

Addendum to

Basic Aeronautical Knowledge

- CASR Part 61

Flight Crew Licensing

Introduction

As of 01SEP2014 the regulations regarding Flight Crew Licensing in Australia were changed. The new regulations are contained in CASR Part 61, extracts of which are contained herein. Please visit the CASA web-site for more comprehensive information.

<http://www.casa.gov.au/scripts/nc.dll?WCMS:PWA::pc=PARTS061>

Regulations relating to the conduct of flight training for these licences, ratings and endorsements, is contained in CASR Part 141 – which came into effect on the same date.

Summary of Changes

The new legislation introduces a new *licence* – the Recreational Pilots Licence (RPL) in addition to the PPL, CPL and ATPL. (Pilots who are current holders of a Recreational Pilots Certificate or have passed the GFPT, may be issued with the RPL after completing a flight review).

Each licence then relates to an aircraft *category* (e.g. aeroplane or helicopter). Within these primary categories, the licence reflects the pilot's competencies by the addition of an aircraft *class rating* or *type rating* (e.g. single-engine, piston or a specified aircraft type). Then there are *operational ratings* such as IR, PIFR and flight instructor. (The previous Command Instrument rating becomes simply an Instrument Rating, (IR).

Each operational rating is then '*endorsed*', e.g. IR for a single-engine aeroplane (SEA) or Low Level rating (LL) for a helicopter (H).

Additionally, there are *design feature endorsements* for items such as a retractable undercarriage or tailwheel and *flight activity endorsements* for operations such as glider towing, aerobatics or formation flying.

The aircraft class or type rating, operational ratings and endorsements are all displayed on the new licence rather than in the Pilots Log Book. Existing records will be transferred from the log book to the new licence when renewed.

CASR Part 61 is sub-divided into Subparts and the Subparts into Divisions as described below.

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Subpart 61.Z Glider pilot licences

We will hereby look a little more closely at the content of Part 61 as it relates to pilots-under-training. The first element is Pilots Log Books.

Pilots Log Books

61.345 Personal logbooks - pilots

- (1) A person who holds a pilot licence, or a certificate of validation of an overseas flight crew licence that is equivalent to a pilot licence, commits an offence if the person does not keep a personal logbook in accordance with this regulation.
- (2) The person must record his or her full name and date of birth in the person's logbook.
- (3) The person must, as soon as practicable after completing each flight, record the following information in the person's logbook for the flight:
 - (a) the date the flight began;
 - (b) the type of aircraft;
 - (c) whether it was a single-engine or multi-engine aircraft;
 - (d) the aircraft's nationality and registration marks;
 - (e) the take-off and landing points for the flight, and for each segment of the flight;
 - (f) the flight time (if any) flown in each of the following capacities:
 - (i) pilot in command;
 - (ii) co-pilot;
 - (iii) pilot in command under supervision;
 - (iv) pilot receiving flight training;
 - (g) if the person is a flight instructor – any flight time spent exercising the privileges of his or her flight instructor rating;
 - (h) if the person is a flight examiner – any flight time spent exercising the privileges of his or her flight examiner rating;
 - (i) whether the flight was by day or night, or both;
 - (j) any instrument flight time;
 - (k) whether an instrument approach was conducted and, if so, the type of instrument approach procedure.

- (4) The person must, as soon as practicable after completing each simulated flight in a flight simulation training device, record the following information in the person's logbook for the simulated flight:
 - (a) the date the simulated flight began;
 - (b) the type of aircraft represented by the device;
 - (c) the simulated flight time (if any) performed in each of the following capacities:
 - (i) pilot in command;
 - (ii) co-pilot;
 - (iii) pilot in command under supervision;
 - (iv) pilot receiving flight training;
 - (d) if the person is a flight instructor or simulator instructor any time spent exercising the privileges of his or her instructor rating;
 - (e) whether the flight was conducted in simulated day or night conditions, or both;
 - (f) a description of the simulated flight activity.

61.355 Retention of personal logbooks

- (1) A person commits an offence if: the person is required to keep a personal logbook under regulation 61.345 or 61.350; and the person does not retain the logbook for 7 years after the day the last entry is made in it.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person is required to keep a personal logbook under regulation 61.345 or 61.350 and the person does not ensure that each entry in the logbook is retained unaltered throughout the period mentioned above.

61.360 False entries in personal logbooks

- (1) The holder of a flight crew licence or certificate of validation commits an offence if:
 - (a) the holder makes an entry in his or her personal logbook; and
 - (b) the entry is false or misleading.
- (2) Paragraph (1) (b) does not apply if the entry is not false or misleading in a material particular.
- (3) CASA may give the holder of a flight crew licence or certificate of validation a written direction to correct an entry in his or her personal logbook in accordance with the direction.
- (4) The holder commits an offence if the holder does not comply with the direction within 14 days after the day the direction is given to the person.

61.365 Production of personal logbooks

- (1) CASA may direct the holder of a flight crew licence or certificate of validation to produce the holder's personal logbook for inspection by CASA.
- (2) The holder of a flight crew licence or certificate of validation commits an offence if:
 - (a) CASA directs the holder to produce his or her personal logbook under subregulation (1); and
 - (b) the holder does not produce an up to date version of the personal logbook within 7 days after the day the direction is given.
- (3) If the holder's personal logbook is kept in electronic form, a requirement to produce the logbook is met if:
 - (a) the holder produces a printed copy of the logbook; and
 - (b) each page is certified by the holder as a true copy of the logbook records set out on the page.

Licences

Subpart 61.F Student pilot licences

61.440 Privileges of student pilot licences

Subject to Subpart 61.E and regulations 61.445 and 61.450, the holder of a student pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft when receiving flight training.

Note 1 Subpart 61.E sets out certain limitations that apply to all pilot licences, and ratings and endorsements on pilot licences.

Note 2 The holder of a student pilot licence is also authorised to taxi an aircraft in certain circumstances: see regulation 61.430.

Note 3 The holder of a student pilot licence is also authorised to transmit on a radio frequency of a kind used for the purpose of ensuring the safety of air navigation in certain circumstances: see regulation 61.435.

61.445 Limitations on exercise of privileges of student pilot licences - general

- (1) The holder of a student pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft only if the flight is:
 - (a) approved by, and conducted under the supervision of, a flight instructor; and
 - (b) conducted under the VFR; and
 - (c) conducted in accordance with the flight instructor's approval.
- (2) For paragraph (1) (a), a flight is conducted under the supervision of a flight instructor if the instructor:
 - (a) provides guidance to the pilot in relation to the flight; and
 - (b) during the flight:
 - (i) is present:
 - (A) on board the aircraft; or
 - (B) at the aerodrome from which the flight began; or
 - (ii) is flying within 15 nautical miles of the aerodrome reference point for the aerodrome; and
 - (c) can be contacted during the flight by radio or other electronic means.
- (3) The holder of a student pilot licence is not authorised to pilot an aircraft carrying passengers.
- (4) The holder of a student pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft on a solo flight in a Contracting State's airspace only if the holder has the permission (however described) of the Contracting State.

61.450 Limitations on exercise of privileges of student pilot licences - recent experience

- (1) The holder of a student pilot licence is authorised to conduct a solo flight in an aircraft only if:
 - (a) the holder has, within the previous 14 days and in the same type of aircraft, conducted a dual flight; and
 - (b) as a result of the flight, his or her accumulated solo flight time since last conducting a dual flight would not exceed 3 hours.
- (2) The holder is taken to meet the requirements of paragraph (1) (b) if the holder is enrolled in an integrated training course.

61.455 Requirement for grant of student pilot licences

An applicant for a student pilot licence must be at least 15.

Subpart 61.G Recreational pilot licences

Division 61.G.1 Privileges and grant of licences**61.460 Privileges of recreational pilot licences**

Subject to Subpart 61.E and regulations 61.465 and 61.470, the holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot a single-engine aircraft as pilot in command or co-pilot if:

- (a) the aircraft is certificated for single-pilot operation; and
- (b) the aircraft has a maximum certificated take-off weight of not more than 1 500 kg; and
- (c) the aircraft is not rocket-powered or turbine-powered; and
- (d) the flight is conducted by day under the VFR; and
- (e) either:
 - (i) the aircraft is engaged in a private operation; or
 - (ii) the holder is receiving flight training.

Note 1 Subpart 61.E sets out certain limitations that apply to all pilot licences, and ratings and endorsements on pilot licences.

Note 2 The holder of a recreational pilot licence is also authorised to taxi an aircraft in certain circumstances; see regulation 61.430.

Note 3 The holder of a recreational pilot licence is also authorised to transmit on a radio frequency of a kind used for the purpose of ensuring the safety of air navigation if the holder also holds a flight radio endorsement; see regulation 61.435.

61.465 Limitations on exercise of privileges of recreational pilot licences - general

- (1) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft in a Contracting State's airspace only if the holder has the permission (however described) of the Contracting State to do so.
- (2) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft carrying more than one passenger only if the holder:
 - (a) also holds a current class 1 or 2 medical certificate; or
 - (b) is accompanied by another pilot who:
 - (i) holds a current class 1 or 2 medical certificate; and
 - (ii) occupies a flight control seat in the aircraft; and
 - (iii) is authorised to pilot the aircraft.
- (3) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft above 10 000 ft above mean sea level only if the holder:
 - (a) also holds a current class 1 or 2 medical certificate; or
 - (b) is accompanied by another pilot who:
 - (i) holds a current class 1 or 2 medical certificate; and
 - (ii) occupies a flight control seat in the aircraft; and
 - (iii) is authorised to pilot the aircraft.

61.470 Limitations on exercise of privileges of recreational pilot licences - endorsements

- (1) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft in an area that is not:
 - (a) within:
 - (i) a 25 nautical mile radius of the aerodrome from which the flight began; or
 - (ii) a flight training area for the aerodrome; or
 - (b) along a route between the aerodrome and the flight training area; only if the holder also holds a recreational navigation endorsement.
- (2) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft in controlled airspace only if the holder also holds a controlled airspace endorsement.
- (3) The holder of a recreational pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft at a controlled aerodrome only if the holder also holds a controlled aerodrome endorsement.

61.475 Requirements for grant of recreational pilot licences

- (1) An applicant for a recreational pilot licence must be at least 16.
- (2) Subject to regulation 61.480, the applicant must also have:
 - (a) passed the aeronautical knowledge examination for a recreational pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (b) completed flight training for a recreational pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (c) passed the flight test mentioned in the Part 61 Manual of Standards for a recreational pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (d) completed at least 25 hours of flight time as pilot of an aircraft of the category for which the associated aircraft category rating is sought, including:
 - (i) at least 20 hours of dual flight; and
 - (ii) at least 5 hours of flight time as pilot in command.

Note for paragraph (a) For the conduct of aeronautical knowledge examinations, see Division 61.B.3.

Note for paragraph (b) For the requirements for flight training, see Division 61.B.2.

Note for paragraph (c) For the conduct of flight tests, see Division 61.B.4.

Note for paragraph (d) For the determination of a person's flight time and other aeronautical experience, see Division 61.A.2.
- (3) Despite paragraph 61.245 (1) (a), the flight test must be conducted in an aircraft.
- (4) The applicant is taken to meet the requirements of subregulation (2) if the applicant holds a private pilot licence, commercial pilot licence or air transport pilot licence.

61.480 Grant of recreational pilot licences in recognition of pilot certificates granted by certain organisations

- (1) This regulation applies to an applicant for a recreational pilot licence if:
 - (a) the applicant holds a pilot certificate, granted by a recreational aviation administration organisation that administers activities involving aircraft of a particular category; and
 - (b) the certificate permits the holder to act as the pilot in command of an aircraft of that category.
- (2) For subregulation 61.475 (2), the applicant is taken to have passed:
 - (a) the aeronautical knowledge examination; and
 - (b) the flight test; for the licence and the associated aircraft category rating.
- (3) The applicant is also taken to have met the requirements for the grant of:
 - (a) the aircraft category rating for each category of aircraft in which the person is permitted by the certificate to act as pilot in command; and

- (b) the aircraft class rating for each class of aircraft in which the person is permitted by the certificate to act as pilot in command; and
- (c) the design feature endorsement for each design feature of an aircraft in which the applicant is permitted by the certificate to act as pilot in command.

Note The holder of an aircraft class rating must successfully complete a flight review for the rating to be authorised to exercise the privileges of the rating, and is not taken to have met the flight review requirement on the basis of being taken to have met the requirements for the grant of the rating under subregulation (3): see subregulation 61.745 (4).

Division 61.G.2 Recreational pilot licence endorsements

61.485 Kinds of recreational pilot licence endorsements

The following are recreational pilot licence endorsements:

- (a) a controlled aerodrome endorsement;
- (b) a controlled airspace endorsement;
- (c) a flight radio endorsement;
- (d) a recreational navigation endorsement.

61.490 Privileges of recreational pilot licence endorsements

- (1) Subject to Subpart 61.E, the holder of a recreational pilot licence with a controlled aerodrome endorsement is authorised to pilot an aircraft, as pilot in command, at a controlled aerodrome.
- (2) Subject to Subpart 61.E, the holder of a recreational pilot licence with a controlled airspace endorsement is authorised to pilot an aircraft, as pilot in command, in controlled airspace.
- (3) Subject to Subpart 61.E, the holder of a recreational pilot licence with a flight radio endorsement is authorised to operate an aircraft radio on the ground or in flight to transmit on a radio frequency of a kind used for the purpose of ensuring the safety of air navigation.
- (4) Subject to Subpart 61.E, the holder of a recreational pilot licence with a recreational navigation endorsement is authorised to pilot an aircraft, as pilot in command, on a cross-country flight.

61.495 Requirements for grant of recreational pilot licence endorsements

- (1) This regulation applies to a person other than a person who is eligible to be granted a recreational pilot licence endorsement under regulation 61.500.
- (2) An applicant for a recreational pilot licence endorsement must:
 - (a) have passed the aeronautical knowledge examination for the endorsement; and
 - (b) have completed flight training for the endorsement; and
 - (c) if the endorsement is a recreational navigation endorsement, have completed, in addition to the flight time mentioned in paragraph 61.475 (2) (d), at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time; and
 - (d) if the endorsement is a flight radio endorsement, have a current aviation English language proficiency assessment.

Note for paragraph (a) For the conduct of aeronautical knowledge examinations, see Division 61.B.3.

Note for paragraph (b) For the requirements for flight training, see Division 61.B.2.

- (3) The cross-country flight time required by paragraph (2) (c) must include a flight of at least 100 nautical miles, during which a full-stop landing is made at each of 2 aerodromes or landing areas, other than the one from which the flight began.

61.500 Grant of endorsement in recognition of other qualifications

- (1) An applicant for a recreational pilot licence endorsement is eligible to be granted the endorsement if the applicant:
 - (a) holds a recreational pilot licence; and
 - (b) holds another flight crew licence that authorises the exercise of the privileges of the endorsement.
- (2) An applicant for a controlled aerodrome endorsement is eligible to be granted the endorsement if:
 - (a) regulation 61.480 applies to the applicant; and
 - (b) the applicant holds an approval from the recreational aviation administration organisation to pilot an aircraft at a controlled aerodrome.
- (3) An applicant for a controlled airspace endorsement is eligible to be granted the endorsement if:
 - (a) regulation 61.480 applies to the applicant; and
 - (b) the applicant holds an approval from the recreational aviation administration organisation to pilot an aircraft in controlled airspace.
- (4) An applicant for a flight radio endorsement is eligible to be granted the endorsement if:
 - (a) regulation 61.480 applies to the applicant; and
 - (b) the applicant holds an approval from the recreational aviation administration organisation to operate an aircraft radio; and
 - (c) the applicant has a current aviation English language proficiency assessment.
- (5) An applicant for a recreational navigation endorsement is eligible to be granted the endorsement if:
 - (a) regulation 61.480 applies to the applicant; and
 - (b) the applicant holds a cross-country navigation approval from the recreational aviation administration organisation; and
 - (c) the applicant has completed at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time that complies with subregulation 61.495 (3).

Subpart 61.H Private pilot licences

Division 61.H.1 General**61.505 Privileges of private pilot licences**

Subject to Subpart 61.E and regulation 61.510, the holder of a private pilot licence is authorised to pilot an aircraft as pilot in command or co-pilot if:

- (a) the aircraft is engaged in a private operation; or
- (b) the holder is receiving flight training.

Note 1 Subpart 61.E sets out certain limitations that apply to all pilot licences, and ratings and endorsements on pilot licences.

Note 2 The holder of a private pilot licence is also authorised to taxi an aircraft in certain circumstances: see regulation 61.430.

Note 3 The holder of a private pilot licence is also authorised to transmit on a radio frequency of a kind used for the purpose of ensuring the safety of air navigation: see regulation 61.435.

61.510 Limitations on exercise of privileges of private pilot licences - multi-crew operations

The holder of a private pilot licence is authorised to exercise the privileges of the licence in a multi-crew operation only if the holder has completed an approved course of training in multi-crew cooperation.

61.515 Requirements for grant of private pilot licences - general

- (1) An applicant for a private pilot licence must be at least 17.
- (2) The applicant must also have:
 - (a) passed the aeronautical knowledge examination for the private pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (b) completed flight training for the private pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (c) passed the flight test mentioned in the Part 61 Manual of Standards for the private pilot licence and the associated aircraft category rating; and
 - (d) met the aeronautical experience requirements mentioned in Division 61.H.2 or 61.H.3.
- (3) Despite paragraph 61.245 (1) (a), the flight test must be conducted in an aircraft.
- (4) An applicant who meets the requirements for the grant of a commercial pilot licence is taken to meet the requirements for the grant of a private pilot licence.

Division 61.H.2 Aeronautical experience requirements for private pilot licences - applicants who have completed integrated training courses**61.520 Application of Division 61.H.2**

This Division applies to an applicant for a private pilot licence who has completed an integrated training course for the licence and the associated aircraft category rating.

61.525 Aeronautical experience requirements for grant of private pilot licences - aeroplane category

- (1) An applicant for a private pilot licence with the aeroplane category rating must have at least 35 hours of aeronautical experience that includes:
 - (a) at least 30 hours of flight time as a pilot; and
 - (b) at least 20 hours of flight time as pilot of an aeroplane; and
 - (c) at least 10 hours of solo flight time in an aeroplane; and
 - (d) at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time in an aeroplane; and
 - (e) at least 2 hours of dual instrument time; and
 - (f) at least one hour of dual instrument flight time in an aeroplane.
- (2) Any of the required aeronautical experience that is not completed as flight time as a pilot must be completed as simulated flight time in an approved flight simulation training device for the purpose.
- (3) The cross-country flight time required by paragraph (1) (d) must include a flight of at least 150 nautical miles during which a full-stop landing is made at each of 2 aerodromes not within the flight training area for the aerodrome from which the flight began.
- (4) The flight time in an aeroplane required by subregulation (1) must be completed in a registered or recognised aeroplane.

61.530 Aeronautical experience requirements for grant of private pilot licences - helicopter category

- (1) An applicant for a private pilot licence with the helicopter category rating must have at least 35 hours of aeronautical experience that includes:
 - (a) at least 30 hours of flight time as pilot of a helicopter; and
 - (b) at least 10 hours of solo flight time in a helicopter; and
 - (c) at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time in a helicopter; and
 - (d) at least 2 hours of dual instrument time; and
 - (e) at least one hour of dual instrument flight time in a helicopter.
- (2) Any of the required aeronautical experience that is not completed as flight time as a pilot must be completed as:
 - (a) simulated flight time in an approved flight simulation training device for the purpose; or
 - (b) tethered flight time.
- (3) The cross-country flight time required by paragraph (1) (c) must include a flight of at least 100 nautical miles during which a landing is made at each of 2 landing areas, other than the one from which the flight began.
- (4) The flight time in a helicopter required by subregulation (1) must be completed in a registered or recognised helicopter.

Division 61.H.3 Aeronautical experience requirements for private pilot licences - applicants who have not completed integrated training courses**61.540 Application of Division 61.H.3**

This Division applies to an applicant for a private pilot licence who has not completed an integrated training course for the licence and the associated aircraft category rating.

61.545 Aeronautical experience requirements for grant of private pilot licences - aeroplane category

- (1) An applicant for a private pilot licence with the aeroplane category rating must have at least 40 hours of aeronautical experience that includes:
 - (a) at least 35 hours of flight time as a pilot; and
 - (b) at least 20 hours of flight time as pilot of an aeroplane; and
 - (c) at least 10 hours of solo flight time in an aeroplane; and
 - (d) at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time in an aeroplane; and
 - (e) at least 2 hours of dual instrument time; and
 - (f) at least one hour of dual instrument flight time in an aeroplane.
- (2) Any of the required aeronautical experience that is not completed as flight time as a pilot must be completed as simulated flight time in an approved flight simulation training device for the purpose.
- (3) The cross-country flight time required by paragraph (1) (d) must include a flight of at least 150 nautical miles during which a full-stop landing is made at each of 2 aerodromes not within the flight training area for the aerodrome from which the flight began.

61.550 Aeronautical experience requirements for grant of private pilot licences - helicopter category

- (1) An applicant for a private pilot licence with the helicopter category rating must have at least 40 hours of aeronautical experience that includes:
 - (a) at least 35 hours of flight time as a pilot; and
 - (b) at least 30 hours of flight time as pilot of a helicopter; and

- (c) at least 10 hours of solo flight time in a helicopter; and
 - (d) at least 5 hours of solo cross-country flight time in a helicopter; and
 - (e) at least 2 hours of dual instrument time; and
 - (f) at least one hour of dual instrument flight time in a helicopter.
- (2) Any of the required aeronautical experience that is not completed as flight time as a pilot must be completed as:
- (a) simulated flight time in an approved flight simulation training device for the purpose; or
 - (b) tethered flight time.
- (3) The cross-country flight time required by paragraph (1) (d) must include a flight of at least 100 nautical miles during which a landing is made at each of 2 landing areas, other than the one from which the flight began.

