

10.1 Regulatory Framework

ICAO created in 1944 in Chicago Convention

Chicago Convention was signed on 7 December 1944 by 52 States.

ICAO headquarters is located in Montreal, Canada

ICAO works with the Convention's 191 Member States (as of November 2014)

Role of the International Aviation Organization

The Aviation regulatory framework starts with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which is part of the United Nations organization.

ICAO has established five comprehensive Strategic Objectives:

1, Safety: Enhance global civil aviation safety

2, Air Navigation Capacity and Efficiency: Increase the capacity and improve the efficiency of the global civil aviation system.

3, Security & Facilitation: Enhance global civil aviation security and facilitation.

4, Economic Development of Air Transport: Foster the development of a sound and economically viable civil aviation system.

5, Environmental Protection: Minimize the adverse environmental effects of civil aviation activities.

Structure of ICAO:

The Assembly meets every three years to review the work of the Organization and give policy guidance.

The Council gives continuing direction to the work of ICAO, adopt, and incorporate International Standards and recommendation Practices SARPs as Annexes.

The Secretariat provides leadership to a specialized international staff working in the field of international civil aviation and carries out the duties assigned by the Council.

SARPs and Annexes:

ICAO works with the Convention's 191 Signatory States and global industry and aviation organizations to develop international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs)

The ICAO Annexes are the booklets which contain the Standards and Recommended Practices.

Annex 1 – Personnel Licensing

Annex 6 – Operation of Aircraft

Annex 8 – Airworthiness of Aircraft

Annex 16 – Environmental Protection (aircraft noise level)

Annex 19 – Safety Management Systems

There are currently over 10,000 SARPs reflected in the 19 Annexes to the Chicago Convention which ICAO oversees.

Most countries have their own Civil or National Aviation Authorities such as (GCAA) for the UAE which implement SARPS in their own laws, regulations, and requirements.

Members of the European Union (EU) have formed the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) which is the aviation rule making body for all EU member states.

Role of the General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA)

The General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) was established in 1996 to regulate Civil Aviation and provide designated aviation services with emphasis on safety and security.

GCAA, is an active member of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The GCAA is an independent body with the authority to enforce its own rules and regulations.

The main functions of the GCAA include:

1. Create the policies, laws, and regulations for civil aviation in the U.A.E.
2. Represent the U.A.E. in the implementation of international agreements and treaties for the purpose of civil aviation.
3. Create rules related to over flight of the territory of the State, landing and departing from its airports, and the conditions of carriage of passengers, cargo, and mail according to the law, and in coordination with local authorities.
4. Determine areas over which flying is prohibited, restricted or dangerous in coordination with the concerned authorities in the State.
5. Determine aerial navigation routes to be followed on entry, departure or over flight by those aircraft given permission to transit the territory of the State.
6. Determine the conditions for the registration of aircraft in the State, the registering and issue of the airworthiness certificates, and the specifications of nationality and registration symbols.
7. Undertake the Air Traffic Control operations in the State.
8. Ensure enforcement of accepted international regulations and standards at the airports of the State, including the aviation agreements, and the following up of their execution in coordination with the local authority.
9. Supervise the maintenance and repair of aircraft and the extent of conformity of manufacture with international and local specifications, and the locations in which such maintenance and repair are accomplished, and issue the necessary certificates and licenses for conducting such activities.

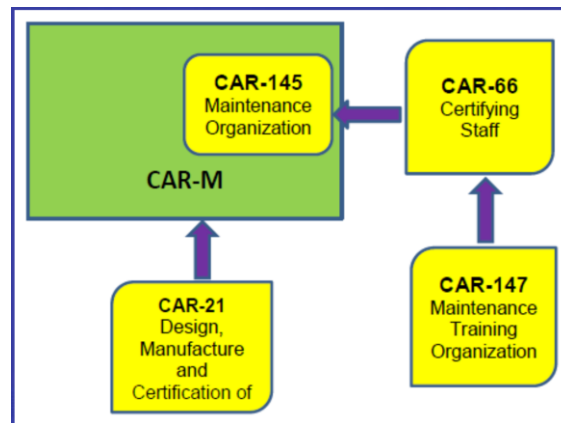
Civil Aviation Regulations (CAR's)

The UAE air safety legislation is made under powers contained in the Federal Civil Aviation Law. This is administered by the GCAA who issues the Civil Aviation Regulations (CARs).

CAR's Part II deals with all licensing regulations. Specific to the aircraft maintenance technician is chapter 7 "Aircraft Maintenance Engineer"

CAR's part V deals with Certification and Airworthiness Requirements and forms the basis of all requirements concerning certification of aircraft, approval of organizations, airworthiness of aircraft and equipment.

Relationship between regulations CAR-145, CAR-66, CAR-147, CAR-M, and CAR-21



CAR-66: certifying staff

CAR-147: maintenance training organization

CAR-145: maintenance organization

CAR-M: Airworthiness

CAR ops: Airliner owner

CAR -21: design manufacturer and certification

EASA's mission is:

1. To promote the highest common standards of safety and environmental protection in civil aviation.
2. The Agency develops common safety and environmental rules
3. It monitors the implementation of standards through inspections in the Member States
4. Provides the necessary technical expertise and training to the system.