



CAR interpretation summary

Definitions and Abbreviations

DESCRIPTION

The CAR interpretation summary establishes a common understanding of the general terms and abbreviations used in civil aviation.

The CAR interpretation summary is intended to provide to users common understanding and interpretation of the Civil Aviation Law, CAR, AC and other civil aviation legal documents issued by the Director.

CAR interpretation summary contains the definitions and abbreviations used in the CAR to facilitate the interpretation of those rules. CAR interpretation summary includes-

- Definitions of specific terms used in the CAR;
- Abbreviations used in the CAR.

This document is the current consolidated version of CAR interpretation summary produced by the Civil Aviation Authority, and serves as a reference only. It is compiled from the official ordinary rules that have been signed into law by the Minister of Road and Transport. Copies of the official rule and amendments as signed by Minister may be obtained from the Civil Aviation Authority or may be downloaded from the official web site at: www.mcaa.gov.mn

Bulletin

ICAO 29th Assembly Resolution A29-3 of year 1992 urges States to promote global harmonization of national rules.

In order to implement this Resolution, Mongolian Civil Aviation Regulation has been developed based on “Memorandum for Technical Cooperation” between CAA of Mongolia and New Zealand, signed on 6th of May, 1999.

Amendment history**Effective Date**

Original issue	01 October 2007
Amendment 1	30 June 2010
Amendment 2 (Re-issue)	12 April 2022

Note: This CAR interpretation summary has been released in Mongolian and English languages, based on NZCAR Part 1 Amend.57 of 1 December 2021.

List of Rules

1.1. General definitions.....1-61
1.3. Abbreviations.....62-70

1.1. General definitions

In rules made under the Act, unless the context otherwise requires-

Automatic activation device means an automatic altitude and descent-rate sensor designed to self-activate a parachute:

Lighter-than-air aircraft means any aircraft supported chiefly by its buoyancy in the air:

Heavier-than-air aircraft means any aircraft deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic forces:

Aerial topdressing means dispensing from an aircraft-

- (1) a dry agricultural chemical; or
- (2) any other dry substance intended for plant nourishment, soil treatment, or propagation of plant life:

Aerial VTA means dispensing from an aircraft toxic and non-toxic bait intended for the extermination of targeted vertebrate pests:

Aerial spraying means dispensing from an aircraft-

- (1) a liquid agricultural chemical; or
- (2) any other liquid substance intended for plant nourishment, soil treatment, or propagation of plant life:

Hover means a helicopter flight at a constant height and position over the surface:

Airspace incident means an incident involving deviation from, or shortcomings of, the procedures or rules for-

- (1) avoiding a collision between aircraft; or
- (2) avoiding a collision between aircraft and other obstacles when an aircraft is being provided with an Air Traffic Service:

Aeronautical telecommunication service certificate means a certificate issued by the Director in accordance with Part 171 that authorises the holder to provide aeronautical telecommunication services and operate facilities that support IFR flight or an air traffic service:

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

- (1) a special operation under Part 135 (GA AOC):
- (2) a helicopter external load operation under Part 133:
- (3) an agricultural aircraft operation under Part 137:
- (4) an adventure aviation operation under Part 115:
- (5) a trial flight under Part 149.

Air operator means the holder of-

- (1) an air operator certificate granted under the Act and in accordance with Part 119; or
- (2) a foreign air operator certificate granted in accordance with Part 129.

Air operator security program means a program to safeguard an air operator's passengers, crew, ground personnel, aircraft, and facilities from acts of unlawful interference:

Air operator certificate means-

- (1) for purpose of Part 119 and Part 135 an airline air operator certificate or a general aviation air operator certificate; or
- (2) for purpose of Part 121 and Part 125 means an airline air operator certificate:

Holder of an air operator certificate means the holder of an air operator certificate issued under Part 119 that authorises the holder to conduct air operations:

Justifiable aircraft equipment means any equipment necessary for the operation of the aircraft. It does not include equipment or ballast specifically installed, permanently or otherwise, for the purpose of altering the empty weight of an aircraft to meet the maximum payload capacity:

Aircraft incident means any incident, not otherwise classified, associated with the operation of an aircraft:

Aircraft category and category of aircraft means any one of the following classes of aircraft: aeroplane, balloon, glider, hang glider, helicopter, or microlight:

Aircraft Emergency Location System means a system that-

- (1) is installed in an aircraft; and
- (2) automatically broadcasts the aircraft location to SAR services in the event of a crash; and
- (3) is approved by the Director under rule 91.529(ab).

Aircraft radio station means-

- (1) all installed radio equipment including antennae, indicators, controls, interconnecting cabling, and wiring into the aircraft electrical system, which are required in order to perform the intended function; and
- (2) all portable emergency radio equipment required to be carried by Part 91:

Aircraft engine means an engine that is used or intended to be used for propelling aircraft, and includes turbo-superchargers, appurtenances and accessories necessary for its functioning, but does not include propellers:

Aircraft means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth:

Statement of content means an accurate description of the items that are contained within a consignment of cargo or mail for carriage by air:

Receptacle means a containment vessel for receiving and holding a substance or article, including any means of closing:

Pilot non-flying means the pilot who monitors the course of the flight and is responsible for radio communication with ATC, flight attendants, and passengers. Furthermore, he or she maintains the flight plan, monitors fuel, reads checklists, and operates the landing gear and flaps.

Situation display means an electronic display depicting the position of and movement of aircraft and other information as required:

Operable, in relation to equipment and instruments, means fully functional, calibrated, and meeting the applicable airworthiness requirements:

Aircraft to be intercepted means aircraft suspected by military, customs or police authorities for following violation:

- (1) are unable to secure positive identification of an aircraft observed in or entering the sovereign airspace of the State by means other than visual inspection, i.e. by co-ordination with air traffic services units and/or by secondary surveillance radar;

- (2) observe that an aircraft without proper authorization is about to enter, or has entered, an area in its territory in which civil flights are restricted or prohibited;
- (3) observe that an aircraft within its airspace deviates from a designated air traffic services (ATS) route, or a flight plan route outside the ATS route network, without a known or apparent valid reason for the deviation; or
- (4) suspect that an aircraft is engaged in illegal flight and/or transportation of illicit goods or persons, inconsistent with the aims of the Chicago Convention and contrary to the laws of said State.
- (5) enters the sovereign airspace of a State without proper permission and fails to comply with instructions to land or to leave the airspace;
- (6) enters the sovereign airspace of a State through different positions or routes from those stated in the overflight permission; or
- (7) constitutes a hazard to other aircraft.

Altimeter means for purpose of Part 105, a visually read instrument for measuring height throughout descent:

Altimeter setting (QNH) means the aerodrome level pressure reduced to mean sea level in accordance with the ICAO Standard Atmosphere, which is specified by a mean sea level pressure of 1013.25 hectopascals and temperature of 15.0 degrees Celsius with a lapse rate of 6.5 degrees Celsius per 1000 m and is the altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain the elevation when on the ground:

Class 1 microlight aircraft means a microlight aircraft other than a Class 2 microlight aircraft. Class 1 helicopter would be included to Class 2 microlight:

Class 2 microlight aircraft means a microlight aircraft designed and equipped to carry 2 persons:

Class 3.1A-Flammable liquid means a liquid that has a flash point of below 23°C and has an initial boiling point (IBP) of a maximum 35°C, and includes petrol based products:

Class 3.1C-Flammable liquid means a liquid that has a flash point at or above 23°C, but at or below 60°C, and includes kerosene based products:

Class 3.1D-Flammable liquid means a liquid that has a flash point of above 60°C, but at or below 93°C, and includes diesel products:

Primary-means navigation system means a navigation system approved for a given navigation specification, or for a phase of flight, that is used to navigate safely on the planned route or procedure:

Apron means a defined area on a land aerodrome intended to accommodate aircraft for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers or cargo, refuelling, parking, or maintenance:

Apron management service means a service provided to regulate the activities and the movement of aircraft and vehicles on an apron:

Moored balloon means a pilotless balloon that is moored to the surface of the earth, or to an object on the surface of the earth, and has a maximum diameter of more than 1.5m or a gas capacity of more than 3m³:

Air operation means a following operation for the carriage of passengers or goods by air for hire or reward-

- (1) for purpose of Part 121, an air transport operation or a special operation using an aeroplane having a passenger seating configuration of more than 30 seats, excluding any required crew member seat, or a payload capacity of more than 3410 kg: or
- (2) for purpose of Part 125, an air transport operation or a special operation using-
 - (i) an aeroplane with a passenger seating configuration of 10 to 30 seats, excluding any required flight crew member seat, or a payload capacity of 3410 kg or less and a MCTOW of greater than 5700 kg; or
 - (ii) a single-engine aeroplane to perform an SEIFR passenger operation: or
- (3) for purpose of Part 135, an air transport operation or a special operation, except a SEIFR passenger operation, using-
 - (i) an aeroplane having a passenger seating configuration of 9 seats or less, excluding any required crew member seat, and a MCTOW of 5700 kg or less; or
 - (ii) a helicopter: or
- (4) for purpose of Part 115, adventure aviation operation:

AAIB means Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau of Mongolia, which is established by under the Act:

Cargo means any property carried on an aircraft other than mail, stores and baggage:

Cargo aircraft means an aircraft, other than an aircraft that carries passengers, which is carrying goods or property:

Cargo security incident means an incident involving cargo or mail that is carried, or has been accepted by a regulated air cargo agent or an air operator for carriage, by air on an aircraft conducting an international regular air transport passenger service, and-

- (1) there is evidence of tampering or suspected tampering with the cargo or mail which could be an act or an attempted act of unlawful interference; or
- (2) a weapon, explosive, or other dangerous device, article or substance, that may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference is detected in the cargo or mail:

Unit load device means any type of freight container, aircraft container, aircraft pallet with a net, or aircraft pallet with a net over an igloo, except for-

- (1) an overpack; or
- (2) a freight container for radioactive materials:

Release to service (Maintenance release) means a document which contains a certification confirming that the maintenance work to which it relates has been completed in a satisfactory manner in accordance with appropriate airworthiness requirements.

Lifed means that the instructions for continued airworthiness for the aeronautical product, product, or component specify-

- (1) a finite life time for the aeronautical product, product, or component; or
- (2) a recommended or mandatory overhaul time for the aeronautical product, product, or component:

Time in service means, for maintenance time records, aircraft log records, and similar purposes, the elapsed time from the aircraft leaving the surface until touching it again on landing:

Aerobatic flight means-

- (1) an intentional manoeuvre in which the aircraft is in sustained inverted flight or is rolled from upright to inverted or from inverted to upright position; or
- (2) manoeuvres such as rolls, loops, spins, upward vertical flight culminating in a stall turn, hammerhead or whip stall, or a combination of such manoeuvres:

Aerodrome-

- (1) means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, and surface movement of aircraft; and
- (2) includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration:

Aerodrome operator certificate means a certificate issued by Director in accordance with Part 139 to following aerodrome:

- (1) an aerodrome serving any aeroplane that is engaged in regular international air transport operations; or
- (2) an aerodrome serving an aeroplane having a certificated passenger seating capacity of more than 30 seats that is engaged in regular air transport operations for the carriage of passengers.

Aerodrome Frequency Response Unit means a ground based VHF radio, which on receipt of a modulated VHF transmission from an aircraft on the appropriate frequency, automatically transmits either a voice or a tone response to confirm the pilot's radio frequency selection:

Aerodrome incident means an incident involving an aircraft operation and-

- (1) an obstruction either on the aerodrome operational area or protruding into the aerodrome obstacle limitation surfaces; or
- (2) a defective visual aid; or
- (3) a defective surface of a manoeuvring area; or
- (4) any other defective aerodrome facility:

Aerodrome flight information service means a service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights in the vicinity of an aerodrome:

Aerodrome traffic means-

- (1) all traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome; and
- (2) all aircraft flying in the vicinity of an aerodrome:

Aerodrome traffic circuit means the pattern flown by aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome:

Aerodrome control service means an ATC service provided for the control of aerodrome traffic:

Aerodrome control tower means a unit established to provide ATC service to aerodrome traffic:

Aerodrome operator means-

- (1) a person who operates an aerodrome; or
- (2) if no person is identified in paragraph (1), a person who is responsible for the management of that aerodrome; or
- (3) if no person is identified in paragraphs (1) or (2), a person who is occupying the land forming that aerodrome; or
- (4) if no person is identified in paragraphs (1), (2), or (3), the registered proprietor of the land forming that aerodrome.

Aerodrome operational area means-

- (1) the movement area at an aerodrome and its associated strips and safety areas; and
- (2) any ground installation or facility provided at an aerodrome for the safety of aircraft operations

Duplicate safety inspection means inspection to be performed by two authorised personnel for release-to-service after the initial assembly, subsequent disturbance, or adjustment of any part of the control system of the aircraft or the control system of the component:

Screening means the application of technical or other means which are intended to identify and/or detect weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices, articles or substances which may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference:

Screening point means that area provided by the aerodrome operator under 139.203(d)(4) for carrying out passenger screening:

Security designated aerodrome means an aerodrome for the time being designated as a security aerodrome under the Act and Part 140:

Security area means an area that the Director has declared to be a security area under the CAR:

Security designated navigation installation means a navigation installation for the time being designated by the Director as a security designated navigation installation:

Security incident means an incident that involves unlawful interference:

Declaration of security means a declaration made in accordance with the requirements of Part 109 regarding a consignment of cargo or mail:

Security management means the aviation security officer in charge at each location specified under 140.61(a)(5) and includes that officer's deputy and any other officer delegated any responsibility by that officer:

Security control is means by which the introduction of weapons, explosives or other dangerous devices, articles or substances which may be used to commit an act of unlawful interference can be prevented:

Dangerous goods means articles or substances that are capable of posing risk to health, safety, property, or the environment and-

- (1) are listed in, or classified in accordance with, the ICAO's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air; or
- (2) have properties that would result in the articles or substances being classified as dangerous goods under the ICAO's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air:

Classification of dangerous goods (Classes 1 to 9) have the same meaning as defined in Part 2 of the Technical Instructions:

Dangerous goods incident means an incident associated with and related to the carriage of dangerous goods by air after acceptance by the operator, that-

- (1) results in injury to a person, property damage, fire, breakage, spillage, leakage of fluid or radiation, or other evidence that the integrity of the packaging has not been maintained; or
- (2) involves dangerous goods incorrectly declared, packaged, labelled, marked, or documented:

Alerting service means an air traffic service provided to notify appropriate organisations regarding aircraft in need of SAR aid, and to assist such organisations as required:

Cruising level means a level maintained during a significant portion of a flight:

Cruise relief pilot means a flight crew member who is assigned to perform pilot tasks during cruise flight, to allow the pilot-in-command or a co-pilot to obtain planned rest.

Trip fuel means the fuel required for the planned flight from the commencement of the take-off run to the completion of landing run prior to runway turnoff:

ADS-B OUT means a function on an aircraft that periodically broadcasts its state vector (identity position and velocity) and other information derived from on-board systems in a format suitable for ADS-B receivers:

ADS-B system means a GNSS position source and a compatible Mode S Extended Squitter 1090Mhz ADS-B OUT transponder, or any other suitable transponder determined by the Director as specified in a notice referred to in rule 91.258(a)(6):

AIP Amendment means permanent changes to the information contained in the AIP:

AIP Supplement means temporary changes to the information contained in the AIP that are published by means of special pages

AIP service means a service for the publication of the AIP Mongolia, AIP Amendments, AIP Supplements and AIC:

AIRAC means an acronym (aeronautical information regulation and control) signifying a system aimed at advance notification, based on common effective dates, of circumstances that necessitate significant changes in operating practices:

ICAO Annex means an Annex to the Convention:

AWIB Service means an automatic broadcast of aerodrome and weather information provided specifically for the facilitation of aviation, an AWIB service is not an air traffic service:

Crew member means a person carried by an aircraft who is-

- (1) assigned by the operator-
 - (i) as a flight crew member or flight attendant to perform a duty associated with the operation of the flight; or
 - (ii) to perform a duty associated with the operation of the aircraft during flight time; or
- (2) carried for the sole purpose of-
 - (i) undergoing or giving instruction in the control and navigation of the aircraft; or
 - (ii) undergoing instruction as a flight engineer or flight attendant; or
- (3) authorised by the Director to exercise a function associated with the operation of the aircraft during flight time; or
- (4) a flight examiner:

Supplementary crew member means the crew on an aeroplane when it is comprised of more than the minimum crew required by the aeroplane certification:

Packaging means the receptacle and any other components necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function and to ensure compliance with the packing requirements of ICAO Annex 18:

Package means the complete product for the packing operation consisting of the packaging and its contents prepared for transport:

Freight means any property carried on an aircraft from one location for the purpose of unloading at another location:

Flight instructor means a person who holds a flight instructor rating issued in accordance with Part 61 or is approved by the Director to provide flight instruction:

Facility for purpose of Part 174, means any system or equipment which provides an automatic function that supports a meteorological office or provides meteorological information, and includes any system or equipment for the following:

- (1) electronic data analysis and forecast production:
- (2) remote weather sensing:
- (3) electronic or automatic meteorological information delivery:

Facility malfunction incident means an incident that involves an aeronautical facility and its equipment:

Routine inspection in relation to a progressive inspection, means a visual inspection of an aircraft and its components, systems and equipment as far as practicable without disassembly:

Goods means all kinds of moveable property, including animals and mail:

Document means a document in any form, and includes-

- (1) any writing on any material:
- (2) any information recorded or stored by means of any tape recorder, computer, or other device; and any material subsequently derived from information so recorded or stored:
- (3) any book, map, chart, plan, graph, or drawing:
- (4) any photograph, film, negative, tape, or other device in which 1 or more visual images are embodied so as to be capable (with or without the aid of some other equipment) of being reproduced:

Validation permit means a permit issued under rules 61.7 and 61.9 to a foreign pilot permitting the holder to exercise privileges under that licence:

Sole-means navigation system means a navigation system approved for a given operation or phase of flight that must allow the aircraft to meet, for that operation or phase of flight, all 4 navigation system performance requirements: accuracy, integrity, availability, and continuity of service:

Threshold means that point where a 1:20 obstacle-free approach surface intersects the runway surface.

Threshold time means-

- (1) 60 minutes for an aeroplane with 2 turbine powered engines; and
- (2) 180 minutes for an aeroplane with more than 2 turbine powered engines:

Remote aerodrome means any structure or any area of land or water used for take-off or landing-

- (1) to which access by road or water is restricted, limited or obstructed by geographical conditions; and
- (2) that does not meet standards for aerodromes that are acceptable to the Director under Part 139:

Balloon means a non-power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft:

Landing distance available (LDA) means the length of the runway that is declared by the aerodrome operator as available and suitable for the ground run of an aeroplane:

Landing area means that part of a movement area intended for the landing or take-off of aircraft:

Point of no return means the last possible geographic point at which an aeroplane can proceed to the destination aerodrome as well as to an available en-route alternate aerodrome for a given flight:

Component means any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, or accessory, including an airframe, aircraft engine, or propeller, that is used, or is intended to be used, in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, or is installed in or attached to the aircraft, that has a part number or a serial number allocated by the manufacturer, unless the manufacturer has designated such an item as a standard part:

Registered proprietor means a registered proprietor as defined in the Land Act.

State of Registry means the state on whose register the aircraft is entered:

Known customer means a shipper of cargo or mail who has an established association with a regulated air cargo agent or an air operator for the carriage of the shipper's cargo or mail by air and who is registered with the regulated air cargo agent or the air operator:

Fully functioning dual controls means pitch, roll, yaw, and engine power controls which can be operated from each pilot station:

Area navigation (RNAV) means a method of navigation which permits aircraft operation on any desired flight path within the coverage of ground- or space-based navigation aids or within the limits of the capability of self-contained aids, or a combination of these.

Area control centre means a unit established to provide ATC service to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction:

Area control service means an ATC service provided for controlled flights in controlled airspace:

Product means an aircraft, aircraft engine, or propeller:

Flight attendant means an appropriately trained person assigned by the operator to be responsible to the pilot-in-command for passenger safety on an aircraft:

Alternate aerodrome means an aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to proceed to or land at the aerodrome of intended landing:

Class B cargo or baggage compartment means a cargo or baggage compartment in which-

- (1) there is sufficient access in flight to enable a crew member to effectively reach any part of the compartment with the contents of a hand fire extinguisher; and
- (2) when the access provisions are being used, no hazardous quantity of smoke, flames, or extinguishing agent, will enter any compartment occupied by the crew or passengers; and
- (3) there is a separate approved smoke detector or fire detector system to give warning at the pilot or flight engineer station:

Variant means an aeroplane which is a derivative of a base aeroplane type or master series, but has differences in equipment or procedures which require additional flight crew knowledge, skills, or abilities for safe operation:

VFR flight means a flight conducted in accordance with the visual flight rules:

VORSEC means VOR/DME minimum sector altitude chart:

VORTAC means VOR and TACAN combination:

Foreign air transport operation means an air transport operation conducted by a foreign person or foreign air operator that is-

- (1) to or from Mongolia; or
- (2) within Mongolia as part of an air transport operation to or from Mongolia.

Foreign aircraft means an aircraft that-

- (1) is required under Part 47 to be registered; and
- (2) is not a Mongolian registered aircraft:

Overpack means an enclosure used to contain 1 or more packages and to form 1 handling unit for convenience of handling and stowage:

Geographical co-ordinates mean latitude and longitude that are expressed relative to the geodetic reference datum of the World Geodetic System 1984:

Ground crew member means a person who is necessary for the safety of an adventure aviation operation that has been assigned by the holder of an adventure aviation operator certificate for ground-based duty and has been trained in accordance with the operator's approved training program.

Firearm has the same meaning as the Firearm Act 2015:

Single-pilot aircraft means an aircraft that is authorised in its flight manual to be operated with a minimum flight crew of 1 pilot for the type of flight:

Certificated for single-pilot operation in relation to an aircraft means determined by the State of Registry, during the certification process, to be a type of aircraft that can be operated safely with a minimum crew of one pilot:

Carry on baggage means baggage and any other item that-

- (1) is carried on to an aircraft by a passenger or crew member with the agreement of the operator; and
- (2) remains in the custody of the passenger or crew member:

Glider-

- (1) means a non-power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight; and
- (2) includes a powered glider whether the engines are operating or not:

Gliding organisation means the holder of an aviation recreation organisation certificate issued in accordance with Part 149 that authorises specified privileges associated with the operation of gliders:

Three-view drawing means, the accurate depiction of an aircraft from a collection of views that includes a plan, a front elevation, and a side elevation:

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) means person who is ultimately responsible for day-to-day operation of the organisation for financing and continued compliance with the applicable requirements prescribed in the Act and CAR:

Defect incident means an incident that involves failure or malfunction of an aircraft or its component, whether found in flight or on the ground:

Certificated organisation means an organisation issued with a certificate under CAR made under the Act:

Maximum certificated take-off weight in relation to an aircraft, means the weight specified as the maximum take-off weight of the aircraft in a flight manual or airworthiness certificate relating to the aircraft:

GPS database means an electronic memory containing information on airports, navigation aids reporting points, Standard Instrument Departures, Standard Instrument Arrivals, instrument approaches, special use airspace and other items of value to the pilot:

GPS sensor means a single GPS unit used for navigation within a Flight Management System:

Transit baggage means baggage that-

- (1) is on board an aircraft that arrives at an aerodrome; and
- (2) is still on board that aircraft when that aircraft leaves the aerodrome:

Director means the person who is for the time being the Director of Civil Aviation under the Act:

Airline transport pilot training program acceptable to the Director means training program developed according to AC61-7 by the certificate holder and approved by the Director;

Maximum diversion time means the maximum flight time, calculated at a one-engine inoperative cruise speed in still air and ISA conditions, that a multi-engine turbine powered aeroplane operating on an EDTO may be from an en-route EDTO alternate aerodrome;

Extended diversion time operation (EDTO) means a flight by a multi-engine turbine powered aeroplane where the flight time (calculated at a one engine inoperative cruise speed in still air and ISA conditions) from a point on the route to an adequate aerodrome is greater than the threshold time for the aeroplane:

Airship means a power-driven lighter-than-air aircraft:

Medium free balloon means a free balloon, that-

- (1) carries a payload of 2 or more payload packages with a combined weight of-
 - (i) more than 4kg; and
 - (ii) less than 6kg; and
- (2) does not meet any of the criteria specified in the definition of the term heavy free balloon:

Defect means a change in the state or quality of an aeronautical product, a product, or a component that makes it unfit for its intended purpose and not in an airworthy condition:

Noise abatement procedures means inflight procedures prescribed for the purpose of abatement of noise within the vicinity of an aerodrome:

Evaluator means a qualified flight examiner or person who has completed training and evaluation that qualifies the person to evaluate the performance of crew members, instructors, other evaluators, and other operations personnel, in an AQP:

Exemption means compliance of the CAR by alternative means approved by the Director;

Exposition, unless the context otherwise requires, means the exposition required by CAR.

General aviation air operator certificate means an air operator certificate that authorises the holder to conduct air operations, except SEIFR passenger operations, using an aeroplane that has a passenger seating configuration of 9 seats or less, excluding any required crew member seat, and a MCTOW of 5700 kg or less, or using a helicopter, in accordance with Part 135.

General aviation area means an airspace, of defined dimensions, in which intensive VFR activity may occur and the rules of Class G airspace apply:

General direction in relation to Part 67 means a general direction issued by the Director:

EDTO verification flight means a flight conducted to establish that the aeroplane is serviceable for an EDTO:

EDTO entry point means the first point on a route flown by an aeroplane on an EDTO where the flight time from that point to an adequate aerodrome, calculated at a one engine inoperative cruise speed in still air and ISA conditions, exceeds the threshold time for the aeroplane:

EDTO alternate aerodrome means an adequate aerodrome that-

- (1) is certificated under Part 139 or meets safety requirements equivalent to such an aerodrome; and
- (2) provides services and facilities for the aeroplane type being used including-
 - (i) meteorological forecasts for the aerodrome; and
 - (ii) at least 1 suitable instrument approach procedure that is published in the AIP of the State concerned; and
 - (iii) an aerodrome control service or aerodrome flight information service that can be provided from at least 30 minutes before the estimated time of arrival of the aeroplane; and
 - (iv) rescue and fire-fighting equipment to at least category 4 that can be provided, with at least 30 minutes prior notification, at the estimated time of arrival of the aeroplane:

EDTO critical fuel means the fuel quantity necessary to fly to an en-route alternate aerodrome considering, at the most critical point on the route, the most time limiting system failure:

EDTO significant system means the aeroplane propulsion system and any other aeroplane system whose failure could adversely affect the safety of an EDTO, or whose functioning is important to the continuing safety of an EDTO and to a safe landing during a diversion:

Extended Squitter means the additional data transmitted by an extended squitter transponder, which includes the standard Mode S transmission and the data required for ADS-B OUT:

Formation flight means more than one aircraft which-

- (1) navigate and report as a single aircraft; and
- (2) are no more than one nautical mile laterally and within 100 feet vertically from the formation leader:

Gyroglider means a ground or water towed non-power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight by the reaction of the air on 1 or more rotors which rotate freely on substantially vertical axes, capable of carrying a person or persons:

Defined height or **Screen height** means take-off height above the runway from brake release point (BRP) to the point where class A aeroplane reaches 35 ft and class B aeroplane reaches 50 ft (Class A aeroplane includes aeroplane certificated in the transport category or operated in air transport operation):

Model Rocketry Safety Code means the code of that name that is approved by the Mongolian Aeromodelling Sport Association:

Design change means a change to a type design or a change to any other part of a type certificate or type acceptance certificate that if incorporated would require the modification or repair of a product, its components, or an appliance:

Remotely piloted aircraft means an unmanned aircraft that is piloted from a remote station and-

- (1) includes a radio controlled model aircraft and drones; but
- (2) does not include a control line model aircraft or a free flight model aircraft:

Cost sharing flight means any flight that is performed solely for the carriage of persons where-

- (1) the flight is not advertised to the public; and
- (2) the crew members receive no payment or other reward for their services; and
- (3) the persons carried by the aircraft, including the crew members, share equally in the cost of the flight; and
- (4) no payment or other reward is required of a person on the flight other than that specified in subparagraph (3)-

and, for the avoidance of doubt, a cost sharing flight is not an operation for hire or reward:

Declared distance in relation to a runway means any of the following-

- (1) take-off run available:
- (2) take-off distance available:
- (3) accelerate-stop distance available:
- (4) landing distance available

Repair means the restoration of an aircraft, engine, propeller or associated part to an airworthy condition in accordance with the appropriate airworthiness requirements, after it has been damaged or subjected to wear:

Stopway means a defined rectangular area on the ground at the end of the take-off run available prepared as a suitable area on which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an abandoned take-off:

Passenger means any person carried by the aircraft, other than a crew member:

State of Design means the State, or an organisation established by a group of States, having jurisdiction over the organisation responsible for the type design:

Regulated air cargo agent means the holder of a regulated air cargo agent certificate granted in accordance with Part 109:

Consensus standard means, for the purpose of certificating a light sport aircraft, an industry-developed standard that applies to the aircraft design, production, and airworthiness. The standard includes, but is not limited to, standards for aircraft design and performance, required equipment, manufacturer quality assurance systems, production acceptance test procedures, operating instructions, maintenance and inspection procedures, identification and recording of major repairs and major alterations, and continued airworthiness:

Clearance limit means the point to which an aircraft is granted an ATC clearance:

Unauthorised article means those articles, who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, or without the permission of the owner or operator of the aircraft or of a person duly authorised by either of them to give such permission, takes or attempts to take on board any aircraft-

- (1) any firearm; or
- (2) any other dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument of any kind whatsoever; or
- (3) any ammunition; or
- (4) any explosive substance or device, or any other injurious substance or device of any kind whatsoever which could be used to endanger the safety of the aircraft or of persons on board the aircraft:

Approved, unless used with reference to another person, means approved in writing by the Director:

Approved handler means someone who has been certified to handle very hazardous substances. Approved handler test certificates are issued by test certifiers and are valid for five years:

Approved training means training conducted by the original equipment manufacturer or a training organisation approved by a Contracting State, or a training organisation accepted under a Working Arrangement by the State;

Validation, in respect of an air traffic service rating, means an authorisation to exercise the privileges of that rating at a specified location, and in a specified operating position:

Consolidation means the process by which a person, through practice and practical experience, increases proficiency in newly-acquired pilot operating knowledge and skills:

Incident means any occurrence, other than an accident, that is associated with the operation of an aircraft and affects or could affect the safety of operation:

Cardiac pacemaker includes an automatic implantable cardiac defibrillator.

Rating means an authorisation entered on, or associated with, a licence, certificate, or logbook, and forming part of it, stating special conditions, privileges, or limitations relating to the licence or certificate:

Rated flight service operator means a flight service operator holding a current licence, and a rating, or ratings, validated for the particular location, issued in accordance with Part 65:

Rated air traffic controller means an air traffic controller holding a current licence, and a rating, or ratings, validated for the particular location, issued in accordance with Part 65:

Rated aerodrome flight information operator means a flight service operator holding a current licence, and an aerodrome flight information rating validated for the particular location, issued in accordance with Part 65:

Pilot flying means the pilot whose primary task is to control and manage the flight path. The secondary tasks of the pilot flying are to perform non-flight path related actions (radio communications, aircraft systems, other operational activities, etc.) and to monitor other crew members.

Visual surveillance system includes an electro-optical system providing an electronic visual presentation of traffic and any other information necessary to maintain situational awareness at an aerodrome and its vicinity:

Visual meteorological conditions means meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling equal to or better than specified minima:

Consignment means 1 or more packages of dangerous goods accepted by an operator from 1 consignor at one time and at 1 address, receipted for in 1 lot and moving to 1 consignee at 1 destination address:

Reporting point means a specified (named) geographical location in relation to which the position of an aircraft can be reported:

Authority means the Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia established by the Act:

Civil aviation means any operation of civil aircraft, excluding State aircraft operation referred to in Article 3 of the Convention;

Civil Aviation Rules means civil aviation safety regulations made under the Act and approved by the Minister to comply with minimum standard of the ICAO Annexes, which fits to civil aviation operation of the Mongolia, enable to implement, basic adopted regulation:

Accredited medical conclusion means the conclusion reached, regarding the medical fitness of an applicant for a medical certificate, by 1 or more medical experts acceptable to the Director for the purposes of the case concerned:

Overhaul in relation to an aircraft or its component, means to perform a major work operation which involves dismantling and complete testing to specification and renewal of operational life:

ICAO Doc means ICAO document;

ICAO Contracting State means a State that is a signatory to the Convention; and includes an organisation established by a group of States that are signatories to the Convention to issue an aviation related document or authorisation on behalf of those States:

IFR flight means a flight conducted in accordance with the instrument flight rules.

Convention- ,

- (1) means the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed in Chicago on the 7th day of December 1944; and
- (2) includes-
 - (i) any amendment to the Convention which has entered into force under Article 94(a) of the Convention and has been ratified by Mongolia; and
 - (ii) any Annex or amendment thereto accepted under Article 90 of the Convention; and
 - (iii) the international standards and recommended practices from time to time accepted and amended by the International Civil Aviation Organisation pursuant to Article 37 of the Convention:

Configuration in relation to an aircraft, means a particular combination of the positions of the movable elements, such as wing flaps or landing gear, which affect the aerodynamic characteristics of the aeroplane:

Configuration, maintenance and procedures standards document means a document approved by the certification authority for the aeroplane specifying the minimum requirements for the aeroplane configuration, including any special inspections, hardware life limits, flight crew procedures, master minimum equipment list constraints, and maintenance practices necessary to establish the suitability of the aeroplane's airframe/engine combination for EDTO:

Manoeuvring area-

- (1) means that part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft associated with take-off and landing; but
- (2) does not include areas set aside for loading, unloading, or maintenance of aircraft:

Type-

- (1) in relation to the licensing of aviation personnel means all aircraft of the same basic design, including all modifications thereto except those modifications which result in a significant change in handling or flight characteristics; or
- (2) in relation to the certification of aircraft, aircraft engines, or propellers, means those aircraft, aircraft engines or propellers which are similar in design:

Type certificate includes-

- (1) the type design; and
- (2) the operating limitations; and
- (3) the type certificate data sheet; and
- (4) the applicable airworthiness design standards specified in Part 21 Appendix C; and
- (5) for an aircraft type, the flight manual; and
- (6) any other conditions or limitations prescribed for the product type under Part 21.

Mach number means the ratio of true airspeed to the speed of sound:

Modification means a design change that generally results in a change to the configuration of a product, component, or appliance:

Aeronautical Information Publication Mongolia means the AIP for Mongolia published for the Authority by the holder of the AIS certificate for the AIP service:

Mongolian Air Navigation Register (ANR) means the Mongolian Air Navigation Register established under Part 71:

Mongolian Register of Aircraft means the register established under the Act and Part 47:

Mongolian certificate of registration means an aircraft certificate of registration issued by the Director:

Mongolian registered aircraft means any aircraft that is for the time being registered by the Director under Part 47:

Mongolian Flight Information Region means-

- (1) all that airspace bounded by the Mongolia;
- (2) an upper limit of FL 999; and
- (3) the surface of the earth as the lower limit.

Powered glider means an aircraft equipped with 1 or more engines which has, with the engine or engines not operating, the performance characteristics of a glider:

Prosecution investigation means an investigation carried out to establish whether an offence against the Act has been committed:

Navigation installation-

- (1) means any building, facility, work, apparatus, equipment, or place, (whether or not part of an aerodrome) that is intended to assist in the control of air traffic or as an aid to air navigation; and
- (2) includes any land adjacent to any such building, facility, work, apparatus, equipment, or place, and used in connection therewith:

Navigation specification means a set of aircraft and flight crew requirements needed to support PBN operations within a defined airspace. There are two kinds of navigation specifications:

- (1) Required navigation performance (RNP) specification. A navigation specification based on area navigation (RNAV) that includes the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNP, e.g. RNP 4, RNP APCH.
- (2) Area navigation (RNAV) specification. A navigation specification based on area navigation that does not include the requirement for performance monitoring and alerting, designated by the prefix RNAV, e.g. RNAV 5, RNAV 1.

Detailed inspection, in respect of a progressive inspection, means a thorough examination of an aircraft and its components, systems and equipment with such disassembly as is necessary and includes the overhaul of a component or system:

Non-precision approach procedure means an instrument approach procedure designed for 2D instrument approach operations type A:

[Note - Non-precision approach procedures may be flown using a continuous descent final approach (CDFA) technique. CDFAs with advisory VNAV guidance calculated by on-board equipment are considered 3D instrument approach operations. CDFAs with manual calculation of the required rate of descent are considered 2D instrument approach operations.]

Precision approach procedure means an instrument approach procedure utilising azimuth and glide path information:

Helicopter external load operation means-

- (1) a helicopter external load towing operation; or
- (2) a helicopter external sling load operation; or
- (3) a helicopter winching operation; or
- (4) a helicopter rappelling operation:

Helicopter external load towing operation means the towing, lowering, and lying down of external cargo that remains in contact with the ground during the operation, by a helicopter:

Helicopter external sling load operation means the external carriage, lowering, or picking up, of a load, cargo, or passengers by a helicopter by means of a bucket, net, harness, sling, or stretcher, suspended beneath the helicopter:

Helicopter means a heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight chiefly by the reactions of the air on one or more power-driven rotors on substantially vertical axes:

Flight following service means a service providing a flight watch over an aircraft, which initiates emergency action in the event of a missed report or non-arrival of the aircraft within a specific time-frame:

Navigable airspace means airspace at or above the minimum flight heights prescribed by or under the CAR, including all legitimate low level operations but not including restricted, danger, and military operations areas activated for use by the Mongolian Defence Force:

Traffic load means the total weight of passengers, baggage, and cargo:

Flight safety means the state of condition to perform flight operation of an aircraft at acceptable minimum level of risk to persons or property;

Flight recorder means any type of recorder installed in an aircraft for the purpose of complementing an investigation relating to an accident or incident:

Flight manual means a manual, associated with the certificate of airworthiness, containing limitations within which the aircraft may be considered airworthy, and instructions and information necessary to the flight crew members for the safe operation of the aircraft:

Flight instruction means instruction in the control of aircraft in basic and advanced flight manoeuvres; and includes instruction in respect of conversion from fixed-wing to rotary-wing aircraft or from rotary-wing to fixed-wing aircraft:

Flight information region means airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information services and alerting services are provided:

Flight information centre means a unit established to provide an area flight information service and an alerting service:

Flight information service means an air traffic service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information intended for the safe and efficient conduct of flights:

Pre-flight information bulletin means a presentation of current NOTAM information of operational significance, prepared prior to flight:

Pre-flight information service means a service for the provision of aeronautical information to a third party for pre-flight planning purposes:

ZFT flight simulator means a synthetic flight trainer which-

- (1) meets the standard of level D/phase III as described in Appendix H (dated 30 July 1980) to Part 121 of the United States FARs; or
- (2) meets an equivalent standard acceptable to the Director.

Flight plan means specified information that is required under the CAR to be provided to an ATS unit or to a flight following service regarding an intended flight, or portion of a flight, of an aircraft:

Flight level means a surface of constant atmospheric pressure expressed in terms of hundreds of feet that-

- (1) is related to a specific pressure datum 1013.2 hPa; and
- (2) is separated from other such surfaces by specific pressure intervals:

Operational flight plan means the certificate holders plan for the safe conduct of the flight based on considerations of aeroplane performance, other operating limitations, and relevant expected conditions, on the route to be followed and at the aerodromes concerned:

Flight visibility means the visibility forward from the cockpit of an aircraft in flight:

Air traffic means all aircraft in flight or operating on any manoeuvring area of an aerodrome:

Air traffic advisory service means a service provided within class F airspace to ensure separation, as far as practical, between aircraft that are operating on IFR flight plans:

Traffic information means information issued by an ATS unit, to alert a pilot to other known or observed air traffic which may be in proximity to the position, or intended route of flight, and to help the pilot avoid a collision.

Traffic avoidance advice means advice provided by an ATS unit specifying manoeuvres to assist a pilot to avoid a collision:

Flight time means-

- (1) for an aircraft, the total time from the moment an aircraft first moves for the purpose of flight until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight including any associated push back, taxiing and subsequent holding time; and
- (2) for a balloon, the total time from burner on for the purpose of inflation for flight until the envelope is completely deflated at the end of a flight:

Operating cycle means a complete flight segment consisting of a take-off, climb, en-route portion, descent, and landing:

Airworthy condition means the condition of an aircraft, including its components, fuel, and other materials and substances essential to the manufacture and operation of the aircraft that complies with all the requirements prescribed by the CAR relating to design, manufacture, maintenance, modification, repair, and safety:

In-flight shutdown means-

- (1) when an engine ceases to function in flight and is shutdown, whether self-induced, crew initiated or caused by some other external influence including but not limited to flameout, internal failure, foreign object ingestion, icing; or
- (2) the inability to obtain or control thrust necessary for normal operations, but excludes the airborne cessation of the functioning of an engine when immediately followed by an automatic engine relight:

Flight crew member means an appropriately qualified person assigned by the operator for duty in an aircraft during flight time as a pilot or flight engineer:

Airport identity card means an airport identity card issued or approved under Part 140:

Aeroplane means a power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight:

Aeroplane performance operating limitations means-

- (1) for a turbo-jet or turbo-fan aeroplane performing an air operation, the performance operating limitations prescribed in Part 121, Subpart D; and
- (2) for a foreign registered turbo-jet or turbo-fan aeroplane performing an air operation, the performance operating limitations prescribed by the State of registry; and
- (3) for a turbo-jet or turbo-fan aeroplane performing an operation other than an air operation, the performance operating limitations prescribed in the aircraft flight manual:

Aeroplane movement means an aeroplane take-off or landing:

Aviation event means an event to be conducted below the minimum safe heights prescribed under Part 91 that is-

- (1) an air show or practice for an air show; or
- (2) an air race or practice for an air race; or
- (3) an aerobatic competition; or
- (4) aerobatic training or practice:

Aviation safety means the state of an aviation system or organisation in which risks associated with aviation activities, related to, or in direct support of the operation of aircraft, are reduced and controlled to an acceptable level.

Aviation security means a combination of measures and human and material resources intended to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference:

Aviation security officer means an employee of a holder of an aviation security service certificate or a person for the time being employed as such in the Aviation Security Service:

Aviation Security Service means the Aviation Security Service established under the Act:

Aeronautical facility means-

- (1) the various types of communication systems used for an aeronautical broadcasting service, or an aeronautical fixed service, that supports IFR flight or an air traffic service; or
- (2) the ground elements of the various types of communication systems used for an aeronautical mobile service; or
- (3) the various types of radio navigation aids used for the aeronautical radio navigation service; or

- (4) any other type of ground-based telecommunication system that supports IFR flight or an air traffic service; or
- (5) the various types of ground based telecommunication systems that operate in the aeronautical mobile radio frequency bands and are used to provide basic weather report, local aerodrome information, or flight following services:

Aviation document means any licence, permit, certificate, or other document issued under the Act to or in respect of any person, aircraft, aerodrome, aeronautical procedure, aeronautical product, or aviation related service:

Aeronautical product means anything that comprises or is intended to comprise any part of an aircraft, or that is or is intended to be installed in or fitted or supplied to an aircraft; and includes fuel and other similar consumable items necessary for the operation of the aircraft:

Aeronautical information product means aeronautical data and aeronautical information provided either as digital data sets or as a standardized presentation in paper or electronic media. Aeronautical information products include:

- (1) Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP), including Amendments and Supplements;
- (2) Aeronautical Information Circulars (AIC);
- (3) aeronautical charts;
- (4) NOTAM; and
- (5) digital data sets.

Aeronautical information service (AIS) means any of the following services that distribute aeronautical information essential for the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation-

- (1) AIP service; or
- (2) NOTAM service; or
- (3) Pre-flight information service:

Aeronautical Information Circular means a notice containing information that-

- (1) does not qualify for the origination of a NOTAM or for inclusion in the AIP Mongolia; and
- (2) relates to flight safety, air navigation, technical, administrative or legislative matters:

Aeronautical information publication (AIP) means a publication issued by, or with the authority of, a State and containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation:

Aeronautical information means information resulting from the assembly, analysis and formatting of aeronautical data:

Aeronautical data means data used for an aeronautical application including navigation, flight planning, flight simulators, and terrain awareness, which comprises navigation data and terrain and obstacle data:

Aeronautical telecommunication service means-

- (1) a telecommunication service provided to support the following services as they are defined in ICAO Annex 10, Volume II, Chapter 1-
 - (i) an aeronautical broadcasting service;
 - (ii) an aeronautical fixed service;
 - (iii) an aeronautical mobile service;
 - (iv) an aeronautical radio navigation service;
- (1A) any telecommunication service which processes or displays air traffic control data, including aviation meteorological data, for use by an ATS provider under Part 172; or
- (2) any other telecommunication service provided specifically to support the Mongolian air navigation system:

Aeronautical station means a land station in the aeronautical mobile service:

Aeronautical mobile service means a mobile service for communication between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, or between aircraft stations, in which survival craft stations may participate, and emergency position-indicating radio beacon stations may also participate on designated distress and emergency frequencies:

Aviation related service means any equipment, facility, or service (including any air traffic service but excluding any service of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Commission) operated in support of or in conjunction with the civil aviation system; and includes the provision of aeronautical products:

Wet runway, the runway surface is covered by any visible dampness or water up to and including 3 mm deep within the intended area of use:

Serious incident means an incident involving circumstances indicating that an accident nearly occurred (Definition of accident and list of examples of serious incidents are provided in AC 12-1):

Alternative means of navigation means a navigational system that, for a given operation or phase of flight, will enable the continued safe navigation and landing of the aircraft if the primary means of navigation fails:

Reserve parachute means a parachute assembly designed and intended to be used as a secondary parachute in the event of the failure of the main parachute:

Condition monitored maintenance means a maintenance process that monitors maintenance trends, and relies upon analysis of the operating experience of the whole population of specified items to indicate nascent failures requiring corrective action:

Airworthiness certificate means-

- (1) for a Mongolian registered aircraft, an airworthiness certificate issued by the Director under Part 21, Subpart H; and
- (2) for a foreign registered aircraft, an airworthiness certificate issued by the competent authority of the State of registry:

Airworthiness data means any information necessary to ensure an aeronautical product or a product or component can be maintained in an airworthy condition:

Airworthiness directive means a mandatory airworthiness requirement that specifies modifications, inspections, conditions, or limitations to be applied to an aircraft or aeronautical product to ensure continued safe operating conditions:

Instructions for continued airworthiness means current airworthiness data provided by the manufacturer of an aeronautical product, a product, or a component, and include any related airworthiness limitations mandated by the airworthiness authority of the State of Design:

Cross-country flight means a flight which extends more than 25 nautical miles (46 km) in a straight line distance from the centre of the aerodrome of departure:

ATC instruction means a directive issued by ATC for the purpose of requiring a pilot to take a specific action:

ATC clearance means authorisation for an aircraft to proceed under conditions specified by an ATC unit:

Air traffic control unit means a unit for providing any ATC service, and includes either an area control centre, an approach control office, or an aerodrome control tower:

Air traffic control service means a service provided for the purposes of-

- (1) preventing collisions-
 - (i) between aircraft; and
 - (ii) between aircraft and obstructions on any manoeuvring area; and
- (2) expediting and maintaining a safe and efficient flow of air traffic:

Air traffic service includes-

- (1) any aerodrome control service:
- (2) any area control service:
- (3) any approach control service:
- (4) any flight information service:
- (5) any aerodrome flight information service:
- (6) any alerting service:
- (7) any other air traffic service considered by the Director to be necessary or desirable for the safe and efficient operation of the civil aviation system:

ATS surveillance system means variously ADS-B, PSR, SSR or any comparable ground-based system that enables the identification of aircraft:

[Note - A comparable ground-based system is one that has been demonstrated, by comparative assessment or other methodology, to have a level of safety and performance equal to or better than monopulse SSR.]

ATS licence means any licence issued under Part 65:

ATS Letter of Agreement means a document formalising matters of operational significance between ATS units:

ATS messages means emergency messages, movement and control messages, and flight information messages as described in Part IX of Doc 4444:

ATS unit means a unit providing an air traffic service, which may include an ATC unit and a flight information centre:

One engine inoperative cruise speed means a speed within the certified limits of the aeroplane, selected by the certificate holder and approved by the Director, that is used for calculating fuel reserve requirements and the still air distance associated with a one engine inoperative maximum diversion time for the flight:

Supplemental means navigation system means a navigation system that must be used in conjunction with a sole means navigation system.

NOTAM means a notice distributed by means of telecommunication containing information concerning the establishment, condition or change in any aeronautical facility, service, procedure or hazard, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations:

NOTAM service means a service for the issue and distribution of NOTAM relevant to air navigation in the Mongolian FIR in which Mongolia is responsible for air traffic services:

Approach control office means a unit established to provide ATC service to controlled flights arriving at, or departing from, 1 or more aerodromes:

Approach control service means an ATC service for arriving or departing controlled flights:

International NOTAM office (NOF) means an office that is designated for the international exchange of NOTAM:

International aerodrome means an international airport:

International airport means any airport designated as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, animal and plant quarantine, and similar procedures are carried out:

International standard atmosphere means the atmospheric standard as described in ICAO Document 7488 - Manual of the ICAO Standard Atmosphere:

Multi-pilot aircraft means an aircraft other than a single-pilot aircraft:

Proper shipping name means the name used to describe a particular article or substance in every shipping document and notification and, where appropriate, on packaging:

Emergency landing means following landing of an aircraft in a state of emergency:

- (1) **Forced landing** - an immediate landing, on or off an aerodrome, necessitated by the inability to continue further flight;
- (2) **Precautionary landing** - a landing, on or off an aerodrome, when further flight is possible but inadvisable where it is expected that a safe landing can be made prior to the consumption of the planned final-reserve fuel;
- (3) **Ditching**- a forced or precautionary landing on water:

Domestic aerodrome means any aerodrome other than an international aerodrome:

Emergency locator transmitter (survival) means an emergency locator transmitter that is stowed in an aircraft in a manner which facilitates its ready use in an emergency, is removable from an aircraft, and is manually activated:

Emergency locator transmitter (automatic fixed) means an emergency locator transmitter that is automatically activated and permanently attached to an aircraft:

Emergency locator transmitter (ELT) means an equipment that broadcasts a distinctive signal on a designated radio frequency to facilitate a SAR operation:

Emergency position-indicating radio beacon means an equipment that broadcasts a distinctive signal on a designated radio frequency to facilitate a SAR operation, is designed to float upright, and is manually activated:

Crash landing means a landing where the aircraft receives significant structural damage:

Emergency parachute means a parachute assembly designed and intended to be used by persons in an emergency:

Accident means an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which, in the case of a manned aircraft, takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, or in the case of an unmanned aircraft, takes place between the time the aircraft is ready to move with the purpose of flight until such time as it comes to rest at the end of the flight and the primary propulsion system is shut down, in which:

- (1) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of:
 - (i) being in the aircraft; or
 - (ii) direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft; or
 - (iii) direct exposure to jet blast,
except when the injuries are from natural causes, self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew; or
- (2) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which:
 - (i) adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and
 - (ii) would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component,
except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to a single engine (including its cowlings or accessories), to propellers, wing tips, antennas, probes, vanes, tires, brakes, wheels, fairings, panels, landing gear doors, windscreens, the aircraft skin (such as small dents or puncture holes), or for minor damages to main rotor blades, tail rotor blades, landing gear, and those resulting from hail or bird strike (including holes in the radome); or
- (3) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

Day means the hours between-

- (1) the beginning of morning civil twilight, which is when the centre of the rising sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon which starts approximately 30 minutes before sunrise; and
- (2) the end of evening sunset civil twilight, which is when the centre of the setting sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon which ends approximately 30 minutes after sunset:

Belly landing means a crash-landing of an aircraft on the underside of the fuselage, without lowering the undercarriage:

Owner in relation to any aircraft, includes any person lawfully entitled to the possession of the aircraft for 180 days or longer:

Height means the vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from a specified datum and includes the vertical dimension of an object:

Minimum descent height means a specified height, referenced to the runway threshold, in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without visual reference:

Minimum descent altitude means a specified altitude, referenced to mean sea level, in a non-precision approach or circling approach below which descent may not be made without visual reference:

High risk flight means a flight that is assessed to be affected by a higher than normal threat factor by the-

- (1) Director; or
- (2) aircraft operator; or
- (3) State of registration of the aircraft:

Security enhanced area means an area that the Director has declared to be a security enhanced area under the Act and Part 140:

Security enhanced area screening point means an area provided by an aerodrome operator under 139.203(d)(4A) for carrying out screening and searching in relation to a security enhanced area or a point in a security enhanced area where screening and searching is undertaken:

Elevation means the vertical distance of a point or a level, on or affixed to the surface of the earth, measured from mean sea level:

Altitude means the vertical distance of a level, a point, or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level;

Pressure altitude means an atmospheric pressure, expressed in terms of altitude, which corresponds to that pressure in the standard atmosphere;

Paraglider means a hang glider with no rigid primary structure:

Parasail means an aerodyne, having the general form of an open, circular parachute carrying a person or persons towed behind a vehicle or motorboat to sustain flight:

Rocket means a pilotless vehicle propelled by a system that contains every ingredient needed to form its own jet other than-

- (1) an aerial firework; or
- (2) a rocket propelled by a model rocket motor of size A-D which achieves no more than 20 Newton-seconds of total impulse:

Performance-Based Navigation (PBN) means an area navigation based on performance requirements for aircraft operating along an ATS route, on an instrument approach procedure or in a designated airspace, and PBN route or PBN operations has a similar meaning:

Broadcast means a transmission intended to be received by all stations:

Rotorcraft means a power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft supported in flight by the reactions of the air on one or more rotors:

RAIM (receiver autonomous integrity monitoring) means a function whereby the airborne GPS receiver/processor detects a position error that exceeds the GPS position integrity performance requirements of the TSO for that phase of flight. It gives a visual and/or aural warning when appropriate:

RAIM Warning (RAIM not available message) means a warning that the integrity of the navigation position solution from GPS satellites may be unreliable:

RNP (Required navigation performance) means a statement of the navigation performance accuracy necessary for operation within a defined area of airspace:

RNP performance means a containment value, expressed as a distance in nautical miles from the intended position, within which flights would be for at least 95% of the total flying time:

Clearway means a defined rectangular area on the ground or water, at the departure end of the runway-

- (1) under the control of the aerodrome operator; or
- (2) with the agreement of the authority controlling the clearway-

selected or prepared as a suitable area over which an aeroplane may make a portion of its initial climb to a specified height:

Obstacle limitation surface means airspace defined around an aerodrome that enables operations at the aerodrome to be conducted safely and that prevents the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around the aerodrome.

Packing means the art and operation by which articles or substances are enveloped in wrappings, enclosed in packaging or otherwise secured:

Minister means the Minister of Transport:

Synthetic flight trainer / Flight simulation training device means any one of the following three types of apparatus in which flight conditions are simulated on the ground-

- (1) A flight simulator, which provides an accurate representation of the flight deck of a particular aircraft type to the extent that the mechanical, electrical, electronic, etc. aircraft systems control functions, the normal environment of flight crew members, and the performance and flight characteristics of that type of aircraft are realistically simulated;
- (2) A flight procedures trainer, which provides a realistic flight deck environment, and which simulates instrument responses, simple control functions of mechanical, electrical, electronic, etc. aircraft systems, and the performance and flight characteristics of aircraft of a particular class;
- (3) A basic instrument flight trainer, which is equipped with appropriate instruments, and which simulates the flight deck environment of an aircraft in flight in instrument flight conditions;

Amateur constructor means a person who constructs an aircraft solely for their own education or recreation:

Amateur built aircraft means an aircraft that is eligible for the issue of a special category-amateur-built airworthiness certificate under Subpart H of Part 21; and-

- (1) the aircraft's amateur constructor has built the major portion of the aircraft for the constructor's own education or recreation; or
- (2) the aircraft is a light sport aircraft designated by the manufacturer as an experimental - light sport aircraft:

Light Sport Aircraft means an aircraft, other than a helicopter, having:

- (1) a maximum take-off weight of:
 - (i) 600 kg or less:
 - (ii) 650 kg for an operation on water:
- (2) a maximum gross weight of 600 kg or less for a lighter-than-air aircraft:
- (3) if powered, a single, non-turbine engine driving a propeller:

- (4) a maximum stall speed of 45 knots:
- (5) if a glider, a maximum never exceed speed of 135 knots:
- (6) if applicable, an unpressurised cabin:
- (7) a maximum seating capacity of 2 seats including the pilot seat.

Standard part means an aeronautical product that conforms to an aeronautical specification that is published in one of the following series and includes design, material, manufacture, and identification requirements:

- (1) Air Force-Navy Aeronautical Standard (AN):
- (2) American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
- (3) Australian Standards (AS):
- (4) British Standards, Aircraft Series (BS):
- (5) European Standards (EN);
- (6) Military Standards (MS):
- (7) Military Specifications (MIL-SPEC):
- (8) National Aerospace Standards (NAS):
- (9) Mongolian Standards (MNS):
- (10) Russian Standards (GOST);
- (11) SAE Aerospace standard (AS):
- (12) Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE):

Student pilot means a person who acts as a pilot of an aircraft (other than a microlight aircraft, hang glider, glider, powered glider or balloon) while undertaking training for a pilot licence under Part 61 but who does not hold a current pilot licence under that part:

Student parachutist means a person who is defined as a student in the operating rules of their parachute organisation:

Curriculum means a portion of an Advanced Qualification Program that covers at least one of the following program areas-

- (1) indoctrination; or
- (2) qualification that addresses the required training and qualification activities for a specific make, model, and series or variant of aeroplane and for a specific duty position; or
- (3) continuing qualification that addresses the required training and qualification activities for a specific make, model, and series of aeroplane or variant and for a specific duty position:

Propeller means a device, for propelling an aircraft, that has blades on an engine-driven shaft and that when rotated produces by its action on the air, a thrust approximately perpendicular to its plane of rotation. It includes control components normally supplied by its manufacturer, but does not include main and auxiliary rotors or rotating airfoils of engines:

Psychoactive substances means alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psycho stimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, but excludes coffee and tobacco.

Category I precision approach procedure means a precision instrument approach and landing with a decision height (DH) not lower than 60 m (200 ft) and with either a visibility not less than 800 m or a runway visual range not less than 550 m.

Category II precision approach procedure means a precision instrument approach and landing with a decision height lower than 60 m (200 feet), but not lower than 30 m (100 feet), and a runway visual range not less than 300 m.

Category III precision approach procedure means one of the following precision instrument approaches and landings:

- (1) Category IIIA: A precision instrument approach and landing with-
 - (ii) a decision height lower than 30 m (100 feet) or no decision height; and
 - (iii) a runway visual range not less than 175 m:
- (2) Category IIIB: A precision instrument approach and landing with-
 - (ii) a decision height lower than 15 m (50 feet) or no decision height; and
 - (iii) a runway visual range less than 175 m but not less than 50 m:
- (3) Category IIIC: A precision instrument approach and landing with no decision height and no runway visual range limitations:

SARTIME means the time nominated by a pilot for the initiation of alerting action:

SEIFR passenger operation means an air transport operation carrying passengers in a single-engine aeroplane under IFR:

SIGMET information means information issued by a meteorological office concerning the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather phenomena that may affect the safety of aircraft operations:

Tandem rider means a person participating in a tandem parachute descent using the secondary harness of a tandem harness system:

Tandem master means the person responsible for the direct control of a tandem parachute descent:

Tandem pair means a tandem master and tandem rider:

Tandem parachute descent means a parachute descent of a tandem pair in a common tandem parachute assembly:

Propulsion system means an engine and includes any associated item of equipment utilised for sustaining, monitoring and controlling the power or thrust output of an engine installed on the airframe:

TACAN means UHF tactical air navigation aid:

TALPA procedures-

- (1) means a standardised approach, developed by the Federal Aviation Administration, for assessing the condition of runways and determining the length of runways required for landing; and
- (2) includes the use of performance data provided by an aircraft manufacturer; and
- (3) includes a standardised approach referred to in paragraph (1) as adopted or amended by an aircraft manufacturer:

Maintenance means the performance of tasks on an aircraft, engine, propeller or associated part required to ensure the continuing airworthiness of an aircraft, engine, propeller or associated part including any one or combination of overhaul, inspection, replacement, defect rectification, and the embodiment of a modification or repair:

Maintenance logbook means-

- (1) one of the following logbooks as may be appropriate:
 - (i) CAA 2101 Aircraft Logbook:
 - (ii) CAA 2110 Propeller Logbook:
 - (iii) CAA 2158 Engine Logbook:
 - (iv) CAA 1464 Aircraft Airworthiness Directives, Aircraft Modifications, Engine and Propeller Installations Logbook; or
- (2) any other document or storage medium that-
 - (i) is acceptable to the Director; and
 - (ii) provides a record of the maintenance status of the aircraft, product, or component:

Maintenance manual means an approved manual containing limitations within which the aircraft may be considered airworthy, and instructions and information necessary to ensure the aircraft is in an airworthy condition:

Technical log means the technical log that is required for every applicable aircraft under rule 91.619:

Technical Instructions means ICAO Document 9284 Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air approved and published by decision of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation under ICAO Annex 18:

Technical arrangement means an arrangement between Mongolia and another State mutually recognise each State's aircraft maintenance organisation certification, maintenance standards and documentation, and personnel licences and certificates to allow maintenance performed on aircraft and components in one State to be by the other State in accordance with the terms of the arrangement:

Technical data are drawings, instructions or other data required to be used for product certification, approvals, and authorisations under Part 21 or for the maintenance, modification, and repair of products, their components, and appliances under Part 43:

Performance deterioration allowance means the difference between the aeroplane manufacturer's published fuel consumption figures and the actual fuel consumption applicable to a specific aeroplane:

Critical performance parameter means a performance parameter that has a direct effect on the operational integrity of an aeronautical facility:

TEMPO,-

- (a) when used in a TAF, means a description of forecast temporary fluctuations in the meteorological conditions which reach or pass specified values and last for a period of less than one hour in each instance and, in the aggregate, cover less than one-half of the period during which the fluctuations are forecast to occur; or
- (b) when used in a TREND, means a description of forecast temporary fluctuations in the meteorological conditions, which reach or pass specified threshold values and last for a period of less than one hour in each instance. Such fluctuations are expected to occur during the 2 hours following the issue time of the METAR, SPECI or METAR AUTO, and to take place sufficiently infrequently for the prevailing conditions to remain those originally reported in the METAR, SPECI or METAR AUTO:

Regular air transport passenger service means a service offered by an operator consisting of four or more air transport operations for the carriage of passengers between two or more aerodromes within any consecutive 28 day period:

Regular air transport service means a service offered by an operator consisting of four or more air transport operations between two or more aerodromes in any consecutive 28 day period:

Regular shipper means any person who-

- (1) manufactures or supplies dangerous goods and offers those dangerous goods for carriage by air; or
- (2) provides a service to the public to arrange the offer of dangerous goods for carriage by air:

Large model rocket means a rocket that-

- (1) uses more than 25g but not more than 125g of propellant; and
- (2) produces more than 20 but not more than 320 Newton-seconds of total impulse; and
- (3) uses a slow-burning propellant; and
- (4) is made of lightweight materials such as paper, wood, rubber and plastic; and
- (5) does not have the nose cone, fins, or body fabricated from metal; and
- (6) has a gross weight, including the propellant of more than 453g but not more than 1.5kg:

Major repair means a repair that could potentially affect the safety of an aircraft or its occupants where, as a result of its embodiment, 1 or more of the following incidents may occur:

- (1) structural collapse:
- (2) loss of control:
- (3) failure of motive power:
- (4) unintentional operation of, or inability to operate, any systems or equipment essential to the safety or operational function of the aircraft:
- (5) incapacitating injury to any occupant:
- (6) unacceptable unserviceability or maintainability:

Major modification means a modification that could potentially affect the safety of an aircraft or its occupants where, as a result of its embodiment, 1 or more of the following incidents may occur:

- (1) structural collapse:
- (2) loss of control:
- (3) failure of motive power:
- (4) unintentional operation of, or inability to operate, any systems or equipment essential to the safety or operational function of the aircraft:
- (5) incapacitating injury to any occupant:
- (6) unacceptable unserviceability or maintainability:

Adequate aerodrome means an aerodrome where the applicable requirements for the aerodrome and runway prescribed in rule 121.71 are met for the particular aeroplane being operated except that, if the aerodrome is designated as an en-route alternate aerodrome the rescue and fire-fighting equipment must be at least category 4 and must be available, with at least 30 minutes prior notification, at the expected time of arrival of the aeroplane:

Appropriate in relation to a pilot licence or rating, means applicable to the same category of aircraft:

Fit and proper person means a person who satisfies the fit and proper person test:

Payload capacity means-

- (1) when a MZFW is not prescribed, the MCTOW of an aircraft, less the empty weight, less all justifiable aircraft equipment, and less the operating load consisting of-
 - (i) the minimum weight of fuel required under the CAR for a flight between domestic points 174 nm apart, assuming VFR weather conditions; and
 - (ii) the lesser of the maximum oil capacity as specified on the TCDS or 160 kg of oil; and
 - (iii) required flight crew members at 91 kg per crew member; and
 - (iv) required catering supplies; or
- (2) when a MZFW is prescribed, the MZFW less the empty weight that, except for disposable fuel and oil, consists of-
 - (i) all justifiable aircraft equipment, and the operating load; and
 - (ii) minimum flight crew at 91 kg per crew member; and
 - (iii) required catering supplies:

Strayed aircraft means an aircraft that has deviated significantly from its intended track or reports that it is lost:

Multiple identical system means the same element of an identical but separate EDTO significant system:

Multiple identical system maintenance means for an aeroplane with 2 turbine powered engines, a maintenance action performed on multiple identical systems during the same period of scheduled or non-scheduled maintenance:

Polar area means an area north of 78 degrees north latitude or an area south of 60 degrees south latitude:

Contaminated in relation to a runway, means more than 25% of the runway surface area within the required length and width is covered by surface water, slush, or loose snow more than 3 millimetres in depth, or ice on any part of the runway surface area:

Turbine powered means powered by turbojet, or turbofan, or turboprop, or turboshaft:

Turboshaft means a gas turbine engine that uses the residual gas flow energy to drive a shaft:

Turbojet means a gas turbine engine that uses the residual gas flow energy directly as propulsion:

Turboprop means a gas turbine engine that uses the residual gas flow energy to drive a propeller:

Turbofan means a turbojet core engine that uses a proportion of the residual gas flow energy to drive a compressor ducting gas flow around the core engine as additional propulsion:

Special VFR flight means a VFR flight cleared by an ATC unit to operate within a control zone in meteorological conditions below visual meteorological conditions:

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

- (1) where-
 - (ii) each passenger is performing, or undergoing training to perform, a task or duty on the operation; or
 - (iii) 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:

Ground level at its site means the highest ground within a 600 m radius of the site:

Level is a generic term relating to the vertical position of an aircraft in flight and meaning variously height, altitude, or flight level:

Promulgated information incident means an incident that involves significantly incorrect, inadequate, or misleading information or aeronautical data promulgated in an aeronautical information publication, map, chart, or otherwise provided for the operation of an aircraft:

Maximum zero fuel weight (MZFW) means the maximum permissible weight of an aircraft with no disposable fuel or oil. The zero fuel weight figure may be found in either the aircraft type certificate data sheet, the approved Aircraft Flight Manual, or both:

Baggage means personal property of passengers or crew carried on an aircraft by agreement with the operator, or personal property of passengers or crew that is intended by passengers or crew to be carried on an aircraft:

Manipulation of controls means manipulate the flight controls to alter the heading, altitude, speed, or other flight parameter of an aircraft:

Control area means a controlled airspace extending upwards to FL 660 from a specified limit above the earth:

Control zone means a controlled airspace extending upwards from the surface of the earth to a specified limit:

Control system means a system that has the ability to directly change the flight path, attitude, or propulsive force of an aircraft, and includes the flight controls, the engine and propeller controls, the related system controls, and the associated operating mechanisms:

Successfully demonstrate competency means for Part 61 for the purposes of Subparts O, OA, OB and OC, that the applicant for the rating or holder of the rating undertakes an oral examination by, and a flight test with, the applicable flight examiner or flight instructor qualified to check competency under rules 61.701, 61.707, 61.711, 61.717, 61.721, 61.727, 61.731 and 61.737 in order to demonstrate sufficient knowledge and skills in conducting the relevant operations permitted under the rating:

Extended over-water operation means any aeroplane operation over a planned route that contains a point in excess of 50 nautical miles from shore

Control line model aircraft means a model aircraft primarily controlled in flight by a single or multiple wire system operated by the person flying the aircraft and restricted to circular flight about a central point:

Sterile area (Security restricted area) means those areas of the airside of an airport which are identified as priority risk areas where in addition to access control, other security controls are applied. Such areas will normally include, inter alia, all commercial aviation passenger departure areas between the screening checkpoint and the aircraft, the ramp, baggage make-up areas, including those where aircraft are being brought into service and screened baggage and cargo are present, cargo sheds, mail centres, airside catering and aircraft cleaning premises.

Specification is the minimum performance standard specific to an article used on an aircraft:

Operator for purpose of the Part 92, means a person engaged in or offering to engage in an aircraft operation:

Operate in relation to an aircraft, means to fly or use the aircraft, or to cause or permit the aircraft to fly, be used, or be in any place, whether or not the person is present with the aircraft; and "operator" has a corresponding meaning:

Operational area means any area at an aerodrome where aircraft move or are manoeuvred; and includes any area where operational facilities are located or that is designated by signs as an operational area:

Operating position means the work station from which one or more air traffic controllers or flight service operators provide air traffic services within an allocated area or areas of responsibility:

Operations specifications means the conditions imposed by the Director on the air operator certificate and includes any authorisations, limitations, and procedures that form part of the certificate:

Manufacturer's maintenance schedule means a program that is contained in a maintenance manual or the instructions for continued airworthiness published by the manufacturer as required by the certificating authority for the aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, rotors, appliances, emergency equipment, and parts:

Date of manufacture in relation to a product, means the date that the product inspection records indicate that the product meets its type design:

Handling agent means an agency which performs on behalf of the operator some or all of the operator's functions including receiving, loading, unloading, transferring, or other processing of passengers or cargo:

Final-reserve fuel means the minimum quantity of fuel required to provide a margin to secure the safe completion of a flight in the event of any unplanned manoeuvring in the vicinity of the destination or alternate or a suitable aerodrome, as the case may be, and in ordinary circumstances remains on board until completion of the landing:

Essential traffic means any controlled traffic that is not separated by the prescribed minima in relation to other controlled flights where separation is required:

Originating aircraft means any aircraft about to be used on a regular air transport passenger service from any Mongolian aerodrome, that has been emptied of passengers and goods at the conclusion of a previous flight or flights, but does not include any aircraft transiting Mongolia, or any Mongolian airport, in circumstances where passengers and goods are added to an existing load:

Main parachute means a parachute, other than an emergency parachute, that is designed and intended to be used as a primary parachute:

Licence means:

- (1) in relation to Part 61, Part 63, Part 65 Part 66 and Part 67, licence issued by Director; or
- (2) in relation to Part 103 and Part 105, a licence issued by the holder of a delegation from the Director for that purpose.

Licence holder means a person who-

- (1) holds an aviation document or is a pilot; and
- (2) holds, or is required under the CAR to hold, a medical certificate.

Ceiling means the height above ground or water of the base of the lowest layer of cloud below 20 000 feet (6000m) covering more than half the sky:

Fatal injury means any injury which results in death within 30 days of the accident:

Commercial agricultural aircraft operation means an agricultural aircraft operation for hire or reward:

Agricultural aircraft operation means the operation of an aircraft on a single flight, or on a series of flights, including transit flights from a loading area to and from a treatment area, for the following purposes-

- (1) aerial spraying:
- (2) aerial topdressing:
- (3) aerial VTA:
- (4) engaging in dispensing activities affecting agriculture, horticulture, or forest preservation:
- (5) dropping farm supplies on farms in rural areas or delivering farm materials to farms in rural areas:
- (6) surveying agricultural, forest, or water areas at a height of less than 500 feet above terrain:
- (7) feeding or transferring livestock on farms in rural areas:
- (8) the reconnaissance of the proposed treatment area for the types of operation referred to in paragraphs (1) to (7):

Agricultural aerodrome means non-certificated aerodrome used or intended to be used for agricultural aircraft operation only and that is not located inside a control zone and-

- (1) for aeroplane:
 - (i) that is located more than 9 km (5 nm) from the nearest other aerodrome; and
 - (ii) that is located more than 5.6 km (3 nm) from the nearest heliport; or
- (2) for helicopter:
 - (i) that is located more than 5.6 km (3 nm) from the nearest aerodrome; and
 - (ii) that is located more than 1.8 km (1 nm) from the nearest other heliport:

Agricultural chemical means any substance or mixture of substances intended for-

- (1) preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds or other forms of plant, animal life or viruses (except viruses on or in living man or other animals) which have been declared by the appropriate authority to be a national or regional pest or noxious plant; or
- (2) use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant:

Contingency fuel means a fuel provision for any of the following:

- (1) en-route winds or temperatures being different from forecast:
- (2) any deviation from the flight planned routes, altitudes or flight levels:
- (3) variations from optimum operating techniques:

Shielded operation means an operation of an aircraft within 100 m of, and below the top of, a natural or man-made object:

Dual flight instruction means flight instruction provided to a person by an appropriately licensed and rated flight instructor occupying a pilot seat:

Dual flight time means flight time during which a person is receiving flight instruction from an appropriately licensed and rated pilot on board a dual control aircraft:

Co-pilot means a pilot, other than the pilot-in-command, who is required by the flight manual for the operation of an aircraft; but does not include a pilot receiving flight instruction from a pilot on board the aircraft:

Hang glider means a glider, including a powered glider, that is capable of being launched and landed solely by the use of the pilot's legs, and includes paragliders:

Hang gliding organisation means the holder of an aviation recreation organisation certificate issued in accordance with Part 149 that authorises specified privileges associated with the operation of hang gliders:

Visibility means visibility for aeronautical purposes is the greater of:

- (1) the greatest distance at which a black object of suitable dimensions, situated near the ground, can be seen and recognized when observed against a bright background;
- (2) the greatest distance at which lights in the vicinity of 1 000 candelas can be seen and identified against an unlit background.

Escorted passenger means any passenger requiring the personal attendance of an appointed escort, during an air transport operation:

Area of responsibility means the airspace, and in the case of an aerodrome, the manoeuvring area, within which a particular operating position is responsible for the provision of an air traffic service:

Hard Landing means a landing in which the manufacturer's touchdown limitation, expressed either as a rate of descent or as a 'g' loading value, has been exceeded:

Runway visual range means the range over which the pilot of an aircraft on the centre-line of a runway can see the runway surface markings or the lights delineating the runway or identifying its centre-line:

Runway strip means a defined area including the runway, and stopway (if a stopway is provided), that is intended-

- (1) to reduce the risk of damage to an aircraft running off the runway; and
- (2) to provide obstacle protection for aircraft flying over the runway strip during take-off or landing operations:

Runway end safety area (RESA) means an area symmetrical about the extended centre-line of the runway and adjacent to the end of the runway strip primarily intended to reduce the risk of damage to an aeroplane undershooting or over-running the runway:

Empty weight means the empty weight of an aircraft, including-

- (1) the airframe, engines, propellers, and rotors of the aircraft; and
- (2) any fixed equipment on the aircraft; and
- (3) any fixed ballast on the aircraft; and
- (4) any unusable fuel on the aircraft; and
- (5) full operating fluids required for the normal operation of the aircraft's systems, except potable water, lavatory pre-charge water, and water intended for injection into the engines of the aircraft; and
- (6) items specified in the weight and balance section of the flight manual or its supplement:

Disabled passenger means any passenger whose physical, medical, or mental condition requires individual attention not normally extended to passengers during an air transport operation:

Flow control means measures designed to adjust the flow of traffic into a given airspace, along a given route, or bound for a given aerodrome, to ensure the most effective utilisation of the airspace:

Movement area means that part of an aerodrome intended to be used for the take-off and landing of aircraft and for the surface movement of aircraft, and includes the manoeuvring area, maintenance areas, and aprons:

Automatic engine data recording system means a system that acquires data from specialised sensors that measure various parameters related to the airworthy condition of an aircraft engine:

Pilot-in-command in relation to any aircraft, means the pilot designated by the aircraft operator who is responsible for the operation and safety of the aircraft:

Command practice means the performance by a co-pilot of the duties and functions of a pilot-in-command during a flight under the supervision of a pilot-in-command designated for the purpose by the operator.

Hire or reward operation means a paid operation for the carriage of passengers or goods by air:

Take-off distance available means the length of the take-off run available plus the length of any clearway

Take-off run available means the length of the runway declared by the aerodrome operator as available and suitable for the ground run of an aeroplane taking-off:

Accelerate-stop distance available (ASDA) means the length of the take-off run available plus the length of any stopway:

Take-off weight means the weight of the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run and includes everything and everyone carried in or on the aeroplane at the commencement of the take-off run:

Net take-off flight path, take-off flight path, take-off distance, and take-off run have the same meaning as prescribed in the rules under which the aeroplane was certificated:

Runway means a defined rectangular area on a land aerodrome prepared for the landing and take-off of aircraft:

Personal locator beacon means an equipment that broadcasts a distinctive signal on a designated radio frequency to facilitate a SAR operation, is designed to be carried on a person, and is manually activated:

General private means operation of aircraft under privilege and limitations of PPL and performed by aircraft with 6 seats or less, including pilot's, MCTOW of 6,000 pounds (2,730 kg) or less, at AMSL below 25,000 feet. (cost sharing allowed, but not hire or reward operation):

Act means the Civil Aviation Act:

Acts of unlawful interference means an act or attempted act endangering a passenger, crew member, ground personnel, aircraft, or facility:

Dry in relation to a runway, means a runway that is neither wet nor contaminated, and includes a paved runway that has been specially prepared with grooves or a porous pavement to retain effectively dry-braking action even when moisture is present:

Unmanned aircraft system means an aircraft and its associated elements which are operated with no pilot on board:

Unmanned aircraft means an aircraft designed to operate with no pilot on board and includes unmanned balloons, control line model aircraft, free flight model aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft:

Serious injury means any injury that is sustained by a person in an accident and that-

- (1) requires hospitalisation for more than 48 hours, commencing within 7 days from the date the injury was received; or
- (2) results in a fracture of any bone, except simple fractures of fingers, toes, or nose; or
- (3) involves lacerations which cause severe haemorrhage, nerve, muscle, or tendon damage; or
- (4) involves injury to an internal organ; or
- (5) involves second or third degree burns, or any burns affecting more than 5% of the body surface; or
- (6) involves verified exposure to infectious substances or injurious radiation:

Heavy free balloon means a free balloon, that-

- (1) carries a payload with-
 - (i) a combined weight of 6 kg or more; or
 - (ii) a payload package of 3 kg or more; or
 - (iii) a payload package of 2 kg or more with an area density of more than 13 g/cm²; and
- (2) uses a rope or other device for suspension of the payload that requires an impact force of 230 N or more to separate the suspended payload from the balloon:

Filed flight plan means the flight plan as filed with an ATS unit by the pilot or a designated representative, without any subsequent changes:

Performance Class 1 helicopter means a helicopter with performance characteristics such that, in case of critical power-unit failure, it is able to land on the rejected take-off area or safely continue the flight to an appropriate landing area:

Performance Class 2 helicopter means a helicopter with performance characteristics such that, in case of power-unit failure, it is able to safely continue the flight, except when the failure occurs prior to a defined point after take-off or after a defined point before landing, in which cases a forced landing may be required:

Performance Class 3 helicopter means a helicopter with performance characteristics such that, in case of power-unit failure at any point in the flight profile, a forced landing must be performed:

Current in respect of a licence, rating, or medical certificate, means the document is valid and the holder of the document has satisfied all recent experience and medical requirements for the exercise of the privileges:

Valid means:

- (a) in respect of a licence or rating, the document has been issued in accordance with the CAR, and is not expired, suspended, or revoked; and
- (b) in respect of a medical certificate, the medical certificate has been issued in accordance with the Part 67, and is not expired, suspended, or revoked.

Unruly passenger means someone who, by action or stated intent, jeopardizes or might jeopardize the safety of the aircraft, persons or property therein or intentionally breaches public order on board the aircraft:

Heliport means any defined area of land or water, and any defined area on a structure, intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, and surface movement of helicopters:

Occurrence means an accident or incident:

Instrument flight means flight during which an aircraft is piloted solely by reference to instruments and without external reference points:

Instrument flight procedure means a visual, or an instrument flight procedure that comprises, or is associated with, any of the following for the operation of aircraft under IFR:

- (1) IFR routes, including IFR arrival routes and IFR departure routes:
- (2) IFR altitude:
- (3) standard instrument arrival:
- (4) standard instrument departure:
- (5) significant points including but not limited to:
 - navigation aid change over point:
 - IFR reporting point:
 - significant IFR point:
 - fix:
- (6) IFR holding pattern:
- (7) instrument approach procedure including, the associated missed approach procedure and meteorological minima:
- (8) instrument departure procedure and the associated meteorological minima:

Instrument flight procedure service means a service that includes the design, validation, certification, or maintenance of an instrument flight procedure:

Instrument flight time means time during which an aircraft is piloted solely by reference to instruments and without external reference points:

Instrument meteorological conditions (IMC) means meteorological conditions expressed in terms of visibility, distance from cloud, and ceiling less than the minima specified for VMC:

Instrument runway means one of the following types of runways intended for the operation of aircraft using instrument approach procedures:

- (1) *Non-precision approach runway*: A runway served by visual aids and non-visual aid(s) intended for landing operations following an instrument approach operation type A and a visibility not less than 1,000 m:
- (2) *Precision approach runway, category I*: A runway served by visual aids and non-visual aid(s) intended for landing operations following an instrument approach operation type B with a decision height (DH) not lower than 60 m (200 ft) and either a visibility not less than 800 m or a runway visual range not less than 550 m:
- (3) *Precision approach runway, category II*: A runway served by visual aids and non-visual aid(s) intended for landing operations following an instrument approach operation type B with a decision height (DH) lower than 60 m (200 ft) but not lower than 30 m (100 ft) and a runway visual range not less than 300 m:

- (4) *Precision approach runway, category III*: A runway served by visual aids and non-visual aid(s) intended for landing operations following an instrument approach operation type B to and along the surface of the runway and:
- (i) Category IIIA: intended for operations with a decision height (DH) lower than 30 m (100 ft), or no decision height and a runway visual range not less than 175 m:
 - (ii) Category IIIB: intended for operations with a decision height (DH) lower than 15 m (50 ft), or no decision height and a runway visual range less than 175 m but not less than 50 m:
 - (iii) Category IIIC: intended for operations with no decision height (DH) and no runway visual range limitations:

Instrument time includes instrument flight time and time during which a pilot is practising simulated instrument flight on an approved mechanical device:

Instrument approach procedure means a series of predetermined manoeuvres by reference to flight instruments with specified protection from obstacles, from the initial approach fix, or where applicable, from the beginning of a defined arrival route, to a point from which a landing can be completed and thereafter, if a landing is not completed, to a position at which holding or en-route obstacle clearance criteria apply:

2D instrument approach operation means an approach and landing using lateral navigation guidance only:

3D instrument approach operation means an approach and landing using both lateral and vertical navigation guidance:

Instrument approach operation type A means an instrument approach procedure with a MDH or DH at or above 75 m (250 ft):

Instrument approach operation type B means an instrument approach procedure with a DH below 75 m (250 ft):

Appliance means any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, or accessory that is used, or is intended to be used, in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, or is installed in or attached to the aircraft, that is not part of the airframe, engine, or propeller:

Progressive inspection means an inspection of a complete aircraft that is split into a number of smaller inspections:

Microlight organisation means the holder of an aviation recreation organisation certificate issued in accordance with Part 149 that authorises specified privileges associated with the operation of microlight aircraft:

Microlight aircraft means a basic low performance aircraft designed to carry not more than 2 persons which meets low momentum parameters that are acceptable to the Director:

Qualifying aerodrome certificate means a certificate issued by the Director in accordance with Part 139 to an aerodrome serving following aeroplane that is engaged in regular air transport operations-

- (1) a certificated passenger seating capacity of more than 9 seats; or
- (2) a payload capacity of 3410kg or less and a MCTOW of greater than 5700kg; or
- (3) a single-engine and performs an SEIFR passenger operation;

Controlled airspace means an airspace of defined dimensions within which ATC service is provided to IFR flights, and to VFR flights, in accordance with the airspace classification

Controlled aerodrome means an aerodrome at which ATC service is provided to aerodrome traffic:

Note - the term 'controlled aerodrome' indicates that ATC service is provided to aerodrome traffic but does not necessarily imply that a control zone exists.

Controlled flight means any flight that is subject to an ATC clearance:

Access controlled, in relation to a particular area, means an area that is secured in a manner that prevents the entry of any unauthorised person.

Kite means a pilotless aerodyne without propulsion that is tethered to a fixed point, or is hand held, and is sustained by the wind:

Basic weather report means a verbal comment, in support of aviation, describing any of the following current weather conditions observed at a particular place or airspace:

- (1) wind direction and strength:
- (2) mean sea level air pressure:
- (3) air temperature:
- (4) weather conditions and cloud cover:

Meteorological office means an office providing or supporting a meteorological service or an office where meteorological information is compiled, derived, or disseminated to users:

Erroneous meteorological information means any meteorological information that is or has the potential to be significantly outside the allowable accuracy or tolerance for that information:

Meteorological report means a statement, in support of aviation, of observed meteorological conditions related to a specific time and location:

Meteorological information means any meteorological report, analysis, or forecast in support of aviation, and any other statement in support of aviation relating to existing or expected meteorological conditions:

Meteorological service means any of the following services that provide meteorological information in support of aviation:

- (1) Climatology service: a service for the development and supply of climatological information for a specific place or airspace:
- (2) Forecast service: a service for the supply of forecast meteorological information for a specific area or portion of airspace:
- (3) Information dissemination service: a service for the collection and dissemination of meteorological information:
- (4) Meteorological briefing service: a service for the supply of written and oral meteorological information on existing and expected meteorological conditions:
- (5) Meteorological reporting service: a service for the supply of routine meteorological reports:
- (6) Meteorological watch service: a service for maintaining a watch over meteorological conditions affecting aircraft operations in a specific area:

Time limited system means any system on an aeroplane that has a defined time limited capability and on which the duration of the available flight time of the aeroplane is dependent on:

Balked landing means a landing manoeuvre that is unexpectedly discontinued at any point below the obstacle clearance altitude/height (OCA/H):

Simulated military operation means adventure aviation operation comprising 1 or more aircraft carrying out manoeuvres such as a mock dogfight or tail chase, or 1 or more aircraft carrying out a military flight profile:

Impaired means affected by fatigue, injury, medical condition, or by the consumption of alcohol or other drugs such that the person may be a risk to the safety of himself or herself or of any other person:

Free Balloon means a pilotless aerostat without propulsion in free flight, having a gas capacity greater than 1.5m³:

Free flight model aircraft means a model aircraft with a maximum wing loading of 62g/dm² (20oz/ft²), with a flight path that, once launched, is uncontrollable.

Adventure aviation aerobatic operation means an adventure aviation operation that incorporates aerobatic flight:

Adventure aviation formation flight operation means an adventure aviation operation that incorporates formation flight:

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:

Priority part means a part or assembly in a type certificated product, the failure of which is likely to cause an unsafe condition in an aircraft, aircraft engine or propeller:

Required inspection means any inspection required by the CAR, an airworthiness directive, or by an approved maintenance manual, program or schedule:

Flight examiner means a person who holds a flight examiner rating issued in accordance with Part 61 or is approved by the Director to conduct specific flight tests:

Flight test means a flight or series of flights to test the airworthiness and controllability of an aircraft throughout its range of speeds and throughout all manoeuvres intended for the normal operation of the aircraft: and "flight evaluation" has a same meaning:

Congested area in relation to a city, town, or settlement means any area which is substantially in use for residential, industrial, commercial, or recreational purposes:

Decision height means a specified height, referenced to the runway threshold, in the precision approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established:

Decision altitude means a specified altitude, referenced to mean sea level, in the precision approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue the approach has not been established:

Translation circuit means a circuit in a helicopter that includes translation to forward flight:

Transition layer means the airspace between the transition altitude (TA) and the transition level (TL):

Transition altitude (TA) means the altitude at or below which the vertical position of an aircraft is controlled by reference to altitudes (altimeter setting QNH):

Conversion instruction means instruction for the purposes of familiarisation in the operation of aircraft for which a type rating is required; but does not include instruction or supervision of student pilots nor instruction for the purposes of familiarisation in respect of conversion from fixed-wing to rotary-wing aircraft or from rotary-wing to fixed-wing aircraft:

Transition level (TL) means the lowest flight level (FL) available for use above the transition altitude (TA) (altimeter setting 1013 hPa):

Release note means a document that provides evidence that aeronautical products supplied conform to airworthiness standards acceptable to the Director by enabling the products to be traced back through stages of manufacture, distribution, and maintenance.

Transfer baggage means baggage that is transferred directly from one aircraft to another aircraft:

Newly overhauled means a product that has not been operated or placed in service, except for functional testing, since having been overhauled:

Night means the hours between-

- (1) the end of evening civil twilight, which is when the centre of the setting sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon which ends approximately 30 minutes after sunset; and
- (2) the beginning of morning civil twilight, which is when the centre of the rising sun's disc is 6 degrees below the horizon which starts approximately 30 minutes before sunrise;

Bird incident means an incident where-

- (1) there is a collision between an aircraft and 1 or more birds; or
- (2) when 1 or more birds pass sufficiently close to an aircraft in flight to cause alarm to the pilot.

Airline air operator certificate means an air operator certificate that authorises the holder to conduct air operations-

- (1) using an aeroplane that has a passenger seating configuration of more than 30 seats, excluding any required crew member seat, or a payload capacity of more than 3410 kg, in accordance with Part 121; or
- (2) using an aeroplane that has a passenger seating configuration of 10 to 30 seats, excluding any required crew member seat, or a payload capacity of 3410 kg or less and a MCTOW of greater than 5700 kg, in accordance with Part 125; or
- (3) under SEIFR passenger operations, in accordance with Part 125; or
- (4) except SEIFR passenger operations, using an aeroplane that has a passenger seating configuration of 9 seats or less, excluding any required crew member seat, and a MCTOW of 5700 kg or less, or using a helicopter, in accordance with Part 135:

Line-operating flight time means flight time performed in air operations to which Part 121 and Part 125 applies:

Direct supervision, in respect of the privileges of an air traffic service personnel licence or rating, means the licence holder is supervising the situation as closely as if they were performing the task themselves, and is ready to correct or take over control at any time:

Mail means any letter, package, parcel, postcard, or other article that is to be delivered by courier, a postal operator, or other postal agency, or diplomatic agency:

Postal article means a letter, parcel, or other article that has been posted and has not been delivered; and includes-

- (1) an article that, although it may have been delivered, has not reached the hands of the addressee:
- (2) the contents of any such letter, parcel, or article.

Parachute organisation means the holder of an aviation recreation organisation certificate issued in accordance with Part 149 that authorises specified privileges associated with parachute operations:

Parachute assembly means any parachute and its associated harness and container system and other component parts for use by persons:

Parachute landing area means an area onto which parachute landings are intended to be made:

Parachute means any device, without a motor in operation, comprising a flexible drag, or lift/drag, surface from which a load is suspended by shroud lines capable of controlled deployment from a packed condition:

Normal flight means a flight that is not a high risk flight.

Critical part means an aircraft part for which a replacement time, inspection interval, or related procedure is specified in the Airworthiness Limitations section of a manufacturer's Maintenance Manual or Instructions for Continued Airworthiness.

Medical manual means the medical manual issued by the Director and includes any incorporated general direction issued by the Director.

Medical condition includes:

- (1) any of the following (no matter how minor):
 - (i) any illness or injury;
 - (ii) any bodily infirmity, defect or incapacity;
 - (iii) any mental infirmity, defect or incapacity;
 - (iv) any sequel of an illness, injury, infirmity, defect or incapacity mentioned in (i), (ii) or (iii); and
- (2) any abnormal psychological state or behavioral or cognitive disorder; and
- (3) drug addiction and drug dependence; and
- (4) for a female-pregnancy and the physiological and psychological consequences of pregnancy or of termination of pregnancy.

Medical statement means document which states medical fitness of recreational pilot, microlight, paraglider and hang glider pilot:

Medical assessment report means the report of the Director under 67.59.

Medical examiner means a physician with training in aviation medicine and practical knowledge and experience of the aviation environment, who is designated by the Licensing Authority to conduct medical examinations of fitness of applicants for licences or ratings for which medical requirements are prescribed:

Shore means that area of the land adjacent to the water that is above the high-water mark and excludes land areas that are intermittently under water:

Search and rescue information co-ordination centre (SARICC) means ATS unit for receiving information regarding aircraft emergency;

UN number means the 4 digit number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to identify a substance or a particular group of substances:

UNICOM Service means a ground radio communications service in the aeronautical mobile service providing local aerodrome information for the facilitation of aviation, and, for the avoidance of doubt, a UNICOM service is not an air traffic service:

Emergency airworthiness directive means an airworthiness directive that is issued by the Director in accordance with the Act:

Taxi means movement of an aircraft on the surface of an aerodrome or on water, excluding take-off and landing, but including, in the case of helicopters, operation over the surface of an aerodrome within a height band associated with ground effect and at speeds associated with air taxiing:

Taxi fuel means the fuel required for the operation of an aircraft between the engine start to commencement of the take-off run and between the runway turnoff following completion of landing run to engine shut down:

1.3. Abbreviations

In rules made under the Act-

AAD means automatic activation device

AC means advisory circular

ACAS means airborne collision avoidance system

ACC means area control centre

AD means airworthiness directive

ADF means automatic direction-finder

ADS-B means automatic dependent surveillance broadcast

AEDRS means automatic engine data recording system

AELS means Aircraft Emergency Location System

Aeromedical significance (HӨМӨШ)

AISO means Aeronautical information service organisation

ATSO means Aeronautical telecommunication service organisation

AFRU means Aerodrome Frequency Response Unit

AFS means Aeronautical fixed service

AFTN means Aeronautical fixed telecommunication network

AGL means above ground level

AIC means Aeronautical Information Circular

AIP means Aeronautical Information Publication

AIP Mongolia means Aeronautical Information Publication of Mongolia

ATS organisation means Air traffic service organisation

AIRAC means aeronautical information regulation and control

Airworthiness (HT4)

AIS means Aeronautical Information Service

AMC means Accredited medical conclusion

AMEL means Aircraft maintenance engineer licence

AMSL means Above mean sea level

ANR means Air Navigation Register

AOC means air operator certificate

AQP means Advanced qualification program

ARC means Aerodrome reference code

ARFL means Aeroplane reference field length

ASDA means Accelerate-stop distance available

ASHTAM means Ash NOTAM

ATC means Air traffic control

ATCRBS means Air traffic control radio beacon system

ATIS means Automatic terminal information service

ATS means Air traffic services

ASSO means Aviation security service organisation

ATO means Aviation training organisation

AWIB means Aerodrome and Weather Information Broadcast

BFR means Biennial flight review

BRNAV means Basic area navigation

BTPD means Body temperature and pressure dry

BTPS means Body temperature and pressure standard

CAA means the Civil Aviation Authority of Mongolia established by the Act

CAR means Civil Aviation Rules

CBIP means Certification Board for Inspection Personnel

CDFA means a continuous descent final approach

CMP means Configuration, maintenance and procedures standards document

CRM means Crew resource management

CVR means cockpit voice recorder

DA means Decision altitude

dBm means Power expressed in decibels with a reference level of 1milliwatt

dBW means Power expressed in decibels with a reference level of 1 watt

Design organisation (ЗББ)

DF means Direction finding

DH means Decision height

DME means Distance measuring equipment

EASA means European Aviation Safety Agency

EDTO means Extended diversion time operation

EET means Estimated elapsed time

ELT means Emergency locator transmitter

ELT (AF) means Emergency locator transmitter (automatic fixed

ELT(S) means Emergency locator transmitter (survival)

EPIRB means Emergency position-indicating radio beacon

ETA means Estimated time of arrival

ETOPS means Extended-range twin-engine operations)

FAA means Federal Aviation Administration

FAF means final approach fix

FAP means final approach point

FAR means Federal Aviation Regulations

FDPS means Flight data processing system

FDR means Flight data recorder

FIC means Flight information centre

FIR means Flight information region

FIS means Flight information service

FL means Flight level

FMS means Flight management system

GAA means General aviation area

GLONASS means Russian segment of GNSS

GNSS means Global navigation satellite system

GPS means Global positioning system

GPWS means Ground proximity warning system

HF means High frequency

HIGE means hover in ground effect

HOGE means hover out of ground effect

IAP means instrument approach procedure

ICAO means International Civil Aviation Organisation

ICAO SARP means ICAO Standard and recommended practice

IFR means Instrument flight rule

IFSD means In-flight shut down

ILS means Instrument landing system

IMC means Instrument meteorological conditions

INCERFA means uncertainty phase

IFPSO means Instrument flight procedure service organisation

ISA means International standard atmosphere

LAME means licensed aircraft maintenance engineer

LDA means landing distance available

LOC means localizer

LRNS means long range navigation system

LSA means Light Sport Aircraft

AMO means Maintenance organisation

MTO means Maintenance training organisation

MCTOW means Maximum certificated take-off weight

MDA means Minimum descent altitude

MDH means Minimum descent height

ME means Medical examiner

ME1 means Medical examiner who holds a Medical Examiner 1 Certificate

ME2 means Medical examiner who holds a Medical Examiner 2 Certificate

MEL means Minimum equipment list

METAR means Aerodrome routine meteorological report)

Meteorological service organisation (МЦУУБ)

MLS means Microwave landing system

M MEL means Master minimum equipment list

MNPS means Minimum navigation performance specifications

MTOPP means Mean Tracheal Oxygen Partial Pressure

MZFW means Maximum zero fuel weight

NANU means Notice Advisory to NAVSTAR User (GPS NOTAM)

NDB means Non-directional radio beacon

NDT means Non-destructive testing

NM means Nautical mile

NOF means International NOTAM office

NPA means Non-precision approach

NPRM means Notice of proposed rule making

PAR means Precision approach radar

PBN means Performance-Based Navigation

PF means pilot flying

PIB means Pre-flight Information Bulletin

PIC means pilot-in-command

PIC/US means pilot-in-command under supervision

PLA means Parachute landing area

PLB means Personal locator beacon

PMA means Parts Manufacturing Approval

PNF means pilot non-flying

PSR means Primary surveillance radar

QFE means Atmospheric pressure at aerodrome level or at runway threshold

QNH means an altimeter sub-scale setting to obtain the elevation when on the ground

RDPS means Radar data processing system

Regulated air cargo agent (3AA5)

RESA means Runway end safety area

RF means Radio frequency

RFDPS means Radar and flight data processing system

RNAV means Area navigation

RNP means Required navigation performance

RPM means Revolutions per minute

RVR means Runway visual range

RVSM means Reduced vertical separation minimum

SAR means Search and rescue

SARCC means Search and rescue co-ordination centre

SARTIME means Search and rescue required time

SB means Service bulletin

SEIFR means Single-engine IFR

SELCAL means Selective calling system

SFAR means Special Federal Aviation Regulations issued by the Federal Aviation Administration

SMS means Safety management system

SSP means State safety program

SSR means Secondary surveillance radar

STC means Supplemental Type Certificate

STPD means Standard temperature and pressure dry

TALPA means Take-off and Landing Performance Assessment

TAWS means Terrain awareness and warning system

TA means Transition altitude

TBO means Time between overhaul

TCAS means Traffic alert and collision avoidance system

TCDS means Type Certificate Data Sheet

TL means Transition level

TLOF means a touchdown and lift-off area located at a heliport

TODA means Take-off distance available

TORA means Take-off run available

TSO means Technical Standard Order

UAS means Unmanned aircraft system

UF means Uplink formats

UHF means Ultra high frequency

ULAT means Ulaanbaatar time

UTC means Co-ordinated universal time

V_1 means Take-off decision speed

V_2 means Take-off Safety speed)

V_{EF} means Calibrated speed at which the critical engine is assumed to fail

V_S means Stalling speed

VFR means Visual flight rules

VHF means Very high frequency

VMC means Visual meteorological conditions

VOLMET means Meteorological information for aircraft in flight

VOR means VHF omnidirectional radio range

VSM means Vertical separation minimum

VSWR means Voltage standing wave ratio

VTA means vertebrate toxic agent

--oOo--