAA employees and designees who certify airmen, and
- 3) Aircraft operators and training providers, to assist them in developing their flightcrew member training, checking and currency.

3. HIGHLIGHTS OF CHANGE

The purpose of this revision is to add A321neo XLR equipped electrical rudder evaluation results, to address emphasis for the optional Autopilot (AP)/Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) function, to update the Appendix 3, Differences Tables to a more comprehensive content structure, and to update the Airbus Flightcrew Difference Requirement (DR) Table references. This revision converts this document to the new Flight Standardization Board Report (FSBR) format and complies with Section 508. Change bars are not included in this document because the entire report is revised and updated.

4. BACKGROUND

The Air Carrier Branch, AED (AFS-110) formed an Flight Standardization Board (FSB) that evaluated the Airbus A320 as defined in FAA Type Certificate Data Sheet (TCDS) #A28NM. The initial evaluation was conducted in 1989 at a time when there was no formal guidance such as FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 120-53, Crew Qualification and Pilot Type Rating Requirements for Transport Category Aircraft Under FAR Part 121, which was released in 1991. Subsequent evaluations were conducted during 1994 and 1995 to evaluate

related aircraft differences training with the Airbus A330 and Airbus A340, as well as the differences training with the A320 variations. This led to issuance of the original A320/A330/A340 combined FSB report, subsequently revised as needed.

In October 2015, the A320 FSB conducted an evaluation of the related aircraft differences training for the A320 equipped with “neo engines”. The evaluation conducted used the methods described in the current edition of AC 120-53, Guidance for Conducting and Use of Flight Standardization Board Evaluations.

For the A321neo, the FSB conducted in 2017 an evaluation by analysis, as per method described for T1 in the current edition of AC 120-53. This report captures all these results.

In October 2023, the A320 FSB conducted an evaluation of the related aircraft differences training from the A321neo ACF equipped with mechanical rudder to the A321neo XLR equipped with electrical rudder. The evaluation was conducted using the methods described in the current edition of AC 120-53, Guidance for Conducting and Use of Flight Standardization Board Evaluations.

5. ACRONYMS

• 14 CFR	Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations
• ACARS	Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System
• AMU	Audio Management Unit
• AC	Advisory Circular
• AC	Alternating Current
• ACF	Airbus Cabin Flex
• ACS	Airmen Certification Standards
• ACT	Additional Center Tank
• ADF	Automatic Direction Finding
• ADR	Air Data Reference
• ADIRS	Air Data Inertial Reference System
• AED	Aircraft Evaluation Division
• AFMS	Auxiliary Fuel Management System
• AOC	Airline Operational Control
• APU	Auxiliary Power Unit
• ARS	Automatic Retraction System
• ASCT	Approved Simulator Course of Training
• ATA	Air Transport Association
• A/THR	Auto/Thrust
• ATP	Airline Transport Pilot
• AV	Audiovisual Presentation
• BCM	Backup Control Module
• BPS	Backup Power Supply
• CAT	Category
• CEO	Current Engine Option

• CB	Circuit Breaker
• CDA	Continuous Descent Approach
• CDU	Control Display Unit
• CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
• CONF	Configuration (Flaps/Slats)
• CPT	Cockpit Procedures Trainer
• CVR	Cockpit Voice Recorder
• DC	Direct Current
• DH	Decision Height
• DR	Difference Requirements
• DT	Differences Table
• EASA	European Union Aviation Safety Agency
• E.U.	European Union
• ECAM	Electronic Centralized Aircraft Monitor
• ECMU	Electronic Contactor Management Unit
• ECP	ECAM Control Panel
• EFIS	Electronic Flight Instrument System
• EIS	Electronic Instrument System
• EMER GEN	Emergency Generator
• ESS	Essential Bus
• ETOC	Enhanced Takeoff Configuration
• EWD	Engine/Warning Display
• FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
• FAC	Flight Augmentation Computer
• F/CTL	Flight Control(s)
• FCU	Flight Control Unit
• FD	Flight Director
• FE	Flight Envelope
• FFS	Full Flight Simulator
• FG	Flight Guidance
• FIDS	Fault Isolation and Detection System
• FLT CHAR	Flight Characteristics
• FMA	Flight Mode Annunciator
• FMGC	Flight Management and Guidance Computer
• FMGS	Flight Management and Guidance System
• FMS	Flight Management System
• FQLS	Fuel Quantity and Level System
• FSB	Flight Standardization Board
• FSTD	Flight Simulation Training Device
• FTD	Flight Training Device
• FTIS	Fuel Tank Inerting System
• FWC	Flight Warning Computer
• FWD	Forward
• GPWS	Ground Proximity Warning System

• HF	High Frequency
• HO	Handout
• ICBI	Interactive Computer-Based Instruction
• IDG	Integrated Drive Generator
• ILS	Instrument Landing System
• INIT	Initial(ize)
• LOFT	Line-Oriented Flight Training
• MAG	Magnetic
• MCDU	Multipurpose Control and Display Unit
• MDR	Master Differences Requirements
• MLG	Main Landing Gear
• MLW	Maximum Certificated Landing Weight
• MSN	Model Serial Number
• NAS	National Airspace System
• NAV	Navigation
• NEO	New Engine Option
• NWS	Nose Wheel Steering
• OE	Operating Experience
• OEI	One-Engine Inoperative
• pb sw	Push Button Switch
• PC	Proficiency Check
• PF	Pilot Flying
• PIC	Pilot In Command
• PM	Pilot Monitoring
• POI	Principal Operations Inspector
• PRED	Predictive
• PRESS	Pressurization
• PROC CHNG	Procedural Change
• PSCU	Proximity Switch Control Unit
• PTT	Part Task Trainer
• PTU	Power Transfer Unit
• QRH	Quick Reference Handbook
• RTO	Rejected Takeoff
• SD	System Display
• SEC	Spoiler Elevator Computer
• SFCC	Slat/Flap Control Computer
• SIC	Second in Command
• SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
• SPD	Speed
• SRS	Speed Reference System
• SU	Stand-Up Instruction
• SURV	Surveillance
• TASE	Training Areas of Special Emphasis
• TC	Type Certificate

- TCBI Tutorial Computer-Based Instruction
- TCDS Type Certificate Data Sheet
- THS Trimmable Horizontal Stabilizer
- TRE Type Rating Examiner
- TRI Type Rating Instructor
- UAMM Unreliable Airspeed Mitigation Means
- V_1 Takeoff Decision Speed
- V_{LS} Lowest Selectable Speed
- V_R Rotation Speed
- VENT Ventilation
- VHF Very High Frequency
- XLR eXtra Long Range
- ZFW Zero Fuel Weight
- ZFWCG Zero Fuel Weight Center of Gravity

6. DEFINITIONS

These definitions are for the purposes of this report only.

- 6.1 Base Aircraft.** An aircraft identified for use as a reference to compare differences with another aircraft.
- 6.2 Current.** A crewmember meets all requirements to operate the aircraft under the applicable operating part.
- 6.3 Differences Tables.** Describes the differences between a pair of related aircraft, and the minimum levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members. Differences levels range from A to E.
- 6.4 Master Differences Requirements (MDR).** Specifies the minimum levels of training and checking required between a pair of related aircraft, derived from the highest level in the Differences Tables.
- 6.5 Mixed Fleet Flying.** The operation of a base aircraft and one or more related aircraft for which credit may be taken for training, checking, and currency events.
- 6.6 Operational Evaluation.** The AED process to determine pilot type rating, minimum flightcrew member training, checking and currency requirements, and unique or special airman certification requirements (e.g., specific flight characteristics, no-flap landing).
- 6.7 Operational Suitability.** The AED determination that an aircraft or system may be used in the National Airspace System (NAS) and meets the applicable operational regulations (e.g., Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) parts 91, 121, 133, and 135).
- 6.8 Qualified.** A flightcrew member holds the appropriate airman certificate and ratings as required by the applicable operating part.

- 6.9 Related Aircraft.** Any two or more aircraft of the same make with either the same or different type certificates (TC) that have been demonstrated and determined by the Administrator to have commonality.
- 6.10 Seat-Dependent Tasks.** Maneuvers or procedures using controls that are accessible or operable from only one flightcrew member seat.
- 6.11 Special Emphasis Area.** A training requirement unique to the aircraft, based on a system, procedure, or maneuver, which requires additional highlighting during training. It may also require additional training time, specialized flight simulation training devices (FSTD) or training equipment.
- 6.12 Specific Flight Characteristics.** A maneuver or procedure with unique handling or performance characteristics that the FSB has determined must be checked.

7. PILOT TYPE RATING

- 7.1 Type Rating.** The Airbus A318, A319, A320, and A321 type rating designation is A-320.
- 7.2 Common Type Ratings.** Not applicable.
- 7.3 Military Equivalent Designations.** Military aircraft that qualify for the A-320 type rating can be found on the faa.gov website under “Pilots & Airmen,” “Airmen Certification,” “Pilot Certificate Aircraft Type Designations.” This webpage is kept up-to-date and can be found at <https://registry.faa.gov/TypeRatings/>.

8. RELATED AIRCRAFT

- 8.1 Related Aircraft on Same TCDS.** The A318, A319, A320, and A321 are related aircraft on the same TCDS.

NOTE: All references to the A318, A319, A320, or A321 are hereafter in this report referred to as A320 or A320 Family, unless otherwise stated.

- 8.1 Related Aircraft on Different TCDS.**

- The A330 is related to the A320.
- The A340 is related to the A320.
- The A350 is related to the A320.*

* Credit cannot be taken for training and checking from the A350 to the A320 because an evaluation has yet to be completed. Therefore, the A350 is related to the A320 only with respect to currency events.

9. PILOT TRAINING

9.1 Airman Experience. Airmen receiving initial A320 training should have previous operational experience in multi-engine transport turbojet aircraft, transport category avionics (e.g., EFIS, and FMS). Pilots without this experience may require additional training.

To receive A320 transition training (related aircraft differences training), A330 and A340 pilots must have specific minimum pre-qualification requirements as follows:

Case 1. For transition from the A330 to the A320:

- Qualified and current in the A330, and
- A minimum of 300 hours PIC and/or SIC line experience on the A330, or
- Specific line experience approved by the POI in coordination with the Air Carrier Branch, AED (AFS-110).

Case 2. For transition from the A340 to the A320:

- Qualified and current in the A340, and
- A minimum of 300 hours PIC and/or SIC line experience on the A340, or
- Specific line experience approved by the POI in coordination with the Air Carrier Branch, AED (AFS-110).

NOTE: Airmen qualified, but no longer current in the base aircraft (A330 or A340, as appropriate) must reestablish currency in the base aircraft before beginning a transition course to the A320.

The FSB evaluated the A321neo XLR using pilots with the following qualifications:

Position	Licensing Level	Licensing Country	Experience
Captain	ATP/TRI/TRE	E.U. (Denmark)	A320 Family 9,300 hrs. A321neo 350 hrs.
First Officer	ATP	E.U. (Germany)	A320 Family 6,600 hrs.
Captain	ATP	U.S.A.	A320 Family 3,530 hrs. A321neo 255 hrs.
First Officer	ATP	U.S.A.	A320 Family 2,017 hrs. A321neo 314 hrs.

9.2 Special Emphasis Areas.

9.2.1 Pilots must receive special emphasis on the following areas during initial, upgrade, transition, differences, and recurrent ground training:

- a) Flight characteristics and the degree of flight envelope protection provided by the various flight control laws for both pitch and roll control, and the normal events which result in changes in the various modes within these laws for the various phases of flight.
- b) A321neo XLR model aircraft flight control law reconfigurations due to the removal of the FACs and SEC 3, and the installation of eRudder.
- c) Use of the sidestick controller, and the relationship between the two sidestick controllers, and transfer of controls.
- d) Mode awareness and mode transitions (e.g., FMA, FCU, configuration), regardless of whether initiated by the flightcrew or by a system response to design logic.
- e) Normal, alternate, and emergency braking systems and the means to transition from one system to the other.
- f) When utilized, awareness and knowledge of Continuous Descent Approach concepts (e.g., FMS vertical profile principles, DES guidance modes, and use of FLAP 1/2 pseudo waypoints).

9.2.2 Pilots must receive special emphasis on, and perform the following areas during initial, upgrade, transition, differences, and recurrent flight training:

- a) Flight characteristics and the degree of flight envelope protection provided by the various flight control laws for both pitch and roll control, and the normal events which result in changes in the various modes within these laws for the various phases of flight.

NOTE: For the A321neo XLR model aircraft, when any of the following three annunciated conditions occur, the aircraft immediately reverts to Direct Law regardless of landing gear position:

- NAV – ADR 1+2+3 FAULT.
 - NAV – ALL SPD UNCERTAIN.
 - F/CTL – SLATS FAULT/LOCKED (as caused by SFCC 1 + 2 failure).
- b) Use of the sidestick controller, the relationship between the two sidestick controllers, and transfer of controls.

- c) Mode awareness and mode transitions (e.g., FMA, FCU, configuration), regardless of whether initiated by the flightcrew or by a system response to design logic.
- d) Automatic thrust control system, including thrust lever position, use of speed trend information, and the FMA/FCU annunciations related to the various modes of normal/abnormal operation.
- e) Steep turns trained in normal law by intentional exceedance of roll stability thresholds using the sidestick controller to achieve the desired bank angle.
- f) Airplane upset recovery in modes other than normal law.
- g) Stall prevention and recovery from an impending stall trained in normal, alternate, and direct law.

NOTE: Flight envelope protections are designed to prevent an aircraft from stalling in normal law; however, the aircraft may experience buffet indicative of an impending stall. In alternate and direct law, the aircraft can stall.

- h) When AP/FD TCAS is utilized, manual TCAS procedure used in the event of an AP/FD TCAS failure.

9.3 Specific Flight Characteristics. Maneuvers/procedures required to be checked as referenced in the ATP and Type Rating for Airplane Category ACS and/or 14 CFR part 121 appendix F.

There are no specific flight characteristics.

9.4 Seat-Dependent Tasks. There are no seat-dependent tasks.

9.5 Regulatory Training Requirements Which Are Not Applicable to the A320.

9.5.1 Part 121, Appendix E:

- a) Tuck and Mach buffet. A320 does not exhibit any Mach tuck tendency and therefore no training is required for this maneuver. Demonstration of the aircraft's overspeed protection capabilities are an acceptable substitution.
- b) Operation of systems and controls at the Flight Engineer (FE) station. The FE is not required for the operation of the aircraft.
- c) Recovery from specific flight characteristics that are peculiar to the airplane type. No specific flight characteristics are identified for the A320.

9.6 Flight Simulation Training Devices (FSTD). There are no specific systems, procedures, or maneuvers that are unique to the A320 that require a specific FSTD for training.

9.7 Training Equipment. There are no specific systems or procedures that are unique to the A320 that require specific training equipment.

9.8 Differences Training Between Related Aircraft. See Appendix 2, Master Differences Requirements (MDR) Table, and Appendix 3, Differences Tables.

9.8.1 Differences Training - Same TCDS:

- Pilots must receive differences training between the A318, A319, A320, and A321.
- Pilots must receive differences training for different engine makes and models.

9.8.2 Related Aircraft Differences Training - Different TCDS:

- Pilots must receive related aircraft differences training between the A330 and A320.
- Pilots must receive related aircraft differences training between the A340 and A320.

9.9 Recurrent Training for Designated Related Aircraft in Mixed Fleet Operations - Different TCDS. For mixed fleet flying operations of designated related aircraft on different TCDS, an alternating plan for recurrent flight training and checking may be developed. See Appendix 6, Related Aircraft on Different TCDS Training and Checking Plans for Mixed Fleet Flying Operations, for examples.

10. PILOT CHECKING

10.1 Landing from a No-Flap or Nonstandard Flap Approach. The probability of flap extension failure on the A320 is not extremely remote due to system design. Therefore, demonstration of a no-flap approach and landing during pilot certification or a 14 CFR part 121, § 121.441 proficiency check is required. Refer to FAA Order 8900.1, Volume 5, Airman Certification, when the test or check conducted in an aircraft versus an FFS.

The control laws to be used for a no-flap landing are the control laws dictated by the particular failure condition simulated (e.g., by a dual hydraulic failure). Due to system logic, if the maneuver is conducted in an aircraft, a CONF 1 approach to a missed approach will be used. If in the aircraft, systems must not be deactivated to create the failed condition. If the maneuver is conducted in an FFS, the approach should be continued to a landing.

10.2 Specific Flight Characteristics. Maneuvers/procedures required to be checked as referenced in the ATP and Type Rating for Airplane Category ACS and/or 14 CFR part 121 appendix F.

There are no specific flight characteristics.

10.3 Seat-Dependent Tasks. There are no seat-dependent tasks.

10.4 Other Checking Items. Not applicable.

10.5 Flight Simulation Training Devices (FSTD). There are no specific systems or procedures that are unique to the A320 that require a specific FSTDs for checking.

10.6 Equipment. There are no specific systems or procedures that are unique to the A320 that require specific equipment.

10.7 Differences Checking Between Related Aircraft. See Appendices 2 and 3.

10.7.1 Differences checking between related aircraft on same TCDS:

- There are no differences checking required between the A318, A319, A320, and A321.

10.7.2 Differences checking between related aircraft on different TCDS:

- Pilots must receive differences checking between the A320 and A330. The level of checking is specified in the relevant Differences Tables.
- Pilots must receive differences checking between the A320 and A340. The level of checking is specified in the relevant Differences Tables.

NOTE: Examples of related aircraft differences checks after related aircraft differences training are included in Appendix 5, Type Rating Checks After Related Aircraft Differences Training.

10.8 Recurrent Checking for Designated Related Aircraft in Mixed Fleet Operations - Different TCDS. For mixed fleet flying operations of designated related aircraft on different TCDS, an alternating plan for recurrent training and checking may be developed. See Appendix 6, Related Aircraft on Different TCDS Training and Checking Plans for Mixed Fleet Flying Operations, for examples.

11. PILOT CURRENCY

There are no additional currency requirements for either the A318, A319, A320, or A321 other than those already specified in 14 CFR part 61 or 121, as applicable. Meeting the currency requirements in either the A318, A319, A320, or A321 satisfies all currency requirements for either of the other aircraft.

11.1 Differences Currency Between Related Aircraft on Different TCDS.

11.1.1 Mixed Fleet Flying on A320 and A330.

Pilots must receive differences currency for mixed fleet flying of the A320 and A330 in the relevant airplanes or approved FFS every 90 days as follows:

- a) Three takeoffs total as pilot flying (PF):
 - In either the A320 or A330, or
 - In a combination of the A320 and A330, and
- b) Three landings total as PF:
 - One manually flown in the A320,
 - One manually flown in the A330,
 - One manually flown or AP flown in either the A320 or A330, and
- c) Two line segments (see subparagraph 11.1.5 for line segment currency criteria):
 - One completed in the A320, and
 - One completed in the A330.

11.1.2 Mixed Fleet Flying on A320 and A340.

Pilots must receive differences currency for mixed fleet flying of the A320 and A340 in the relevant airplanes or approved FFS every 90 days as follows:

- a) Three takeoffs total as PF:
 - In either the A320 or A340, or
 - In a combination of the A320 and A340, and
- b) Three landings total as PF:
 - One manually flown in the A320,
 - One manually flown in the A340,
 - One manually flown or autopilot flown in either the A320 or A340, and
- c) Two line segments (see subparagraph 11.1.5 for line segment currency criteria):
 - One completed in the A320, and
 - One completed in the A340.

11.1.3 Mixed Fleet Flying on A320 and A350.

Pilots must receive differences currency for mixed fleet flying of the A320 and A350 in the relevant airplanes or approved FFS every 90 days as follows:

- a) Three takeoffs total as PF:
 - In either the A320 or A350, or
 - In a combination of the A320 and A350, and
- b) Three landings total as PF:
 - One manually flown in the A320,
 - One manually flown in the A350,

- One manually flown or autopilot flown in either the A320 or A350, and
- c) Two line segments (see subparagraph 11.1.5 for line segment currency criteria):
 - One completed in the A320, and
 - One completed in the A350.

11.1.4 Mixed Fleet Flying on A320, A330, and A340.

Pilots must receive differences currency for mixed fleet flying of the A320, A330, and A340 in the relevant airplanes or approved FFS every 90 days as follows:

- a) Three takeoffs total as PF:
 - In either the A320, A330, or A340, or
 - In a combination of the A320, A330, and A340, and
- b) Three landings total as PF:
 - One manually flown in the A320,
 - One manually flown in the A330, and
 - One manually flown in the A340, and
- c) Two line segments (see subparagraph 11.1.5 for line segment currency criteria):
 - One completed in the A320, and
 - One completed in the A330 or A340.

11.1.5 Line Segment Currency.

For the purposes of this report, line segment currency consists of the completion of all procedural phases of a flight from cockpit preflight through postflight but does not require flight maneuvers such as takeoff and landing. A pilot performing the duties of either required flightcrew member position may count the performance of those duties toward the completion of a line segment. A line segment may be completed in one flight, or by cumulatively completing the necessary phases in more than one flight. A line segment may also be completed in a qualified FFS or FTD, Level 5 or higher, using a line flight scenario where all segment procedural phases are completed.

11.2 Related Aircraft Operating Experience (OE) - Different TCDS. Separate OE applies to the A320 and other designated related aircraft (e.g., an A330 and A340 aircraft). For FSB OE recommendations, see Appendix 4, Qualification and Currency Plans for Related Aircraft Transition.

12. OPERATIONAL SUITABILITY

The A318, A319, A320, and A321 are operationally suitable for operations under 14 CFR parts 91 and 121. The A320 FSB determined operational compliance by conducting an evaluation of A320 aircraft MSN31. The list of operating rules evaluated is on file at the Air Carrier Branch, AED (AFS-110).

13. MISCELLANEOUS

13.1 Observer Seat. The A320 center observer seat (referred to as the third occupant seat), as installed by TCDS #A28NM, has been evaluated and determined to meet requirements of 14 CFR § 121.581(a) and the current edition of FAA AC 120-83, Flight Deck Observer Seat and Associated Equipment, for use by the FAA for the purpose of conducting enroute inspections. The third occupant seat is considered as the primary observer seat.

13.2 Aircraft Approach Category. (Reference 14 CFR part 97, § 97.3):

- The A318, A319, and A320 are considered Category C aircraft for the purposes of determining “straight-in landing weather minima.”
- The A321 is considered Category C or D aircraft, as dependent upon the maximum certificated landing weight (MLW) of the various related A321 aircraft models for the purposes of determining “straight-in landing weather minima.”

13.3 Emergency Evacuation.

NOTE: Refer to TCDS #A28NM for maximum passenger seating capacities certified for each Model in the A320 Family.

13.1.1 A320.

An actual emergency evacuation demonstration was successfully completed on the A320 model aircraft by Airbus on October 18, 1987. The demonstration was conducted in compliance with 14 CFR part 25, § 25.803(c) and was thus credited compliance with 14 CFR § 121.291(a).

13.1.2 A318.

An emergency evacuation demonstration was successfully completed by analysis on the A318 model aircraft. The analysis has shown compliance with 14 CFR § 25.803(c) and was thus credited compliance with 14 CFR § 121.291(a).

13.1.3 A319.

An emergency evacuation demonstration was successfully completed by analysis on the A319 model aircraft. The analysis has shown compliance with 14 CFR § 25.803(c) and was thus credited compliance with 14 CFR § 121.291(a).

13.1.4 A321.

An emergency evacuation demonstration was successfully completed by analysis on the A321 model aircraft. The analysis has shown compliance with 14 CFR § 25.803(c) and was thus credited compliance with 14 CFR § 121.291(a).

13.4 Ditching Demonstration. A full-scale ditching demonstration, in accordance with 14 CFR part 121 and FAA Order 8900.1, has been completed.

13.5 Normal Landing Flaps. The A320 normal “final landing flap settings” per 14 CFR § 91.126(c) are CONF 3 and CONF FULL.

APPENDIX 1. DIFFERENCES LEGEND

Training Differences Legend

Differences Level	Type	Training Method Examples	Conditions
A	Self-Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating manual revision (handout (HO)) Flightcrew operating bulletin (HO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crew has already demonstrated understanding on base aircraft (e.g., updated version of engine). Minor or no procedural changes required. No safety impact if information is not reviewed or is forgotten (e.g., different engine vibration damping mount). Once called to attention of crew, the difference is self-evident.
B	Aided Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audiovisual presentation (AV) Tutorial computer-based instruction (TCBI) Stand-up instruction (SU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems are functionally similar. Crew understanding required. Issues need emphasis. Standard methods of presentation required.
C	Systems Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interactive (full-task) computer-based instruction (ICBI) Cockpit Procedures Trainers (CPT) Part task trainers (PTT) Level 4 or 5 flight training device (FTD 4-5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training can only be accomplished through systems training devices. Training objectives focus on mastering individual systems, procedures, or tasks versus highly integrated flight operations or “real-time” operations. Training devices are required to assure attainment or retention of crew skills to accomplish more complex tasks usually related to aircraft systems.
D	Maneuvers Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 6 or 7 flight training device (FTD 6-7) Level A or B full flight simulator (FFS A-B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training can only be accomplished in flight maneuver devices in a real-time environment. Training requires mastery of interrelated skills versus individual skills. Motion, visual, control-loading, and specific environmental conditions may be required.
E	Level C/D FFS or Aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level C or D full flight simulator (FFS C-D) Aircraft (ACFT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motion, visual, control-loading, audio, and specific environmental conditions are required. Significant full-task differences that require a high fidelity environment. Usually correlates with significant differences in handling qualities.

Checking Differences Legend

Differences Level	Checking Method Examples	Conditions
A	None	None
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral or written exam • Tutorial computer-based instruction (TCBI) self-test 	Individual systems or related groups of systems.
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive (full-task) computer-based instruction (ICBI) • Cockpit Procedures Trainers (CPT) • Part task trainers (PTT) • Level 4 or 5 flight training device (FTD 4-5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking can only be accomplished using systems devices. • Checking objectives focus on mastering individual systems, procedures, or tasks.
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 6 or 7 flight training device (FTD 6-7) • Level A or B full flight simulator (FFS A-B) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking can only be accomplished in flight maneuver devices in a real-time environment. • Checking requires mastery of interrelated skills versus individual skills. • Motion, visual, control-loading, and specific environmental conditions may be required.
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level C or D full flight simulator (FFS C-D) • Aircraft (ACFT) 	Significant full-task differences that require a high fidelity environment.

APPENDIX 2. MASTER DIFFERENCES REQUIREMENTS (MDR) TABLE

These are the minimum levels of training and checking required, derived from the highest level in the Differences Tables in Appendix 3. Differences levels are arranged as training/checking.

Related Aircraft MDR Table – Same TCDS

To Related Aircraft ↓	From Base Aircraft →	A318	A319	A320	A321
A318		Not applicable	B/A	B/A	B/A
A319		B/A	Not applicable	B/A	B/A
A320		B/A	B/A	Not applicable	B/A
A321		B/A (1) B/B	B/A (1) B/B	B/A (1) B/B	(1) B/B

Related Aircraft MDR Table – Different TCDS

To Related Aircraft ↓	From Base Aircraft →	A320	A330	A340	A350
A320		(2) Same TCDS	E/E	E/E	Not evaluated

NOTES: (1) Level B training and checking for the A321neo ACF and A321neo XLR.
 (2) Refer to Related Aircraft MDR Table – Same TCDS.

APPENDIX 3. DIFFERENCES TABLES

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A318, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A318	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Dimensions.	No	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacities.	No	No	A	A
	Cargo	Maximum Cargo Loads. Bulk cargo door.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights. Center of gravity envelope. Speeds. Autoflight.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A318	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Speedbrakes, spoilers.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: Emergency exit doors, cargo compartment doors, bulk cargo door. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Design: Architecture, power settings.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A318, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 121, § 121.423.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A318	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Special Operations	High/hot airport operations.	No	Yes	A	A
	SOP – Engine Start (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A
	SOP – Takeoff (CEO)	Controls and indicating: Thrust setting indications.	No	No	B	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A319, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A319	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Dimensions.	No	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacities.	No	No	A	A
	Cargo	Maximum Cargo Loads. Bulk cargo door.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights. Center of gravity limits. Maximum altitude.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A319	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Speedbrakes, spoilers.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: Emergency exit doors. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Design: Architecture, power settings.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A319, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 121, § 121.423.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	SOP - Engine Start (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A
	SOP - Takeoff (CEO)	Controls and indicating: Thrust setting indications.	No	No	B	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A321, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Dimensions.	No	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacities.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights. Center of gravity limits. Autopilot.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 23 Communications	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Cargo compartment smoke detectors.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Flaps, flaps position, speedbrakes.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Fuel tanks. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: Emergency exit doors, slides. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Design: Architecture, power settings.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 70 Engines (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A321, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by 14 CFR part 121, § 121.423.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	SOP - Engine Start (CEO)	Controls and indicating.	No	No	B	A
	SOP - Takeoff (CEO)	Controls and indicating: Thrust setting.	No	No	B	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A320 to the A321neo ACF, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 Family TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Flexibility in cabin arrangements.	No	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacity and multiple cabin layouts.	No	No	A	A
	Cargo	Bulk cargo loading capacity.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A320 Family TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Architecture: Fire extinguishing system. Controls and indications: Cargo smoke panel.	No	No	A	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Architecture: ACT, AFMS Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, SD Fuel page.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Architecture: Door activation, deactivation, and functions. Controls and indicating: SD Door page.	No	No	A	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A321neo ACF to the A321neo XLR, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Extended range.	No	No	A	A
	Cabin	Multiple cabin layouts.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights, tire speed, takeoff temperature.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Maximum crosswind and flaps/slats speeds.	No	Yes	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR						
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Ventilation functions: Air intakes, FWD CABIN zone configuration, foot heaters. Controls and indicating. Heater switches on air conditioning panel.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Architecture: FMGC functions, ILS frequency tuning, UAMM, FACs removal. Functions: FMGC, FIDS. Controls and indicating: AOC messages, DH/RADIO value, MCDU Arrival page, SURV CONTROLS page, INIT FUEL PRED page, DATA INDEX page.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 23 Communications	Architecture: Digital audio.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Architecture: Fire extinguishing system.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Architecture: Spoilers control, flight control computers, rudder trim control, low energy aural alert, sideslip target. Function: Pitch trim, flare mode, autopilot disconnection, speedbrakes, aileron droop, mechanical reconfiguration law, flight control laws. Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, F/CTL SD page, ETOC, EWD.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Function: Flaps, control laws, ETOC, eRudder.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 28 Fuel	ECAM Fuel system page, fuel transfer sequence.	No	No	B	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 28 Fuel	Architecture: Tank arrangement, fuel capacity, FQLS, AFMC, FTIS.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Architecture: BCM, BPS.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 30 Ice and Rain Protection	Architecture: Ice detection system.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Architecture: FMGC computations, FWC standard, EIS standard.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Controls and indicating: ARS indication, ECAM SD FUEL page, EWD, WINDSHEAR warning indication, FD pitch bar.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Architecture: Autobrake activation.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR						
	ATA 33 Lights	Architecture: Muti-function runway lights (MFRL).	No	No	A	A
	ATA 34 Surveillance	Controls and indicating: WINDSHEAR warning.	No	No	A	A

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A321neo ACF to the A321neo XLR, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by 14 CFR part 121, § 121.423.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Supplemental Procedure	Revenue Flight with Landing Gear Down.	No	No	A	A
	Preliminary Cockpit Preparation	APU Fire Test/APU Start.	No	Yes	A	A
	Exterior Walkaround	System differences.	No	Yes	B	A
	Cockpit Preparation	Overhead panel: AUDIO SWITCHING, XFR, PA knob.	No	Yes	B	A
	Before Push Back and Start	ZFW/ZFWCG: ZFWCG area.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Takeoff	Gear retraction.	No	Yes	A	A
	Cruise	Fuel transfer sequence.	No	Yes	B	A
	Go Around	FD procedure, SOFT GO AROUND function.	No	Yes	B	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Cruise	Mach.	No	Yes	A	A
	Approach	Overweight landing procedure.	No	Yes	A	A
	Approach	Landing with Slats or Flaps jammed procedure.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 22 Auto Flight	ECAM alert.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	MLG bay fire procedure.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Flaps jammed procedure, RUDDER PEDAL JAM QRH procedure, ECAM alerts degraded or modified.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 28 Fuel	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, ECAM Fuel system page, ECAM fuel transfer sequence.	No	No	B	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A321neo ACF TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A321neo XLR	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 28 Fuel	Architecture: Tank arrangement, fuel capacity, fuel quantity indication and level sensing (FQLS), auxiliary fuel management computer (AFMC), fuel tank inerting system (FTIS).	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	ECAM alert: Flight control laws.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 34 Navigation	ECAM alerts: Flight control laws.	No	Yes	B	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A330 to the A320, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Range. Dimensions.	Yes	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacities.	No	No	A	A
	Cargo	Maximum cargo loads.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights. Center of gravity limits. Speeds. Altitude.	Yes	Yes	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Pack flow control valves, outflow valves, pack bay ventilation. Controls and indicating: Cabin temperature, outflow valves.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Air conditioning system controller.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Trim air system, avionics ventilation, cargo ventilation. Control and indicating: Cabin temperature, ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Control and indicating: AIR panel, PRESS panel, VENT panel.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGC architecture, FG, FM.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS architecture, FE.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS architecture, FG, AP/FD. Controls and indicating: FMGS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	No	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	Yes	C	A
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS. Controls and indicating: FG.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FG.	No	No	D	A
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: Call panel, VHF3, HF1, HF2.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: CVR.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: ACARS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: AMU.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: ECMU. Controls and indicating: APU, IDG, ECAM.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: AC generation, DC generation, emergency generation, AC ESS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: Emergency generation.	Yes	Yes	B	B
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, ECAM.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: Cockpit general arrangement.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: Pilot eye height (see Maneuvers DT).	Yes	No	A	A
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: RESET panels/CB panels.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Avionic fire detection.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Cargo fire detection extinguishing. Procedure: Avionics fire detection. Controls and indicating: Engine fire test.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Engine fire extinguishing. Controls and indicating: Avionics fire detection.	No	Yes	C	B
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Controls and indicating: APU fire.	No	No	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: BCM architecture, yaw damper function.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Speedbrakes architecture, flaps and slats, flight control laws. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: THS.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Architecture, flaps and slats.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Surfaces, flight control laws, flaps and slats.	Yes	No	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Tanks, fuel transfer, APU, system control. Controls and indicating.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 28 Fuel	Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Tanks, fuel pumps, fuel transfer, all engine out.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Fuel pumps.	No	Yes	C	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Controls and indicating.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Design: Electric pumps, fire shut off valves.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Design: Engine pumps, electric pumps, ram air turbine. Distribution. PTU, EMER GEN, alternate braking. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, maintenance panel.	No	Yes	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 30 Ice and Rain Protection	Design: Wing anti-ice, ice detection system.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: PFD, ND. Controls and indicating: EFIS, ECAM.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Controls and indicating: ECP, EFIS, PFD.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: DMC architecture. Controls and indicating: DMC, ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: Computer reset panel. Controls and indicating: Switching.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Architecture: MLG bogie, hydraulic system, brakes/NWS.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: MLG.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Brakes/NWS. Controls and indicating: Indications.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Gravity extension control.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Controls and indicating: Brakes/NWS.	No	No	C	C
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Landing gear extension control.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Side consoles.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Seat belts, dome, cabin lighting.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Panel. Controls and indicating.	No	No	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Land lighting.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 34 Navigation	Design: ADF, weather radar. Controls and indicating: MAG/TRUE pb sw.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 34 Navigation	Controls and indicating: ADIRS CDU, GPWS.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 35 Oxygen	Design: Cabin general, cockpit general.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Design: Generation.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Design: Generation. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Controls and indicating: Cross Bleed.	No	Yes	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 45 Central Maintenance System	General.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 47 Inert Gas System	General.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Controls and indicating: Refuel/Defuel panel.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Design: APU.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Design: APU.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: PSCU.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: Configurations.	No	No	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 70 Engines	General: Models.	Yes	Yes	B	B

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A330 to the A320, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by 14 CFR part 121, § 121.423.

NOTE 3: “Yes (P)” entered in the “FLT CHAR” (Flight Characteristics) column indicates that the difference in flight characteristics only pertains to performance and not handling characteristics.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Preparation	Visual inspection.	No	Yes	B	B
	Preparation	Preflight, flight planning.	No	No	B	B
	Surface Operation	Starting: Sequence.	No	Yes	B	B
	Surface Operation	Taxi: Eye height, turn radius.	Yes	No	D	D
	Surface Operation	Taxi: One engine taxi.	No	No	A	A
	Surface Operation	Pre-takeoff checks.	No	No	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Normal Operations					
	Takeoff	Flap load relief, performance.	No	No	A	A
	Takeoff	Rotation, target pitch.	Yes	No	B	B
	Takeoff	Ground law, crosswind.	Yes	No	E	E
	In Flight Operation	Climb: Rate.	Yes (P)	No	A	A
	In Flight Operation	Enroute navigation.	No	Yes	C	C
	In Flight Operation	Descent: Rate.	Yes (P)	No	A	A
	In Flight Maneuver	High angle of attack: Direct law.	Yes	No	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	Traffic patterns: Inertia, turn radius.	Yes	No	D	D
	En Route Terminal Ops	Non precision IFR approaches.	No	No	C	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing special performance.	No	Yes	D	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing: Traffic pattern, non-precision approach, circling, CAT I approach with and without crosswind.	Yes	No	E	E
	Surface Operation	Post landing checks.	No	No	C	C
	Surface Operation	Parking.	Yes	No	B	B
	Surface Operation	Shutdown.	No	No	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Surface Operation	Starting.	No	No	A	A
	Surface Operation	Emergency evacuation.	No	Yes	D	D
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/ engine failure before V ₁ with and without crosswind: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	B	B
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/ low visibility.	No	No	D	D
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/engine failure before V ₁ with and without crosswind: Reverser actuation logic.	Yes	No	E	E
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: SRS and Beta target.	No	No	A	A
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: Pitch attitude/lateral control.	Yes	No	B	A
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: V ₁ /V _R split.	Yes (P)	No	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	In Flight Operation	Climb or cruise with failure of critical power plant: Drift down, cruise management.	Yes	No	A	A
	In Flight Operation	Initial climb after takeoff and climb or cruise with failure of critical power plant: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	B	B
	In Flight Operation	Enroute navigation.	No	Yes	C	C
	In Flight Operation	Maximum rate of descent: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	All engine flame out.	Yes (P)	Yes	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	Total loss of electrical power, emergency electrical configuration.	Yes	Yes	D	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Approaches – One engine failed: Go around/missed approach.	No	No	A	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Slat/flaps malfunction: V _{LS} computation.	Yes	No	B	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A330 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing: Rejected landings.	Yes	No	E	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment and landing: Landing with TRIM malfunction. Landing: Alternate law/direct law.	Yes	Yes	E	E
	Surface Operation	Shutdown.	No	No	A	A

This Design Differences Table, from the Airbus A340 to the A320, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Tables proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	General	Range.	No	No	A	A
	General	Dimensions.	Yes	No	A	A
	Cabin	Maximum passenger capacities.	No	No	A	A
	Cargo	Maximum cargo loads.	No	No	A	A
	Limitations	Weights. Center of gravity limits. Speeds. Altitude.	Yes	Yes	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Pack flow control valves, outflow valves, pack bay ventilation. Controls and indicating: Cabin temperature, outflow valves.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Air conditioning system controller.	No	No	B	A
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Design: Trim air system, avionics ventilation, cargo ventilation. Control and indicating: Cabin temperature, ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 21 Air Conditioning	Control and indicating: AIR panel, PRESS panel, VENT panel.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGC architecture, FG, FM.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS architecture, FE. A/THR: Thrust management, one engine out.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS architecture, FG, AP/FD. Controls and indicating: FMGS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	No	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FM.	No	Yes	C	A
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FMGS. Controls and indicating: FG.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 22 Autoflight	Design: FG.	No	No	D	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: Call panel, VHF3, HF1, HF2.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: CVR.	No	Yes	B	A
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: ACARS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 23 Communications	Design: AMU.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: ECMU. Controls and indicating: APU, IDG, ECAM.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: AC generation, DC generation, emergency generation, AC ESS.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Design: Emergency generation.	Yes	Yes	B	B
	ATA 24 Electrical Power	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, ECAM.	No	Yes	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: Cockpit general arrangement.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: Pilot eye height (see Maneuvers DT).	Yes	No	A	A
	ATA 25 Equipment/Furnishings	Design: RESET panels/CB panels.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Avionic fire detection. Engine fire extinguishing.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Cargo fire detection extinguishing. Procedure: Avionics fire detection. Controls and indicating: Engine fire test.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Design: Engine fire extinguishing. Controls and indicating: Avionics fire detection.	No	Yes	C	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 26 Fire Protection	Controls and indicating: APU fire.	No	No	C	C
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: BCM architecture, yaw damper function (see Maneuvers DT).	No	No	A	A
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Speedbrakes architecture, flaps and slats, flight control laws. Controls and indicating: ECAM	No	No	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Architecture, flaps and slats.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Design: Surfaces, flight control laws, flaps and slats.	Yes	No	B	B
	ATA 27 Flight Controls	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Tanks, fuel transfer, APU, system control. Controls and indicating.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 28 Fuel	Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Tanks, fuel pumps, fuel transfer, all engine out.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Design: Fuel pumps.	No	Yes	C	B
	ATA 28 Fuel	Controls and indicating.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Design: Electric pumps, fire shut off valves.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Design: Engine pumps, electric pumps, ram air turbine. Distribution. PTU, EMER GEN, alternate braking. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 29 Hydraulic Power	Controls and indicating: Overhead panel, maintenance panel.	No	Yes	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 30 Ice and Rain Protection	Design: Wing anti-ice, ice detection system.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: PFD, ND. Controls and indicating: EFIS, ECAM.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Controls and indicating: ECP, EFIS, PFD.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: DMC architecture. Controls and indicating: DMC, ECAM.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 31 Indicating/Recording Systems	Design: Computer reset panel. Controls and indicating: Switching.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Architecture: MLG bogie, hydraulic system, brakes/NWS.	No	No	A	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: MLG.	No	Yes	A	A
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Brakes/NWS. Controls and indicating: Indications.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Gravity extension control.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Controls and indicating: Brakes/NWS.	No	No	C	C
	ATA 32 Landing Gear	Design: Landing gear extension control.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Side consoles.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Seat belts, dome, cabin lighting.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Panel. Controls and indicating.	No	No	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 33 Lights	Design: Land lighting.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 34 Navigation	Design: ADF, weather radar. Controls and indicating: MAG/TRUE pb sw.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 34 Navigation	Controls and indicating: ADIRS CDU, GPWS.	No	Yes	C	C
	ATA 35 Oxygen	Design: Cabin general, cockpit general.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Design: Generation.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Design: Generation. Controls and indicating: ECAM.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Design: Generation, distribution.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 36 Pneumatic	Controls and indicating: Cross Bleed.	No	Yes	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	DESIGN Systems	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	ATA 45 Central Maintenance System	General.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 47 Inert Gas System	General.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Controls and indicating: Refuel/Defuel panel.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Design: APU.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 49 Airborne Auxiliary Power	Design: APU.	No	Yes	B	B
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: PSCU.	No	No	A	A
	ATA 52 Doors	Design: Configurations.	No	No	B	B
	ATA 70 Engines	General: Models.	Yes	Yes	B	B

This Maneuver Differences Table, from the Airbus A340 to the A320, was developed by the FSB based on the detailed DR Table proposed by Airbus. The Differences Table lists the minimum differences levels operators must use to conduct differences training and checking of flightcrew members.

NOTE 1: The differences Remarks are very generally stated. For a more detailed overview of item-specific training/checking differences, refer to the Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables as referenced at the end of this appendix.

NOTE 2: Criteria used to identify differences, as indicated in the Maneuver Differences Table, does not take into consideration training differences that may exist between related aircraft for maneuvers required by 14 CFR part 121, § 121.423.

NOTE 3: “Yes (P)” entered in the “FLT CHAR” (Flight Characteristics) column indicates that the difference in flight characteristics only pertains to performance and not handling characteristics.

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Preparation	Visual inspection.	No	Yes	B	B
	Preparation	Preflight, flight planning.	No	No	B	B
	Surface Operation	Starting: Sequence.	No	Yes	B	B
	Surface Operation	Taxi: Eye height, turn radius.	Yes	No	D	D
	Surface Operation	Taxi: One engine taxi.	No	No	A	A
	Surface Operation	Pre-takeoff checks.	No	No	C	C

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Takeoff	Flap load relief, performance.	No	No	A	A
	Takeoff	Rotation, target pitch.	Yes	No	B	B
	Takeoff	Ground law, crosswind.	Yes	No	E	E
	In Flight Operation	Climb: Rate.	Yes (P)	No	A	A
	In Flight Operation	Enroute navigation.	No	Yes	C	C
	In Flight Operation	Descent: Rate.	Yes (P)	No	A	A
	In Flight Maneuver	High angle of attack: Direct law.	Yes	No	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	Traffic patterns: Inertia, turn radius.	Yes	No	D	D
	En Route Terminal Ops	Non precision IFR approaches.	No	No	C	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Normal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing special performance.	No	Yes	D	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing: Traffic pattern, non-precision approach, circling, CAT I approach with and without crosswind.	Yes	No	E	E
	Surface Operation	Post landing checks.	No	No	C	C
	Surface Operation	Parking.	Yes	No	B	B
	Surface Operation	Shutdown.	No	No	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	Surface Operation	Starting.	No	No	A	A
	Surface Operation	Emergency evacuation.	No	Yes	D	D
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/ engine failure before V ₁ with and without crosswind: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	B	B
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/ low visibility.	No	No	D	D
	RTO	Rejected takeoff/engine failure before V ₁ with and without crosswind: Reverser actuation logic.	Yes	No	E	E
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: SRS and Beta target.	No	No	A	A
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: Pitch attitude/lateral control.	Yes	No	B	A
	Takeoff	Engine failure with and without crosswind: V ₁ /V _R split.	Yes (P)	No	B	B

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	In Flight Operation	Climb or cruise with failure of critical power plant: Drift down, cruise management.	Yes	No	A	A
	In Flight Operation	Initial climb after takeoff and climb or cruise with failure of critical power plant: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	B	B
	In Flight Operation	Enroute navigation.	No	Yes	C	C
	In Flight Operation	Maximum rate of descent: Performance.	Yes (P)	No	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	All engine flame out.	Yes (P)	Yes	D	A
	In Flight Maneuver	Total loss of electrical power, emergency electrical configuration.	Yes	Yes	D	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Approaches – One engine failed: Go around/missed approach.	No	No	A	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Slat/flaps malfunction: V _{LS} computation.	Yes	No	B	A

FROM BASE AIRCRAFT: A340 TO RELATED AIRCRAFT: A320	MANEUVER Abnormal Operations	REMARKS	FLT CHAR	PROC CHNG	TRAINING	CHECKING
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment landing: Rejected landings.	Yes	No	E	A
	En Route Terminal Ops	Visual segment and landing: Landing with TRIM malfunction. Landing: Alternate law/direct law.	Yes	Yes	E	E
	Surface Operation	Shutdown.	No	No	A	A

Airbus Difference Requirement (DR) Tables and Training Areas of Special Emphasis (TASE) for Flight Crew are available from Airbus. Listed below are document references to applicable EASA Approved DR Tables and TASE documents provided by Airbus.

NOTE: Information within these reference documents is provided as a more detailed overview of related aircraft design and maneuver differences as specified in this appendix. Other DR Table and TASE information contained therein that is not specifically addressed in this appendix should not be construed as accepted by the FSB.

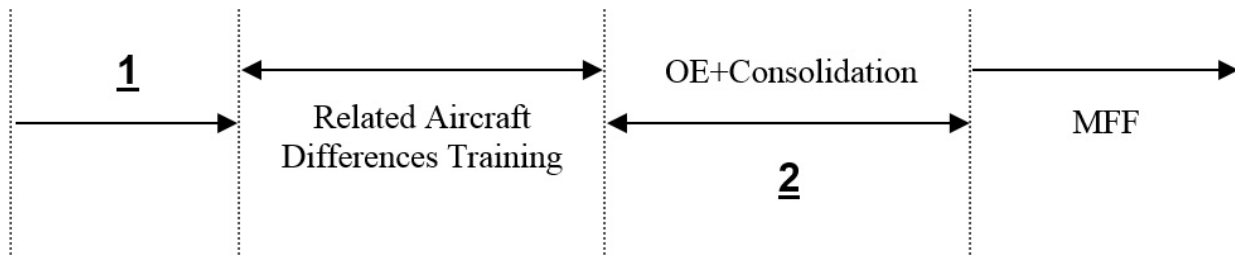
Flightcrew DR Tables between A320 Series variations on same TCDS:

- A320 to A318 DR Table and TASE reference SA01D17015784 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- A320 to A319 DR Table and TASE reference SA01D17015784 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- A320 to A321 DR Table and TASE reference SA01D17015784 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- A320 Family DR Table and TASE - CEO Engines reference SA01D18030216 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- A320 Family DR Table and TASE - A321neo ACF reference SA01D18001283 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- A321 DR Table and TASE - A321neo XLR reference SA01D22011234 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.
- DR Table and TASE – Continuous Descent Approach reference X01D18013609 as found in document reference SA01R1712258.

Flightcrew DR Tables between A320 and related aircraft on different TCDS:

- A320 DR Table and TASE - A330 to A320 reference SA01RP1542266 as found in document reference SA01RP1911559.
- A320 DR Table and TASE - A340 to A320 reference SA01RP1542271 as found in document reference SA01RP1911559.

APPENDIX 4. QUALIFICATION AND CURRENCY PLANS FOR RELATED AIRCRAFT TRANSITION



From the A330 to the A320 Aircraft

1. Prerequisite as defined under paragraph 9.1, Case 1.
2. Following related aircraft differences training from A330 to the A320 aircraft, a minimum of two line operating cycles of Operating Experience (OE), one as pilot flying (PF) and one as pilot monitoring (PM), on the A320 is recommended. It is also recommended that a minimum of 50 hours of line operating flight time for consolidation of knowledge and skills is completed within 90 days on the A320 aircraft before starting mixed fleet flying.

From the A340 to the A320 Aircraft

1. Prerequisite as defined under paragraph 9.1, Case 2.
1. Following related aircraft differences training from the A340 to the A320 aircraft, a minimum of two line operating cycles of OE, one as PF and one as PM, on the A320 is recommended. It is also recommended that a minimum of 50 hours of line operating flight time for consolidation of knowledge and skills is completed within 90 days on the A320 aircraft before starting mixed fleet flying.

APPENDIX 5. TYPE RATING CHECKS AFTER RELATED AIRCRAFT DIFFERENCES TRAINING

Example of a Related Aircraft Proficiency Check (PC) for an A320 Type Rating from an A330 or A340

EVALUATION SUMMARY

The evaluation flight profile includes those procedures and representative maneuvers that will be evaluated in a FFS with emphasis on the differences between the A330 or A340 and the A320. The sequence of events and the abnormal and emergency procedures used may be modified at the discretion of the evaluator.

ORAL AND/OR WRITTEN TEST

- In accordance with 14 CFR part 121 and ACS, as appropriate.

PRACTICAL TEST (FFS)

- GROUND OPERATIONS:
 - Taxi.
- TAKEOFFS:
 - Normal.
 - Crosswind.
 - Instrument.
 - Rejected with engine failure before V₁.
 - With engine failure after V₁.
- INSTRUMENT PROCEDURES:
 - Area departure, climb, cruise, and descent.
- LANDINGS:
 - Normal.
 - Crosswind.
 - Rejected
 - With OEI.
 - With slat/flaps malfunction.
 - Alternate/direct law.
- NORMAL, ABNORMAL, AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:
 - As appropriate per approved differences requirements.

APPENDIX 6. RELATED AIRCRAFT ON DIFFERENT TCDS TRAINING AND CHECKING PLANS FOR MIXED FLEET FLYING OPERATIONS

The tables below provide examples of alternating training and checking plans for mixed fleet flying operations (A320 and A330, A320 and A340, A320 and A350, A320 and A330 and A340) after related aircraft differences training and qualification. The components of these plans consist of an Approved Simulator Course of Training (ASCT) with a Proficiency Check (PC) and an ASCT Line-Oriented Flight Training (LOFT) with a PC.

NOTE: Recurrent differences training for variations of aircraft having the same type certificate (TC) are to be addressed during recurrent training.

Examples of Alternating ASCT/LOFT/PC Plan for Two Designated Related Aircraft Types

A320 and A330 Example

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Period	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Checking	A330 PC	A320 PC	A330 PC	A320 PC	A330 PC	A320 PC	A330 PC	A320 PC
Training	A320 ASCT	A330 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A330 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A330 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A330 ASCT

A320 and A340 Example

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Period	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Checking	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC
Training	A320 ASCT	A340 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A340 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A340 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A340 ASCT

A320 and A350 Example

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Period	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Checking	A350 PC	A320 PC	A350 PC	A320 PC	A350 PC	A320 PC	A350 PC	A320 PC
Training	A320 ASCT	A350 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A350 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A350 LOFT	A320 LOFT	A350 ASCT

Examples of Alternating ASCT/PC Plan for Three Designated Related Aircraft Types

A320 and A330 and A340

Example 1

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Period	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Checking	A320 PC	A330 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A330 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC
* Additional Check Items		A340 (Level E)		A330 (Level B)		A340 (Level E)		A330 (Level B)
Training	A320 ASCT	A340 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A330 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A340 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A330 ASCT

* Additional check item: As A330 and A340 are different type ratings, an additional check at Level B or Level E, as defined by Differences Tables, is required under an alternate recurrent plan for three types.

Example 2

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
Period	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Checking	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC	A320 PC	A340 PC
* Additional Check Items		A330 (Level B)		A330 (Level B)		A330 (Level B)		A330 (Level B)
Training	A320 ASCT	A340 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A330 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A340 ASCT	A320 ASCT	A330 ASCT

* Additional check item: As A330 and A340 are different type ratings, an additional check at Level B, as defined by Differences Tables, is required under an alternate recurrent plan for three types.