

CIVIL AVIATION ACT 1988

CIVIL AVIATION SAFETY REGULATIONS 1998

ISSUE OF AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVE

Under section 98 of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988*, the Governor-General may make regulations for the purposes of the Act and in the interests of the safety of air navigation. Under regulation 39.001 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998*, the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) may issue airworthiness directives (ADs) for kinds of aircraft or aeronautical products. Subregulation 39.001(5) of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998* provides that an AD is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901. Therefore, in accordance with section 6 of the Legislative Instruments Act 2003, an AD is a legislative instrument.

Under Annex 8 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the State of Design has overall responsibility for continuing airworthiness of an aircraft type, and must provide any information necessary to ensure the continuing airworthiness of a type to appropriate States of Registry. ADs (and their equivalents) are the most common form of continuing airworthiness information, and are issued by most ICAO Contracting States.

The State of Registry of an individual aircraft is responsible for its continuing airworthiness. Under Annex 8, the State of Registry must develop or adopt requirements to ensure the continuing airworthiness of aircraft.

CASA or its predecessors issued AD/CESSNA 188/16 Amendment 1 affecting Cessna 188 model aircraft. CASA has reviewed this AD and as a result has cancelled it. The cancellation will become effective on 28 August 2008. No replacement AD is required.

As this AD has been cancelled because of Australia's obligations under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, no consultation with the Australian public has taken place on this AD cancellation. The Office of Best Practice Regulation has determined that ADs do not require a Regulatory Impact Statement.

The AD has been made by the Manager, Airframes in the Airworthiness Engineering Branch, on behalf of CASA, in accordance with subsection 84A (2) of the Act.