
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1999 No. 1452

CIVIL AVIATION

The Aeroplane Noise Regulations 1999

Made - - - - - *20th May 1999*

Coming into force - - - - - *27th May 1999*

Whereas a draft of these Regulations has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament: The Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, being a Minister designated(1) for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972(2) in relation to measures relating to air transport, in exercise of the powers conferred by that section, hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Aeroplane Noise Regulations 1999 and shall come into force on the seventh day after the day on which they are made.

Revocation and amendment

2.—(1) The Aeroplane Noise (Limitation on Operation of Aeroplanes) Regulations 1993(3) and the Aeroplane Noise (Limitation on Operation of Aeroplanes) (Amendment) Regulations 1994(4) are hereby revoked.

(2) The Air Navigation (Noise Certification) Order 1990(5) shall be amended as follows—

(a) in article 4, before “This Order” there shall be inserted

“(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this article,”;

(b) in article 4, at the end, there shall be added the following paragraph—

“(2) This Order shall not apply to any aeroplane to which the Aeroplane Noise Regulations 1999(6) applies.”;

(c) in article 5, paragraph (1), the words “, other than an aeroplane to which paragraph (2) applies,” shall be omitted;

(d) in article 5, paragraph (2) shall be omitted;

(e) in article 6, paragraphs (2) to (8) shall be omitted;

(1) S.I. 1993/2661.
(2) 1972 c. 68.
(3) S.I. 1993/1409.
(4) S.I. 1994/1734.
(5) S.I. 1990/1514.
(6) S.I. 1999/xxxx.

- (f) in Schedule 1, in Part I, paragraphs 3(1) and (2) and 4 shall be omitted, and
(g) in Schedule 1, Parts II, III, IV and VI shall be omitted.

Interpretation

3. In these Regulations—

“accepted” in relation to a certificate of airworthiness means an application made to the CAA for such a certificate or for the modification of such a certificate which the CAA has not rejected;

“aeroplane” means an aeroplane in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness is in force;

“air carrier” means an air transport undertaking with a valid operating licence;

“authorised person” means any constable and any person authorised by the CAA (whether by name or by class or description) either generally or in relation to a particular case or class of cases;

“the CAA” means the Civil Aviation Authority;

“certificate of airworthiness” has the same meaning as in article 118(1) of the Air Navigation (No. 2) Order 1995(7);

“Community air carrier” means an air carrier with a valid operating licence granted by a member State or EEA State in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2407/92 of 23 July 1992 on licensing air carriers(8);

“the Convention” means the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed on behalf of the United Kingdom at Chicago on 7th December 1944(9);

“the 1989 Council Directive” means Council Directive 89/629/EEC of 4th December 1989(10) on the limitation of noise emission from civil subsonic jet aeroplanes;

“the 1992 Council Directive” means Council Directive 92/14/EEC of 2 March 1992(11) on the limitation of the operation of aeroplanes covered by Part II, Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16 as amended by Council Directive 98/20/EC of 30 March 1998(12);

“derived version” means a modification of a prototype aeroplane which, from the point of view of airworthiness, is similar to the prototype but incorporates changes in type design which may affect its noise characteristics adversely;

“EEA Agreement” means the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993(13);

“EEA State” means a State, other than a member State, which is a Contracting Party to the EEA Agreement;

(7) S.I. 1995/1970, to which there are amendments not relevant to these Regulations.

(8) O.J. No. L 240, 24.8.92, p.1—extended to EEA States by the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993 (Cm 2073 and 2183) as amended by the decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 7/94 of 21 March 1994 (O.J. L 160, 28.6.94, p.1).

(9) 7th edition published in 1997 by the International Civil Aviation Organisation, reference Doc. 7300/7.

(10) O.J. No. L 363, 13.12.89, p.27. the 1989 Council Directive was extended to EEA States by the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993 (Cm 2073 and 2183). See also the Decision of the Council and the Commission on the conclusion of that Agreement 94/1/ECSC,EC—O.J. L 1, 3.1.94, p.1 and particularly article 23 on p.11 and paragraph 2 of Part XVII of Annex II on p.312.

(11) O.J. No. L 76, 23.3.92, p.21, as corrected in O.J. No. L 168, 23.6.92, p.30. The 1992 Council Directive was extended to EEA States by the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2nd May 1992 as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17th March 1993 (Cm 2073 and 2183) as amended by the Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 7/94 of 21 March 1994 (O.J. L 160, 28.6.94, p.1).

(12) O.J. No. L 107, 7.4.98, p.4. The 1998 Directive was extended to EEA States by the decision of the EEA Joint Committee No. 105/98 of 30 October 1998 amending Annex XX to the EEA Agreement (O.J. L).

(13) Cm 2073 and 2183.

“Government airport” has the same meaning as “Government aerodrome” in the Air Navigation (No. 2) Order 1995;

“noise certificate” means a document issued or validated by a State or by a competent authority of a State attesting noise certification in respect of an aeroplane either by way of a separate certificate or a statement contained in another document approved by the State of registry of the aeroplane and required by that State to be carried in the aeroplane;

“operating licence” means an authorisation granted to an undertaking permitting it to carry out carriage by air of passengers, mail and/or cargo for remuneration and/or hire;

“overseas departments” has the same meaning as in article 2.3 of the 1992 Council Directive;

“total civil subsonic jet fleet” in relation to a Community air carrier means the total aircraft fleet of civil subsonic jet aeroplanes at the disposal of that carrier, through ownership or any form of lease agreement of not less than one year;

“Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981” means the first edition—1981 of Volume 1 of Annex 16 to the Convention(14);

“Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988” means the second edition—1988 of Annex 16 to the Convention(15).

Noise certificate requirements for UK registered propeller driven aeroplanes

4.—(1) This regulation shall apply to any civil propeller-driven aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom and falling within one of the categories set out in Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(2) Subject to regulation 6, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be used in the territories of member States or EEA States unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the CAA certifying that—

- (a) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which exceeds 5,700 kilograms, other than an aeroplane to which sub-paragraphs (e), (f) or (g) applies, which in the opinion of the CAA—
 - (i) (a) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness before 6 October 1977, or
 - (b) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane, and
 - (ii) was first issued with a certificate of airworthiness on or after 26 November 1981, the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 2 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988, less sections 2.1 and 2.4.2 of that Chapter;
- (b) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which exceeds 5,700 kilograms, other than an aeroplane described in section 6.1.1 of Part II of Volume I of Annex 16/1988 and other than an aeroplane to which sub-paragraph (h) applies, which in the opinion of the CAA—
 - (i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1985 and before 17 November 1988, or
 - (ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane,

(14) This Annex is published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The first edition of Volume 1 of this Annex was published in 1981.

(15) This Annex is published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The second edition of Volume 1 of this Annex was published in 1988.

the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;

- (c) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which exceeds 9,000 kilograms which in the opinion of the CAA—

(i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 17 November 1988, or

(ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane,

the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;

- (d) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which exceeds 5,700 kilograms, other than an aeroplane to which sub-paragraphs (f), (g) or (h) applies, which in the opinion of the CAA—

(i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 6 October 1977 and before 1 January 1985, or

(ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane,

the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 5 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;

- (e) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which does not exceed 9,000 kilograms which in the opinion of the CAA—

(i) (a) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness before 1 January 1975, or

(b) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane being a derived version in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype before 17 November 1988, and

(ii) was either first issued with a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1980 or first registered in the United Kingdom on or after that date,

the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;

- (f) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which does not exceed 9,000 kilograms which in the opinion of the CAA—

(i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988, or

(ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane being a derived version in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988,

the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988,

- (g) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which does not exceed 9,000 kilograms which in the opinion of the CAA—

- (i) conforms to a derived version of a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988, and
 - (ii) in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype on or after 17 November 1988,the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (h) subject to sub-paragraph (i), in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which does not exceed 9,000 kilograms and which in the opinion of the CAA—
 - (i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 17 November 1988, or
 - (ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane,the aeroplane, meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (i) in the case of an aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass which does not exceed 9,000 kilograms and which in the opinion of the CAA—
 - (i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 17 November 1998 and before 17 November 1993, or
 - (ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane being a derived version in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype on or after 17 November 1988 and before 17 November 1993,the aeroplane, if it is unable to meet the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988, meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (j) in the case of any other aeroplane, the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the applicable standards specified in Part II, Chapters 2, 5 or 6 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

5.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), this regulation shall apply to any civil propeller-driven aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass not exceeding 5,700 kilograms first registered in the United Kingdom on or after 24th July 1980 and not falling within one of the categories set out in Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(2) Subject to regulation 6, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be used in the territories of member States or EEA States unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the CAA certifying—

- (a) in the case of an aeroplane which in the opinion of the CAA—
 - (i) conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988, or
 - (ii) conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane being a derived version in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988,

- that the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (b) in the case of an aeroplane which in the opinion of the CAA—
- (i) conforms to a derived version of a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 1 January 1975 and before 17 November 1988, and
 - (ii) in respect of which the CAA accepted an application to modify the certificate of airworthiness for the prototype on or after 17 November 1988,
- the aeroplane meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (c) in the case of an aeroplane which in the opinion of the CAA conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 17 November 1988 or conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane, that the aeroplane, meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (d) in the case of an aeroplane which in the opinion of the CAA conforms to a prototype aeroplane being a prototype in respect of which the CAA accepted an application for a certificate of airworthiness on or after 17 November 1988 and before 17 November 1993 or conforms to a derived version of such a prototype aeroplane, the aeroplane, if it is unable to meet the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 10 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988, meets the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1988;
- (e) in the case of any other aeroplane, the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the applicable standards specified in Part II, Chapter 6 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.
- (3) This regulation shall not apply to—
- (a) any aeroplane not satisfying the applicable requirements for noise certification when it can be equipped to those standards provided that—
 - (i) suitable conversion equipment exists for the aeroplane type in question,
 - (ii) aeroplanes fitted with such equipment are capable of achieving the standards required for noise certification,
 - (iii) such equipment is available,
 - (iv) the operator has ordered the equipment, and
 - (v) such equipment is fitted within two years from the date of registration in the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) any aeroplane which has been used before 1st July 1979 by a Community air carrier under a hire purchase or leasing contract concluded by that date, and which for this reason, has been registered in a State other than that in which it is used, or
 - (c) any aeroplane of historic interest.

Exemptions for UK registered propeller driven aeroplanes

6.—(1) After consultation with the Secretary of State the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 4 or paragraph (2) of regulation 5 to permit, in exceptional individual cases, temporary use in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar of aeroplanes which could not otherwise lawfully be operated on the basis of those regulations or paragraph (2).

(2) After consultation with the Secretary of State the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 4 to authorise the use of any aeroplane with a maximum

certificated take-off mass exceeding 5,700 kilograms which is specially designed and manufactured in very few units, and used for the transportation of aeronautical industry products of exceptional sizes, and which cannot be put into service on the basis of that regulation provided that use is restricted to the United Kingdom, Gibraltar and the territories of other consenting member States and EEA States.

Noise certificate requirements for foreign registered propeller driven aeroplanes

7.—(1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) no civil propeller driven aeroplane registered otherwise than in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar or another member State or EEA State shall land or take-off in the United Kingdom unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the competent authority of the State of registry on the basis of satisfactory evidence that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least as stringent as those which the aeroplane, were it on the register of the United Kingdom, would be required to meet by virtue of regulation 4 or 5.

(2) After consultation with the Secretary of State the CAA may grant an exception from the requirements of paragraph (1) to permit, in exceptional cases, temporary use in the United Kingdom of aeroplanes which could not otherwise lawfully be operated on the basis of that paragraph or paragraph (3).

(3) After consultation with the Secretary of State the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (1) to authorise the use of any aeroplane with a maximum certificated take-off mass exceeding 5,700 kilograms which is specially designed and manufactured in very few units, and used for the transportation of aeronautical industry products of exceptional sizes, and which cannot be put into service on the basis of that paragraph.

Noise certificate requirements for civil subsonic jet aeroplanes

8.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), this regulation shall apply to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom and falling within one of the categories set out in Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(2) Subject to regulation 25, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be used in the territories of member States or EEA States unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the CAA certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the applicable standards specified in Part II, Chapters 2 or 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any aeroplane to which regulation 10 or 12 or, on or after 1 April 2002, regulation 14 applies but it shall apply to any such aeroplane for the time being exempted from the requirements of any of those regulations if that aeroplane would otherwise fall within the description set out in paragraph (1).

9.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), this regulation shall apply to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) Subject to regulation 25, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be used in the territories of member States or EEA States unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the CAA certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 2, of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to any aeroplane to which regulation 8, 10 or 12 or, on or after 1 April 2002, regulation 14 applies but it shall apply to any such aeroplane for the time being exempted from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 10, paragraph (2) of regulation 12 or paragraph (2) of regulation 14 if that aeroplane would otherwise fall within the description set out in paragraph (1).

10.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), this regulation shall apply to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane, registered in the United Kingdom after 1st November 1990, which has a maximum take-off mass of more than 34,000 kilograms and a capacity of more than 19 seats and powered by engines having a by-pass ratio of less than 2.

(2) Subject to regulations 21 and 22, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be operated in the territories of member States or EEA States unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the CAA certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988.

(3) This regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any aeroplane entered on the register of a member State or EEA State on 1st November 1990,
- (b) to any aeroplane used only in the territories of the overseas departments,
- (c) on or after 1st April 2002, to any aeroplane to which regulation 14 applies.

11.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) no civil subsonic jet aeroplane which is registered otherwise than in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar or another member State or EEA State shall land or take-off in the United Kingdom unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted by the competent authority of the State of registry certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 2, of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1981.

(2) This regulation shall not apply to any aeroplane to which regulation 12 or, on or after 1st April 2002, regulation 14 applies but it shall apply to any such aeroplane for the time being exempted from the requirements of either of those regulations if that aeroplane would otherwise fall within the description set out in paragraph (1).

12.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) and to regulation 13, this regulation applies to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane with a maximum take-off mass of 34,000 kilograms or more or with a certified maximum internal accommodation for the aeroplane type in question of more than 19 passenger seats, excluding any seats for crew only, and in either case fitted with engines having a by-pass ratio of less than 2.

(2) Subject to regulations 20 and 22 to 25 an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be operated at any airport in the United Kingdom unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted, in the case of an aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom by the CAA, in the case of an aeroplane registered in Gibraltar by the competent authority for Gibraltar and in the case of an aeroplane registered elsewhere by the competent authority of the State of registry, certifying that the aeroplane meets either—

- (a) the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988, or
- (b) the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988, provided that the aeroplane was first issued an individual certificate of airworthiness less than 25 years before 1 April 1995.

(3) This regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any aeroplane on the register of a member State or EEA State other than the United Kingdom in respect of which there is in force an exemption granted by that State pursuant to articles 4 to 7 of the 1992 Directive,
- (b) to any aeroplane on a register kept for Gibraltar in respect of which there is in force an exemption granted by Gibraltar pursuant to articles 4 to 7 of the 1992 Directive,
- (c) before 1st April 2002, to any aeroplane the subject of the 1989 Directive,

(d) on or after 1 April 2002, to any aeroplane to which regulation 14 applies.

13.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), regulation 12 shall not apply in relation to any aeroplane listed in the Schedule to these Regulations insofar as—

- (a) that aeroplane, having been granted noise certification to the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988, operated into any airport in the territories of member States or EEA States in a twelve month reference period between 1986 and 1990 selected in conjunction with the States concerned, and
- (b) that aeroplane was on the register of the developing nation shown for that aeroplane in the Schedule to these Regulations in that twelve month reference period and continues to be used either directly or under any form of lease agreement by a natural or legal person established in that nation.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply in relation to an aeroplane listed in the Schedule to these Regulations where that aeroplane is leased to a natural or legal person who is not established in the developing nation shown for that aeroplane in the said Schedule.

14.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), this regulation applies to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane with a maximum take-off mass of 34,000 kilograms or more or with a certified maximum internal accommodation for the aeroplane type in question of more than 19 passenger seats, excluding any seats for crew only.

(2) Subject to regulations 22 and 25, an aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be operated at any airport in the United Kingdom on or after 1st April 2002 unless there is in force in respect of that aeroplane a noise certificate granted, in the case of an aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom by the CAA, in the case of an aeroplane registered in Gibraltar by the competent authority for Gibraltar and in the case of an aeroplane registered elsewhere by the competent authority of the State of registry, certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which meet the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988.

(3) This regulation shall not apply—

- (a) to any aeroplane on the register of a member State or EEA State other than the United Kingdom in respect of which there is in force an exemption granted by that State pursuant to article 5.2 of the 1992 Directive,
- (b) to any aeroplane on a register kept for Gibraltar in respect of which there is in force an exemption granted by Gibraltar pursuant to article 5.2 of the 1992 Directive.

Content of noise certificates

15. The noise certificate referred to in regulations 4 and 5 and 7 to 9 shall provide at least the following information—

- (a) the State of registry and registration mark of the aeroplane,
- (b) the manufacturer's serial number,
- (c) the manufacturer's type and model designation,
- (d) a statement of any additional modifications incorporated for the purpose of compliance with the applicable noise certification standards,
- (e) the maximum mass at which compliance with the applicable noise certification standards has been demonstrated, and
- (f) for aeroplanes for which application or certification is submitted on or after 6 October 1977: the noise level or levels and their 90 per cent confidence limits at the reference point or points for which compliance with the applicable noise certification standards has been demonstrated.

Grant of noise certificates by the CAA

16.—(1) The CAA shall grant a noise certificate in respect of any aeroplane registered in the United Kingdom to which these Regulations apply if it is satisfied on the basis of satisfactory evidence that the aeroplane complies with the standard specified for that aeroplane in these Regulations.

(2) For the purposes of determining the standard applicable to an aeroplane to which regulation 4 or 5 applies where the interval between—

- (a) the application for a certificate of airworthiness for a prototype aeroplane and the first issue of a certificate for an aeroplane of that type; or
- (b) the application to modify a certificate of airworthiness for a prototype aeroplane and the first issue of a certificate for an aeroplane of that type as modified,

exceeds 5 years, the date on which the application was made shall be deemed to be 5 years before the date of the first issue of the certificate.

(3) The CAA shall grant every noise certificate subject to a condition as to the maximum total weights at which the aeroplane may land or take-off and may grant such a certificate subject to such other conditions relating to standards as to noise as it thinks fit.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5) and regulations 17 and 26 a noise certificate granted by the CAA under these Regulations shall remain in force without limit of time.

(5) A noise certificate granted by the CAA under these Regulations shall cease to be sufficient—

- (a) at such time as the aeroplane or any part of it is modified, in any way which affects the ability of the aeroplane to comply with the noise standard required by these Regulations, otherwise than in a manner and with material of a type approved by the CAA either generally or in relation to a class of aeroplane or to a particular aeroplane, and
- (b) until the completion of any inspection or test of the aeroplane required by the CAA to be made, which shows that the aeroplane complies with the noise standard required by these Regulations.

Suspension and revocation of noise certificates and exemptions by the CAA

17.—(1) The CAA may, if it thinks fit, provisionally suspend or vary any noise certificate or provisionally suspend any exemption granted by it under these Regulations pending inquiry into or consideration of the case. Subject to regulation 26, the CAA may, after sufficient ground being shown to its satisfaction after due inquiry, revoke or vary any such certificate or revoke any such exemption.

(2) The holder or any person having the possession or custody of any noise certificate or exemption which has been revoked by the CAA under these Regulations shall surrender it to the CAA within a reasonable time after being required to do so by it.

(3) The breach of any condition subject to which any noise certificate has been granted by the CAA under these Regulations shall render the certificate invalid during the continuance of the breach.

Carriage and production of noise certificate

18.—(1) An aeroplane to which regulation 4, 5, 8, 9 or 10 applies shall not be used in the territories of member States or EEA States unless the noise certificate required by these Regulations to be in force in respect of that aeroplane is carried on board the aeroplane.

(2) An aeroplane to which regulation 7, 11, 12 or 14 applies shall not take off from or land in the United Kingdom unless the noise certificate required by these Regulations to be in force in respect of that aeroplane is carried on board the aeroplane.

(3) The commander of an aeroplane shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so by the CAA or an authorised person, cause to be produced to the CAA or that person the noise certificate in force in respect of that aeroplane.

Recognition of noise certificates and exemptions issued by other member States or EEA States

19.—(1) A noise certificate granted by the competent authority of a member State or EEA State other than the United Kingdom attesting noise certification in respect of an aeroplane registered in the territory of that State to the effect that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the applicable standards specified in Part II, Chapters 2, 3, 5 or 6 of Volume I of Annex 16/1981 shall be recognised as valid.

(2) Exemptions granted by a member State or EEA State other than the United Kingdom pursuant to article 4 or 5 of the 1989 Council Directive shall be recognised as valid.

Exemption for jet aeroplanes subject to conversion

20. The CAA shall grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 12 in relation to any aeroplane which does not meet the standards of Chapter 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988 but which can be altered to meet those standards provided that—

- (a) suitable conversion equipment exists and is actually available for the aeroplane type in question,
- (b) aeroplanes fitted with such equipment meet the standards of Chapter 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988,
- (c) the equipment was ordered by 1st April 1994, and
- (d) the earliest delivery date for such alterations was accepted.

Exemption where jet aeroplanes accidentally destroyed

21.—(1) After consultation with the Secretary of State, the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 10 in relation to an aeroplane which replaces one which has been accidentally destroyed provided that the requirements contained in paragraph (2) are satisfied.

(2) The requirements referred to in paragraph (1) are that—

- (a) the operator is unable to replace the aeroplane accidentally destroyed with a comparable aeroplane—
 - (i) which is available on the market, and
 - (ii) in respect of which there is in force a noise certificate certifying that the aeroplane meets the standards referred to in paragraph (2) of regulation 10, and
- (b) the registration of the replacement aeroplane in the United Kingdom is carried out within one year of the date on which the replaced aeroplane was accidentally destroyed.

Exemption for jet aeroplanes of historical interest

22. After consultation with the Secretary of State, the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 10, paragraph (2) of regulation 12 or paragraph (2) of regulation 14 in relation to any aeroplane of historical interest.

Exemption where air carrier's operations adversely affected to an unreasonable extent

23. After consultation with the Secretary of State, the CAA may grant an exemption from the 25 year period specified in regulation 12(2)(b) for not more than three years in total in relation to any aeroplane in respect of which an air carrier demonstrates that the pursuit of its operations would otherwise be adversely affected to an unreasonable extent.

Exemption to permit phasing of deletions from register

24.—(1) Subject to the approval of the CAA after the CAA has consulted with the Secretary of State, nothing in paragraph (2) of regulation 12 shall require the deletion from the United Kingdom register of aeroplanes which do not meet the standards of Chapter 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988 at an annual rate equivalent to more than 10% of the total civil subsonic jet fleet of a Community air carrier.

(2) Where the CAA has applied an equivalent exemption in respect of an aeroplane on the register of a third country which operated into the United Kingdom or Gibraltar before 27th April 1998 that exemption shall continue to have effect provided that the air carrier operating the aeroplane in question complies with the conditions subject to which the equivalent exemption was granted.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2) “equivalent exemption” means an exemption having effect equivalent to the effect of the provisions of paragraph (1).

Temporary exemption for jet aeroplanes

25.—(1) After consultation with the Secretary of State, the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 8 or paragraph (2) of regulation 9 to permit, in exceptional individual cases, temporary use in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar of aeroplanes which could not otherwise lawfully be operated on the basis of that regulation.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), after consultation with the Secretary of State, the CAA may grant an exemption from the requirements of paragraph (2) of regulation 12 or paragraph (2) of regulation 14 to permit the temporary use at any airport situated in the United Kingdom of any aeroplane which could not otherwise lawfully be operated on the basis of regulations 12, 14 or 22 to 24.

(3) The CAA shall not grant such an exemption under paragraph (2) unless—

- (a) the operations of the aeroplane are of such an exceptional nature that it would be unreasonable to withhold such an exemption; or
- (b) the aeroplane is being operated on a non-revenue flight for the purposes of alterations, repair or maintenance.

Review of CAA decisions

26.—(1) A decision by the CAA to—

- (a) refuse to grant a noise certificate or exemption,
- (b) revoke or vary a noise certificate, or
- (c) revoke an exemption

may be made on behalf of the CAA only by a member or employee of the CAA. Where the CAA makes a decision with respect to any of the matters referred to in this paragraph it shall serve on the applicant for a noise certificate or exemption or the holder or any person having the possession or custody of the noise certificate or exemption, as the case may be, a notice stating the reasons for the decision and the applicant or holder may, within 14 days after the date of service of that notice, serve on the CAA a request that the case be reviewed by the CAA.

(2) The function of deciding a case where such a request has been duly served on the CAA may not be performed on behalf of the CAA by any other person and for the purpose of making any decision in such a case a quorum of the CAA shall be one member. The CAA shall sit with such technical assessors to advise it as the CAA may appoint but the CAA shall not appoint as an assessor any person who participated in the decision which is the subject of the CAA's review. Where such a request has been duly served the CAA shall, before making a decision, consider any representations which may have been served on it by the person concerned within 21 days after the date of service of the notice given by the CAA pursuant to paragraph (1). Where the CAA makes a decision pursuant to this paragraph it shall be the duty of the CAA to serve a statement of its reasons for the decision on the person concerned.

(3) Anything required to be served on any person under this regulation shall be set out in a notice in writing which may be served by—

- (a) delivering it to that person,
- (b) leaving it at his proper address,
- (c) sending it by post to that address, or
- (d) sending it to him at that address by telex or other similar means which produce a document containing the text of the communication, in which event the document shall be regarded as served when it is received,

and where the person is a body corporate the document may be served on the secretary of that body.

(4) For the purpose of this regulation, the proper address of any person shall, in the case of a body corporate, be the registered or principal office of that body and in any other case be the last known address of the person to be served.

(5) In this regulation “vary a noise certificate” means the addition, omission or variation of any conditions subject to which a noise certificate may be granted.

CAA's duty in relation to exemptions

27.—(1) Before the CAA grants any exemption under regulation 6(2) or 7(3) it shall first inform the Commission of its proposal to do so.

(2) If the CAA grants an exemption under regulation 21 or under regulation 22 relating to the requirements in paragraph (2) of regulation 10 or suspends or revokes such an exemption the CAA shall inform the Commission and the competent authorities of the other member States and EEA States of that fact.

(3) If the CAA grants an exemption under any provision in regulation 20, 22 (insofar as that regulation relates to the requirements in paragraph (2) of regulation 12 or paragraph (2) of regulation 14), 23 or 24 or suspends or revokes such an exemption it shall inform the Commission and the competent authorities of the other member States and EEA States of that fact and of the grounds for its decision.

Power to prevent aeroplanes flying

28. Where the CAA or an authorised person has reason to believe that an aeroplane is intended to be operated by any person without the noise certificate required to be in force in respect of that aeroplane the CAA or the authorised person may—

- (a) give to the person appearing to the CAA or the authorised person to be in command of the aeroplane a direction that he shall not permit the aeroplane to take off until the CAA or the authorised person has informed him that the direction is cancelled,

- (b) whether or not the CAA or the authorised person has given such a direction, detain the aeroplane until the CAA or the authorised person is satisfied that the aeroplane will not be so operated,

and a person, who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a direction given to him in pursuance of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Right of access to airports and other places

29.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), for the purposes of ascertaining whether the provisions of these Regulations are being complied with, the CAA and any authorised person, upon production (if required) of his credentials, shall have the right of access at all reasonable times to any airport or any other place in the United Kingdom where an aeroplane has landed for the purpose of inspecting that aeroplane or any noise certificate required to be in force in respect of that aeroplane or for the purpose of detaining that aeroplane under regulation 28.

(2) In relation to any Government airport, the CAA or the authorised person (as the case may be) shall obtain the permission of the person in charge of that airport before exercising the right of access referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Any person who intentionally obstructs or impedes any person acting in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Circumvention

30.—(1) This regulation shall apply to any civil subsonic jet aeroplane not registered in any member State or EEA State which has a maximum take-off mass of more than 34,000 kilograms and a capacity of more than 19 seats, powered by engines having a by-pass ratio of less than 2 and for which there is not in force a noise certificate certifying that the aeroplane complies with requirements which are at least equal to the standards specified in Part II, Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16/1988.

(2) An aeroplane to which this regulation applies shall not be operated in the United Kingdom if its operation would have the effect of circumventing regulation 10(2).

(3) Any person who agrees any form of leasing agreement which has the effect referred to in paragraph (2) shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalties

31.—(1) If any provision of these Regulations is contravened in relation to an aeroplane the operator of that aeroplane and the commander thereof shall (without prejudice to the liability of any other person under these Regulations for that contravention) be deemed for the purposes of the following provisions of this regulation to have contravened that provision unless he proves that the contravention occurred without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the contravention.

(2) If it is proved that an act or omission of any person which would otherwise have been a contravention by that person of a provision of these Regulations was due to any cause not avoidable by the exercise of reasonable care by that person, the act or omission shall be deemed not to be a contravention by that person of that provision.

(3) If any person contravenes regulation 18 he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(4) If any person contravenes any other provision of these Regulations, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

Liability of persons other than principal offender

32.—(1) Where an offence under these Regulations has been committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

(3) Where a Scottish partnership is guilty of an offence under these Regulations and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner, he as well as the partnership shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions

Glenda Jackson
Parliamentary Under Secretary of
State, Department of the Environment, Transport
and the Regions

20th May 1999

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). UK
Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.

THE SCHEDULE

Regulation 13

LIST OF AEROPLANES FROM DEVELOPING NATIONS

ALGERIA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20955	B727-2D6	7T-VEH	Air Algeria
21053	B727-2D6	7T-VEI	Air Algeria
21210	B727-2D6	7T-VEM	Air Algeria
21284	B727-2D6	7T-VEP	Air Algeria
20884	B737-2D6	7T-VEG	Air Algeria
21063	B737-2D6	7T-VEJ	Air Algeria
21064	B737-2D6	7T-VEK	Air Algeria
21065	B737-2D6	7T-VEL	Air Algeria
21211	B737-2D6	7T-VEN	Air Algeria
20650	B737-2D6	7T-VED	Air Algeria
21285	B737-2D6	7T-VEQ	Air Algeria

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20200	B707-329C	9Q-CBW	Scibe Airlift

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
19767	B707-399C	HI-442CT	Dominicana de Aviacion

EGYPT

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
19843	B707-336C	SU-PBA	Air Memphis
19916	B707-328C	SU-PBB	Air Memphis
21194	B737-266	SU-AYK	Egypt Air
21195	B737-266	SU-AYL	Egypt Air
21227	B737-266	SU-AYO	Egypt Air

IRAQ

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20889	B707-370C	YI-AGE	Iraqi Airways
20892	B737-270C	YI-AGH	Iraqi Airways
20893	B737-270C	YI-AGI	Iraqi Airways

LEBANON

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20259	B707-3B4C	OD-AFD	MEA
20260	B707-3B4C	OD-AFE	MEA
19967	B707-347C	OD-AGV	MEA
19589	B707-323C	OD-AHC	MEA
19515	B707-323C	OD-AHD	MEA
20170	B707-323B	OD-AHF	MEA
19516	B707-323C	OD-AHE	MEA
19104	B707-327C	OD-AGX	TMA
19105	B707-327C	OD-AGY	TMA
18939	B707-323C	OD-AGD	TMA
19214	B707-331C	OD-AGS	TMA
19269	B707-321C	OD-AGO	TMA
19274	B707-321C	OD-AGP	TMA

LIBERIA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
45683	DC8F-55	EL-AJO	Liberia World Airlines
45686	DC8F-55	EL-AJQ	Liberia World Airlines

LIBYA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20245	B727-224	5A-DAI	Libyan Arab Airlines
21051	B727-2L5	5A-DIB	Libyan Arab Airlines
21052	B727-2L5	5A-DIC	Libyan Arab Airlines
21229	B727-2L5	5A-DID	Libyan Arab Airlines
21230	B727-2L5	5A-DIE	Libyan Arab Airlines

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). UK
Statutory Instruments are not carried in their revised form on this site.

MAURITANIA

Serial No.	Type	Registration	Operator
11093	F28-4000	5T-CLG	Air Mauritanie

MOROCCO

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20471	B727-2B6	CN-CCG	Royal Air Maroc
21214	B737-2B6	CN-RMI	Royal Air Maroc
21215	B737-2B6	CN-RMJ	Royal Air Maroc
21216	B737-2B6	CN-RMK	Royal Air Maroc

NIGERIA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
18809	B707-338C	5N-ARQ	DAS Air Cargo
19664	B707-355C	5N-VRG	Air Tours

PAKISTAN

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20488	B707-340C	AP-AXG	PIA

SAUDI ARABIA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20574	B737-268C	HZ-AGA	Saudia
20575	B737-268C	HZ-AGB	Saudia
20576	B737-268	HZ-AGC	Saudia
20577	B737-268	HZ-AGD	Saudia
20578	B737-268	HZ-AGE	Saudia
20882	B737-268	HZ-AGF	Saudia
20883	B737-268	HZ-AGG	Saudia

SWAZILAND

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
45802	DC8F-54	3D-AFR	African International Airways
46012	DC8F-54	3D-ADV	African International Airways

TUNISIA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
20545	B727-2H3	TS-JHN	Tunis Air
20948	B727-2H3	TS-JHQ	Tunis Air
21179	B727-2H3	TS-JHR	Tunis Air
21235	B727-2H3	TS-JHT	Tunis Air

UGANDA

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
19821	B707-379C	5X-JEF	Dairo Air Services

ZIMBABWE

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registration</i>	<i>Operator</i>
18930	B707-330B	Z-WKU	Air Zimbabwe
45821	DC8F-55	Z-WMJ	Affretair

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations revoke and replace the Aeroplane Noise (Limitation on Operation of Aeroplanes) Regulations 1993 S.I. [1993/1409](#), as amended by the Aeroplane Noise (Limitation on Operation of Aeroplanes) (Amendment) Regulations 1994, S.I. [1994/1734](#) (regulation 2). They also amend the Air Navigation (Noise Certification) Order 1990 (which, inter alia, implemented provisions contained in Council Directive [89/629/EEC](#) of 4 December 1989 on the limitation of noise emissions from civil subsonic jet aeroplanes). The Regulations make provision to implement all of the Community obligations of the United Kingdom contained in three directives relating to noise emissions from aeroplanes, two of which are the subject of amending directives.

The first directive is Council Directive [80/51/EEC](#) of 20 December 1979 on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft as amended by Council Directive [83/206/EEC](#) of 21 April 1983 **(16)**. The second directive is Council Directive [89/629/EEC](#) of 4 December 1989 on the limitation of noise emission from civil subsonic jet aeroplanes. The third directive is Council Directive [92/14/EEC](#) of 2 March 1992 on the limitation of the operation of aeroplanes covered by Part II, Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, second edition (1988) as amended by Council Directive [98/20/EC](#) of 30 March 1998.

The Regulations require certain propeller driven aeroplanes registered in the UK and being used within the member States of the Community or the EEA or, being registered outside the member

(16) O.J. No. L 18, 24.1.80, p.26 and O.J. L 117, 4.5.83, p.15.

States or EEA, landing in or taking off from the UK, to be noise certificated to standards at least equal to standards specified in certain Chapters of Volume 1 of Annex 16 (1981 edition) to the Chicago Convention save in certain cases relating to aeroplane weight, to date of acceptance of an application for a certificate of airworthiness for prototype aeroplanes and, for derived versions of prototype aeroplanes to date of acceptance of an application to modify that certificate, when noise certification is required to meet standards specified in certain Chapters of that Volume (1988 edition). Exemptions are provided for temporary use and for transportation of exceptional size aeronautical industry products. (regulations 4 to 7).

Subject to certain exceptions civil subsonic jet aeroplanes registered in the UK falling within a description set out in the 1981 edition of Volume 1 of Annex 16 and being used within the member States or the EEA are required to be noise certificated to standards at least equal to standards specified in certain Chapters of that Volume (regulation 8). Again subject to certain exceptions other civil subsonic jet aeroplanes registered in the UK and being used within the member States or the EEA are similarly required to meet standards at least equal to Chapter 2 standards (regulation 9).

Subject to certain exceptions civil subsonic jet aeroplanes registered in the UK after 1st November 1990 having a maximum take-off mass of more than 34,000 kg and a capacity of more than 19 seats and powered by engines having a by-pass ratio of less than 2 and used within the member States or the EEA are required to meet noise standards at least equal to the stricter noise standards specified in Chapter 3 of the 1988 edition of Volume 1 of Annex 16 (regulation 10).

Subject to certain exceptions civil subsonic jet aeroplanes registered outside the member States or the EEA are required to be noise certificated to standards at least equal to the standards specified in Chapter 2 of the 1981 edition of Volume 1 of Annex 16. (regulation 11).

Subject to certain exceptions civil subsonic jet aeroplanes, wherever registered, with a maximum take-off mass of 34,000 kg or more or with a capacity of more than 19 seats and in either case fitted with engines having a by-pass ratio of less than 2, are required, if landing in or taking off from the UK, to be noise certificated to the stricter standards specified in Chapter 3 of the 1988 edition of Volume 1 of Annex 16. For those aeroplanes having an individual certificate of airworthiness less than 25 years old however, the less strict Chapter 2 standards are required (regulation 12). Provision is made for exceptions for certain aeroplanes of developing nations (regulation 13).

For all the aeroplanes referred to in the preceding four paragraphs and including jet aeroplanes of the relevant size or capacity fitted with engines having a by-pass ratio of 2 or more however, the required noise standard, as from 1st April 2002, becomes the stricter Chapter 3 standard and the exceptions for developing nations and for aeroplanes awaiting conversion equipment cease to apply (regulation 14).

In respect of aeroplanes registered in the UK the CAA is specified as the authority for granting the noise certificate which, save for certain aeroplanes having a take-off mass of 34,000kg or more, is required to have a minimal content. The CAA has to be satisfied on the basis of satisfactory evidence that the relevant aeroplane does comply with the standard specified for it in the certificate. The certificate is not time limited but it may be suspended, varied or revoked (regulations 15 to 17).

Noise certificates are required to be carried in the aeroplane and produced when required (regulation 18).

Noise certificates and certain exemptions granted by other member States or EEA States have to be recognised as valid (regulation 19).

Subject to certain requirements exemptions must be granted by the CAA in circumstances where a civil subsonic jet aeroplane is in the process of being converted to Chapter 3 standards (regulation 20).

Exemptions may also be granted by the CAA in circumstances where a civil subsonic jet aeroplane is accidentally destroyed and the replacement aeroplane does not meet the required Chapter 3 noise standard (regulation 21).

Exemptions may also be granted by the CAA in respect of certain civil subsonic jet aeroplanes of historical interest (regulation 22).

The CAA is also enabled to exempt for up to 3 years Chapter 2 jet aeroplanes having an individual certificate of airworthiness less than 25 years old before 1st April 1995 in cases where operations would otherwise be adversely affected to an unreasonable extent (regulation 23).

Exemption from the Chapter 3 noise standard requirement may be granted by the CAA for jet aeroplanes in the period up to 1st April 2002 so as to permit a phased reduction in the fleet of a Community air carrier. Equivalent exemptions granted before 27th April 1998 for aeroplanes registered in third countries are continued (regulation 24).

Temporary exemption by the CAA may be granted for UK registered propeller driven aeroplanes and for jet aeroplanes with a take-off mass of 34,000 kg or more and more than 19 seats (regulation 25).

Decisions by the CAA not to grant a noise certificate or exemption, to vary or revoke a noise certificate and to revoke an exemption are subject to review (regulation 26).

The CAA is obliged to give notice to the Commission before granting an exemption in respect of propeller driven aeroplanes with a take-off mass exceeding 5,700 kg and otherwise to give notice to the Commission and the competent authorities of the other member States and EEA States once an exemption, other than a temporary exemption, is granted in respect of jet aeroplanes. Suspension or revocation also has to be notified (regulation 27).

These Regulations create offences for operating a relevant aeroplane without there being in force an appropriate noise certificate, for failing to carry or produce the relevant noise certificate, for failing to surrender a noise certificate or exemption, for failing to comply with a direction not to take-off, for obstructing a person acting in the exercise of powers or the performance of duties relating to inspection of aeroplanes and certificates at any airport or other landing places and for circumventing the requirements referred to in the fifth paragraph of this Note (regulations 28 to 30). The penalties for such offences are contained in regulation 31.

The 1990 Order is amended by disapplying it to aeroplanes the subject of these Regulations and removing references to subsonic aeroplanes powered by turbojet or turbofan engines having a maximum take-off mass of more than 34,000 kg or a seating capacity exceeding 19 seats (regulation 2).

Copies of the Chicago Convention and of Volume 1 of Annex 16 (both 1981 and 1988 versions) may be obtained from Westward Digital Ltd, 37 Windsor Street, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL52 2DG).