



Top Ten Things Not to Do Internationally

- 1. Over packing, overweight luggage, in the cabin vice baggage compartment
- 2. Late for processing at airport, missing a PPR or slot time
- 3. Ill prepared for passport, visa and CIQ requirements
- 4. Expecting your cell phone internet connection to work w/o prep
- 5. Forget to keep a watch on home while gone, (Stop mail, newspaper ect)
- 6. Don't prepare to mitigate Jetlag, overbook itinerary events
- 7. Run outa' cash, card won't work= Chip and PIN
- 8. Did not notify your bank (Theft and fraud lockdowns)
- 9. Clueless about the destination, signifigance of surroundings, local's customs
- 10. Bring fruit, flowers or banned items (pets) into the country





14 CFR 91.703, 135.3, 121.11

Operations of civil aircraft of U.S. registry outside of the United States.

- (a) Each person operating a civil aircraft of U.S. registry outside of the United States shall -
- (1) When over the high seas, comply with Annex 2 (Rules of the Air) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and with §§ 91.117(c), 91.127, 91.129, and 91.131;
- **(2)** When within a foreign country, comply with the regulations relating to the flight and maneuver of <u>aircraft there in force</u>;
- (3) Except for §§ 91.117(a), 91.307(b), 91.309, 91.323, and 91.711, comply with this part so far as it is not inconsistent with applicable regulations of the foreign country where the aircraft is operated or annex 2 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation; and
- **(4)** When operating within airspace designated as Minimum Navigation Performance Specifications (MNPS) airspace, comply with § 91.705. When operating within airspace designated as Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM) airspace, comply with § 91.706.

The European Union		
Austria	Romania	Slovakia
Belgium	Gemany	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Greece	Spain (Balearic Islands,
Cyprus	Hungary	Canary Islands)
Czech Republic	Ireland	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	United Kingdom
(Faeore Islands-	Latvia	(OTAR- Anguilla, BVI,
Greenland)	Lithuania	Cayman Islands,
Estonia	Luxembourg	Montserrat, Gibraltar,
Finland	Malta	Bermuda, Turks and
France	Netherlands	Caicos)
(Saint Martin,	Poland	
Guadeloupe,	Portugal (Azores,	
Matrinique)	Madeira)	

Gibraltar, Bermuda,

Iceland, Lichtenstein Norway, Switzerland

Gibraltar, Bermuda,

Turks and Caicos)

The European Union+

Austria Romania Slovenia

Belgium Spain (Balearic Islands, Gemany Bulgaria Greece Canary Islands)

Hungary Cyprus Sweden

Czech Republic **Ireland United Kingdom** Denmark Italy (OTAR- Anguilla, (Faeore Islands-BVI, Cayman Latvia Islands, Montserrat,

Greenland) LithuaniaLuxembourg

Estonia Malta

Finland **Netherlands** France Poland

(Saint Martin, Portugal (Azores,

Guadeloupe, Madeira) Slovakia Matrinique)

EuroControl

Romania Croatia, Georgia Austria Slovenia

Belgium Spain (Balearic Islands, Gemany Monaco Canary Islands) Bulgaria Greece Montenegro Hungary Serbia, Turkey Cyprus Sweden

Czech Republic Ireland **United Kingdom** Ukraine Denmark Italy (OTAR- Anguilla, (Faeore Islands-BVI, Cayman Latvia

Greenland) LithuaniaLuxembourg Islands, Montserrat,

Estonia Malta **Finland** Netherlands

Turks and Caicos) Poland Iceland, Lichtenstein France

(Saint Martin, Portugal (Azores, Norway, Switzerland Guadeloupe, Madeira) Slovakia Matrinique)

The Regulators

Individual State's (Country)

Aeronautical Information Publication

Joint Aviation Authority, JAA "JAR-Ops" 2009... Except for "Training"

European Aviation Safety Agency, EASA 18APR12 Binding on 27 Nations plus Overseas Territories

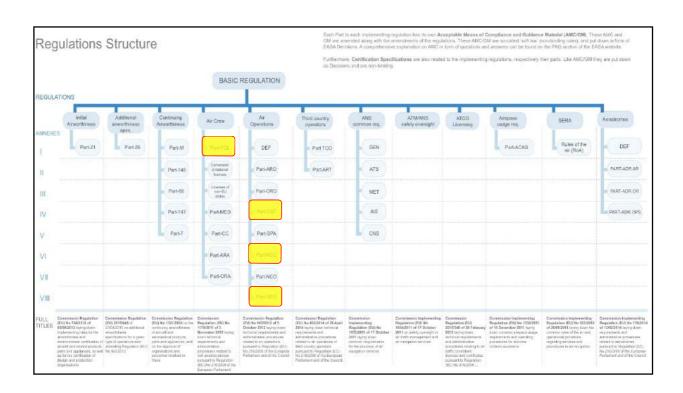
The Regulators

EASA Part NCC

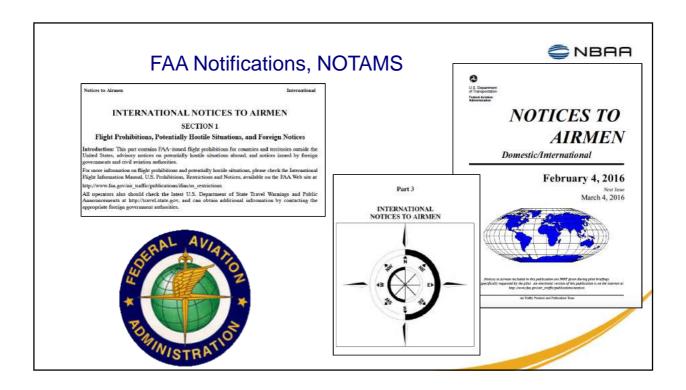
• Non-commercial operations with a complex motor-powered aircraft

Applicable to:

 any legal or natural person, operating or proposing to operate one or more aircraft engaged in non-commercial operations of complex motor-powered aircraft and having its principal place of business or residence in one of the Member States.



The Regulators **Avionics requirements for Civil aircraft** EUROCONTROL has prepared a short summary offering an overview of avionics requirements for civil aircraft. The intention is to list key avionics requirements including those recently or soon to be brought into force. It is important to note that the information in these tables relates, unless otherwise stated, to the airspace or airworthiness requirements of the States of the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) Civil aircraft - Safety Assurance requirements It should als formal and I Domain Programme Area ACAS II Where a sys If a State ele It is up to ea Airworthiness or Operational Requirement ECAC Airspace Requirement MEL for TCAS II throughout Europe is Class A 10 days (excluding the day of discovery). TCAS II Software Version European Commission European Union Airspace: 7.0 or 7.1 (adjacent TCAS II version 7.1: Implementing Rule 1332/2011 all (civil) aircraft with a maximum certified take-off mass exceeding 5,700 kg or authorised to carry more 19 passengers from 1 March 2012; MEL requirements concerning partial failures are listed in the TGL 26. The information for information "as available" ICAO Annex 10 vol.4, For certification JAA TGL 8 PANS OPS Doc 8168. PANS ATM Doc 4444. ICAO Doc 9863 (ACAS Manual) Revision 2 Some States may have different requirements. E.g. in German airspace, the time period during which TCAS II may be inoperative is reduced to 3 days (refer to German AIP GEN 1.5 para 5). This applies to all aircraft. with the exception of aircraft with an individual certificate of airworthiness issued before 1 March 2012 that must be equipped as of 1 December 2015; For pilot training and operational procedures see ICAO PANS-OPS, Doc 8168, ICAO Doc 9863 and JAA TGL11. ICAO Annex 6, Operation of Aircraft, Part 1 – International Commercial Air Transport – In no event s use this Web Aircraft not referred above but which will be equipped on a voluntary basis with ACAS II, must be equipped with version 7.1. Some States temporarily waived the TCAS II version 7.1 equipage requirement by NOTAM (check applicable NOTAMs). Guidance Document for MEL Policy JAA TGL 26 inaccurate tra even if EURO Aeroplane ECAC (outside EU airspace); All civil fixed-wing turbine-engine aircraft with a maximum take-off European Commission Implementing Rule



FAA Notifications, FDC NOTAMS



- ✓ Issued by the National Flight Data Center
- ✓ Regulatory in nature
- ✓ Amendments to published IAPs, aeronautical charts
- ✓ Temporary flight restrictions, TFR's caused by such things as natural disasters or large-scale public events that may generate congestion of air traffic over a site.



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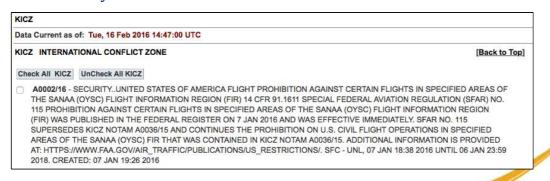
Check All ZHN Uncheck AIZHN

| IFDC 6/8446 ZHN HI, AIRSPACE HONOLULU, HI, TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS WI AN AREA DEFINED AS 1.7 NM RADIUS
OF 213801N1580754W (HONOLULU YORTAC HNI.320022) SFC-2500FT MILITARY SALVAGE OPERATION, PURSUANT TO 14 CFR
SECTION 91.137(A)(3) TEMPORARY FLIGHT RESTRICTIONS ARE IN EFFECT. HONOLULU CONTROL FACILITY ARE AUTHORIZED
IN THE AIRSPACE. HONOLULU CONTROL FACILITY LEPHONE 808-940-8201 IS IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATION, HONOLULU
ARTCC /ZHN/ IS THE FAA COORDINATION FACILITY, 1802041001-1802291001

FAA Notifications, "KICZ" NOTAMS



- ✓ NOTAMs for a Special Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR)
- ✓ "ZZZ" Phasing out, November 16, 2016
- ✓ Advisory or Prohibition



"Planning, Permits and Patience"



Landing permits (Charter Ops)

- ✓ Landing permits are required for non-EU registered charter (nonscheduled commercial) operations. However, they are not needed for private non-revenue flights.
- ✓ Official lead time for a charter permit is five business days it's often possible to obtain one within 24 hours, assuming all required documentation is assembled and submitted, and subject to CAA's approval.
- ✓ Must have your UK charter permit approved before your trip may begin



Germany Charter Aircraft Permits

To operate charter flights to Germany, you must complete a long (60+ page), very detailed questionnaire covering the security protocols of your company. Plan on two days or so to complete this questionnaire and at least five business days to have it approved.

France Charter Aircraft Permit

Must provide specific documents showing that all required equipment is installed in the aircraft. Not only must you provide a letter and documentation stating that you're in compliance with equipment requirements (as you must also do in the UK), but you'll also need to provide an equipment list of makes/models of actual equipment onboard, as well as the last time equipment was inspected.

"Planning, Permits and Patience"



Italy Charter Aircraft Permits

Blanket charter permit that is renewed annually. Permit approval involves submission of various documents and forms with approval taking up to 20 business days. It will be necessary to renew it every 12 months.

Documentation

- Required documentation includes: full schedule, passenger and crew manifest per flight leg, certificates of registration and airworthiness, worldwide insurance and air operator certificate (AOC)
- ✓ Operators are not required to submit a Third County Operator (TCO) certificate when applying for charter permits.



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"Planning, Permits and Patience"



Passports and Visas

- ✓ Passports valid for intended length of stay
- ✓ Visas these must be obtained prior to arrival
- ✓ Crew, arriving and departing as active crew?
 - ✓ Inbound Comm Air, Departing Crew?
 - ✓ Inbound Crew, Departing Comm Air?



Airport Slots and PPRs

- ✓ Airport prior permission required (PPR) is different from...
- ✓ Airport slots for arrival/departure (Operating Permit) is different from...
- ✓ ATC Traffic Management Regulated flights ("Slots")

CIQ processing

- ✓ Usually requires notification, no later than four hours prior to arrival
- ✓ Forward full names of passengers/crew, dates of birth (DOBs), passport details and where each person onboard will be staying locally to your handler which will provide this to the agency
- ✓ Expedited CIQ is considered a premium service

"Planning, Permits and Patience"



Cabotage

Pick up and transport EU nationals on domestic legs within the EU, aboard foreign registered equipment..."cabotage concerns"

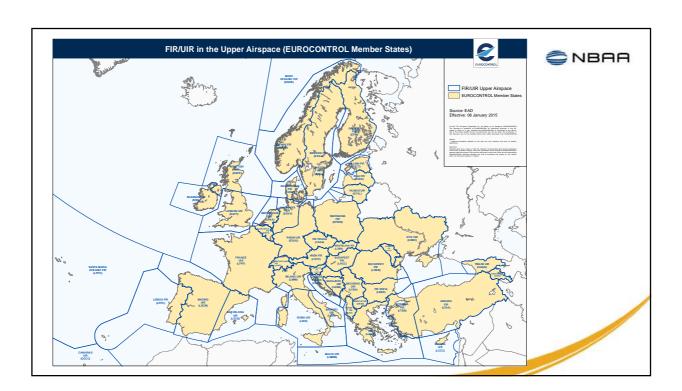
Pets on Board

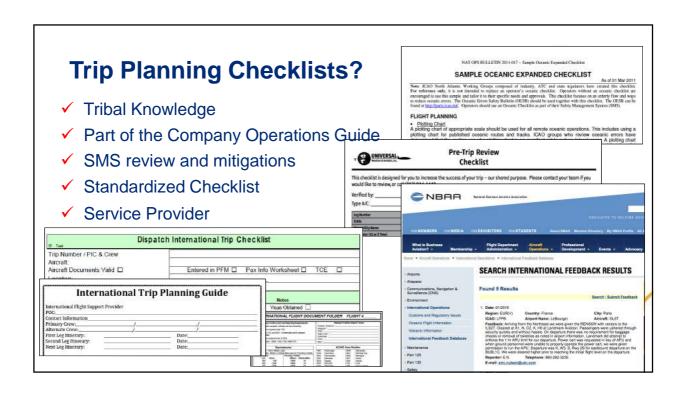
- ✓ Only specific airports accept pet importation
- ✓ Have all applicable pet necessary health documentation verified and available or don't risk attempting to bring a pet!



Pilot Age Limitations

- ICAO rules for charter operations state that both the pilot in command (PIC) and second in command (SIC) be under age 65 with medical certificates issued within the past six months.
- Rules for France and the UK state that the PIC of a charter flight cannot be age 60 or older and anyone over age 65 may not be an active pilot. In Italy, pilots over age 60 cannot fly charter flights, even as SIC.
- Check the Country's AIP all such restrictions prior to operation.





The Regulators



Maintenance Release

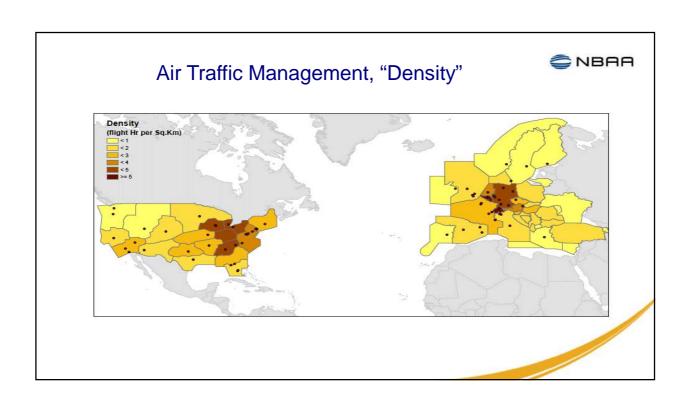
• A maintenance status report showing the next due items, typically covering all items up to 90 days/100 hours/100 cycles. Additionally included in the "Aircraft Technical Log Book, ATLB" a statement from the Director of Maintenance that prior to leaving for the trip that the aircraft was airworthy and all maintenance was up to date.

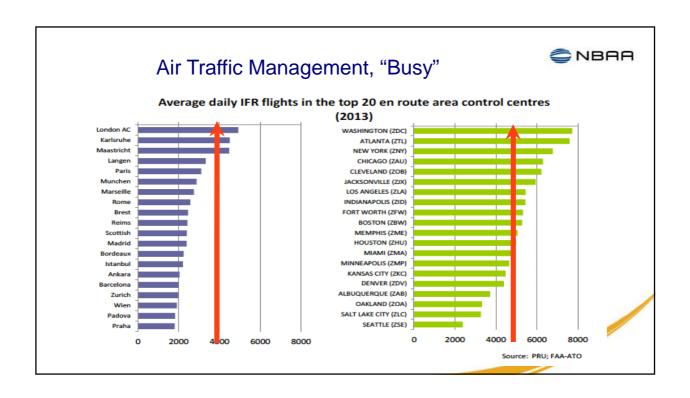
NBAA

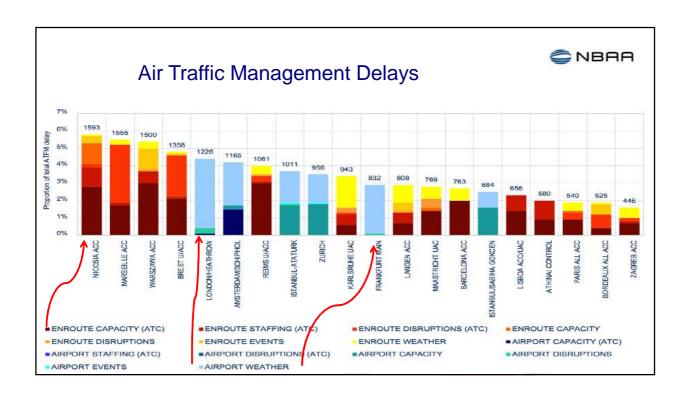
The Regulators

Journey Logbook

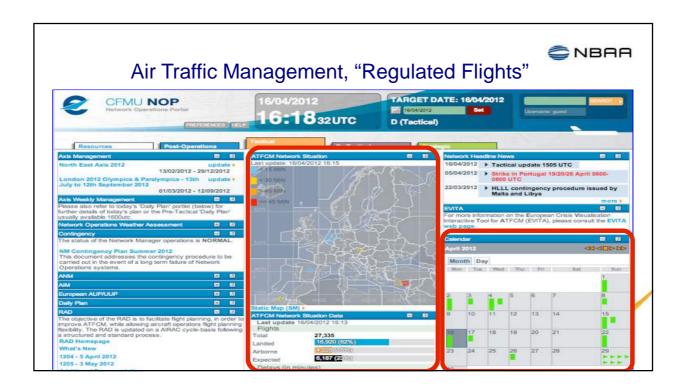
- A Journey Log Book shall be maintained in respect of every aircraft engaged in international navigation. In this log shall be entered particulars of the aircraft, crew and each journey. Recommended items are aeroplane nationality, registration, date, crew names and duty assignments, departure and arrival times and points, purpose and observations of the flight, PIC signature.
- A "General Declarations" as described in ICAO Annex 9 may substitute.













Air Traffic Management, "Regulated Flights"

ATFCM QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

FP2 - BRÉTIGNY

OPS SITA BRUEC7X

OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS HELP-DESKS

Clients experiencing on-line problems should inform the relevant Units as indicated below depending on the nature of the problem.

FLIGHT PLAN FILING PROBLEMS

A problem with an FPL message including RPLs within 20 hours of EOBT.

Contact the relevant IFPS Unit Supervisor

FP1 - BRUSSELS

OPS TELEPHONE ++32 (0) 2 745.19.50 OPS FAX ++32 (0) 2 729.90.41

++33 1 69.88.17.50 ++33 1 69.88.38.22

OPERATIONAL ATFCM PROBLEMS

Contact the Central Flow HELPDESK TELEPHONE ++32 (0) 2 745.19.01

CFMU Flow Management Supervisor

TELEPHONE ++32 (0) 2 745.19.00 FAX ++32 (0) 2 729.90.27 OPS AFTN EUCHCEUW

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS (Transmission, Terminals)

Contact the CFMU SYSTEM OPERATIONS (CSO) HELPDESK

TELEPHONE ++32 (0) 2 745.19.97 FAX ++32 (0) 2 729.90.23 mailto:cfmu.cso.help-desk@eurocontrol.int

OPERATIONAL POST EVENT PROBLEMS

Action Contact the CFMU OPSD Investigation Team FAX ++32 (0) 2 729.90.28
mailto:cfmu.incident@eurocontrol.int

STANDARD PROCEDURES

FPL FILING

When do I file an FPL?
Not later than 3 hours before EOBT. You will get either.
ACK (FPL accepted).
MAN (errors in FPL; after manual processing you will get either ACK or REJ)
REJ (FPL rejected).
Why did there are the second of the second o

FPL UPDATES

How do I revise my FPL? Send a DLA/CHG.

When do I notify a delay?

Send a DLA/CHG for any change of EOBT greater than 15 minutes. However, do not update EOBT as a result of delay given by CTOT.

What action do I take if I receive an SRM?

COTOT.

SLOT

When do I get a slot (CTOT)?
At the earliest, 2 hours before EOBT you will
receive a SAM with a CTOT. However, if a
regulation is applied after this time a slot will
be issued immediately.
Why have I not received a slot 2 hours
before EOBT?
Flight is currently not subject to regulation.

Flight is currently not subject to regulation.

What happens if I update my EOBT after I have received a slot?

Work that happens if I update my EOBT after I have received a slot?

If your new EOBT is known send DLA/CHG.

You will receive either:

SRM, SLC or FLS

Why did I receive an SRM?

why did I receive an SRM?
There are several reasons why an SRM would be sent such as:
A better slot has been found for you.
In response to a rate change in a regulation.
In response to a DLA/CHG message, etc...

Comply with the new CTOT stated in the message.

what action do I take if I cannot comply with my slot? As soon as possible send a DLA/CHG stating your new EOBT or send an SMM, if your new EOBT is not known, to ensure that the slot can be reused and to minimise your risk of substantial delay.





Crowd Source Question #2

What Rules/Regulations do US Operators have to follow when "International"?

- A. None, Once across the US border outbound
- B. USA always, ignore local regulations
- C. ICAO ONLY outside the US
- D. The Country you are in, ONLY
- E. ICAO Annex 2 after 12NM, the country your are in, and US



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