

Miscellaneous

No: 1260

Regulation (EU) No. 216/2008

Publication date: 5 April 2018

Air Navigation Order 2016

General Exemption E 4665

Exemption under Article 14(4) of Regulation (EC) 216/2008 and Article 266 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 in respect of the requirement for holders of Part-FCL Private Pilot Licences and Light Aircraft Pilot Licences to hold an EASA Part-MED medical certificate when operating EASA aircraft

- 1) The Civil Aviation Authority ('the CAA'), on behalf of the United Kingdom, pursuant to Article 14(4) of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 and with the consent of the Secretary of State, exempts holders of the licences issued under European Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1178/2011 ('the Aircrew Regulation') specified in paragraph 2, from the provisions of the Aircrew Regulation specified in paragraph 3 and from the provisions of European Commission Regulation (EU) No. 216/2008 ('the Basic Regulation'), specified in paragraph 3, subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 4 and subject to the exclusions specified in paragraph 5.

The CAA in exercise of its powers under Article 266 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 ('the Air Navigation Order') exempts the holders of the licences specified in paragraph 2 from the provisions of Article 162 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 4 and subject to the exclusions specified in paragraph 5.

- 2) This exemption applies to holders of the following Part-FCL licences issued under the Aircrew Regulation, Annex 1, Part-FCL, Subparts B and C:
- i) Light Aircraft Pilot's Licence for aeroplanes, LAPL(A);
 - ii) Light Aircraft Pilot's Licence for helicopters, LAPL(H);
 - iii) Private Pilot's Licence for aeroplanes, PPL(A);
 - iv) Private Pilot's Licence for helicopters, PPL(H).

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.

- 3) Holders of licences specified in paragraph 2 are exempt from the following provisions of the Aircrew Regulation and Basic Regulation:

i) LAPL(A) and LAPL(H):

The Aircrew Regulation - the requirements of Annex I, Part-FCL, Subpart A, FCL.040 and of Annex IV, Part-MED Subpart A, Section 2 MED.A.030(b) to hold at least a LAPL medical certificate and of Annex I, Part-FCL, Subpart A, FCL.045(a), to always carry a valid medical certificate when exercising the privileges of those licences;

ii) PPL(A) and PPL(H):

The Aircrew Regulation - the requirements of Annex I, Part-FCL, Subpart A, FCL.040 and of Annex IV, Part-MED Subpart A, Section 2 MED.A.030(c) to hold at least a class 2 medical certificate and of Annex I, Part-FCL, Subpart A, FCL.045(a), to always carry a valid medical certificate when exercising the privileges of those licences; and

- iii) The Basic Regulation – the requirement of Chapter 1, Article 7(2), to only act as a pilot if he or she holds a medical certificate appropriate to the operation to be performed.

- 4) This exemption is subject to the following conditions:

i) The licences specified in paragraph 2 must have been issued by the CAA;

ii) Licence holders must have previously made a medical declaration in accordance with Article 163(3) of the Air Navigation Order which remains valid and has not been withdrawn;

iii) Licence holders must only operate flights:

- a) in a United Kingdom (G) registered EASA aircraft (as defined in Schedule 1 to the Air Navigation Order);
- b) within the United Kingdom; or
- c) with the permission of the relevant authority, within a Crown Dependency, but for an A to A flight only;
- d) in day or night Visual Flight Rules ('VFR'); and
- e) which are not:
 - commercial operation flights (as defined in Schedule 1 to the Air Navigation Order);
 - pilot training flights;
 - introductory flights (as defined in article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 of 5 October 2012 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council); or
 - cost-shared flights.

- iv) LAPL(A) and PPL(A) holders must only exercise the privileges stated in Part-FCL.105.A(a), that is to act as Pilot-In-Command ('PIC') on single-engine piston aeroplanes-land or Touring Motor Gliders ('TMG') with a maximum certified take-off mass of 2000Kg or less, carrying a maximum of 3 passengers, such that there are never more than 4 persons on board the aircraft.

- v) LAP(H) and PPL(H) holders must only exercise the privileges stated in Part-FCL.105.H on a single-engine piston helicopter, that is to act as PIC on single-engine piston helicopters with a maximum certified take-off mass of 2000Kg or less, carrying a maximum of 3 passengers, such that there are never more than 4 persons on-board.