

**Class 5 Medical Self-Declaration – Post Implementation Review (Class 5 PIR)  
Aviation Safety Advisory Panel Technical Working Group  
Tasking Instructions**

*The Class 5 PIR Technical Working Group is established and operates in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Aviation Safety Advisory Panel (ASAP) dated June 2025 (or as amended).*

**Background**

The purpose of the Class 5 medical self-declaration is to provide a simple process for private pilots with low risk of medical impairment to conduct low-risk flying operations without mandatory medical assessment by CASA, a Designated Aviation Medical Examiner or a medical practitioner. The Class 5 medical self-declaration (Class 5) was implemented in February 2024. The project included a commitment to undertake a post-implementation review (PIR) during 2025, including public consultation and internal specialist review of the Instrument and related materials. The PIR process includes consideration of any potential amendments to the Class 5 through a TWG.

The Summary of Consultation and internal review present a number of potential changes to the Class 5 Instrument for the TWG to consider. CASA has conducted a risk assessment for these potential changes and now requests the TWG to examine these in detail to identify whether any amendments to the Class 5 can be introduced without compromising the intent of the Class 5 process and purpose, and without an unacceptable impact on flight safety.

**Aim**

1. With regard to the intended process and purpose of the Class 5, this TWG aims to:
  - Consider additional authorisations of certain flying endorsements (e.g. aerobatics and formation flying), with appropriate restrictions
  - Consider permission to fly under instrument flight rules
  - Consider an increase in passenger numbers that can be carried
  - Consider any amendments to the medical eligibility parameters and requirements

**TWG outcomes**

- Provide a recommendation to the ASAP regarding whether aerobatic maneuvers can be performed by private pilots relying on the Class 5, including any additional medical or operational requirements or limitations
- Provide a recommendation to the ASAP regarding whether formation flying can be performed by private pilots relying on the Class 5, including any additional medical or operational requirements or limitations
- Provide a recommendation to the ASAP regarding whether private pilots relying on the Class 5 can fly under instrument flight rules, including any additional medical or operational requirements or limitations
- Provide a recommendation to the ASAP regarding the number of passengers that can be carried by private pilots relying on the Class 5, including any additional medical or operational requirements or limitations
- Provide a recommendation to the ASAP regarding the medical eligibility, parameters and requirements for private pilots relying on the Class 5

A wrap up meeting will be planned for approximately 4 weeks after the first meeting if the TWG requires it. Or if the TWG decide that a second meeting unnecessary, a closing summary will be shared with the TWG once all feedback from the TWG has been collated and processed.

## Roles and responsibilities

CASA	Technical Working Group Members
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise meetings and workshops, and produce agendas, papers and supporting materials.</li> <li>• Facilitate meetings and workshops.</li> <li>• Record insights and findings.</li> <li>• Communicate openly and consistently with working group members about project status and issues.</li> <li>• Respect the time of all working group members by minimising work required to achieve outcomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commit to supporting the project objectives and timeline.</li> <li>• Engage and collaborate constructively at all times.</li> <li>• Prepare for working group activities by reviewing agendas, papers and supporting materials.</li> <li>• Provide timely and considered advice in meetings, and between meetings as required.</li> <li>• Respond to requests for feedback on draft materials within agreed timeframes.</li> </ul>

## Behaviour

TWG meetings are a place for constructive collaboration. Behaviour likely to disrupt the collaborative nature of the group will not be tolerated. The ASAP secretariat may eject members from the meeting in the event of such behaviour.

## Confidentiality

All discussions and materials from TWG meetings should be treated as confidential. Premature dissemination of information may dilute TWG processes, particularly if discussion points remain unsettled or documents are not ready for public consultation.

## Reporting arrangements

At the conclusion of the meeting, or soon thereafter, recommendations and reports of the TWG will be provided to the Chair of the ASAP, through the Secretariat.

## Consensus

A key aim of the Technical Working Group is that a consensus be reached, wherever possible, in the finalisation and preparation of advice for the Aviation Safety Advisory Panel and CASA.

Consensus is understood to mean agreement by all parties that a specific course of action is acceptable. Achieving consensus may require debate and deliberation.

## Membership

Members of the TWG will be appointed by the ASAP Chair, following ASAP processes. Requests for changes to the membership will be made to the Chair of the ASAP, through the Secretariat.

## Attendance and travel

Meetings will be facilitated using videoconferencing to allow for increased member attendance at all meetings. This will be coordinated by the ASAP Secretariat or CASA working group lead as required.

## TWG decision making

A key aim of the ASAP is that a consensus be reached, wherever possible, in the provision of advice to the CEO/DAS. TWGs will follow the same consensual principles as the ASAP.

Consensus is understood to mean agreement by all parties that a specific course of action is acceptable. Achieving consensus may require debate and deliberation.

Consensus can be unanimous or near unanimous, the Chair will determine how best to proceed and discuss with the CEO on outcomes where divergent views appear. Consensual outcomes include:

- 1) full consensus, where all members agree fully in context and principle and fully support the specific course of action
- 2) general consensus, where they may be disagreement, but the group has heard, recognised and acknowledged and reconciled the concerns or objections to the general acceptance of the majority of the

group. Although not every member may fully agree in context and principle, a majority of members support the overall position and agree not to object to the proposed recommendation – any relevant information supporting the differing perspectives will also be presented in the meeting records.

- 3) dissent, where differing views about the preferred course of action are maintained. This occurs when members do not agree with the recommendation or cannot reach agreement on a recommendation.

If necessary, the ASAP and TWGs will determine if consensus is reached by way of voting. Members will also have the opportunity to confirm their views are accurately represented in meeting reports before they are published.

Where there is full consensus, the report, recommendation or advice should expressly state that every ASAP or TWG member was in full agreement with the advice.

Where there is general consensus, the nature and reasons for any concern by members that do not fully agree with the majority recommendation should be included with the advice.

Where there is dissent, the advice should explain the issues and concerns and why an agreement was not reached. If a member does not concur with one or more of the recommendations, that person's dissenting position should be reflected.

When possible, the ASAP or TWGs should be given the opportunity to reconsider the report or advice, including any dissenting views, to see if there might be scope for further reconciliation of any disagreements.