



Legal documents hierarchy



Warning

States are called to transpose ICAO provisions in accordance to its unique national legal framework

For more information see Doc 9734, sections 3.1 and 3.2.1



WARNING

- Each State is different, and has different legal organization, habits and specificities.
- Therefore, the following general principles need to be adapted to each national context.





- Indeed, Annexes contain SARPs, which are designed to provide the minimum necessary and desirable requirements to be met by all Member States.
- However, Annexes, generally are not written in a manner that supports verbatim transposition into a State's regulation. It is the responsibility of States to develop regulations which contain sufficient details and are consistent with their legal frameworks, and State organization, including non-aviation aspects. (Doc 9734)







- The State's regulations need to be formulated in legal phraseology. They should also be written in such a way that they can be easily understood and used by the other authorities, industry as well as by the staff Accident Investigation Authority, in the execution of their day-today activities.
- State should ensure the overall consistency of the legal framework in place, taking care to avoid contradictions and/or inconsistencies between provisions contained in different Laws/regulations in force.



Example:

- A13 §3.3 "The State of Occurrence shall take all reasonable measures to protect the evidence and to maintain safe custody of the aircraft and its contents for such a period as may be necessary for the purposes of an investigation."
- National law: "When an accident, cf. § xxx, has occurred over or on STATE territory, the aircraft, its parts or contents or other traces must not be removed or touched, before the Accident Investigation Board has concluded its investigations, unless the Police so permits in concert with the Board.
- (2) Besides, the Board shall decide when the investigation permits release of the aircraft in full or in part."



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Hierarchy of legal texts

National Laws

Local laws

Regulations

Orders and Directives

Instructions

Guidance

Presidential/Royal decree

Interministerial decree

Ministerial decree





Issuing authority

Laws: Parliament,

Presidential/Royal decree : President, King/Queen

Interministerial decree/reg.: Cabinet of Ministers, Prime

Minister, or several Ministers co-signing

Ministerial decree/regulation: Minister in charge of the

subject

Order/ Directive : <u>delegated</u> Authority in

charge of the subject

Instructions: Authority ruling the

organization

Guidance material : Identified official





Enforcement

All persons or organizations within State jurisdiction Laws:

All persons or organizations within State jurisdiction Presidential/Royal decree:

All persons or organizations **Interministerial decree/reg.:**

whose activities are ruled by concerned Ministers

Ministerial decree/regulation: All persons or organizations whose activities are ruled by the signing Minister

Order/ Directive: All persons or organizations

Instructions whose activities are ruled by the signing Authority

Guidance material: No legal value





Delegation of Authority

- A lower hierarchy document cannot contradict or go beyond the originating legal instrument
- Legislation (primary legislation or specific operating regulation) must establish which lower level document an Authority is entitled to issue, starting from the Constitution, to instructions.
- As an example, the constitution shall describe the process to enact the laws:
- « the laws are established and voted by the parliament, and the law must be ratified by the king to become applicable »





Delegation of Authority

- Civil Aviation Proclamation :
- **4.** 92. Power to issue Regulations and Directives
- 1/ Law: The Council of Ministers may issue regulations necessary for the proper implementation of this Proclamation.
- 2/ Interministerial Regulation: The Authority may issue directives containing rules and standards necessary for the proper implementation this Proclamation. »
- •Manual of Aerodrome Standards (signed by the DG):
- "Now thereby, the XXX Authority under its power given by article 92/2 of the Civil Aviation Proclamation n° XXX, issued the following Implementation Standards"





Legislation-making considerations to implement Annex 13 provisions

- Q1: to whom will the provision apply?
- Q2: Who will implement the provision?
- Q3 : Does the provision need a legal prescriptions?
- Q4: are other considerations linked to the national legal system?





Adopting or adapting regulations from other States or regional organizations

- This has some advantages, as you use texts already established and in use.
- BUT, it may be dangerous, if you do not customize them
- To make it successful:
 - Ensure that the State providing laws/regulations has a similar legal system, and a similar environment;
 - Take into consideration the differences between the 2 systems, environments, culture, ...
 - Remember the advice from the previous slides
 - Ensure consistency with existing national legal documents, avoid contradictions and/or inconsistencies between provisions contained in different regulations in force
 - Ensure that the provisions adopted, can be fully implemented in your State (or adapt them)
 - Ensure the documents adopted address the latest version of Annex 13
- Ref: ICAO doc 9734 §3.2.2 (and 3.3.3)





Example 1 of Annex 13 implementation

- A13 §5.1 :STD «The State of Occurrence shall institute an investigation into the circumstances of the accident ...»
- By which type of legal mean should this standard be transposed in the national legal system?



Example 1 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §5.1 :STD «The State of Occurrence shall institute an investigation into the circumstances of the accident ...»



Enforceability? State = ?

State = Accident Investigation Authority (or above)



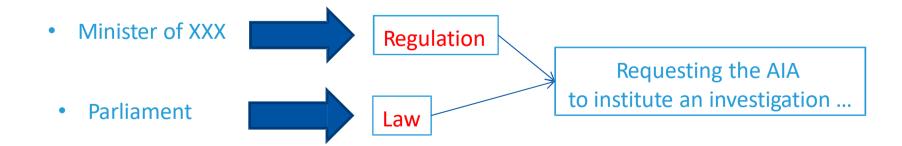


Example 1 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §5.1 :STD «The State of Occurrence shall institute an investigation into the circumstances of the accident ...»

Enforcement? State = ?
State = Accident Investigation Authority

What is the Authority just above the AIA?







Example 2 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §5.6 The investigator-in-charge shall have unhampered access to the wreckage (...), and shall have unrestricted control over ...



Enforceability?

All authorities, organizations and citizens in the State





Example 2 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §5.6 The investigator-in-charge shall have unhampered access to the wreckage (...), and shall have unrestricted control over it ,,,.

A national LAW is necessary to implement this provision





Example 3 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §4.2 The notification shall be in plain language and contain as much of the following information as is readily available, but its dispatch shall not be delayed due to the lack of complete information:

- a)for accidents the identifying abbreviation ACCID, for serious incidents INCID;
- b)manufacturer, model, nationality and registration marks, and serial number of the aircraft; ETC.

Enforceability?



Example 3 of Annex 13 implementation

A13 §4.2 The notification shall be in plain language and contain as much of the following information as is readily available, but its dispatch shall not be delayed due to the lack of complete information:

a)for accidents the identifying abbreviation ACCID, for serious incidents INCID;

b)manufacturer, model, nationality and registration marks, and serial number of the aircraft;

ETC.

Enforceability: AIA investigators

an AIA chief instruction is enough

(it may be contained in the Investigators manual (signed by the AIA chief, or an authority above)

Content: refer to the presentation on Procedures







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