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**CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS- PART IX-  
AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION AND  
ADMINISTRATION**

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**SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION**

**THE CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS- PART IX-  
AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION AND  
ADMINISTRATION**

MADE BY THE MINISTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
SECTION 140 OF THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT

Citation.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation Regulations – Part IX - Air Operator Certification and Administration.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In these Regulations—

- (a) “Accountable Manager” means the manager who has corporate authority for ensuring that all prescribed actions are performed to the standard required by the Authority in accordance with regulation 14;
- (b) “aeronautical product” means aircraft engine, propeller, or sub-assembly, appliance, material, part or component to be installed thereon or any aircraft;
- (c) “aeroplane” means 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;
- (d) “aircraft” means 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;

- (e) “aircraft technical log,” means a document pertaining to an aircraft –
- (i) for recording defects and malfunctions discovered during operations;
  - (ii) for recording details of all maintenance carried out whilst the aircraft is operating between scheduled visits to the main maintenance base facility; and
  - (iii) which contains operating information relevant to flight safety and maintenance data needed by the operating crew;
- (f) “air operator” means a person, organisation or enterprise which undertakes to engage in domestic commercial air transport or international commercial air transport, whether directly or indirectly or by a lease or any other arrangement;
- (g) “Air Operator Certificate” means a certificate authorising an operator to carry out specified commercial air transport operations;
- (h) “aircraft category” means the classification of aircraft according to specified basic characteristics such as aeroplane, rotorcraft, glider or lighter-than-air;

- (i) "aircraft type" means all aircraft of the same basic design;
- (j) "aircraft interchange" means an arrangement between two air operators in which the aircraft of the first air operator is crewed by the crew of the second air operator at an interchange point linking their respective routes where operational control is transferred to the second operator for the period of the interchange;
- (k) "Aircraft Maintenance Programme" means a maintenance programme approved by the Authority;
- (l) "airworthy" means the status of an aircraft, engine, propeller or part when it conforms to its approved design and is in a condition for safe operation;
- (m) "appropriate authority" means –
  - (i) the relevant authority of the State of Registry in relation to flight over the high seas; or
  - (ii) the relevant authority of the State having sovereignty over the territory being overflown in relation to flight other than over the high seas;
- (n) "area navigation" means a method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of ground or space-



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based navigation aids or within the limits of the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these;

- (o) "Authority" means the Civil Aviation Authority established under the Civil Aviation Act;
- (p) "Aircraft Maintenance Engineer" means a person approved by the Authority to perform defined maintenance upon aeronautical products and includes persons similarly qualified by other Contracting States and referred to as "licenced mechanic", "certified mechanic", "aircraft maintenance licence holder", "aviation maintenance engineer", or by any other term which means an Aircraft Maintenance Engineer;
- (q) "CARICOM national" means a person who is a citizen of any Member State of the Caribbean Community;
- (r) "Certificate of release to service", means an aircraft or aircraft component is certified as either airworthy or serviceable and is permitted to return to normal operations;
- (s) "commercial air transport" means the transport by air of passengers, cargo and mail for remuneration or hire;
- (t) "continuing airworthiness" means the set of processes by which all aircraft comply with the applicable airworthi-

ness requirements and remain in a condition for safe operations throughout their operating life;

- (u) “co-pilot” means a licenced pilot serving in a piloting capacity other than the pilot-in-command who is designated as the second in command and who meets the requirements of a co-pilot;
- (v) “directly in charge”, means a person assigned to a position in which he is responsible for the work of a shop or station that performed maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modifications, or other functions affecting aircraft airworthiness;
- (w) “dry lease” means a contractual arrangement where a leased aircraft is operated by the flight crew members of the lessee;
- (x) “engine” means a unit used or intended to be used for aircraft propulsion consisting of at least those components and equipment necessary for functioning and control, but excludes propellers and rotors;
- (y) “Enhanced Vision System (EVS)” means a system to display electronic real-time images of the external scene achieved through the use of image sensors;
- (z) “equivalent system of maintenance” means an air operator may conduct maintenance activities through an arrangement with an approved maintenance

organisation or may conduct his own maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modification, as long as the maintenance system of the air operator is approved by the Authority and is equivalent to that of an approved maintenance organisation, except that the Certificate of Release to Service of an aircraft or aeronautical product shall be made by an appropriately Licenced Aircraft Maintenance Engineer or aviation repair specialists under Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licencing Regulations, as appropriate;

- (aa) “Flight safety document system” means a set of interrelated documentation established by the operator, compiling and organising information necessary for flight and ground operations, and comprising, as a minimum, the Operations Manual and the Maintenance Control Manual of the operator;
- (bb) “flight dispatcher” means a person who holds a flight dispatcher licence or certificate issued from Guyana or another Contracting State;
- (cc) “flight operations officer” means a person designated by the operator to engage in the control and supervision of flight operations who is qualified in accordance with the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licencing Regulations, and who supports,

briefs and assists the pilot-in-command in the safe conduct of the flight;

- (dd) "Ground handling" means services, other than air traffic services, necessary for the arrival of an aircraft at, and the departure of an aircraft from an airport;
- (ee) "handling agent" means an agency which performs on behalf of the operator some or all of the latter's functions including receiving, loading, unloading, transferring or other processing of passengers or cargo;
- (ff) "head-up display system" means a display system that presents flight information into the pilot's forward external field of view;
- (gg) "holdover time" means the estimated time that de-icing or anti-icing fluid will prevent the formation of frost or ice and the accumulation of snow on protected surfaces of an aircraft which begins when the final application of de-icing or anti-icing fluid commences and expires when the de-icing fluid applied to the aircraft loses its effectiveness;
- (hh) "Interchange agreement" means an arrangement which permits an air operator to enter into a short term dry lease and temporarily take or relinquish operational control of an aircraft at an airport during the life of the agreement;

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- (ii) “large aircraft” means an aeroplane having a maximum certified take-off mass of five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) or more or a helicopter having a maximum certified take-off mass of three thousand, one hundred and seventy-five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) or more;
- (jj) “life limited part” means that a part as a condition of the type certificate, shall not exceed a specified time or number of cycles in service;
- (kk) “Maintenance Control Manual”, means a manual containing policies, procedures, instructions and guidance for use by maintenance and operational personnel in the execution of their duties;
- (ll) “modification” means the alteration of an aircraft or aeronautical product in conformity with an approved standard;
- (mm) “Air Operator” means a person who has been issued a Guyana Air Operator Certificate in accordance with regulation 6;
- (nn) “navigation specification” means a set of aircraft and flight crew requirements needed to support performance-based navigation operations within a defined airspace as follows:
  - (i) required navigation performance specification which is a navigation specification based

on area navigation that includes the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNP, such as RNP4, RNP, APCH; and

- (ii) area navigation specification which is navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNAV, for example, RNAV 5, RNAV 1;
- (oo) “Operations Manual” means a manual containing procedures, instructions and guidance for use by operational personnel in the execution of their duties;
- (pp) “operations specifications” means the authorisations, conditions and limitations associated with the air operator certificate and subject to the conditions in the operations manual;
- (qq) “Overhaul life part” means that a part as a condition of the type certificate shall not exceed a specified time or number of cycles in service unless a complete overhaul is performed on it;
- (rr) “performance-based navigation” means area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an air traffic service route, on an instrument approach procedure in a designated airspace.

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- (ss) “pilot-in-command” means a pilot responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time;
- (tt) “Release to Service”, means a document certifying an aircraft as being released to service;
- (uu) “safe forced-landing” means an unavoidable landing or ditching of an aircraft with a reasonable expectancy of no injuries to persons in the aircraft or on the surface;
- (vv) “safety programme” means an integrated set of regulations and activities aimed at improving safety;
- (ww) “safety management system” means a systematic approach to managing safety, including the necessary organisational structures, accountabilities, policies and procedures;
- (xx) “small aircraft” means an aeroplane having a maximum certified take-off mass of less than five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) and a helicopter of a maximum certified take-off mass of less than three thousand, one hundred and seventy-five kilogrammes (3,175 kg);
- (yy) “State of Registry” means the Contracting State on whose register an aircraft is registered;

- (zz) "Technical Instructions" means the International Civil Aviation Organisation, Technical instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air;
- (aaa) "training to proficiency," means the process of the Flight Instructor administering each prescribed manoeuvre and procedure to a pilot as necessary until it is performed successfully during the training period; and
- (bbb) "wet lease" means a contractual arrangement where a leased aircraft is operated by the flight crew members of the lessor.

(2) These Regulations apply to the carriage of passengers, cargo or mail for remuneration or hire by persons whose principal place of business or permanent residence is located in the CARICOM community.

(3) These Regulations prescribe requirements for the original certification and continued validity of air operator certificates issued by the Authority.

(4) Except where specifically noted, these Regulations apply to all commercial air transport operations by air operators for which Guyana is the State of the Operator under the definitions provided in Annex 6 to the Chicago Convention.

(5) The provisions of Part I of the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licencing Regulations, with respect to the surrender, suspension or revocation of aviation documents apply to certificates, authorisations and ratings issued under these Regulations.



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**PART I**  
**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

Prohibition on  
Operation of  
Aircraft in  
Guyana.

3. (1) A person shall not operate an aircraft in commercial air transport operations in Guyana, unless he—

(a) holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate issued by the Authority, (hereinafter referred to as a “Air Operator”); or

(b) holds an Air Operator Certificate issued by another contracting state which is accepted by the Authority under Civil Aviation Foreign Air Operator Regulations, (hereinafter referred to as a “foreign air operator”), for the operations being conducted.

(2) An Air Operator shall, at all times comply with—

(a) the specifications of his Guyana Air Operator Certificate;

(b) the terms and conditions of the issuance of the Guyana Air Operator Certificate specified in regulation 7; And

(c) maintenance requirements specified in Part VI, in order to hold such Guyana Air Operator Certificate.

(3) Where an Air Operator fails to comply with any provision in these Regulations, the Authority may revoke or suspend his certificate.

(4) An air operator shall conduct commercial air transport operations in accordance with such conditions and limitations as may be specified by the Authority.

(5) A Guyana Air Operator Certificate issued by the Authority under these Regulations shall be dependent upon the air operator demonstrating adequate Organisation, method of control and supervision of flight operations, training programme as well as ground handling, and maintenance arrangements consistent with the nature and extent of the operations specified.

Application  
for an Air  
operator  
Certificate.

4. (1) Where a person (herein after referred to as “the applicant”), wishes to apply for a Guyana Air Operator Certificate, he shall—

- (a) make such application to the Authority in the form and manner prescribed by the Authority; and
- (b) pay the prescribed fee.

(2) An application under sub-regulation (1), shall contain—

- (a) a detailed statement showing how the procedures and manuals required by these Regulations are complied with; and
- (b) any information the Director General requires the applicant to submit.

(3) An application under sub-regulation (1), shall be accompanied by—

- (a) documentation showing that the applicant has or can obtain use of at least one aircraft and has or can obtain

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appropriate facilities in respect of such operation

- (b) any partial or completed manuals required by these Regulations;
- (c) an aviation security programme in accordance with Civil Aviation (Aviation Security) Regulations;
- (d) curricula, syllabi of personnel training; and
- (e) a schedule of events.

(4) The manuals referred to in sub-regulation (3) are as follows:

- (a) Operations Manual;
- (b) Maintenance Control Manual;
- (c) Aircraft Maintenance Manual;
- (d) Aircraft Operating Manual; and
- (e) Training Manual.

(5) An applicant under these Regulations shall make the application for an initial issue of a Guyana Air Operator Certificate at least ninety (90) days before the date of intended operation.

(6) Notwithstanding sub-regulations (3)(b) and (4), the Operations Manual specified in regulation 34 and Maintenance Control Manual specified in regulation 76 shall be submitted no less than sixty (60) days before the date of intended operation.

(7) An applicant shall standardize company procedures for all aircraft operations, except where aircraft specific procedures may necessitate a deviation from standard procedure.

Contents of  
Aviation  
Manuals.

5. (1) The Manuals referred to in regulation 4(4) shall—

- (a) include instructions and information necessary to allow the personnel concerned to perform their duties and responsibilities with a high degree of safety;
- (b) be in a form that is easy to revise and contain a system which allows personnel to determine the current revision status of each manual;
- (c) have a date of the last revision on each page concerned;
- (d) not be contrary to any applicable law and the specific operating provisions of the Guyana Air Operator; and
- (e) include a reference, where applicable, to the appropriate civil aviation regulations.

(2) In addition to the matters set out in sub-regulation (1), the manuals referred to in regulation 4(4), may be produced either—

- (a) in a series of parts;
- (b) as a series of volumes; or

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(c) as a single document.

Issuance or  
Denial of Air  
Operator  
Certificate.

6. (1) The Director General may issue an Air Operator Certificate where he is satisfied that the applicant—

- (a) is a CARICOM national;
- (b) has his principal place of business and its registered office within the Caribbean Community;
- (c) meets the applicable regulations and standards for the holder of a Guyana Air Operator Certificate;
- (d) is properly and adequately equipped for safe operations in commercial air transport;
- (e) is properly and adequately equipped for maintenance of the aircraft; and
- (f) has sufficient financial resources to conduct safe operations.

(2) The Director General shall not issue an Air Operator Certificate—

- (a) where the applicant—
  - (i) does not meet the requirements of these Regulations;
  - (ii) has provided incomplete, inaccurate, fraudulent or false information in applying for the Air Operator Certificate;

- (iii) held a certificate or licence issued by the Authority which was revoked or suspended within the previous five years by reason of criminal, fraudulent, improper action or insanity on the part of such person; or
  - (iv) employs or proposes to employ a person in a management position or supervisory capacity who—
    - (A) held a certificate or licence issued by the Authority which was revoked or suspended within the previous five years by reason of criminal, fraudulent, improper action or insanity on the part of such person; or
    - (B) contributed materially to the revocation or suspension of an aviation document issued by the Authority; or
- (b) where a person having substantial ownership of the organisation—
- (i) held a certificate or licence issued by the Authority which was revoked or suspended

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within the previous five years by reason of criminal, fraudulent, improper action or insanity on the part of such person; or

- (ii) contributed materially to the revocation or suspension of an aviation document issued by the Authority.

(3) A Guyana Air Operator Certificate shall not be transferable.

Contents of  
Guyana Air  
Operator  
Certificate.  
Schedule 1.

7. (1) A Guyana Air Operator Certificate shall be in the form set out as Form I in Schedule 1 and shall comprise—

- (a) a document for public display signed by the Authority; and
- (b) a document containing the Operations Specifications with the terms and conditions and the authorisations applicable to the Air Operator Certificate.

(2) The documents under sub-regulation (1) shall contain—

- (a) the name of the air operator and his main base of operation;
- (b) the date of issue and period of validity;
- (c) the descriptions of the types of operations authorised;
- (d) the types of aircraft authorised for use; and

(e) the authorised areas of operation or routes.

(3) The authority may by means of Operations Specifications under sub-regulation (1)(b), define which specific operations shall be authorised, prohibited, limited or subject to certain conditions, in the interest of public safety.

(4) The document containing the Operations Specifications referred to in sub-regulation (1)(b), shall contain—

- (a) general provisions;
- (b) en-route authorisation and limitations;
- (c) aerodrome authorisations and limitations;
- (d) maintenance;
- (e) mass and balance;
- (f) interchange of equipment operations;  
and
- (g) aircraft leasing operations.

Duration of a  
Guyana Air  
Operator  
Certificate.

8. A Guyana Air Operator Certificate, or any portion thereof, issued by the Authority, shall be valid for twelve calendar months or until the—

- (a) Authority amends, suspends, revokes or otherwise terminates the certificate;
- (b) air operator surrenders it to the Authority; or



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- (c) air operator suspends operations for more than sixty (60) days.

Amendment of  
a Guyana Air  
Operator  
Certificate.

9. (1) The Director General may amend any Guyana Air Operator Certificate where—

- (a) the Director General determines that safety in commercial air transport and the public interest require the amendment; or
- (b) the air operator applies for an amendment, and the Director General determines that safety in commercial air transport and the public interest allows the amendment.

(2) Where the Director General determines that an emergency exists requiring immediate amendment to a Guyana Air Operator Certificate, in the public interest with respect to safety in commercial air transportation, a notification shall be issued to the air operator and such an amendment is effective on the date that the air operator receives such notification.

(3) An air operator may appeal the amendment, under sub-regulation (2), but shall operate in accordance with it, unless it is subsequently withdrawn.

(4) Amendments under sub-regulation (1)(a), which are recommended by the Director General, other than emergency amendments, become effective thirty (30) days after notification to the air operator unless he appeals the proposal in writing prior to the effective date.

(5) The filing of an appeal under sub-regulation (4), stays the effective date until the appeal process is completed.

(6) Amendments proposed by the air operator under sub-regulation (1)(b), shall be made at least thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of any operation under that amendment.

(7) An air operator shall not perform a commercial air transport operation for which a Guyana Air Operator Certificate amendment is required, unless he has received notice of approval from the Authority.

Air Operator  
to Give Access  
for Inspection.

10. (1) An air operator shall—

- (a) grant the Director General access to and co-operation with any of its organisations, facilities, aircraft and records related to flight operations and maintenance;
- (b) ensure that the Director General is granted access to and co-operation with any organisation or facilities that it has contracted for services associated with commercial air transport operations and maintenance for services; and
- (c) grant the Director General free and uninterrupted access to the flight deck of the aircraft during flight operations.

(2) An air operator shall provide the Authority with a forward observer's seat on each aircraft of the air operator from which the actions and conversations and radio communications of the flight crew may be easily observed.

(3) The suitability of the seat location under sub-regulation (2), to monitor crew members' actions, conversations and radio communications shall be determined by the Director General.

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(4) In this section “record” means all operations and maintenance manuals, lease agreements, exclusive of their financial components, and records pertaining to flight licencing and aircraft use.

Director  
General to  
Conduct Tests  
and  
Inspections.

**11.** (1) The Director General shall conduct on-going validation of the continued eligibility of an air operator to hold his Guyana Air Operator Certificate and associated approvals.

(2) An air operator shall allow the Director General to conduct tests and inspections, at any time or place, to determine whether he is complying with the applicable laws, regulations and standards.

(3) An air operator shall make available at his main base—

- (a) his current Guyana Air Operator Certificate;
- (b) all portions of his Operations Manual and Maintenance Manual referred to in regulation 4 (4);
- (c) a current listing that includes the persons responsible for each record, document and report required to be kept by the air operator under the applicable aviation law, regulations or standards and the position he holds in the organisation; and
- (d) records which are related to flight operations and maintenance.

(4) An air operator shall—

- (a) give the Director General or person authorised by the Director General access to any records which are related to flight operations or maintenance; and
- (b) produce all such records, when requested to do so by the Director General within a reasonable period of time.

(5) A pilot-in-command shall, when requested to do so by a person authorised by the Authority or any other Civil Aviation Authority of an International Civil Aviation Organisation Member State, produce to that person the documentation required to be carried on board an aircraft.

(6) Where an air operator fails to—

- (a) make available to the Director General upon request, any portion of the—
  - (i) Guyana Air Operator Certificate;
  - (ii) the manuals referred to in regulation 4(4); or
  - (iii) any required record or report;  
or
- (b) grant access for inspection of the documents referred to in paragraph (a), the Director General may recommend that the Authority suspend all or part of the Guyana Air Operator Certificate.

## PART II

[Subsidiary]

Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- (Air Operator Certification and Administration)

## GUYANA AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION AND CONTINUED VALIDITY

Applicability.

**12.** This Part provides requirements applicable to the certification and continued validity of all air operators.

Applicant for a  
Guyana Air  
Operator  
Certificate to  
Maintain Base  
of Operations.

**13.** (1) An applicant shall establish and maintain a main base of operations.

(2) An applicant may establish and maintain a main maintenance base facility at the same location as the main base of operations, or at a separate location.

(3) An applicant shall maintain operational and airworthiness support facilities at the main operations base, appropriate for the area and type of operation.

(4) An applicant shall arrange appropriate ground handling facilities at each airport used to ensure the safe servicing and loading of its flights.

(5) An applicant shall provide written notification to the Director General of his intention to establish or change the location of any of his bases at least thirty (30) days before the proposed establishment or change.

Management  
Personnel  
Required for  
Commercial  
Air Transport  
Operations of  
an Air  
operator.

**14.** (1) An air operator shall have a manager (hereinafter referred to as “the Accountable Manager”), acceptable to the Authority, who shall ensure that all prescribed actions are performed to the standards required by the Authority.

(2) An Accountable Manager under sub-regulation (1), shall have corporate authority for ensuring that all flight operations and maintenance activities can be financed and carried out to the highest degree of safety standards required by the Authority.

(3) When conducting commercial air transport operations, an air operator shall have qualified personnel, with proven competency in civil aviation, available and serving in the following required management personnel positions or their equivalent:

- (a) Director of Operations;
- (b) Chief Pilot;
- (c) Director of Safety;
- (d) Director of Maintenance;
- (e) Quality Manager; and
- (f) Security Manager

(4) In this regulation “competency in civil aviation” means that an individual shall have a technical qualification and management experience acceptable to the Authority for the position served.

(5) The Director General may approve positions, other than those listed in sub-regulation (3), where the air operator is able to show that he can perform the operation with the highest degree of safety under the direction of a combination of, fewer or different categories of management personnel due to the—

- (a) kind of operations involved;
- (b) number of aircraft used; and
- (c) area of operation.

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for Company  
Indoctrination  
Training. has completed the company indoctrination training approved by the Director General.

(2) The company indoctrination training under sub-regulation (1), shall include a complete review of the contents of the Operations Manual and Maintenance Control Manual of the air operator and the procedures relating to the respective duties of the Quality Manager and Director of Maintenance.

Air operator to  
Establish a  
Quality  
System.

**16.** (1) An air operator shall establish a quality system headed by a Quality Manager.

(2) The Quality Manager under sub-regulation (1), shall monitor compliance with, and adequacy of, the procedures required to ensure safe operational practices and air-worthy aircraft.

(3) An air operator may nominate one Quality Manager for operations and one Quality Manager for maintenance.

(4) Where an air operator nominates one Quality Manager for operations and one Quality Manager for maintenance under sub-regulation (3), he shall establish one Quality Management unit to ensure that the quality system is applied uniformly throughout the entire operation.

(5) The monitoring of compliance under sub-regulation (2), shall include a feedback system to the Accountable Manager to ensure corrective action as necessary, which shall specify who is required to rectify discrepancies and non-compliance in each case and the procedure to be followed where corrective action is not completed within an appropriate time-frame.

(6) The quality system and the Quality Managers under this Part shall be acceptable to the Authority.

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(7) An air operator shall describe the quality system under sub-regulation (1), in relevant documentation.

(8) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), the Accountable Manager shall have overall responsibility for—

- (a) the quality system of the air operator including frequency, format and structure of the internal management evaluation activities; and
- (b) resourcing the corrective action and ensuring through the Quality Manager that the corrective action has re-established compliance with the standards required by the Authority.

(9) In carrying out the functions under sub-regulation (2), the Quality Manager shall verify that the standards required by the Authority and any additional requirements defined by the air operator are being carried out by monitoring activities in the fields of flight operations, maintenance, crew training and ground operations.

(10) An air operator shall ensure that a quality system meets the standards set out in Schedule 2.

Schedule 2.

(11) The Quality Manager shall ensure that the Quality Assurance programme is properly established, implemented and maintained.

Minimum  
Qualifications  
of  
Management  
Personnel.

**17. (1)** The minimum initial qualifications for—

- (a) a Director of Operations under regulation 14(3)(a) shall be as follows:
  - (i) holds or has held the appropriate licence and ratings for



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which a pilot-in-command is required to hold for one of the aircraft operated;

- (ii) has acquired not less than three years related managerial experience with a commercial air operator whose flight operations are similar in size and scope; and
- (iii) demonstrates knowledge to the Authority with respect to the content of the Operations Manual, the Air Operator Certificate, operations specifications, regulations and standards necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities to ensure safety and the maintenance of the Air Operator Certificate.

(b) a Chief Pilot under regulations 14(3)(b) shall be—

- (i) an Airline Transport Pilot Licence with the appropriate ratings for at least one of the aircraft used in the operations of the air operator; and
- (ii) three years' experience as pilot-in-command in commercial air transport operations;

(c) Director of Safety shall have—

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- (i) extensive operational experience normally achieved as a fight crew member or equivalent experience in technical aviation management; and
  - (ii) successfully completed a recognised Air Safety training course acceptable to the Director General;
- (d) Director of Maintenance and Quality Manager shall have –
- (i) possession of an Aircraft Maintenance Engineer licence; and
  - (ii) three years' experience in maintaining the same aircraft category and aircraft class used by the air operator including one year in the capacity of returning aircraft to service ; and
- (e) the Security Manager shall have –
- (i) extensive operational experience normally achieved as a security officer;
  - (ii) five years' experience in aviation security management; and
  - (iii) successfully completed a recognised aviation security ma-

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agement training course acceptable to the Director General.

(2) An air operator may employ a person who does not meet the appropriate qualifications or experience required under sub-regulation (1), where the Authority issues a deviation that that person has comparable experience and can effectively perform the required management functions.

Requirements for Submission and Revision of Policy and Procedures.

**18.** (1) An applicant shall submit any proposed policy or procedures or any revision thereof, to the Director General at least thirty days prior to the date of intended implementation.

(2) An applicant shall not cause the use of any policy and procedure for flight operations or airworthiness function without the approval of the Director General.

### PART III AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

Applicability of Part III.

**19.** This Part prescribes aircraft operations requirements and includes leasing and interchange operations by an air operator.

Restriction on Operation of Aircraft in Commercial Air Transport.

**20.** (1) An air operator shall not operate an aircraft in commercial air transport unless that aircraft—

- (a) has an appropriate current Certificate of Airworthiness;
- (b) is in airworthy condition; and
- (c) meets the applicable airworthiness requirements for these operations,

including those related to identification, instruments and equipment.

(2) An air operator shall not operate any specific type of aircraft in commercial air transport until it has completed satisfactory initial certification, which includes the issuance of a Guyana Air Operator Certificate listing that type of aircraft.

(3) An air operator shall not operate a helicopter on flights –

- (a) in off-shore operations;
- (b) over water in a hostile environment at a distance from land corresponding to more than ten minutes at normal cruise speed when operating in Performance Class 1 and Performance Class 2; or
- (c) over water beyond auto-rotational or safe forced landing distance from land when operating in Performance Class 3, unless the helicopter is certified for ditching and the sea state is part of ditching information.

(4) An air operator shall not operate additional or replacement aircraft of a type for which it is currently authorised or unauthorised unless it can show that for each aircraft, an evaluation process was completed for inclusion in the fleet of the air operator.

Leasing  
Operations.

**21.** (1) A person wishing to operate a leased aircraft in Guyana, shall apply to the Authority in the form prescribed by the Director General for approval to so operate.

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(2) A lease under sub-regulation (1) may be either a dry lease or wet lease operation.

Dry Leasing  
Operations.

**22.** The dry lease operation under regulation 21 shall apply to the following persons in respect of the operation of a leased aircraft by the lessee where the aircraft is registered in the name of the lessor:

- (a) an air operator that leases a Guyana aircraft;
- (b) a foreign air operator that leases a Guyana aircraft; and
- (c) an air operator that leases an aircraft from a foreign State.

Evidence to be  
Provided by a  
Dry Lease  
Operator  
under  
Regulation  
22(a).

**23.** An applicant for a dry lease operation under regulation 22(a), shall provide the Authority with evidence establishing that—

- (a) throughout the term of the lease, the aircraft shall—
  - (i) be in the legal custody and control of the lessee; and
  - (ii) not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease except with the approval of the Authority;
- (b) the lessee of the aircraft holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or an approved Aviation Training Organisation certificate issued under the Act; and

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(c) the lessee is responsible for—

- (i) the maintenance of the aircraft in accordance with the applicable standards of airworthiness;
- (ii) the maintenance control system and maintenance schedules approved by the Authority; and
- (iii) any requirements set out in the authorisation issued.

Evidence to be  
Provided by a  
Dry Lease  
Operator  
under  
Regulation  
22(b).

**24.** (1) An applicant for a dry lease operation under regulation 22 (b) shall provide the Authority with evidence establishing that—

(a) throughout the term of the lease the aircraft shall—

- (i) be registered to the lessor;
- (ii) be in the legal custody and control of the lessee; and
- (iii) not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease authorised for that aircraft except with the approval of the Authority;

(b) the lessee—

- (i) is a citizen of a foreign state or an entity incorporated or for-

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- med by or under the laws of a foreign Contracting State;
- (ii) holds an Air Operator Certificate or equivalent document, issued by the foreign Contracting State in respect of the aircraft type being leased;
  - (iii) shall operate the aircraft on such basis as approved by the Authority; and
  - (iv) has demonstrated the ability and qualification to maintain the aircraft in accordance with the maintenance control system and approved maintenance schedule;
- (c) the main operations base facility of the lessee, during the term of the lease, will be located in the state of the lessee;
- (d) the aircraft—
- (i) has a valid certificate of airworthiness;
  - (ii) shall not undergo modification unless it is authorised by the Authority; and
  - (iii) shall continue to meet the maintenance control system

and the maintenance schedule approved by the Authority;

- (iv) shall be maintained in accordance with an inspection programme approved by the Authority and any additional requirements set out in the authorisation issued;
- (e) every crew member assigned to the aircraft by the lessee—
- (i) where the aircraft will be operated by a lessee of a Contracting State, holds the licence appropriate to the duties of the crew member issued by the Authority or issued by the State of the lessee and validated by the Authority;
  - (ii) where the aircraft will be operated outside the State of the lessee and that foreign state is not a contracting State, holds the licence appropriate to the duties of the crew member issued by the Authority;
  - (iii) in the case of a large aircraft, has received training equivalent to that described in Annex 6 to the Chicago Convention.



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(2) Where an aircraft is dry leased under this Part and is to be re-registered in the State of the lessee it shall be first de-registered by the Authority before such re-registration.

Evidence to be Provided by a Dry Lease Operator under Regulation 22(c).

**25.** (1) An applicant for a dry lease operation under regulation 22(c) shall provide the Authority with evidence establishing that—

(a) the aircraft—

(i) is of a type and model designation to be eligible for a Guyana Certificate of Airworthiness and complies with all environmental and operational requirements;

(ii) has a valid Certificate of Airworthiness issued in respect of the aircraft by the State of Registry where the State of Registry is a contracting State; and

(iii) will not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease except as approved by the Authority;

(b) the lessee holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or an approved Aviation Training Organisation Certificate;

(c) the lessee provides the Authority with evidence establishing that—

(i) the aircraft complies with the type approval issued in res-

- pect of the aircraft or other equivalent document and meets the applicable standards of airworthiness and maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority;
- (ii) the lease will not affect the registration of the aircraft or the certificate of airworthiness issued in respect of the aircraft by the State of Registry;
- (d) the aircraft crew members are in the employ of the lessee; and
- (e) during the term of the lease authorised by the Authority, the aircraft shall be—
- (i) in the legal custody and control of the lessee;
  - (ii) maintained in accordance with the applicable standards of airworthiness and maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority; and
  - (iii) maintained in accordance with an inspection programme approved by the Authority and any requirements set out in the authorisation issued.

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(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1)(c)(ii) a lessee may apply for registration of an aircraft in Guyana which is the subject of a dry lease operation under regulation 22(c).

Restriction on  
Dry-Lease  
Operation.

**26.** (1) A person shall not operate an aircraft as part of a dry lease operation unless—

- (a) the maintenance control system and the maintenance schedule approved by the Authority are, during the term of the lease, equivalent for the lessor and the lessee;
- (b) the crew members of the aircraft are employed by the lessee; and
- (c) the air operator provides the Authority in writing with the following information:
  - (i) the registration mark, manufacturer model designation and serial number of the aircraft;
  - (ii) the names, addresses and telephone numbers, and any other contact means as applicable, of the registered owner;
  - (iii) the Guyana Air Operator Certificate number of a Guyana lessee and details of the maintenance arrangements pertinent to the aircraft as agreed

between the lessor and lessee, including the name of the person who is responsible for the maintenance of the aircraft during the term of the lease, and the address of the main maintenance base for the aircraft;

- (iv) the certificate of airworthiness and statement from the registered owner that the aircraft fully complies with the continuing airworthiness requirements of the State of Registry;
- (v) the name address and signature of the lessee or person responsible for operational control of the aircraft under the lease agreement, including a statement that such individual and the parties to the lease agreement fully understand their respective responsibilities under the applicable regulations; and
- (vi) the commencement and termination dates of the lease.

(2) An air operator may dry lease an aircraft for commercial air transport to any air operator of a Contracting State.

(3) An air operator shall provide the Authority with a copy of the dry lease agreement to be executed.

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(4) An air operator shall not operate a foreign registered aircraft unless there is in existence an agreement between the Authority and the State of Registry that—

- (a) while the aircraft is operated by the air operator, the operations regulations of Guyana are applicable;
- (b) while the aircraft is operated by the air operator, the airworthiness regulations of the State of Registry are applicable; or
- (c) where the State of Registry agrees to transfer some or all of the responsibility for airworthiness to the Authority under Article 83 *bis* of the Chicago Convention, the airworthiness regulations of Guyana shall apply to the extent agreed upon by the Authority and State of Registry.

(5) The agreement under sub-regulation (4), shall provide that the Director General has free and uninterrupted access to the aircraft at any place and any time.

(6) Where an authorisation has been issued in respect of a Guyana aircraft, the registered owner of the aircraft shall, immediately on receipt of the authorisation, forward to the lessee all airworthiness directives that apply to the aircraft.

(7) Where an authorisation has been issued in respect of an aircraft registered in a foreign state, the Guyana lessee shall ensure that the aircraft conforms to all applicable airworthiness directives.

(8) A copy of the lease authorisation pursuant to this regulation shall be carried on board the aircraft at all times during the period of the lease.

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**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- Air Operator Certification and Administration*Aircraft  
Interchange.

27. (1) An air operator shall not interchange his aircraft with another air operator without the approval of the Authority.

(2) Before operating under an interchange agreement under sub-regulation (1), an air operator shall satisfy the Authority that—

- (a) the procedures of the interchange operation conform to safe operating practices;
- (b) the required crew members and flight operations officers meet approved training requirements for the aircraft and equipment used and are familiar with the communications and dispatch procedures to be used;
- (c) maintenance personnel meet training requirements for the aircraft and equipment and are familiar with the maintenance procedures to be used;
- (d) flight crew members and flight operations officers meet appropriate route and airport qualifications;
- (e) the aircraft to be operated is essentially similar to the aircraft of the air operator with whom the interchange is effected; and
- (f) the arrangement of flight instruments and controls that are critical to safety are essentially similar unless the authority determines that the air operator has adequate training to ensure that any

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potentially hazardous dissimilarities are safely overcome by flight crew familiarisation.

(3) Where an air operator conducts an interchange agreement he shall—

- (a) ensure that the pertinent provisions and procedures of the agreement are included in his Operations Manual; and
- (b) apply to the Authority for the amendment of his operations specifications to reflect an interchange agreement.

(4) An air operator shall comply with the applicable regulations of the State of Registry of an aircraft involved in an interchange agreement while he has operational control of that aircraft.

Wet Leasing  
Operations.

**28.** (1) An air operator shall not conduct wet lease operations on behalf of another air operator except in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the country in which the operation occurs and the conditions imposed by the Authority.

(2) An air operator shall not allow another air operator to conduct wet lease operations on his behalf unless such a lease is approved by the Authority.

(3) The air operator shall in allowing another air operator to conduct wet lease operations on his behalf under sub-regulation (2), ensure that—

- (a) the safety standards of the lessor with respect to maintenance and operations are equivalent to Regulations made under the Act;

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- (b) the air operator holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or its equivalent from a Contracting State that authorises those operations; and
- (c) the aircraft has a Certificate of Airworthiness issued in accordance with Annex 8 of the Chicago Convention.

(4) An air operator engaged in a wet leasing operation shall apply to the Authority for an amendment to his operations specifications to contain the following information:

- (a) the names of the parties to the agreement and the duration of the agreement;
- (b) the make, model and series of each aircraft involved in the agreement;
- (c) the kind of operation;
- (d) the expiration date of the wet lease agreement;
- (e) a statement specifying the party deemed to have operational control; and
- (f) any other item, condition or limitation that the Authority deems necessary.

Requirement  
for Air  
operator to  
Carry-out Full  
Capacity  
Emergency  
Evacuation  
Demonstra-  
tion.

**29.** (1) A person shall not use an aircraft of a particular type and model in commercial air transport passenger-carrying operations unless he has first applied to and conducted for the Authority, an actual full capacity emergency evacuation demonstration for the configuration, in ninety (90) seconds or less.



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(2) The actual full capacity emergency evacuation demonstration under sub-regulation (1), may not be required, where the applicant provides a written petition for deviation with evidence that—

- (a) a satisfactory full capacity emergency evacuation for the aircraft to be operated was demonstrated during the aircraft type certification or during the certification by another air operator; and
- (b) there is an engineering analysis which shows that an evacuation is still possible within the ninety (90) second standard, where the aircraft configuration of the applicant differs with regard to number of exits or exit types or number of cabin crew or location of the attendants.

(3) Where an actual full capacity emergency evacuation demonstration is not required, under this regulation an applicant may not use an aircraft of a particular type and model in commercial air transport passenger-carrying operations unless he has first demonstrated to the Authority that his available personnel, procedures and equipment are able to provide sufficient open exits for evacuation in fifteen (15) seconds or less

(4) An applicant shall not use a land plane in extended over-water operations unless he has first demonstrated to the Authority in respect of that aircraft type that he has the ability and equipment to efficiently carry out his ditching procedures.

(5) Cabin crew who participate in emergency evacuation demonstrations shall—

- (a) be selected randomly by the Authority;

- (b) have completed the approved training of the Authority for the type and model of aircraft; and
- (c) have passed the drills and competence check on the emergency equipment and procedures.

Demonstration  
Flights.

30. (1) A person shall not operate an aircraft type in commercial air transport unless he first conducts satisfactory demonstration flights for the Authority in that aircraft type.

(2) A person shall not operate an aircraft in a designated special area, or using a specialised navigation system, unless he conducts a satisfactory demonstration flight for the Authority.

(3) Demonstration flights required under sub-regulations (1) and (2), shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations applicable to the type of operation and aircraft type used.

(4) Demonstration flights under this regulation shall comprise at least—

- (a) one hundred (100) total hours of flight time unless the Authority determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours;
- (b) five (5) hours of night time, where night flights are authorised;
- (c) five (5) instrument approach procedures under simulated or actual instrument weather condition, where Instrument

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Flight Rules flights are to be authorised;  
and

(d) entry into a representative number of en route airports, as determined by the Authority.

(5) No person other than those needed to make a demonstration flight or those designated by the Authority may be carried as passengers on an aircraft during demonstration flights.

(6) Where an aeroplane is less than five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass and a helicopter is less than three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg), the necessity and extent of demonstration under this regulation shall be determined by the Authority.

(7) An applicant shall arrange appropriate ground handling facilities to ensure the safe servicing and loading of its demonstration flights.

(8) The Authority may authorize deviations from this regulation where it finds that special circumstances make full compliance with this regulation unnecessary.

Air operator to  
Allow Time  
for Proper  
Servicing of  
Aircraft.

**31.** In establishing flight operations schedules, an air operator conducting scheduled operations shall ensure the safe servicing and loading of its aircraft allow enough time for the proper servicing of aircraft at intermediate stops, and shall consider the prevailing winds en-route and cruising speed for the type of aircraft.

## PART IV

**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- Air Operator Certification and Administration***AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATE FLIGHT OPERATIONS  
MANAGEMENT**Applicability  
of Part IV.

**32.** This Part provides those certification requirements that apply to management of flight operations personnel and their functions.

Air operator to  
Ensure Safe  
and Efficient  
Flight  
Operations  
Management.

**33.** (1) An air operator shall ensure safe and efficient flight operations management.

(2) In ensuring safe and efficient Flight Operations Management an air operator shall make provision for the following areas:

- (a) operations administration and supervision;
- (b) accident prevention and flight safety programmes;
- (c) personnel training;
- (d) crew fatigue and flight time limitations;
- (e) flight operations;
- (f) aircraft performance;
- (g) route guides and charts;
- (h) minimum flight altitudes;
- (i) aerodrome operating minima;
- (j) search and rescue;

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- (k) dangerous goods;
- (l) navigation;
- (m) communications;
- (n) security;
- (o) human factors;
- (p) an Operational Flight Plan; and
- (q) a chain of command appropriate to ensure proper supervision and accountability at all times.

(3) An operator shall establish a flight safety document system for the use and guidance of his operational personnel.

Air operator to Prepare and Keep Operations Manual.

**34.** (1) An air operator shall prepare and keep an Operations Manual which contains a description of how he plans to meet the provisions of regulation 33.

(2) An Operations Manual shall contain the procedures and policies of the air operator for the use and guidance of its personnel regarding the flight operations it conducts to include but not limited to critical functions such as flight planning data acquisition, flight following, operational control, aircraft fuelling and airport emergency duties.

(3) An air operator shall—

- (a) maintain and keep current;
- (b) issue to members of the crew and all persons required to use it; and

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- (c) assign to person responsible for operational functions, station and ground handling personnel,

a complete Operations Manual or pertinent portions of an Operations Manual together with all amendments and revisions.

(4) An air operator shall not provide for use of its personnel in commercial air transport any Operations Manual or portion thereof which has not been reviewed and found acceptable or approved for use by the air operator by the Authority.

(5) The Operations Manual under sub-regulation (4), shall be numbered and assigned to specific personnel by number.

(6) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (2), an air operator of –

- (a) an aeroplane shall provide for the use and guidance of operational personnel an Operations Manual as set out in Part A of Schedule 3; and

Part A  
Schedule 3.

- (b) a helicopter shall provide for the use and guidance of operational personnel an Operations Manual as set out in Part B of Schedule 3.

Part B  
Schedule 3.

Air operator to  
Have  
Adequate  
System for  
Flight  
Supervision  
and Journey  
Log.

**35.** (1) An air operator shall, for operations on a published schedule have an adequate system approved by the Authority for proper dispatch and monitoring of the progress of the scheduled flights.

(2) The dispatch and monitoring system under sub-regulation (1) shall have enough dispatch centers, adequate for

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the operations to be conducted, located at points necessary to ensure adequate flight preparation, dispatch and in-flight contact with the scheduled flight operations.

(3) An air operator shall provide enough qualified flight operations officers at each dispatch center to ensure proper operational control of each flight for scheduled operations.

(4) An air operator shall maintain a journey log which may be part of the Technical Log.

(5) A journey log under sub-regulation (4), shall contain the following information for each flight:

- (a) aircraft nationality and registration;
- (b) date;
- (c) names of crew members;
- (d) duty assignments of crew members;
- (e) place of departure;
- (f) place of arrival;
- (g) time of departure;
- (h) time of arrival;
- (i) hours of flight;
- (j) nature of flight (private, aerial work, scheduled, non-scheduled);
- (k) incidents, observations; and

(l) signature of person in charge.

Air operator to  
Have Flight  
Following  
System.

36. (1) An air operator shall have for charter flight operations, a flight following system approved by the Authority providing flight preparation documents and determining the departure and arrival times of its flights at all airports.

(2) The system described in sub-regulation (1), shall have a means of communication by private or available public facilities to monitor the departure and arrival at all airports, including flight diversions.

(3) An air operator shall not be required for aeroplane under five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass or a helicopter under three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) to have a flight following system for each flight in which an Air Traffic Control flight plan is filed and remains active until arrival at destination.

(4) Where an air operator conducting charter operations arranges to have flight following facilities provided by persons other than his employees, he shall continue to be primarily responsible for operational control of each flight.

(5) An air operator conducting charter operations using a flight following system shall show that—

(a) the system has adequate facilities and personnel to provide the information necessary for the initiation and safe conduct of each flight to—

(i) the flight crew of each aircraft;  
and

(ii) the persons designated by the certificate holder to perform



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the function of operational control of the aircraft; and

- (b) the personnel required to perform the function of operational control are able to perform their duties.

Air operator to Establish and Maintain Accident Prevention and Flight Safety Programme.

37. (1) An air operator shall establish and maintain an accident prevention and flight safety system, which may be integrated with the Quality System under regulation 16, including—

- (a) procedures to achieve and maintain risk awareness by all persons involved in operations;
- (b) an occurrence reporting scheme to enable the collation and assessment of relevant incident and accident reports in order to identify adverse trends or to address deficiencies in the interests of flight safety;
- (c) a system for the evaluation of relevant information relating to incidents and accidents and the promulgation of related information, but not the attribution of blame;
- (d) the appointment of a person accountable for managing the system; and
- (e) a flight data monitoring programme for aeroplanes in excess of twenty seven thousand kilogrammes (27,000 kg) maximum certified take-off mass.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation “flight data monitoring” is the pro-active use of digital flight data from routine operations to improve aviation safety.

(3) The flight data monitoring programme under sub-regulation (1), shall be non-punitive and contain adequate safeguards to protect the source of the data.

(4) Proposals for corrective action identified by the accident prevention and flight safety system shall be the responsibility of the person to whom accountability for managing the system is assigned.

(5) The effectiveness of changes resulting from proposals for corrective action identified by the accident prevention and flight safety system shall be monitored by the Quality Manager under regulation 16.

(2) A flight safety system under this regulation shall include the following elements which shall also be described in the appropriate manuals:

- (a) qualifications of the flight safety person;
- (b) responsibilities of the flight safety person;
- (c) training for the flight safety person;
- (d) incident management;
- (e) flight safety committee;
- (f) emergency response planning; and
- (g) communication and safety education.

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**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- (Air Operator Certification and Administration)*Safety  
Management  
System.

38. (1) From ....., air operators shall implement a safety management system acceptable to the Authority that—

- (a) identifies safety hazards;
- (b) ensures the implementation of remedial action necessary to maintain the level of safety performance established by the Director General under sub-regulation (2);
- (c) provides for continuous monitoring and regular assessment of the safety performance; and
- (d) aims at a continuous improvement of the overall performance of the safety management system.

(2) The Director General shall establish the acceptable level of safety to be achieved in the operations of aircraft.

(3) As part of the safety management programme required by sub-regulation (1), an air operator shall clearly define lines of safety accountability throughout its organisation, including a direct accountability for safety on the part of senior management.

(4) An operator of an aeroplane of a maximum certificated take-off mass in excess of twenty seven thousand kilogrammes (27,000 kg), shall establish and maintain a flight data analysis programme as part of his safety management system.

(5) A flight data analysis programme under sub-regulation (4) shall be non-punitive and contain adequate safeguards to protect the source of the data.

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Schedule 4.

(6) The standards for an operator safety management system are set out in Schedule 4.

(7) An operator shall, as part of its safety management system, establish a flight safety documents system, for the use and guidance of operational personnel.

(8) An operator shall, as part of its safety management system, assess the level of rescue and fire fighting service (RFFS) protection available at an aerodrome intended to be specified in the operational flight plan in order to ensure an acceptable level of protection is available for the aircraft intended to be used.

(9) An operator shall ensure that the operations manual contains information related to the level of rescue and fire fighting service protection that he deems to be acceptable.

Air operator to  
Ensure  
Operations  
Personnel  
Know their  
Duties and  
Responsi-  
bilities.  
Schedule 5.

**39.** (1) An air operator shall have a Training Programme Manual approved by the Authority containing the general training, checking and record keeping policies and the items listed in Schedule 5.

(2) An air operator shall ensure that all operations personnel are properly instructed in their duties and responsibilities and the relationship of such duties to the operation as a whole.

(3) An air operator shall provide adequate ground and flight training facilities and properly qualified instructors as determined by Authority.

(4) An air operator shall have a training curriculum, which is approved by the Authority and any re-visions thereto, for the purpose of qualifying and maintaining proficiency as a crew member, or person performing operational control functions, for duties in commercial air transport.

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(5) An air operator shall submit to the Authority the schedule of training, proficiency checks and other qualification checks and revisions prior to the conduct of these activities.

(6) An air operator shall submit to the Authority for approval initial, transition and recurrent training programme for all crew member duty positions.

(7) A training programme under sub-regulation (6) shall include records to show completion of training and qualifications to the satisfaction of the Authority.

Air operator to Train Pilots to Proficiency.

**40.** An air operator shall train its pilots to proficiency on those manoeuvres and procedures that are prescribed by the Authority for pilot to meet the requirements of each check.

Air operator to Submit Flight and Duty Time Scheme.

**41.** An air operator shall submit a flight duty time scheme in accordance with the Civil Aviation Regulations – Part VIII- Operations, for approval by the Authority.

Air operator to Designate Pilot-in-command for Commercial Air Transport.

**42.** An air operator shall, for each commercial air transport operation, designate in writing one pilot as the pilot-in-command.

Required Cabin Crew and Qualifications.

**43.** (1) An air operator shall schedule, and the pilot in command shall ensure that at least the minimum number of required cabin crew are on board a passenger-carrying flight.

(2) The number of cabin crew shall not be less than—

- (a) one cabin crew for a seating capacity of twenty to fifty passengers; or
- (b) one cabin crew for each fifty passengers seat or part thereof.

(3) Where passengers are on board a parked aircraft, the minimum number of cabin crew shall be no less than one-half of that required for the flight operation rounded down to the next whole number where a fraction, but never less than one cabin crew or another person qualified in the emergency evacuation procedures for the aircraft.

(4) An air operator shall ensure that each member of the cabin crew –

- (a) is at least eighteen years of age;
- (b) has passed an initial medical examination or assessment and is found medically fit to discharge the duties specified in the Operations Manual; and
- (c) remains medically fit to discharge the duties specified in the Operations Manual.

(5) An air operator shall ensure that each member of the cabin crew is competent to perform his duties in accordance with procedures specified in the Operations Manual.

Restrictions  
and  
Exceptions to  
the Carriage of  
Inadmissible  
Passengers,  
Deportees or  
Persons in  
Custody.

**44.** An air operator shall not permit the transportation of inadmissible passengers, deportees or persons in custody except –

- (a) as provided in his Operations Manual; and
- (b) with the knowledge and concurrence of the pilot-in-command.

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Air operator to Have Crew Member Checking and Standardization Programme.

**45.** An air operator shall have a programme approved by the Authority with respect to the checking and standardization of crew members.

Air operator Shall Cause Flight Deck Check List Procedure to be Made Available.

**46.** (1) An air operator shall issue to the flight crew and make available on each aircraft, a condensed check-list of flight deck procedures approved by the Authority appropriate to the type and variant of aircraft.

(2) An air operator shall ensure that approved procedures under sub-regulation (1), include each item necessary for members of the flight crew to check for safety before starting engines, taking off, or landing, and for engine and systems abnormalities and emergencies.

(3) An air operator shall ensure that the check-list of flight deck procedures is designed to observe human factor principles so that a member of the flight crew shall not need to rely upon his memory for items to be checked.

(4) An air operator shall make the approved procedures readily useable, accounting for human factor principles, in the cockpit of each aircraft and the flight crew shall be required to follow them when operating the aircraft.

Air operator to Provide Minimum Equipment List and Configuration Deviation List.

**47.** (1) An air operator shall provide as part of his Operations Manual, a Minimum Equipment List approved by the Authority, for the use of—

(a) the members of the flight crew;

(b) maintenance personnel; and

(c) persons assigned operational control functions during the performance of their duties.

(2) The Minimum Equipment List shall be specific to the aircraft type and variant and shall contain the circumstances, limitations and procedures for release or continuance of flight of the aircraft with inoperative components, equipment, systems or instruments.

(3) The following instruments and equipment may not be included in the Minimum Equipment List:

- (a) instruments and equipment that are either specifically or otherwise required by the certification airworthiness requirements and which are essential for safe operations under all operating conditions;
- (b) instruments and equipment required for operable condition by an airworthiness directive, unless the airworthiness directive provides otherwise; and
- (c) instruments and equipment required for specific operations as required by the Act or Regulations made thereunder.

(4) An air operator may, for an aircraft of more than five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified mass, provide a Configuration Deviation List specific to the aircraft type, where applicable, for the use of—

- (a) flight crew;
- (b) maintenance personnel; and



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- (c) persons assigned operational control functions, during the performance of their duties.

(5) The Operations Manual of an air operator shall contain the procedures acceptable to the Authority for operations in accordance with the requirements of the Configuration Deviation List.

(6) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (3) (a) and (c), an aircraft with inoperative instruments or equipment, may be operated under a special flight permit in accordance with the Civil Aviation Regulations – Part XII-Airworthiness.

Air operator to  
Provide  
Aircraft  
Loading and  
Handling  
Manual.

**48.** (1) An air operator shall provide an Aircraft Handling and Loading Manual acceptable to the Authority, for the use of—

- (a) members of the flight crew;
- (b) ground handling personnel; and
- (c) persons assigned operational control functions, during the performance of their duties.

(2) A manual under sub-regulation (1), shall be specific to the aircraft type and variant which contains the procedures and limitations for servicing and loading of the aircraft.

Air operator to  
have Mass and  
Balance Data  
Control  
System.

**49.** An air operator shall have a system approved by the Authority for obtaining, maintaining and distributing to appropriate personnel current information regarding the mass and balance of each aircraft operated.

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Air operator to  
Issue Cabin  
Attendant  
Manuals.

**50.** (1) An air operator shall issue to each cabin crew and provide to passenger agents during the performance of their duties, a current Cabin Crew Manual, which is acceptable to the Authority.

(2) A cabin crew shall have the current Cabin Crew Manual under sub-regulation (1), in his possession on assigned flights.

(3) The Cabin Crew Manual under sub-regulation (1), shall contain those operational policies and procedures applicable to cabin crew duties and the carriage of passengers.

(4) An air operator shall issue to a cabin crew, a Cabin Crew Manual specific to the aircraft type and variant which shall contain the details of his normal, abnormal and emergency procedures and the location and operation of emergency equipment.

(5) A Cabin Crew Manual under sub-regulations (1) to (3), and the manuals specific to aircraft type and variant under sub-regulation (4), may be combined into one manual for use by a cabin crew.

Air operator to  
Carry  
Passenger  
Briefing Cards  
on Aircraft.

**51.** (1) An air operator shall carry on each passenger carrying aircraft, in convenient locations for the use of each passenger, printed cards supplementing the oral briefing required by the Authority and containing—

- (a) diagrams and methods of operating the emergency exits;
- (b) other instructions necessary for use of the emergency equipment; and
- (c) information regarding the restrictions and requirements associated with sitting in an exit seat row.

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(2) An air operator shall ensure that each card contains information that is pertinent only to the type and variant of aircraft used for that flight.

Approved  
Weather  
Reporting  
Sources.

**52.** (1) The sources approved for weather reports and forecasts used for decisions regarding flight preparation, routing and terminal operations are listed in Schedule 6.

Schedule 6.

(2) The Director General may by Order amend Schedule 6 to remove or add sources for the weather reports and forecasts used for decisions regarding flight preparation, routing and terminal operations.

(3) For passenger carrying operations on a published schedule, the air operator shall have an approved system for obtaining forecasts on each route to be flown and airport to be used and reports of adverse weather phenomena that may affect safety of flight.

Air operator to  
Adhere to  
Certain  
Requirements  
in Frost, Ice or  
Snow.

**53.** An air operator planning to operate an aircraft in conditions where frost, ice, or snow may reasonably be expected to adhere to the aircraft shall –

- (a) use only aircraft adequately equipped for such conditions;
- (b) ensure flight crew is adequately trained for such conditions; and
- (c) have an approved ground de-icing and anti-icing programme as prescribed by the Authority.

Employees  
Shall Comply  
with State  
Legislation.

**54.** (1) An air operator shall ensure that all his employees are aware, that when performing duties out of the jurisdiction, they shall comply with the laws, regulations and procedures of the State in which operations are conducted.

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(2) An air operator shall ensure that all pilots are familiar with the laws, regulations and procedures, pertinent to the performance of their duties, prescribed for the areas to be traversed, the aerodromes to be used and the air navigation facilities relating thereto.

(3) An air operator shall ensure that other members of the flight crew are familiar with such of these laws, regulations and procedures as are pertinent to the performance of their respective duties in the operation of the aircraft.

Air operator to  
Submit  
Aircraft  
Operating  
Manual.

**55.** (1) An air operator shall submit proposed Aircraft Operating Manuals for each type of aircraft operated, containing the normal, abnormal and emergency procedures relating to the operation of the aircraft for approval by the Authority.

(2) An Aircraft Operating Manual shall be based upon the aircraft manufacturer's data for the specific aircraft type and variant operated by the air operator and shall include specific operating parameters, details of the aircraft systems, and of the numerically standardised, abbreviated and expanded check-lists to be used applicable to the operations of the Guyana Air Operator Certificate, that are approved by the Authority.

(3) The design of the manual under this regulation shall take account of human factors principles.

(4) An Aircraft Operating Manual shall be issued to the flight crew members and persons assigned operational control functions to each aircraft operated by the air operator.

(5) Notwithstanding the foregoing an Aircraft Operating Manual under this regulation shall contain the items listed in Schedule 7.

Schedule 7.

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(6) An air operator shall ensure that the aircraft operating manual referred to in this regulation is easily accessible to the flight crew during flight operations.

Air operator to Provide Performance Planning Manual.

**56.** (1) An air operator shall provide for the use of members of the flight crew and persons assigned operational control functions during the performance of their duties, a Performance Planning Manual acceptable to the Authority.

(2) The Performance Planning Manual under sub-regulation (1), shall be specific to the aircraft type and variant which contains adequate performance information to accurately calculate the performance in all normal phases of flight operation.

Air operator to Have Aircraft Performance Data System.

**57.** (1) An air operator shall have a system approved by the Authority for obtaining, maintaining and distributing to appropriate personnel current performance data for each aircraft, route and airport that it uses.

(2) The system under sub-regulation (1), shall provide current obstacle data to assist in the preparation of take-off and landing performance calculations.

(3) An air operator shall take account of charting accuracy when charting obstacle data.

Air operator to Have Aeronautical Data Control System.

**58.** (1) An air operator shall have a system approved by the Authority, for obtaining, maintaining and distributing to appropriate personnel, current aeronautical data for each route and the airport that he uses.

Schedule 8.

(2) An air operator shall provide aeronautical data for each airport used by him in respect of the areas listed in Schedule 8.

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Air operator to  
Provide  
Certain  
Information  
Guide.

**59.** (1) An air operator shall provide for the use of members of the flight crew and persons assigned operational control functions during the performance of their duties:

- (a) a route guide acceptable to the Authority; and
- (b) aeronautical charts approved by the Authority.

(2) The route guide and aeronautical charts under sub-regulation (1), shall be current and appropriate for the proposed types and areas of operations to be conducted by the air operator.

Restriction on  
the Conduct of  
Routes.

**60.** (1) An air operator may conduct operations only along such routes and within such areas for which—

- (a) ground facilities and services, including meteorological services, are provided which are adequate for the planned operation;
- (b) the performance of the aircraft intended to be used is adequate to comply with minimum flight altitude requirements;
- (c) the equipment of the aircraft intended to be used meets the minimum requirements for the planned operation;
- (d) appropriate and current maps and charts are available;
- (e) where two-engine aircraft are used, adequate airports are available with the time and distance limitations; and

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- (f) where a single-engine aircraft is used, surfaces are available which permit a safe forced landing to be executed.

(2) A person shall not conduct commercial air transport operations on any route or area of operation unless those operations are in accordance with any restrictions imposed by the Authority.

Requirements in Respect of Navigational Systems and Facilities.

**61.** (1) An air operator shall have, for each proposed route or area that he uses, the navigational systems and facilities capable of navigating the aircraft—

- (a) within the degree of accuracy required for Air Traffic Control; and
- (b) to the airports in the operational flight plan as defined by the Authority within the degree of accuracy necessary for the operation involved.

(2) Where adequate navigation systems reference does not exist, the Authority may authorize day Visual Flight Rules operations that can be conducted safely by pilotage because of the characteristics of the terrain.

(3) The Director General shall list in the air operator operations specifications for non-visual ground aids required for the approval of routes outside of controlled airspace.

(4) The list under sub-regulation (3) shall not be required to contain the navigational aids required for routes to alternate airports within the controlled airspace.

(5) Non-visual ground aids shall not be required for night visual flight rules operations on routes that the air

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operator can show have reliably lighted landmarks adequate for safe operation.

(6) Operations on route segments where the celestial or other specialised means of navigation are used shall be approved by the Authority.

Air operator to have Two-Way Radio Communications.

**62.** (1) The flights of an air operator shall be capable of two way radio communications with all Air Traffic Control facilities along the routes and alternate routes to be used.

(2) An air operator shall in respect of passenger carrying operations on a published schedule, be capable of timely, direct and reliable radio communications with all flights over the entire route structure of the air operator, under normal operating conditions.

Definition of Certain Clauses.

**63.** In this Part —

- (a) “timely communication” means the ability to establish communications domestically within thirty minutes of first trying and internationally within one hour when the flight is in cruise; and
- (b) “direct communication” means the ability of the flight operations officer and flight dispatcher and the pilot-in-command to communicate using the facilities of the air operator, an electronic data link facility, or a facility operated by a third party according to an agreement.



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**PART V**  
**AIR OPERATOR SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

Applicability of Part V.                   **64.** This Part provides the certification requirements that apply to air operator protection of aircraft, facilities and personnel from unlawful interference.

Security Requirements.                   **65.** An air operator shall ensure that all appropriate personnel are familiar, and comply with—

- (a) such security requirements as required by the Authority; and
- (b) such relevant national security requirements as established from time to time by the Minister with responsibility for national security.

Security Training Programmes.                   **66.** (1) An air operator shall establish and maintain an approved security training programme, which enables crew members to act appropriately to minimize the consequences of acts of unlawful interference.

Schedule 9.                   (2) As a minimum, an approved security training programme shall include the subject matters set out in Schedule 9.

(3) In addition to the training under sub-regulation (1), an air operator shall also establish and maintain a training programme to familiarize appropriate employees with the preventive measures and techniques in relation to passengers, baggage, cargo, mail, equipment, stores and supplies intended for carriage on an aircraft in order to prevent acts of sabotage, or other forms of unlawful interference.

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Reporting Acts  
of Unlawful  
Interference.

**67.** Where an act of unlawful interference occurs on board an aircraft the pilot-in-command or, in his absence, the air operator shall submit, without delay, a report of such an act to the civil aviation authority of the relevant Contracting State and the Authority.

Aircraft Search  
Procedure  
Check-List.

**68.** (1) An air operator shall ensure that there is on board an aircraft, a check-list of the procedures to be followed where—

- (a) searching for a bomb in case of suspected sabotage; and
- (b) for inspecting an aircraft for concealed weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices when a well-founded suspicion exists that the aircraft or its occupants may be the object of an act of unlawful interference.

(2) The check-list shall be supported by guidance appropriate on the course of action to be taken should a bomb or suspicious object be found and information on the least-risk bomb location specific to the aircraft.

(3) Where a least-risk bomb location is identified on an aircraft, the operator shall provide instructions at that location for disposal of bombs and explosive devices and for attenuating and directing an explosion.

Air Operator  
to Establish  
Procedures to  
Secure Flight  
Crew  
Compartment.

**69.** (1) An air operator shall establish procedures to ensure that during flight unauthorised persons are prevented from entering the flight crew compartment.

(2) Where an aeroplane is equipped with a flight crew compartment door, the air operator shall ensure that such flight crew compartment door is capable of being locked and that there is a means by which cabin crew can discreetly notify

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the flight crew in the event of suspicious activity or security breaches in the cabin;

(3) The flight crew compartment door on an aeroplane operated for the purpose of carrying passengers shall be capable of being locked only from within the compartment in order to prevent unauthorised access.

(4) From ....., all passenger-carrying aeroplanes of a maximum certified take-off mass in excess of forty five thousand and five hundred kilogrammes (45,500 kg) or with a passenger seating capacity greater than sixty, shall be equipped with an approved flight crew compartment door that is designed to resist penetration by small arms fire and grenade shrapnel and to resist forcible intrusions by unauthorised persons.

(5) A flight crew compartment door under sub-regulation (4), shall be capable of being locked and unlocked from either pilot station.

(6) In all aeroplanes which are equipped with a flight crew compartment door under sub-regulation (5),—

(a) such door shall be closed and locked from the time all external doors are closed following embarkation until any such door is opened for disembarkation, except when necessary to permit access and egress by authorised persons; and

(b) means shall be provided for monitoring from either pilot's station the entire door area outside the flight crew compartment to identify persons requesting entry and to detect suspicious behaviour or potential threat.

(7) An air operator shall establish operational procedures to ensure the flight crew compartment access is coordinated in advance of the cabin inter-phone system. Where a request has been made by the cabin crew to enter the flight crew compartment, the flight crew shall visibly positively verify who is at the flight crew compartment door and the exact circumstances existing prior to unlocking the door.

(8) Where a person wishes to exit the flight crew compartment, such person, prior to unlocking the door shall —

- (a) verify with the cabin crew that the adjacent lavatory is not occupied by a passenger;
- (b) visually determine the exact circumstances existing outside the door particularly on high risk flights or where unknown passengers are within easy access of the flight crew compartment door;
- (c) confirm that cabin crew are positioned to block passenger access to the door area when it is unlocked.

(9) An air operator shall take measures to ensure that persons do not conceal themselves, cargo or prohibited items on board an aircraft.

Carriage of  
Weapons of  
War or  
Munitions of  
War.

**70.** (1) An air operator shall not transport weapons of war or munitions of war by air unless—

- (a) an approval to do so has been granted by all States concerned; and

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(b) limitations are applied in accordance with the Technical Instructions for Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.

(2) An air operator shall ensure that during air transportation, weapons of war and munitions of war approved for transportation under sub-regulation (1), are stowed in the aircraft in a place which is inaccessible to passengers during flight.

(3) An air operator shall ensure that firearms approved for carriage are unloaded, unless before the commencement of the flight, approval has been granted by all States concerned that such firearms may be carried in circumstances that differ in part or in total from those indicated in these Regulations.

(4) Sub-regulation (3), shall not apply to an air operator directed to transport an air marshal on board his flight, under the Civil Aviation Security Regulations.

(5) An air operator shall ensure that the pilot-in-command of an aircraft is notified, before a flight begins, of the details and location on board the aircraft of any weapons of war and munitions of war intended to be carried.

Carriage of  
Sporting  
Weapons and  
Ammunitions.

71. (1) An air operator shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that a sporting weapon and its ammunition intended to be carried by air are reported to him.

(2) An air operator accepting the carriage of sporting weapons shall ensure that such sporting weapons are—

(a) stowed in the aeroplane in a place which is inaccessible to passengers during flight unless the Authority has determined that compliance is impracticable

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and has accepted that other procedures may apply; and

- (b) unloaded, in the case of firearms or other weapons that can contain ammunitions.

(3) Ammunition for sporting weapons may be carried in checked baggage of passengers, subject to certain limitations in accordance with the Technical Instructions.

Definition of  
Certain  
Clauses.

**72.** For the purpose of this Part—

- (a) a firearm is any gun, rifle or pistol which fires a projectile;
- (b) the following firearms are generally regarded as being sporting weapons:
  - (i) those designed for shooting game, birds and other animals;
  - (ii) those used for target shooting, clay-pigeon shooting and competition shooting, providing the weapons are not those on standard issue to military forces; and
  - (iii) air guns, dart guns, starting pistols; and
- (c) weapon of war or munitions of war means any device containing an explosive or any noxious gas, liquid or other thing designed or made for use in warfare against persons, including parts—whether components or accesso-

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ries for such weapon, ammunition or article and does not include a firearm.

## PART VI MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Applicability  
of Part VI.

**73.** This Part provides certification and maintenance requirements that apply to an air operator utilising an Approved Maintenance Organisation or an equivalent system of maintenance.

Maintenance  
Responsibility.

**74.** (1) An air operator shall ensure the air-worthiness of an aircraft and the serviceability of both operational and emergency equipment by—

- (a) assuring the accomplishment of pre-flight inspections;
- (b) assuring the correction of any defect and damage affecting safe operation of an aircraft to an approved standard, taking into account the Minimum Equipment List and where available, Configuration Deviation List for the aircraft type;
- (c) determining what maintenance, if any, is required, when it is to be performed, by whom and to what standard;
- (d) assuring the accomplishment of all maintenance in accordance with the approved aircraft maintenance programme of the air operator;
- (e) the analysis of the effectiveness of the approved aircraft maintenance programme of air operator;

- (f) assuring the accomplishment of any operational directive, airworthiness directive and any other continued airworthiness requirement made mandatory by the Authority; and
- (g) assuring the accomplishment of modifications in accordance with an approved standard and, for non-mandatory modifications, the establishment of an embodiment policy.

(2) An air operator shall ensure that the certificate of airworthiness issued by the Authority for each aircraft operated remains valid in respect of—

- (a) the requirements under sub-regulation (1);
- (b) the expiration date of the Certificate of Airworthiness; and
- (c) any other maintenance condition specified in the Certificate of Airworthiness.

(3) An air operator shall ensure that the requirements specified in sub-regulation (1), are performed in accordance with procedures approved by or acceptable to the Authority.

(4) A failure to perform any of the requirements under sub-regulation (1), in accordance with sub-regulation (3), shall render the aircraft ineligible for operation until the aircraft is restored to an airworthy condition.

(5) An air operator shall ensure that there is in effect a valid Certificate of Maintenance Review, issued in accordance



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with regulation 38 of the Civil Aviation Airworthiness Regulations, on board each aircraft he operates, in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11 of the Civil Aviation Regulations.

(5) An air operator shall ensure that the maintenance, preventive maintenance, and modification of its aircraft and aeronautical products are performed in accordance with its Maintenance Control Manual of the air operator and current instructions for continued airworthiness, and applicable aviation regulations.

(6) Notwithstanding any arrangements made by the air operator with another person or entity for the performance of any maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modifications, the responsibility for all work performed under such arrangement shall remain that of the air operator.

(7) An air operator of an aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg), and a helicopter above three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) maximum certified take-off mass, shall monitor and assess maintenance and operational activities with respect to continuing airworthiness and provide the information as prescribed by the Director General.

(8) The air operator of an aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg), and a helicopter above three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) maximum certified take-off mass shall obtain and assess continuing airworthiness information and recommendations available from the Organisation responsible for the type design and shall implement resulting actions considered necessary in accordance with a procedure acceptable to the Authority.

Air operators  
Maintenance  
Activities.

75. (1) An air operator may conduct—

- (a) maintenance activities of aircraft and aircraft components through an arrangement with an Approved Maintenance Organisation; or
- (b) its own maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modifications, on aircraft and aircraft components, so long as the maintenance system of the air operator is approved by the Authority and is equivalent to that of an Approved Maintenance Organisation.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1) (b), an approval for release to service of an aircraft and an aeronautical product may be made by an appropriately licensed Aircraft Maintenance Engineer or aviation repair specialist.

(3) Where an air operator complies with sub-regulation (1) (b) and (2), such system shall be referred to as “an equivalent system of maintenance”.

Approval and Acceptance of Maintenance Organisation or Systems.

**76.** (1) An air operator shall not operate an aircraft, except for pre-flight inspections, unless it is maintained and released to service by an Approved Maintenance Organisation or equivalent system of maintenance that is approved by the Authority.

(2) The pre-flight inspection referred to in sub-regulation (1) may be performed by an operating flight crew member.

(3) Where a repetitive airworthiness directive inspection is part of the pre-flight inspection specified in sub-regulation (1), the flight crew member performing such pre-flight inspection shall have a limited certification authorisation for the repetitive airworthiness directive inspection issued under the Civil Aviation Approved Maintenance Organisation Regu-

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lations, and a Certificate of Release to Service shall be issued by him in respect of that pre-flight inspection.

(4) The Director General may approve a Maintenance Organisation or an equivalent system of maintenance in respect of aircraft registered in Guyana.

(5) The State of Registry of an aircraft shall, in respect of such an aircraft which is not registered in Guyana approve an Aircraft Maintenance Organisation or an equivalent system of maintenance, and the Director General may accept such approval.

(6) When the Authority or the State of Registry accepts an equivalent system of maintenance, the persons designated to sign the certificate of release to service shall meet the requirements set out by the Authority, as appropriate to his licence.

Air operator to  
Provide  
Maintenance  
Control  
Manual.

77. (1) An air operator shall submit to the Authority for review and acceptance, a Maintenance Control Manual and all its subsequent amendments, which is to be used for the guidance of his maintenance and operational personnel.

(2) The design of the Maintenance Control Manual required by sub-regulation (1) shall observe human factors principles.

(3) The manual under sub-regulation (1), shall contain details of the structure of the Organisation including—

- (a) the accountable manager and designated person responsible for the maintenance system as required by regulation 14;
- (b) procedures to be followed to satisfy the maintenance requirements under regulation 74, except where the air operator is

an approved Maintenance Organisation, the quality functions of regulation 79 may be included in the Approved Maintenance Organisation Procedures Manual;

- (c) procedures for the reporting of failures, malfunctions, and defects in accordance with regulation 22 of the Civil Aviation Airworthiness Regulations, to the Authority, the aircraft manufacturer and the State of Design within seventy-two (72) hours of discovery.

(5) In addition to the matters set out in sub-regulation (2), the Maintenance Control Manual under this regulation shall include items set out in Schedule 10 as well as the following information which may be issued in separate parts:

- (a) a description of the administrative arrangements between the air operator and the approved Maintenance Organisation, or a description of the maintenance procedures and the procedures for completing and signing a certificate of release to service when maintenance is based on a system other than that of an Approved Maintenance Organisation;
- (b) a description of the procedures to ensure that each aircraft he operates is in an airworthy condition;
- (c) a description of the procedures to ensure that the operational emergency equipment for each flight is serviceable;

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**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- (Air Operator Certification and Administration)*

- (d) the names and duties of the person or persons required to ensure that all maintenance is carried out in accordance with the Maintenance Control Manual;
- (e) a reference to the maintenance programme required in regulation 86;
- (f) a description of the methods for completion and retention of the maintenance records of the air operator required by regulation 81;
- (g) a description of the procedures for monitoring, assessing and reporting maintenance and operational experience for all aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass and helicopter over three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) certified take-off mass;
- (h) a description of the procedures for obtaining and assessing continued airworthiness information from the Organisation responsible for the type design and implementing any resulting actions for all aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass and helicopter over three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) certified take-off mass;
- (i) a description of the procedures for implementing mandatory continuing airwor-

thiness information as required in regulation 74(1)(f);

- (j) a description of how a system of analysis shall be established and maintained for the continued monitoring of the performance and efficiency of the maintenance programme in order to correct any deficiency in that programme;
- (k) a description of aircraft types and models to which the manual applies;
- (l) a description of procedures for ensuring that unserviceabilities affecting airworthiness are recorded and rectified; and
- (m) a description of the procedures for advising the Authority of significant in-service occurrences.

(6) An air operator shall not provide for the use of his personnel in commercial air transport any Maintenance Control Manual or portion thereof which has not met the requirements of sub-regulation (1).

(7) An air operator shall ensure that the Maintenance Control Manual under this regulation is amended as necessary to keep the information therein up-to-date and shall incorporate in it such mandatory material as the Authority may require.

(8) Copies of all amendments under this regulation shall be furnished promptly to all Organisations or persons to whom the manual has been issued.

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(9) An air operator shall provide the Authority and the State of Registry with a copy of his Maintenance Control Manual together with all amendments and revisions to it.

Maintenance  
Management.

**78.** (1) An air operator that is approved as an Approved Maintenance Organisation, may carry out the requirements specified in section 74(1)(b), (c), (e) and (f).

(2) Where an air operator is not an Approved Maintenance Organisation, he shall meet his responsibilities under regulation 74(1)(b), (c), (e) and (f) by using –

(a) an equivalent system of maintenance approved or accepted by the Authority;  
or

(b) through an arrangement with an Aircraft Maintenance Organisation with a written maintenance contract agreed between the air operator and the contracting approved Maintenance Organisation detailing the required maintenance functions and defining the support of the quality functions approved or accepted by the Authority.

(3) An air operator shall employ such person or persons, acceptable to the Authority, to ensure that all maintenance is carried out to an approved standard such that the maintenance requirements of this Part and requirements of the Maintenance Control Manual of the air operator are satisfied, and to ensure the functioning of the quality system.

(4) In employing persons under sub-regulation (3), the air operator shall designate one person to be accountable for any corrective action resulting from the quality monitoring.

(5) The person designated under sub-regulation (4), for maintenance shall not be employed by an Approved Maintenance Organisation under contract, unless specifically agreed by the Authority.

(6) Where an air operator is not appropriately approved by the Authority written arrangements shall be made with such an Organisation to carry out the requirements specified in regulation 74.

(7) The arrangement under sub-regulation (6), shall be in the form of a written Maintenance Contract between the air operator and the approved maintenance Organisation detailing the functions specified in regulation 74 and defining the support of the quality functions.

(8) The written Maintenance Contracts under sub-regulation (7), shall include either an—

- (a) aeroplane base and scheduled line maintenance; or
- (b) engine maintenance contracts, together with all amendments, which shall be acceptable to the Authority.

(9) Notwithstanding sub-regulations (6), (7) and (8), in the case of an aircraft needing occasional line maintenance, the contract may be in the form of individual work orders to the Approved Maintenance Organisation.

(10) Notwithstanding sub-regulations (6), (7) and (8), in the case of aircraft component maintenance, including engine maintenance the contract may be in the form of individual work orders to the Approved Maintenance Organisation.



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(11) An air operator shall provide suitable office accommodation at appropriate locations for the personnel specified in sub-regulation (3).

Quality  
Management  
System and  
Quality  
Manager.

**79.** (1) A quality system of an air operator required by regulation 16 shall, for maintenance purposes, additionally include at least the following functions:

- (a) monitoring that the activities of regulation 74 are being performed in accordance with the accepted procedures;
- (b) ensure that all contracted maintenance is carried out in accordance with the contract;
- (c) monitoring the continued compliance with the requirements of this Part;
- (d) monitoring compliance with, and adequacy of, procedures required; and
- (e) ensuring safe maintenance practices, air-worthy aircraft and aeronautical products.

(2) Compliance monitoring under sub-regulation (1)(d), shall include a feed-back system to the Accountable Manager to ensure corrective action is taken.

(3) A quality system of an air operator required by regulation 16 shall, for maintenance purposes, include a quality assurance that contains procedures designed to verify that all maintenance operations are being conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements, standards and procedures.

(4) Where the air operator is also an Approved Maintenance Organisation, the quality management system of

the air operator may be combined with the quality management system requirements of an Approved Maintenance Organisation and submitted for approval and acceptance to the Authority, and State of Registry for an aircraft not registered in Guyana.

Aircraft  
Technical Log  
Entries.

**80.** (1) A person who takes action in the case of a reported or observed failure or malfunction of an aircraft and an aeronautical product, that is critical to the safety of flight shall make, or have made, a record of that action in the maintenance section of the aircraft technical log.

(2) An air operator shall have a procedure for keeping adequate copies of required records to be carried on board an aircraft, in a place readily accessible to each member of the flight crew and shall ensure that such procedures are recorded in the Operations Manual of an air operator.

Requirement  
for  
Maintenance  
of Records.

**81.** (1) An air operator shall ensure that the Aircraft Technical Log is retained for twenty-four (24) months after the date of the last entry.

(2) An air operator shall establish a system and keep in a form acceptable to the Authority—

(a) all detailed maintenance records in respect of the aircraft and any aircraft component fitted thereto to show that all the requirements for the signing of a maintenance release has been met, for twelve months after the aircraft or aircraft component was released to service;

(b) the total time and flight cycles as appropriate, of the aircraft and all life limited aircraft components for ninety (90) days

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after the aircraft has been permanently with-drawn from service;

- (c) the time and flight cycles as appropriate, since the last overhaul of the aircraft or aircraft component subject to mandatory overhaul life for ninety (90) days after the aircraft or aircraft component has been permanently withdrawn from service;
- (d) the current aircraft inspection status such that compliance with the approved operator's aircraft maintenance can be established for ninety (90) days after the aircraft or aircraft component has been permanently withdrawn from service;
- (e) the current status of airworthiness directives and all mandatory continuing airworthiness information applicable to the aircraft and aircraft component for ninety (90) days after the aircraft had been permanently withdrawn from service; and
- (f) details of current modifications and repairs to the aircraft, engines, propellers and any other aircraft component vital to the flight safety for ninety (90) days after the aircraft has been permanently with-drawn from service.

(3) Where an aircraft is temporarily transferred from one air operator to another, the records specified in sub-regulations (1) and (2), shall be made available to the new air operator.

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**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- Air Operator Certification and Administration*

(4) An air operator shall ensure that when an aircraft is permanently transferred from one air operator to another air operator the records specified in sub-regulations (1) and (2), are also transferred.

Maintenance  
Record Section  
of the Aircraft  
Technical Log.

**82.** (1) An air operator shall use an aircraft technical log which shall include an aircraft maintenance record section containing the following for each aircraft:

- (a) information about each previous flight necessary to ensure continued flight safety;
- (b) the current certificate of release to service;
- (c) the current inspection status of the aircraft, to include inspections due to be performed on an established schedule and inspections that are due to be performed that are not on an established schedule;
- (d) the current maintenance status of the aircraft, to include maintenance due to be performed on an established schedule and maintenance that is due to be performed that is not on an established schedule except that the Authority may agree to the maintenance statement being kept elsewhere; and
- (e) all deferred defects that affect the operation of the aircraft.

(2) An Aircraft Technical Log and any subsequent amendment shall be approved by the Authority.

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**[Subsidiary]***Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- (Air Operator Certification and Administration)*Release to  
Service after  
Maintenance.

**83.** (1) An air operator shall not operate an aircraft unless it is maintained and released to service by an Approved Maintenance Organisation or under an equivalent system, either of which shall be acceptable to the Authority.

(2) An air operator using an equivalent system shall not operate an aircraft after release under sub-regulation (1), unless a certificate of release to service is prepared or caused to be prepared by an appropriately licensed and rated individual.

(3) The certificate of release to service shall be made in accordance with the air operator maintenance control manual procedures.

(4) An air operator using an Approved Maintenance Organisation shall not operate an aircraft after it is released to service, under sub-regulation (1) unless an appropriate entry is made in accordance with the air operator Maintenance Control Manual procedures acceptable to the Authority.

(5) An air operator shall give a copy of the certificate of release to service for an aircraft to the pilot-in-command or ensure that an entry, noting the release is made in the maintenance section of the aircraft technical log.

Modification  
and Repairs.

**84.** (1) All modifications and repairs to an aircraft shall comply with airworthiness requirements acceptable to the Authority.

(2) Procedures shall be established to ensure that the substantiating data supporting compliance with the airworthiness requirements are retained.

(3) In the case of a major repair or major modification, such repairs and modifications shall be done in accordance with approved technical data approved or accepted by the Authority.

(4) An air operator who is authorised to perform maintenance, preventive maintenance, and modifications of any aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, component, or part thereof, in accordance with the approved operations specifications of the air operator, and wishes to issue Certificates of Release to Service for major repairs or major modifications to an aircraft registered in Guyana, shall use personnel who hold current and valid aircraft maintenance licence.

(5) An air operator shall, promptly upon its completion of repairs and modifications, prepare a report of each major modification or major repair of an airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance of an aircraft it operates.

(6) An air operator shall submit a copy of each report of a major modification to the Authority, and shall keep a copy of each report of a major repair available for inspection.

(7) Repetitive maintenance tasks that are specified in mandatory intervals as a condition of approval of the type design shall be identified as such.

Continuing  
Airworthiness  
Information.

85. (1) An air operator of an aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass or helicopter over three thousand, one hundred and seventy five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) maximum certified take-off mass shall monitor and assess maintenance and operational experience with respect to continued airworthiness and provide the information as prescribed by the State of Registry.

(2) An air operator of an aeroplane over five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg) maximum certified take-off mass or helicopter over three thousand, one hundred and seventy-five kilogrammes (3,175 kg) maximum certified take-off mass shall obtain and assess continuing

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airworthiness information and recommendations available from the Organisation responsible for the type design and shall implement resulting actions considered necessary in accordance with the procedures acceptable to the Authority.

Aircraft  
Maintenance  
Programme.

86. (1) An shall provide for the use and guidance of maintenance and operational personnel an aircraft maintenance programme, the design and application of which shall observe human factors principles.

(2) An aircraft maintenance programme of an air operator and any subsequent amendments shall be sub-mitted to the Authority for approval

(3) An aircraft maintenance programme under sub-regulation (2), shall only be accepted by the Authority where it has first been approved by the State of Registry or where appropriate, upon the air operator complying with recommendations provided by the State of Registry.

(4) The Authority shall require an air operator to include a reliability programme when the Authority determines that such a reliability programme is necessary.

(5) Where a determination that a reliability programme is necessary, is made by the Authority under sub-regulation (4), the air operator shall provide such procedures and information in the maintenance control manual of the air operator.

(6) An air operator shall ensure that each aircraft is maintained in accordance with an approved aircraft maintenance programme of an air operator which shall include—

- (a) maintenance tasks and the intervals in which these are to be performed, taking

into account the anticipated utilisation of the aircraft;

- (b) where applicable, a continuing structural integrity programme;
- (c) procedures for changing or deviating from paragraphs (a) or (b); and
- (d) where applicable, condition monitoring and reliability programme, descriptions for aircraft systems, components, and power plants.

(7) An air operator shall not provide for the use of its personnel in commercial air transport maintenance programme or portion thereof which has not been reviewed and approved for the air operator by the Authority.

(8) Copies of all amendments to the maintenance programme shall be furnished promptly to all Organisations or persons to whom the maintenance programme has been issued.

(9) Approval by the Authority of a maintenance programme of an air operator and any subsequent amendments shall be noted in the Guyana Air Operator Certificate pursuant to regulation 7(4)(d).

(10) An air operator shall have an inspection programme and a programme covering other maintenance, preventive maintenance and modifications to ensure that—

- (a) maintenance, preventive maintenance and modifications performed by it, or by other persons, are performed in accordance with the maintenance control manual of an air operator; and



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(b) each aircraft released to service is airworthy and has been properly maintained for operation.

(11) The Authority may amend any specifications issued to an air operator to permit deviation from those provisions of these regulations that would prevent the return to service and use of airframe components, powerplants, appliances, and spare parts thereof because those items have been maintained, modified or inspected by persons employed outside Guyana who do not hold a Guyana Aircraft Maintenance Licence.

(12) An air operator who is granted authority to deviate under sub-regulation (11), shall provide for surveillance of facilities and practices to assure that all work performed under these Regulations is accomplished in accordance with the maintenance control manual of an air operator.

Authority to Perform and Approve Maintenance, Preventative Maintenance and Modification.

**87.** (1) An air operator who is not an Approved Maintenance Organisation may perform and approve maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modifications of any aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or component, or a part thereof for return to service, where approved in the specific operating provisions, as provided in its maintenance programme and maintenance control manual.

(2) An air operator may make arrangements with an appropriately rated Aircraft Maintenance Organisation for the performance of maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modifications of any aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or component, or part thereof as provided in its maintenance programme and maintenance control manual.

(3) An air operator which is not approved as an Approved Maintenance Organisation may use an appropriately licenced and authorised individual to approve mainte-

nance, preventive maintenance, or modifications of any aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, or appliance for return to service after performing or supervising in accordance with technical data approved by the Authority.

Aircraft  
Maintenance  
Licence  
Requirements  
for an Air  
operator Using  
Equivalent  
System.

**88.** (1) A person who is directly in charge of maintenance, preventive maintenance, or modification, of any aircraft, airframe, aircraft engine, propeller, appliance, or component, or part thereof and each person performing required inspections and approving release to service shall be appropriately licensed and acceptable to the Authority.

(2) A person who is directly in charge shall be on site but need not physically observe and direct each worker constantly, but shall be available for consultation and decision on matters requiring instruction or decision from higher authority than that of the persons performing the work.

(3) In this regulation "a person directly in charge" means a person who is assigned to a position in which he is responsible for the work of a shop or station that performs maintenance modification or other functions affecting the airworthiness of an aircraft.

Rest and Duty  
Limitations for  
Persons  
Performing  
Maintenance  
Functions on  
Aircraft of Air  
operator.

**89.** (1) An air operator shall not assign, nor shall any person perform maintenance functions for aircraft certified for commercial air transport, unless that person has had a minimum rest period of eight hours prior to the beginning of duty.

(2) An air operator shall not schedule a person performing maintenance functions for aircraft certified for commercial air transport for more than twelve consecutive hours of duty.

(3) In situations involving unscheduled aircraft unavailability, persons performing maintenance functions

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for aircraft certified for commercial air transport may continue on duty for—

- (a) up to sixteen (16) consecutive hours; or
- (b) twenty (20) cumulative hours in twenty-four (24) consecutive hours.

(4) Following unscheduled duty periods, the person performing maintenance functions for aircraft shall have a mandatory rest period of ten (10) hours.

(5) An air operator shall relieve the person performing maintenance functions from all duties for twenty-four (24) consecutive hours during any seven (7) consecutive day periods.

## **PART VII RECORDS**

Air operator to  
Maintain  
Records.

**90.** (1) An air operator shall maintain current records which detail the qualifications and training of all its employees and contract employees, involved in the operational control, flight operations, ground operations and maintenance of the air operator.

(2) An air operator shall maintain records for those employees performing crew member or Flight Operations Officer duties in sufficient detail to determine whether the employee meets the experience and qualification for duties in commercial air transport operations.

(3) Where a crew member in respect of whom an air operator has kept a record becomes a crew member for another operator, that record shall be made available to the new operator.

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(4) An air operator shall retain records of the flight time, flight duty periods and rest periods of all its crew members and fuel and oil records for each flight.

(5) An air operator shall maintain records for each flight of an aeroplane above forty-nine thousand feet (49,000 ft.) so that the total cosmic radiation dosage received by each crew member over a period of twelve (12) consecutive months can be determined.

Air operator to Retain Flight Data Recorder Records.

**91.** An air operator shall retain—

(a) the most recent flight data recorder calibration, including the recording medium from which this calibration is derived; and

(b) the flight data recorder correlation for one aircraft of any group of aircraft operated by the air operator—

(i) that is of the same type;

(ii) on which the model flight recorder and its installation are the same; and

(iii) on which there is no difference in type design with respect to the original installation of instruments associated with the recorder.

Operator of Aeroplane to Preserve Original Recorded Data after Incident.

**92.** (1) Where an accident involving an aircraft occurs, the air operator of an aeroplane on which a flight recorder is carried shall, as far as possible, preserve the original recorded data pertaining to that accident, for a period of sixty days unless otherwise directed by the Authority.

(2) An air operator of an aeroplane on which a flight recorder is carried shall as far as possible, following an incident that is subject to mandatory reporting, preserve the original recorded data pertaining to that incident, for a period of sixty days unless otherwise directed by the Authority.

(3) Where the Authority so directs, an air operator of an aircraft on which a flight recorder is carried shall preserve the original recorded data for a period of sixty (60) days unless otherwise directed by the investigating authority.

(4) When a flight data recorder is required to be carried aboard an aeroplane, the air operator of that aeroplane shall—

- (a) save the recordings for the period of operating time as required except that, for the purpose of testing and maintaining flight data recorders, up to one (1) hour of the oldest recorded material at the time of testing may be erased; and
- (b) keep a document which presents the information necessary to retrieve and convert the stored data into engineering units.

(5) The air operator of an aeroplane on which a flight recorder is carried shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so by the Authority, produce any recording made by a flight recorder which is available or has been preserved.

(6) The cockpit voice recorder recordings may not be used for purposes other than for the investigation of an accident or incident which is subject to mandatory reporting.

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(7) The flight data recorder recordings may not be used for purposes other than for the investigation of an accident or incident which is subject to mandatory reporting except when such recordings are—

- (a) used by the air operator for airworthiness or maintenance purposes only;
- (b) de-identified; or
- (c) disclosed under secure procedures.

Air operator to Maintain Current List of Aircraft being Operated.

**93.** (1) An air operator conducting international or domestic operations shall maintain a current list of each aircraft that it operates in scheduled air transportation and shall send a copy of such record and each change to the Director General.

(2) An aircraft of another air operator operated under an interchange agreement shall also be included in the list referred to in sub-regulation (1).

Air operator to have Aircraft Technical Log.

**94.** (1) An air operator shall have an aircraft technical log as prescribed under regulation 80 which shall be carried on the aircraft.

(2) An aircraft technical log under sub-regulation (1) may contain a journey log referred to in regulation 35(4) and an aircraft maintenance record section.

(3) Completed journey log shall be retained to provide a continuous record of at least the last six (6) months of operations.

Air operator to Comply with General Certificate and Licences

**95.** (1) An air operator shall comply with the general requirements for the-

- (a) display of licences;

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Requirements.

- (b) change of name of licence certificate holder;
- (c) change of address;
- (d) replacement of aviation documents;
- (e) non-falsification reproducer or alteration of licences;
- (f) surrender of licences;
- (g) re-application of licences;
- (h) drug and alcohol testing and reporting, required by Part II of the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licencing Regulations.

(2) A request for a deviation from any requirements of these Regulations shall be made in the same manner as required by the Civil Aviation General Application and Personnel Licencing Regulations.

Air operator to Comply with Minimum Implementing Standards.

**96.** An air operator in meeting the requirements of Regulations 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 49, 51, 52, 53, 58, 62, 79, 81, 82 and 90, shall ensure that he complies with the minimum implementing standards set out in Schedule 11.

Director General may Amend the Schedules.

**97.** The Director General may by Order amend any of the Schedules.

Transitional Provisions.

**98.** (1) Notwithstanding the air operator certification requirements of these Regulations, a person exercising the privileges of an Air Operator Certificate on the commencement

of these Regulations may continue to do so under the conditions of his existing Air Operator Certificate until ..... and thereafter shall meet the requirements of these Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-regulation (1), on the commencement of these Regulations a person who wishes to apply for an Air Operator Certificate shall meet the requirements of these Regulations.

(3) An Air Operator Certificate holder who, upon the commencement of these Regulations, continues to operate under his existing Air Operator Certificate, shall apply to the Authority for recertification and successfully complete his recertification on or before.....



SCHEDULE 1

GUYANA

THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT

[Regulation 7(1)]

AIR OPERATOR CERTIFICATE

This certifies that

.....

whose business address is

.....

has met the requirements of the Civil Aviation Act, ..... and related regulations and rules prescribed thereunder for the issue of this certificate and is hereby authorised to conduct commercial air transport operations in accordance with said operating regulations and rules prescribed thereunder and the terms, conditions and limitations in the attached operations specifications.

The [Air Operator] contact information is located in the Operations Specifications A-007.

This certificate is not transferable and, unless sooner surrendered, suspended or revoked, shall continue in effect until the expiry date.

Certificate number: ..... Initial issue date: .....

Effective date: .....Expiry date: .....

Name: .....Signature: .....

(/f/ Authority)

GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA

OPERATIONS SPECIFICATIONS

Issued to: .....

Air operator certificate No. .... Initial issue date: .....

PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 1. Applicability.
- 2. Definitions and abbreviations.
- 3. Operations by air operators outside the territory of Guyana.
- 4. Aircraft authorisation.

PART B—ENROUTE AUTHORISATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- 1. Aircraft operations within the territory of Guyana.
- 2. Aircraft operations outside the territory of Guyana.
- 3. Instructions Flight Rules.
- 4. Operations at aerodromes without aerodrome ATC tower service.
- 5. Operations within North Atlantic minimum navigation performance specification airspace.

PART C—AERODROME AUTHORISATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- 1. General.
- 2. Instrument approach procedures and aerodrome operating minima.
  - (a) Instrument approach minima;
  - (b) Take-off minima;
  - (c) Circling minima; and
  - (d) Authorised instrument approach minima.
- 3. Authorised aerodromes.

PART D—MAINTENANCE

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1. General.
2. Check, inspection and overhaul time limits.
3. Reliability programme authorisation.
4. Short-term escalation authorisation.
5. Maintenance contractual authorisation.
6. Leased aircraft maintenance authorisation.
7. Parts pool authorisation.
8. Prorated time authorisation.
9. Parts borrowing authorisation.
10. Ferry flights authorisation.

PART E—MASS AND BALANCE

1. Aircraft mass and balance control.

PART F—INTERCHANGE OR EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS

PART G—AIRCRAFT LEASING OPERATIONS  
(wet lease)

**SCHEDULE 2**

[Regulation 16(10)]

The following standards are required by an air operator in respect of his quality system:

1. An air operator shall establish a plan acceptable to the Authority to show when and how often the activities required in regulation 79 of the regulations will be monitored. In addition, reports should be produced at the completion of each monitoring investigation and include details of discrepancies of non-compliance with procedures or requirements.
2. The feedback part of the system shall address who is required to rectify discrepancies and non-compliance in each particular case and the procedure to be followed if rectification is not completed within appropriate time scales. The procedure should lead to the Accountable Manager.
3. To ensure effective compliance, the air operator and the applicant should use the following elements:
  - (a) Product sampling—the part inspection of a representative sample of the aircraft fleet;
  - (b) Defect sampling—the monitoring of defect rectification performance;
  - (c) Concession sampling—the monitoring of any concession to not carry out maintenance on time;
  - (d) On time maintenance sampling—the monitoring of when (flying hours/calendar time/flight cycles, etc.) aircraft and their components are brought in for maintenance;
  - (e) Sample report of un-airworthy conditions and maintenance errors on aircraft and components.

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*Note: The primary purpose of the Quality System for maintenance is to monitor compliance with the approved procedures specified in an operator's maintenance control manual to ensure compliance and thereby ensure the maintenance aspects of the operational safety of the aircraft. In particular, this part of the Quality System provides a monitor of the effectiveness of maintenance, and should include a feedback system to ensure that corrective actions are identified and carried out in a timely manner.*

**SCHEDULE 3**

[Regulation 35(6)]

**PART A****ORGANISATION AND CONTENTS OF AN OPERATIONS MANUAL  
FOR OPERATOR OF AN AEROPLANE**

An operator of an aeroplane shall ensure that his Operations Manual which may be issued in separate parts corresponding to specific aspects of the operations is organised in accordance with the structure and contents provided as follows:

**1. Structure:**

- (a) General;
- (b) Aircraft operating information;
- (c) Areas, routes and aerodromes; and
- (d) Training.

**2. The Minimum Contents of Structure:**

- (a) General—
  - (i) instructions outlining the responsibilities of operations personnel pertaining to the conduct of flight operations;
  - (ii) flight and duty time limitations and rest schemes for flight and cabin crew members;

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- (iii) a list of the navigational equipment to be carried, including any requirements relating to operations in RNP airspace;
- (iv) where relevant to the operations, the long range navigation procedures, the engine failure procedure for ETOPS and the nomination and utilisation of diversion aerodromes;
- (v) the circumstances in which a radio listening watch is to be maintained;
- (vi) the methods of determining minimum flight altitudes;
- (vii) the methods of determining aerodrome operating minimum;
- (viii) safety precautions during refueling of an aircraft with passengers on board;
- (ix) ground handling arrangements and procedures;
- (x) procedures, as prescribed in Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, for pilots in command observing an accident;
- (xi) the flight crew for each type of operations including the designation of the succession of command;
- (xii) specific instructions for the computation of the quantities of fuel and oil to be carried, taking into account all circumstances of the operation including the possibility of the failure of one or more engines while *en-route*;
- (xiii) the condition under which oxygen shall be used and the procedure for determining the amount of oxygen to be carried;

- (xiv) instructions for mass and balance control;
- (xv) instructions for the conduct and control of ground de-icing/anti-icing operations;
- (xvi) the specifications for the operational flight plan;
- (xvii) standard operating procedures (SOP) for each phase of flight;
- (xviii) instructions on the use of normal checklists and the timing of their use;
- (xix) departure contingency procedures;
- (xx) instructions on the maintenance of altitude awareness and the use of automated or flight crew altitude call-out;
- (xxi) instructions on the use of autopilots and auto-throttles in IMC;
- (xxii) instructions on the clarification and acceptance of ATC clearances, particularly where terrain clearance is involved;
- (xxiii) departure and approach briefings;
- (xxiv) procedures for familiarization with area, routes and aerodromes;
- (xxv) stabilised approach procedure;
- (xxvi) limitation on high rates of descent near the surface;
- (xxvii) conditions required to commence or to continue an instrument approach;



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- (xxviii) instructions for the conduct of precision and non-precision instrument approach procedures;
- (xxix) allocation of flight crew duties and procedures for the management of crew workload during night and IMC instrument approach and landing operations;
- (xxx) instructions and training requirements for the avoidance of controlled flight into terrain and policy for the use of the ground proximity warning system (GPWS);
- (xxxi) policy, instructions, procedures and training requirements for the avoidance of collisions and the use of the airborne collision avoidance system (ACAS);
- (xxxii) information and instructions relating to the interception of civil aircraft including—
  - (A) procedures, as prescribed in Annex 2 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, for pilots in command of intercepted aircraft; and
  - (B) visual signals for use by intercepting and intercepted aircraft;
- (xxxiii) for aeroplanes intended to be operated above 15,000 m (49,000 ft.)—
  - (A) information which will enable the pilot to determine the best course of action to take in the event of exposure to solar cosmic radiation; and
  - (B) procedures in the event that a decision to descend is taken, covering—

- (I) the necessity of giving the appropriate ATS unit prior warning of the situation and of obtaining a provisional descent clearance; and
  - (II) the action to be taken in the event that communication with the ATS unit cannot be established or is interrupted;
- (xxxiv) details of the safety management system provided in accordance with regulation 38;
- (xxxv) information and instructions on the carriage of dangerous goods, including action to be taken in the event of an emergency;
- (xxxvi) security instructions and guidance;
- (xxxvii) the search procedure checklist; and
- (xxxviii) instructions and training requirements for the use of head-up displays and enhanced vision systems, as applicable.
- (b) Aircraft operating information—
- (i) certification limitations and operating limitations;
  - (ii) the normal, abnormal and emergency procedures to be used by the flight crew and the checklists relating thereto;
  - (iii) operating instructions and information on climb performance with all engines operating if provided;

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- (iv) flight planning data for pre-flight and in-flight planning with different thrust/power and speed settings;
- (ivA) the maximum crosswind and tailwind components for each aeroplane type operated and the reductions to be applied to these values having regard to gusts, low visibility, runway surface conditions, crew experience, use of autopilot, abnormal or emergency circumstances, or any other relevant operational factors;
- (v) instructions and data for mass and balance calculations;
- (vi) instructions for aircraft loading and securing of load;
- (vii) aircraft systems, associated controls and instructions for their use;
- (viii) the minimum equipment list and configuration deviation list for the aeroplane types operated and specific operations authorised, including any requirements relating to operations in RNP airspace;
- (ix) checklist of emergency and safety equipment and instructions for its use;
- (x) emergency evacuation procedures, including type specific procedures, crew co-ordination, assignment of crew's emergency positions and the emergency duties assigned to each crew member;
- (xi) the normal, abnormal and emergency procedures to be used by the cabin crew, the checklists relating thereto and aircraft systems information as required, including a statement related to the necessary procedures for the co-ordination between flight and cabin crew;
- (xii) survival and emergency equipment for different routes and the necessary procedures to verify its normal

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functioning before take-off, including procedures to determine the required amount of oxygen and the quantity available; and

- (xiii) the ground-air visual signal code for use by survivors, as contained in Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;

(c) Areas, routes and aerodromes—

- (i) a route guide to ensure that the flight crew will have, for each flight, information relating to communication facilities, navigation aids, aerodromes, instrument approaches, instrument arrivals and instrument departures as applicable for the operation, and such other information as the operator may deem necessary for the proper conduct of flight operations;
- (ii) the minimum flight altitudes for each route to be flown;
- (iii) aerodrome operating minima for each of the aerodromes that are likely to be used as aerodromes of intended landing or as alternate aerodromes;
- (iv) the increase of aerodrome operating minima in case of degradation or approach or aerodrome facilities;
- (v) the necessary information for compliance with all flight profiles required by regulations, including but not limited to, the determination of—
  - (A) take-off runway length requirements for dry, wet and contaminated conditions, including those dictated by system failures which affect the take-off distance;
  - (B) take-off climb limitations;

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- (C) *en-route* climb limitations;
  - (D) approach climb limitations and landing climb limitations;
  - (E) landing runway length requirements for dry, wet and contaminated conditions, including systems failures which affect the landing distance; and
  - (F) supplementary information, such as tyre speed limitations; and
- (vi) instructions for determining aerodrome operating minima for instrument approaches using head-up display and enhanced vision systems; and
- (d) Training—
- (i) details of the flight crew training programme;
  - (ii) details of the cabin crew duties training programme; and
  - (iii) details of the flight operations officer or flight dispatcher training programme when employed in conjunction with a method of flight supervision.

*Note: An Operational Manual may be issued in separate parts corresponding to the specific aspects of operations, provided in accordance with regulation 34."*

## PART B

### ORGANISATION AND CONTENTS OF AN OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR OPERATOR OF A HELICOPTER

An operator of a helicopter shall ensure that his Operations Manual which may be issued in separate parts corresponding to specific aspects of the operations is organised in accordance with the structure and contents provided as follows:

**1. Structure:**

- (a) General;
- (b) Aircraft operating information;
- (c) Areas, routes and aerodromes; and
- (d) Training.

**2. The Minimum Contents of Structure:**

- (a) General –
  - (i) instructions outlining the responsibilities of operations personnel pertaining to the conduct of flight operations;
  - (ii) flight and duty time limitations and rest schemes for flight and cabin crew members;
  - (iii) a list of the navigational equipment to be carried on board the helicopter;
  - (iv) the circumstances in which a radio listening watch is to be maintained;
  - (v) the method for determining minimum flight altitudes;
  - (vi) the methods for determining heliport operating minima;
  - (vii) safety precautions during refuelling with passengers on board;

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- (viii) ground handling arrangements and procedures;
- (ix) procedures, as prescribed in Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation for pilots in command observing an accident;
- (x) the flight crew for each type of operation including the designation of the succession of command;
- (xi) specific instructions for the computation of the quantities of fuel and oil to be carried, taking into account all circumstances of the operation including the possibility of loss of pressurization and the failure of an engine while *en route*;
- (xii) the conditions under which oxygen shall be used and the procedure for determining the amount of oxygen to be carried;
- (xiii) instructions for mass and balance control;
- (xiv) instructions for the conduct and control of ground deicing and anti- icing operations;
- (xv) the specifications for the operational flight plan;
- (xvi) standard operating procedures for each phase of flight;
- (xvii) instructions on the use of normal checklists and the timing of their use;
- (xviii) departure contingency procedures;
- (xix) instructions on the maintenance of altitude awareness;

- (xx) instructions on the clarification and acceptance of Air Traffic Control clearances, particularly where terrain clearance is involved;
- (xxi) departure and approach briefings;
- (xxii) route and destination familiarisation;
- (xxiii) conditions required to commence or to continue an instrument approach;
- (xxiv) instructions for the conduct of precision and non-precision instrument approach procedures;
- (xxv) allocation of flight crew duties and procedures for the management of crew workload during night and Instrument Meteorological Conditions instrument approach and landing operations;
- (xxvi) information and instructions relating to the interception of civil aircraft including –
  - (A) procedures, for pilots in command of intercepted aircraft; and
  - (B) visual signals for use by intercepting and intercepted aircraft, as required by the Civil Aviation Operations Regulations;
- (xxvii) details of the safety management system provided in accordance with regulation 38;
- (xxviii) information and instructions on the carriage of dangerous goods, including action to be taken in the event of an emergency;
- (xxix) security instructions and guidance;



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- (xxx) the search procedure checklist; and
- (xxxi) instructions and training requirements for the use of head-up displays and enhanced vision systems, as applicable.

*Note. — Guidance material on the development of policies and procedures for dealing with dangerous goods incidents on board aircraft is contained in Emergency Response Guidance for Aircraft Incidents involving Dangerous Goods (Doc 9481).*

(b) aircraft operating information -

- (i) certification limitations and operating limitations;
- (ii) the normal, abnormal and emergency procedures to be used by the flight crew and the checklists relating thereto;
- (iii) flight planning data for pre-flight and in-flight planning with different thrust or power and speed settings;
- (iv) instructions and data for mass and balance calculations;
- (v) instructions for aircraft loading and securing of load;
- (vi) aircraft systems, associated controls and instructions for their use;
- (vii) the minimum equipment list for the helicopter types operated and specific operations authorised;
- (viii) checklist of emergency and safety equipment and instructions for its use;
- (ix) emergency evacuation procedures, including type-specific procedures, crew co-ordination, assignment of crew's emergency positions and the emergency duties assigned to each crew member;

- (x) the normal, abnormal and emergency procedures to be used by the cabin crew, the checklists relating thereto and aircraft systems information as required, including a statement related to the necessary procedures for the co-ordination between flight and cabin crew;
  - (xi) survival and emergency equipment for different routes and the necessary procedures to verify its normal functioning before take-off, including procedures to determine the required amount of oxygen and the quantity available; and
  - (xii) the ground-air visual signal code for use by survivors, as contained in Annex 12 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;
- (c) Routes and aerodromes –
- (i) a route guide to ensure that the flight crew will have, for each flight, information relating to communication facilities, navigation aids, aerodromes, instrument approaches, instrument arrivals and instrument departures as applicable for the operation, and such other information as the operator may deem necessary for the proper conduct of flight operations;
  - (ii) the minimum flight altitudes for each route to be flown;
  - (iii) heliport operating minima for each of the heliports that are likely to be used as heliports of intended landing or as alternate heliports;
  - (iv) the increase of heliport operating minima in case of degradation of approach or heliport facilities; and

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- (v) instructions and training requirements for the use of head-up displays and enhanced vision systems, as applicable; and

(d) Training –

- (i) details of the flight crew training programme and requirements;
- (ii) details of the cabin crew duties training programme; and
- (iii) details of the flight operations officer or flight dispatcher training programme when employed in conjunction with a method of flight supervision.

**SCHEDULE 4**

[Regulation 38]

The following are the minimum standards for an Operator Safety Management System.

***General***

This specifies the framework for the implementation and maintenance of a safety management system (SMS) by an operator. An SMS is a management system for the management of safety by an organisation. The framework includes four (4) components and twelve (12) elements representing the minimum requirements for SMS implementation.

The implementation of the framework shall be commensurate with the size of the organisation and the complexity of the services provided. A brief description of each element of the framework is also included.

***Contents***

1. Safety policy and objectives:
  - (a) Management commitment and responsibility;
  - (b) Safety accountabilities;
  - (c) Appointment of key safety personnel;
  - (d) Coordination of emergency response planning; and
  - (e) SMS documentation.
2. Safety risk management:
  - (a) Hazard identification; and
  - (b) Safety risk assessment and mitigation.
3. Safety assurance:
  - (a) Safety performance monitoring and measurement;
  - (b) The management of change; and
  - (c) Continuous improvement of the SMS.

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4. Safety promotion:
  - (a) Training and education; and
  - (b) Safety communication.

### **1. Safety policy and objectives**

- (a) Management commitment and responsibility

The operator shall define the organisation's safety policy which shall be in accordance with international and national requirements, and which shall be signed by the accountable executive of the organisation. The safety policy shall reflect organisational commitments regarding safety; shall include a clear statement about the provision of the necessary resources for the implementation of the safety policy; and shall be communicated, with visible endorsement, throughout the organisation. The safety policy shall include the safety reporting procedures; shall clearly indicate which types of operational behaviours are unacceptable; and shall include the conditions under which disciplinary action would not apply. The safety policy shall be periodically reviewed to ensure it remains relevant and appropriate to the organisation.

- (b) Safety accountabilities

The operator shall identify the accountable executive who, irrespective of other functions, shall have ultimate responsibility and accountability, on behalf of the operator, for the implementation and maintenance of the SMS. The operator shall also identify the accountabilities of all members of management, irrespective of other functions, as well as of employees, with respect to the safety performance of the SMS.

Safety responsibilities, accountabilities and authorities shall be documented and communicated throughout the organisation, and shall include a definition of the levels of management with authority to make decisions regarding safety risk tolerability.

- (c) Appointment of key safety personnel

The operator shall identify a safety manager to be the responsible individual and focal point for the implementation and maintenance of an effective SMS.

(d) Coordination of emergency response planning

The operator shall ensure that an emergency response plan that provides for the orderly and efficient transition from normal to emergency operations and the return to normal operations is properly coordinated with the emergency response plans of those organisations it must interface with during the provision of its services.

(e) SMS documentation

The operator shall develop an SMS implementation plan, endorsed by senior management of the organisation that defines the organisation's approach to the management of safety in a manner that meets the organisation's safety objectives. The operator shall develop and maintain SMS documentation describing the safety policy and objectives, the SMS requirements, the SMS processes and procedures, the accountabilities, responsibilities and authorities for processes and procedures, and the SMS outputs.

Also as part of the SMS documentation, the operator shall develop and maintain a safety management system manual (SMSM), to communicate its approach to the management of safety throughout the organisation.

## **2. Safety risk management**

(a) Hazard identification

The operator shall develop and maintain a formal process that ensures that hazards in operations are identified. Hazard identification shall be based on a combination of reactive, proactive and predictive methods of safety data collection.

(b) Safety risk assessment and mitigation

The operator shall develop and maintain a formal process that ensures analysis, assessment and control of the safety risks in training operations.

### **3. Safety assurance**

(a) Safety performance monitoring and measurement

The operator shall develop and maintain the means to verify the safety performance of the organisation and to validate the effectiveness of safety risk controls. The safety performance of the organisation shall be verified in reference to the safety performance indicators and safety performance targets of the SMS.

(b) The management of change

The operator shall develop and maintain a formal process to identify changes within the organisation which may affect established processes and services; to describe the arrangements to ensure safety performance before implementing changes; and to eliminate or modify safety risk controls that are no longer needed or effective due to changes in the operational environment.

(c) Continuous improvement of the SMS

The operator shall develop and maintain a formal process to identify the causes of substandard performance of the SMS, determine the implications of substandard performance of the SMS in operations, and eliminate or mitigate such causes.

### **4. Safety promotion**

(a) Training and education

The operator shall develop and maintain a safety training programme that ensures that personnel are trained and competent to perform the SMS duties. The scope of the safety training shall be appropriate to each individual's involvement in the SMS.

(b) Safety communication

The operator shall develop and maintain formal means for safety communication that ensures that all personnel are fully aware of the SMS, conveys safety-critical information, and explains why particular safety actions are taken and why safety procedures are introduced or changed.

## SCHEDULE 5

[Regulation 39(1)]

The following items shall be included in the Training Programme Manual of an air operator:

### TRAINING SYLLABI

#### 1.1 General Requirements

Training Syllabi for all operations personnel assigned to operational duties in connection with the preparation and conduct of a flight shall be developed to meet the respective requirements of the Authority. An air operator shall not use, nor may any person serve in a required crew member capacity or operational capacity unless that person meets the training and currency requirements established by the Authority for that respective position.

#### 1.2 Flight Crew

The training syllabi for flight crew members shall include—

- (a) a written training acceptable to the authority that provides for initial, transition, difference, and recurrent training, as appropriate, for flight deck crew members for each type of aircraft flown by that crew member. This written training shall include both normal and emergency procedures training applicable for each type of aircraft flown by the crew member;
- (b) adequate ground and flight training facilities and properly qualified instructors required to meet training objectives and needs;



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- (c) a current list of approved training materials, equipment, training devices, simulators, and other required training items needed to meet the training needs for each type and variation of aircraft flown by the air operator;
- (d) adequate numbers of ground, flight, and check pilots to ensure adequate training and flight testing of flight crew members; and
- (e) a record system acceptable to the authority to show compliance with appropriate training and currency requirements.
- (f) include proper flight crew co-ordination and training in all types of emergency and abnormal situations or procedures caused by power plant, airframe or systems malfunctions, fire or other abnormalities;
- (g) include training in knowledge and skills related to visual and instrument flight procedures for the intended area of operation, human performance including threat and error management and in the transport of dangerous goods;
- (h) ensure that all flight crew members know the functions for which they are responsible and the relation of these functions to the functions of other crew members, particularly in regard to abnormal or emergency procedures;
- (i) be given on a recurrent basis, as determined by the Authority and shall include an assessment of competence;
- (j) the requirement for recurrent flight training in a particular type of aircraft shall be considered fulfilled by—
  - (i) the use, to the extent deemed feasible by the Authority, of flight simulation training devices approved for that purpose; or
  - (ii) the completion within the appropriate period of the proficiency check in that type of aircraft; and

- (k) shall include knowledge and skills related to the operational use of head-up display or enhanced vision systems for those aircraft so equipped.

### **1.3 Cabin Crew**

The training syllabi for cabin crew members shall include—

- (a) basic initial ground training covering duties and responsibilities;
- (b) appropriate authority rules and regulations;
- (c) appropriate portions of the operating manual of an air operator;
- (d) appropriate emergency training as required by the authority and the operating manual of an air operator;
- (e) appropriate flight training;
- (f) appropriate recurrent, upgrade, or difference training, as required, to maintain currency in both type and any variance the crew member may be required to work in; and
- (g) maintain a training record system acceptable to the authority to show compliance with all required training.

### **1.4 All Aircraft Crew**

The written training shall be developed for all aircraft crew members in the emergency procedures appropriate to each make and model of aircraft flown in by the crew member. Areas shall include—

- (a) instruction in emergency procedures, assignments and crew coordination;

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- (b) individual instruction in the use of onboard emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, emergency breathing equipment, first aid equipment and its proper use, emergency exits and evacuation slides, and the aircraft's oxygen system including the use of portable emergency oxygen bottles. Flight deck crew members shall also practice using their emergency equipment designed to protect them in case of a cockpit fire or smoke;
- (c) training shall also include instruction in potential emergencies such as rapid decompression, ditching, fire fighting, aircraft evacuation, medical emergencies, hijacking, and disruptive passengers; and
- (d) scheduled recurrent training to meet authority requirements.

### **1.5 All operations personnel**

The training syllabi for all operations personnel shall include –

- (a) Training in the safe transportation and recognition of all dangerous goods permitted by the Authority to be shipped by air. Training shall include the proper packaging, marking, labeling, and documentation of dangerous articles and magnetised materials;
- (b) All appropriate security training required by the Authority; and
- (c) A method of providing any required notification of an accident or incident involving dangerous good.

### **1.6 Operations personnel other than aircraft crew**

Operations personnel other than aircraft crew (e.g. flight operations officer, handling personnel etc.), a written training shall be developed that pertains to their respective duties. The training shall provide for initial, recurrent, and any required upgrade training.

### **2.0 Procedures for training and checking**

## **2.1 Proficiency checking procedures**

Procedures to be applied in the event that personnel do not achieve or maintain the required standards.

## **2.2 Procedures involving the simulation of abnormal or emergency situations**

Procedures to ensure that abnormal or emergency situations requiring the application of part or all abnormal or emergency procedures, and simulation of Instrument Meteorological Conditions by artificial means, are not simulated during commercial air transportation flights.

## **3.0 Document retention**

### **3.1 Documentation to be stored and storage periods**

An air operator shall retain all documentation required by appropriate Authority or the Authority of a foreign country in which the air operator is operating for the time specified by the respective Authority or for the time period needed to show compliance with appropriate regulations or this operations manual, which is longer.

## SCHEDULE 6

[Regulation 52(1)]

The following are the approved sources for weather reports under regulation 52:

- (a) Guyana Meteorological Services at Cheddi Jagan International Airport;
- (b) observations taken by Cheddi Jagan International Airport traffic control tower;
- (c) Guyana-contracted weather observatories;
- (d) any active meteorological office listed in the Meteorological tables located in Civil Aviation Regional Navigational Plans;
- (e) any military weather reporting sources approved by the Authority, but limited to control of those flight operations which use military airports as departure, destination, alternate, or diversionary airports;
- (f) near real time reports such as pilot reports, radar reports, radar summary charges, and satellite imagery reports made by commercial weather source or other sources specifically approved by the Authority; and
- (g) an air operator operated and maintained weather-reporting system approved by the Authority.

**SCHEDULE 7**

[Regulation 55 (5)]

An Aircraft Operating Manual under regulation 55 shall include the following items:

**1.0 General information and units of measurement**

**1.1 General Information** (e.g., aircraft dimensions), including a description of the units of measurement used for the operation of the aircraft type concerned and conversion tables.

**2.0 Limitations****2.1 Certification and operational limitations**

A description of the certified limitations and the applicable operational limitations including—

- (a) certification status;
- (b) passenger seating configuration for each aircraft type including a pictorial presentation;
- (c) types of operation that are approved (for example, instrument flight rules/visual flight rules, cat ii, cat iii, flights in known icing conditions);
- (d) crew composition;
- (e) operating within mass and centre of gravity limitations;
- (f) speed limitations;
- (g) flight envelopes;
- (h) wind limits including operations on contaminated runways;
- (i) performance limitations for applicable configurations;

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- (j) runway slope;
- (k) limitations on wet or contaminated runways;
- (l) airframe contamination; and
- (m) post landing.

### **3.1 Normal Procedures**

The normal procedures and duties assigned to the crew, the appropriate checklists, the system for use of the checklists and a statement covering the necessary co-ordination procedures between flight and cabin crew. The following normal procedures and duties shall be included:

- (a) pre-flight;
- (b) pre-departure and loading;
- (c) altimeter setting and checking;
- (d) taxi, take-off and climb;
- (e) noise abatement;
- (f) cruise and descent;
- (g) approach, landing preparation and briefing;
- (h) visual flight rules approach;
- (i) instrument approach;
- (j) visual approach and circling;
- (k) missed approach;
- (l) normal landing;
- (m) post landing; and
- (n) operation on wet and contaminated runways.

### **3.2 Specific flight deck procedures**

- (a) determining airworthiness of aircraft;
- (b) obtaining flight release;
- (c) initial cockpit preparation;
- (d) standard operating procedures;
- (e) cockpit discipline;
- (f) standard call-outs;
- (g) communications;

- (h) flight safety;
- (i) push-back and towing procedures;
- (j) taxi guidelines and ramp signals;
- (k) take-off and climb out procedures;
- (l) choice of runway;
- (m) take-off in adverse weather;
- (n) use and limitations of weather radar;
- (o) use of landing lights;
- (p) monitoring of flight instruments;
- (q) power settings for take-off;
- (r) malfunctions during take-off;
- (s) rejected take-off decision;
- (t) climb, best angle, best rate;
- (u) sterile cockpit procedures;
- (v) en route and holding procedures;
- (w) cruise control;
- (x) navigation log book;
- (y) descent, approach and landing procedures;
- (z) standard call-outs;
- (aa) reporting maintenance problems; and
- (bb) how to obtain maintenance and service en route.

#### **4.0 Abnormal and emergency procedures**

##### **4.1 Abnormal and emergency procedures and duties**

The manual shall contain a listing of abnormal and emergency procedures assigned to crew members with appropriate check-lists that include a system for use of the checklists and a statement covering the necessary co-ordination procedures between flight and cabin crew. The following abnormal and emergency procedures and duties shall be included:

- (a) crew incapacitation;
- (b) fire and smoke drills;
- (c) unpressurised and partially pressurised flight;
- (d) exceeding structural limits such as overweight landing;
- (e) exceeding cosmic radiation limits;
- (f) lightning strikes;



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- (g) distress communications and alerting air traffic control to emergencies;
- (h) engine failure;
- (i) system failures;
- (j) guidance for diversion in case of serious technical failure;
- (k) ground proximity warning;
- (l) TCAS warning;
- (m) Wind-shear; and
- (n) emergency landing and ditching;
- (o) aircraft evacuation;
- (p) fuel jettisoning and overweight landing:
  - (i) general considerations and policy;
  - (ii) fuel jettisoning procedures and precautions;
- (q) emergency procedures:
  - (i) emergency descent;
  - (ii) low fuel;
  - (iii) dangerous goods incident or accident;
- (r) interception procedures;
- (s) emergency signal for cabin crews;
- (t) communication procedures; and
- (u) radio listening watch.

## 5.0 Performance Data

Performance data shall be provided in a form in which it can be used without difficulty.

### 5.1 Performance data

Performance material which provides the necessary data to allow the flight crew to comply with the approved aircraft flight manual performance requirements shall be included to allow the determination of—

- (a) take-off climb limits—mass, altitude, temperature;
- (b) take-off field length (dry, wet, contaminated);
- (c) net flight path data for obstacle clearance calculation or, where applicable, take-off flight path;

- (d) the gradient losses for banked climb outs;
- (e) en route climb limits;
- (f) approach climb limits;
- (g) landing climb limits;
- (h) landing field length (dry wet, contaminated) including the effects of an inflight failure of system or device, if it affects the landing distance;
- (i) brake energy limits; and
- (j) speeds applicable for the various flights stages (also considering wet or contaminated runways).

### 5.1.1 Supplementary performance data

Supplementary data covering flights in icing conditions. Any certified performance related to an allowable configuration, or configuration deviation, such as anti-skid inoperative, shall be included.

### 5.1.2 Other acceptable performance data

If performance data, as required for the appropriate performance class, is not available in the approved Aircraft Flight Manual, then other data acceptable to the Authority shall be included. Alternatively, the operations manual may contain cross reference to the approved data contained in the Aircraft Flight Manual where such data is not likely to be used often or in an emergency.

## 5.2 Additional performance data

Additional performance data where applicable including —

- (a) all engine climb gradients;
- (b) drift-down data;
- (c) effect of de-icing or anti-icing fluids;
- (d) flight with landing gear down;
- (e) for aircraft with three or more engines, one engine inoperative ferry flights; and
- (f) flights conducted under the provisions of a configuration deviation list.

## **6.0 Flight planning**

### **6.1 Flight planning data**

Data and instructions necessary for pre-flight and in-flight planning including factors such as speed schedules and power settings. Where applicable, procedures for engine(s) out operations, Extended Twin-engine Operations flights to isolated airports shall be included.

### **6.2 Fuel calculation**

The method for calculating fuel needed for the various stages of flight.

## **7.0 Mass and balance**

### **7.1 Calculating mass and balance**

Instructions and data for the calculation of mass and balance including—

- (a) calculation system (e.g., index system);
- (b) information and instructions for completion of mass and balance documentation, including manual and computer generated types;
- (c) limiting mass and center of gravity of the various versions; and
- (d) dry operating mass and corresponding centre of gravity or index.

## **8.0 Loading**

### **8.1 Loading Procedures**

Procedures and provisions for loading and securing the load in the aircraft.

### **8.2 Loading dangerous goods**

The operations manual shall contain a method to notify the pilot-in-command when dangerous goods are loaded in the aircraft.

## **9.0 Survival and emergency equipment including oxygen**

### **9.1 List of survival equipment to be carried**

A list of the survival equipment to be carried for the routes to be flown and the procedures for checking the serviceability of this equipment prior to take-off. Instructions regarding the location, accessibility and use of survival and emergency equipment and its associated check list(s) shall also be included.

### **9.2 Oxygen usage**

The procedure for determining the amount of oxygen required and the quantity that is available. The flight profile, number of occupants and possible cabin decompression shall be considered. The information provided shall be in a form in which it can be used without difficulty.

### **9.3 Emergency equipment usage**

A description of the proper use of the following emergency equipment:

- (a) life jackets;
- (b) life rafts;
- (c) medical kits and first aid kits;
- (d) survival kits;
- (e) emergency locator transmitter;
- (f) visual signaling devices;
- (g) evacuation slides; and
- (h) emergency lighting.

## **10.0 Emergency evacuation procedures**

### **10.1 Instructions for emergency evacuation**

Instructions for preparation for emergency evacuation including, crew coordination and emergency station assignment.

### **10.2 Emergency evacuation procedures**

A description of the duties of all members of the crew for the rapid evacuation of an aircraft and the handling of the passengers in the event of a forced landing, ditching or other emergency.

### **11.0 Aircraft systems**

#### **11.1 Aircraft systems**

A description of the aircraft systems, related controls and indications and operating instructions.

### **12.0 Route and airport instructions and information (optional for this manual)**

#### **12.1 Instructions and information**

Instructions and information relating to communications, navigation and airports including minimum flight levels and altitudes for each route to be flown and operating minima for each airport planned to be used, including—

- (a) minimum flight level/altitude;
- (b) operating minima for departure, destination and alternate airports;
- (c) communication facilities and navigation aids;
- (d) runway data and airport facilities;
- (e) approach, missed approach and departure procedures including noise; abatement procedures;
- (f) communications-failure procedures;
- (g) search and rescue facilities in the area over which the aircraft is to be flown;
- (h) a description of the aeronautical charts that shall be carried on board in relation to the type of flight and the route to be flown, including the method to check their validity;
- (i) availability of aeronautical information and meteorological services;
- (j) en route communication and navigation procedures, including holding; and
- (k) airport categorization for flight crew competence qualification.

**SCHEDULE 8**

[Regulation 58 (2)]

**AERONAUTICAL DATA CONTROL SYSTEM**

The aeronautical data required to be provided under regulation 58 (2) shall include in relation to—

- (a) airports the following:
  - (i) facilities;
  - (ii) navigational and communications aids;
  - (iii) construction affecting take-off, landing, or ground operations; and
  - (iv) air traffic facilities;
  
- (b) runways, clearways and stopways the following:
  - (i) dimensions;
  - (ii) surface;
  - (iii) markings and lighting systems; and
  - (iv) elevations and gradient;
  
- (c) displaced thresholds the following:
  - (i) locations;
  - (ii) dimensions; and
  - (iii) take-off or landing or both;
  
- (d) obstacles the following:
  - (i) those affecting take-off and landing performance computations;
  - (ii) controlling obstacles;

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- (iii) departure procedure;
  - (iv) instruments flight procedures
  - (v) approach procedure; and
  - (vi) missed approach procedure; and
- (e) special information the following:
- (i) runway visual range measurement equipment; and
  - (ii) prevailing winds under low visibility conditions.

**SCHEDULE 9**

(Regulation 66)

The following syllabus with appropriate updating, shall be used as a basis a security training programme:

- (a) security of the flight crew compartment;
- (b) aeroplane search procedure check-list;
- (c) determination of the seriousness of any occurrence;
- (d) crew communication and coordination;
- (e) appropriate self-defence responses;
- (f) use authorised by the state of the operator of non-lethal protective devices assigned to crew members;
- (g) understanding of behaviour of terrorists so as to facilitate the ability of crew members to cope with hijacking behaviour and passenger responses;
- (h) live situational training exercises regarding various threat conditions;
- (i) flight crew compartment procedure to protect the aeroplane;  
and
- (j) post flight concerns for the crew.



## SCHEDULE 10

[Regulation 77 (5)]

The following items shall be included in the Maintenance Control Manual of an air operator:

### PART I: GENERAL ORGANISATION

1.1 Corporate commitment by the air operator

1.2 General information:

- (a) brief description of organisation;
- (b) relationship with other organisations;
- (c) fleet composition—type of operation; and
- (d) line station locations.

1.3 Maintenance management personnel:

- (a) accountable manager;
- (b) nominated post holder;
- (c) maintenance co-ordination;
- (d) duties and responsibilities;
- (e) organisation chart(s); and
- (f) manpower resources and training policy.

1.4 Notification procedure to the Authority regarding changes to the maintenance arrangements.

1.5 Manual amendment procedures.

### PART 2: MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

2.1 Aircraft logbook utilisation and Minimum Equipment List application

2.2 Aircraft maintenance—development and amendment

2.3 Time and maintenance records, responsibilities, retention

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- 2.4 Accomplishment and control of mandatory continued airworthiness information (Airworthiness Directives)
- 2.5 Analysis of the effectiveness of the maintenance
- 2.6 Non-mandatory modification embodiment policy
- 2.7 Major modification standards
- 2.8 Defect reports:
  - (a) Analysis;
  - (b) liaison with manufacturers and regulatory authorities; and
  - (c) deferred defect policy.
- 2.9 Engineering activity:
  - (a) Reliability
  - (b) Airframe
  - (c) Propulsion
  - (d) components
- 2.10 Pre-flight inspection:
  - (a) preparation of aircraft for flight;
  - (b) sub-contracted ground handling functions;
  - (c) security of cargo and baggage loading;
  - (d) control of refueling, quantity/quality; and
  - (e) control of snow, ice, dust and sand contamination.
- 2.11 Aircraft weighing
- 2.12 Flight test procedures
- 2.13 Sample of documents, tags and forms used
- 2.14 Flight test procedures
- 2.15 Appropriate portions of the operating manual of the air operator.

[Subsidiary]

*Civil Aviation Regulations- Part IX- (Air Operator Certification and Administration)***SCHEDULE 11**

[Regulation 96 (1)]

**IMPLEMENTING STANDARDS**

The following standards are numbered to correspond numerically with the relevant provisions in the Regulations:

**Regulation 14**

An air operator shall ensure that his recruitment of Management Personnel meets the following minimum standards.

An air operator shall make the following arrangements to ensure continuity of supervision where operations are conducted in the absence of any required management personnel:

- (a) required management personnel shall be contracted to work sufficient hours such that the management functions are fulfilled;
- (b) a person serving in a required management position for an air operator shall not serve in a similar position for any other air operator, unless a deviation is issued by the Authority;
- (c) unless a deviation is issued by the Authority, the minimum initial qualifications for a Director of Operations are as follows:
  - (i) holds or has held the appropriate licence and ratings for which a pilot-in-command is required to hold for one of the aeroplanes operated;
  - (ii) has acquired not less than three years related managerial experience with a commercial air operator whose flight operations are similar in size and scope; and
  - (iii) demonstrates knowledge to the Authority with respect to the content of the Operations Manual, the Air Ope-

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rator Certificate, operations specifications, regulations and standards necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities to ensure safety and the maintenance of the Air Operator Certificates.

- (d) unless a deviation is issued by the Authority, the minimum qualifications for a Chief Pilot are—
- (i) an Airline Transport Licence with the appropriate ratings for at least one of the aircraft used in the air operator's operations; and
  - (ii) three (3) years' experience as pilot-in-command in commercial air transport operations.

*Note: The Authority may accept a commercial pilot license with instrument rating in lieu of the Airline Transport Pilot licence where the pilot-in-command requirements for the operations conducted require only a commercial certificate.*

- (e) unless a deviation is issued by the Authority, the minimum qualifications for a Director of Safety is extensive operational experience normally achieved as a flight deck crew member or equivalent experience in aviation technical management;
- (f) unless a deviation is issued by the Authority, the minimum entry qualifications for a Director of Maintenance and Quality Manager are—
- (i) an Aircraft Maintenance Engineer license; and
  - (ii) three (3) years' experience in maintaining the same aircraft category and aircraft class used by the air operator including one (1) year in the capacity of returning aircraft to service;
- (g) an air operator may employ a person who does not meet the appropriate airman qualification or experience where the

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Authority issues a deviation finding that, that person has comparable experience and can effectively perform the required management functions.

### **Regulation 15**

An air operator shall ensure that his Company Procedures Indoc-trination training meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) air operators organisation, scope of operation and maintenance, and administrative practices as applicable to their assignments and duties;
- (b) appropriate provisions of these regulations and other applicable regulations and guidance materials;
- (c) air operator policies and procedures;
- (d) appropriate portions of the air operator's operations manual and maintenance control manual; and
- (e) appropriate portions of the air operator's operations manual and maintenance control manual.

### **Regulation 22**

1. An air operator shall in dry leasing an aircraft for the purpose of commercial air transportation to any air operator of a State which is signatory to the Chicago Convention ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) the aircraft carries an appropriate airworthiness certificate issued, in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organisation Annex 8, by the country of registration and meets the registration and identification requirements of that country;

- (b) the aircraft is of a type design which complies with all of the requirements that would be applicable to that aircraft were it registered in Guyana, including the requirements which shall be met for issuance of a Guyana standard airworthiness certificate (including type design conformity, condition for safe operation, and the noise, fuel venting, and engine emission requirements);
- (c) the aircraft is maintained according to an approved maintenance programme; and
- (d) the aircraft is operated by Guyana-certified airmen employed by the air operator.

2. An air operator shall provide the Authority with a copy of the dry lease to be executed.

3. Operational control of any dry leased aircraft rests with the air operator operating that aircraft.

4. The Authority will remove a dry leased aircraft from the lessor air operator's operations specifications and list it on the foreign air operator lessee's operations specifications.

5. An air operator engaged in dry leasing aircraft shall make the dry lease agreement explicit concerning the maintenance and Minimum Equipment List to be followed during the term of the dry lease.

6. An application from an air operator for an authorisation permitting the operation of a leased aircraft shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) an air operator who leases a Guyana aircraft from another air operator shall provide evidence establishing that—
  - (i) throughout the term of the lease, the aircraft—
    - (A) will be in the legal custody and control of the lessee; and

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- (B) will not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease authorised for that aircraft;
  - (ii) the lessor and the lessee of the aircraft each hold a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or a flight training unit operator certificate;
  - (iii) the lessee or lessor is responsible for the maintenance of the aircraft in accordance with the applicable standards of airworthiness and the maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority and any requirements set out in the authorisation issued;
  - (iv) the aircraft crew members are in the employ of the lessee; and
  - (v) the application form prescribed by the Authority duly completed and signed in ink;
- (b) a foreign air operator who leases a Guyana registered commercial aircraft from an air operator, shall provide evidence establishing that—
- (i) throughout the term of the lease, the aircraft—
    - (A) will be registered to the lessor as a commercial aircraft,
    - (B) will be in legal custody and control of the lessee, and
    - (C) will not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease authorised for that aircraft;

- (ii) the Guyana lessor holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or a person holding a Guyana Aviation Training Organisation Certificate issued in respect of the aircraft type that is being leased;
- (iii) the lessee—
  - (A) is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or an entity incorporated or formed by or under the laws of a foreign Contracting State;
  - (B) holds an air operator certificate or equivalent document, issued by the foreign Contracting State in respect of the aircraft type being leased;
  - (C) will operate the aircraft on a charter service, or other commercial air service approved by Guyana; and
  - (D) has demonstrated the ability and qualification to maintain the aircraft in accordance with the maintenance control system and approved maintenance schedules;
- (iv) an indication in the application as to—
  - (A) the location at which the aircraft will have its operations base during the term of the lease;
  - (B) each location at which the aircraft will have a maintenance base during the term of the lease; and
  - (C) which, the lessor or the lessee, will be responsible for the maintenance of the aircraft during the term of the lease in accordance with the applicable standards of airworthiness and the



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maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority;

- (v) the lessee's main operations base, during the term of the lease, will be located in the state of the lessee;
- (vi) the aircraft—
  - (A) has a valid certificate of airworthiness;
  - (B) will not undergo modification unless it is authorised by the Authority;
  - (C) will continue to meet the maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority;
  - (D) will be maintained during the term of the lease, in a configuration that complies with its type approval or such other equivalent document; and
  - (E) will be maintained in accordance with an inspection programme approved by the Authority and any additional requirements set out in the authorisation issued;
- (vii) every crew member assigned to the aircraft by the lessee—
  - (A) where the aircraft will be operated solely within the state of the lessee, holds the licence appropriate to the crew member's duties, issued by Guyana or the state of the lessee;
  - (B) where the aircraft will be operated outside the state of the lessee, holds the licence appropriate to the crew member's duties issued by Guyana

- or issued by the state of the lessee and validated by Guyana;
- (C) where the aircraft will be operated outside the state of the lessee and that foreign state is not a Contracting State, holds the licence appropriate to the crew member's duties issued by Guyana; and
  - (D) in the case of a large aircraft, every crew member other than a flight crew member has received training equivalent to that described in Chapter 12, Part 1 of Annex 6 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;
- (viii) the application form prescribed by the Authority duly is completed and signed in ink by the applicant or his lawful agent;
- (c) an air operator who leases an aircraft that is registered in a Foreign State, provides evidence establishing that—
- (i) the aircraft—
    - (A) is of a type and model designation to be eligible for a Guyana certificate of airworthiness and complies with all environmental and operational requirements;
    - (B) is registered in a foreign Contracting State;
    - (C) has a valid certificate of airworthiness issued in respect of the aircraft by the State of Registry; and
    - (D) will not be made the subject of another lease during the term of the lease authorised by the Authority for that aircraft;

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- (ii) the lessee holds a Guyana Air Operator Certificate or an Aviation Training Organisation Certificate;
- (iii) the lessee provides the Authority with evidence that—
  - (A) the aircraft complies with the type approval issued in respect of the aircraft or other equivalent document and meets the applicable standards of airworthiness and maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority; and
  - (B) the lease will not affect the registration of the aircraft or the certificate of airworthiness issued in respect of the aircraft by the State of Registry;
- (iv) the aircraft crew members are in the employ of the lessee;
- (v) during the term of the lease authorised by the Authority, the aircraft—
  - (A) will be in the legal custody and control of the lessee;
  - (B) will be maintained in accordance with the applicable standards of airworthiness and maintenance control system and the maintenance schedules approved by the Authority; and
  - (C) will be maintained in accordance with an inspection programme approved by the Authority and any requirements set out in the authorisation issued;

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- (vi) the application form prescribed by the Authority is duly completed and signed by the applicant or his lawful agent in ink.

**Regulation 27**

An air operator shall in operating under an interchange agreement ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) before operating under an interchange agreement, an air operator shall show that—
  - (i) the procedures for the interchange operation conform to safe operating practices;
  - (ii) required crew members and flight operations officers meet approved training requirements for the aircraft and equipment to be used and are familiar with the communications and dispatch procedures to be used;
  - (iii) maintenance personnel meet training requirements for the aircraft and equipment, and are familiar with the maintenance procedures to be used;
  - (iv) flight crew members and flight operations officers meet appropriate route and airport qualifications;
  - (v) the aircraft to be operated are essentially similar to the aircraft of the air operator with whom the interchange is effected; and
  - (vi) the arrangement of flight instruments and controls that are critical to safety are essentially similar, unless the authority determines that the air operator has adequate training as to insure that any potentially hazardous dissimilarities are safely overcome by flight crew familiarisation;

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- (b) an air operator conducting an interchange agreement shall include the pertinent provisions and procedures of the agreement in his manuals;
- (c) the air operator shall amend his operations specifications to reflect an interchange agreement; and
- (d) the air operator shall comply with the applicable regulations of the State of Registry of an aircraft involved in an interchange agreement while he has operational control of that aircraft.

### **Regulation 28**

An air operator shall in wet leasing an aircraft for the purpose of commercial air transportation to any air operator of a State which is signatory to the Chicago Convention ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) an air operator shall provide the Authority with a copy of the wet lease to be executed;
- (b) the Authority will determine which party to a wet lease agreement has operational control considering the extent and control of certain operational functions such as—
  - (i) initiating and terminating flights;
  - (ii) maintenance and servicing of aircraft;
  - (iii) scheduling crew members;
  - (iv) paying crew members; and
  - (v) training crew members;
- (c) an air operator engaged in a wet leasing arrangement shall amend its operations specifications to contain the following information:

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- (i) the names of the parties to the agreement and the duration of the agreement.
- (ii) the make, model, and series of each aircraft involved in the agreement.
- (iii) the kind of operation.
- (iv) the expiration date of the lease agreement.
- (v) a statement specifying the party deemed to have operational control.
- (vi) any other item, condition, or limitation the authority determines necessary.

**Regulation 29**

An air operator shall in conducting partial emergency evacuation and ditching demonstration ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) an air operator shall conduct a partial emergency evacuation and ditching evacuation, observed by the Authority, that demonstrates the effectiveness of its crew member emergency training and evacuation procedures;
- (b) prior to conducting an emergency evacuation demonstration, the air operator shall apply for and obtain approval from the Authority;
- (c) cabin crews used in the emergency evacuation demonstrations shall—
  - (i) be selected at random by the Authority;
  - (ii) have completed the air operator training approved by the Authority for the type and model of aircraft; and

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- (iii) have passed the drills and competence check on the emergency equipment and procedures;
- (d) to conduct the partial emergency evacuation demonstration, the assigned cabin crews of the air operator shall, using the line operating procedures of the air operator—
- (i) demonstrate the opening of fifty percent (50%) of the required floor-level emergency exits and fifty percent (50%) of the required non-floor-level emergency exits (whose opening by a cabin crew is defined as an emergency evacuation duty) and deployment of fifty percent (50%) of the exit slides, selected by the Authority; and
  - (ii) prepare for use those exits and slides within fifteen (15) seconds;
- (e) to conduct the ditching evacuation demonstration, the assigned cabin crew of the air operator shall—
- (i) demonstrate their knowledge and use of each item of required emergency equipment;
  - (ii) prepare the cabin for ditching within six (6) minutes after the intention to ditch is announced;
  - (iii) remove each life raft from storage (one [1] life raft, selected by the Authority, shall be launched and properly inflated or one [1] slide life raft properly inflated); and
  - (iv) enter the raft (the raft shall include all required emergency equipment) and completely set it up for extended occupancy.

An air operator shall in conducting demonstration flights ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) an air operator shall conduct demonstration flights for each type of aircraft, including those aircraft materially modified in design, and for each kind of operation the air operator intends to conduct.

*Definition: "Materially modified aircraft" refers to aircraft having power-plants installed other than those for which it is certified; or modifications to the aircraft or its components that materially affect flight characteristics.*

- (b) an air operator shall conduct demonstration flights which contain at least:
  - (i) one hundred (100) total hours of flight time, unless the Authority determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours;
  - (ii) five (5) hours of night time, if night flights are to be authorised;
  - (iii) five (5) instrument approach procedures under simulated or actual instrument weather conditions, if Instrument Flight Rules flights are to be authorised; and
  - (iv) entry into a representative number of en route airports, as determined by the Authority;
- (c) no person shall carry passengers in an aircraft during demonstration flights, except for those needed to make the demonstration flight and those designated by the Authority; and
- (d) for an air operator of an aeroplane of less than five thousand, seven hundred kilogrammes (5,700 kg), the necessity and extent of demonstration shall be at the option of the Authority.



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An air operator shall ensure that the contents and structure of the Operations Manual meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) an air operator shall ensure that the contents and structure of the operations manual are in accordance with rules and regulations of the Authority, and is relevant to the area(s) and type(s) of operation;
- (b) an air operator may design a manual to be more restrictive than the Authority's requirements;
- (c) an air operator shall ensure that the operations manual presents the items of information listed below. The manual may consist of two (2) or more parts containing together all such information in a format and manner based upon the outline presented in paragraph (d)(iv) below;
- (d) each part of the operations manual shall contain the following information required by each group of personnel addressed in that part:
  - (i) general policies;
  - (ii) duties and responsibilities of each crew member, appropriate members of the ground Organisation, and management personnel;
  - (iii) reference to appropriate Civil Aviation Regulations;
  - (iv) flight dispatching and operational control, including procedures for co-ordinated dispatch or flight control or flight following procedures and maintenance control procedures, as applicable;
  - (v) en route flight, navigation, and communication procedures, including procedures for the dispatch or release or continuance of flight if any item of equipment re-

quired for the particular type of operation becomes inoperative or unserviceable en route;

- (vi) appropriate information from the en route specific operating provisions, including for each approved route the types of aircraft authorised, the type of operation such as Visual Flight Rules, Instrument Flight Rules, day, night, etc., and any other pertinent information;
- (vii) appropriate information from the airport specific operating provisions, including for each airport—
  - (A) its location (domestic and international operations only);
  - (B) its designation (regular, alternate, provisional, etc.) (domestic and international operations only);
  - (C) the types of aircraft authorised (domestic and international operations only);
  - (D) instrument approach procedures;
  - (E) landing and take-off minimums; and
  - (F) any other pertinent information;
- (viii) procedures for familiarising passengers with the use of emergency equipment, during flight;
- (ix) emergency equipment and procedures.
- (x) the method of designating succession of command of flight crew members;

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- (xi) procedures for determining the usability of landing and take-off areas, and for disseminating pertinent information thereon to operations personnel;
- (xii) procedures for operating in periods of ice, hail, thunderstorms, turbulence, or any potentially hazardous meteorological condition;
- (xiii) airman training programmes, including appropriate ground, flight, and emergency phases;
- (xiv) procedures for refueling aircraft, eliminating fuel contamination, protection from fire (including electrostatic protection), and supervising and protecting passengers during refueling;
- (xv) methods and procedures for maintaining the aircraft mass and centre of gravity within approved limits;
- (xvi) where applicable, pilot and dispatcher route and airport qualification procedures;
- (xvii) accident notification procedures;
- (xviii) procedures and information to assist personnel to identify packages marked or labelled as containing hazardous materials and, if these materials are to be carried, stored, or handled, procedures and instructions relating to the carriage, storage, or handling of hazardous materials, including the following:
  - (A) procedures for determining the proper shipper certification and proper packaging, marking, labelling, shipping documents, compatibility of materials, and instructions on the loading, storage, and handling;

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- (B) notification procedures for reporting hazardous material incidents;
- (C) instructions and procedures for the notification of the pilot-in-command when there are hazardous materials aboard; and
- (D) other information or instructions relating to safety.

**Regulation 35**

An air operator shall ensure that the journey log contains the items listed in regulation 35(5) in the order presented.

**Regulations 36**

An air operator shall in conducting charter flights ensure that he meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) an air operator shall have an approved flight following system established and adequate for the proper monitoring of each flight, considering the operations to be conducted;
- (b) for air operators having flight following centres, these centres shall be located at those points necessary to ensure—
  - (i) the proper monitoring of the progress of each flight with respect to its departure at the point of origin and arrival at its destination, including intermediate stops and diversions; and
  - (ii) that the pilot-in-command is provided with all information necessary for the safety of the flight;
- (c) an air operator conducting charter operations may arrange to have flight following facilities provided by persons other than its

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employees, but in such a case air operator continues to be primarily responsible for operational control of each flight;

- (d) an air operator conducting charter operations using a flight following system shall show that the system has adequate facilities and personnel to provide the information necessary for the initiation and safe conduct of each flight to—
  - (i) the flight crew of each aircraft; and
  - (ii) the persons designated by the certificate holder to perform the function of operational control of the aircraft;
- (e) An conducting charter operations shall show that the personnel required to perform the function of operational control are able to perform their duties.

### **Regulations 37**

An air operator shall ensure that the contents and structure of his Accident Prevention and Flight Safety Programme meets the following minimum standards:

#### ***Air operator Flight Safety Programme***

- (a) An air operator shall on a continuing basis maintain a Flight Safety Programme. This standard specifies the programme elements;
- (b) A person accountable for managing the programme shall be appointed fulltime or part-time. As an alternative, the programme may be managed by a consulting company approved by the Authority to provide flight safety services. The individual in the consulting company who is responsible for managing the flight safety programme shall meet the qualification and training requirements of a Flight Safety Person as set out below in para-

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graph (e), Qualifications of the Flight Safety Person, and paragraph (g), Training of the Flight Safety Person, below;

### *Programme elements*

- (c) The following elements shall be included in an air operator's Flight Safety Programme and described in the appropriate manuals:
- (i) air operator's management plan;
  - (ii) qualifications of the flight safety person;
  - (iii) responsibilities of the flight safety person;
  - (iv) training for the flight safety person;
  - (v) incident management;
  - (vi) flight safety committee;
  - (vii) emergency response planning; and
  - (viii) communication and safety education;

### *Description of programme elements*

- (d) Air operator's management plan:

The plan shall identify the management position responsible for ensuring that—

- (i) all the necessary elements of the programme have been developed, properly integrated, and coordinated;
- (ii) the programme has been disseminated to all appropriate personnel;

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- (iii) a detailed description of the programme is incorporated in the appropriate air operator's manuals; and
- (iv) adequate Programme management is maintained;

(e) Qualifications of the Flight Safety Person:

- (i) extensive operational experience, normally achieved as a flight deck crew member or equivalent experience in aviation technical management; and
- (ii) training in accordance with paragraph (g) of this standard;

(f) Responsibilities of the Flight Safety Person:

This person shall have direct access to the operations manager in flight safety matters and shall be responsible for managing the flight safety programme by—

- (i) monitoring and advising on all air operator flight safety activities which may have an impact on flight safety;
- (ii) establishing a reporting system which provides for a timely and free flow of flight safety related information;
- (iii) conducting safety surveys;
- (iv) soliciting and processing flight safety improvement suggestions;
- (v) developing and maintaining a safety awareness programme;
- (vi) monitoring industry flight safety concerns which may have an impact on air operator operations;

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- (vii) maintaining close liaison with aeroplane manufacturers;
  - (viii) maintaining close liaison with the Authority on Safety issues;
  - (ix) maintaining close liaison with industry safety associations;
  - (x) developing and maintaining the air operator accident response plan;
  - (xi) identifying flight safety deficiencies and making suggestions for corrective action;
  - (xii) investigating and reporting on incidents/accidents and making recommendations to preclude a recurrence;
  - (xiii) developing and maintaining a flight safety database to monitor and analyse trends;
  - (xiv) making recommendations to the air operator senior management on matters pertaining to flight safety; and
  - (xv) monitoring the response and measuring the results of flight safety initiatives;
- (g) Training of the Flight Safety Person:

This person shall successfully complete a training course that shall include the following subjects:

- (i) flight safety philosophy;
- (ii) human factors and the decision making process;
- (iii) accident prevention;



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- (iv) the role of the flight safety officer as advisor to senior management;
- (v) risk management;
- (vi) accident or incident management;
- (vii) the aviation safety survey;
- (viii) emergency response plan; and
- (ix) incident investigation;

(h) **Incident Management**

The air operator shall be responsible for providing employees with a timely means of reporting any unsafe conditions. The person responsible for the flight safety programme shall institute and maintain an incident reporting system. This system will provide for—

- (A) a process of reporting incidents;
- (B) investigation of incidents;
- (C) the means of advising management; and
- (D) information feedback to employees.

***Flight Safety Committee***

- (i) An air operator shall establish a Flight Safety Committee.

***Responsibilities***

- (j) The responsibilities of the Committee shall be to monitor all areas of the operation, identify safety concerns and deficiencies, and

make recommendations for corrective measures to senior management where applicable.

### **Members**

- (k) The Committee shall be chaired by the operations manager or designate. Members shall include representatives of all operating departments in the Organisation.

### **Meetings**

- (l) The Committee shall meet on a regular basis (at least twice a year) as established by the committee chairperson. Special meetings on urgent matters may be called by any Committee member.

### **Minutes**

- (m) Minutes of the Committee meetings shall provide a record of agenda items, decisions and corrective actions taken, where applicable.

### **Emergency Response Planning**

- (n) The air operator shall develop and maintain an air operator Emergency Response Plan that shall include the following elements:
- (i) air operator policy;
  - (ii) air operator mobilisation and agencies notification;
  - (iii) passenger and crew welfare;
  - (iv) casualty and next-of-kin coordination;
  - (v) accident investigation on behalf of the air operator;

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- (vi) air operator team's response to the accident site;
- (vii) preservation of evidence;
- (viii) media relations;
- (ix) claims and insurance procedures;
- (x) aeroplane wreckage removal; and
- (xi) emergency response training.

### ***Communication and Safety Education***

- (o) The air operator shall be responsible for an efficient system of distributing appropriate safety material.

### **Regulation 49**

An air operator shall ensure that the mass and balance data control system meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) the mass and balance system required by regulation 48 of these Regulations shall specify for each flight how the air operator will establish and be responsible for the accuracy of—
  - (i) aircraft basic empty mass and centre of gravity determined in accordance with the Aeroplane Flight Manual;
  - (ii) aircraft operational empty mass and centre of gravity. The aircraft operational empty mass is the actual mass of the aircraft before loading for dispatch consisting of the aircraft basic empty mass and may include removable equipment, flight crew members (including baggage), crew members (including baggage and supplies) water, toilet fluids and chemicals, oil, unusable fuel and

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emergency equipment and shall be defined by the air operator;

- (iii) mass of passengers, carry-on baggage and checked baggage, determined either by actual mass, by using approved standard weights or by using approved survey weights, and the actual mass of cargo; and
- (iv) mass of the fuel load determined by using either the actual specific gravity or a standard specific gravity.

**Regulation 51**

An air operator shall ensure that his passenger briefing cards meets the following minimum standards:

An air operator shall, at each emergency exit passenger seat, provide passenger information cards that include the following information in English language, in which emergency commands are given by the crew:

- (i) functions required of a passenger in the event of an emergency in which a crew member is not available to assist—
  - (A) locate the emergency exit;
  - (B) recognize the emergency exit opening mechanism;
  - (C) comprehend the instructions for operating the emergency exit;
  - (D) operate the emergency exit;
  - (E) assess whether opening the emergency exit will increase the hazards to which passengers may be exposed;
  - (F) follow oral directions and hand signals given by a crew member;

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- (G) stow or secure the emergency exit door so that it will not impede use of the exit;
  - (H) assess the condition of an escape slide, activate the slide, and stabilise the slide after deployment to assist others in getting off the slide;
  - (I) pass expeditiously through the emergency exit; and
  - (J) assess, select, and follow a safe path away from the emergency exit;
- (ii) a request that a passenger identify himself or herself to allow reseating if he or she—
- (A) cannot perform the emergency functions stated in the information card;
  - (B) has a non-discernible condition that will prevent him or her from performing the functions;
  - (C) may suffer bodily harm as the result of performing one or more of those functions; or
  - (D) does not wish to perform those functions;
  - (E) lacks the ability to read, speak, or understand the language or the graphic forms in which instructions are provided by the air operator.

**Regulation 53**

An air operator shall ensure that his ground de-icing and anti-icing programme meets the following minimum standards:

- (a) contents of the air operator's ground de-icing and anti-icing programme shall include a detailed description of—

- (i) how the air operator determines that conditions are such that frost, ice, or snow may reasonably be expected to adhere to the aircraft and that ground de-icing and anti-icing operational procedures shall be in effect;
  - (ii) who is responsible for deciding that ground de-icing and anti-icing operational procedures shall be in effect;
  - (iii) the procedures for implementing ground de-icing and anti-icing operational procedures; and
  - (iv) the specific duties and responsibilities of each operational position or group responsible for getting the aircraft safely airborne while ground de-icing and anti-icing operational procedures are in effect.
- (b) the air operator's ground de-icing and anti-icing programme shall include procedures for flight crew members to increase or decrease the determined holdover time in changing conditions. The holdover time shall be supported by data acceptable to the Authority. If the maximum holdover time is exceeded, take-off is prohibited unless at least one of the following conditions exists:
- (i) a pre-take-off contamination check is conducted outside the aircraft (within five [5] minutes prior to beginning take-off) to determine that the wings, control surfaces, and other critical surfaces, as defined in the certificate holder's, are free of frost, ice, or snow;
  - (ii) it is otherwise determined by an alternate procedure, approved by the Authority and in accordance with the approved of the air operator, that the wings, control surfaces, and other critical surfaces are free of frost, ice, or snow; or

- (iii) the wings, control surfaces, and other critical surfaces are de-iced again and a new holdover time is determined.

## **Regulation 62**

An air operator shall ensure that his communications facilities meet the following minimum standards:

(a) In-flight communications:

Timely and direct communication between the responsible flight operations officer/flight dispatcher, if applicable, and the pilot-in-command of a flight shall be maintained during flight time over all or almost all the route structure. Where direct communication is not practical for mid-route communications a private agency under contract to the air operator may be approved to provide the required communications services. The use of Air Traffic Service communications is permitted if the services of a private agency are not available.

(b) On-ground Communications—

- (i) a direct communications capability between the pilot-in-command and the flight dispatcher shall be provided at any station regularly served by the air operator. The equipment used shall be accessible to the pilot-in-command and may include the following:
  - (A) Very High Frequency and High Frequency Radio voice;
  - (B) telephone;
  - (C) data link;
  - (D) teletype; and
  - (E) any other approved communications medium;

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- (ii) this requirement may be waived by the Authority at those stations where a lack of facilities prevents communication between the pilot-in-command and operations control;
- (iii) timely communication means the ability to establish communications domestically within thirty (30) minutes of first trying and internationally within one (1) hour when the flight is in cruise;
- (iv) direct communication means the ability of the flight operations officer/flight dispatcher and the pilot-in-command to communicate using the air operator's facilities, an electronic data link facility, or a facility operated by a third party according to an agreement.

Note: *The primary purpose of the Quality System for maintenance is to monitor compliance with the approved procedures specified in an operator's maintenance control manual to ensure compliance and thereby ensure the maintenance aspects of the operational safety of the aircraft. In particular, this part of the Quality System provides a monitor of the effectiveness of maintenance, and should include a feedback system to ensure that corrective actions are identified and carried out in a timely manner.*

### **Regulation 81, 82 and 90**

An air operator shall ensure that his procedures for the retention and maintenance of records meet the following minimum standards:

- (a) unless otherwise prescribed by the Authority, the air operator shall require the use of crew duty and flight time records with the following information:
  - (i) the air operator's company name;



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- (ii) the crew members full name and employee identification number, if applicable;
- (iii) a running summary of number of hours flown in the past:
  - (A) twelve (12) months;
  - (B) twenty-eight (28) days;
  - (C) twenty-four (24) hours; and
- (iv) a running summary of the landings in the past twenty-four (24) hours;
- (v) if the flight time is scheduled more than twenty-four (24) hours in advance, a daily record by date, of the assigned duty times, flight times and projected rest periods;
- (vi) a daily record by date, with an hourly display of the actual time spent showing the beginning and the end of each period of—
  - (A) duty, including duty aloft;
  - (B) flight time in commercial air transport, aerial work activities; and any other activity that required the application of the crew member's commercial or airline transport pilot privileges; and
  - (C) required rest;
- (vii) a provision for the certification of each twenty-eight (28) days of records by the crew member and the person making the assignments and entries;

(b) document storage periods.

An air operator shall ensure that the following information/documentation is stored in a form, accessible to the Authority, for the periods specified in the Tables below:

**TABLE 1—INFORMATION USED FOR THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF A FLIGHT**

Information used for the preparation and execution of the flight	
Operational flight plan ... ..	3 months
Aeroplane Technical log ... ..	24 months after the date of the last entry
Route specific NOTAM/AIS briefing documentation if edited by the operator ... ..	3 months
Mass and balance documentation ... ..	3 months
Notification of special loads including written information to the commander about dangerous goods ... ..	3 months

**TABLE 2—REPORTS**

Reports	
Journey log ... ..	6 months
Flight report(s) for recording details of any occurrence, as prescribed by the DGCA, or any event which the commander deems necessary to report/record ... ..	3 months
Reports on exceedances of duty and/or reducing rest periods ... ..	3 months

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**TABLE 3 – FLIGHT CREW RECORDS**

Flight Crew Records	
Flight, Duty and Rest time ... ..	15 months
Licence ... ..	As long as the flight crew member is exercising the privileges of the licence for the operator
Conversion training and checking ...	three years
Command course (including checking) ... ..	three years
Recurrent training and checking ...	three years
Training and checking to operate in either pilot's seat ... ..	three years
Recent experience ... ..	15 months
Route and aerodrome competence ...	three years
Training and qualification for specific operations when required by the Authority (e.g., ETOPS CATII/III operations) ... ..	three years
Dangerous Goods training as appropriate ...	three years

**TABLE 4—CABIN CREW RECORDS**

Cabin Crew Records	
Flight, Duty and Rest time ... ..	15 months
Initial training, conversion and differences training (including checking) ... ..	As long as the cabin crew member is employed by the operator
Recurrent training and refresher (including checking) ... ..	Until 12 months after the cabin crew member has left the employ of the operator
Dangerous Goods training as appropriate ...	three years

**TABLE 5 - RECORDS FOR OTHER OPERATIONS PERSONNEL**

Records for other operations personnel	
Training/qualification records of other personnel for whom an approved training is required by the Authority ... ..	Last 2 training records

**TABLE 6—OTHER RECORDS**

Other Records	
Records on cosmic solar radiation dosage ... ..	Until 12 months after the crew member has left the employ of the operator
Quality System records ... ..	5 years
Dangerous Goods Transport Document ... ..	3 months after completion of the Flight

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Dangerous Goods Acceptance Checklist .....	3 months after completion of the flight
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