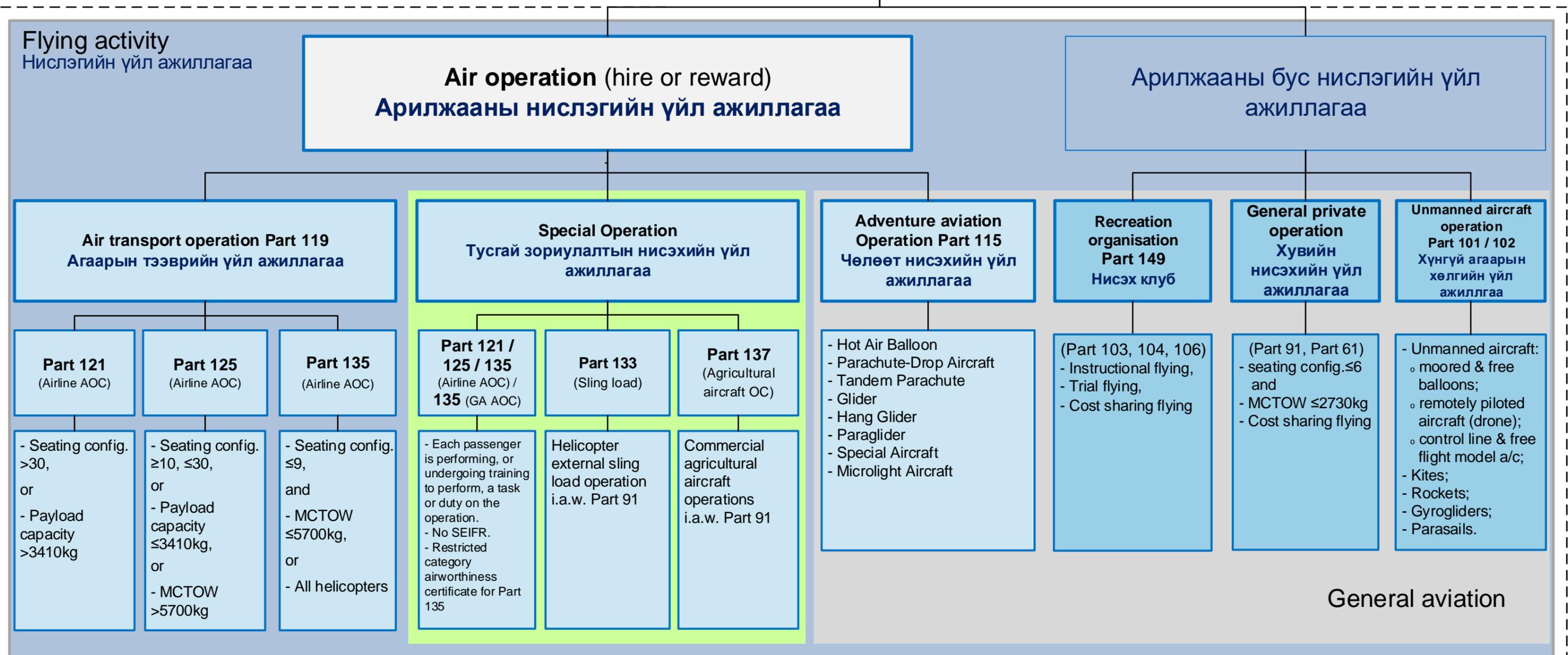
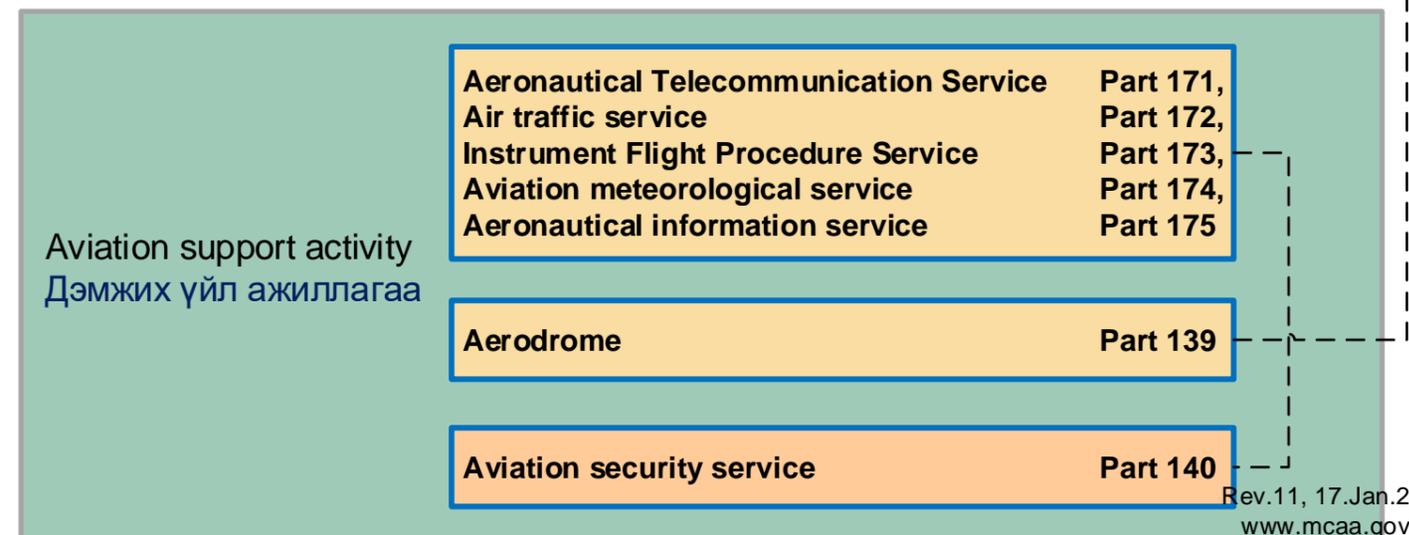
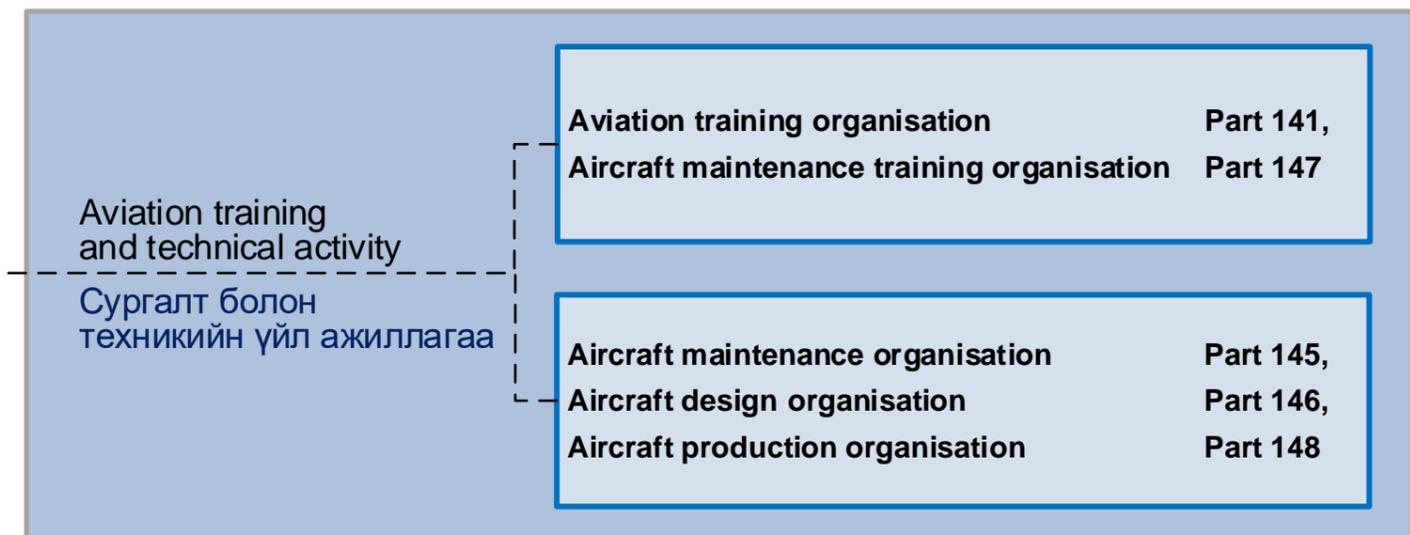




Civil Aviation Activities Иргэний нисэхийн үйл ажиллагаа



General aviation



CAR interpretation summary

Air operation means an air transport operation, a special operation, or an adventure aviation operation:

Air transport operation means an operation for the carriage of passengers or goods by air for hire or reward except—

- (1) a specialised operation:
- (2) an adventure aviation operation:
- (3) a helicopter external load operation under Part 133:
- (4) an agricultural aircraft operation under Part 137:
- (5) a trial flight.

Special operation means an operation for the carriage of passengers or goods by air for hire or reward—

- (1) where—
 - (i) each passenger is performing, or undergoing training to perform, a task or duty on the operation; or
 - (ii) the passengers or goods are carried to or from a remote aerodrome—
- (2) except those operations in paragraph (1) that are—
 - (i) a helicopter external load operation conducted under Part 133; or
 - (ii) an agricultural aircraft operation conducted under Part 137:

Adventure aviation operation means the following operations for the carriage of passengers by air for hire or reward where the object of the operation is for the passenger's recreational experience of participating in the flight, or engaging in the aerial operation—

- (1) an A to A flight in an aeroplane or helicopter issued with a *standard category* airworthiness certificate conducting formation flight, aerobatic manoeuvres, and similar non-standard flight manoeuvres such as steep climbs, steep descents, and steep turns:
- (2) an A to A flight (including an interim water landing for amphibious aircraft) in an aircraft issued with an appropriate *special category-primary, special category-LSA, or special category-limited* airworthiness certificate including formation flight, aerobatic manoeuvres, and similar non-standard flight manoeuvres such as steep climbs, steep descents, and steep turns:
- (3) an A to A flight in a Class 2 microlight aircraft:
- (4) a flight in a hot air balloon:
- (5) a flight in a glider:
- (6) a parachute-drop aircraft operation that is not conducted under the authority of an air operator certificate issued by the Director under the Act and Part 119:
- (7) a tandem parachute descent operation:
- (8) a tandem hang glider or paraglider flight:

121.1 Purpose

This Part prescribes rules governing air transport operations and special operations using an aeroplane having a seating configuration of more than 30 seats, excluding any required crew member seat, or a payload capacity of more than 3410 kg.

125.1. Purpose

(a) Subject to paragraph (b), this Part prescribes rules governing air transport operations and special operations using an aeroplane—

- (1) with a passenger seating configuration of 10 to 30 seats; or
- (2) with a payload capacity of 3410 kg or less and a MCTOW greater than 5700 kg; or
- (3) to perform a SEIFR passenger operation.

(b) If either the seat numbers or payload capacity of the aeroplane falls into the purpose for Part 121, then the operation must be conducted under Part 121.

135.1 Purpose

This Part prescribes rules governing air transport operations and special operations using—

- (1) aeroplanes having a seating configuration of 9 seats or less, excluding any required crew member seat, and a MCTOW of 5700 kg or less, except when they are used for SEIFR passenger operations; and
- (2) helicopters.

Private aviation. In general, private aviation is regarded as flights that do not require a commercial pilot licence (CPL) or above. (cost sharing is allowed, but non-commercial operation)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_aviation

FAR § 61.113 Private pilot privileges and limitations: Pilot in command.

- (1) The aircraft is authorized to carry not more than 6 occupants, has a maximum takeoff weight of not more than 6,000 pounds (2720 kg), and is operated with no more than five passengers on board; and
- (2) The flight, including each portion of the flight, is not carried out -
 - (i) At an altitude that is more than 13,000 feet above mean sea level;
 - (ii) Outside the United States unless authorized by the country in which the flight is conducted; or
 - (iii) At an indicated airspeed exceeding 250 knots; and

Corporate Aviation: Company own-use flight operations.

Fractional Ownership Operations: aircraft operated by a specialized company on behalf of two or more co-owners. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_aviation

FAR 91 Subpart K - Fractional Ownership Operations

§ 91.1007 Flights conducted under part 121 or part 135 of this chapter.

(b) A program manager who holds a certificate under part 119 of this chapter may conduct a flight for the use of a fractional owner under part 121 or part 135 of this chapter if the aircraft is listed on that certificate holder's operations specifications for part 121 or part 135, as applicable

§ 91.1009 Clarification of operational control.

- (a) An owner is in operational control of a program flight when the owner -
- (1) Has the rights and is subject to the limitations set forth in §§ 91.1003 through 91.1013;
 - (2) Has directed that a program aircraft carry passengers or property designated by that owner; and
 - (3) The aircraft is carrying those passengers or property.

(b) An owner is not in operational control of a flight in the following circumstances:

- (1) A program aircraft is used for a flight for administrative purposes such as demonstration, positioning, ferrying, maintenance, or crew training, and no passengers or property designated by such owner are being carried; or
- (2) The aircraft being used for the flight is being operated under part 121 or 135 of this chapter.

Operational control, with respect to a flight, means the exercise of authority over initiating, conducting or terminating a flight.