



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2016/2017

COURSE NAME : AIR LAW  
COURSE CODE : BDT 30202  
PROGRAMME : 4 BDC  
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2017  
DURATION : 2 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FOUR (4)** QUESTIONS  
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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FIVE (5)** PAGES

- Q1** (a) Describe the importance of the Chicago Convention to history of aviation law. Explain what is ICAO Annex and describe the benefits of the documents to the ICAO members. (5 marks)
- (b) Explain four of the Chicago Convention Articles below:  
Article 1: Sovereignty  
Article 5: Right of non-scheduled flight  
Article 9: Prohibited area  
Article 10: Applicability of air regulations  
Article 12: Rules of the air  
Article 14: Prevention of spread of disease  
Article 16: Search of aircraft  
Article 18: Dual registration (10 marks)
- (c) The airworthiness requirement is outlined in ICAO Annex 18 and Document 9760. Explain the differences between the writing on the annex and the document. (2 marks)
- (d) According to Regulation 26, Malaysian Civil Aviation Regulation (MCAR), no aircraft shall fly unless there is a Certificate of Airworthiness. List the types of flying machine that is not applicable to this regulation. (3 marks)
- (e) Apart from the Certificate of Airworthiness, the aircraft will not fly unless it has a Certificate of Maintenance Review (CMR). Explain in details the CMR. (5 marks)
- Q2** (a) Describe the minimum age, validity, and privileges to obtain:  
(i) Student Pilot License  
(ii) Commercial Pilot License (6 marks)
- (b) Explain the following type of rating included in the pilot licence:  
(i) Instrument rating  
(ii) Night rating (4 marks)
- (c) With reference to Malaysian Civil Aviation Regulation (MCAR), provide the minimum height for:  
(i) Aircraft flying over a congested area of a city, town or settlement.  
(ii) Aircraft flying over any assembly in the open air of more than 1,000 persons (4 marks)

- (d) Explain the general rule of flying for the cases listed below:
- (i) Case 1: Two aircraft approaching head-on
  - (ii) Case 2: Two aircraft are converging at approximately the same level.
  - (iii) Case 3: Two or more aircraft are approaching an aerodrome for landing
- (6 marks)
- (e) Describe the difference between two of the following:
- Visual flight rule and instrument flight rule
  - Quadrantal rule and semi-circular rule
  - Controlled airspace and uncontrolled airspace
  - Class A and Class C air space
- (5 marks)
- Q3** (a) List the type of air traffic services given to aircrafts flying in Class C and E using VRF or IFR.
- (4 marks)
- (b) Within a controlled airspace, the air traffic service unit will make sure all controlled flight is separated from each other vertically and horizontally (longitudinal or lateral). Explain the difference between the vertical, longitudinal and lateral separations graphically.
- (6 marks)
- (c) Approach Control provides ATC services to traffic arriving and departing aerodromes. During take-off, the separation is done by time. Provide the condition that allows the take-off separation to be:
- (i) 1 minute
  - (ii) 2 minutes
  - (ii) 5 minutes
- (6 marks)
- (d) Explain the procedure of a normal holding pattern.
- (4 marks)
- (e) List the information given to the pilot by an Approach Controller:
- (i) Upon establishment of approach
  - (ii) Upon commencing final approach
  - (iii) During final approach
- (5 marks)



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- Q4** (a) Explain the definition of the following terms:
- (i) Aerodrome
  - (ii) Apron
  - (iii) Clearway
  - (iv) Instrument Runway
- (12 marks)
- (b) Describe the permission required for the use of military aerodrome, an unlicensed aerodrome and civil aerodrome with an ordinary license under normal operating conditions.
- (3 marks)
- (c) Explain the following marks in the signal area of an aerodrome:
- (i) A dumb-bell
  - (ii) A red square with a single yellow diagonal stripe
  - (iii) a red square with a diagonal yellow cross stripe
- (6 marks)
- (d) List two (2) conditions according to Regulation 52 of MCAR that are not permissible to be done by every Malaysian commercial transport aircraft during descent to an aerodrome.
- (4 marks)
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- Q5** (a) Provide the meaning of SAR and name the annex that covers SAR procedures.
- (3 marks)
- (b) Explain the following terms:
- (i) INCERFA
  - (ii) ALERFA
  - (iii) DETRESFA
- (6 marks)
- (c) In an emergency phase, it is a good idea to select the appropriate transponder special purpose code. Explain the meaning of the following code:
- (i) Code 7700
  - (ii) Code 7600
  - (iii) Code 7500
- (6 marks)
- (d) Describe two (2) procedures that the pilot-in-command of an aircraft should follow when intercepts a distress signal
- (4 marks)
- (e) In the event of an aeroplane makes a force landing, list three (3) methods of attracting attention that the survivors should do if the radio is malfunction.
- (6 marks)

**Q6** ICAO standard of recommendation practices for the investigation of aircraft incident and accident investigation are contained in the Annex 13.

- (a) Explain the purpose of accident investigation as describe in Annex 13 or MCAR 1996.  
(4 marks)
- (b) Distinguish the meaning of accident and incident associated with the operation of aircraft.  
(5 marks)
- (c) Explain the responsibility of the State of Occurrence when the accident occurred.  
(4 marks)
- (d) List two (2) conditions where the aircraft involved in an accident can be removed or interfered with according to Regulation 125 of MCAR  
(4 marks)
- (e) List four (4) kinds of information that need to be noticed to the Chief Inspector when an accident occurs in Malaysia or to a Malaysian aircraft elsewhere.  
(8 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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