

**STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS SUPPLEMENT**

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**S T A T U T O R Y   I N S T R U M E N T S**

**2022 No. 87**

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REGULATIONS, 2022**

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# STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

## 2022 No. 87

### **The Civil Aviation (Parachute Operations) Regulations, 2022.**

*(Under sections 34(2) and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act, Cap. 354)*

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Minister by sections 34(2) and 61 of the Civil Aviation Authority Act and on the recommendation of the Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, these Regulations are made this 27th day of June, 2022.

#### PART I—PRELIMINARY

#### **1. Title**

These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation (Parachute Operations) Regulations, 2022.

#### **2. Application**

These Regulations apply to—

- (a) parachute operations other than—
  - (i) emergency parachute descents;
  - (ii) parachute descents which are not from an aircraft;
- (b) parachute equipment; and
- (c) parachute maintenance.

(2) These Regulations shall not apply to a parachute operation conducted by the military.

#### **3. Interpretation**

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires—

- “Act” means the Civil Aviation Authority Act, Cap. 354;
- “altimeter” means a visually read instrument for measuring height throughout descent;
- “approved parachute” means a parachute manufactured under a type certificate or a technical standard order (C-23 series);
- “authority” means the Uganda Civil Aviation Authority established under section 3 of the Act;
- “automatic activation device” means a self-contained mechanical or electro-mechanical device that is attached to the interior of the reserve parachute container, which automatically initiates parachute deployment of the reserve parachute at a pre-set altitude, time, percentage of terminal velocity or combination thereof;
- “currency point” has the value assigned to it in Schedule 1 to these Regulations;
- “drop zone” means any pre-determined area upon which parachutists or objects land after making an intentional parachute jump or drop;
- “freefall” means the portion of a parachute jump or drop between aircraft exit and parachute deployment in which the parachute is activated manually by the parachutist at the parachutist’s discretion or automatically, or in the case of an object, is activated automatically;
- “jumper” means an experienced parachute jumper who may make descents without the supervision of an instructor;
- “jump master” means an experienced jumper certified as capable of supervising students in aircraft and on static line and free fall jumps;

“main parachute” means a parachute worn as the primary parachute used or intended to be used in conjunction with a reserve parachute;

“object” means any item other than a person that descends to the surface from an aircraft in flight when a parachute is used or is intended to be used during all or part of the descent;

“parachute drop” means the descent of an object to the surface from an aircraft in flight when a parachute is used or intended to be used during all or part of that descent;

“parachute jump” means a parachute operation that involves the descent of one or more persons to the surface from an aircraft in flight when an aircraft is used or intended to be used during all or part of that descent;

“parachute operation” means the performance of all activity for the purpose of or in support of a parachute jump or a parachute drop; this parachute operation can involve, but is not limited to, the following persons: parachutist, parachutist in command and passenger in tandem parachute operations, drop zone or owner or operator, jump master, certificated parachute rigger or Pilot-In-Command;

“parachute rigger” means a person who is authorised to pack, maintain or alter any parachute in conformity with manufacturer’s instructions;

“parachutist” means a person who intends to exit an aircraft while in flight using a single-harness, dual parachute system to descend to the surface;

“parachutist in command” means the person responsible for the operation and safety of a tandem parachute operation;

“passenger parachutist” means a person who boards an aircraft, acting as other than the parachutist in command of a tandem parachute operation, with the intent of exiting the aircraft while in-flight using the forward harness of a dual harness tandem parachute system to descend to the surface;

“pilot chute” means a small parachute used to initiate or accelerate deployment of a main or reserve parachute;

“ram-air parachute” means a parachute with a canopy consisting of an upper and lower surface that is inflated by ram air entering through specially designed openings in the front of the canopy to form a gliding airfoil;

“reserve parachute” means an approved parachute worn for emergency use to be activated only upon failure of the main parachute or in any other emergency where use of the main parachute is impractical or use of the main parachute would increase risk;

“single-harness, dual parachute system” means the combination of a main parachute, approved reserve parachute, and approved single person harness and dual-parachute container; this parachute system may have an operational automatic activation device installed;

“student jumper” means a parachute jumper who is only allowed to make descents under the supervision of an instructor;

“tandem master” means experienced jump master trained in tandem operation who is in control of the passenger and tandem parachute equipment;

“tandem parachute operation” means a parachute operation in which more than one person simultaneously uses the same tandem parachute system while descending to the surface from an aircraft in flight;



“tandem parachute system” means the combination of a main parachute, approved reserve parachute, approved harness, dual parachute container and a separate approved forward harness for a passenger parachutist; this parachute system must have an operational automatic activation device installed.

## PART II—PARACHUTE PERSONNEL

### *Parachute jumping*

#### **4. Eligibility requirements**

(1) A person who intends to become a parachute jumper shall apply to the authority for a parachute jumping authorisation.

(2) An applicant for a parachute jumping authorisation shall—

- (a) be at least eighteen years of age;
- (b) be able to read, speak and understand the English language;
- (c) demonstrate a level of knowledge appropriate to the privileges granted to a holder of a parachute jumping authorisation; and
- (d) comply with the provisions of these Regulations.

(3) An applicant for a tandem master authorisation shall in addition to the requirements of subregulation (1), hold a class 2 medical certificate.

#### **5. Parachute jumping authorisation types**

The authority may issue the following types of parachute jumping authorisation—

- (a) student jumper;
- (b) jumper;

- (c) jump master; and
- (d) tandem master.

## **6. Skill requirements**

An applicant for—

- (a) a jumper authorisation shall have logged not less than 25 jumps and have demonstrated to the authority his or her competence in the following areas—
  - (i) parachute packing;
  - (ii) obtaining meteorological information;
  - (iii) spotting the drop location from the aircraft;
  - (iv) hand signal communication techniques and procedures; and
  - (v) pre-flight briefing and “dirt diving”;
- (b) a jump master authorisation shall have—
  - (i) successfully completed a jump master’s course;
  - (ii) made five hundred freefall jumps; and
  - (iii) satisfactorily completed a post course of jump mastering 10 students under supervision of an authorised instructor; and
- (c) a tandem master authorisation shall be an experienced jumper master, trained in tandem operation and is in control of the passenger and tandem parachute equipment.

### *General requirements*

## **7. Conditions of authorisation**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation, from an aircraft where that operation creates a hazard to air traffic or to a person or property on the surface.

(2) A Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from an aircraft, where that operation creates a hazard to air traffic or to persons or property on the surface.

(3) A holder of a parachute jumping authorisation shall maintain a parachuting logbook of jumps.

(4) A jumper shall conduct a parachute operation at a location approved by the authority.

(5) A jumper or event organiser shall obtain permission from the air traffic control unit responsible for the area of the operation, prior to each descent.

(6) A jumper or event organiser shall obtain permission from the area control centre responsible for the area of the operation in locations with no air traffic control unit.

## **8. Descent requirements**

(1) A jumper shall not make or attempt to make a parachute descent unless wearing two airworthy parachutes from exit to activation.

(2) A reserve parachute shall be inspected and packed by a parachute rigger not more than four months preceding each jump.

(3) The main parachute may be packed by either the jumper or a parachute rigger.

(4) The minimum altitude from which descents are to be made shall be such that the main canopy is duly opened at an altitude of not less than two thousand feet above ground level.

## **9. Aircraft used for parachute jumping**

A parachute descent shall be made from an aircraft type that has been authorised by the authority.

## **10. Pilot-in-command experience and training requirements**

(1) A Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft to be used for parachute jumping shall—

- (a) be a qualified pilot and have a minimum of two hundred hours of pilot in command time; and
- (b) demonstrate competence to the authority by performing at least one drop of parachute jumpers.

(2) The demonstration referred to in subregulation (1) (b) shall be conducted under supervision of an experienced parachuting pilot who shall be present in the aircraft, during the check flight, to ascertain the competence in the dropping operation.

## **11. Validity and renewal requirements**

(1) A parachute jump master and tandem master authorisation shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue or renewal.

(2) A holder of a parachute jump master authorisation or tandem master authorisation may apply for renewal of the authorisation if the holder has jump mastered ten static line students and five free fall students within the six months preceding the date of application for renewal.

(3) A holder of a student jumper authorisation or jumper authorisation shall not require renewal.

## **12. Visiting foreign parachuting jumpers**

(1) A person who holds a parachute jumping authorisation issued by another Contracting State and who wishes to engage in parachute jumping in Uganda shall apply to the authority for recognition and acceptance of his or her qualification.

(2) Where the authority recognises an authorisation tendered under subregulation (1), the holder shall be exempted from regulations 8 to 17 of these Regulations.

(3) A holder of an authorisation under this regulation shall not instruct students in parachute jumping or tandem operations.

### *Parachute Rigger*

#### **13. Application for parachute rigger authorisation**

A person who wishes to obtain a parachute rigger authorisation shall—

- (a) apply to the authority in the prescribed form;
- (b) be at least eighteen years of age;
- (c) be able to read, speak, write and understand the English language;
- (d) present satisfactory evidence to the authority of having packed at least twenty parachutes of each type for which the applicant seeks authorisation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and under the supervision of an authorised parachute rigger holding an authorisation for that type or a person holding an appropriate military rating; and
- (e) provide the authority with evidence of having passed a knowledge and practical test, to the satisfaction of the authority by demonstrating the ability to pack and maintain one type of parachute for which he or she seeks authorisation.

#### **14. Issue of parachute rigger authorisation**

The authority shall issue a parachute rigger authorisation where the authority is satisfied that an applicant has satisfied the requirements for issue of the authorisation.

#### **15. Restrictions and limitations of parachute rigger authorisation**

(1) A person shall not pack, maintain or modify personnel-carrying parachute intended for emergency use in an aircraft registered in Uganda unless that person holds an appropriate authorisation issued under these Regulations.

(2) A person who does not hold a parachute rigger authorisation may pack the main parachute of a dual parachute pack that is to be used by him or her for intentional jumping.

(3) A person shall not pack, maintain or modify any main parachute of a dual parachute pack to be used by someone else for intentional jumping unless that person has an appropriate parachute rigger authorisation issued under these Regulations.

## **16. Authorisation requirements for former military parachute rigger**

Notwithstanding regulation 13, the authority may issue parachute rigger authorisation to a former military parachute rigger if he or she passes a knowledge test on these Regulations and presents satisfactory documentary evidence that he or she was a parachute rigger within the preceding twelve months before the date of application.

## **17. Performance standards**

A holder of a parachute rigger authorisation shall not—

- (a) pack, maintain or modify any parachute unless he or she is authorised for that type;
- (b) pack a parachute that is not safe for emergency use;
- (c) pack a parachute that has not been thoroughly dried and aired;
- (d) alter a parachute in a manner that is not specifically authorised by the authority or the manufacturer;
- (e) pack, maintain or modify a parachute in any manner that deviates from procedures approved by the authority or the manufacturer of the parachute; or
- (f) exercise the privileges of the authorisation,

unless he or she understands the current manufacturer's instructions for the operation involved and has performed duties under the authorisation for at least ninety days within the preceding twelve months or demonstrated to the authority the ability to perform those duties.

## **18. Records to be kept by parachute rigger**

(1) A holder of a parachute rigger authorisation shall keep a record of the packing, maintenance and modifications of parachutes performed or supervised.

(2) An parachute rigger who packs a parachute shall enter on the parachute packing record attached to the parachute, the date and place of the packing, a notation of any defects found during the inspection, and shall sign the record with the name and authorisation number.

(3) The record under subregulation (1) shall contain, with respect to each parachute worked on, a statement of—

- (a) type and make;
- (b) serial number;
- (c) the name and address of the owner or user of the parachute;
- (d) the kind and extent of the work performed;
- (e) the date and the place where the work was performed;  
and
- (f) the results of any drop tests made with it.

(4) A person who makes a record under subregulation (1) shall keep that record for at least two years after the date the record is made.

## **19. Privileges**

A parachute rigger may—

- (a) pack, maintain or modify any type of parachute for which he or she is authorised; and
- (b) supervise other persons in packing, maintaining or modifying any type of parachute for which he or she is authorised.

## **20. Validity and renewal requirements**

(1) A parachute rigger authorisation shall be valid for a period of twenty four months from the date of issue or renewal.

(2) A parachute rigger who applies for renewal of the authorisation shall submit a logbook proving that he or she has packed at least thirty six reserve parachutes within twelve months preceding the date of application for renewal.

### **PART III—PARACHUTE OPERATIONS CERTIFICATE**

## **21. Certificate requirements**

(1) A person shall not conduct parachute operations unless he or she—

- (a) holds a parachute operations certificate;
- (b) complies with the privileges and limitations of the authorisation;
- (c) complies with operational standards and procedures contained in the parachute operations manual approved by the authority; and
- (d) complies with the currency requirements determined by the authority.

(2) A person shall not conduct parachute operations unless he or she has a parachute operations manual approved by the authority.

(3) For purposes of these Regulations, “person” includes an association, organisation or club.

## **22. Application for parachute operations certificate**

(1) An applicant for a parachute operations certificate shall complete and submit an application form prescribed by the authority which shall include the following information—



- (a) the name, address, and telephone number of the person requesting the authorisation or gives notice of the parachute operation;
- (b) the radius of the drop zone around the target expressed in nautical miles;
- (c) the location of the centre of the drop zone in relation to the nearest airport, town or city;
- (d) each altitude above mean sea level at which the aircraft will be operated when parachutists or objects exit the aircraft; and
- (e) the name of the air traffic control facility with jurisdiction of the airspace at the first intended exit altitude to be used for the parachute operation.

(2) The authority may issue a parachute operations certificate if an applicant meets the requirements of these Regulations.

### **23. Amendment of parachute operations certificate**

- (1) A parachute operations certificate may be amended—
  - (a) on the authority's own initiative, under applicable laws and Regulations; or
  - (b) upon application by the holder of the parachute operations certificate.

(2) A holder of a parachute operations certificate shall submit an application to amend an authorisation by completing a form prescribed by the authority.

(3) An applicant for an amendment under this regulation shall file the application to amend an authorisation before the date of the proposed commencement of that operation.

(4) The authority shall grant a request to amend a parachute operations certificate if it determines that it is in interest of flight safety or in public interest.

**24. Validity of parachute operations certificate**

(1) A parachute operations certificate shall be valid for twelve months unless—

- (a) a shorter period is specified by the authority;
- (b) the authority amends, suspends, revokes or otherwise terminates the certificate;
- (c) the holder of a parachute operations certificate surrenders it to the authority; or
- (d) the holder of a parachute operations certificate suspends operations.

(2) The holder of a parachute operations certificate that is suspended or revoked shall return it to the authority.

**25. Parachute operations manual**

(1) A holder of a parachute operations certificate shall issue to the parachute members and persons assigned parachute operational functions, an operations manual which shall contain at least the following—

- (a) introduction and common abbreviations;
- (b) basic safety requirements;
- (c) student training syllabus;
- (d) skills programme;
- (e) formation parachuting rules;
- (f) artistic events;
- (g) canopy formation;
- (h) camera persons;

- (i) tandem operations;
- (j) extra ordinary activities;
- (k) wing suits;
- (l) jump master certification course syllabus;
- (m) rigging rules;
- (n) drop zone and landing area operating procedures;
- (o) briefings for new jumpers; and
- (p) miscellaneous forms.

(2) The operations manual under this regulation shall be amended or revised as is necessary to ensure that the information is kept up to date, and all such amendments or revisions shall be issued to all personnel that are required to use the operations manual.

(3) A parachute operations certificate holder shall submit to the authority a copy of the parachute operations certificate entire operations manual for the time being in force or of such parts thereof as the authority may specify.

(4) A parachute operations certificate holder shall make amendments or additions to the operations manual as the authority may require for the purpose of ensuring the safety of parachute jumpers and parachute passengers carried, efficiency or regularity of air navigation.

## **26. Designation of safety and training personnel**

A holder of a parachute operations certificate shall in writing, designate for each drop zone operation, a safety and training personnel, who shall be in-charge of all operations with the following minimum qualifications—

- (a) a qualified experienced jump master with a minimum of a thousand free fall jumps and at least two years experience in parachute operations; and

- (b) shall have successfully completed a training in safety and parachute operating procedures recognised by the authority.

#### PART IV—OPERATING RULES

### **27. Use of drugs or alcohol**

(1) A person shall not engage in parachute jumping from an aircraft while under influence of alcohol or any other psychoactive substance, including narcotic drugs, marijuana, depressants, stimulant drugs or substances, which render him or her unable to exercise the certificate privileges safely and properly.

(2) A Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a person to engage in parachute jumping from an aircraft while under influence of alcohol or any other psychoactive substance, including narcotic drugs, marijuana, depressants, stimulant drugs or substances, which render him or her unable to exercise, certificate privileges safely and properly.

(3) A person who performs any function requiring the authority's approval under these Regulations may be tested for drug or alcohol usage.

(4) Where the authority requires to test a person referred to under this regulation, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) shall not exceed 0.02%, which is 0.2 grams of alcohol per litre of blood whereas the breathe alcohol concentration (BrAC) shall not exceed ninety micrograms of alcohol per litre of breath.

(5) Where the authority or any person authorised by the authority wishes to test a person referred to in subregulation (3) for the percentage by weight of alcohol in the blood, or for the presence of narcotic drugs, marijuana, or depressant or stimulant drugs or substances in the body, and that person—

- (a) refuses to submit to the test; or

- (b) having submitted to the test, refuses to authorise the release of the test results,

the authority may suspend or revoke the certificate or authorisation issued by the authority.

(6) In determining whether to suspend or revoke the authorisation issued under these Regulations, the authority shall consider all the relevant factors, including—

- (a) whether the holder of the authorisation had knowledge of the drug or alcohol use;
- (b) whether the holder of the authorisation encouraged the person to refuse the drug or alcohol test;
- (c) whether the holder of the authorisation dismissed the person who failed or refused the drug tests; and
- (d) the position that the person held with the holder of the certificate.

## **28. Hazard**

A person shall not make a parachute descent if the descent constitutes or is likely to constitute, a safety hazard to—

- (a) air traffic;
- (b) a person or property in the air or on the ground; or
- (c) the aircraft concerned or its occupants.

## **29. Exit from aircraft**

A person shall not exit from an aircraft to make a parachute descent unless authorised to do so by—

- (a) the Pilot-In-Command; or
- (b) a person nominated by a pilot-in-command for that purpose.

### **30. Minimum parachute activation altitude**

A person making a parachute descent shall activate the main parachute at a height of not more than two thousand five hundred feet above ground level, except for—

- (a) a student parachutist, who shall activate the main parachute at not less than three thousand feet above ground level; or
- (b) a tandem jump master carrying out a tandem parachute descent, who shall activate the main parachute at not less than five thousand feet above ground level.

### **31. Parachute drop zone**

A parachute descent, except emergency and display parachute descents shall be made within a parachute drop zone designated by the parachute operations certificate holder and approved by the authority.

### **32. Parachute landing area**

(1) A person making a parachute descent shall land on a parachute landing area designated by the parachute operations certificate holder and approved by the authority.

(2) Simultaneous parachute and aircraft movements may be conducted at aerodromes if the parachute landing area is located clear of—

- (a) any movement area in use;
- (b) the strip area of any runway in use;
- (c) a taxiway which is in use; and
- (d) the approach and take-off areas of any runway or heliport in use.

(3) A person shall not make a parachute descent into water unless—

- (a) the parachute landing area has a clearly defined perimeter; and
- (b) adequate arrangements have been made to retrieve all parachutists.

### **33. Ground signal**

A person shall not make a parachute descent unless a ground signal, consisting of a white circle with an attached cone pointing into the wind is displayed or a sensitive and conspicuous calibrated windsock is used.

### **34. Controlled airspace**

A person shall not make a parachute descent in a controlled airspace unless he or she—

- (a) obtains an air traffic control clearance; and
- (b) descends in accordance with that clearance.

### **35. Descents onto manned aerodromes**

A person shall not make a parachute descent onto an aerodrome unless he or she—

- (a) has prior approval from the owner or operator of the aerodrome;
- (b) obtains clearance from the air traffic control unit at the aerodrome; and
- (c) lands within the parachute landing area.

### **36. Descents onto unmanned aerodromes**

A person shall not make a parachute descent onto an unmanned aerodrome unless he or she—

- (a) has prior approval from the owner or operator of the aerodrome;
- (b) observes other aerodrome traffic operating within the parachute descent zone for the purpose of avoiding collision;

- (c) conforms with or avoids the pattern of traffic formed by other aircraft operating within the parachute descent zone at the aerodrome; and
- (d) lands within the parachute landing area.

### **37. Descents within restricted areas**

A person shall not make a parachute descent within a restricted area unless he or she has prior approval of the controlling authority for that area.

### **38. Radio equipment and use requirements**

(1) A person shall not control or conduct a parachute operation in or into controlled airspace, during flight unless—

- (a) the aircraft is equipped with a functioning two-way radio communication system appropriate to the air traffic control facilities being used; and
- (b) radio communications have been established between the aircraft and the air traffic control facility having jurisdiction over the affected airspace of the first intended exit altitude at least five minutes before the parachute operation begins.

(2) A Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, in or into controlled airspace unless, during that flight—

- (a) the aircraft is equipped with a functioning two-way radio communication system appropriate to the air traffic control facilities being used; and
- (b) radio communications have been established between the aircraft and the air traffic control facility having jurisdiction over the affected airspace of the first intended exit altitude at least five minutes before the parachute operation begins.

(3) A Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft used for any parachute operation in or into controlled airspace shall, during each flight establish radio communications to receive information regarding air traffic activity in the vicinity of the parachute operation.



(4) The Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft used for any parachute operation in or into controlled airspace shall, during each flight—

- (a) continuously monitor the appropriate frequency of the aircraft's radio communications system from the time radio communications are established between the aircraft and air traffic control, until the Pilot-In-Command advises air traffic control that the parachute operation has ended for that flight; and
- (b) advise air traffic control when the last parachutist or object leaves the aircraft.

(5) A parachute operation shall be aborted if, prior to receipt of a required air traffic control authorisation, or during any parachute operation in or into controlled airspace, the required radio communications system is or becomes inoperative.

### **39. Visibility and clearance from cloud**

(1) A person shall not make a parachute descent unless he or she remains clear of cloud.

(2) A person shall not make a parachute descent through cloud, in a controlled airspace, unless he or she has obtained an air traffic control clearance to do so.

### **40. Descents from higher altitudes**

(1) A person shall not make a parachute descent from an unpressurised aircraft unless—

- (a) when between altitudes of 10,000 feet above mean sea level and 13,000 feet above mean sea level for longer than thirty minutes, uses supplementary oxygen until immediately prior to exiting the aircraft; or
- (b) when between altitudes of 13,000 feet above mean sea level and 20,000 feet above mean sea level, uses supplementary oxygen until immediately prior to exiting the aircraft.

(2) A person shall not make a parachute descent from a pressurised aircraft when between altitudes of thirteen thousand feet above mean sea level and twenty thousand feet above mean sea level unless he or she uses supplementary oxygen during the period from immediately before depressurisation to immediately before exiting the aircraft.

(3) A person shall not make a parachute descent from altitudes above thirteen thousand feet above mean sea level unless he or she has satisfactorily completed a training course for high altitude descents.

(4) A person shall not make a parachute descent from altitudes above twenty thousand feet above mean sea level unless he or she uses supplementary oxygen from immediately before depressurisation, or from immediately after disconnection from any aircraft mounted supplementary oxygen system, until descent below an altitude of thirteen thousand feet above mean sea level.

#### **41. Parachute operations over or into congested area or open-air assembly of persons**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute jumping operation, and a pilot-in-command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, over or into a congested area of a city, town or settlement or an open-air assembly of persons unless approval for that parachute jumping operation has been issued by the authority under these Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), a parachutist may drift over a congested area or an open-air assembly of persons with a fully deployed and properly functioning parachute if the parachutist is at a sufficient altitude to avoid creating a hazard to persons or property on the surface, provided he or she is authorised by the authority.

(3) A parachutist who wishes to drift over a congested area or an open-air assembly of persons shall apply to the authority in the form and manner prescribed by the authority.

(4) An application under subregulation (3) shall contain the following information—

- (a) the date and time the parachute operation is to begin;
- (b) the radius of the drop zone around the target expressed in nautical miles; and
- (c) the location of the center of the drop zone in relation to—
  - (i) the name, address, and telephone number of the person who requests the authorisation or gives notice of the parachute operation;
  - (ii) the nearest VOR facility in terms of the VOR radial on which it is located and its distance in nautical miles from the VOR facility when that facility is thirty nautical miles or less from the drop zone target;
  - (iii) the nearest airport, town, or city depicted on the appropriate Coast and Geodetic Survey World Aeronautical Chart or Sectional Aeronautical Chart, when the nearest VOR facility is more than thirty nautical miles from the drop zone target;
  - (iv) each altitude above mean sea level at which the aircraft shall be operated when parachutists or objects exit the aircraft;
  - (v) the duration of the intended parachute operation;
  - (vi) the registration number of the aircraft to be used; and
  - (vii) the name of the air traffic control facility with jurisdiction of the airspace at the first intended exit altitude to be used for the parachute operation.

(3) A person requesting an authorisation under these Regulations shall promptly notify the air traffic control facility that has jurisdiction over the affected airspace of a cancellation or postponement of a proposed or scheduled parachute operation.

(4) A person authorised under this regulation shall present proof of the authorisation for inspection upon the request of the authority.

(5) A person authorised under this regulation shall ensure that the location of the center of the drop zone in relation to the authorisation, and each person named as a participant in the authorisation issued under this regulation complies with all the requirements contained in the authorisation.

**42. Parachute operations between sunset and sunrise**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation, and a Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a person to conduct a parachute operation from an aircraft between sunset and sunrise, unless the person or object descending from the aircraft displays a light that is visible from at least 3 statute miles.

(2) The light under subregulation (1) shall be displayed from the time the person or the object is under a properly functioning open parachute until the person or object reaches the surface.

**43. Parachute operations over or onto airports**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation, and a Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft, over or onto an aerodrome unless, where the aerodrome has an operating control tower—

- (a) prior approval has been obtained from the management of the aerodrome to conduct parachute operations over or on that aerodrome;

- (b) approval has been obtained from the air traffic control tower to conduct a parachute operation over or onto that aerodrome; and
- (c) two-way radio communications are maintained between the Pilot-In-Command of the aircraft involved in the parachute operation and the control tower of the airport over or onto which the parachute operation is being conducted.

(2) A person shall not conduct parachute operations over or on an aerodrome without an operating air traffic control tower, unless prior approval has been obtained from the management of the aerodrome.

(3) A parachutist may drift over an airport with a fully deployed and properly functioning parachute where the parachutist is at least twenty thousand feet above that airport's traffic pattern, and avoids creating a hazard to air traffic or to persons and property on the ground.

#### **44. Parachute operations in designated airspace**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation, and a Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from an aircraft—

- (a) over or within a restricted area or prohibited area unless the controlling authority of the area concerned has authorised that parachute operation;
- (b) within or into a Class A, B, C, D airspace area without, or in violation of the requirements of an air traffic control authorisation issued under this regulation; or
- (c) within or into Class E or G airspace area unless the air traffic control facility having jurisdiction over the airspace at the first intended exit altitude is notified of the parachute operation no earlier than twenty four hours before or no later than 1 hour before the parachute operation begins.

(2) A request for a parachute operation authorisation or notification required under this regulation shall be submitted to the air traffic control facility having jurisdiction over the airspace at the first intended exit altitude and shall include the information prescribed in regulation 41(4).

(3) For the purposes of subregulation (1) (c), an air traffic control facility may accept a written notification from an organisation that conducts parachute operations and lists the scheduled series of parachute operations to be conducted over a stated period of time not longer than twelve calendar months.

(4) Subject to subregulation (3), the notification shall—

(a) contain the information prescribed in regulation 41(4);

(b) identify the responsible persons associated with the parachute operation; and

(c) be submitted at least fifteen days, but not more than thirty days, before the parachute operation begins.

(5) The authority may revoke the acceptance of the notification for failure of the organisation conducting the parachute operations to comply with the requirements of the notification.

## PART V—PARACHUTE EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

### **45. Parachutes**

(1) A person or tandem pair shall not make a parachute descent unless equipped with a main parachute that complies with the technical standards order of the parachute manufacturer.

(2) A person or tandem pair shall not make a parachute descent unless equipped with a reserve parachute assembly which—

(a) complies with the technical standards of a parachute organisation; and

- (b) has been inspected, re-packed and certified as airworthy within the previous six months, by a parachute rigger, in accordance with the technical standards of a parachute organisation.

(3) A tandem rider shall not make a parachute descent unless he or she wears a harness which—

- (a) complies with the technical standards of a parachute organisation; and
- (b) is properly secured to a matching tandem master harness.

#### **46. Altimeter**

A person or tandem pair shall not make a free-fall descent of more than 10 seconds unless—

- (a) he or she is equipped with, and uses, a serviceable altimeter of a type suitable for parachuting; and
- (b) prior to take-off, zero the altimeter to the parachute landing area height.

#### **47. Automatic activation devices**

A person or tandem pair shall not make a parachute descent unless equipped with an automatic activation device on the reserve parachute, that has been—

- (a) certified as compatible with the reserve parachute assembly on the parachute assembly packing- record by a parachute rigger authorised by the parachute organisation or institution designated by the authority;
- (b) calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions;
- (c) set to operate the reserve parachute at a minimum height above the parachute landing area—

- (i) for an individual parachute descent, one thousand feet above ground level or such lower altitude as predetermined and set within the automatic activation device by the manufacturer of the device for the category of use; and
- (ii) for a tandem parachute descent, two thousand feet above ground level or such lower altitude as predetermined and set within the automatic activation device by the manufacturer of the device for use on tandem descents;
- (d) inspected by the parachute rigger in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and
- (e) check-calibrated within the previous six months.

#### **48. Safety equipment**

(1) A person shall not make a parachute descent into water unless he or she wears suitable floatation equipment capable of supporting his or her head clear of the water.

(2) A student parachutist shall not make a parachute descent within one nautical mile of a water hazard unless he or she wears a suitable floatation equipment capable of supporting that person's head clear of the water.

(3) A student parachutist shall not make a parachute descent unless he or she wears a serviceable, rigid, protective helmet of a type approved by the parachute organisation.

(4) A tandem pair shall not make a parachute descent unless equipped with protective head gear approved by the parachute organisation.



#### **49. Use of single-harness, dual-parachute systems**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation using a single-harness or a dual-parachute system, and Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a person to conduct a parachute operation from that aircraft using a single-harness, dual-parachute system, unless that system has at least one main parachute, one approved reserve parachute, and one approved single person harness and container that are packed as follows—

- (a) the main parachute was packed within one hundred and eighty days before the date of its use by a certified parachute rigger, the person making the next jump with that parachute, or a non-certified person under the direct supervision of a certified parachute rigger; and
- (b) the reserve parachute shall have been packed by a certified parachute rigger—
  - (i) within one hundred eighty days before the date of its use, where its canopy, shroud, and harness are composed exclusively of nylon, rayon, or similar synthetic fiber or material that is substantially resistant to damage from mold, mildew, other fungi, and other rotting agents propagated in a moist environment; or
  - (ii) within sixty days before the date of its use, where it is composed of any amount of silk, pongee, or other natural fiber, or material not specified in subparagraph (i).

(2) Where installed, the automatic activation device shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer instructions for that automatic activation device.

#### **50. Use of tandem parachute systems**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation using a tandem parachute system, and a Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall

not allow a person to conduct a parachute operation from that aircraft using a tandem parachute system, unless one of the parachutists using the tandem parachute system is the parachutist in command, with a minimum of three years the experience in parachuting and shall provide documentation that he or she—

- (a) has completed a minimum of five hundred freefall parachute jumps using a ram-air parachute;
- (b) holds a tandem master authorisation issued by an organisation recognised by the authority;
- (c) has successfully completed a tandem instructor course given by the manufacturer of the tandem parachute system to be used in the parachute operation or a course acceptable to the authority; and
- (d) has been certified by the manufacturer or tandem course provider as properly trained on the use of the specific tandem parachute system to be used.

(2) The parachutist in command shall—

- (a) brief the passenger parachutist before boarding the aircraft on the procedures to be used—
  - (i) in case of an emergency with the aircraft or after exiting the aircraft;
  - (ii) while preparing to exit and exiting the aircraft;
  - (iii) during freefall;
  - (iv) while operating the parachute after freefall; and
  - (v) during landing approach, and landing; and
- (b) use the harness position prescribed by the manufacturer of the tandem parachute equipment.

(3) A person shall not make a parachute jump with a tandem parachute system unless—

- (a) the main parachute has been packed by a certified parachute rigger, the parachutist in command making the next jump with that parachute, or a person under the direct supervision of a certified parachute rigger;
- (b) the reserve parachute has been packed by a certified parachute rigger in accordance with regulation 49;
- (c) the tandem parachute system contains an operational automatic activation device for the reserve parachute, approved by the manufacturer of that tandem parachute system and the device shall—
  - (i) have been maintained in accordance with manufacturer instructions; and
  - (ii) be armed during each tandem parachute operation;
- (d) the passenger parachutist is provided with a manual main parachute activation device and is instructed on the use of that device, if required by the owner or operator;
- (e) the main parachute is equipped with a single-point release system; and
- (f) the reserve parachute meets Technical Standard Order C23 specifications.

## **51. Use of static lines**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation using a static line attached to an aircraft and the main parachute unless an assist device, is used to aid the pilot chute in performing its function, or if no pilot chute is used, to aid in the direct deployment of the main parachute canopy.

(2) The assist device under subregulation (1) shall—

- (a) be long enough to allow the main parachute container to open before a load is placed on the device;
- (b) have a static load strength of—
  - (i) at least twenty eight pounds but not more than one hundred sixty pounds if it is used to aid the pilot chute in performing its function; or
  - (ii) at least fifty six pounds but not more than three hundred twenty pounds if it is used to aid in the direct deployment of the main parachute canopy; and
- (c) be attached as follows—
  - (i) at one end, to the static line above the static-line pins or, where static-line pins are not used, above the static-line ties to the parachute cone; and
  - (ii) at the other end, to the pilot chute apex, bridle cord, or bridle loop, or, if no pilot chute is used, to the main parachute canopy.

(3) A person shall not attach an assist device to a main parachute unless he or she is a certified parachute rigger or he or she makes the next parachute jump with that parachute.

(4) An assist device shall not be required for a parachute operation using a direct-deployed ram-air parachutes.

## **52. Foreign parachutists and equipment**

(1) A person shall not conduct a parachute operation, and a Pilot-In-Command of an aircraft shall not allow a parachute operation to be conducted from that aircraft with an unapproved foreign parachute system unless—

- (a) the parachute system is worn by a foreign parachutist who is the owner of that system;

- (b) the parachute system is of a single-harness dual parachute type; and
- (c) the parachute system meets the civil aviation requirements of the foreign parachutist's country.

(2) A foreign non-approved parachute deployed by a foreign parachutist during a parachute operation conducted under this section shall be packed as follows—

- (a) the main parachute shall be packed by the foreign parachutist making the next parachute jump with that parachute, a certified parachute rigger, or any other person acceptable to the authority; and
- (b) the reserve parachute shall be packed in accordance with the foreign parachutist's civil aviation authority requirements, by a certified parachute rigger, or any other person acceptable to the authority.

#### PART VI—PARACHUTE MAINTENANCE

### **53. Facilities and equipment requirements**

A holder of a parachute rigger authorisation shall not exercise the privileges of the authorisation unless he or she has at least the following facilities and equipment available—

- (a) a smooth surface;
- (b) suitable housing that is adequately lighted and ventilated for drying and airing parachutes;
- (c) enough packing tools and other equipment to pack and maintain the types of parachutes serviced; and
- (d) adequate housing facilities to perform applicable duties and to protect tools and equipment.

#### **54. Airworthiness and safety directives**

A person who intends to use a parachute for jumping shall ensure that the parachute complies with—

- (a) the applicable airworthiness directives issued by the authority;
- (b) the applicable safety directives issued by the parachute operations certificate holder; and
- (c) the mandatory modifications or instructions issued by the manufacturer.

#### **55. Parachute serviceability**

(1) A person who finds a parachute assembly to be unserviceable or not airworthy shall have the assembly—

- (a) re-inspected and returned to a serviceable and airworthy condition; or
- (b) withdrawn from service.

(2) A person shall not return to service a parachute assembly that has been marked as unserviceable until it has been re-inspected and returned to a serviceable and airworthy condition before use.

#### **56. Modification and repair**

A person shall not use a parachute, harness or container system that has been modified or repaired, in a manner that may affect the airworthiness of the parachute assembly, unless it is re-inspected and re-assessed by a parachute rigger in accordance with the technical standards order of the manufacturer.

#### **57. Parachute assembly check**

(1) A person shall not make a parachute descent unless he or she has checked the state of serviceability of the parachute assembly by—

- (a) reference to the assembly packing record for the parachute assembly;

- (b) a comprehensive external check;
- (c) checking that all the equipment is properly set to operate;
- (d) ensuring that no item being carried will interfere with the proper functioning of the parachute assembly; and
- (e) ensuring that the seal is not broken or tampered with.

(2) For a student parachutist, the person authorised by the parachute organisation to directly supervise the descent of the student parachutist shall inspect the equipment worn by the student parachutist to ensure that it is in accordance with subregulation (1).

(3) For a tandem rider, the tandem master shall inspect the equipment being worn by the tandem passenger in accordance with subregulation (1).

## **58. Seal**

(1) An authorised parachute rigger shall have a seal with an identifying mark and a seal press prescribed by the authority.

(2) The parachute rigger shall seal the pack with a seal under subregulation (1) after packing a parachute in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of parachute.

## **59. Parachute records**

(1) An owner of a parachute assembly shall maintain a permanent record, which shall be kept in the assembly at all times, in—

- (a) a logbook; or
- (b) a separable log page, approved by the holder of a parachute operations certificate.

(2) The owner of a parachute assembly shall make the record available for inspection where required by an authorised officer, inspector or authorised person.

## **60. Access for inspection**

A holder of a parachute operations certificate shall for the purpose of inspection to determine compliance with applicable regulations and requirements—

- (a) grant the authority unrestricted access to any of its organisations, facilities and aircraft; and
- (b) ensure that the authority is granted unrestricted access to any organisation or facilities that it has contracted for services associated with parachute operations and maintenance.

## PART VII—MISCELLANEOUS

### **61. Possession of certificate, authorisation or other documents**

A holder of a certificate an authorisation or other document issued by the authority under these Regulations shall have it in his or her physical possession or at the work site when exercising the privileges of that certificate, an authorisation or other document.

### **62. Inspection of licences and certificates**

A person who holds a licence, certificate, an authorisation or other document required by these Regulations shall present it for inspection upon request by the authority or a person authorised by the authority.

### **63. Change of name**

(1) A holder of a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations may apply to change the name on the certificate, an authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations.

(2) An application under this regulation shall be accompanied by—

- (a) the certificate, an authorisation or other document to be amended; and
- (b) a court order or other legal document verifying the change of name.



(3) The authority may make a change to a certificate, an authorisation or other document under this regulation and issue a replacement of the certificate, authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations.

(4) The authority shall return to the holder of a certificate, an authorisation or other document the original copy of the certificate, authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations.

(5) The authority shall retain copies of the certificate, authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations and return the replaced certificate, authorisation or other document with the appropriate endorsement.

(6) A holder of a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations, shall not transfer the certificate, authorisation or other document to another person, without the authorisation of the authority.

#### **64. Change of address**

(1) A holder of a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations shall notify the authority of a change of the physical and mailing address in the case of—

- (a) physical address, within at least fourteen days in advance of the change; or
- (b) mailing address, upon the change.

(2) A person who fails to notify the authority of the change in the physical address within the time frame specified in subregulation (1) shall not exercise the privileges of the certificate, an authorisation or other document.

#### **65. Replacement of documents**

A person may apply to the authority in the prescribed form for replacement of a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued under these Regulations where the document is lost or destroyed.

**66. Suspension, variation or revocation of certificate, authorisation or other documents**

(1) The authority may, where it considers it to be in public interest, suspend provisionally, a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued or granted under these Regulations pending investigation.

(2) The authority may, upon the completion of an investigation which has shown sufficient ground to its satisfaction and where it considers it to be in public interest, vary, suspend or revoke, a certificate, an authorisation or other document issued or granted under these Regulations.

(3) The authority may, where it considers it to be in public interest, prevent any person from parachuting.

(4) A holder or a person having the possession or custody of a certificate, an authorisation or other document which has been revoked, suspended or varied under these Regulations shall surrender it to the authority within fourteen days from the date of revocation, suspension or variation.

(5) A breach of a condition subject to which a certificate, an authorisation or other document is granted or issued under these Regulations shall render the certificate, authorisation or other document invalid during the continuance of the breach.

**67. Use and retention of certificate, authorisation, other document or record**

(1) A person shall not—

(a) use a certificate, authorisation, other document or record issued under these Regulations which has been forged, altered, suspended, revoked or to which he or she is not entitled;

- (b) forge or alter a certificate, authorisation, other document or record issued under these Regulations;
- (c) lend a certificate, an authorisation, other document or record under these Regulations to another person; or
- (d) make any false representation for the purpose of procuring himself, herself or another person the issue, renewal or variation of a certificate, an authorisation or other document or record.

(2) A person shall not—

- (a) mutilate, alter, render illegible or destroy;
- (b) knowingly make, procure or assist in making, a false entry; or
- (c) willfully omit to make a material entry on, a record required under these Regulations.

(3) A record required to be maintained under these Regulations shall be in a permanent and indelible material.

(4) A person shall not issue a certificate, an authorisation, other document or record under these Regulations, unless he or she is satisfied that all statements in the certificate, authorisation, other documentation or record is correct and the applicant is qualified to hold that certificate, authorisation, other document or record.

(5) A person shall not issue a certificate, an authorisation, other documentation or record under these Regulations without authorisation from the authority.

## **68. Report of contravention**

(1) A person with knowledge of a contravention of the Act, these Regulations or an order made under the Act, shall report it to the authority.

(2) The authority shall determine the nature and type of any additional investigation or enforcement action that may need to be taken.

### **69. Enforcement of directives**

A person who fails to comply with any directive given by the authority or by a person authorised by the authority, under any provision of these Regulations shall be deemed for the purposes of these Regulations to have contravened that provision.

### **70. Aeronautical user fees**

(1) The authority may prescribe fees for—

- (a) the issue, renewal, extension or variation of a certificate or authorisation or other document;
- (b) the issue of a copy of a certificate or authorisation or other document;
- (c) the examination, test, inspection or investigation; or
- (d) the notices or proclamations, required under these Regulations.

(2) An application under these Regulations for which a fee is prescribed shall be accompanied by proof of payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) A fee prescribed under these Regulations, shall be non-refundable.

### **71. Application for exemptions**

(1) A person or operator may apply to the authority for an exemption from any provision of these Regulations.

(2) A request for exemption shall be made in accordance with the requirements of these Regulations and shall be submitted and

processed in a manner prescribed in the applicable technical guidance material.

## **72. Exemption**

(1) The authority may, upon consideration of the circumstances of the application for exemption, issue an exemption providing relief from the specified provisions of these Regulations, provided that—

- (a) the authority finds that the circumstances presented warrant the exemption; and
- (b) a level of safety shall be maintained equal to that provided by the Regulations from which the exemption is sought.

(2) The exemption under subregulation (1) may be terminated or amended at any time, by the authority.

(3) A person who receives an exemption shall notify the management and appropriate personnel performing the functions subject to the exemption.

## **73. Contravention of Regulations**

A person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations may have his or her certificate, authorisation or other document revoked or suspended.

## **74. Offences and penalties**

(1) Where any provision of these Regulations, orders, notices or proclamations is contravened in relation to an aircraft, the operator of that aircraft and the pilot-in-command, if the operator or the Pilot-In-Command is not the person who contravened that provision, shall, without prejudice to the liability of any other person under these Regulations, be deemed to have contravened that provision, unless he or she proves that the contravention occurred without his or her consent or connivance and that all due diligence was exercised to prevent the contravention.

(2) A person who contravenes any provision specified as an “A” provision in Schedule 2 to these Regulations commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty currency points for each offence or each flight or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

(3) A person who contravenes any provision specified as a “B” provision in Schedule 2 to these Regulations commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding a hundred currency points for each offence or each flight or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, or both.

(4) A person who contravenes any provision of these Regulations not being a provision referred to in Schedule 2 to these Regulations, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred currency points, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for the like offence to a fine not exceeding four hundred currency points.

#### PART VIII—REVOCATION AND SAVINGS

##### **75. Revocation of S.I. No. 59 of 2006, savings and transitional**

(1) The Civil Aviation (Parachute Operations) Regulations, 2006 are revoked.

(2) A licence, certificate, authorisation, exemption or other approval granted by the authority under the Regulations revoked by subregulation (1) and which is in force immediately before the commencement of these Regulations, shall have effect and shall continue in force as if granted under these Regulations, until it expires or is cancelled by the authority.

(3) Notwithstanding the continuance of any licence, certificate, authorisation, exemption or other approval under subregulation (2), a person who, at the commencement of these Regulations is carrying

out any act, duty or operation affected by these Regulations shall, within six months from the commencement of these Regulations, or within such longer period as the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette prescribe, comply with the requirements of these Regulations.

(4) Notwithstanding regulation 73, a person granted a licence, certificate, authorisation, exemption or other approval, continued under subregulation (2) who does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations within the time prescribed under subregulation (3), shall have the licence, certificate, authorisation, exemption cancelled by the authority.

**SCHEDULE 1**  
**CURRENCY POINT**

*Regulation 3*

A currency point is equivalent to twenty thousand shillings.



**SCHEDULE 2**  
**OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**

*reg. 74*

REG. NO.	TITLE	PART
7	Conditions of authorisation	A
8	Descent requirements	A
9	Aircraft used for parachute jumping	A
10	Pilot experience and training requirements	A
12	Visiting foreign parachuting jumpers	A
15	Restrictions and limitations of parachute rigger authorisation	B
18	Performance standards	B
19	Records to be kept by parachute rigger	A
24	Amendment of a parachute operations certificate	A
25	Validity of a parachute operations certificate	A
26	Parachute operations manual	A
27	Designation of a safety and training personnel	A
28	Use of drugs or alcohol	B
29	Hazard	A
30	Exit from an aircraft	A
31	Minimum parachute activation altitude	A
32	Parachute drop zone	A
33	Parachute landing area	A
34	Ground signal	A
35	Controlled airspace	A
36	Descents onto manned aerodromes	A
37	Descents onto unmanned aerodromes	A
38	Descents within restricted areas	B
39	Visibility and clearance from cloud	A
40	Descents from higher altitudes	A

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