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**Law No. (14) of 2013
promulgating The Civil Aviation Law**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution,

Penal Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended;

And the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed at Chicago on 7 December 1944, to which the state became a party on 20 August 1971, along with its attachments and amendments, and all treaties and conventions related to international Civil Aviation that the Kingdom of Bahrain is a party to;

Public Security Forces Law, promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, and its amendments;

Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1986 imposing the fees for Departure Services by Flight;

Legislative Decree No. (8) of 1993 regarding the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone of Bahrain;

Civil Aviation Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (6) of 1995, amended by Legislative Decree No. (5) of 2001;

Civil Code, promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (19) of 2001;

Criminal Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No.(46) of 2002, as amended;

The Shura Council and the Council of Representatives have approved the following law, which we have ratified and enacted:

**Article One**

The provisions of the Civil Aviation Law attached hereto shall be applied, and the Civil Aviation Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (6) of 1995 and Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1986 imposing the fees for Departure Services by Flight, shall be repealed, and any provisions conflicting with the provisions of the attached law shall be repealed.

**Article Two**

The Minister of Transportation shall issue the necessary regulations and decisions for implementing the provisions of the attached Law, within a period of six months from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Until the promulgation of the regulations and decisions referred to in the first paragraph of this article, the regulations and decisions in force at the time of promulgation of the present law shall continue to be applied, provided that the provisions of the present law are not contradicted.

**Article Three**

The Prime Minister and the ministers - each within his jurisdiction - shall implement this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa,**

Issued at Riffa Palace:

On: 9 Shaaban 1434 A.H.

Corresponding to: 18 June 2013

**The Civil Aviation Law**

**Part One**

**General Provisions**

**Chapter One**

**Article (1)**

**Definitions**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context requires otherwise:

**The State:**The Kingdom of Bahrain.

**Minister:** The Minister of Transportation, or any other Minister designated by a decree.‎

**Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs:** The person appointed by the State to carry out specific functions in accordance with this Law.

**Territory:** The territory of the State, comprising the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto and ‎the air space above this territory.‎

**Civil Aviation Affairs:** Authority having the powers, competency and mandate related to civil ‎aviation.‎

**State of Registry:** The State on whose register the aircraft is entered.‎

**Chicago Convention:** The Convention on International Civil Aviation signed in Chicago on 7 December 1944 and its annexes.‎

**Rome Convention:** Convention related to damages caused by foreign aircraft to third parties on the ‎ground, signed in Rome on 7 October 1952, and its amendments.‎

**Aircraft:** A power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight. It includes airships, balloons, gliders and fixed-wing and rotary wing aircraft and other aircraft.

**Aircraft Owner:** A natural or legal person in whose name the aircraft is registered.

**Aircraft Operator:** Any natural or legal person engaged in an aircraft operation for the purpose of profiting, either himself or by renting it to a third party, and the aircraft is operated by his command.

**State of the Aircraft Operator:** The State where the operator has its principal place of business or permanent residence.

**Air Carrier:** A natural or legal person engaged in the operation of one or more airlines for the transport of passengers, luggage, animals, cargo and mail or any of them.

**Commercial Air Transport:** Aircraft operations involving the transport of passengers and/or cargo or mail for ‎remuneration.‎

**State Aircraft:** Aircraft used in military service, customs and police service or in any law enforcement ‎service.‎

**Flight Information Region (FIR):**An airspace of defined dimensions within which flight information service ‎and alerting service are provided.‎

**Approach Control Unit:** A unit established to provide air traffic control services at an aerodrome, ‎including staff of such unit.‎

Area control centre: A unit established to provide air traffic control services at an aerodrome.‎

**Area Control Center:** A unit established for the provision of air traffic control services to controlled flights in control areas under its jurisdiction.

**Flight Information Center:** A unit established for the provision of aeronautical information services and ‎alerting services.‎

**Flight Information Service:** A service provided for the purpose of giving advice and information useful for ‎the safe and efficient conduct of flights.‎

**Alerting Service:** A service provided to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search ‎and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required.‎

**Air Traffic Control Service:** A service provided for the purpose of preventing collisions between aircrafts ‎and collisions on the manoeuvring area between aircraft and obstructions and expediting and maintaining ‎an orderly flow of air traffic.‎

**ATS Route:**A specified route designed for channelling the flow of traffic as necessary for the provision of ‎air traffic services.‎

**National Civil Aviation Security (AVSEC) Programme:** A combination of measures intended to safeguard ‎civil aviation against all acts of unlawful interference, and to ensure the safety and efficiency of civil ‎aviation operations.‎

**State Safety Programme:** The combination of measures intended to ensure the safety, regularity and efficiency ‎of civil aviation operations.‎

**Air Navigation Services (ANS):** This term covers services related to airspace control, including air traffic services (ATS), aeronautical communications services, aeronautical information services (AIS), meteorological services for international air navigation (MET), search and rescue (SAR) and operational air navigation procedures.

**Air Traffic:** All aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome.‎

**Air Traffic Control Unit:** A general term used to describe an area control centre, approach control unit or ‎aerodrome control tower.‎

**Aerodrome:** A defined area on land or water, including any buildings, installations and equipment intended ‎to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and movement of aircraft.‎

**International Airport:** Any airport designated by the State in its territory as an airport for entry and ‎departure of international air traffic; where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, ‎animal and plant quarantine and similar procedures are carried out.‎

**Airport Operator: ‎** The entity authorized to engage in the management of the airport, its facilities and ‎installations with the exception of air navigation services.

**Aerodrome Traffic:** All aircrafts and other ground traffic in the manoeuvring area of the aerodrome and all aircrafts in flight within the aerodrome traffic zone.‎

**Aerodrome Traffic Zone:** Airspace of defined dimensions established around an aerodrome for the protection ‎of aerodrome traffic.‎

**Aircraft Movement Area:** That part of an aerodrome to be used for take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft consisting of the manoeuvring area and the apron.

**Aerodrome Manoeuvring Area:**The part of an aerodrome to be used for take-off, landing and taxiing of aircraft, excluding the apron.

**Pilot-in-command:** The pilot in charge of the operation and safety of an aircraft during flight time and ‎holder of a license in effect.‎

**Member of the Flight Crew:** a member of the crew on board a flight with a valid license to operate and perform necessary functions on the aircraft during flight time.

**Cabin Crew Member:** A person assigned certain duties by the operator to perform on board an aircraft during flight time.

**Flight Time:** The total time from the moment when the aircraft first moves under its own power for the ‎purpose of taking off until the moment it comes to rest at the end of the flight.‎

**In Flight:** The status of an aircraft once all its external doors are locked after embarkation of passengers or members of the crew, or loading cargo on board, until the moment any such door is opened for the disembarkation of passengers, members of the flight crew, or unloading of cargo.

**Prohibited Area:** An airspace of defined dimensions, above the land areas or territorial waters of the State, announced by the competent authorities, within which the flight of aircraft is prohibited.

**Restricted Area:** An airspace of defined dimensions located within the territory of the State within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.

**Scheduled Air Service:** Air services carried out by aircrafts engaged in the carriage of passengers, luggage, animals, cargo or mail or any of them for remuneration or wage. They are open to the general public and operated according to a published timetable or with such a regular frequency or constitutes as easily recognizable.

**Scheduled Air Service:** A set of flights operated as part of regular air services.

**International Scheduled Air Service:** An air service having its point of start or end within the territory of a State other than the State of Registry.

**Scheduled Domestic Air Service:** An air service operated between two points within the territory of the same State.

**General Aviation:** Operation of aircraft for a purpose other than commercial air transport or aerial works.

**Acrobatic Flying:** Manoeuvres intentionally performed by an aircraft involving an abrupt change in its attitude, an abnormal attitude, or an abnormal variation in speed.

**Aircraft Accident:** An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, in which:

1- within thirty days of the occurrence, a person is fatally or seriously injured, as a result of being in the aircraft; or being in direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become ‎detached from the aircraft; or being in direct exposure to jet blast; except when the injuries are from natural causes, self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew.

2- the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which causes harm to its structural strength, performance or flight characteristics and will normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component. except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to the engine, its cowling or accessories; or for damage limited to propellers, wing tips, antennas, tires, brakes, fairings, small dents or puncture holes in the aircraft exterior.

3- the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible; the aircraft shall be considered missing once the search is officially terminated without locating its wreckage.

**Grievous Injury:** An injury that entails one or more of the following:

1- hospital stay for more than 48 hours no more than seven days after the date of sustaining the injury.

2- broken bones (with the exception of minor fractions in the hands, feet, or nose).

3- wounds resulting in severe bleeding or grievous harm to a nerve, muscle or tendon.

4- Wound in an internal organ.

5- second or third degree burns or any burn that affects more than five percent of the surface of the body.

Aircraft incident: An occurrence, other than an aircraft accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft, which ‎affects or could affect the safety of operation.‎

Unlawful interference: Any act or negligence act such as to jeopardize the safety of civil aviation, including: ‎

1- unlawful seizure of aircraft in flight.

2- unlawful seizure of an aircraft on the surface.

3- hostage-taking on board aircraft or in aerodromes.

4- forcible intrusion on board an aircraft, at an airport or on the premises of a civil aviation facility.

5- introduction on board an aircraft or at an airport of a weapon or hazardous device or material intended for criminal purposes

6- communication of false information such as to jeopardise the safety of an aircraft in flight or on the ground, safety of passengers, crew, ground personnel or the general public, at an airport or on the premises of a civil aviation facility

7- performance of a sabotage or violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight, if such action may threaten the safety of the aircraft or destruction of an aircraft in flight, or cause damage to such an aircraft making it unable to fly or may threaten its safety in flight.

8- place or cause to place an instrument or material in an aircraft in flight, by any means whatsoever, which may cause the destruction of the aircraft, or cause a danger that may threaten the safety of the aircraft in flight.

9- destroy or cause danger to air navigation facilities or interfere in their operation, if such action is likely to threaten the safety of the aircraft in flight.

10- use an aircraft in service to cause death or a serious physical injury, or serious damage to property or the environment.

11- use or evacuate from an aircraft in service a BCN weapon or an irradiative explosive or any other similar material, in a manner that causes or may cause death, or serious physical injury or serious damage to property or the environment.

12- use any BCN weapon against an aircraft in service or on board an aircraft in service, or an irradiative explosive or any similar material in a manner that causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to property or the environment.

**Search and Rescue:** Any assistance given, even as information, to an aircraft that is subjected or may be subjected to destruction, or is threatened by danger or difficulties, or there is doubt or fear for its safety, including assistance to its passengers.

**Flight Authorization:** An authorization issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs that includes detailed provisions ‎permitting an aircraft operator or an air carrier to conduct flight operations in the territory of the State during a ‎specific period of time and indicating conditions of suspension or cancellation of such authorization.‎

**Flight Permit:** An Agreement issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs for the conduct of a specific flight operation‎ or operations.‎

**Certificate of Airworthiness:** A document issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs certifying airworthiness of ‎an aircraft for a specific period of time and requiring the aircraft operator to comply with its conditions.‎

**Flight Dispatcher:** A person who, in cooperation with the commander of the aircraft, assumes the operational control of the flight and provides meteorological information, the flight plan, organizes the loading and unloading of the aircraft, provides it with consumables, and provides quay services (apron) and other ground aviation services, during the period from the landing of the aircraft until its departure from the airport.

**Service Provider:** Any person engaged in the provision of airport, air navigation or air transport services ‎or training in the field of aviation.‎

**Special Drawing Rights:** The value of a currency that is counted by the International Monetary Fund to use as required to refer to a currency within the framework of international dealings. This value is counted in US Dollars on the basis of the current market value of a basket of selected currencies (including the US Dollar, the Euro, the Japanese Yen and the Pound Sterling). The value of the Special Drawing Right is revised and readjusted every five years.

**Aviation National Registry:** A registry maintained by the Civil Aviation Affairs for the purpose of ‎registration of national aircraft.‎

**National Aircraft:** An aircraft that is owned by a natural or legal Bahraini person.‎

Investigation Unit or Units: The investigating unit in aircraft accidents and incidents which is formed ‎by the Minister under this Law.‎

Passenger List: A document containing the names of passengers and places of their embarkation as well ‎as places of their arrival and details of their journeys.‎

**Cargo List:** A document containing a statement and detailed list of the cargo shipment.‎

**Dangerous Goods:** Articles or materials that could constitute a danger to health or to safety, property, or ‎the environment, as those indicated in the list of dangerous goods in the Technical Instructions for the Safe ‎Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air, or those articles classified by virtue of such instructions, in ‎accordance with Annex eighteen of the Chicago Convention.‎

**Chapter Two**

**Sovereignty, Powers of the State and Scope of application of the Law**

**Article (2)**

**Sovereignty of the State**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the State shall have complete and absolute sovereignty over the air space within the borders of its land and sea territory.

**Article (3)**

**Scope of Application of the Law**

1- The provisions of this Law shall apply to:‎

A- civil aviation in the territory of the State, including airports, civil aircrafts and state aircrafts, other than military aircrafts.

B- national civil aircrafts operating outside the territory of the State in compliance with the laws of the States where such aircrafts are operating.

2- ‎The Minister may, as necessary, and under the requirement of public interest, exempt certain state ‎aircrafts from the application of some provisions of this Law. Details of such exemption shall be ‎published. The Minister may, by a ministerial decision, delegate the exercise of such powers to the ‎Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs. Such exemption shall not include matters related to air ‎safety and civil aviation security.‎

3- The provisions of this Law shall not apply to military aircrafts or aerodromes used exclusively for ‎State aircrafts; the law shall apply to State aircrafts only by a special text.‎

**Article (4)**

**Provisions of International Civil Aviation Conventions**

The provisions of international civil aviation conventions to which the State has acceded or will accede in the future shall apply. The provisions of this Law shall also apply to all civil aviation activities, in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of such conventions.

**Article (5)**

**Civil Aviation Supervision and Control**

The Minister shall assume Regulation, supervision, and oversight of all civil aviation affairs in the State and shall issue the regulations ‎and decisions as may be required for the implementation of this Law. The Minister may delegate some of ‎such powers to the Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

The Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the required orders, directives and guidelines ‎within the limits of the decisions and regulations issued by the Minister or the person delegated by him.

**Article (6)**

**Aircraft Inspection, Denial of Flight Authorization and Seizure of Documents**

In overseeing the implementation of this Law and related regulations and decisions, the Civil Aviation ‎Affairs is entitled, when necessary, to inspect any aircraft, deny the flight of any aircraft or seize any ‎documents related thereto.‎

**Article (7)**

**Aeronautical Communications Works and Services**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall be the sole entity in charge of all works and services related to ‎telecommunications for ensuring aviation safety and regularity of air traffic. It may authorise a third party ‎to carry out some of such works and may suspend or withdraw such authorization in accordance with ‎established conditions.‎

**Article (8)**

**Customs Authorities, Public Security, Health Quarantine and Others**

Authorities in charge of customs, public security, immigration and passports and health quarantine, etc., ‎shall carry out their functions in accordance with the relevant respective laws, in coordination, collaboration, and consultation with the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs, as appropriate, and in conformity with the provisions of this Law and the regulations ‎and decisions issued for its implementation.‎

**Chapter Three**

**General Rules of Aviation**

**Article (9)**

**Aviation Licenses and Permits**

No aircrafts other than aircrafts registered in the State may operate in the territory of the State unless it ‎carries one of the following documents:‎

‎1- A license prepared and issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs allowing aircraft operators to conduct scheduled ‎air services. Such license may either be:‎

a- permanent, if it is based on an international convention to which both the State and the State of ‎the aircraft operator are parties to, or a bilateral air transport agreement in effect between the two States.

b- provisional, for a maximum period of one year, in cases other those mentioned in clause (a) of this paragraph; such ‎license may be renewed for a further period at the request of the beneficiary.‎

‎2- A permit issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs allowing an aircraft to operate in the territory of the State, ‎in cases other than those specified in paragraph (1), of this Article;‎

3- ‎The licenses and permits referred to this article shall be deemed personal property of the license‎ holder and may not be assigned to others.‎

**Article (10)**

**Requirements for Aircrafts Operating in the Territory of the State**

To operate in the territory of the State an aircraft shall comply with the following requirements:‎

1- It must be registered in the State to which it belongs.

2- It must have a valid certificate of airworthiness issued or rendered valid by the State of Registry.

3- It must display visibly its nationality and registration marks.

4- It must be fitted with devices and equipment as may be established by the State of Registry, as well as those devices and equipment that may be determined by the Civil Aviation Affairs of the State.

5- The flight crew members must hold valid licenses issued or rendered valid by the State of Registry and must be of the same number and qualifications as determined in its certificate of airworthiness ‎and flight manual.

6- Its crew members, passengers, animals and cargo on board and third parties on the ground must be ‎ensured in conformity with the provisions of this Law and the implementing regulations and decisions.

\7- It must be in compliance with the standards of civil aviation safety and security in accordance with ‎the Chicago Convention and any other relevant international regulations.

8- In the case of leased aircrafts, there must be a written agreement between the State of the aircraft operator ‎and the State of Registry to transfer functions of the latter as specified in Article (83) bis of the ‎Chicago Convention to the State of the aircraft operator, as well as any other relevant arrangements that may ‎be acceptable to the Civil Aviation Affairs.

9- Any other conditions that the Civil Aviation Affairs may deem necessary for insuring and enhancing the security ‎and safety of aviation.‎ The Civil Aviation Affairs may exempt aircrafts used for purposes of technical tests, instruction, training, ‎air shows, acrobatic flight, air ambulance, relief search and rescue flights or private planes from one or ‎more of the aforementioned conditions in compliance with safety regulations

**Article (11)**

**Use of Wireless and Electronic Devices on Board**

1- No aircraft operating in the territory of the State may be fitted with wireless or electronic devices ‎without the approval of the competent authorities in the State of Registry. Such devices may only be ‎used for air navigation purposes pursuant to conditions specified ‎in this law, regulations and decisions issued in implementation thereof.‎ The conditions of registration and the knowledge of the crew members of the aircraft.

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs may suspend or abrogate any authorization issued for aircrafts on the State ‎register in case of any violation of paragraph (1) of this Article.‎

3- All aircraft operators by this Article shall issue safety instructions to the passengers and shall ensure ‎compliance to such instructions to guarantee protection of safety and obviate interference in the flight.‎

**Article (12)**

**Aerial Photography Equipment**

Aircrafts fitted with aerial photography equipment may not be flown in the territory of the State, and such ‎equipment may not be used, without authorization from the Civil Aviation Affairs, and in accordance with ‎conditions established by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (13)**

**Conditions for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods**

1- No dangerous goods or articles may be carried on board an aircraft without authorization from the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs, and in accordance with the conditions set forth in the authorization, in keeping with the ‎security and safety of aviation.‎

2- No airline may deal with any air cargo agent, unless the latter is accredited and certified by the Civil‎ Aviation Affairs.‎

3- Any agent working or intending to work in the field of dangerous goods meant to be transported by ‎air must be a regulated agent by decision of the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (14)**

**Responsibility of the Pilot-in-command**

The pilot-in-command is responsible for the operation and safety and security of the aircraft and the ‎persons on board during flight time and has the power to take the necessary measures to ensure order on ‎board and shall abide by the applicable rules in this connection, including delegation of his Affairs to a ‎leading member of the crew.‎

**Article (15)**

**Non-Interference in the Work of the Flight Crew or Tampering with the Aircraft**

Taking into account the provisions of Article (87) of this law, no person shall interfere with, or obstruct the work of, any member ‎of flight crew during flight time, tamper with any part of the aircraft or its equipment or commit any act ‎that might jeopardize the safety and security of the flight, the flight crew, passengers or any articles on ‎board.‎

**Article (16)**

**Entry and Exit of Persons and Cargo**

Passengers, crew members and shippers shall, either personally or through agents acting on their behalf or ‎account, comply with the laws, rules and regulations and decisions governing entry into, stay in or ‎departure from the territory of the State, especially those relating to immigration, passports, customs and ‎health and agricultural quarantine.‎

**Article (17)**

**License Requirements**

A member of the flight crew of an aircraft operating in the territory of the State shall hold a valid license‎issued in accordance with the laws and regulations established by the State of Registry.

If the aircraft is ‎registered in the State, the flight crew member shall hold a valid license issued or rendered valid by the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (18)**

**Issuing, Renewal and Suspension of Licenses**

1- The Civil Aviation Affairs is in charge of issuing, rendering valid and renewing flight licenses and other‎ technical licenses relating to all civil aviation operations and services. They shall determine the ‎requirements for issuing, rendering valid or renewing such licenses, ensuring that such requirements shall in no case ‎be less than the internationally established specifications and standards. In this connection,‎ the Civil Aviation Affairs may conduct theoretical and practical examinations as they may deem ‎appropriate.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs has the right to withhold the issuance, renewal or extending the validity of ‎any license. It also has the right to withdraw or suspend any issued license if it is determined that it does not satisfy the required specifications and standards or ‎does not comply with any of the provisions of this Law or the regulations and decisions issued for its ‎implementation.‎

3- A flight license is considered suspended if the holder sustains an injury that prevents them from performing the duties for which the license is granted; or becomes incapable due to sickness of performing the duties for which the license is granted for ‎twenty days or more.‎

The suspension shall be terminated once the reason no longer exists. In such cases, the license holder shall duly ‎notify the Civil Aviation Affairs in writing so that necessary action is taken to arrange for a new medical ‎examination for the license in question.‎

**Part Two**

**Aerodromes and Service Providers**

**Chapter One**

**Construction, Management and Operation of Aerodromes**

**Article (19)**

**Construction and Operation of Aerodromes and Airfields**

No civil aerodromes or airfields may be constructed, made available or operated in the State without prior ‎authorization by the Minister and in compliance with international aerodrome regulations.‎

**Article (20)**

**Airport Management and Control**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall be in charge of management of the airports affiliated to it and shall ‎regulate, control and supervise the operation of airports licensed by it.‎

**Article (21)**

**Types of Airports**

Types and categories of airports shall be determined by the Minister.‎

**Article (22)**

**Operations to Airports**

1- Aircrafts shall use the designated airports and shall comply with the relevant laws, rules and regulations and decisions. Landing is permitted only in such airports except in emergencies or by authorisation from the Civil Aviation Affairs.

2- Each aircraft arriving to or departing from the territory of the State shall land or take off from the ‎designated international airport unless it is authorized to cross without landing.‎

3- Subject to the procedures applicable in international airports, certain aircraft may, due to the nature ‎of their operations or for other considerations, be exempted by authorization from the Civil Aviation ‎Affairs from complying with the restrictions specified in the previous paragraph. Such authorization ‎shall designate the airport of landing, the airport of departure, the route, and the instructions to be ‎followed.‎

4- If an aircraft arriving in, departing from or flying over the territory of the State, is forced to land at ‎other than an international airport of the State, the pilot-in-command shall immediately notify the ‎nearest local Affairs and shall provide the flight plan, the general declaration or any other document ‎upon request. In such a case, the departure of the aircraft, removal of its cargo or the disembarkation ‎of its passengers may not be conducted in the landing area before obtaining an authorization from the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs and upon following the established procedures.‎

**Article (23)**

**Supervision by the Civil Aviation Affairs of Airport Staff**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall supervise and monitor all staff at airports affiliated to it as well as the performance of ‎staff at airports certified by the Civil Aviation Affairs directly or by delegating a third party to do so, regardless of the agency to which they are affiliated, ‎in respect of all matters, ensuring compliance with all regulations or instructions and conduct of operations ‎at such airports and shall conduct an investigation in all violations to take the necessary procedures.‎

**Chapter Two**

**Airport and Service Providers Certification**

**Article (24)**

**Terms and Rules of Airport Certification and Operation ‎**

1- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall determine the rules and regulations for the certification of airports.

2- No airport may be operated without an operating license issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs, whether ‎the operation is full, partial, permanent or provisional or of any other kind.

3- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall be in charge of issuing, suspending, transferring and revoking airport ‎certification licenses stipulated in paragraph (2) of this Article. It shall also issue guidelines and orders relating ‎to airport operation in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the rules and regulations and ‎decisions issued for its implementation.‎

4- The Civil Aviation Affairs may, at any time, inspect the facilities and equipment at any airport and ‎examine all the documents and records of the airport operator. It may also take any other measures to ‎ascertain compliance by the aircraft operator of the license conditions as well as the relevant provisions of ‎this Law and the regulations and decisions issued for its implementation.‎

**Article (25)**

**Terms and rules of Establishment, authorization and Operation of Service Providers**

Taking into account the national and international regulations, no civil aviation service provider enterprise or company ‎may be established or operated to provide civil aviation services without authorization of the Minister.‎

**Article (26)**

**Terms and rules of service provider certification and operation**

1- No enterprise or company engaged in providing services related to civil aviation safety and security ‎may be allowed to operate without a license issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs, whether the ‎operation is full, partial, provisional or of any other form.‎ The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the rules and regulations relating to the certification of the relevant ‎enterprises and companies, including compliance programs, if it was deemed necessary or required.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall be in charge of issuing, suspending, transferring, withholding and ‎revoking certification licenses, and issuing the orders and guidelines relating to the operation of such ‎companies and enterprises in accordance with this Law.‎

3- The Civil Aviation Affairs may, at any time, conduct inspections and audits of the facilities of the ‎companies and enterprises, and may examine all documents and records of the aircraft operators and ensure ‎compliance with the certification standards and the other relevant provisions of this Law.‎

**Chapter Three**

**Aeronautical Easement Rights**

**Article (27)**

**Establishment of Aerial Easement Rights**

Special easement rights called “aerial easement rights” shall be established to ensure air navigation safety ‎and proper functioning of aeronautical systems. Such rights shall include the following in particular:‎

1- Ensuring that the areas adjacent to airports and aeronautical installations, falling within the limits of ‎aerial easement rights, shall remain clear of any obstacles resulting from constructions, installations, ‎maintenance facilities, plantations, cables, or any other obstacle, regardless of the kind or height of such obstacles. Any ‎changes in such obstacles affecting the type or use of areas covered by aviation easements shall only ‎take place with prior authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs and in accordance with requirements ‎established by it.

2- Requiring the placement of markings on any obstacles that represent threat to air navigation safety by ‎the person responsible for the presence of such obstacles.

3- Subject to provisions of Article (33), persons authorized to effect judicial arrest of persons affiliated to ‎civil aviation, May, upon obtaining permission from the competent judicial Affairs, at any time enter ‎the lands and properties situated within the limits of aerial easement for the purpose of implementing ‎the provisions of this Chapter. Cases of absolute necessity may be exempt from obtaining the permit.‎

**Article (28)**

**Limits of Aerial Easement Rights**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall determine the scope and extent of aerial easement rights and the areas ‎where such rights are applied in a manner that ensures the safety of air navigation and the protection of ‎persons and properties in accordance with provisions of this Law and its regulations and decisions and the ‎relevant international standards and regulations.‎

**Article (29)**

**Installations in Areas Under Easement Rights**

No installations or obstacles may be established in the areas covered by aerial easement rights, and no ‎modification in the installations or buildings located in such areas may be made, or any changes in the ‎nature or use of such areas may be effected, without prior authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs and in ‎accordance with the established requirements.‎

**Article (30)**

**Installations and Facilities that may Jeopardize Air Navigation Safety**

1- No light or radio beacons or electronic installations that may affect air navigation safety, the conducting of its service, or the renewal of its licence, shall be ‎established without the prior approval of the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs may require the removal or modification of any lighting apparatus that ‎may be confused with the visual aeronautical aids. The Civil Aviation Affairs may also impose the ‎necessary restrictions on facilities that generate smoke or other particles that may affect visibility ‎around airports, or environment authority activities that may jeopardize air navigation safety.‎

3- Any person who possess or uses electric or electronic devices or metallic installations, whether fixed or mobile, that may interfere with the functioning of radio or electronic systems or to air navigation aids shall obtain a permit to do so from the Civil Aviation Affairs and shall abide by the measures specified by the Civil Aviation Affairs for eliminating such interference. The Civil Aviation Affairs shall suspend or annul such permit for reasons of public interest. The implementing regulations shall indicate the reasons for granting such licence.

**Article (31)**

**Compensation for Aerial Easement Rights**

An equitable compensation shall be paid, under the relevant applicable laws, in return for the imposition of aerial easement rights.

**Chapter Four**

**Protection of Airports, Aircraft and Navigation Aids**

**Article (32)**

**Provisions and Procedures relating to Aviation Security and Safety**

1- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall take all measures necessary for the prevention of acts of unlawful ‎interference and other acts and offences that may be committed against civil aviation security and ‎safety and shall take all measures necessary to ensure prompt handling of any act that may jeopardize‎ security and safety of civil aviation in the State.‎

2- All provisions relating to civil aviation security and safety that may be issued by virtue of this Law, as ‎well as regulations, systems, programs, procedures or guidelines issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs under this law shall ‎apply to all civil aviation stakeholders. Such stakeholders must be strictly bound by such provisions and ‎undertake, inter alia, to provide information and reports, and allow access to inspectors designated by ‎the Civil Aviation Affairs to inspect the premises, installations, equipment and security systems as well ‎as other resources related to civil aviation security and safety.‎

3- Without prejudice to the entirety of the text in paragraph (2) of this Article, the locations and parties in question include in ‎particular: civil airports, providers of security and other aviation services, police, official law enforcement, air carriers, aircraft operators, ‎passengers, shippers and all persons using any civil airport and civil aircraft on the register of the State, ‎any civil aircraft registered in a foreign State while operating in the territory of the State, and any ‎other party covered by any text relating to civil aviation security and safety in this Law.‎

4- Without prejudice to the entirety of the text in paragraph (1) of this Article, the Civil Aviation Affairs shall, in coordination ‎with the other competent State authorities, airport operators and aircraft operators whose principal ‎place of business is in the territory of the State, issue the “National Civil Aviation Security Program”‎‎, and shall approve any amendments thereof. The National Civil Aviation Security Program shall be reviewed, updated and upgraded by ‎the Civil Aviation Affairs which shall also determine the responsibilities of all the parties in charge of ‎its implementation.‎

5- The “National Civil Aviation Security Program” shall contain the necessary regulations and directives for safeguarding security at State ‎airports and ensure the safety of aircraft, personnel, navigation aids and all other civil aviation ‎installations.‎

6- The provisions stipulated in the previous paragraph shall not apply to military aircraft or any military ‎airport under the control of the armed forces of the State, unless the context otherwise requires.‎

7- All aviation safety and security systems and programs shall include strict requirements for the ‎obligatory qualification terms for all jobs and positions including those of supervisors, managers, inspectors, trainees, controllers and ‎officials of aviation security.‎

**Article (33)**

**Application of Aviation Security Regulations**

The Civil Aviation Affairs, in collaboration with the other competent State authorities and airport operators, ‎shall apply the security regulations referred to in Article (32) of this Law, and shall ensure the effectiveness of ‎such regulations. It may, without prejudice to the entirety of the text in the above-mentioned Article, undertake ‎the following:‎

1- Restrict or prohibit entry of persons and vehicles in certain areas of the airport.

2- Verify the identity of persons and vehicles entering the airport, control access and question any person ‎in this connection.

3- Ensure that no passengers or any other persons are in possession, contrary to this Law, ‎of any weapons, explosives, inflammable substances or any other objects that could be used in any way ‎as to endanger the safety of the airport and its occupants, aircrafts, passengers, flight crew members or ‎luggage and, if necessary, search any person suspected of carrying or possessing such objects.‎

**Article (34)**

**Carriage of Weapons and Dangerous Objects on Board Aircrafts**

1- Unless otherwise authorized by the Civil Aviation Affairs, no person shall carry weapons, explosives, ‎sharp objects or inflammable material or other items on board aircraft that could be used in an act of ‎sabotage, violence or threat inside the airport or during flight.‎

2- Law enforcement officers and other persons whose duties require the carriage of unloaded weapons ‎on board aircraft shall obtain a special permit from the Civil Aviation Affairs in conformity with the ‎applicable rules and regulations.‎

3- Decision regarding the transport of security officers on board aircraft shall be taken at the discretion ‎of the Civil Aviation Affairs based on its assessment of the existing threat. Such officers must be state ‎officials who have received special training on security rules and techniques on board aircrafts.‎

4- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the necessary procedures for the carriage of weapons on board ‎aircraft and ensure the application of such procedures. These include procedures for control over such ‎weapons before and during flight, transport of security officers on board aircraft and procedures for ‎acceptance of requests by any foreign State to allow the carriage of armed officers aboard aircrafts of ‎such State.‎

5- The airport operator shall ensure that passengers or other persons do not carry any weapons, explosives, inflammable material ‎or any other items that may be used to threaten airport security by coordinating with the relevant security personnel.‎

**Article (35)**

**Carriage of Mail by Air**

The carriage of mail or packages sent by air shall only be allowed in accordance with the established ‎procedures for mail, taking into consideration the provisions of the international conventions to which ‎the State is party at present or in the future, and in keeping with the security and safety of aircrafts and ‎passengers.‎

**Part Three**

**Airworthiness**

**Article (36)**

**Certificate of Airworthiness and its Requirements**

1- No aircraft shall operate in the territory of the State without a valid certificate of airworthiness issued ‎or rendered valid by the appropriate Affairs of the State of Registry or any other State to which the ‎powers and functions of the State of Registry have been transferred, in conformity with the established ‎laws, rules and regulations and provided such aircraft fulfils the requirements and restrictions of the ‎certificate of airworthiness and the Aeronautical Information Publication. Domestic flights for ‎which a special authorization is issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs shall be exempted on a necessary basis.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs may render valid the certificate of airworthiness issued by another State and ‎may in the process of approval include additional requirements or restrictions.‎

3- If the Civil Aviation Affairs finds out that an aircraft on the State register is unsafe, does not have a ‎valid airworthiness certificate or does not fulfil the requirements of its airworthiness certificate, the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs may suspend or revoke the certificate and may subject the aircraft to a technical inspection, ‎and ground it until action is taken to ensure the safety of flight.‎

**Article (37)**

**Equipment Requirements**

1- No aircraft may be allowed to operate without the systems and equipment required for its flight and ‎navigation and for ensuring the safety of persons and property on board, under normal and emergency ‎conditions, in accordance with the requirements of its certificate of airworthiness and provisions of the ‎applicable Annexes to the Chicago Convention. The Civil Aviation Affairs may exempt any aircraft ‎from the above requirements if it considers that such an aircraft is equipped with alternative systems ‎or equipment displaying the necessary data or fulfilling the required purposes.

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs may issue regulations and directives concerning the type and method of use ‎of systems and equipment referred to in paragraph (1) of the Article so as to ensure the safety of the flight and ‎comfort of passengers

**Article (38)**

**Manual and Documents of Aircraft Maintenance and Technical Log Book**

1- The aircraft operator of an aircraft registered in the State shall not operate such aircraft in commercial air ‎transport or aerial work without conducting the maintenance of the aircraft, including engines and ‎other equipment and systems, in accordance with a maintenance manual approved by the Civil ‎Aviation Affairs.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall approve national or foreign organizations engaged in overhaul and ‎maintenance of aircraft registered in the State and shall approve the maintenance and overhaul works ‎carried out by such organizations.‎

3- The pilot-in-command of an aircraft registered in the State and engaged in commercial air transport ‎or aerial work shall record the following information in the technical records of the aircraft:‎

أa- times of commencement and completion of the flight.

أb- information on any technical fault or malfunction occurring during flight in any part of the ‎aircraft or its equipment.

أc- other relevant information that may affect the safety of flight.‎ The pilot-in-command shall sign and date such statements. The aircraft operator shall be responsible ‎for maintaining the aircraft technical record and keep a copy thereof in a different place than the ‎aircraft.‎

4- The aircraft operator of an aircraft registered in the State shall maintain the maintenance documents for at ‎least two years after the expiry date or for a longer period if requested by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (39)**

**Emergency Equipment**

1- Locations of emergency equipment shall be visibly marked in all aircrafts registered in the State and ‎engaged in commercial air transport. In particular, locations of life jackets, and instructions regarding ‎their use must be visibly indicated in the passenger’s cabin.‎

2- Upon installation or carriage of devices or equipment on board an aircraft, it must be ensured that such ‎devices or equipment will not jeopardize the airworthiness of the aircraft or affect the performance ‎of any safety related devices or equipment.‎

**Article (40)**

**Aircraft Load and Weight Table**

1- Each aircraft, for which an airworthiness certificate is issued or rendered valid by the Civil Aviation ‎Affairs, shall be weighed and its center of gravity shall be determined from time to time and in ‎situations and by methods as may be determined by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

2- The aircraft operator shall prepare a record of the aircraft weight in accordance with the determination ‎of the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

3- The aircraft operator shall maintain a record of the aircraft weight for the period that may be ‎determined by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (41)**

**Carriage of Documents and Records**

The owner or aircraft operator of an aircraft shall, upon ceasing to use or operate such aircraft, continue to ‎maintain its documents and records as well as the records of the flight crew subject to the following: ‎

1- If the operation of the aircraft is transferred to another person and the aircraft remains registered in ‎the State, the first aircraft operator shall provide the second aircraft operator with the aircraft maintenance and other ‎records as well as its loading schedules and any recordings of its flight recorders.

2- If any engine or propeller of an aircraft is removed and installed in another aircraft registered in the ‎State and operated by another person, the primary aircraft operator shall provide to the aircraft operator of the ‎second aircraft with the record of such engine or propeller.

3- If a member of the flight crew of an aircraft registered in the State is hired by another aircraft operator, the ‎primary operator shall provide the latter with the records of the crew member.

4- In all cases, the second aircraft operator must treat the contents of such documents and records as if it is the ‎primary aircraft operator.

**Article (42)**

**Airworthiness Inspection**

The Civil Aviation Affairs may, if necessary, inspect aircraft or conduct tests and test flights to ascertain ‎that the aircraft or any of its systems, equipment or components is flight worthy. Representatives of the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs shall, at all times, have access to any location in order to carry out such tasks.‎

**Article (43)**

**Carriage of Documents and Records on Board**

No aircraft registered in the State shall commence any flight unless it carries the following documents and ‎records on board:

1- In respect of international flights:‎

a- certificate of registration.

b- certificate of airworthiness.‎

c- licenses of flight crew members.

d- aircraft technical logbook.

e- aircraft radio unit license.

f- aircraft operating manuals, maintenance documents and any other documents as may be specified ‎by the Civil Aviation Affairs in respect of commercial air transport or aerial works.

g- passengers’ list and cargo and mail declaration, including a detailed statement of the contents if ‎the aircraft carries cargo and mail.

h- Load sheet if the aircraft is engaged in a commercial air transport operation.‎

2- In respect of domestic flights:‎ The Civil Aviation Affairs shall specify the documents and records which must be carried on board ‎the flight from among those listed in paragraph (1) of this Article. The Civil Aviation Affairs may exempt ‎aircrafts flown for technical tests or instruction from carrying such documents or records.‎

3- In all cases, the mentioned certificates of this Article, licenses and documents must be valid.‎

**Article (44)**

**Submission of Documents and Records**

The aircraft operator and pilot-in-command shall submit to the competent authorities, upon request, any ‎documents or records required under this Law or its implementing regulations and decisions.‎

**Article (45)**

**Surrender of Documents and Register**

If a decision to revoke or suspend any certificate, license, permit or any other document issued by the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs, the person to whom it was issued or the one safeguarding it, shall surrender such ‎document to the Civil Aviation Affairs upon request.‎

**Article (46)**

**Unlawful use of Documents and Records**

Without undermining any of the legal penalties, the following acts shall be prohibited:‎

1- Use of any certificate, license, permit or any other document issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs if it ‎has been revoked, suspended, or modified, or used after the expiry of its validity.

2- Use of any certificate, license, permit, or any other document issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs, in ‎purposes other than those indicated therein, or use by other person than the holder.

3- Lending any certificate, license, permit, or any other document issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs or ‎allowing its use by other than its owner or beneficiary.

4- Impersonating another identity for the purpose of obtaining the validation or modification of any ‎certificate, license, permit or any other document, whether for personal use or use by another person.

5- Destroying or assisting in destroying or tampering with any record specified for use under this Law ‎and regulations and decisions implementing it, or modifying, inserting or deleting any data contained or ‎incorporating false statements therein during the period of maintaining such a record.

6- Deleting any data from the load sheet or including inaccurate information whether deliberately or by ‎negligence.‎

**Article (47)**

**Aviation Safety Programme**

‎The Civil Aviation Affairs shall:‎

1- Develop a national aviation safety program ensuring an acceptable level of safety in operations.

2- Determine the acceptable level of safety to be achieved.

3- Require aircraft operators to establish an aviation safety management system that is approved by the Civil Aviation Affairs. Such program shall at least define the risks and remedial actions, continuous ‎monitoring and regular assessment of the aviation safety level.‎

**Part Four**

**Registration and Nationality of Aircraft**

**Article (48)**

**Aircraft Registration and Issuance of Certificates**

1- The Minister shall issue a decision for the development of a national aircraft register "National aircraft registration register " which will determine the registration ‎requirements and procedures.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue aircraft registration certificates in accordance with the procedures ‎and regulations established by the Civil Aviation Affairs for this purpose.‎

**Article (49)**

**Nationality of Aircraft**

Each aircraft entered in the register referred to in Article (48) of this Law shall acquire nationality of the ‎State and must display its nationality marks.‎

**Article (50)**

**Disposition of Aircraft Listed in the National Register**

1- The following persons shall have exclusive rights of ownership and disposition of aircraft registered in ‎their name in the State:‎

a- citizens, corporations and organizations of the State.

b- foreign nationals and corporations conducting business in the State.‎ In this case, the Minister's prior approval must be obtained before registering any aircraft.

Legal disposition of an aircraft on the national register, whether by sale, lease, mortgage or any other ‎legal action, shall take effect only once it is approved by the Affairs and entered in the national ‎register.‎

**Article (51)**

**De-registration**

An aircraft shall be removed from the register referred to in Article (48) of this Law in the following cases: ‎

1- The owner or the lessee of the aircraft has lost Bahraini citizenship and no longer conducts business in the ‎State.

2- Ownership of the aircraft has been transferred to a foreign person other than the persons referred to ‎in clause (b) of paragraph (1) of Article (50) of this law.

3- The aircraft is destroyed, is missing or has been permanently withdrawn from service.

The aircraft shall ‎be considered missing when the Civil Aviation Affairs issues a decision to this effect.‎

The owner or lessee of aircraft shall promptly notify the Civil Aviation Affairs of any of the changes ‎specified in this Article as soon as it takes place and shall return the aircraft’s certificate of registration

**Part Five**

**Environmental Protection**

**Article (52)**

**Environmental Protection Rules**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the rules required for the aviation environmental ‎protection in accordance with Annex (16) of the Chicago Convention and any amendment thereto as ‎well as any other applicable rules or regulations in effect by virtue of this Law and the regulations and ‎directives issued for its implementation.‎

**Article (53)**

**Aircraft Noise**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall determine the allowable aircraft noise levels within the territory of the ‎State.‎

**Article (54)**

**Noise Certificate**

1- No aircraft shall land at civil airports of the State unless it carries a valid noise certificate.‎

2- To be entered in the National aircraft register, an aircraft must carry a valid noise certificate and its noise levels ‎must be within the limits allowed under Article (53) of this Law.‎

**Part Six**

**Regulations of the Air and Air Traffic Control**

**Article (55)**

**Rules of the Air**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue rules of the air and regulations governing flight of aircrafts, air ‎navigation, and protection of persons and property on the surface and use of the airspace above the territory ‎of the State.‎

**Article (56)**

**Establishment of Air Traffic Control Units**

1- The State shall be responsible for the provision of air navigation services and the Civil Aviation Affairs ‎shall establish air traffic control units to provide air navigation services at the airports of the State and ‎within the “Bahrain Flight Information Region”. Such units shall include the following:‎

a- an aerodrome tower.

b- an approach control unit.

c- an area control centre.

d- flight information centre.

2- The units listed in paragraph (1) of this Article shall have the following functions:‎

a- apply the procedures necessary for the prevention of collision between aircraft in the air or on ‎the aerodrome surface.

b- facilitate and maintain smooth flow of air traffic.

c- provide advice and information necessary for flight safety and efficiency.

d- inform the competent agencies of any aircraft requiring search and rescue assistance and help ‎such agencies upon request.‎

**Article (57)**

**Meteorological Services**

The State shall be responsible for the provision of meteorological services and the Civil Aviation Affairs ‎shall establish a meteorological facility to serve international air navigation at the airports of the State and ‎in the “Bahrain Flight Information Region” in accordance with this Law and the provisions of annexes ‎and instruments issued by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Civil ‎Aviation Organization.‎

**Article (58)**

**Air Traffic Services**

The air traffic control units referred to in Article (56) of this Law shall provide the following services in ‎accordance with the Annexes of the Chicago Convention and any amendment thereto as approved by the‎ State:‎

1- Air traffic control services.

2- Aeronautical information services.

3- Alerting services.

**Article (59)**

**Observance of Rules of the Air**

The pilot-in-command shall be directly responsible for flying his aircraft in accordance with the ‎applicable rules of the air. The pilot-in-command may deviate from applying such rules in cases where ‎this may become imperative for safeguarding flight safety. In all such cases, the pilot-in-command shall ‎notify the competent authorities of such deviation as soon as conditions permit.‎

**Article (60)**

**Airways and Air Routes**

The Civil Aviation Affairs shall designate the Air Traffic Services routes that must be used by the aircraft ‎when entering, departing from or flying in the territory of the State.‎

**Article (61)**

**Compliance with Air Traffic Control Authorizations and Instructions**

The pilot-in-command shall adhere to the flight plan in effect and comply with all air traffic control ‎authorizations and instructions. The pilot-in-command shall not deviate from such instructions except in ‎emergencies requiring immediate action. In such cases, the pilot-in-command shall notify the competent ‎air traffic control unit as soon as possible and obtain modified authorizations and instructions, as required.‎

**Article (62)**

**Prohibited Activities and Restrictions regarding Dropping, Spraying and Parachute Landing**

1- The pilot-in-command shall not perform any of the following acts:‎

a- fly the aircraft at altitudes lower than those designated by the Civil Aviation Affairs.

b- fly the aircraft in proximity of another aircraft in a manner that poses a risk of collision or ‎jeopardizes its safety.

c- fly the aircraft in a negligent or reckless manner thus endangering the lives or property of ‎passengers or other persons.

d- use the aircraft in acrobatic flying or in an air formation, except with authorization by the Civil ‎Aviation Affairs.

e- drop any items or spray any material during flight except in emergencies or by authorization from ‎the Civil Aviation Affairs.

f- tow another aircraft or any other item, without authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

2- Supersonic aircrafts and aircrafts with high noise levels shall not fly over the territory of the State or land at its airports. The Civil Aviation Affairs may however authorise such aircrafts to fly over the territory of the State or land at its airports in accordance with the conditions specified by the Civil Aviation Affairs in respect of allowable flight levels and speed. The operator shall be liable for any damage caused by the use of such aircrafts and any resulting compensation.

3- Unmanned aircrafts may operate in the territory of the State only upon authorisation by the Civil Aviation Affairs

4- No person may fly an aircraft or serve as a crew member while being drunk or under the influence ‎of a drug or any other substance that may reduce their ability to perform duties to the fullest extent. ‎In all cases, no such substances may be consumed during duty time.‎

5- Except in emergencies, landing by parachute from an aircraft may only be performed with prior ‎authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (63)**

**Prohibited, Restricted and Dangerous Areas**

1- Without discrimination on the basis of nationality, the Civil Aviation Affairs may prohibit or restrict ‎the flight of aircraft over the following areas:‎

a- designated areas in the territory of the State, for military reasons or reasons of public security.

b- the entire territory of the State or part thereof, in exceptional circumstances and for reasons of ‎public security.‎

2- Dangerous areas may be designated by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

3- If a pilot-in-command finds out that the flight is over a prohibited area, an immediate notification ‎must be made to the air control unit concerned. The pilot-in-command must promptly land at the ‎nearest aerodrome outside the prohibited area and provide the competent authorities with a detailed ‎report on the incident and its causes.‎

4- If the competent authorities warn an aircraft because of its presence over a prohibited area, the pilot- ‎in-command must immediately follow the instructions of such authorities. The latter have the right to ‎take the necessary action to force the landing of an aircraft that has failed to follow such instructions.‎

**Article (64)**

**Instruction Flying**

No person may engage in training another person to fly, for the purpose of obtaining a flying license, unless ‎the instructor holds a valid license issued or rendered valid by the Civil Aviation Affairs authorising the ‎instructor to act as pilot-in-command of the aircraft engaged for such purposes and in conditions where ‎the training is provided.‎

**Article (65)**

**Flying Institutes and Clubs**

1- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall establish rules and regulations regarding the conduct of business by ‎flying institutes and clubs.‎

2- No institute, club or any other agency may undertake flying instruction or training or conduct any other ‎aviation related activity without authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs and in accordance with the ‎terms of such authorization. The Civil Aviation Affairs may suspend or revoke such authorization in ‎cases of breaches to its terms or of the applicable rules and regulations.‎

**Part Seven**

**Air Transport and Aeronautical Services**

**Chapter One**

**General Provisions of Air Transport and Aeronautical Services**

**Article (66)**

**Conventions between Air Transport Enterprises**

National air transport companies and enterprises may enter into conventions or arrangements with foreign ‎air transport companies and enterprises relating to joint operations or any other commercial or technical ‎ventures only in accordance with the rules and conditions established by the Civil Aviation Affairs. ‎Implementation of any such conventions and arrangements shall be subject to the approval of the Civil ‎Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (67)**

**Authorization to Undertake Aviation Activities**

No agency, company or airline may engage in any air transport activities or air services without prior ‎authorization by the Minister and in accordance with the rules and terms of such authorization.‎

**Article (68)**

**Establishment, Amendment or Cancellation of Air Services**

National and foreign airlines and companies must obtain prior approval by the Civil Aviation Affairs for the ‎establishment, amendment or cancellation of any of their services and number of flights.‎

**Article (69)**

**Compliance with the Civil Aviation Affairs’ Directives and Instructions**

National and foreign airlines and air transport companies shall comply with all directives and instructions ‎given by the Civil Aviation Affairs, especially in respect of the following:‎

1- air transport fares and rates and other related conditions, including type and duration of operation.

2- airline operations.

3- inspection of the offices of civil aviation companies and airlines and review of the necessary documentation to ensure ‎compliance with the directive and instructions issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (70)**

**Operation of Aviation Agencies and Ground Services**

Subject to other requirements of applicable laws and regulations, the following activities shall be prohibited:‎

1- Providing aviation-related ground services without authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs.

2- Opening offices of national or foreign airlines without the approval of the Civil Aviation Affairs, ‎whether or not such airlines are engaged in operations to and from the territory of the State.‎

**Article (71)**

**Duties of Airlines and Air Transport Companies**

National and foreign airlines and air transport companies must provide the Civil Aviation Affairs with all ‎requested data, information, schedules, appointments and statistics relating to operation of their air services.‎

**Article (72)**

**Applicable Laws and Regulations**

Subject to the provisions of the Chicago Convention and its Annexes, the aircraft operator of an aircraft registered ‎in the State and engaged in air transport or aerial works – regardless of location – must observe the ‎provisions of this Law and the regulations and decisions issued for its implementation, if these are not ‎inconsistent with the laws of the States where such operations are conducted.‎

**Article (73)**

**Inspection of Air Transport Operations and Aerial Works**

Authorized representatives of the Civil Aviation Affairs may enter premises of an aircraft operator for the purpose ‎of inspection and to monitor the implementation of the operational requirements and the controls provided ‎in the applicable laws, rules, regulations and directives of the State. The Civil Aviation Affairs may suspend ‎the flight of any airline if it considers that the standard of its operation violates the above-mentioned ‎requirements and controls.‎

**Chapter Two**

**Establishment and Operation of ‎Airlines and Aviation Companies**

**Article (74)**

**Procedures Related to the Establishment of Airlines and Aviation Companies**

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Article (3) of this Law and the laws governing the establishment of enterprises or corporations, ‎no airline or company may be established to engage in commercial air transport, general aviation, aerial ‎works or any related activities in the territory of the State without approval by the Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs and after the submission ‎of the technical, economic and financial studies of the proposed enterprise.‎

**Article (75)**

**Licensing Airlines and Aviation Companies**

An aircraft operator fulfilling the necessary procedures for the establishment of an airline or aviation company in ‎accordance with the preceding Article may start its business only upon obtaining the following documents:‎

1- A license from the Minister after submission of the document establishing the airline or ‎the enterprise.

2- An air aircraft operator certificate issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs in accordance with rules established by ‎the Affairs.‎

**Article (76)**

**Preliminary Flights**

1- No aircraft operator may operate a new air service or extend an existing air service without conducting a ‎preliminary flight or flights to demonstrate to the Civil Aviation Affairs that the air service conforms ‎to the operational and safety requirements indicated in this Law and in the regulations and decisions ‎issued for its implementation. The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the necessary license if it is satisfied that the ‎requirements have been met.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs may exempt the aircraft operator from undertaking a preliminary flight if it is in ‎possession of information and has reasons confirming that such flight is not necessary. In such case, ‎the first flight or flights shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant conditions established by ‎the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

3- The aircraft operator is not permitted to carry passengers on preliminary flights apart from the persons necessary for the operation for the operation of the aircraft and competent representatives of the Civil‎ Aviation Affairs. Mail and cargo may be carried on such flights.‎

**Chapter Three**

**Operational Specifications and Certification and ‎Manual of Operation**

**Article (77)**

**Operational Specifications and Certification**

1- No aircraft operator may commence operation of any aircraft until it has obtained operational specifications that have been approved by the Civil Aviation Affairs. Such specifications shall form part of the licence granted to the aircraft operator and shall be enforceable. The aircraft operator must provide sufficient copies of the approved operational specifications related to its main operations and must make them available for review by its competent staff. The aircraft operator must also incorporate such specifications in its manuals.

2- The operational specifications may be amended at the request of the aircraft operator or if such ‎amendment is considered necessary by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (78)**

**Operations and Aircraft Manuals**

1- An operations manual shall be issued by the aircraft operator for guidance and use of pilots and ‎operations staff in which their duties and responsibilities shall be indicated. The manual shall not ‎incorporate any instructions or information contrary to the provisions of this Law or the regulations ‎and decisions issued for its implementation or the relevant national or international regulations that are ‎in force or regulations issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

2- A manual shall be issued by the aircraft operator for each type of aircraft engaged in its operations ‎including the information that require pilots and flight engineers to carry out their duties on such type ‎of aircraft, in order to maintain the required level of safety in normal or emergency situations.‎

3- Copies of the operations and aircraft manuals for all types of aircraft operated, and any amendments thereto shall be submitted by ‎the aircraft operator to the Civil Aviation Affairs for approval prior to the use of such documents.‎

**Chapter Four**

**Flight Crew**

**Article (79)**

**Composition of Flight Crew**

1- If deemed necessary to ensure flight safety, the Civil Aviation Affairs may decide to add one or more ‎flight crew members for all or some flights in addition to the crew complement established in the ‎aircraft’s certificate of airworthiness.‎

2- No members of the flight crew shall perform duties of two or more flight crew members at the same ‎time.‎

3- The Civil Aviation Affairs may decide to place cabin attendants on board aircraft in numbers to be ‎determined by the Civil Aviation Affairs, to perform duties related to passenger safety and service.‎

**Article (80)**

**Development of Training Programmes**

Training programs shall be developed by the aircraft operator for crew members and dispatchers of ‎its aircraft to ensure the proper performance of their duties. Such programs must be approved by the ‎Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Article (81)**

**Pilot Proficiency Test**

The aircraft operator must ensure that the proficiency and ability of the pilots to handle emergencies ‎during flight has been tested in practice.‎

**Article (82)**

**Flight Time,Duty Period and Rest Times Limitations**

1- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall issue the regulations and instructions determining flight times, duty ‎periods and rest times of members of the flight crew.‎

2- The aircraft operator must maintain a full and accurate record for each member of the flight crew, ‎indicating the flight time and duty periods and rest time in accordance with the regulations and ‎instructions issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

**Chapter Five**

**Aircraft Systems and Equipment**

**Article (83)**

**Aircraft Operational Requirements**

No aircraft shall operate unless it is fitted with the equipment and instruments necessary for its flight ‎and navigation in normal conditions and emergencies, in accordance with the provisions of its ‎certificate of airworthiness and flight manual, as well as the applicable regulations issued by the State ‎and any other regulations and directives issued by the Civil Aviation Affairs for the safety and comfort ‎of passengers.‎

The Civil Aviation Affairs may exempt an aircraft from being fitted with the above-mentioned ‎equipment and instruments if it deems that the aircraft is equipped with alternative equipment or ‎instruments that provide the required data or achieved the desired objectives.‎

**Chapter Six**

**Aircraft Loading**

**Article (84)**

**Aircraft Loading Conditions**

1- The aircraft operator shall allow its aircraft to be loaded only under the supervision of a trained person ‎who has been approved by the Civil Aviation Affairs. The aircraft operator must provide such individual with ‎adequate information and written instructions concerning the distribution and secure placement of the ‎cargo to ensure:‎

a- that the cargo’s safety is assured throughout the flight.

b- that the relevant regulations and instructions are duly observed, including any requirements ‎provided in the certificate of airworthiness or flight manual.

2- A copy of the cargo list must be kept in the aircraft until the completion of the flight and another ‎copy must be kept by the entity responsible for the aircraft for a period of no less than six months ‎after the completion of the flight.‎

**Chapter Seven**

**Air Operations**

**Article (85)**

**Control of Aircraft Operations**

The aircraft operator, or its representative, shall be responsible for controlling the operations of its aircraft ‎ensuring that such operations are conducted in accordance with established safety standards and the ‎provisions of relevant laws, decisions, rules and regulations.‎

**Article (86)**

**Appointment of the Pilot-in-command**

The aircraft operator may not conduct any flight prior to the appointment of a pilot as the pilot-in- ‎command to be responsible for the safety of the aircraft and its occupants. All persons on board must ‎comply with any orders or instructions from the pilot-in-command to ensure the safety of the aircraft and ‎the persons and property on board and to ensure safety and regularity of air navigation.‎

**Article (87)**

**Use of the Flight Deck and Aircraft Flying Instruments**

1- Taking into account the provisions of Article (15) of this Law, no person on board an aircraft shall do the following:

a- use the aircraft's aeronautical equipment or control instruments while the aircraft is in flight, unless the person is a qualified pilot designated for this purpose by the aircraft operator.

b- no person shall enter the cockpit, other than a crew member, an inspector or controller appointed by the Civil Aviation Affairs or a person assigned by the operator or the Civil Aviation Affairs to perform a specific duty during flight.

2- The pilot-in-command shall be required to ensure that the aircraft cockpit door is locked during the ‎flight period.‎

**Article (88)**

**Reporting Flight Risks and Instrument Malfunctions**

1- Upon encountering unusual weather conditions during flight or observing any abnormal functioning ‎of navigation aids, that may constitute a danger to the flight, the pilot-in-command shall notify the ‎appropriate air traffic services unit of such conditions as well as any other condition that might ‎jeopardize flight safety.‎

2- The pilot-in-command shall record in the aircraft technical log any malfunction or abnormal ‎functioning of any of its equipment. Prior to commencing the flight, the pilot-in-command shall ‎ensure that any malfunctions or observations recorded in the technical log of the aircraft in relation to its previous flight have been ‎resolved.‎

**Article (89)**

**Briefing of Passengers**

1- The aircraft operator shall take the necessary measures to advise passengers of the locations and ‎methods of using seat belts, emergency exits, life jackets, oxygen devices and other emergency ‎equipment available for personal or collective use.‎

2- The pilot-in-command shall ensure that the passengers are briefed regarding emergency procedures ‎by a member of the flight crew as required by any occurrence during flight.‎

**Part Eight**

**Aircraft Accidents and Incidents**

**Article (90)**

**Appropriate Affairs for Aircraft Accidents and Incident Investigation**

1- The Minister shall establish an investigation unit to conduct the following:‎

a- investigate aircraft accidents and incidents occurring in the territory of the State and accidents and ‎incidents involving national aircraft in international waters.

b- submit a report to the Minister on the circumstances and conditions of each investigated accident ‎or incident, indicating its causes and publish the results of the investigation.

c- develop recommendations designed to prevent the recurrence of accidents in order to ensure the ‎safety of civil aviation in the future.‎

2- The Minister shall, by a ministerial decision, establish a system for aircraft accidents and incident ‎investigation, a system governing the composition of investigation unit and the rules required for ‎conducting the investigation, as well as other rules that must be followed by the various relevant ‎agencies and pilots, and others in such cases, including safe-keeping of the flight data recorder and the ‎cockpit voice recorder.‎

**Article (91)**

**Notification of an Aircraft Accident or Incident**

1- Local authorities shall immediately notify the Civil Aviation Affairs of any aircraft accident occurring in the territory ‎of the State under their jurisdiction.‎

2- Every flight crew member of an aircraft involved in an accident must notify the Civil Aviation Affairs ‎if their condition permits. .‎

3- Owners of national aircraft or aircraft operated by Bahraini companies or individuals, or their ‎representatives, shall notify the Civil Aviation Affairs of any accidents or incidents involving their ‎aircraft outside the territory of the State, as soon as they learn of their occurrence.‎

4- Pilots-in-command and owners of national aircraft must notify the Civil Aviation Affairs of any ‎incidents as may be defined by the Civil Aviation Affairs, whether occurring to their aircraft or other ‎aircraft that they have witnessed.‎

**Article (92)**

**Notification of Accidents Involving Foreign Aircraft in the Territory of the State**

Upon learning of an accident occurring in the territory of the State to a foreign aircraft, the Civil Aviation ‎Affairs shall forward a notification of the accident by the quickest means available to:‎

1- the State of Registry.

2- the State of Manufacture.

3- the State of the aircraft operator, if different from the State of Registry.

4- the State which has been aggrieved by the accident.

5- the International Civil Aviation Organization.

**Article (93)**

**Duties of the Local Authorities in Cases of Aircraft Accidents or Incidents**

The local authorities shall preserve the aircraft, its parts and all its assets and wreckage. No action should ‎be taken to remove any of such items from their location except to save lives, recover bodies, valuables or mail or for the purpose of fire fighting, or if the aircraft or its wreckage posed danger to air navigation or ‎other means of transport, pending arrival of the investigating unit and the issuance of its relevant ‎instructions.

In all cases, and whenever possible, the wreckage should be photographed before being ‎wholly or partially removed or dislocated.‎

**Article (94)**

**Composition of the Aircraft accident Investigating Unit**

1- Aircraft accident investigation unit shall be established by a decision from the Minister and shall be composed of a ‎minimum of three members. The unit may enlist the services of special experts from inside and ‎outside the State to participate in the investigation in an advisory status. The Civil Aviation Affairs ‎shall bear the subsistence and travel expenses and remuneration of the members and experts, as well ‎as all other necessary expenses for conducting flight or laboratory tests or technical research that may ‎be required by the circumstances of the accident and the investigation.‎

2- No member of the investigation unit may be removed except by a reasonable decision by the Minister.‎

**Article (95)**

**Participation in the Investigation by Representatives of Other States**

1- A representative from each of the following States may participate in investigations of accidents ‎involving national aircraft in the territory of the State:‎

a- the State of the aircraft operator, if the aircraft operator does not hold Bahraini citizenship.

b- the State of Manufacture, if the accident investigation covers subjects relating to the airworthiness. ‎The representative of the State of Manufacture may be accompanied by one or more experts.‎

2- In the case of an accident involving a foreign aircraft in the territory of the State, the following States ‎shall have the right to appoint a representative each to participate in the investigation and may enlist ‎the services of one or more experts:‎

a- the State of Registry.

b- the State of the aircraft operator.

c- the State providing information of interest to the investigation, if requested.

d- the State of Manufacture, if its contribution to the investigation is necessary.‎

3- A representative from a State participating in the investigation has the right to:‎

a- visit the site of the accident.

b- examine the aircraft wreckage.

c- interview and hold discussions with the witnesses.

d- review all evidence relating to the accident.

e- obtain copies of all documents relating to the accident.

f- make comments in writing concerning various elements of the investigation.‎

**Article (96)**

**Representation by the State in Investigation of Accidents involving National Aircraft Abroad**

If an accident involving a national aircraft occurs in the territory of another State, the Minister shall appoint a ‎State representative and experts to participate in the investigation conducted by the authorities of the ‎other State and determine any additional terms of reference that may be necessary for the completion of the investigation.‎

**Article (97)**

**Mandate of the Aircraft Accident Investigation Unit**

Members of the investigation unit shall have access to the scene of the accident and other related ‎locations. They shall conduct inspections, review documentation, records of conversations and other records, ‎references, drawings and papers, and seize any material that may be of interest to the investigation. They ‎shall also question and hear witnesses and obtain information or documents deemed necessary for fact- ‎finding purposes, take the necessary measures to preserve the aircraft or wreckage, cargo and parts, and ‎remove such items in whole or in part for conducting any necessary tests.‎

**Article (98)**

**Report of the Investigating Unit**

1- The investigating unit shall submit to the Minister a report on the accident and its causes and ‎circumstances as well as the findings of the investigation. Such report shall be forwarded to the States ‎and entities mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article after its approval by the Minister. Other stakeholders may obtain copies of the report upon payment of the required fees, unless the ‎Minister decides against publication of the report.‎

2- The report mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article may be forwarded to the States and other ‎concerned parties as follows:‎

a- in respect of accidents involving national aircraft, the report shall be forwarded to:‎

1) any State or States having suffered fatalities or injuries to their citizens or any of their citizens ‎are missing or held as hostage as a result of the incident.

2) the International Civil Aviation Organization.‎

b- in respect of accidents involving foreign aircraft in the territory of the State, the report shall be ‎forwarded to:‎

1) the State of Registry.

2) the State of the Operator.

3) ‎the State of Manufacture.

4) any State that has contributed information of interest to the investigation.

5) any State or States having suffered fatalities or injuries to their citizens, or any of their citizens ‎are missing or held hostage as a result of the incident.

6) the International Civil Aviation Organization.‎

c- The investigating unit of accidents involving foreign aircraft in the territory of the State may, ‎prior to releasing its final accident report, send a copy thereof to:‎

1) ‎the State of Registry.

2) the State of the aircraft operator, if different from the State of Registry.

3) ‎the State of Manufacture.

The unit may invite the above-mentioned States to submit their comments on the report. Unless the unit receives a response within sixty days, it may consider that such States have approved the draft ‎report. It will then approve and release the report as soon as possible and shall forward it to the States and ‎agencies mentioned in clause (b) of paragraph (2) of this Article. If any comments are received within sixty days ‎of forwarding the draft report, the unit may amend its report in the light of all or some of such comments ‎or otherwise record its disapproval of the comments in an appendix to the report.

**Article (99)**

**‎Accidents Resulting from a Criminal Act**

If the investigating unit concludes that the accident is the result of an actual or suspected criminal act, it ‎shall notify the public prosecutor to institute the necessary legal procedures.‎

**Article (100)**

**Re-opening Investigation into an Aircraft Accident**

The Minister may decide on probable cause to re-open the investigation into an aircraft accident, if new ‎material evidence emerges that was not already reviewed by the unit conducting the investigation the first‎ time.‎

**Article (101)**

**Authenticity of the Final Report of the Investigating Unit**

The facts contained in the final report of an investigating unit into an aircraft accident shall be considered ‎authentic unless proven otherwise.‎

**Article (102)**

**Banning Circulation of Investigation Records**

1- Records of investigations into civil aircraft accidents shall not be released by the investigation or ‎record-keeping agencies for purposes unrelated to accident or incident investigation, unless instructed ‎by the Undersecretary for Civil Aviation Affairs. The ban shall cover the following:‎

a- statements by persons interviewed by the investigation authorities.

b- record of communications between individuals concerned with aircraft operation.

c- medical or personal information obtained during the accident or incident investigation.

d- cockpit voice recordings and copies thereof.

e- analyses of information, including information from the flight data recorder.

f- Any other records determined by the Civil Aviation Affairs, containing information on the aircraft ‎or its passengers or other individuals connected with the accident or incident.‎

2- Records referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be attached to the final report of the ‎investigation and its appendices unless they are required for any analysis of the accident or incident.‎

**Part Nine**

**Search and Rescue**

**Article (103)**

**Search and Rescue Organization**

1- The Minister shall define the search and rescue regions under the responsibility of the State and these ‎shall be notified by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

2- The Civil Aviation Affairs shall supervise the search and rescue operations connected with civil aviation ‎in coordination and collaboration with the Search and Rescue Centre in the Ministry of Interior. It shall ‎also take the necessary measures to coordinate and cooperate with other States, especially neighbouring States in search and rescue operations.‎ The Minister may enlist the services of other official agencies to assist in search and rescue operations.

**Article (104)**

**Access to Prohibited Areas for Search and Rescue Purposes**

The appropriate State authorities shall permit access to any prohibited area by persons, aircraft and other ‎agencies engaged in search and rescue operations, if it is believed that the aircraft involved in the accident ‎may be present in such areas, provided that such operations are conducted under the supervision of the ‎authorities concerned.‎

**Article (105)**

**Admission to the State for Search and Rescue Purposes**

The appropriate State authorities shall immediately and temporary allow entry of foreign experts, equipment ‎and aircraft that the Civil Aviation Affairs deems necessary to participate in conducting search and rescue ‎operations.‎

**Article (106)**

**Preservation of Wreckage**

1- No person is allowed to remove any part or item from the aircraft involved in an accident, obliterate ‎any part of the wreckage or interfere in any way in the investigation, unless this is required for rescue ‎operations or authorized by the investigating unit. The appropriate State authorities shall ensure ‎compliance with this provision pending the acquisition of all the information necessary for the ‎investigation.‎

2- The aircraft operator of the aircraft involved in an accident shall bear the cost of the search and rescue ‎operations and shall be liable for any damage sustained during such operations.‎

**Article (107)**

**Aircrafts in Distress**

The State undertakes, within the limits of its resources, to assist an aircraft in distress over its territory and permit the aircraft owners or authorities of the State of Registry to provide the necessary assistance under the oversight of the Civil Aviation Affairs.

In conducting search of any missing aircrafts, the State shall cooperate in the implementation of coordinated measures that may be recommended from time to time by virtue of this Law.

**Part Ten**

**Responsibilities and Interests Relating to Operation of Aircraft**

**Chapter One**

**Contractual Liability of the Aircraft Operator**

**Article (108)**

**Applicability of the Montreal Convention**

The provisions of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air, ‎done in Montreal on 28 May 1999 and any other relevant conventions or treaties signed or ratified by the ‎State shall be applicable to international air transport.‎

**Article (109)**

**Liability of the Aircraft Operator in respect of Dropping off Cargo**

The air carrier shall be liable to shippers and receivers for any cargo taken off an aircraft in flight, ‎even if such action is necessary for saving the aircraft.‎

**Article (110)**

**Case of No Liability of the Air Carrier in respect of Removing Passengers**

The aircraft operator shall not be liable should the pilot-in-command remove a disruptive passenger or a ‎passenger that jeopardizes the security and safety of the aircraft or its passengers.‎

**Article (111)**

**Ensuring the Possession of Transport Documents**

1- Each air carrier operating in the territory of the State shall ensure that passengers and cargo have the ‎documents and papers necessary for entry to and departure from the State to the intended destination.‎

2- The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall apply to domestic air transport, as required.‎

**Chapter Two**

**Liability for Damage caused by Aircrafts**

**Article (112)**

**Compensation for Damage caused by Aircrafts**

Any person that suffers damage, including damage to the environment, shall be entitled to compensation ‎once it is established that the damage was caused by an aircraft in flight or by a person or an object ‎falling from the aircraft, or by an act of unlawful interference.‎

The aircraft is considered to be in flight from the moment all its external doors are locked after embarkation of passengers or members of the crew, or loading cargo on board, until the moment any such door is opened for the disembarkation of passengers, members of the flight crew, or unloading of cargo.

**Article (113)**

**Liability for Compensation**

1- The aircraft operator shall be liable for damage referred to in Article (112) of this Law. The owner or ‎lessee in whose name the aircraft is registered shall be deemed its operator and shall be liable in this ‎capacity, unless it is demonstrated during the procedures for establishing liability that the aircraft operator is ‎a different person. In such case, it shall proceed, within the limits allowed by the judicial process, to ‎take the necessary measures to include the latter as party to the lawsuit.‎

2- If the damage is caused by one or more persons, the liability for damage shall be joint and individual. ‎No person shall be liable for any amount exceeding the limit of its liability, if any. When a claim is ‎made against one or more persons considered liable under this Law, the claimant shall not be entitled ‎to a compensation exceeding the liability limit, in accordance with the Rome Convention and its ‎amendments.‎

3- If more than one person are liable, the right and extent of recourse shall be determined by the ‎contribution of each to the damage.‎

4- A right to recourse shall not arise if the damage has not been a direct result of the incident, or if it was ‎caused by the mere passage of the aircraft in the air space in accordance with the applicable air traffic ‎regulations.‎

**Article (114)**

**Exoneration or reduction of compensation**

1- A person liable for damage under the provisions of this Chapter shall not be liable if the damage results ‎directly from armed conflict or internal unrest or if the prevention is by order of the public authorities ‎from the use of the aircraft, or if is established that the damage is caused by wrongful act, negligence or‎ omission by the claimant, his subordinates or agents.‎

2- If the person liable for damage proves that the damage was contributed to by the claimant, his subordinates‎ or agents, the compensation shall be reduced by the amount of their contribution to the damage.‎

3- No exoneration or reduction of compensation shall be allowed if the damage is caused by wrongful act ‎by the servants or agents of the claimant, if it is established that they acted beyond their powers.‎

**Article (115)**

**Damage caused by Aircrafts**

If a damage is caused to a third party as a result of collision between two or more aircrafts in flight, or as a result of an aircraft obstructing the passage of another aircraft or if the damage is caused by two or more aircrafts, each aircraft shall be considered as causing the damage. In such case, the respective operator shall be liable in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

**Article (116)**

**Liability Limits**

The liability limits for damage caused by aircraft to third parties in the territory of the State shall be in ‎accordance with international conventions to which the State is party.‎

**Article (117)**

**Competent Court to Consider Cases of Compensation for Damage caused by Aircrafts**

In the case of damage caused by aircraft to third parties in the territory of the State, lawsuits for damages ‎must be brought before the court under whose jurisdiction the location of the accident is situated. One ‎or more plaintiffs may however agree with one or more of the defendants to bring the compensation lawsuit before the ‎court of any other State having jurisdiction to consider such lawsuits in accordance with relative ‎international treaties and conventions.‎

**Article (118)**

**Lapsing of Lawsuits For Compensation For Damage Caused by Aircrafts**

Lawsuits for compensation for damage caused by aircrafts to third parties on the surface shall expire after ‎two years from the date of the occurrence.‎

**Chapter Three**

**Insurance and Guarantees Required to Cover Liabilities Relating ‎to Aircraft Operation**

**Article (119)**

**Responsibility of the Aircraft Operator for Operations of its Aircraft and Insurance**

1- The aircraft operator or his representative shall be responsible for control of the operation of his aircraft ‎in such a way as to ensure the conduct of these operations in accordance with the established safety ‎standards and the provisions of the relevant laws, rules and regulations.‎

2- Subject to the provisions in this Part, any aircraft operator of an aircraft operating in the territory of ‎the State shall provide insurance cover for his liability to damage to passengers and their luggage ‎animals, goods and mail carried on board as well as other damages caused by the aircraft to third ‎parties.‎

3- The aircraft operator shall take out insurance for his employees who may be exposed to aviation ‎risks, to cover any damages to the extent of his liability for such damages and in accordance with the ‎provisions of this Law and its implementing regulations and decisions as well as relevant international ‎conventions.‎

**Article (120)**

**Taking Out Insurance with a Licensed Insurer**

The insurance referred to in Article (119) of this law shall be taken out with an insurer approved in accordance with the laws of the State of Registry in which the aircraft is registered.

**Article (121)**

**Advance Payments**

1- In the case of aircraft accidents resulting in death or injury of passengers, the aircraft operator shall, make ‎advance payments without delay in amounts proportionate to the damage sustained to the passengers who are entitled to claim compensation in ‎order to meet the immediate economic needs of such persons.‎ Without prejudice to the aforementioned, the advance payments shall be no less than sixteen thousand (16000) units of Special Drawing Rights or the ‎equivalent in Bahraini Dinars to a natural person or persons, who are entitled to claim compensation rights, in the case of death.

2- Such advance payments mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not constitute recognition of liability and may be offset against any ‎amounts subsequently paid as damages by the air carrier.‎

3- The funds paid in advance under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may be refunded in the following cases:‎

a- if the aircraft operator demonstrates that the damage arising from the incident was caused or ‎contributed to, by the person claiming the compensation, whether dead or injured, thus relieving ‎the aircraft operator either wholly or partly from the liability in accordance with the applicable laws.

b- if it is discovered later that the person receiving the advance payment was not entitled to receive ‎such payment.‎

**Part Eleven**

**Offences Committed Against the Safety ‎And Security of Civil Aviation**

**Chapter One**

**Offences Committed Against the Safety ‎of Civil Aviation**

**Article (122)**

**Definition of Offences Committed Against the Safety of Civil Aviation**

1- Any person commits an offence if he intentionally:‎

a- performs an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft or a member of the flight crew, ‎or terrorizes or threatens such a person verbally or by action.

b- holds any person or persons as hostage on board aircraft or at airports.‎

c- destroys an aircraft in service or causes damage to such an aircraft which renders it incapable of ‎flight or is likely to endanger its safety in flight.

d- places or causes to be placed on an aircraft in service, by any means whatsoever, a device or ‎substance which is likely to destroy that aircraft, or to cause damage to it which renders it incapable ‎of flight, or to cause damage to it which is likely to endanger its safety in flight.

e- destroys or damages air navigation facilities or interferes with their operation or tampering with safety devices on it.

f- steals any equipment relating to air navigation facilities or any instruments, machines or cables that ‎may be required to ensure flight safety or related to it or performs any action likely to keep ‎such items away from persons authorized to use them for security and safety purposes.

g- communicates information which he knows to be false, thereby endangering the safety of an ‎aircraft in flight.

h- damages or destroys any property on board an aircraft.

i- uses an aircraft as a weapon or as a mean to commit any unlawful act.

j- uses an aircraft in service in a way that causes or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury to ‎any person or causes damage to property or the environment.

k- drops or fires any chemical or biological weapons or any poisonous substances from an aircraft or ‎attempts to do so with the objective of causing death or grievous injury.

l- carries or facilitates carriage of any chemical, biological, atomic or fissionable material, or any ‎equipment or software that may be used, intentionally or unintentionally, to cause or threaten to ‎cause death or serious injury.

m- transports or facilitates carriage of a person on board an aircraft knowing that such person has committed a crime, with the intention of facilitating that person’s escape from legal proceedings.

n- attempts or takes part in committing any crime stipulated in paragraph (1) of this Article whether by ‎financing, planning or direction.‎

2- Any person is considered to have committed an offence if he:‎

a- is found in a state of drunkenness on board an aircraft under the impact of alcoholic beverages or ‎is under the influence of narcotic drugs, thus endangering the safety of the flight.

b- smokes in any place on board the aircraft, including in the toilets.

c- operates any electronic devices carried by this person on board the aircraft if such use is prohibited.

d- disregards instructions by the pilot-in-command or a crew member, regarding the safety or ‎security of the flight or of the persons or property, or regarding maintenance of order and discipline ‎on board.‎

The offender shall be punished by the maximum penalty for such offences if the act is likely to endanger ‎the safety of the aircraft or obstruct the performance of the crew members of their duties.‎

**Article (123)**

**Definition of an Aircraft in Flight and an Aircraft in Service**

In applying the provisions of this Chapter:

1- An aircraft is considered to be in flight at any time from the moment when all its external doors are ‎closed following embarkation of passengers or loading of cargo until the moment when any such door ‎is opened for disembarkation or unloading of cargo. In the case of a forced landing, the flight shall still be considered in flight, until the competent authorities of the state in which the aircraft landed take over the responsibility for the aircraft and for ‎the persons and property on board.‎

2- An aircraft is considered to be in service from the beginning of the pre-flight preparation of the aircraft ‎by ground personnel or by the crew for a specific flight until twenty-four hours after any landing; the ‎period of service shall, in any event, extend for the entire period during which the aircraft is in flight as ‎defined in paragraph (1) of this Article.‎

**Chapter Two**

**Offences of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**

**Article (124)**

**Definition of Offences of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**

Any person commits an offence if he, on board an aircraft in flight, commits any of the following acts:‎

1- Unlawfully, by the use of force or the threat thereof or by another means, seizes or exercises control of the aircraft or attempts to commit any of such acts.‎

2- Is an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any of the offences referred to in ‎paragraph (1) of this Article.

3- For the purposes of this Chapter, an aircraft is considered to be in flight in accordance to the definition in paragraph (1) ‎of the Article (123) of this Law.‎

**Chapter Three**

**Powers of the Pilot-In-Command and Flight Crew**

**Article (125)**

**Preventive Measures**

The pilot-in-command shall, if he believed on reasonable grounds that a person has committed or attempts ‎to commit any of the offences mentioned in this Part or any act likely to endanger the security and safety ‎of the aircraft, take the necessary and preventive measures vis-à-vis such person. The pilot-in-command ‎may order or permit other crew members to render assistance and request or permit, but not force, other ‎passengers to render such assistance.‎

**Article (126)**

**Notification regarding the presence of an Offender on Board an Aircraft**

1- The pilot-in-command may ask the appropriate authorities of the State in whose territory the aircraft ‎has landed to disembark the person referred to in Article (125) of this Law, stating justifications for such ‎request.‎

2- If the pilot-in-command decides to hand over the person in question, owing to the seriousness of the ‎offence, he must notify the authorities of the State in whose territory the aircraft has landed, as quickly ‎as possible, stating the reasons for such decision and shall present upon landing all the evidence and ‎information in his possession.‎

**Article (127)**

**Limit of Liability for Preventive Measures**

With regard to the measures taken in accordance with Article (125) of this Law, the pilot-in-command, any member of its crew, any passenger, the owner or operator of the aircraft, or the person for whom the flight is operated shall not be liable, as long as any of them complies with the provisions of this law, in any case arising from the treatment of the person against whom these measures were taken.

**Article (128)**

**Grievance and Appeals Against Decisions Issued for the Execution ‎of this Law**

1- Any interested party may apply to the Minister to appeal against decisions taken in execution of this law or its provisions, within a period of sixty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette or its notification by registered letter.

2- The Minister shall issue his decision regarding the Grievance within sixty days of its presentation. The lapse of this period without response shall be considered as a refusal of the complaint. Appeals ‎against the decision to refuse the complaint may be made before the High Civil Court within the next ‎sixty days after refusal of the complaint, or after it has been considered as rejected.‎

**Chapter Four**

**State Powers and Responsibilities**

**Article (129)**

**Jurisdiction**

Courts of the State shall exercise jurisdiction in conformity with the applicable in respect of the offences ‎referred to in Articles (122) and (124) of this Law if:‎

1- The crime is committed in the territory of the State;‎

2- The crime is committed against or on board an aircraft on the State’s registry;‎

3- The aircraft in which the crime is committed lands in the territory of the State while the suspected offender is ‎still on board;‎

4- The crime is committed against or on board a leased aircraft with or without cabin crew members to a lessee whose principal ‎place of business or permanent residence is situated in the State;‎

5- The suspected offender is present in the territory of the State; or

6- When the crime is committed on board a civil aircraft while in flight outside the territory of the State, ‎if the next place of landing is in the territory of the State.‎

7- If the pilot-in-command hands over the suspected offender to the appropriate authorities of the State ‎and requests that the offender be brought to justice, provided that the pilot-in-command and the ‎aircraft operator testify that they have not and will not make a similar request in another State.‎

**Article (130)**

**Disembarkation of the Suspected Offender**

The appropriate authorities of the State shall allow the pilot-in-command to remove any person off the ‎aircraft in accordance with paragraph (1) of the Article (126) of this Law.‎

**Article (131)**

**Extradition of the Suspected Offender**

The appropriate Authorities shall receive any person at the request of the pilot-in-command in accordance with ‎paragraph (2) of the Article (126) of this Law. They shall initiate an immediate investigation into the incident and take ‎the necessary action to bring the suspected offender to justice.

In all cases, the appropriate authorities have the ‎right – in accordance with the applicable laws –to extradite the suspected offender to the State of which he is a citizen, ‎the State in which the suspected offender maintains permanent residence or the State from which the flight started.‎

**Article (132)**

**Procedures regarding Security and Safety of Civil Aviation**

The Civil Aviation Affairs may take all the preventive measures for the prevention of offences against the ‎security and safety of civil aviation in the State and offences committed on board national aircraft in ‎accordance with the relevant international regulations.‎

**Part Twelve**

**Aviation Charges**

**Article (133)**

**Fee Charging Authority**

1- The following civil aviation fees shall be imposed:‎

أa- Airport and air navigation services fees (landing fees, parking, hangar and aeronautical services) not exceeding one thousand dinars per flight.

أb- Fees imposed on aircraft concerning registration and certification, not exceeding forty thousand dinars for aircraft registration or issuance of a single certificate.

أc- Aerodrome certification fees and charges for licenses to conduct aviation activities and aviation ‎services, not exceeding four hundred thousand dinars per one certificate or license to conduct an activity or aeronautical ‎service.

أd- Fees for security services, not exceeding five thousand dinars.

أe- Departure service fee, not exceeding ten dinars per person.

2- The Minister shall determine the fees mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article -for each service- and ‎amend its value provided that the said fees do not exceed its limits.‎

**Article (134)**

**Exemption from fees**

1- The following aircraft shall be exempted from the fees mentioned in Article (133) of this Law:‎

أa- State aircrafts and Royal aircrafts, or aircrafts used by Kings, Heads of State and Emirs and persons of similar status.

أb- Aircrafts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

أc- Aircrafts of the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies, and aircrafts of regional organizations ‎of which the State is a member.

أd- Aircrafts used free of charge in ambulance operations, search and rescue operations, as well as aircrafts ‎of the Red Crescent and the Red Cross.

أe- Any other aircrafts or any government or diplomatic agency that the Minister may exempt from fees ‎either totally or partially, if this is in the public interest, following consultation with the Minister of ‎Finance and approval of the Prime Minister.‎

2- The following categories shall be exempt from departure service fee by air, as mentioned in clause (e) paragraph (1) of the Article ‎‎(133) of this Law:‎

a- Bahraini and foreign official and diplomatic delegations;‎

b- Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions approved by the State;‎

c- Members of the aircraft crew, provided they are dressed formally;‎

d- Transit passengers;‎

e- Children who are less than two years of age.‎

3- The Minister may exempt any other categories, after obtaining the opinion of the Minister of Finance and ‎approval of the Prime Minister.‎

**Part Thirteen**

**Sanctions and Penalties**

**Article (135)**

**Violation Control Authority**

Officers of the Civil Aviation Affairs who are designated by decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister, shall act as Judicial Investigation Officers in respect of offences and violations committed against this Law and its ‎implementing regulations and decisions.‎

**Article (136)**

**Penalties imposed by the Civil Aviation Affairs**

Without prejudice to the penalties established by the provisions of this or any other law, the Civil Aviation‎Affairs may take the following actions, in case of violation of the provisions of this Law and its implementing ‎regulations and decisions:‎

1- Suspends temporarily the authorization or permit issued to the aircraft operator or the aircraft or revoke of ‎such authorization or permit.

2- Suspends temporarily the certificate of airworthiness or revoke such certificate.

3- Suspends temporarily the flying license or any other license, or revoke such license.

4- Grounds the aircraft temporarily or force it to land after issuing a warning.

5- Prohibits flight of the aircraft in the territory of the State either temporarily or permanently.‎

**Article (137)**

**Prevention, Elimination or Removal of Violations**

Without prejudice to Article (136) of this Law, the Civil Aviation Affairs may take the necessary measures ‎in coordination with the competent administrative authorities to prevent, eliminate or remove violations of ‎Articles (27) to (30) of this Law and shall charge the offender for all expenses incurred by the State in relation to such.‎

**Article (138)**

**Penalties for Actions Endangering the Safety of Aviation**

An imprisonment of no less than two years and not exceeding three years and a fine not less than three thousand dinars and not exceeding ten thousand dinars or both penalties shall be imposed on any person who:‎

1- Flies an aircraft without its nationality or registration marks or displaying incorrect or unclear marks ‎without authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs, with the intention of concealing the identity of the ‎aircraft.

2- Flies an aircraft, intentionally or unintentionally, over a restricted area and fails to comply with the ‎orders issued to him.

3- Fails to comply with an order to land while in flight over the territory of the State.

4- Lands or takes off in sites other than the designated aerodromes or fields or flies outside the assigned ‎areas and routes in cases other than force majeure and without special authorization by the Civil ‎Aviation Affairs.

5- Flies an aircraft in the territory of the State without authorization with the following on board:‎

a- Weapons or ammunitions or any other items whose carriage is prohibited under national laws.

b- Persons, with the object of trafficking or committing an offence, even if no such offence has ‎actually been committed.‎

6- Operates an aircraft without obtaining a certificate of registration or a certificate of airworthiness, ‎without a special authorization by the Civil Aviation Affairs.‎

7- Flies an aircraft without obtaining the necessary certificates or licenses or without obtaining a special ‎authorization from the Civil Aviation Affairs to do so.‎

8- Flies an aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.‎

9- Fails intentionally to record information that must be recorded by the aircraft operator or his agents in the ‎aircraft documents or records, or changes such information with malicious intent or records wrong ‎information, if this act would endanger or is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft.

10- Enters without authorization into the restricted aircraft movement area or leaves behind animals or ‎articles that may endanger the safety of aviation.‎

**Article (139)**

**Punishment for Offences against Civil Aviation Premises and Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**

Without prejudice to any more severe punishment stipulated in the Penal Law or any other laws:‎

1- Any person who commits any of the acts specified in Paragraph (1) of Article (122) of this Law or any of the offences ‎specified in Article (124) of this Law shall be punishable by a minimum of five years and a maximum of ten years imprisonment. If the ‎act results in the destruction of the aircraft or air navigation facilities or installations the imprisonment ‎shall be for life. The punishment of death or life imprisonment shall be imposed on persons guilty of an‎act resulting in the death of a person or persons.‎

2- Any person who commits any of the offences specified in paragraph (2) of Article (122), of this Law shall be ‎punishable by a maximum of three months of imprisonment or a fine not exceeding three thousand dinars or both.‎

**Article (140)**

**Confiscation of Aircraft**

An aircraft may be confiscated by a court ruling if the aircraft:‎

1- Carries incorrect national or registration marks or does not carry such marks;‎

2- Carries, by order of its owner or aircraft operator weapons or ammunitions with the intention of smuggling or ‎committing an offence affecting State security;

3- The aircraft is an enemy aircraft.‎

In the above-mentioned cases, the court may issue an order, upon request of the Minister, to seize the violating ‎aircraft until a court ruling is issued.‎

**Part Fourteen**

**Foreign Military Aircraft**

**Article (141)**

**Flight of Foreign Military Aircraft over the Territory of the State and Landing Therein**

Foreign military aircraft shall be prohibited from flying within the territory of the State or landing therein except ‎in accordance with an international convention to which the State is a party or by special authorization from ‎the Civil Aviation Affairs. In such case, the aircraft must clearly prominently display their designators.‎

**Article (142)**

**Applicable Provisions to Foreign Military Aircraft**

The provisions of Articles (6), (8), (13), (14), (22), (23), (59), (60), (61), (62), (63) and (112) of this Law shall apply to foreign military ‎aircraft when flying in the territory of the State.‎