

AW/OPS 1.1.015		OPS Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 3
		05 Mar 2014

0. WTS Codes

0.1. AW	3318
0.2. OPS	
0.2.1. New A/C	1313
0.2.2. New Route / Area	1314
0.2.3. Other	1315

1. Objective

- 1.1. This is a common directive for Airworthiness (AW) and Operations (OPS).
 - 1.1.1. Close coordination between AW and OPS inspectors executing this directive is required.
 - 1.1.2. During AOC Certification, the nominated Principal Manager (PM) will nominate the lead inspector in executing this directive.
 - 1.1.3. During ongoing surveillance, the Principal Operation Inspector (POI) will nominate the lead inspector.
 - 1.1.4. Any amendments to this directive must be made to both AW Inspector Handbook and OPS Inspector Handbook.
- 1.2. The structured methods used by the CAAI to determine an applicant's capabilities are called "Demonstration Flights" and "Special-demonstration Flights". This directive contains direction and guidance to be used by inspectors for conducting these tests. For a comparison of demonstration and special demonstration flight requirements (see figure 001)

2. General

- 2.1. Israeli Air Navigation Regulations Operation (ANR OPS.) Chap. 12 or Chap. 13 require the Civil Aviation Authority (CAAI) to evaluate each applicant's ability to conduct commercial operations safely, and in accordance with regulations applicable to the type of operations and the type of aircraft proposed by the operator. The CAAI conducts its evaluation by observing the applicant's performance of demonstration flights in accordance with ANR OPS. 282,404.
- 2.2. The CAAI must consider the applicant's demonstration flights to be satisfactory before it will issue an Air Operator Certificate (AOC) to an applicant. The ANR also requires the CAAI to determine that an AOC holder is capable of conducting operations safely and in compliance with applicable regulatory standards before authorising the certificate holder to operate in a designated special area or using a specialised navigation system.

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

NOTE: The term, "applicant," as used in this directive, means either a candidate applying for an AOC, or an AOC holder requesting additional operating authority

2.3. DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 require applicants seeking authority to operate certain types of aircraft in commercial air transport service to satisfactorily demonstrate their capability to the CAAI before being granted operating authority. These applicants must conduct demonstration flights. Demonstration flights consist of a demonstration of the applicant's ability to operate and maintain an aircraft new to the operator's fleet or the applicant's ability to conduct a particular kind of operation, such as scheduled or charter, passenger carrying or cargo. The applicant is required to operate and maintain the aircraft to the same standards required of a certificate holder that is fully certificated and that holds the necessary authorisations. Demonstration flights should not be confused with aircraft certification tests, which are tests conducted by the aircraft manufacturer to demonstrate the airworthiness of the aircraft. ANR OPS. 282, 404 require an applicant to successfully complete demonstration flights before the CAAI may authorise the operation of each aircraft type.



Figure 001

Comparison of Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights

Type of Demonstration	Definition	ANR.OPS.	When Required	Hours Required
Demonstration Flights	A demonstration flight is a demonstration and test of proposed operations. It tests the operator's ability to conduct all line operation functions with a specific aircraft.	404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During initial AOC certification. 	100 Hours
		404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a new type of aircraft is added to the fleet. 	100 Hours
		404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After material alterations are made to aircraft. 	100 Hours
		404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each kind* of operation the operator proposed to conduct. 	100 Hours
				Note: The CAAI may reduce flight hours sooner than planned when all test objectives have been met.
				Note: The operator may petition for a deviation from the required flight hours.
Special Demonstration Flights	A special demonstration flight is a test of a specific line operation that an operator wants authorised.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each specialised navigation system. For each designated special area. 	May consist of a single flight operation, or a series of flight operations. Total hours of tests must be tailored to the situation.

* A kind of operation is a scheduled operation; charter operation, passenger carrying and/or cargo, domestic operations, international operations, etc.

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

2.4. SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

ANR OPS. 282,404 requires an applicant to demonstrate the capability to conduct proposed operations in designated special areas, or when using specialised navigation in compliance with regulatory requirements before being granted CAAI authority to conduct these operations. The CAAI requires the applicant to successfully complete special-demonstration flights in the following circumstances:

- 2.4.1. Before being authorised to add any areas of operation outside the territory of the certificating State to operations specifications and,
- 2.4.2. Before being issued any Operation Specifications authorizations that authorize special means of navigation. Though demonstration and special-demonstration flights satisfy different requirements, both tests may be conducted simultaneously when appropriate.

2.5. Definitions:

- 2.5.1. Standard ground-based navigational aids (NAVAIDs). Any enroute flight operation or portion of an operation that is conducted entirely within the designated operational service volumes [or International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) equivalents] of ICAO standard airway navigation facilities (VOR, VOR/DME, NDB). This navigation also includes en route flight operations over routes designated with an “MEA GAP” (or ICAO equivalent).
- 2.5.2. Long Range Navigation System (LRNS). Class II navigation is any enroute flight operation, which is not, defined standard ground-based navigational. Long Range Navigation System (LRNS is any enroute flight operation or portion of an enroute flight operation (irrespective of the means of navigation) which takes place outside (beyond) the designated operational service volume (or ICAO equivalents) of ICAO standard airway navigation facilities (VOR, VOR/DME, NDB).

2.6. TESTING METHODS ACCEPTABLE TO THE CAAI.

Applicants must demonstrate to inspectors that they can conduct flight (included cabin) and maintenance operations to the standards required for revenue service. Operations could range from the relatively simple to the more sophisticated. A simple operation may involve an operator that possesses Caribbean authority, but is requesting authorisation to expand operations to South America. The operator may only have to demonstrate that it has the proper documentation to conduct the expanded operations. For the more sophisticated operations, such as Category II (CAT II), Category III (CAT III), and extended range operations with two engines (ETOPS), acceptable means that applicants may use to demonstrate compliance have been published in advisory pamphlets (APs). In recent years, however, operators have proved their competence by using such methods as flight simulation, mathematical modelling, and operational

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

research, which have helped to reduce flight hours and costs. An applicant may use methods other than those specified in APs provided that the applicant can demonstrate the following:

- The validity and reliability of the testing method.
- That the test results verify acceptable applicant performance.

NOTE: Actual flights may not be required when an applicant can demonstrate competence and compliance with appropriate regulations without conducting a flight.

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

2.7. DISCUSSION OF DEMONSTRATION AND SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

Sections 4 of this directive contains direction and guidance to be used by inspectors for conducting demonstration flights, and Section 4 also contains direction and guidance for conducting special-demonstration flights.

3. Reference Material, Forms & Job-Aids

3.1. Regulatory Requirements

3.1.1. ANR.OPS 282, 404

3.2. Forms and Job-Aids

3.2.1. F 1.1.015A - Reviewing an Applicant's Plan for Demonstration Flights Checklist

3.2.2. F 1.1.015B - Reviewing an Applicant's Request for a Deviation from the Required Demonstration Flight Hours Checklist

3.2.3. F 1.1.015C - Evaluating an Applicant's Request for a Deviation from the Required Demonstration Flight Hours

4. Process

4.1. Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flight Process

4.1.1. PHASE ONE.

Phase one of the demonstration and special-demonstration flight process begins when an applicant requests authorisation from the CAAI to conduct an operation for which demonstration or special-demonstration is required. The term, "applicant," as used in this section, means either a candidate applying for an operating certificate or a certificate holder requesting additional operating authority. When an applicant's request requires demonstration or a special demonstration, the following steps apply:

NOTE: The demonstration and special-demonstration flight process follows the general outline of the five-phase approval process

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

4.1.2. CAAI Test Team.

The CAAI Program Manager, (PM) shall organise a test team.

4.1.2.1 Team Leader. The team leader should normally be one of the inspectors assigned to the applicant and shall be responsible for the conduct, co- ordination, and evaluation of the test. In addition, the team leader will be the spokesperson for the CAAI on all matters pertaining to the test.

4.1.2.2 Team Personnel. The CAAI test team should include the following personnel, as required:

- The team leader
- All assigned inspectors
- An Operations Inspector qualified on the equipment
- Maintenance and Avionics inspectors trained on the installed equipment

4.1.2.3 Familiarisation. All members of the CAAI inspection team must become familiar with the pertinent procedures, and policies from the applicant's operations manual and maintenance control manual.

4.1.3. Preliminary Co-ordination.

The CAAI test team and the applicant must reach a common understanding of what the applicant must do, what role the CAAI will play, and what reports and documents must be prepared during the testing process. Both the test team and the applicant must research applicable regulatory and advisory material.

4.1.4. PHASE TWO.

Phase two is initiated when the applicant submits the test plan to the CAAI for evaluation. During this phase, the team leader must ensure that the plan is complete and in an acceptable format before a thorough review and analysis can be conducted.

4.1.5. PHASE THREE.

Phase three is initiated when the team starts an in-depth review and analysis of the applicant's test plan for regulatory compliance, safe operating practices, logic of sequence, and other areas (such as training programs, crew and flight operations officer/dispatchers qualifications, acceptable participants, and schedules). During this phase, the CAAI must plan to co-ordinate its activities with the demonstrations that the applicant will conduct during phase four.

4.1.5.1 Team Leader.

The team leader's responsibilities include the following:

4.1.5.1.1. Notifying CAAI Director General Civil Aviation of demonstration flight dates, times, and locations.

4.1.5.1.2. Assigning appropriate sections of the test plan to inspectors or specialists for review and comment.

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

4.1.5.1.3. Co-ordinating with aviation security (as necessary) to obtain security inspector assistance for evaluating specific areas, such as dangerous goods and passenger screening.

4.1.5.1.4. Ensuring that administrative requirements such as visas and diplomatic clearances are obtained in a timely manner.

4.1.5.1.5. Facilitating the development of test scenarios for the demonstration flights.

4.1.5.2 Team Members.

Team members are responsible for performing assigned tasks, keeping the team leader informed of all actions, and ensuring that the team leader concurs with all agreements made with the applicant. In addition, team members are responsible for recording each activity accurately and completely in their reports.

4.1.6. PHASE FOUR.

Phase four is the major phase of the test process. For demonstration flights, the applicant will conduct the enroute flight segment and the maintenance test portion of the demonstration plan. In the case of special-demonstration flights, the applicant will conduct specific operations to collect data for either special-demonstration or CAAI observation purposes. Phase four is concluded when the test team is satisfied that all test objectives have been achieved or that the applicant is unable to complete them satisfactorily. Before concluding phase four, the team leader shall obtain the concurrence of the Operation Department manager and Director General Civil Aviation.

4.1.7. PHASE FIVE.

Phase five is accomplished after the successful completion or termination of the demonstration or special-demonstration flights. In this phase, the CAAI team both grants approval and issues the appropriate OpSpecs, or sends a letter of disapproval to the applicant. In either case, the team leader's final action is to complete the report.

4.2. DEMONSTRATION TEST REQUIREMENTS

4.2.1. GENERAL.

Each applicant must demonstrate the ability to operate safely by conducting demonstration flights in accordance with the operating, maintenance, aircraft dispatch and monitoring or flight following requirements of ANR.OPS. Chap. 12 or Chap. 13 as appropriate. Demonstration flights must be conducted in a manner that closely simulates the regulatory conditions that will apply after approval has been granted.

4.2.1.1 Types of Flights.

The only types of flights that can be credited towards demonstration flight requirements are described in the following subparagraphs:

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

4.2.1.1.1. Representative Enroute Flights. Representative enroute flights are conducted in compliance with ANR.OPS. Chap. 12 or Chap. 13 including rules applicable to AOC security and dangerous goods requirements. Before an applicant may conduct these flights, the test team must be satisfied that the phase three review of the applicant's plan has been completed.

4.2.1.1.2. Ferry Flights. Ferry flights conducted under ANR.OPS. and approved by the CAAI may be credited towards demonstration flight requirements. To obtain CAAI approval, the applicant must show that no feature, characteristic, or condition of the aircraft would make it unsafe when operated in accordance with ANR.OPS.

4.2.1.1.3. Training Flights. Training flights may be credited towards demonstration test requirements, provided that a CAAI inspector observes each flight.

4.2.1.1.4. Positioning Flights. A positioning flight is a flight conducted to move an aeroplane over a non-representative route, such as from the aircraft factory to the applicant's main base.

4.2.1.2 Additional Requirements.

To credit ferry hours, hours flown in provisionally certificated aircraft, or training flight hours towards demonstration test requirements, the applicant's phase three review of the applicant's plan must have been completed. Also, the applicable manual must be in a state of completion that is acceptable to the test team for that applicant. Flights must be conducted in accordance with the following:

- 4.2.1.2.1. Proposed operations manual
- 4.2.1.2.2. Proposed maintenance control manual (if applicable)
- 4.2.1.2.3. Proposed inspection or maintenance programs
- 4.2.1.2.4. Proposed minimum equipment list (MEL)
- 4.2.1.2.5. Flight control requirements (dispatch and monitoring or flight following) .
- 4.2.1.2.6. Operations and maintenance recordkeeping requirements .

4.2.2. SITUATIONS REQUIRING DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

4.2.2.1 ANR.OPS. 282, 404 require aircraft demonstration flights for the following situations:

- During the air operator certification process of an applicant proposing to operate an aircraft type in commercial air transport operations under ANR.OPS. 282,404.
- When an AOC holder proposes to operate an aircraft type that the applicant has not previously used.
- When an AOC holder proposes to use an aircraft that has been materially altered in design.
- When an operator applies for a kind of operation not currently authorised by the operator's OpSpecs (For example, an operator may request to

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

transition from charter passenger to scheduled passenger operations, or from charter cargo, to charter passengers and cargo operations).

4.2.3. AOC APPLICANT DEMONSTRATION TEST REQUIREMENTS.

Requirements for newly manufactured aircraft, aircraft new to the applicant, and materially altered aircraft are as follows:

4.2.3.1 Aircraft New to the Applicant.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 requires that 100 hours of demonstration flights (unless the CAAI determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours) are conducted by an applicant proposing to use a type of aircraft for the first time.

4.2.3.2 Materially Altered Aircraft.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 requires an applicant to conduct at least 100 hours of demonstration flights (unless the CAAI determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours) when the type of aircraft to be used has been materially altered in design. Examples of materially altering an aircraft design include the following:

4.2.3.2.1. Installation of engines that are a different type from those originally installed on the aircraft for type certification (for example, reciprocating powered engines to turbine powered engines, or low bypass jet engines to high bypass jet engines.

4.2.3.2.2. Any design alterations that significantly affects flight characteristics.

4.2.3.3 New Kind of Operation.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 requires an operator using an aeroplane that it has not previously demonstrated in that kind of operation to conduct 100 hours of demonstration flights (unless the CAAI determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours). Kind of operation is defined as scheduled, charter, passengers, cargo, passengers and cargo operations.

4.2.3.4 Night-time Requirements.

In situations where applicants are required by ANR.OPS. 282,404 to conduct 100 hours of aircraft demonstration flights (unless the CAAI determines that a satisfactory level of proficiency has been demonstrated in fewer hours), at least 5 of those demonstration test hours must be conducted at night.

4.2.4. DEVIATIONS TO DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT REQUIREMENTS.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 provides for an AOC holder to petition the CAAI for deviations to ANR.OPS. 282, 404 and the CAAI agrees that full compliance with the regulation is unnecessary. The applicant must comply with all other demonstration test requirements.

4.2.5. REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF FLIGHTS INTO EN ROUTE AERODROMES

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 requires an applicant to conduct a representative number of demonstration flights into enroute aerodromes. These are

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

aerodromes that the applicant plans to use in scheduled operations or is likely to use in non-scheduled operations. Representative aerodromes must be within the applicant's proposed areas of enroute operations. If an applicant plans to conduct overseas and/or international operations, the applicant must conduct demonstration flights into domestic, overseas, and/or international areas. The CAAI test team must make a determination of what constitutes a representative aerodrome or area of enroute operation (and the number of representative aerodromes and areas). This determination should include a consideration of factors pertinent to the proposed type of operation. Some of these factors are the same as those considered when approving a reduction to the demonstration test hours.

4.2.6. CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

Carriage of revenue passengers on demonstration flights is prohibited by ANR.OPS. 282, 404. The carriage of revenue cargo should be approved for any applicant that has appropriate economic authority to carry revenue cargo. Applicants seeking CAAI certification that do not have appropriate economic authority are not permitted to carry revenue cargo; however, the carriage of company or simulated cargo should be encouraged. It is CAAI policy to encourage the carriage of cargo on representative enroute demonstration flights, when possible. The carriage of cargo allows for a more comprehensive test of the applicant's capabilities.

4.2.7. CREW QUALIFICATIONS FOR DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

Training flights may be credited towards demonstration test requirements, provided crewmembers are undergoing training according to the applicant's initially approved flight training curriculum. Ferry flights may be credited towards demonstration flights, provided crewmembers and initial cadre check airmen have completed applicable proficiency, competency, and type rating checks. Line checks and operating experience (OE) may be accomplished on demonstration flights.

4.3. PLANNING THE DEMONSTRATION TEST

4.3.1. APPLICANT'S PLAN FOR DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

4.3.1.1 Information Required in the Plan

An applicant must submit a demonstration test plan at least 10 days in advance of any in-flight demonstration (including training or ferry flights) that the applicant desires to have credited toward the demonstration test requirements. Any subsequent change to the plan must be co-ordinated with the test team. The plan must contain at least the following information:

4.3.1.1.1. Identification of the company co-ordinator who will serve as the primary demonstration test spokesperson.

4.3.1.1.2. A detailed schedule of all proposed flights, including dates, times, and aerodromes to be used. The schedule should

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

clearly differentiate which flights will be conducted for training, ferry, or representative enroute flights.

NOTE: It is CAAI policy for 50 percent of the scheduled demonstration flight hours to consist of representative enroute flights over routes and into aerodromes which the applicant intends to serve.

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

4.3.1.1.3. A list of names and positions of the crewmembers who will be participating on each flight.

4.3.1.1.4. A list of names, titles, and company affiliations of non-crewmember personnel whom the applicant intends to have on board each flight.

4.3.1.1.5. Any other information that the test team determines is necessary to properly plan and conduct the demonstration flights.

4.3.2. APPLICANT'S PLAN FOR REDUCED DEMONSTRATION TEST HOURS.

If the applicant requests a deviation to the number of demonstration test hours required by the implementing standard, the request must be made by letter. The letter must transmit the applicant's plan, which is described in the previous paragraph, and it must include the justification information specified in section 7 of this directive.

4.3.3. CAA PLANNING FOR DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

4.3.3.1 Early Planning.

Development and implementation of the CAAI's plan for observation and evaluation is of crucial importance to any demonstration test. The CAAI inspection team should begin planning in phase one of the demonstration test process. CAAI planning should be completed as soon as possible after the inspection team receives the applicant's plan.

4.3.3.2 Initial Review.

The inspection team must review the applicant's plan initially to determine if the appropriate documentation has been submitted. The plan must contain a realistic proposal that will permit the CAAI to adequately observe and evaluate the applicant's overall abilities. This review should be accomplished within 5 working days after receipt of the applicant's plan. Based on the results of this initial review, one of the following actions must be taken:

4.3.3.3 Accept the Plan.

If the applicant's plan is feasible and satisfies regulatory and CAAI policy requirements, the inspection team leader should verbally notify the applicant. Any changes should be negotiated and mutually agreed upon at this time. If the applicant's plan includes a request for deviation from the required number of demonstration test hours, formal acceptance by letter must follow. This letter must include a statement verifying that a deviation to the appropriate ANR.OPS. is granted.

4.3.3.4 Return the Plan with Explanation.

If the applicant's plan lacks appropriate documentation or does not satisfy regulatory or CAAI policy requirements, it must be returned to the applicant as soon as possible. A letter that briefly describes the principal reasons for the plan's return should accompany the plan.

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

NOTE: When the inspection team denies a request for deviation, the denial must be done by letter. This letter should contain any suggestions the team may have that would make the plan acceptable.

4.3.4. OTHER DEMONSTRATION TEST PARTICIPANTS.

ANR.OPS. 282, 404 limit the individuals who can participate in the in-flight portion of the demonstration flights to those who are required by the applicant to conduct the tests and to those "designated by the CAAI."

4.3.4.1 Government Participants.

During the demonstration phase, an applicant exercises all aspects of its operation, such as flight control, communications, flight planning, and line maintenance. It is essential that this phase be devoid of distractions created by nonessential personnel. The test team may authorise the participation of any government or contractor employee, including those from other agencies.

These personnel should be limited to those having specific tasks to perform and to inspectors accomplishing on the job training.

4.3.4.2 The Applicant's Participants.

Many situations occur during demonstration flights that require decisions by company supervisory personnel to correct deficiencies observed during the flights. Therefore, the applicant's participants should include the following personnel:

- Initial cadre check airmen.
- Directors of operations and maintenance (if applicable).
- Those supervisory personnel needed to act on behalf of the company if actions are required to resolve discrepancies.

4.3.4.3 Other Personnel.

Other personnel, such as representatives of engine and aircraft manufacturers, may be authorised to participate if their presence materially enhances the process.

4.3.5. CO-ORDINATION.

During the development of the CAAI plan to conduct demonstration flights, the CAAI demonstration test team leader is responsible for co-ordinating all parts of the proposed tests. The applicant's representatives and crewmembers, and CAAI participants, must understand and agree on which tasks must be accomplished to show compliance with regulatory requirements. The CAAI demonstration test team leader should notify CAAI Director General of demonstration flight dates, times, and locations.

4.3.6. RE-DEMONSTRATION TEST MEETING (CAAI TEAM).

The demonstration test team leader shall conduct as many pre-demonstration test meetings as necessary to accomplish the following:

4.3.6.1 Provide Schedules and Assignments.

The demonstration test team leader shall provide specific team members

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

with schedules and assignments for the demonstration flights (including flight times, locations, inspections, and reporting requirements).

4.3.6.2 Evaluate the Applicant's Capabilities.

The demonstration test team leader shall establish in-flight and ground scenarios, simulated emergencies, and other means of testing the ability of crewmembers and the applicant to cope with actual operational contingencies independently and safely. The use of such scenarios is effective when evaluating the applicant's overall and specific abilities.

4.3.6.2.1. In-flight and Ground Scenarios. Scenarios must be clearly understood by all team members in terms of individual roles and responsibilities. The demonstration flight team leader, however, must ensure that the applicant is not encumbered with so many simulated scenarios that a proper evaluation of its proposed routine operation is inhibited.

4.3.6.2.2. Emergency Scenarios. Since the primary purpose of demonstration flights is to ensure basic compliance with the regulations and safe operating practices during routine operations, the demonstration flight team leader shall not permit compound emergency scenarios to occur. When other agencies, such as air traffic control (ATC) and aerodrome authorities, need to be involved for safety reasons, the demonstration flight team leader must ensure that all scenarios are well co-ordinated. Should an actual emergency occur, all simulated scenarios shall be terminated.

4.3.6.2.3. Examples of Typical Scenarios. The following scenarios may be useful for evaluating the applicant's capabilities:

- Diversion to alternate aerodromes for reasons such as weather or maintenance (This tests the company's communications, maintenance, and other operational capabilities.)
- Minimum equipment list (MEL) or configuration deviation list (CDL) situations (This tests the crewmembers' understanding of specific operational limitations and the company's operations and maintenance procedures. (For example, dispatching with a simulated inoperative generator tests the company's ability to comply with the operational and maintenance provisions of the MEL).
- Performance problems (This requires the aircrew and/or flight control personnel, to demonstrate competency and knowledge of items, such as aircraft performance, aerodrome analysis programs, and alternative company procedures. For example, simulating an inoperative antiskid or thrust reverser while operating on contaminated runways (ice, slush, or snow) tests the company's ability to deal with performance issues).
- Security and dangerous goods situations (This requires the aircrew and other company personnel to function in accordance with established company procedures and CAAI regulations).

NOTE: Hijack scenarios are prohibited during demonstration flights. Inspectors or security inspectors must examine aircrew knowledge and

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 2
		19 SEP 2012

company procedures through other methods. The company's anti-hijack program shall not be exercised during demonstration flights.

- Situations that exercise dispatch and monitoring or flight following centres (This tests communications, weather information dissemination, and other flight information distribution abilities. An effective means for testing this capability is to position an inspector who has specialised dispatch knowledge in the flight control or flight locating facility and (at a prearranged time) to initiate a scenario such as adverse destination weather that would require a diversion. This action tests the communications and weather reporting capability of the facility and also the company's procedural contingencies as demonstrated by the flightcrew).
- Maintenance scenarios (A maintenance problem simulated at any location that the operator operates into should be planned, however minor, to test the company's ability to communicate and resolve problems that flightcrews may experience. Maintenance scenarios should be flexible enough to accommodate any real maintenance problems that could arise during a demonstration flight. Examples of the many possible maintenance problems include the following: an indicator out, a minor fluid leak, or the need to determine tire wear).
- Simulated aircraft emergencies, such as an engine failure (This tests the flightcrew's knowledge and competency in handling emergency situations. It also tests company communications, maintenance, and other operational capabilities. Under no circumstances shall an inspector require an actual engine shutdown. Typically, this situation would result in a diversion). Other aircraft simulated emergencies are:
 - (1) Simulated incapacitated passengers in need of immediate medical assistance
 - (2) Simulated lavatory fire
 - (3) Simulated loss of pressurisation
 - (4) Simulated landing gear extension or retraction problems

4.4. Demonstration Flights – The Demonstration Phase

4.4.1. GENERAL.

The demonstration phase consists of the observation and evaluation of the applicant by Civil Aviation Authority inspectors during demonstration flights. Demonstration flights consist of enroute flights and other acceptable flights. These flights are described in more detail in the following paragraphs.

4.4.2. CONDUCT OF ENROUTE FLIGHTS.

Enroute flights (representative enroute) closely simulate the routine line operations that the applicant proposes to conduct. All flights in the enroute segment must be observed and evaluated either in flight or at ground facilities. When a deviation for a reduced number of

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

demonstration test hours decreases the required number of hours by 50 percent or more, all enroute flights must be observed and evaluated by CAAI inspectors on board the aircraft.

4.4.2.1 Inspection Team Composition.

The on board team of CAAI inspectors must include an operations inspector, qualified on the specific aircraft, who directly observes the flightcrew and in-flight events, and reports those observations. For those operations that include flight through designated special areas, a navigation specialist or a pilot-qualified inspector who is knowledgeable in such operations should be a member of the test team. A dispatch-qualified inspector should also be included to observe flight operations officers, flight followers and operational control functions. Maintenance and avionics inspectors on board the aircraft should also observe the majority of enroute flights. In addition to the in-flight activities, operations and airworthiness inspectors must also evaluate flight initiation, servicing and unscheduled maintenance, and flight termination activities. While representative enroute flights are being conducted, other inspectors should observe the applicant's activities at appropriate ground facilities, such as operational or maintenance control centres.

4.4.2.2 Pre-demonstration Test Briefing with Applicant.

The demonstration test team leader shall conduct briefings with the applicant daily or as necessary to establish what the test team expects the applicant to accomplish during each demonstration test. Briefings shall include at least the following items:

- 4.4.2.2.1. The purpose of the demonstration test.
- 4.4.2.2.2. Status of the inspector in the jumpseat.
- 4.4.2.2.3. Status of the on-board team of inspectors (They shall be treated as passengers).
- 4.4.2.2.4. Changing status of passenger to CAAI inspector when an CAAI credential is revealed.
- 4.4.2.2.5. How simulated scenarios will be initiated, and what action is expected from the applicant.
- 4.4.2.2.6. How to react to an actual emergency during the demonstration test.
- 4.4.2.2.7. Copies of flight plans, load manifests, and other documents that are expected and that should be provided.
- 4.4.2.2.8. How maintenance discrepancies will be treated or terminated.
- 4.4.2.2.9. Debriefing at the conclusion of each day unless major problems require it sooner (Major discrepancies must be resolved before the demonstration test may resume the following day).

4.4.2.3 Determining Applicant Competency.

The CAAI plan for inspecting and evaluating an applicant's competency during the enroute segment should include scenarios and other testing mechanisms designed to test the applicant's effectiveness in each of the following five general areas:

- 4.4.2.3.1. Flightcrew
- 4.4.2.3.2. Cabin crew
- 4.4.2.3.3. Aerodrome/station facilities

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

- 4.4.2.3.4. Operational control
- 4.4.2.3.5. Company procedures

4.4.2.4 Flightcrew.

The CAAI Team shall evaluate the competency and ability of the flightcrew throughout the enroute segment. Examples of areas to be inspected and evaluated are as follows:

- 4.4.2.4.1. Flightcrew qualification.
- 4.4.2.4.2. Aircraft performance (including flight characteristics).
- 4.4.2.4.3. Aircraft flight manual limitations.
- 4.4.2.4.4. Aircraft normal, abnormal, and emergency procedures.
- 4.4.2.4.5. Aircraft systems and equipment.
- 4.4.2.4.6. Aerodrome data (including knowledge of required runway lengths, field elevation, facilities, and gates or parking areas).
- 4.4.2.4.7. Flight management and cruise control.
- 4.4.2.4.8. Company manuals and procedures.
- 4.4.2.4.9. Crew discipline, situational awareness, and crew management.
- 4.4.2.4.10. Crew vigilance and collision avoidance procedures.
- 4.4.2.4.11. Knowledge of enroute structure, long range navigation procedures (if applicable), and unique enroute and area of operation requirements.
- 4.4.2.4.12. Knowledge of minimum equipment list (MEL) and configuration deviation list (CDL) procedures.
- 4.4.2.4.13. Knowledge of, and competency in, departure and arrival procedures.
- 4.4.2.4.14. Air/ground communications with the company and also with air traffic control (ATC).
- 4.4.2.4.15. Check airman performance and effectiveness.
- 4.4.2.4.16. Adequacy of aircraft training program as demonstrated by the flightcrew.
- 4.4.2.4.17. Cabin crew and passenger briefings.

4.4.2.5 Cabin Crew.

The CAAI Team shall evaluate the cabin crew competency and ability during the enroute segment. Examples of areas to be inspected and evaluated are as follows:

- 4.4.2.5.1. Competency in all normal procedures associated with their assigned positions.
- 4.4.2.5.2. Knowledge of emergency procedures (including evacuation, fire fighting, pressurisation problems, passenger illness or injury, baggage in the cabin, and exit seating).
- 4.4.2.5.3. Knowledge of applicable manual procedures pertaining to duties and responsibilities.
- 4.4.2.5.4. Knowledge of procedures to follow when a crewmember is incapacitated.
- 4.4.2.5.5. Knowledge of verbal and non-verbal communication procedures between the cabin and cockpit (such as the number of chimes indicating imminent takeoff or landing).

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

- 4.4.2.5.6. Training program effectiveness.
- 4.4.2.5.7. Cockpit co-ordination.
- 4.4.2.6 Aerodrome/Station Facilities.

The CAAI Team shall determine whether the aerodromes and the applicant's station facilities are adequate to support the specific aircraft and type of operation proposed by evaluating the following:

 - 4.4.2.6.1. Runways and taxiways
 - 4.4.2.6.2. Runway/taxiway lighting.
 - 4.4.2.6.3. Approach lighting.
 - 4.4.2.6.4. Navigational aids (NAVAID).
 - 4.4.2.6.5. Gate/ramp/loading areas (such as markings, congestion, and lighting).
 - 4.4.2.6.6. Station operations manuals, maintenance manuals, and facilities.
 - 4.4.2.6.7. Ground crew qualifications and training (if applicable).
 - 4.4.2.6.8. Passenger enplaning and deplaning procedures.
 - 4.4.2.6.9. Baggage and cargo loading.
 - 4.4.2.6.10. Aircraft fuelling and servicing.
 - 4.4.2.6.11. Gate arrival and departure procedures and equipment.
- 4.4.2.7 Dispatch and Monitoring or Flight Following Centres.

Examples of items to be inspected and evaluated at applicable locations are as follows:

 - 4.4.2.7.1. Flight planning
 - 4.4.2.7.2. Dispatch and flight release procedures
 - 4.4.2.7.3. Aerodrome and route information collection and dissemination
 - 4.4.2.7.4. Drift down and diversionary procedures
 - 4.4.2.7.5. Weather information collection and dissemination
 - 4.4.2.7.6. Dispatch and flight control personnel competency
 - 4.4.2.7.7. Communications capability with the company, with the aircraft, and with other agencies
 - 4.4.2.7.8. Load control (for example, the accuracy of the passenger count and the ability to convey mass and balance changes to and from the aircraft before takeoff)
 - 4.4.2.7.9. Scheduling
 - 4.4.2.7.10. Crew flight and rest time
 - 4.4.2.7.11. Manuals
 - 4.4.2.7.12. High minimums captains
 - 4.4.2.7.13. Maintenance control (procedures and records)
 - 4.4.2.7.14. Flightcrew briefings
- 4.4.2.8 Company Procedures.

Examples of company procedures and programs to be inspected and evaluated are as follows:

 - 4.4.2.8.1. Aircraft operations
 - 4.4.2.8.2. Ground operations/maintenance personnel
 - 4.4.2.8.3. Fuelling facilities and equipment
 - 4.4.2.8.4. Security (public protection and restricted articles)

AW/OPS 1.1.015		Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

- 4.4.2.8.5. Adequacy of training programs
- 4.4.2.8.6. MEL and CDL procedures
- 4.4.2.8.7. Procedures for accomplishing unscheduled and scheduled maintenance
- 4.4.2.8.8. Dangerous Goods
- 4.4.2.8.9. Ability to conduct operations at unscheduled stops or alternate aerodromes

4.4.3. CONDUCT OF OTHER FLIGHTS.

Other flights, such as training, positioning, or ferry flights may be counted toward demonstration flight hours. CAAI observation of these flights allows inspection of the applicant's training, maintenance, and other programs.

NOTE: All training flights that are to be credited toward the demonstration test requirements must be observed by a qualified operations inspector.

4.4.3.1 Enroute Training.

During the enroute segment, the company trains its initial cadre check airmen, instructors, and line crewmembers. Crewmembers also gain operating experience (OE) so that revenue operations may begin with minimum delay after certification. Since CAAI inspectors function as observers during this phase, it is not appropriate for them to require simulated in-flight scenarios that would either disrupt airman training or delay these flights.

4.4.3.2 Cabin Attendant Training.

Cabin attendant training may be conducted on board flights when flightdeck and cabin attendant training goals are compatible.

4.4.4. TERMINATION OF THE ENROUTE SEGMENT.

The test team may conclude the demonstration flight as follows:

4.4.4.1 Completion as Planned.

Complete the planned demonstration flight schedule without significant change.

4.4.4.2 Early Completion.

The tests may be concluded sooner than planned when all test objectives have been met and the applicant has demonstrated a repetitive ability to conduct line operations in compliance with regulations and safe operating practices. The team should be satisfied that the applicant would continue to function in a satisfactory manner. Before authorising an early completion of the test, the team shall obtain the concurrence of their Branch or Department Managers. The team must document the decision to terminate the enroute segment earlier than planned. This documentation shall become a part of the demonstration flight report.

4.4.4.3 Extension.

The tests may be extended beyond the point of scheduled completion. This action should be taken when the applicant has not completely demonstrated the ability to conduct operations in compliance with regulations

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

and safe operating practices, but shows the potential to do so in a reasonable number of additional hours.

4.4.4.4 Unacceptable Performance.

The team may terminate testing when it is apparent that the applicant is not capable of correcting deficiencies. When a decision is made to terminate demonstration flights due to extensive deficiencies, the following must be accomplished:

4.4.4.4.1. Department Managers Concurrence. The team leader shall immediately inform his/her office manager of the reasons for the decision and receive his Manager's concurrence before concluding testing.

4.4.4.4.2. Notification of Applicant. The team leader shall then notify the applicant of the decision. A letter confirming the reasons for this decision shall be forwarded to the applicant. The letter should list deficient areas and specify corrective actions that must be taken before further enroute testing may continue. This letter should also specify that a new demonstration test plan will have to be developed by the applicant and submitted to the CAAI before further enroute testing may resume (see figure 002).

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 <small>רשות התעופה האזרחית Civil Aviation Authority</small>	Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration		Revision 2
Flights		19 SEP 2012

**FIGURE 002
EXAMPLE OF LETTER TO APPLICANT TERMINATING DEMONSTRATION TEST**

Civil Aviation Authority

[date]

Mr. Robert Smith
 Director of Operations
 ABC Airlines
 (Address)

Dear Mr. Smith:

This letter is to inform you that effective March 12, 0000, ABC Airlines' demonstration flights with the B737 aircraft are hereby terminated by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAAI) due to deficiencies that prevent ABC Airlines from achieving the standards as specified in ANR.OPS. 282, 404). Specifically, ABC failed to demonstrate compliance in the following three areas:

1. Flight Release: During two flights conducted on March 10, 0000, ABC flight operations officers/flight operations officer/dispatchers did not provide the PIC with all available current reports or information on aerodrome conditions at destination and alternate aerodromes [ANR.OPS. 254,469].
2. Required Crewmembers: On March 11, 1987, ABC attempted to operate flight number 216 without the required complement of cabin attendants (ANR.OPS. 279,431).
3. Maintenance: On March 12, 0000, ABC did not accomplish the preflight inspection of flight number 217 in accordance with procedures established in the operator's maintenance control manual (ANR 127,128,240,241,344,346,349,350,393,394,414,416,419).

The CAAI has determined that, in view of the above discrepancies, the continuation of demonstration flights is unwarranted and would serve no useful purpose. Before ABC may commence any additional demonstration flights for CAAI consideration and evaluation, ABC must show that it has corrected the above deficiencies to the satisfaction of the CAAI and submit another demonstration test plan and proposed schedule.

Sincerely, _____

AW/OPS 1.1.015	 CAAI	OPS Inspector Handbook
Demonstration and Special Demonstration Flights		Revision 3
		05 Mar 2014

4.5. Request for Deviation of Demonstration Test Hours

4.5.1. GENERAL.

Israeli Air Navigation Regulations (ANR) contain authority for the CAAI to reduce the demonstration flight hours specified in the basic ANR.OPS. Improvements in technology, training methods, communications, and established safe operating practices may enable an applicant to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulatory requirements in less time than the hours specified. Advanced simulation, line oriented flight training (LOFT) scenarios, loading and maintenance exercises, and operational research and statistical analysis are some of the means applicants may use to demonstrate competence. As part of the plan, the applicant may request a deviation from the applicable regulatory requirements. The request must explain how the applicant intends to demonstrate regulatory compliance with a reduced hour program. If the applicant's plan contains a request for reduction, it must include at least the following additional information:

4.5.1.1 Total Hours of Operation.

The plan must include the total number of hours that the applicant proposes to fly in the reduced program.

4.5.1.2 Flight Experience Resume.

The plan must include a flight experience resume for each flight crewmember that the applicant intends to use during the demonstration flight. This resume must include the following:

4.5.1.2.1. Licenses.

4.5.1.2.2. Total flight time.

4.5.1.2.3. Any previous experience in the aircraft being tested.

4.5.1.2.4. Years of experience with the applicant being tested and any other experience in commercial air transportation operations as an AOC.

4.5.1.2.5. Other transport experience, such as military.

4.5.1.3 Justification Statement.

The statement must contain, but is not limited to, the following:

4.5.1.3.1. Company experience with operations as an AOC

4.5.1.3.2. Company experience with aircraft of the same group or type

4.5.1.3.3. Company experience with the aerodromes and areas of enroute operation into which the proposed aircraft will operate

4.5.1.4 Other information.

The plan must include any other information requested by



either the assigned inspectors or the Project Manager (PM), if applicable, or any information that the applicant believes will be useful in justifying the reduction. Other information could include night-time routes to be flown or special aerodromes to be observed.

4.5.2. EVALUATING THE APPLICANT'S REQUEST.

4.5.2.1 Evaluation Considerations.

The following are topics that the test team should consider when evaluating the request:

4.5.2.1.1. If the aircraft has not been used previously in commercial air transportation by an Israeli AOC holder, to what extent have foreign operators operated the aircraft?

4.5.2.1.2. For newly certificated aircraft, how familiar is the test team with the aircraft?

4.5.2.1.3. For aircraft that are new to the applicant but that have been proven previously in ANR.OPS. Chap. 12 or 13 operations, to what extent is the overall operation affected by the new aircraft?

4.5.2.1.4. To what extent is the new aircraft substantially different from aircraft previously flown by the applicant (such as changing from turboprop to turbojet, unpressurised to pressurised, or narrow body to wide body)?

4.5.2.1.5. To what extent is the applicant's route structure affected (for example, inauguration of international routes and use of special navigation equipment)?

4.5.2.1.6. What is the experience level of personnel involved in the operation (for example, flight and cabin crewmembers' previous experience in the operation of this type of aircraft)?

4.5.2.1.7. How does the applicant propose to conduct the demonstration flights (for example, a few long range versus several short range flights)?

4.5.2.1.8. What level of management experience exists in the company with this type or similar type or make of aircraft?

4.5.2.2 Flight Hour Reduction Guide.

Test teams should use figure 003 as a guide to determine whether a reduced flight hour program is suitable.

**Figure 3
Flight Hour Reduction Guide**

SITUATION	PERCENT REDUCTION
New aircraft not previously proven by another commercial air transport operator	0%
New operator having no management experience with aircraft category and class	10%
Existing operator having no management experience with aircraft category and class	20%
New operator having management experience with aircraft category and class	20%
Existing operator having management experience with same category and class	25%

4.5.3. CO-ORDINATION REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR DEMONSTRATION FLIGHT DEVIATIONS.

Any deviations granted in response to an applicant's request for a reduction in the required demonstration flight hours shall first be co-ordinated with CAAI Director General.

4.5.3.1 Letter of Approval/Denial of Deviation.

If the request for a deviation to the required number of demonstration flight hours is approved, the applicant shall be informed by letter that the deviation is approved. The letter approving the deviation must also indicate acceptance of the applicant's demonstration flight plan. If the request is denied, the applicant shall be informed of the decision by a letter that explains the reasons for denial.

4.5.3.2 Conditions of Approval.

When a deviation is approved, the test team must ensure that the applicant understands the following: that the deviation specifies the minimum number of demonstration flight hours that must be planned and that additional demonstration flights may be required, should the applicant fail to demonstrate the ability to comply with all applicable regulations. The applicant should also be advised that potential delays due to problems such as maintenance, additional crewmember training requirements, and weather, may extend the demonstration flight schedule, which could affect the date the applicant intends to start revenue operations.

4.6. SPECIAL- DEMONSTRATION TEST REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1. GENERAL.

This section contains guidance to be used by inspectors for conducting special- demonstration flights. This guidance



supplements the general guidance of Section 4.1 and the reporting guidance of Section 5 of this Directive.

4.6.1.1 Regulatory Background.

Regulations, such as ANR.OPS. 282, 404 require applicants proposing to operate in designated special areas or using specialised navigation systems to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the CAAI the operator's ability to conduct such operations safely and in compliance with regulatory requirements. One process by which an applicant demonstrates this capability to the CAAI has come to be known as special- demonstration flights.

NOTE: The term, "applicant," as used in this Section, means either a candidate applying for an operating certificate or a certificate holder requesting additional operating authority.

4.6.1.2 Special-Demonstration Flights. The most common method used by the CAAI to validate an applicant's capability is to observe the applicant conduct flight operations.

4.6.1.3 Special-Demonstration Testing. The ANR.OPS do not require an applicant to conduct actual flights when flights are not necessary for safety, considering the availability of adequate facilities and of able personnel to conduct the operation. Special-demonstration flights are expensive for the CAAI and for the applicant. Inspectors should, therefore, avoid requiring applicants to conduct flights when they are not required. This section contains guidelines for teams to use in making this determination. In the interest of standardised treatment, CAAI Director General shall concur with team recommendations before teams deviate from the guidelines of this section.

4.6.1.4 Areas of Emphasis. When the CAAI conducts special-demonstration testing with or without an actual flight, an in-depth review is conducted of the applicable portions of the applicant's proposed procedures (especially flight following), training programs, manuals, facilities, and maintenance programs.

4.6.1.5 Combined Demonstration and Special-Demonstration Flights.

Demonstration flights are conducted to show the applicant's capability to operate a specific type of aircraft. Special-demonstration flights are conducted so that an applicant can demonstrate its capability to operate over specific routes in designated special areas (MNPS, NOPAC, areas of known magnetic unreliability, etc.) while using specific navigational equipment, or to operate within specified limitations in critical areas. Though demonstration and special-demonstration flights satisfy different regulatory requirements, it is acceptable for applicants to conduct both tests simultaneously.

4.6.2. SITUATIONS REQUIRING SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS OR TESTS.

This paragraph contains guidance for inspectors and test team leaders concerning those situations where special-demonstration flights or tests are required for compliance with ANR.OPS. 282,404

4.6.2.1 Operations Outside Israel Airspace.

When an applicant plans to operate to a destination outside of Israel] airspace, the test team must verify that the applicant has the required economic authority, knowledge of applicable State operating rules, and has completed adequate planning for the proposed operation. Normally, special-demonstration testing for this purpose alone does not require a flight.

4.6.2.2 RNAV Authorisations.

There are four situations in which special-demonstration testing is required in association with approval of Area navigation:

- 4.6.2.2.1. Initial approval
- 4.6.2.2.2. Approval of the addition of a long range navigation system or a flight navigator
- 4.6.2.2.3. Operations into new areas
- 4.6.2.2.4. The addition of special or unique navigation procedures

4.6.2.3 Special Performance Authorisations.

Special-demonstration flights are required when an applicant proposes to conduct operations that require confirmation of the applicant's ability to operate an aircraft type within specified performance limitations. These limitations are based on the following situations:

- 4.6.2.3.1. Character of the terrain (or extended overwater areas).
- 4.6.2.3.2. Type of operation.
- 4.6.2.3.3. Performance of the aircraft.

4.6.2.4 Special Operational Authorisations.

Special-demonstration flights are required when an applicant proposes to conduct in- flight or ground manoeuvres that require special operational authorisations

4.6.3. AREA NAVIGATION (RNAV) AUTHORISATIONS.

Before adding a geographic area to the OpSpecs, in which Area navigation (RNAV) is required, test teams must validate the applicant's capability to safely conduct these operations.

4.6.3.1 Initial Approval.

When an applicant has no prior authorisation to conduct Area Navigation , a special- demonstration flight is normally required before the team may issue OpSpecs authorisations or



add appropriate geographic areas to the OpSpecs. These areas include the following:

4.6.3.1.1. Remote and extensive land areas not served by reliable ICAO surface based navigational aids (NAVAID).

4.6.3.1.2. Extensive overwater areas beyond the range of surface based navigation facilities.

4.6.3.2 Authorisation for Long Range Navigation Systems or a Flight Navigator.

Special-demonstration flights are required when an applicant that already has RNAV authorisation proposes to add authorisation for a new long-range system/aircraft combination, or an authorisation for a flight navigator to the operator's OpSpecs.

4.6.3.2.1. Long Range Systems. Long range navigation systems include the following:

- Loran-C
- Omega
- Inertial navigation systems (INS) and inertial reference systems (IRS)
- Doppler
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), when approved
- Any combination of the preceding systems

4.6.3.3 Special-Demonstration Testing in Lieu of a Special-Demonstration Flights.

When special-demonstration testing is conducted to add a new aircraft/navigation system combination to the applicant's OpSpecs, a special- demonstration is normally conducted by means of a flight. CAAI Director General may approve special-demonstrations by means of testing. However, when the applicant can show that the combination of aircraft/navigation system and operation is not significantly different from those the applicant is currently authorised, or with which the applicant can show satisfactory current experience, the special-demonstration can be conducted without flight. When special-demonstration is conducted without a flight, the applicant must show training and qualification of flightcrews in accordance with CAAI guidance material and acceptable equipment procedures. Test teams can determine the current level of flightcrew training and qualification by conducting oral tests of knowledge and procedures and by evaluating flight records. The following examples are situations where special-demonstration testing may be authorised in lieu of special-demonstration flights:



4.6.3.3.1. An applicant with a satisfactory history of conducting RNAV by using an LR-55/Delco Carousel IV INS combination proposes to add the Delco IV INS to a B-737 that the applicant is already authorised to operate with Standard NAVAIDs airspace.

4.6.3.4 Additional Geographic Areas.

Applicants requesting authority to operate in additional geographic areas (other than special areas) may normally be authorised to do so without the need to complete a special-demonstration flight. As a minimum for this situation, the test team must verify that the applicant has the required economic authority, knowledge of applicable State operating rules, and has completed adequate planning for the proposed operation. Test teams may determine, however, that the specific circumstances require a flight. Certain areas of RNAV airspace are considered special operating airspace for purposes of validation.

4.6.3.4.1. Extensive Areas of Magnetic Unreliability.

Due to the nature of the procedures involved, applicants are required to conduct special-demonstration flights through these areas before being issued OpSpec authorisation. CAAI Director General may approve special-demonstrations by means of testing in lieu of flights when an applicant that already holds OpSpec authorisation, proposes to operate new combinations of aircraft and navigation systems in these areas. The applicant must show that the required procedures are not significantly different from those currently authorised.

4.6.3.4.2. North Atlantic Minimum Navigation Performance Specifications (NAT/MNPS) Airspace and Canadian MNPS Airspace.

Approvals for these two blocks of airspace are normally conducted concurrently. Due to the navigational tolerances and the procedures involved, applicants are required to conduct special-demonstration flights through these areas before being initially authorised to conduct revenue operations in these areas. In some cases (such as with the use of Omega systems), the applicant may be required to conduct flights and collect data outside MNPS airspace before conducting a final special-demonstration flight through the airspace. Initial special-demonstration flights, as described in subparagraph B1 of this paragraph, may be conducted in North Atlantic or Canadian MNPS airspace if the required navigational accuracy was demonstrated before the supplemental type certificate (STC) was issued. An applicant holding OpSpec authorisation for flight in MNPS airspace, who seeks authorisation to operate new combinations of aircraft and navigation systems in MNPS airspace, may be required



to conduct special-demonstration flights to have that combination added to OpSpecs, but the applicant is not normally required to conduct those flights through MNPS airspace.

NOTE: Inspectors should inform operators seeking MNPS approval that they should collect Omega data in North Atlantic airspace, either under or over MNPS airspace.

4.6.3.4.3. Central East Pacific (CEPAC) Composite Airspace and North Pacific (NOPAC) Airspace. During special-demonstrations for approval of CEPAC and NOPAC areas, test teams should focus on flight planning, especially for engine out and loss of pressurisation contingencies. An applicant that already holds OpSpecs for class II navigation and has a satisfactory operating history in extended Class II navigation is normally not required to conduct a special-demonstration flight to be issued CEPAC or NOPAC operating authorisation. An applicant for an authorisation to operate new combinations of aircraft and navigation systems may be required to conduct special-demonstration flights before that combination is added to OpSpecs, but the applicant is not normally required to conduct those flights through CEPAC or NOPAC airspace.

4.6.3.4.4. Arctic Ocean and Antarctica Airspace. Applicants proposing to conduct terminal area operations within these areas are normally required to conduct special-demonstration flights. Applicants conducting over-flight, but not terminal area operations, are not required to conduct special-demonstration flights. During special-demonstrations for approval of over-flight of these areas, test teams should focus on flight planning, especially for engine-out, loss of pressurisation contingencies, and emergency airfield procedures.

NOTE: Arctic and Antarctic operating approvals are separate and distinct from approval for areas of magnetic unreliability.

4.6.3.4.5. Politically Sensitive Areas of Operation.

When an inspector requires information concerning an operator's request to conduct operations into sensitive international areas, the inspector should contact CAAI Director General for the most current guidance.

4.6.3.4.6. Special or Unique Navigation Procedures.

Special-demonstration flights are normally required when an applicant proposes to use navigation procedures that have not been previously demonstrated. These procedures include the following:

- Pilotage, including dead reckoning (DR).
- Flight navigator procedures.
- Celestial navigation.
- Pressure pattern and Bellamy drift DR.
- Free gyro or grid procedures.
- Any combination of the preceding procedures.

4.6.4. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE AUTHORISATIONS.

The following are examples of operational situations that normally require special- demonstration flights and special performance authorisations for each type of aircraft to be used by an applicant:

- Terminal area operations in areas of mountainous terrain requiring driftdown or specialised contingency procedures
- ANR.OPS. Chap.12 or 13 operations in the North Atlantic Area of Operations (NAT-OPS) when all points on routes are within 60 minutes of an adequate aerodrome.
- ANR.OPS. Chap.12 or 13 extended-range operations with two-engine aeroplanes (ETOPS) over routes containing a point farther than 60 minutes flying time from an adequate aerodrome
- High altitude aerodrome operations
- Powerback operations (reverse thrust taxi)
- Unimproved runway operations
- Helicopter or seaplane operations in highly congested urban areas

4.6.5. SPECIAL OPERATIONAL AUTHORISATIONS.

Special-demonstration flights are normally required when proposed operational situations require special equipment and a special operational authorisation for each type of aircraft used. Some examples follow:

- Category II instrument approach and landing systems.
- Category III instrument approach and landing systems.
- Use of automatic landing systems for landing operations.

- Use of manually flown flight control guidance systems approved for landing operations (heads-up or heads-down flight control systems).
- Use of airborne radar approach (ARA) systems.
- Area navigation (RNAV) systems.
- Use of RNAV systems for approach and landing operations.

4.6.6. PLANNING THE SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

An applicant that is required to conduct a special-demonstration test must develop and submit a test plan. The plan and test objectives must be specifically tailored to the situation. The CAAI team and the applicant should follow the following guidelines in planning special-demonstration flights:

4.6.6.1 Form and Content of the Test Plan.

The variety of operational situations and requirements that determine the makeup of special-demonstration flights makes it impossible to specify the form and content for each special-demonstration test plan. Regulations; Advisory Pamphlets and specific instructions in this directive have been developed to assist the applicant and CAAI inspectors in determining the necessity of special-demonstration testing and the planning of special-demonstration flights. In many situations, these documents contain specific procedures that must be followed or that provide acceptable methods that an applicant can use to acquire a special authorisation.

4.6.6.2 CAAI Test Team and Applicant Co-ordination.

The applicant and test team must agree on the form and content of the test plan, and they must establish mutual understandings of test objectives, the degree of demonstration required, and the criteria to be met. During development of the plan, the applicant should be encouraged to co-ordinate with and confer frequently with the CAAI team concerning the makeup of the special-demonstration flights and the methods to be used in conducting them.

4.6.6.3 Operational Demonstrations.

Most special-demonstration flights will require some form of operational demonstration. When operational demonstrations are required, the special-demonstration test plan must include a schedule for those demonstrations.

4.6.6.4 Determining Number of Flight Hours.

A required number of hours for a special-demonstration flight is not specified by regulation and must be determined on a case by case basis. When the test objectives can be adequately met, the test team may reduce flight hours to zero.

4.6.6.5 Revisions to Applicant Documents and Training Program.

Most special authorisations require revisions to the applicant's checklists, minimum equipment lists (MEL), general operations manual (GOM), general maintenance manual (GMM), maintenance control manual (MCM) and training program. These revisions should be submitted with the special-demonstration test plan for CAA review and approval or acceptance, as appropriate.

4.6.6.6 Amendment to OpSpecs.

All special authorisations require an amendment to the OpSpecs; the applicant should apply for the amendment at the same time the special-demonstration plan is submitted.

4.6.7. AREAS EVALUATED ON SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS OR TESTS.

The types of activities and items that need to be inspected and evaluated on special- demonstration flights or tests vary with the type of authorisation requested by the applicant. The following list provides examples of activities and items requiring inspection and evaluation.

- Flightcrew training (and cabin attendant training, if applicable)
- Operations manual information and crew procedure
- Checklists and MELs
- Maintenance manual information and maintenance program
- Equipment certifications and installation approvals
- Reliability and accuracy of applicable operational and maintenance records
- Operational flight control and company communication capabilities
- Flightcrew competency in use of equipment, procedures, and techniques
- Co-ordination procedures between the flightcrew, maintenance personnel, and other ground personnel

4.6.8. CARRIAGE OF REVENUE PASSENGERS ON SPECIAL-DEMONSTRATION FLIGHTS.

The ANRs do not forbid the carriage of revenue passengers on special-demonstration flights. With the concurrence of CAAI Director of Civil Aviation, the test team may authorise the applicant to carry revenue passengers aboard the special-demonstration flight when the proposed operation is similar to those in the applicant's previous experience. This paragraph contains guidelines for teams to use in making this determination.

4.6.8.1 Non-permissible Situations.

The carriage of revenue passengers shall not normally be



permitted during special- demonstration flights in the following situations:

4.6.8.1.1. When the applicant is seeking initial approval to conduct Class II navigation.

4.6.8.1.2. When the applicant is seeking approval to conduct Class II navigation by a long range navigation system or using a flight navigator when the applicant has not previously been approved for that means of navigation.

4.6.8.1.3. When the applicant is seeking approval to conduct Class II navigation by means of a long range navigation procedure that has not previously been approved for that applicant.

4.6.8.1.4. When the applicant has not previously operated a specific aircraft type in operations that require a special performance authorisation.

4.6.8.2 Exceptions to Subparagraph 4.6.8.1

In the preceding situations, test teams may consider permitting the carriage of revenue passengers if the applicant meets the following conditions:

4.6.8.2.1. Use of a Previously Authorised System. For those applicants seeking approval to conduct Class II navigation by means of a new system of long range navigation (using a flight navigator) or by means of a new procedure, the applicant may use a previously authorised navigation system as an independent means of verifying position.

4.6.8.2.2. Previous Demonstration of Competence. For operations requiring a special performance authorisation, the applicant must have already successfully demonstrated competence by safely conducting those operations, using the necessary special performance, in the specific aircraft. This may have been accomplished through an approved flight simulation test program, or in an actual aircraft flight test program (nonrevenue) in the specific aircraft.

4.6.8.3 Special Operational Authorisation.

For operations requiring a special operational authorisation for approach and landing operations, the carriage of revenue passengers should normally be permitted, provided higher minima or visual flight rules (VFR) operations are specified during the special-demonstration flights.

4.6.8.4 Additional Considerations.

The following factors should be considered in all cases:

4.6.8.4.1. The applicant's previous experience with the proposed operation, the specific aircraft, and equipment combinations.

4.6.8.4.2. The CAA's previous experience with the proposed operation, the specific aircraft, and equipment combinations.

4.6.8.4.3. The in service history and performance considerations of any new aeroplane, component, appliance, or other piece of equipment.

4.6.8.4.4. degree of backup system redundancy and sole dependency of any particular system, appliance, or component

5. Task Outcomes

5.1. REPORT CONSTRUCTION.

The test team shall create a report of demonstration or special-demonstration flights.

5.1.1. Opening a Master Record.

When a test team is formed, the team leader shall ensure that a master record (Sharedocs) is opened. This record will remain open until the team completes its assignment.

5.1.2. When the master record is opened, the test team leader shall ensure that a brief statement of the project's purpose is entered. The test team shall ensure that appropriate explanatory or descriptive information is entered.

5.1.3. Each job function performed by a team member shall be reported.

5.1.4. As each of the five phases of the test process are completed, the team leader shall ensure that a comment showing the date the phase was completed is placed on the master record. This procedure will enable CAAI Director General to determine the status of the project.

5.1.5. Closing the Master Record.

After the team has completed the project, the team leader shall ensure that a closing summary is prepared. The following are suggested items for the summary:

5.1.5.1 Total test hours planned and actually flown.

5.1.5.2 Major deficiencies that required significant corrective actions, and nature of the corrections.

5.1.5.3 Major delays encountered in completing the project and reasons for those delays.