

**AREA AIRWAYS AIR LAW/REGULATIONS MOCK RATING BOARD**  
**10/12/2013**

1	a) Where in Civil Aviation Regulations would you find the following regulatory requirements  i-Aviation Medical standards and certification  ii-Training centres for aviation personnel  iii-Compliance with manufacturer's instructions  iv-Altimeter alerting system  v- Banner Towing	a)  i-Personnel Licensing  ii-Approved Training Organisation  iii-Airworthiness  iv-Instruments and Equipments  v- Aerial Work	1 ✓ 1 ✓ 1 ✗ 1 ✓ 1 ✗
	b) What are main contents found in the MANSOPS?	b) i- Standards and procedures ii-Administration iii-Organization iv-Equipment v-Search and rescue vi-services	3 ✗ 2
	c) The AIP is made up of three parts, part two is en-route, mention any three sections in this part	c) i- General rules and procedures ii-ATS airspace iii-ATS routes iv-Radio Navigation Aids/Systems v-Navigation Warnings vi-En-route Charts	3 2 11
2	a) When shall a person not fly the following, Balloons, kites, airships, gliders and parascending parachutes within Uganda	a) i-fly a <u>captive balloon or kite</u> at a height of more than 200 feet above the ground level or within 200 feet of any vessel, vehicle or structure;  ii-fly a <u>captive balloon</u> within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome  iii-fly a balloon exceeding 6 feet in any linear dimension at any stage of its flight, including any basket or other equipment attached to the balloon, in controlled airspace  iv-fly a kite within 3 nautical miles of an aerodrome  v-moor an airship  vi-fly a free balloon at night; or  vii-launch a glider or parascending	1 ✗ 1 ✓ 1 1 ✗ 1 1 ✗ 1

	b) What is the minimum altitude at which an aircraft can be operated over game parks, game reserves and national parks?	parachute by winch and cable or by ground tow to a height of more than 60 metres above ground level  b) 1,500ft	09
3	With what must a pilot in command of an aircraft registered in Uganda satisfy himself or herself of before take-off?	a) i) the flight can safely be made, taking into account the latest information available as to the route and aerodrome to be used, the WX reports etc..  ii) the equipment , including radio apparatus, required to be carried  iii) the aircraft is in every way fit for the intended flight, where certificate of release to service required by CAA  iv) the load carried by aircraft distribution is secure safely carried  v) sufficient fuel on board carried on board for the intend flight  vi) Performance of the aircraft and the routes to be flown and the aerodromes of departure and destinations are safe.  vii) the pre-flight check system established by the operator set in the operations manual are complied with	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 12
4	a)What is the purpose of Regional Air Navigational plans  b)Where do ICAO SARPS apply without differences  c)Name the convention that led to the inception of ICAO  d)What is contained in ICAO Annexes	a)Uniformity of procedures  b)Over the high seas  c)The Chicago convention of 1944  d)Standards and Recommended Practices	2 2 2 2 08
5	a)When is it lawful to depart from the	a) i)To avoid immediate danger  ii)To comply with the laws of	2 2

	<p>rules of the air and air traffic control?</p> <p>b)At what height is it imperative that an obstruction be marked</p>	<p>other state if flight is conducted there, giving a written report within 10 days of the infringement of regulation.</p> <p>iii) To comply with military instructions</p> <p>b) 500ft – notified to CAA and NOTAM action essential</p> <p>300ft- notified but NOTAM action not necessary</p>	<p>2 ✓</p> <p>2 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>09</p>
6	<p>a. Who is responsible for SAR in Uganda</p> <p>b. According to National Search and Rescue plan who are the primary Agencies for SAR in Uganda</p> <p>c. Mention visual search patterns that can be employed during SAR operation</p>	<p>a. The minister, for the time being responsible for civil Aviation</p> <p>b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Police</li> <li>ii) UPDF</li> <li>iii) Uganda CAA</li> </ul> <p>c.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Track line search ✓</li> <li>ii) Parallel search ✓</li> <li>iii) Creeping search X</li> <li>iv) Square search ✓</li> <li>v) Sector search and X</li> <li>vi) Contour search ✓</li> </ul>	<p>2 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>10</p>
7	<p>What is the medical validity and the personnel to whom medical certificates are issued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Class I</li> <li>ii) Class II</li> <li>iii) Class III</li> </ul>	<p>I. Class I</p> <p>a. Under the age of 40 years shall be valid for 12 months</p> <p>b. 40 years of age or more shall be valid for 6 months</p> <p>c. Issued to visual cockpit tasks (pilots)</p>	<p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p>

	<p><b>II .Class II</b></p> <p>a. Under the age of 40 years shall be valid for 24 months</p> <p>b. 40 years of age or more shall be valid for 12 months</p> <p>c. Issued to visual cockpit and cabin tasks</p> <p><b>III. Class III</b></p> <p>a. Under the age of 40 years shall be valid for 24 months</p> <p>b. 40 years of age or more shall be valid for 12 months</p> <p>c. Issued to Air Traffic Controllers.</p>	<p>1 ✓ ✓</p> <p>09</p>
8	<p>What is the knowledge requirement for Air traffic controllers preparing for Area/Airways rating must demonstrate according to Personnel Licensing regulations 2006 92 (1) (b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airspace structure ✓</li> <li>• Applicable rules, procedures and source of information ✓</li> <li>• Air navigation facilities ✓</li> <li>• Air traffic control equipment and its use ✓</li> <li>• Terrain and prominent landmarks ✓</li> <li>• Characteristics of Air traffic and traffic flow ✓</li> <li>• Weather phenomena; and ✓</li> <li>• Emergency and search and rescue plans ✗</li> </ul>	<p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✓</p> <p>1 ✗</p> <p>1 ✗</p> <p>1 ✗</p> <p>08</p>

9	<p>a) When does an ATC (rating) validation expire?</p> <p>b) Mention the ATC ratings that are provided for in the CAA regulations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in 6 months if it has not been used during this period</li> <li>• Aerodrome control rating</li> <li>• Approach control rating</li> <li>• Approach radar control rating</li> <li>• approach precision radar control rating</li> <li>• Area control rating</li> <li>• Area radar control rating</li> </ul>	2 ✓
10	<p>Mention any six civil aviation Uganda regulations</p> <p>b) In which regulation will you find;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Air traffic control services</li> <li>ii) Flight crew requirements</li> <li>iii) aircraft maintenance and inspection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Personnel licensing</li> <li>ii) Approved training organisations</li> <li>iii) Aircraft registration</li> <li>iv) Airworthiness</li> <li>v) Approved maintenance organisations</li> <li>vi) Instrument and equipment</li> <li>vii) Operation of aircraft</li> <li>viii) Operator satisfaction and administration</li> <li>ix) Commercial air transport operation by foreign operator</li> <li>x) Aerial work</li> <li>xi) Rules of the air and Air traffic control services</li> <li>xii) Parachute operation</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rules of the Air</li> <li>• Operation of aircraft</li> <li>• Airworthiness</li> </ul>	08
11	<p>Name the categories of aircraft that are exempted from paying air navigation charges?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) State owned aircraft or operated by the government of Uganda</li> <li>ii) Aircraft force to return to the aerodrome of departure for reasons of safety, if no immediate landing is made.</li> <li>iii) Test flights subject to prior notification</li> <li>iv) Aircraft making flights for purposes as the managing director of Civil Aviation</li> </ul>	09

		Authority may approve. v)Aircraft owned by the Civil Aviation Authority vi)Uganda Military aircraft	2 ✓ 2 ✗ <b>12</b>
12	What procedures shall be followed by a commander of an aircraft operating in an aerodrome traffic zone which does not have an air traffic control unit	(i) Shall remain clear of cloud and at least 500ft above the level of the aerodrome (ii) Cause a continuous watch to be maintained 118.2MHZ, and shall be broadcast hourly all intentions on such frequency (iii) Conform the pattern of traffic formed by other aircraft, or keep clear of the airspace in which the pattern is formed (iv) Make all turns to the left unless ground signals otherwise indicate; and (v) Take off land in the direction indicated by the ground signals or, if no such signal are displayed, into the wind, unless good aviation practice demands otherwise	2 2 2 2 2 <b>10</b>
13	Where in the Civil Aviation regulations would you find the following regulatory requirements a) Aviation training centres b) Aircraft engine and propeller logbooks c) Approval of transportation of dangerous goods d) Composition of flight crew e) Management of response to acts of unlawful interference f) Cruising levels	a) Approved training organisation b) Airworthiness 2012 c) Civil Aviation (Air operator certification and administration) regulation 2012 d) Operations of aircraft 2012 e) Civil Aviation (Security) regulations 2012 f) Rules of the air and air traffic control 2012	2 2 2 2 2 2 <b>12</b>
14	An Aerodrome operator is required to provide information regarding his/her aerodrome for publication in the AIP. Mention any 8 elements of information to be included	i) Aerodrome location indicator and name ii) Aerodrome geographical and administrative data iii) Operational hours iv) handling services and facilities v) passenger facilities vi) rescue and fire fighting services vii)	1 1 1 1 1 1 <b>12</b>

		aerodrome obstacles vii) meteorology information provided ix) runway physical characteristics x) declared distances xi) approach and runway lighting	1 1 1 1 10
15	How are dangerous goods permitted to be carried?	a) When MD CAA authorizes in accordance with the regulations b) When MD permits in accordance with any conditions to which such permission may be subject. c) Through consent of the operator for proper navigation or safety or well being of any person on board. d) Goods permitted to be carried under the laws of the state in which the aircraft is being registered if there is in force in relation to such state an agreement between the government of Uganda and that state permitting of such carriage of dangerous goods.	2 ✓ 2 ✓ 2 ✓ 2 ✓ 08
16	Mention any five cases where an aircraft may be flown at a height of less than 500ft?	i) Any aircraft while it is landing or taking off in accordance with normal aviation practice ii) Any glider while it is still soaring iii) Any aircraft while flying for the purpose of dropping articles for the purpose of agricultural, horticulture, Forestry or public health etc. iv) Aircraft being used for police purposes v) Aircraft flown for the purpose of checking navigational aids or procedures in accordance with normal aviation practice at the government or UCAA in Uganda or at any aerodrome in any contracting state vi) Aircraft that may be flown in a manner that may be necessary for the purpose of saving life.	2 2 2 2 2 2 10
17	a) What will the pilot in command do when in flight <del>and has noticed that the navigation lights of his aircraft have failed?</del>	If the lights cannot be immediately repaired or replaced, the pilot in command shall not depart from the aerodrome and, if in flight, shall land as soon as in his or her opinion he or she can safely do so, unless authorized by the appropriate air traffic control unit to continue the flight.	3

	b) Tow ropes, banners or similar articles towed by aircraft shall not be dropped from aircraft, what are the exceptions?	The regulation on towing shall not apply to the dropping of an article by or with the authority of the pilot in command of the aircraft in any of the following circumstances, provided that the pilot seeks to avoid endangering persons or property; (a) the dropping for the purpose of saving life; (b) the jettisoning, in case of emergency, of fuel or other articles in the aircraft; (c) the dropping of ballast in the form of fine sand or water; (d) the dropping of articles solely for the purpose of navigating the aircraft in accordance with ordinary practice or with the provisions of these Regulations; (e) the dropping at an aerodrome, in accordance with prescribed regulations of towropes, banners or similar article towed by aircraft; (f) the purpose of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or public health or as a measure against weather conditions, surface icing or oil pollution or for training for the dropping of articles for any such purposes, if the articles are dropped with the permission of the Authority and in accordance with any condition subject to which that permission may have been given; and (g) the dropping of wind drift indicators for the purpose of enabling parachute descents to be made if the wind indicators are dropped with the permission of the Authority and in accordance with any conditions subject to which that permission may have been given.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10
18	a)What are the eligibility requirements for an applicant for an air traffic controllers licence  b) As a holder of an air traffic controller licence, you are required to	(i) Be at least 21 years of age (ii) Demonstrate the ability to read, speak, write and understand the English language in accordance with the language requirement (iii) Comply with the knowledge requirements of regulations 98 and 100 (iv) Hold a current Class 3 Medical Certificate b)I Operational level	2 2 2 2 2

	demonstrate the ability to speak and understand English language to a specified level. An evaluation is made and you demonstrate level 4. What is the name of this proficiency level and the interval for evaluation	ii) Once every three years	2 <b>12</b>
19	<p>a) To whom shall the rules of the air and air traffic control regulation 2006 apply?</p> <p>b) A helicopter operator is requesting permission to overfly Kampala Owino market to advertise, what would be your response to such an operator</p>	<p>a) Every person and every aircraft including state air craft ✓</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c) i) Should not fly below such a height as would enable it to alight without danger to persons or property on the surface, in the event of failure of power unit</p> <p>ii) Shall not fly below a height of 1000 ft above then highest fixed object within 600 metres of the helicopter</p>	2 1  3 ✗  3 1 08
20	<p>a) Mention the most important factors affecting take off performance of an aircraft?</p> <p>b) What do the following abbreviations mean?</p> <p>STAR ATCU MSA SUPPs SARP GNSS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wind speed and direction</li> <li>• Temperature</li> <li>• Pressure</li> <li>• Humidity</li> </ul> <p>- Standard Instrument Arrival - Air Traffic Control Unit - Minimum Sector Altitude - Regional Supplementary Procedures - Standards and Recommended Practices - Global Navigation Satellite System</p>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 10

### Airlaw questions:

S/No	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS	MARKS	SCORE	REMARK
1.	Which annexes are of great concern to ATC	a. Annex 2 Rules of the air b. Annex 11 Air Traffic Services	1		
2.	Where are aircraft aerobatics allowed?	a) Elsewhere other than:- b) Over congested areas of any city, town or settlement c) Within controlled airspace, EXCEPT with an appropriate ATC authority	3		
4.	Describe the distress signals	a) RTF- MAYDAY (the spoken word) b) Visual signalling, radiotelegraphy or others i. SOS in Morse (... _ _ ...) ii. Succession of pyrotechnics fired at short intervals each showing a single red light. iii. Parachute flare showing a red light iv. Continuous sounding of any sound apparatus	5		
5.	Under what conditions may dangerous goods be permitted on board an aircraft?	a) Under regulations made by MD permitting b) Written permission of the MD c) Consent of the operator d) Under arrangements with other states	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5		
6.	State the requirements for a FLT being flown for the purpose of public transport or one being flown for the purpose of instruction as per regulations	a) QAL/Take-off at Government notified aerodromes b) QAL/Take-off at licensed aerodromes except; i. helicopters below 10000ibs ii. any gliders iii. in case of accident stress or weather etc (REG 61)	5		
7.	State five documents a Ugandan registered aircraft must carry on an IFR FLT	a. Install/ operate radio in aircraft b. C of airworthiness c. Licenses of members of FLT crew			

		d. Copy of loadsheet e. Certificate of maintenance f. Technical log book g. Certificate of registration h. Operations manual	8		
8.	What is a rocket?	Any projectile for projection through the air by combustion of its own contents and having a total weight before firing of more than 5 lb.	2		
9.	What do the following terms mean in civil aviation regulations? a) balloon b) authorised person	a) Non-power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft b) Any person authorised by MD either generally or in relation to a particular case or class of cases, and reference to an authorized person includes reference to the holder for the time being of any office designed by the MD	5		
10.	What licenses and Ratings must a pilot hold to fly B703 on a scheduled service?	ATPL, Instrument Rating, Aircraft Type Rating	5		
11.	What is a night rating for?	A rating added to enable the holder to fly passengers at night	5		
12.	What rules apply to simulated instrument flight?	a) Aircraft fitted/equipped with dual controls functioning properly. b) carry a safety pilot. c) Observer approved by MD CAA (if safety pilot is vision is limited)	4 3 3	9	
13.					
14.	It is an offence for the pilot in command to contravene, to permit the contravention of or to fail to comply with, the rules of the air and Air Traffic Control Regulations. When does a pilot in command depart from this regulations?	a) for the purpose of avoiding immediate danger b) for complying with military flying regulation in relation to an aircraft of which the commander is acting as such in the course of his or her duty as a member of any of Uganda armed forces c) for complying with the law of any country other than Uganda within which the	3 4 3	10	

		aircraft then is.		
15.	At what distance from aerodrome within which a Kite shall not be flown?	Within 5km from any aerodrome	5	
16.	Define: i. Approach Funnel ii. Approach Sequence iii. ATS route iv. Airways v. Distress phase	i. A specified airspace around normal approach path within which an aircraft approaching to land is considered to be making a normal approach.  ii. The order in which two or more aircraft are cleared to approach to land at the aerodrome  iii. A specified route designed for channelling the traffic as necessary for provision of air traffic services.  iv. A controlled area or portion thereof established in the form of a corridor.  v. A situation wherein there is reasonable certainty that an aircraft and its occupants are threatened by grave and imminent danger or require immediate assistance.	1 1 1 1 1	5
X17.	When will Approach Unit transfer arriving aircraft to Aerodrome control Unit?	When a/c is in the vicinity of the Aerodrome of destination and: a) the a/c is in sight of ground and it is considered that the approach to landing will be completed with visual reference to the runway in use, or b) a/c has reached uninterrupted VMC, or c) The a/c has landed; whichever is the earlier.	2 2 2	
X18.	List down the responsibilities of Approach controller?	a) will provide standard separation for IFR flights within the control zone from the time or place at which: i) arriving a/c are released by the ACC until they are transferred to aerodrome		

		<p>control and;</p> <p>ii) departing a/c are taken over from aerodrome control unit they are handed over to the ACC and;</p> <p>iii) transit a/c are taken over from ACC</p> <p>iv)</p> <p>b) responsible for notifying a/c under its control of any failure or irregularity of any apparatus, light or other device provided at an aerodrome for the guidance of aerodrome traffic</p> <p>c) provide flight information service and alerting service to all a/c under its control and to any other a/c if so requested or deemed necessary.</p> <p>d) responsible for initiating overdue action on any aircraft if at destination aerodrome.</p>		
X 19.	Define Approach control service	Air control service for arriving or departing controlled flights		
X 20.	Define Approach funnel	A specified airspace around a nominal approach path within which an aircraft approaching to land is considered to be making a normal approach		
21.	At what height is it imperative that an obstruction is to be marked and how?	<p>1) 500 feet-notified to CAA and NOTAM action essential</p> <p>2) 300 feet-notified and NOTAM action not necessary</p>	2	
22.	State five documents a Ugandan registered aircraft must carry on an IFR flight for passenger transport	<p>1) Certificate of Airworthiness</p> <p>2) License of members of flight crew</p> <p>3) Copy of a load sheet</p> <p>4) Certificate of Maintenance</p> <p>5) Technical log book</p> <p>6) Certificate of registration</p> <p>7) Operation Manual</p>	2 4 5	

		8) Installation and operation of radio in aircraft		
23.	When is it necessary by law to carry not less than two pilots	When a flying machine registered in Uganda and flying for the purpose of public transport having a maximum total load weight authorized exceeding 57000kg shall carry not less than two pilots as members of the flight crew there of	5	
24.	Define contracting state	Any state which a party to the Chicago convention	5	
25.	Define flight Level	One of a series of levels of equal atmospheric pressure , separated by notified intervals and each expressed as a number of hundreds of feet which would be indicated at the level on a pressure altimeter calibrated in accordance with the international standard Atmosphere and set to 1013.5mb (29.92 inches)of mercury	5	
26.	How are dangerous goods permitted to be carried?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) When MD CAA authorizes in accordance with the regulations</li> <li>b) When MD permits in accordance with any conditions to which such permission may be subject.</li> <li>c) Through consent of the operator for proper navigation or safety or well being of any person on board.</li> <li>d) Goods permitted to be carried under the laws of the state in which the aircraft is being registered if there is in force in relation to such state an agreement between the government of Uganda and that state permitting of</li> </ul>	4	

		such carriage of dangerous goods.		
27.	Define large aero plane	Means of an aero plane of a maximum certified take off mass over 5700kg	2	
28.	What rules govern the flying balloons?	A captive shall not be flown at a height of more than 299ft agl A captive balloon shall not be within 3 miles of an aerodrome A captive shall not be flown within 200ft of any vessel or vehicle or structure A balloon exceeding 6ft in any linear dimension at any stages of its flight including any basket or other equipment attached to the balloons shall not be flown in controlled airspace A free balloon shall not be flown at night	5	
29.	What do the following stand for:	i. RNP: Required Navigation Performance ii. RVSM: Reduced Vertical Separation Minima iii. TCAS: Traffic collision avoidance system iv. STOL: Short take off and landing v. ELT: Emergency locator Transmitter vi. CAVOK: Visibility, cloud and present weather better than prescribed value or conditions vii. GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite system viii. SID: Standard Instrument Departure route ix. ACAS: Airborne collision Avoidance Systems x. ATN: Aeronautical Telecommunications Network	5	
30.	Who is responsible for the SAR in Uganda?	The minister of communications and transport	2	
31.	According to the national SAR plan who are the main	i. The Police ii. UPDF	2	

	SAR agencies in Uganda?	iii. UCAA	2		
32.	What is the role of the UCAA during a/c SAR operation	coordination	2		
33.	You receive a telephone call from a helicopter pilot who wishes to tow an article. What guidelines would you give the pilot	i. Certificate of airworthiness must expressly permit it ii. Not to fly at night over congested areas of a city or settlements iii. Not to fly at night or when the visibility is less than 1.5km by day. iv. Length of combination of towing aircraft, tow rope and article in tow shall not exceed 500ft(150 meters)	4		
34.	Define a. license b. Competent authority c. Notified d. Dangerous goods e. Domestic Animal	a. Any certificate of competency or certificate of validity issued with the license or required to be held in connection with the license by the law of the state in which the license is granted b. In relation to Uganda, is the MD/CAA and in relation to any other state the authority responsible under the law of that state for promoting the safety of civil Aviation c. Shown in Aeronautical information publication or Aeronautical information circulars or NOTAM or civil aviation publications or any other official publications issued for the purpose of enabling any of the provisions of these regulations to be complied with d. Any explosive substance and other goods which by reason of their nature, quantity or mode of storage	2	2	2

		<p>are liable to endanger the safety of the aircraft or the person on board of the aircraft.</p> <p>e. Means the male, female or young of any animal of the following kinds namely: horse , cattle, mule, ass, sheep, goat, or pig</p>	2	
35.	What procedures shall be followed by a commander of an aircraft operating in an aerodrome traffic zone an aerodrome which does not have an air traffic control unit	<p>(i) Shall remain clear of cloud and at least 500ft above the level of the aerodrome</p> <p>(ii) Cause a continuous watch to be maintained 118.2MHZ, and shall be broadcast hourly all intentions on such frequency</p> <p>(iii) Conform the pattern of traffic formed by other aircraft, or keep clear of the airspace in which the pattern is formed</p> <p>(iv) Make all turns to the left unless ground signals otherwise indicate; and</p> <p>(v) Take off land in the direction indicated by the ground signals or, if no such signal are displayed, into the wind, unless good aviation practice demands otherwise</p>		
36.	What do the following abbreviations stand for?	<p>i. <b>PANS:</b> Procedures for Air Navigation Services</p> <p>ii. <b>RVSM:</b> Reduced Vertical Separation Minima</p> <p>iii. <b>FDPS:</b> Flight Data Processing System</p> <p>iv. <b>ELT:</b> Emergency Locator Indicator</p> <p>v. <b>AIRRAC:</b> Aeronautical information regulation and control</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. AVGAS: Aviation Gasoline</li> <li>vii. CTR: Control Zone</li> <li>viii. EET: Estimated Elapsed time</li> <li>ix. HPA: Hectopascal</li> <li>x. LDA: Landing Distance available</li> </ul>		
37.	What are the titles of the following documents?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Annex 1: Personnel Licensing</li> <li>ii. Doc 444: PANS- Air Traffic Management</li> <li>iii. Doc 7910: Location indicators</li> <li>iv. Doc 8168: PANS- Operation of Aircraft</li> <li>v. Annex 11: Air traffic services</li> <li>vi. Doc 8585: Designation of operating agencies</li> <li>vii. Annex 2: Rules of the Air</li> <li>viii. Annex 14: Aerodromes</li> <li>ix. Doc 8400: ABC-ICAO abbreviations and Codes</li> <li>x. Annex 15: Aeronautical Information services</li> </ul>	10
38.	Mention any five cases where an aircraft may not be flown at a height of less than 500ft?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Any aircraft while it is landing or taking off in accordance with normal aviation practice</li> <li>ii) Any glider while it is still soaring</li> <li>iii) Any aircraft while flying for the purpose of dropping articles for the purpose of agricultural, horticulture forestry or public health etc.</li> <li>iv) Aft being used for police purposes</li> <li>v) Acft flown for the purpose of checking navigational aids or procedures in accordance with normal</li> </ul>	10

		<p>aviation practice at the government or TCAA in Tanzania or at any aerodrome in any contracting state</p> <p>vi) Acft that may be flown in a manner that may be necessary for the purpose of saving life.</p>		
39.		i.	6	
40.	State the five categories of aircraft and the purpose for which they are used	<p>1-Transport category- Any purpose</p> <p>2-Transport category cargo-</p> <p>3-Aerial work category-t</p> <p>4-Private category-Any purpose other than public transport or aerial work</p> <p>5- Special category - Any purpose other than Public transport</p>	<p>Special category - As specified in C of A but not including carrying of passengers by Air Ambulance</p>	
41.	How do you obtain longitudinal separation of aircraft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depart at a specified time</li> <li>• Loose time to arrive at a specified location</li> <li>• Hold over a specified location until a specified time</li> </ul>		
42.		•		
43.	When may special VFR not be authorized in a control zone	When the visibility is below 1.5km and/or ceiling is below 500ft.		
44.	Which aircraft are accorded priority when establishing approach sequence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An aircraft which is being compelled to land because of factors affecting the safe operation of the aircraft(engine failure, fuel shortage etc)</li> <li>• Hospital aircraft or aircraft carrying any sick or seriously injured persons requiring urgent medical attention</li> <li>• Aircraft engaged in search and rescue operations</li> <li>• Other aircraft as may be determined by appropriate authority</li> </ul>		

45.		
46.	When may the landing intervals be increased?	In poor weather, first aircraft must have landed before release of the second for approach and landing
47.		
48.	a)	

1. What are the responsibilities of an airline operator in respect of public transport operation of his/her aircraft?

- designate pilot in command
- ensure aircraft is equipped with radio navigation equipment for the route
- ensure that the departure aerodrome, destination and alternate aerodromes are safe for the operation of the flight

2. You receive a telephone call from a helicopter pilot who wishes to tow an article, what guide line would you give him/her?

- find out if has certificate of Airworthiness allowing it to conduct exercise
- not to fly at night or when visibility is less than 1.5 km by day
- not to fly over congested areas
- length of tow rope not more than 500 ft

3. What is the medical validity and the personnel to whom the following medical certificates are issued?

- i) Class I
- ii) Class II
- iii) Class III

#### Class I

- (a) class 1 applies to applicants for or holders of;
- (i) commercial pilot license: aeroplanes and helicopters;
  - (ii) airline transport pilot license: aeroplanes and helicopters;
  - (iii) flight engineer license;
  - Validity; under the age of 40 is 12 months  
above 40 years is 6 months

#### Class II

Class 2 applies to applicants for or holders of;

- (i) Commercial pilot license: lighter-than-air;
  - (ii) Private pilot license: aero planes, helicopters and glider;
  - (iii) Student pilot license: for all aircraft; and
  - (iv) Cabin crew certificate;
- validity; under the age of 40 is 24 months  
above 40 years is 12 months

### Class III

- class 3, applies to applicants for or holders of air traffic controller license.
- Validity; Under the age of 40 is 24 months  
Above 40 years is 12 months

4. a) What rule should a person flying an aircraft within Uganda in sight of ground follow?

Right hand traffic rule; A person flying an aircraft within Uganda in sight of the ground and following a road, railway, canal or coastline or any other line of landmarks, shall keep such line of landmarks on his or her left.

b) What is the minimum altitude at which an aircraft can be operated over game parks, game reserves and national parks?

- 1500 feet

5. a) What is the minimum English Language Proficiency level required of an Air Traffic Controller?

- Level 4

b) What is the validity of the Language Proficiency levels?

- Level 4 – three years
- Level 5 – Six years
- Level 6 – When it becomes necessary

6. Name the categories of aircraft that are exempted from paying air navigation charges?

- State owned aircraft or operated by the government of Uganda
- Aircraft force to return to the aerodrome of departure for reasons of safety, if no immediate landing is made.
- Test flights subject to prior notification
- Aircraft making flights for purposes as the managing director of Civil Aviation Authority may approve.
- Aircraft owned by the Civil Aviation Authority
- Uganda Military aircraft

7. i) When can an aircraft be refused registration in Uganda?

Subject to the regulation, an aircraft shall not be registered or continue to be registered in Uganda where

- (a) the aircraft is registered outside of Uganda;
- (b) an unqualified person is entitled as owner to any legal or beneficial interest in the aircraft or to any share therein;
- (c) it would be inexpedient in the public interest for the aircraft to be or to continue to be registered in Uganda; or
- (d) the aircraft does not qualify to be issued with a certificate of airworthiness as specified in the Civil Aviation (Airworthiness) Regulations.

ii) What documents are to be carried in an aircraft on a flight for the purpose of commercial air transport, name at least ten of them?

The documents to be carried in an aircraft are—

- (a) on a flight for the purpose of commercial air transport
- (i) license in force in respect of the aircraft radio station installed in the aircraft;
- (ii) the certificate of airworthiness in force in respect of the aircraft;
- (iii) the licenses and certificates of members of the flight crew of the aircraft;
- (iv) one copy of mass and balance documentation, if any, required with respect to the flight;
- (v) one copy of the certificate of release to service, if any, in force with respect to the aircraft;
- (vi) the technical logbook required by these Regulations;
- (vii) the operations manual, if any, required by these Regulations to be carried on the flight;
- (viii) aircraft certificate of registration;
- (ix) aircraft journey logbook;
- (x) list of passenger names and points of embarkation and disembarkation, if applicable;
- (xi) cargo manifest including special loads information if applicable;
- (xii) copy of the air operators certificate (AOC);
- (xiii) noise certificate if required;
- (xiv) aero plane flight manual or rotorcraft flight manual;
- (xv) minimum equipment list;
- (xvi) category II or III manual, as applicable;
- (xvii) operational flight plan;
- (xviii) filed Notice to Airmen (NOTAMS) briefing documentation;
- (xix) meteorological information;
- (xx) maps and charts required for the flight and possible diversions;
- (xxi) forms for complying with the reporting requirements of the Authority and the AOC holder;
- (xxii) list of special situation passengers;
- (xxiii) filed air traffic control (ATC) flight plan;
- (xxiv) search and rescue information;

(xxv) any other document which may be required by the Authority or States concerned with a flight;

8. What are the correct titles for the following document

- i) ANNEX 1 – Personnel Licensing
- ii) ANNEX 4 – Aeronautical Charts
- iii) ANNEX 8 - Airworthiness
- iv) ANNEX 15 – Aeronautical Information Services
- v) ANNEX 17 – Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- vi) DOC 4444 – Procedures for Air Navigation Services- Air Traffic Management
- vii) DOC 7030 – Regional Supplementary Procedures
- viii) DOC 8163 - Procedures for Air Navigation Services- Aircraft operations
- ix) DOC 8400 – ICAO Abbreviations and Codes

9. a) What will the pilot in command do when in flight and has noticed that the navigation lights of his aircraft have failed?

If the light cannot be immediately repaired or replaced, the pilot in command shall not depart from the aerodrome and, if in flight, shall land as soon as in his or her opinion he or she can safely do so, unless authorized by the appropriate air traffic control unit to continue the flight.

b) Tow ropes, banners or similar articles towed by aircraft shall not be dropped from aircraft, what are the exceptions?

The regulation on towing shall not apply to the dropping of an article by or with the authority of the pilot in command

of the aircraft in any of the following circumstances, provided that the pilot seeks to avoid endangering persons or property;

- (a) the dropping for the purpose of saving life;
- (b) the jettisoning, in case of emergency, of fuel or other articles in the aircraft;
- (c) the dropping of ballast in the form of fine sand or water;
- (d) the dropping of articles solely for the purpose of navigating the aircraft in accordance with ordinary practice or with the provisions of these Regulations;
- (e) the dropping at an aerodrome, in accordance with prescribed regulations of towropes, banners or similar article towed by aircraft;
- (f) the dropping of articles for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture, forestry or public health or as a measure against weather conditions, surface icing or oil pollution or for training for the dropping of articles for any such purposes, if the articles are dropped with the permission of the Authority and in

accordance with any condition subject to which that permission may have been given; and

(g) the dropping of wind drift indicators for the purpose of enabling parachute descents to be made if the wind indicators are dropped with the permission of the Authority and in accordance with any conditions subject to which that permission may have been given.

1a) What is the purpose of the regional air navigation plan?

- For uniformity of procedures

b) Where do ICAO SARPs apply with <sup>out</sup> differences?

- Over high seas

c) Name the convention that led to the inception of ICAO and the year it came into force?

- The Chicago convention of 1944

d) What is contained in the ICAO annexes?

- Standards and recommended practices

2a) What is the sovereign body of ICAO?

- The Assembly

b) What is the governing body of ICAO?

- The Council

c) Mention the criteria used to elect members of the ICAO council?

- States of chief importance in Air transport
- States not otherwise included which make the largest contribution in the provision of facilities for international civil air navigation
- States not otherwise included whose designation will ensure that major geographical areas of the world are represented on the council.

3a) What are the two main classifications of aircraft?

- Heavier than air
- Lighter than air

b) When is it lawful to depart from the rules of the air and Air traffic control?

- i) to avoid immediate danger or in an emergency situation
- ii) to comply with the law of any State other than Uganda within which the aircraft then is.  
(a written report of the departure from the rules must be written within 10 days)
- iii) to comply with military instructions

c) Where are aircraft acrobatic manoeuvres allowed?

- Within controlled airspace with prior consent of the appropriate air traffic control authority

A person shall not operate an aircraft—

(a) In acrobatic flight—

- (i) Over any city, town or settlement;
- (ii) Over an open air assembly of persons;
- (iii) Below an altitude of 1,500 feet above the surface; or
- (iv) When the flight visibility is less than 5 kilometers;;

5a) Mention any six civil aviation Uganda regulations 2006?

- i) Personnel licensing
- ii) Approved training organisations
- iii) Aircraft registration
- iv) Airworthiness
- v) Approved maintenance organisations
- vi) Instrument and equipment
- vii) Operation of aircraft
- viii) Operator satisfaction and administration
- ix) Commercial air transport operation by foreign operator
- x) Aerial work
- xi) Rules of the air and Air traffic control services
- xii) Parachute operation

b) In which regulation will you find;

- i) Air traffic control services
  - Rules of the Air
- ii) Flight crew requirements
  - Operation of aircraft
- iii) aircraft maintenance and inspection
  - Airworthiness

6a) Who has the right of way when two aircraft are converging at approximately the same level?  
• The aircraft that has the other on its left

b) What is the exception of this rule?

- (a) power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft shall give way to airships, gliders and balloons;
- (b) airships shall give way to gliders and balloons;
- (c) gliders shall give way to balloons;
- (d) power-driven aircraft shall give way to aircraft which are seen to be towing other aircraft or objects.

7a) Mention three most important factors affecting take off performance of an aircraft?

- Wind speed and direction
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Humidity

b) What do the following abbreviations mean?

STAR — Standard Instrument Arrival

ATCU	- Air Traffic Control Unit
MSA	-Minimum Sector Altitude
SUPPs	-Regional Supplementary Procedures
SARP	-Standards and Recommended Practices

8a) When does an ATC rating expire?

- in 6 months if it has not been used during this period

b) Mention the ATC ratings that are provided for in the CAA regulations?

- Aerodrome control rating
- Approach control rating
- Approach radar control rating
- approach precision radar control rating
- Area control rating
- Area radar control rating

9a) What rule should a person flying an aircraft within Uganda in sight of ground follow?

- Right hand traffic rule; A person flying an aircraft within Uganda in sight of the ground and following a road, railway, canal or coastline or any other line of landmarks, shall keep such line of landmarks on his or her left.

b) What is the minimum altitude at which an aircraft can be operated over game parks, game reserves and national parks?

- 1500 feet

10a) What is the minimum English Language Proficiency level required of an Air Traffic Controller?

- Level 4

b) What is the validity of the Language Proficiency levels?

- Level 4 – three years
- Level 5 – Six years
- Level 6 – When it becomes necessary

### Conditions for formation flight

(a) The formation operates as a single aircraft with regard to navigation and position reporting

(b) Separation between aircraft in the formation shall be the responsibility of the flight leader and the PICs of the other aircraft in the formation flight.

(c) Distance shall not exceed 1 Km (0.5nm) Laterally and longitudinally and 30m (100 feet) Vertically from the flight leader shall be maintained by each aircraft.

