

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT, 2001

REGULATIONS

MADE BY THE AUTHORITY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER  
UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT

THE CIVIL AVIATION [(NO. 12) AERODROME LICENSING]  
REGULATIONS, 2004

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation [(No. 12) Aerodrome Licensing] Regulations, 2004. Citation

2. In these Regulations— Interpretation

“aerodrome” means any area of land or water designed or equipped, set apart or commonly used for affording facilities for landing and departure of aircraft and includes any area or space, whether on the ground, on the roof of a building or elsewhere which is designed, equipped or set apart for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft, capable of descending and climbing vertically and also includes an airport which has the meaning given to it under the Airports Authority Act and licenced under regulation 6;

“Aerodrome Licence” means a licence to operate an aerodrome issued by the Authority under regulation 6;

“Aerodrome Manual” means the manual that forms part of the application for an Aerodrome Licence pursuant to these Regulations, including any amendments thereto accepted or approved by the Authority;

“aerodrome operator” means the holder of an Aerodrome Licence;

“aerodrome reference point” means the designated geographic location of an aerodrome;

“aerodrome register” means the register established and maintained under regulation 16;

“airside” means the movement area of an aerodrome, adjacent terrain and buildings or portions thereof, access to which is controlled;

- “Aeronautical Information Publication” means a publication issued by the Authority containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation;
- “aerodrome reference code” means a code used for planning purposes in the Manual of Aerodrome Standards to classify an aerodrome with respect to the critical aeroplane characteristics for which the aerodrome is intended;
- “apron” means a defined area on a land aerodrome intended to accommodate aircraft for purposes of loading or unloading of passengers, mail or cargo, fuelling, parking or maintenance;
- “Authority” means the Trinidad and Tobago Civil Aviation Authority as established by the Civil Aviation Act;
- “automatic aerodrome information service” means the service that provides current, routine information for aircraft arriving at or departing from an aerodrome by means of repetitive broadcasts on a discrete frequency;
- “licenced aerodrome” means an aerodrome whose operator has been granted an Aerodrome Licence;
- “manoeuvring area” means that part of an aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, excluding aprons;
- “Manual of Aerodrome Standards” means the International Standards and Recommended Practices for Aerodromes contained in Annex 14 to the Chicago Convention, as amended from time to time;
- “marker” means an object displayed above ground level in order to indicate an obstacle or delineate a boundary;
- “marking” means a symbol or group of symbols displayed on the surface of the movement area in order to convey aeronautical information;
- “maximum carrying capacity” means, in relation to an aircraft, the maximum passenger-seating capacity or the maximum payload, permitted under the certificate of type approval of the aircraft;
- “maximum passenger-seating capacity” means, in relation to an aircraft, the maximum number of seats for passengers permitted under the certificate of type approval of the aircraft;
- “movement area” means that part of the aerodrome to be used for the take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, consisting of the manoeuvring area and the apron;

“non-controlled aerodrome” means an aerodrome at which an Air Traffic Control service is not operating;

“obstacle” means a temporary or permanently fixed and mobile object or part thereof, that is located on an area intended for the surface movement of aircraft or that extends above a defined surface intended to protect aircraft in flight;

“obstacle limitation surfaces” means a series of surfaces that define the volume of airspace at and around an aerodrome to be kept free of obstacles in order to permit the intended aeroplane operations to be conducted safely and to prevent the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around the aerodrome;

“runway strip” means a defined area including the runway and stopway, where provided which is intended to—

(a) reduce the risk of damage to aircraft running off a runway; and

(b) protect aircraft flying over it during take-off or landing operations;

“safety management system” means a system for the management of safety at aerodromes including the organizational structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and provisions for the implementation of aerodrome safety policies by an aerodrome operator, which provides for the control of safety at and the safe use of, the aerodrome;

“taxiway strip” means an area including a taxiway intended to protect an aircraft operating on a taxiway and to reduce the risk of damage to an aircraft accidentally running off the taxiway;

“time-limited works” means aerodrome works carried out where normal aircraft operations are not disrupted and the movement area can be restored to normal safety standards and any obstacles created by those works can be removed in not more than thirty minutes;

“unserviceable area” means a part of the movement area that is unfit and unavailable for use by aircraft; and

“works area” means a part of an aerodrome in which maintenance or construction works are in progress.

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