

Miscellaneous

No: 1146

Air Navigation Order 2009

Publication date: 04 December 2015

General Exemption E 4127

Requirement to Hold a Part-FCL Licence in Order to Fly a UK Registered EASA Aircraft Within the Privileges of the LAPL, SPL or BPL

- 1) The CAA, pursuant to article 242 of the Air Navigation Order, hereby exempts any person identified in paragraph 2, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 4, from the requirements referred to in paragraph 3.
- 2) This exemption applies to any pilot flying an EASA aircraft that is registered in the United Kingdom for which the pilot would be required by the EASA Aircrew Regulation to hold a LAPL, SPL or BPL and in respect of which the United Kingdom has issued a derogation under Article 12 of the EASA Aircrew Regulation from the requirement to hold such a licence and where the derogation has not expired or been revoked.
- 3) Article 50(1) states that a person must not act as a pilot of an EASA aircraft that is registered in the United Kingdom without holding an appropriate licence granted, converted or rendered valid under the EASA Aircrew Regulation.
- 4) This exemption is granted subject to the following conditions;
 - a) That the person acting as the pilot of the aircraft (other than a glider where the glider is flying on a private flight or aerial work which consists of instruction or testing in a club environment) holds a valid pilot licence granted by the CAA or rendered valid under article 62 or the CAA has issued a certificate of validation under article 78, which renders the pilot's licence valid for the flight and that the licence would be an appropriate licence for the purpose of article 50A if the aircraft was a non-EASA aircraft on the flight.
- 5) In this exemption;
 - a) "article" means an article of the Air Navigation Order unless otherwise specified;
 - b) "Air Navigation Order" means the Air Navigation Order 2009, as amended; and
 - c) other terms used have the same meaning as in article 255(1) of the Air Navigation Order unless otherwise specified.
 - d) LAPL means a Light Aircraft Pilots Licence;
 - e) SPL means a Sailplane Pilots Licence;
 - f) BPL means a Balloon Pilot Licence;All issued in accordance with the Annex 1 of the EU Aircrew Regulations.

The latest version of this document is available in electronic format at www.caa.co.uk/publications, where you may also register for e-mail notification of amendments.

- 6) This exemption shall have effect from date it is signed until revoked or until the relevant derogation/s expire or are revoked.

S Baugh

for the Civil Aviation Authority

04 December 2015

Explanatory Note:

The purpose of this exemption is to exempt pilots from the requirement to hold a Part-FCL licence in order to fly a UK registered EASA aircraft within the privileges of the LAPL, SPL or BPL.

The 2012 ANO 2009 amendment requiring pilots to hold a Part-FCL licence when flying a UK registered EASA aircraft was itself amended in March 2015. This makes use of a derogation available until 8th April 2018 under Article 12 of EU Reg 1178/2011.

Accordingly, the United Kingdom has filed an Article 12 derogation from the requirement to hold certain Part-FCL licences and ratings, provided the pilot holds a valid and appropriate UK pilot licence that would be required for the flight in question if the aircraft was a non-EASA aircraft.

For pilots of EASA (and non-EASA) gliders registered in the UK engaged involved in private flight or aerial work consisting of instruction or testing in a club environment there is no current requirement to hold a pilot licence.