

PART 1 - GENERAL POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

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- (a) Throughout these regulations the following word usage applies:
- (1) Shall indicates a mandatory requirement.
 - (2) The words "*no person may...*" or "*a person may not...*" mean that no person is required, authorised, or permitted to do an act described in a regulation.
 - (3) May indicates that discretion can be used when performing an act described in a regulation.
 - (4) Will indicates an action incumbent upon the SSCA.
 - (5) Includes means "includes but is not limited to."
 - (6) Approved means the SSCA has reviewed the method, procedure, or policy in question and issued a formal written approval.
 - (7) Acceptable means the SSCA has reviewed the method, procedure, or policy and has neither objected to nor approved its proposed use or implementation.
 - (8) Prescribed means the SSCA has issued written policy or methodology which imposes either a mandatory requirement, if the written policy or methodology states "shall" or a discretionary requirement if the written policy or methodology states "may"

1.1.1.2 APPLICABILITY

- (a) These regulations shall apply to all persons operating or maintaining the following—
- (1) aircraft registered in Cambodia;
 - (2) aircraft registered in another Contracting State that are operated by a person licensed by Cambodia, and must be maintained in accordance with the standards of the aircraft State of Registry, wherever that maintenance is performed;
 - (3) aircraft of other Contracting States operating in Cambodia.
- (b) Those regulations addressing persons certificated under any Part of these regulations apply also to any person who engages in an operation governed by any Part of these regulations without the appropriate certificate, operations specification, or similar document required as part of the certification.
- (c) Regulations addressing general matters establish minimum standards for all aircraft operated in Cambodia. Specific standards applicable to the holder of a certificate shall apply if they conflict with a more general regulation.
- (d) Foreign air operators who conduct commercial air transport into, from or within Cambodia, shall be governed by the provisions of the Operations Specification issued by the SSCA, and by those provisions in Parts 7, 8, and 10 that specifically address commercial air transport. Regulations that address AOC holders apply only to operators certificated by Cambodia.

Note: In accordance with ICAO Convention Article 3, State aircraft are not covered by these regulations.

1.1.1.3 ORGANISATION OF REGULATIONS

- (a) These regulations are subdivided into five hierarchical categories:
- (1) Part refers to the primary subject area.
 - (2) Subpart refers to any subdivision of a Part.
 - (3) Section refers to any subdivision of a Subpart.
 - (4) Subsection refers to the title of a regulation and can be a subdivision of a Subpart or Section,
 - (5) Paragraph refers to the text describing the regulations. All paragraphs are outlined alphanumerically in the following hierarchical order: (a), (1), (i), (A).
- (b) Definitions used throughout these regulations are organised as follows:
- (1) Definitions applicable to two or more Parts appear in Part 1, Subsection 0;

- (2) Definitions applicable only to one Part appears at the beginning of that Part; and
- (3) Definitions contained in the Civil Aviation Act of Cambodia are presented therein, and not in these regulations
- (c) Acronyms used within each Part are defined at the beginning of those Parts, and if a definition is supplied, a note will indicate the Part where the definition is located.
- (d) Notes appear in Subsections to provide exceptions, explanations, and examples to individual requirements.
- (e) Subsections may refer to Implementing Standards, which provide additional detailed requirements that support the purpose of the subsection, and where specifically referenced by the subsection, gain the legal force and effect of the referring subsection. The rules of construction, Subsection 1.1.1.1, apply to Implementing Standards.

1.1.1.4 DEFINITIONS

- (a) For the purpose of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) **Accountable manager.** The manager who exercises SSCA on behalf of the SSCA for ensuring that all prescribed actions are performed to the standard required by the SSCA. When authorised by the SSCA, the accountable manager may redelegate all or part of his or her SSCA in writing to another person within in the organisation, who becomes the accountable manager for the matters delegated.
 - (2) **Aerodrome.** A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.
 - (3) **Aeronautical experience.** Pilot time obtained in an aircraft, approved flight simulator, or approved flight-training device for meeting the training and flight time requirements of these regulations.
 - (4) **Aeronautical product.** Any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, or subassembly, appliance, material, part, or component to be installed thereon.
 - (5) **Aeroplane.** A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight.
 - (6) **Air Traffic Control.** A service that promotes the safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of air traffic at aerodromes and during the approach, departure, and en route environments.
 - (7) **Air Traffic Control (ATC) facility.** A building holding the persons and equipment responsible for providing ATC services (e.g., airport tower, approach control, center).
 - (8) **Aircraft category.** Classification of aircraft according to specified basic characteristics (e.g., aeroplane, helicopter, glider, free balloon).
 - (9) **Aircraft component.** Any component part of an aircraft up to and including a complete powerplant and/or any operational/emergency equipment.
 - (10) **Aircraft type.** All aircraft of the same basic design.
 - (11) **Airframe.** The fuselage, booms, nacelles, cowlings, fairings, airfoil surfaces (including rotors but excluding propellers and rotating airfoils of a powerplant), and landing gear of an aircraft and their accessories and controls.
 - (12) **Airworthiness data.** Any information necessary to ensure that an aircraft or aircraft component can be maintained in a condition such that airworthiness of the aircraft, or serviceability of operational and emergency equipment, as appropriate, is assured.
 - (13) **Airworthiness release.** A certification signed by a licensed mechanic authorised by the AOC holder indicating that work was performed in accordance with the AOC holder's maintenance manual, was inspected by a licensed mechanic, and the aircraft was found satisfactory for safe operation.
 - (14) **Appliance.** Any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, apparatus, appurtenance, or accessory, including communications equipment, that is used or intended to be used in

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- operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, is installed in or attached to the aircraft, and is not part of an airframe, powerplant, or propeller.
- (15) **Approved by the SSCA.** Approved by the SSCA directly or in accordance with a procedure approved by the SSCA.
- (16) **Approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO).** An organisation approved to perform specific aircraft maintenance activities by the SSCA. These activities may include the inspection, overhaul, maintenance, repair and/or modification and release to service of aircraft or aeronautical products.
- (17) **Approved continuous maintenance program.** A maintenance program approved by the State of Registry.
- (18) **Approved standard.** A manufacturing, design, maintenance, or quality standard approved by the SSCA.
- (19) **Approved training.** Training carried out under special curricula and supervision approved by the SSCA.
- (20) **Authorised instructor.** A person who—
- (i) Holds a valid ground instructor certificate issued under Part 2 when conducting ground training;
 - (ii) Holds a current flight instructor certificate issued under Part 2 when conducting ground training or flight training; or
 - (iii) Is authorised by the SSCA to provide ground training or flight training under Part 2 and Part 3.
- (21) **Balloon.** A non-power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft.
- (22) **Category II (CAT II) operations.** With respect to the operation of aircraft, means a straight-in ILS approach to the runway of an airport under a Category II ILS instrument approach procedure issued by the SSCA or other appropriate civil aviation authority.
- (23) **Category III (CAT III) operations.** With respect to the operation of aircraft, means an ILS approach to, and landing on, the runway of an airport using a Category III ILS instrument approach procedure issued by the SSCA or other appropriate civil aviation authority.
- (24) **Certify as airworthy.** The required maintenance record entry completed by a properly authorised person after the modification, overhaul, repair, or the inspection of an aircraft, or aeronautical product required by the SSCA.
- (25) **Certifying staff.** Those personnel who are authorised by the Approved Maintenance Organisation in accordance with a procedure acceptable to the SSCA to certify aircraft or aircraft components for release to service.
- (26) **Commercial air transport.** An aircraft operation involving the transport of passengers, cargo, or mail for remuneration or hire.
- (27) **Contracting States.** All States that are signatories to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).
- (28) **Course.** A program of instruction to obtain an airman license, rating, qualification, authorisation, or currency.
- (29) **Courseware.** Instructional material developed for each course or curriculum, including lesson plans, flight event descriptions, computer software programs, audio-visual programs, workbooks, and handouts
- (30) **Crew Resource Management.** A program designed to improve the safety of flight operations by optimising the safe, efficient, and effective use of human resources, hardware, and information through improved crew communication and co-ordination.
- (31) **Cross-country time.** That time a pilot spends in flight in an aircraft which includes a landing at a point other than the point of departure and, for the purpose of meeting the cross-country time requirements for a private pilot license (except with a rotorcraft rating), commercial pilot license, or an instrument rating, includes a landing at an aerodrome which must be a straight-line distance of more than 50 nautical miles from the original point of departure.

- (32) **Dual instruction time.** Flight time during which a person is receiving flight instruction from a properly authorised pilot on board the aircraft.
- (33) **Evaluator.** A person employed by a certified Aviation Training Organisation who performs tests for licensing, added ratings, authorisations, and proficiency checks that are authorised by the certificate holder's training specification, and who is authorised by the SSCA to administer such checks and tests.
- (34) **Examiner.** Any person authorised by the SSCA to conduct a pilot proficiency test, a practical test for an airman license or rating, or a knowledge test under these regulations.
- (35) **Flight crewmember.** A licensed crewmember charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during flight time.
- (36) **Flight simulator.** A device that—
- (i) Is a full-size aircraft cockpit replica of a specific type of aircraft, or make, model, and series of aircraft;
 - (ii) Includes the hardware and software necessary to represent the aircraft in ground operations and flight operations;
 - (iii) Uses a force cueing system that provides cues at least equivalent to those cues provided by a 3 degree freedom of motion system;
 - (iv) Uses a visual system that provides at least a 45 degree horizontal field of view and a 30 degree vertical field of view simultaneously for each pilot; and
 - (v) Has been evaluated, qualified, and approved by the SSCA.
- (37) **Flight time.** The total time from the moment an aircraft first moves under its own power for the purpose of taking off until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight.

Note: Flight time as here defined is synonymous with the term "block-to-block" time or "chock-to-chock" time in general usage, which is measured from the time an aircraft moves from the loading point until it stops at the unloading point.

- (38) **Flight training device.** A device that—
- (i) Is a full-size replica of the instruments, equipment, panels, and controls of an aircraft, or set of aircraft, open or in an enclosed cockpit, including the hardware and software for the systems installed, that is necessary to simulate the aircraft in ground and flight operations;
 - (ii) Need not have a force (motion) cueing or visual system; and
 - (iii) Has been evaluated, qualified, and approved by the SSCA.

Note: A set of aircraft are those that share similar performance characteristics, such as similar airspeed and altitude operating envelopes, similar handling characteristics, and the same number and type of propulsion systems.

- (39) **Flight training.** Training, other than ground training, received from an authorised instructor in flight in an aircraft.
- (40) **Glider.** A non-power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces, which remain, fixed under given conditions of flight.
- (41) **Helicopter.** A heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight chiefly by the reactions of the air on one or more power-driven rotors on substantially vertical axis.
- (i) **Class 1 helicopter.** A helicopter with performance such that, in case of critical engine failure, it is able to land on the rejected take-off area or safely continue the flight to an appropriate landing area, depending on when the failure occurs.
 - (ii) **Class 2 helicopter.** A helicopter with performance such that, in case of critical engine failure, it is able to safely continue the flight, except when the failure occurs prior to a defined point after take-off or after a defined point before landing, in which case a forced landing may be required.
 - (iii) **Class 3 helicopter.** A helicopter with performance such that, in case of engine failure at any point in the flight profile, a forced landing must be performed.

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- (42) **Inspection.** The examination of an aircraft or aeronautical product to establish conformity with a standard approved by the SSCA.
- (43) **Instrument approach.** An approach procedure prescribed by the SSCA having jurisdiction over the aerodrome.
- (44) **Instrument time.** Time in which cockpit instruments are used as the sole means for navigation and control.
- (45) **Instrument training.** Training which is received from an authorised instructor under actual or simulated instrument meteorological conditions.
- (46) **Knowledge test.** A test on the aeronautical knowledge areas required for an airman license or rating that can be administered in written form or by a computer.
- (47) **Large aeroplane.** An aeroplane having a maximum certified take-off mass of 5,700 kg. (12,500 lbs.), or more.
- (48) **Maintenance.** Tasks required to ensure the continued airworthiness of an aircraft or aeronautical product including any one or combination of overhaul, repair, inspection, replacement, modification, and defect rectification.
- (49) **Maintenance release.** A document containing a certification that inspection and maintenance work has been performed satisfactorily in accordance with the methods prescribed by the SSCA.
- (50) **Minimum equipment list (MEL).** A list approved by the SSCA which provides for the operation of aircraft, subject to specified conditions, with particular equipment inoperative, prepared by an operator in conformity with, or more restrictive than, the Master Minimum Equipment List established for the aircraft type by the aircraft manufacturer, and approved by the State of Design.
- (51) **Night.** The hours between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight or such other period between sunset and sunrise. Civil twilight ends in the evening when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon and begins in the morning when the centre of the sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon.
- (52) **Operational control.** The exercise of authority over the initiation, continuation, diversion or termination of a flight in the interest of the safety of the aircraft and the regularity and efficiency of the flight.
- (53) **Pilot in command.** The pilot responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft during flight time.
- (54) **Pilot time.** That time a person—
- (i) Serves as a required pilot;
 - (ii) Receives training from an authorised instructor in an aircraft, approved flight simulator, or approved flight training device; or
 - (iii) Gives training as an authorised instructor in an aircraft, approved flight simulator, or approved flight training device.
- (55) **Powered-lift.** A heavier-than-air aircraft capable of vertical takeoff, vertical landing, and low speed flight that depends principally on engine-driven lift devices or engine thrust for lift during these flight regimes and on nonrotating airfoil(s) for lift during horizontal flight.
- (56) **Powerplant.** An engine that is used or intended to be used for propelling aircraft. It includes turbosuperchargers, appurtenances, and accessories necessary for its functioning, but does not include propellers.
- (57) **Practical test.** A competency test on the areas of operations for a license, certificate, rating, or authorisation that is conducted by having the applicant respond to questions and demonstrate manoeuvres in flight, in an approved flight simulator, or in an approved flight training device, or in a combination of these.
- (58) **Pre-flight inspection.** The inspection carried out before flight to insure that the aircraft is fit for the intended flight.
- (59) **Pressurised aircraft.** For airman licensing purposes, means an aircraft that has a service ceiling or maximum operating altitude, whichever is lower, above 25,000 feet MSL.

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- (60) **Propeller.** A device for propelling an aircraft that has blades on a powerplant driven shaft and that, when rotated, produces by its action on the air, a thrust approximately perpendicular to its plane of rotation. It includes control components normally supplied by its manufacturer, but does not include main and auxiliary rotors or rotating airfoils of powerplants.
 - (61) **Rating.** An authorisation entered on or associated with a license or certificate and forming part thereof, stating special conditions, privileges or limitations pertaining to such license or certificate.
 - (62) **Repair.** The restoration of an aircraft/aeronautical product to a serviceable condition in conformity with an approved standard.
 - (63) **Second in command.** A licensed pilot serving in a piloting capacity other than as pilot-in-command, who is designated as second in command and who meets second in command requirements of Part 8 of these regulations.
 - (64) **Small aeroplane.** An aeroplane having a maximum certified take-off mass of less than 5,700 kg. (12,500 lbs.).
 - (65) **Solo flight.** Flight time during which a student pilot is the sole occupant of the aircraft, or that flight time during which the student acts as a PIC of a gas balloon or an airship requiring more than one flight crewmember.
 - (66) **SSCA.** The State Secretariat for Civil Aviation, which is the civil aviation authority responsible for the oversight of civil aviation in Cambodia.
 - (67) **State of Registry.** The Contracting State on whose registry an aircraft is entered.
 - (68) **Technical log.** A document carried on an aircraft that contains information to meet ICAO requirements; a technical log contains two independent sections: a journey record section and an aircraft maintenance record section.
 - (69) **Training program.** Program that consists of courses, courseware, facilities, flight training equipment, and personnel necessary to accomplish a specific training objective. It may include a core curriculum and a specialty curriculum.
 - (70) **Training time.** The time spent receiving from an authorised instructor flight training, ground training, or simulated flight training in an approved flight simulator or approved flight-training device.

1.2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE RULES GOVERNING TESTING, LICENSES, AND CERTIFICATES

1.2.1.1 DISPLAY AND INSPECTION OF LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES

- (a) Pilot license:
 - (1) To act as a pilot of a civil aircraft of Cambodia registry, a pilot shall have in his or her physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft a valid pilot license or special purpose authorisation issued under these regulations.
 - (2) To act as a pilot of a civil aircraft of foreign registry within Cambodia, a pilot shall be the holder of a valid pilot license (issued or validated by the State of registry), and have the pilot license in his or her physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft.
- (b) Flight instructor license: A person who holds a flight instructor license shall have that license, or other documentation acceptable to the SSCA, in that person's physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft when exercising the privileges of that license.
- (c) Other airman license: A person required by any part of these regulations to have an airman's license shall have it in their physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft or at the work site when exercising the privileges of that license.
- (d) Medical certificate: A person required by any part of these regulations to have a current medical certificate shall have it in their physical possession or readily accessible in the aircraft or at the work site when exercising the privileges of that certificate.

- (e) Pilot School certificate and Aviation Maintenance Technician School certificate: Each holder of a Pilot School certificate or a provisional Pilot School certificate or Aviation Maintenance Technician School certificate shall display that certificate in a place in the school that is normally accessible to the public and that is not obscured.
- (f) Training Centre Certificate: Each holder of a Training Centre certificate shall prominently display that certificate in a place accessible to the public in the principal business office of the training centre.
- (g) Aircraft Airworthiness Certificate: Each owner or operator of an aircraft shall display that certificate in the cabin of the aircraft or at the entrance to the aircraft flight deck.
- (h) Approved Maintenance Organisation (AMO) Certificate: Each holder of an AMO certificate shall prominently display that certificate in a place accessible to the public in the principal business office of the AMO.
- (i) Inspection of license: Each person who holds an airman or crewmember license, medical certificate, or authorisation required by these regulations shall present it for inspection upon a request from:
 - (1) The SSCA; or
 - (2) Any national or local law enforcement officer.

1.2.1.2 CHANGE OF NAME

- (a) A holder of a license or certificate issued under these regulations may apply to change the name on a license or certificate. The holder shall include with any such request—
 - (3) The current license or certificate; and
 - (4) A copy of the marriage license, court order, or other document verifying the name change.
- (b) The SSCA will return to the airman the documents specified in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

1.2.1.3 CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The holder of an airman license or pilot school, training centre, or aviation maintenance school certificate who has made a change in permanent mailing address may not, after 30 days from that date, exercise the privileges of the license or certificate unless the holder has notified the SSCA in writing of the new permanent mailing address, or current residential address if the permanent mailing address includes a post office box number.

1.2.1.4 REPLACEMENT OF A LOST OR DESTROYED AIRMAN OR MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OR KNOWLEDGE TEST REPORT

- (a) An applicant who has lost or destroyed one of the following documents issued under these regulations shall request a replacement in writing from the office designated by the SSCA:
 - (1) An airman license.
 - (2) A medical certificate.
 - (3) A knowledge test report.
- (b) The airman or applicant shall state in the request letter—
 - (1) The name of the airman or applicant;
 - (2) The permanent mailing address, or if the permanent mailing address includes a post office box number, the person's current residential address;
 - (3) The social security number or equivalent national identification number;
 - (4) The date and place of birth of the airman or applicant; and
 - (5) Any available information regarding the—
 - (i) Grade, number, and date of issuance of the license, and the ratings, if applicable;
 - (ii) Date of the medical examination, if applicable; and
 - (iii) Date the knowledge test was taken, if applicable.
- (c) After receiving a facsimile from the SSCA confirming that the lost or destroyed document was issued, an airman may carry the facsimile in lieu of the lost or destroyed document for up to 60 days pending the airman's receipt of a duplicate document

1.2.1.5 FALSIFICATION, REPRODUCTION, OR ALTERATION OF APPLICATIONS, CERTIFICATES, LOGBOOKS, REPORTS, OR RECORDS

- (a) No person may make or cause to be made concerning any license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation, application for or duplicate thereof, issued under these regulations:
 - (1) Any fraudulent or intentionally false statement;
 - (2) Any fraudulent or intentionally false entry in any logbook, record, or report that these regulations require, or used to show compliance with any requirement of these regulations;
 - (3) Any reproduction for fraudulent purpose; or
 - (4) Any alteration.
- (b) Any person who commits any act prohibited under paragraph (a) of this section may have his or her airman license, rating, certificate, qualification, or authorisation revoked or suspended.

1.2.1.6 SURRENDER, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE

- (a) Any license or certificate issued under these regulations ceases to be effective if it is surrendered, suspended, or revoked.
- (b) The holder of any license or certificate issued under these regulations that has been suspended or revoked shall return that license or certificate to the SSCA when requested to do so by the SSCA.

1.2.1.7 REAPPLICATION AFTER REVOCATION

Unless otherwise authorised by the SSCA, a person whose license, certificate, rating, or authorisation has been revoked may not apply for any license, certificate, rating, or authorisation for 1 year after the date of revocation.

1.2.1.8 REAPPLICATION AFTER SUSPENSION

Unless otherwise authorised by the SSCA, a person whose license has been suspended may not apply for any license, rating, or authorisation during the period of suspension.

1.2.1.9 VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OR EXCHANGE OF LICENSE

- (a) The holder of a license or certificate issued under these regulations may voluntarily surrender it for:
 - (1) Cancellation;
 - (2) Issuance of a lower grade license; or
 - (3) Another license with specific ratings deleted.
- (b) An applicant requesting voluntary surrender of a license shall include the following signed statement or its equivalent: "This request is made for my own reasons, with full knowledge that my (insert name of license or rating, as appropriate) may not be reissued to me unless I again pass the tests prescribed for its issuance."

1.2.1.10 PROHIBITION ON PERFORMANCE DURING MEDICAL DEFICIENCY

- (a) A person who holds a current medical certificate issued under these regulations shall not act in a capacity for which that medical certificate is required while that person:
 - (1) Knows or has reason to know of any medical condition that would make the person unable to meet the requirements for the required medical certificate; or
 - (2) Is taking medication or receiving other treatment for a medical condition that results in the person being unable to meet the requirements for the required medical certificate.

1.2.1.11 DRUG AND ALCOHOL TESTING AND REPORTING

- (a) An employee who performs any function requiring a license, rating, qualification, or authorisation prescribed by these regulations directly or by contract for a certificate holder under the provisions of these regulations may—
 - (1) Be denied any license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation for a period of up to 1 year after the date of such refusal; and

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- (2) Have his or her license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation issued under these regulations suspended or revoked.
 - (b) Any person subject to these regulations who is convicted for the violation of any local or national statute relating to the growing, processing, manufacture, sale, disposition, possession, transportation, or importation of narcotic drugs, marijuana, or depressant or stimulant drugs or substances, may—
 - (1) Be denied any license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation issued under these regulations for a period of up to 1 year after the date of final conviction; or
 - (2) Have his or her license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation issued under these regulations suspended or revoked.
 - (c) Any person subject to these regulations who refuses to submit to a test to indicate the percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood, when requested by a law enforcement officer, or refuses to furnish or to authorise the release of the test results requested by the SSCA may—
 - (1) Be denied any license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation issued under these regulations for a period of up to 1 year after the date of that refusal; or
 - (2) Have his or her license, certificate, rating, qualification, or authorisation issued under these regulations suspended or revoked.

1.3 EXEMPTIONS AND EQUIVALENT SAFETY CASE

1.3.1.1 EXEMPTIONS AND EQUIVALENT SAFETY CASE

No person may introduce procedures contrary to those prescribed in these regulations unless needed and an equivalent safety case has first been approved by the SSCA.

1.4 REVOCATION, SUSPENSION AND VARIATION OF CERTIFICATES, LICENSES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

- 1.4.1.1 The Head of SSCA may, if he thinks fit, provisionally suspend any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document issued, granted or having effect under this CCAR pending investigation of the case.
- 1.4.1.2 The Head of SSCA may, on sufficient ground being shown to his satisfaction after due inquiry, revoke, suspend or vary any such certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document.
- 1.4.1.3 The holder or any person having the possession or custody of any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption or other document which has been revoked, suspended or varied under this CCAR shall surrender it to the Head of SSCA within a reasonable time after being required to do so by him.
- 1.4.1.4 The breach of any condition subject to which any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption or other document has been granted or issued under this CCAR shall render the document invalid during the continuance of the breach.
- 1.4.1.5 The Head of SSCA may, on sufficient ground being shown to his satisfaction after due inquiry, revoke, suspend or vary any such certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document.
- 1.4.1.6 The holder or any person having the possession or custody of any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption or other document which has been revoked, suspended or varied under this CCAR shall surrender it to the Head of SSCA within a reasonable time after being required to do so by him.

- 1.4.1.7 The breach of any condition subject to which any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption or other document has been granted or issued under this CCAR shall render the document invalid during the continuance of the breach.

1.5 OFFENCES IN RELATION TO DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS.

1.5.1 A person shall not with intent to deceive —

- (a) use any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document issued or required by or under this CCAR which has been forged, altered, revoked or suspended or to which he is not entitled;
- (b) lend any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document issued or required by or under this CCAR to or allow it to be used by any other person; or
- (c) make any false representation for the purpose of procuring for himself or any other person the grant, issue, renewal or variation of any such certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or any other document,

and in this paragraph a reference to a certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation or other document includes a copy or purported copy thereof.

1.5.2 A person shall not wilfully mutilate, alter or render illegible any log book or other record required by or under this CCAR to be maintained or any entry made therein, or knowingly make, or procure or assist in the making of, any false entry in or material omission from any such log book or record or destroy any such log book or record during the period for which it is required under this CCAR to be preserved.

1.5.3 All entries made in writing in any log book and record referred to in sub-paragraph (2) shall be in ink or indelible pencil.

1.5.4 A person shall not wilfully or negligently make in a load sheet any entry which is incorrect in any material particular, or any material omission from such a load sheet.

1.5.5 A person shall not purport to issue any certificate for the purposes of this CCAR or requirements notified thereunder unless he is authorised to do so under this CCAR.

1.5.6 A person shall not issue any such certificate as aforesaid unless he has satisfied himself that all statements in the certificate are correct.

1.6 POWER TO INSPECT AND COPY DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS.

An authorised person shall have the power to inspect and copy any certificate, licence, log book, document or record which he has the power pursuant to this CCAR and any regulations made thereunder to require to be produced to him.

1.7 . POWER TO PREVENT AIRCRAFT FLYING.

- 1.7.1 If it appears to the Head of SSCA or an authorised person that any aircraft is intended or likely to be flown —
- (a) in such circumstances that any provision of article 19 of the Cambodian Civil Aviation Law, paragraphs 4.2 ,4.3 , 5.4 , 8.4 , 8.5.1.24 , 8.6.2.17 , 8.6.2.18, 10.3 of the CCARs as well the Air Operator Certificate Requirements (AOCR) would be contravened in relation to the flight;
 - (b) in such circumstances that the flight would be in contravention of any other provision of this CCAR or any regulations made thereunder and be a cause of danger to any person or property whether or not in the aircraft; or
 - (c) while in a condition unfit for the flight, whether or not the flight would otherwise be in contravention of any provision of this CCAR or of any regulations made thereunder,

the Head of SSCA or that authorised person may direct the operator or the commander of the aircraft that he is not to permit the aircraft to make the particular flight or any other flight of such description as may be specified in the direction, until the direction has been revoked by the Head of SSCA or by an authorised person, and the Head of SSCA or that authorised person may take such steps as are necessary to detain the aircraft.

- 1.7.2 For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), the Head of SSCA or any authorised person may enter upon and inspect any aircraft.

1.8 ENFORCEMENT OF DIRECTIONS.

Any person who fails to comply with any direction given to him by the head of SSCA or by any authorised person under any provision of Law or CCARs or any regulations made or requirements notified thereunder shall be deemed for the purposes of Law or CCARs to have contravened that provision.

1.9 APPROVAL OF PERSONS TO FURNISH REPORTS.

In relation to any of its functions pursuant to any of the provisions of this CCAR, the head of SSCA may, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, approve a person as qualified to furnish reports to him and may accept such reports.

1.10 RIGHT OF ACCESS TO AERODROMES AND OTHER PLACES.

The Head of SSCA and any authorised person shall have the right of access at all reasonable times —

- (a) to any aerodrome, for the purpose of inspecting the aerodrome; or
- (b) to any aerodrome for the purpose of inspecting any aircraft on the aerodrome or any document which he has power to demand under this CCAR, or for the purpose of detaining any aircraft under the provisions of this CCAR; and
- (c) to any place where an aircraft has landed, for the purpose of inspecting the aircraft or any document which he has power to demand under this CCAR and for the purpose of detaining the aircraft under the provisions of this CCAR.

1.11 APPROVAL OF PERSONS TO CONDUCT AERODROME SAFETY INSPECTIONS

1.11.1 When and where necessary, the Head of SSCA shall approve a person to conduct aerodrome safety inspections within the framework of Part 12 of these regulations if the person:

- (a) has:
 - (i) a recognised degree, diploma or certificate in civil engineering, surveying or a related field and a sound knowledge of the parts of these Regulations and the standards, practices and procedures that are applicable to the operation and maintenance of aerodromes; and
 - (ii) successfully followed a training course on Aerodrome Certification and a training course on Safety Management Systems. The training organisations and courses syllabus must have received the approval of the SSCA
 - (iii) other qualifications, knowledge and experience that the SSCA considers suitable for conducting an aerodrome safety inspection; and
- (b) would, if the approval is given, be able to perform properly the aerodrome safety inspection function.

1.11.2 The Head of the SSCA may suspend or cancel an approval of a person conducting inspections if:

- (a) the person is assigned other duties in which his inspection capabilities are no longer necessary.
- (b) the person has not properly carried out or is no longer properly carrying out the aerodrome safety inspection function.