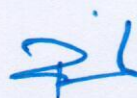


PART 47

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION AND MARKING

This part of the Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulations is hereby adopted
Under the authority and provisions of the Civil Aviation Law No. (41) 2007,
and its amendments



Captain Daifallah Alfarajat

Chief Commissioner / CEO

Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission



Revision Control Sheet			
Amendment No.	Effective Date	Subpart	Paragraph
Original	June, 2008	ALL	ALL
(1)	Aug., 2008	A	47.5 (1) (2) New
(2)	Aug., 2008	A	47.1 (b) 47.5 (a) App. A New
(3)	July, 2009	A	47.5 (a)
(4)	May, 2010	C	47.65
(5)	June, 2010	C	47.69
(6)	May, 2013	A B C	47.3, 47.4 47.35 47.69 (h,i) App. B
(7)	July, 2013	C	47.61 (e)
(8)	Oct. 1 st , 2013	A,C& APP.	47.1, 47.65, 47.67, 47.68 (NEW), 47.69, 47.70 (NEW), 47.75(NEW), 47.77,(NEW), & APP-A
(9)	Oct. 15 th , 2015	A& APP.A	47.5(10) & APP-A (11) (9)
(10)	March 15 th , 2016	B	47.41 (a) (6)
(11)	June 1 st , 2016	B	47.41 (b)
(12)	March, 2022	A	47.5 (a) Add New paragraph (3) Replace Numbering from (3).....(11) to (4)....(12)
(13)	Aug, 2026	A B	47.5 (a) (2), (d) New 47.43 (a)(4) 47.47 (a) New 47.47 A Replace Numbering from 47.47 to 47.47A



SUBPART - A

General

47.1 Applicability

(a) This part prescribes:

(1) The requirements, under article 37 of the Civil Aviation Law No. 41 of 2007.

(2) The rules governing:

- The registration of aircraft in Jordan;
- The allocation and display of the nationality and registration marks for Jordan registered aircraft.

(b) This part does not apply to meteorological pilot balloons used exclusively for meteorological purposes or to unmanned free balloons without a payload.

Note: Appendix A to this part contains guidelines on the standards for obtaining a certificate of registration.

47.3 Definitions.

The following are definitions of terms used in this part:

Jordanian citizen: means one of the following:

- (1) An individual who is a citizen of Jordan.
- (2) A partnership of which each member is such an individual.
- (3) A corporation or company created or organized under Jordanian laws.

Permanent Resident: means an individual citizen of a foreign country lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Jordan as an immigrant, in conformity with the Jordanian laws and regulations.

Remotely piloted aircraft (RPA): An unmanned aircraft, which is piloted from remote pilot station

47.4 Classification of aircraft

- (a) Aircraft shall be classified in accordance with Appendix-B of this part,
- (b) An aircraft, which is intended to be operated with no pilot on board, shall be further classified as unmanned,
- (c) Unmanned aircraft shall include unmanned free balloons and remotely piloted aircraft

47.5 Registration requirements.

- (a) An aircraft may not be registered under the Civil Aviation Law as amended unless that aircraft meets the following requirements:
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a) (2) of this section, an aircraft shall not be more than fifteen (15) years old since the year of manufacture.
 - (2) An aircraft certified for cargo operations only shall not be more than twenty five (25) years old since the year of manufacture.
 - (3) For initial issuing of Economic Operating License (EOL) for the carriage by air of passengers, mail and /or cargo for commercial operations, the aircraft meets age requirements of JCAR part 201
 - (4) It is issued a Certificate of Export by the current State of Registry who shall have a safety oversight performance record acceptable to the Chief Commissioner of the CARC.
 - (5) It is not registered in another foreign country or registered internationally, and
 - (6) It meets the airworthiness and operational requirements set forth in the Jordan Civil Aviation Regulations, and
 - (7) It meets the environmental and noise requirements set forth in Jordan Civil Aviation Regulations, and.
 - (8) It is wholly owned by a citizen of Jordan or a permanent resident in Jordan, or
 - (9) It is owned or leased with the purpose of purchase or leased for a period of not less than twelve months by a Jordanian citizen in accordance with the Civil Aviation Law as amended, or

- (10) It is owned by a company or corporation registered in Jordan in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and has a place of business therein.
 - (11) It has been insured and the insurance coverage meets the minimum legal liability limit for third parties passengers, baggage, cargo, aircraft hull, flight crew and cabin crew, the insured risks shall include acts of war, terrorism, hijacking, acts of sabotage, unlawful seizure of aircraft and civil commotion, according to Jordanian Civil Aviation Insurance Regulations JCAR Part 213.
 - (12) It has within it the current and approved documents, in conformity with the provisions prescribed in JCARs.
- (b) No person may operate an aircraft that is eligible for registration under the Civil Aviation Law as amended unless the aircraft:
- (1) Has been registered by its owner or his legal agent; or
 - (2) Is an aircraft of the Jordanian Air Force.
- (c) When any aircraft is first entered in Jordan Civil Aircraft Registry, the State of design and manufacturer must be advised that the particular type is entered in the Register in Jordan.
- (d) CARC may accept the registration of an aircraft by the owner or his agent intended to replace an existing registered aircraft provided that the intended aircraft meets the following conditions:
- (1) For commercial operations, the age and operational life of the aircraft at the time of induction shall not be more than 20 years old since the year of manufacture with a minimum of 50% operational life remaining.
 - (2) The aircraft has been operated in continuous controlled environment.
 - (3) The aircraft shall meet the operational, environmental and airworthiness requirements set forth in JCARs.
 - (4) Pre-assessment and technical evaluation shall be submitted to CARC including CAMO statement of their readiness to induct the aircraft in Organization CAM system prior aircraft induction.

- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph 47.47 simultaneously, a de-registration application should be filed by the owner or his agent for the intended replaced aircraft within a period not exceeding 6 months from the date of the registration application prescribed in paragraph of 47.5 (d) accompanied by:
- (a) An undertaking letter from the owner of the aircraft to be registered or his agent describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number, and Jordanian identification attesting that the phase out will be completed within the specified period in the paragraph (5) herein above.
 - (b) In the case of the operator not completing the requirements for the de-registration of the aircraft within the designated period specified in 47.5 (d) 5 above the aircraft registration of the replaced old aircraft shall be invalid as prescribed in 47.43 (a) 3 upon a decision by the Commissioners' Council

47.7 Applicants.

- (a) A qualified person who wishes to register an aircraft in Jordan must submit an application or request for Aircraft Registration under this part, to the Chief Commissioner / CEO of the Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission.
- (b) An aircraft may be registered only by and in the legal name of its owner,
- (c) Applicants are required to provide Chief Commissioner with the application the following:
 - (1) Proof of identity.
 - (2) Proof of address-for-service.
- (d) CARC does not issue any certificate of ownership or endorse any information with respect to ownership on a Certificate of Aircraft Registration. CARC issues a Certificate of Aircraft Registration to the person who appears to be the owner on the basis of the evidence of ownership submitted pursuant to 47.11 with the Application for Aircraft Registration or recorded at the CARC Aircraft Registry.
- (e) In this part, "owner" means is the qualified person or entities, and no other, who is lawfully entitled to hold legal or beneficial interest by way of ownership in aircraft registered in Jordan and a lessee of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale.

47.9 Jordanian citizens and permanent residents.

- (a) Jordanian citizens. An applicant for aircraft registration under this part who is a Jordanian citizen must certify to this in the application.
- (b) Permanent residents. An applicant for aircraft registration under the Civil Aviation Law as amended, who is permanent resident, must furnish a permanent residence certificate issued by the Ministry of Interior. Corporate bodies. An applicant, who is established and organized under Jordanian laws and having their principal place of business in Jordan, must furnish a certificate issued by Jordan Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

47.11 Corporations owned by non- Jordanian citizens.

- (a) Each corporation applying for registration of an aircraft under the Civil Aviation Law as amended must submit the following to the CARC with the application:
 - (1) A certified copy of its certificate of incorporation;
 - (2) A certification that it is lawfully qualified to do business in Jordan; and
 - (3) A certification that the aircraft will be based managed and operated from a place in Jordan; or
 - (4) A certification that it be managed and operated by an air transport organization holding an Air Operator Certificate issued by the CARC.
- (b) The corporation that registers an aircraft pursuant to this section shall maintain, and make available for inspection by the Chief Commissioner/CEO upon request, maintenance and operational records.
- (c) The aircraft shall be maintained and operated pursuant to CARC regulations.

47.13 Evidence of ownership.

Except as provided in 47.33, each qualified person that submits an application for Aircraft Registration under this part must also submit the required evidence of ownership, as follows:

- (a) The buyer in possession or the lessee of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale must submit the contract.
- (b) The repossession of an aircraft must submit:

- (1) A certificate of repossession, or its equivalent, signed by the applicant and stating that the aircraft was repossessed or otherwise seized under the security agreement involved and applicable local law;
 - (2) When repossession was through foreclosure proceedings resulting in sale, a bill of sale signed by authorized person who conducted the sale, and stating that the sale was made under applicable local law.
- (c) The buyer of an aircraft at a judicial sale must submit a bill of sale signed and certified by the determining authority or court made under applicable law and regulations.
- (d) The buyer of an aircraft from the estate of a deceased former owner must submit:
- (1) A bill of sale, signed by the heir- at-law
 - (2) A certified copy of the limitation of succession; and
 - (3) A statement that he is the person entitled to, or having the right to dispose of, the aircraft under applicable law and regulations.

47.15 Signatures and instruments made by representatives.

- (a) Each signature on an Application for Aircraft Registration, or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration or on a document submitted as supporting evidence under this part, must be in ink.
- (b) When one or more persons doing business under a trade name submit an application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, the application or request must be signed by, or on behalf of, each person who shares title to the aircraft.
- (c) When an agent submits an application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration on behalf of the owner, he must:
- (1) State the name of the owner on the application or request;
 - (2) Sign as agent or attorney-in-fact on the application or request; and
 - (3) Submit a signed power of attorney, or a true copy thereof certified as per the applicable regulations, with the application or request.

- (d) When a corporation or company submits an application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, it must:
- (1) Have an authorized person sign the application or request;
 - (2) Show the title of the signer's office on the application or request; and
 - (3) Submit a copy of the valid authorization to sign for the corporation or company, certified as true by a corporate officer or other person in a managerial position therein, with the application or request, unless:
 - i) The signer of the application or request is a corporate officer or other person in a managerial position in the corporation or company and the title of his office is stated in connection with his signature; or
 - ii) A valid authorization to sign is on file at the CARC Aircraft Registry.
- (e) When a partnership submits an application for Aircraft Registration or a request for cancellation of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration, it must:
- (1) State the full name of the partnership on the application or request;
 - (2) State the name of each general partner on the application or request; and
 - (3) Have a general partner sign the application or request.
- (f) A power of attorney or other evidence of a person's authority to sign for another, submitted under this part, is valid for the purposes of this section, unless sooner revoked, until:
- (1) Its expiration date stated therein; or
 - (2) If an expiration date is not stated therein, for not more than 3 years after the date it is signed.

47.17 Identification marks.

- (a) Registration required. Any citizen lawfully entitled to the possession of an aircraft must, if the aircraft flies within Jordan territory, register that aircraft and hold a valid certificate of registration from the Chief Commissioner/CARC.
- (1) Aircraft not previously registered anywhere. The applicant must obtain the Jordanian identification letters from the CARC Aircraft Registry by request in

writing describing the aircraft by make, type, model, and serial number (or, if it is amateur-built, as provided in 47.33(b)) and stating that the aircraft has not previously been registered anywhere. If the aircraft was brought into Jordan from a foreign country, the applicant must submit evidence that the aircraft has never been registered in a foreign country.

- (2) Aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country. Whether or not the foreign registration has ended, the applicant must obtain Jordanian identification marks from the CARC Aircraft Registry for an aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country, by request in writing describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number, accompanied by evidence of termination of foreign registration in accordance with 47.37(b)

Authority to use the identification letters obtained under paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section expires 90 days after the date it is issued unless the applicant submits an Aircraft Registration Application (CARC/AIRAW Form No.233.), and complies with 47.33 or 47.37, as applicable, within that period of time. However, the applicant may obtain an extension of this 90-day period from the CARC Aircraft Registry if he shows that his delay in complying with that section is due to circumstances beyond his control.

- (b) Jordanian identification marks may not exceed three capital letters in addition to the prefix letters "JY".

47.19 Reservation and assignment of registration marks.

A qualified person, upon payment of the applicable fees and charges prescribed by the current status, may request the Chief Commissioner/CARC

- (a) To reserve Jordanian identification marks provided that:

- (1) The mark has not already been allocated or reserved and
- (2) The reservation period not to exceed 24 months.

- (b) Upon application to assign mark as special identification mark provided that the requested mark:

- (1) Is not allocated or reserved and
- (2) Is not reserved for more than twelve months.

47.21 Correspondence.

Each application, request, notification, or other communication under this part must be addressed to the Chief Commissioner/CEO of the Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission.

47.23- thru 47.29 Reserved.**SUBPART- B****Certificates of Aircraft Registration****47.31 Application.**

(a) Each applicant for a Certificate of Aircraft Registration must submit the following to the Chief Commissioner/CEO:

- (1) The original copy of the Aircraft Registration Application, (CARC /AIRAW Form No.233); and
- (2) The original Aircraft Bill of Sale, or other evidence of ownership authorized by 47.33 or 47.37 (unless already recorded at the CARC Aircraft Registry).

The CARC rejects an application when any form is not completed, or when the name and signature of the applicant are not the same throughout.

(b) After he complies with paragraph (a) of this section, the applicant shall furnish the Aircraft Registry/Flight Safety Department with a proof of payment of the applicable fees.

47.33 Aircraft not previously registered anywhere.

(a) A person who is the owner of an aircraft that has not been registered under any foreign law may register it under this part if he:

- (1) Complies with 47.3, 47.7, 47.9, 47.11, 47.13, 47.15, and 47.31, as applicable; and
- (2) Submits with his application an aircraft Bill of Sale or an equivalent bill of sale, or other evidence of ownership authorized by 47.11.

(b) The owner of an amateur-built aircraft who applies for registration under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section must describe the aircraft by class (airplane,

- (c) rotorcraft, glider, or balloon), serial number, number of seats, type of engine installed, (reciprocating, turbopropeller, turbojet, or other), number of engines installed, and make, model, and serial number of each engine installed; and must state whether the aircraft is built for land or water operation. Also, he must submit as evidence of ownership an affidavit giving, if applicable, the Jordanian identification marks, and stating that the aircraft was built from parts and that he is the owner. If the aircraft was built from a kit, the applicant must also submit a bill of sale from the manufacturer of the kit.
- (d) The owner, other than the holder of the type certificate, of an aircraft that he assembles from parts to conform to the approved type design, must describe the aircraft and engine in the manner required by paragraph (b) of this section, and also submit evidence of ownership satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner/CEO, such as bills of sale, for all major components of the aircraft.

47.35 Identification Plate

- (a) An aircraft shall carry an identification plate inscribed with at least its nationality or common mark and registration mark, the plate shall be made of a fire proof metal or other fire proof material of suitable physical properties, and
- (b) The identification plate shall be:
- (1) Secured to the aircraft in a prominent position near the main entrance, or
 - (2) In the case of an unmanned free balloon, affixed conspicuously to the exterior of the payload; and
 - (3) In the case of remotely piloted aircraft, secured in a prominent position near the main entrance or compartment or affixed conspicuously to the exterior of the aircraft if there is no main entrance or compartment.

47.37 Aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country.

- (a) A person who is the owner of an aircraft last previously registered in a foreign country may register it under this part if he:
- (1) Complies with 47.3, 47.7, 47.9, 47.11, 47.13, 47.15, and 47.31, as applicable;

(2) Submits with his application a bill of sale from the foreign seller or other evidence satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner/CEO that he owns the aircraft; and

(3) Submits evidence satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner/CEO that the foreign registration has ended or the aircraft is deregistered. For the purposes of paragraph (a) (3) of this section, satisfactory evidence of termination of the foreign registration may be:

A statement, by the official having jurisdiction over the national aircraft registry of the foreign country, that the registration has ended or aircraft is deregistered, and showing the official's name and title and describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number; or

(4) A final judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction of the foreign country, determining that, under the laws of that country, the registration has become invalid.

47.39 Effective date of registration.

An aircraft is registered under this subpart on the date and at the time the CARC issues the Certificate of Aircraft Registration, after the documents required by 47.33 and 47.37 have been received and examined.

47.41 Duration and return of Certificate.

(a) Each Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued by the CARC under this subpart is effective, unless suspended or revoked, until the date upon which:

- (1) The aircraft is registered under the laws of a foreign country;
- (2) The registration is canceled at the written request of the holder of the certificate;
- (3) The aircraft is totally destroyed or scrapped;
- (4) Ownership of the aircraft is transferred;
- (5) The holder of the certificate loses his Jordanian citizenship;
- (6) 12 months have elapsed since the death of the holder of the certificate;

- (7) The owner, if an individual who is not a Jordanian citizen, loses status as a permanent resident;
- (8) If the owner is a non-Jordanian corporation:
 - (i) The corporation ceases to be lawfully organized and doing business under Jordanian laws and regulations; or The aircraft was not based and primarily used in Jordan; or
- (9) The lease contract is terminated under the terms and conditions of lease contract signed by the parties.
- (10) If it appears to the CARC that any applicable requirements under the Jordan Air Law and/or regulations, relating to the safety of the operation or the airworthiness of that aircraft, cannot be complied with.
- (b) The Certificate of Aircraft Registration must be returned to the CARC Aircraft Registry:
 - (1) In case of registration under the laws of a foreign country, by the person who was the owner of the aircraft before foreign registration;
 - (2) Within 13 months after the death of the holder of the certificate, by the executor of his estate, or by his heir-at-law if no executor has been or is to be appointed; or
 - (3) Upon the termination of the registration, by the holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration in all other cases mentioned in paragraph (a) of this section.

47.43 Invalid registration.

- (a) The registration of an aircraft is invalid if:
 - (1) The aircraft is registered in a foreign country; or
 - (2) The interest of the applicant in the aircraft was created by a transaction that was not entered into in good faith, but rather was made to avoid (with or without the owner's knowledge) compliance with national laws and regulations; or

- (3) Any of the aircraft registration requirements cease to be legally complied with Jordanian laws and/or regulations; or
 - (4) A period of 36 calendar months that the certificate of airworthiness surrendered superseded, revoked, or otherwise terminated
- (b) If the registration of an aircraft is invalid under paragraph (a) of this section, the holder of the invalid Certificate of Aircraft Registration shall return it as soon as possible to the CARC.

47.45 Change of address.

Within 30 days after any change in his permanent address, the holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration for an aircraft shall notify the CARC Aircraft Registry of his new address. A revised Certificate of Aircraft Registration is then issued, without charge.

47.47 Deregistration of Aircraft

- (a) The aircraft registration will be cancelled in case the aircraft permanently removed from service or that it has not been used for (24) months or in case of (36) calendar months of the expiry date of the airworthiness certificate without a reason acceptable to CARC's commissioner council.

47.47 A Deregistration of Aircraft for export purpose

- (a) The holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration who wishes to deregister the aircraft must submit in a form and manner acceptable to the Chief Commissioner/CEO:
- (1) A written request for deregistration of aircraft describing the aircraft by make, model, and serial number, stating Jordanian identification and the country to which the aircraft will be exported; and
 - (2) It must bear only the legal name of the aircraft owner; or his agent, who holds power of attorney, and
 - (3) Evidence satisfactory to the Chief Commissioner/CEO that each holder of a recorded right has been satisfied or has consented to the transfer.

- (b) The CARC notifies the country to which the aircraft is to be exported of the cancellation by ordinary mail, or by airmail at the owner's request. The owner must arrange and pay for the transmission of this notice by means other than ordinary mail or airmail.

47.49 Replacement of Certificate.

- (a) If a Certificate of Aircraft Registration is lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed, the holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration may apply to CARC Aircraft Registry for a duplicate certificate, accompanying his application with the required fee.

47.51 - thru 47.59 Reserved.

SUBPART- C

Nationality and Registration Marks.

47.61 General.

- (a) No person may operate a Jordanian-registered aircraft unless that aircraft displays nationality and registration marks in accordance with the requirements of this section and 47.63 through 47.73.
- (b) Unless otherwise authorized by the Chief Commissioner/CEO, no person may place on any aircraft a design, mark, or symbol that modifies or confuses the nationality and registration marks.
- (c) Aircraft nationality and registration marks must:
- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, be painted on the aircraft or affixed by any other means insuring a similar degree of permanence;
 - (2) Have no ornamentation;
 - (3) Contrast in color with the background; and
 - (4) Be legible.
- (d) The aircraft nationality and registration marks may be affixed to an aircraft with readily removable material if:
- (1) It is intended for immediate delivery to a foreign purchaser.

- (2) Combinations of letters' registration marks, which might cause confusion, safety hazard, or is an international call sign, or which might be confused with: The five-letter combinations used in the International Code of Signals, Part II, or
- (3) The three-letter combinations beginning with Q used in the Q Code, or
- (4) The distress signal SOS, or other similar urgent signals, for example XXX, PAN and TTT, shall not be used

47.63 Display of marks; general.

- (a) Each operator of an aircraft shall display on that aircraft marks in Roman capital letters mark "JY" (denoting Jordan registration) followed by the three registration letters of the aircraft. The nationality mark shall precede the registration mark and the registration mark shall be preceded by a hyphen.
- (b) When the registration letters are displayed on limited or restricted category aircraft or experimental or provisionally certificated aircraft, the operator shall also display on that aircraft near each entrance to the cabin or cockpit, in letters not less than 5 cm nor more than 15 cm in height, the words "limited," "restricted," "experimental," or "provisional airworthiness," as the case may be.

47.65 Location of nationality and registration marks on heavier-than-air aircraft

- (a) Wings; the marks shall appear once on the lower surface of the wing structure. They shall be located on the left half of the lower surface of the wing structure unless they extend across the whole of the lower surface of the wing structure. So far as is possible, the marks shall be located equidistant from the leading and trailing edges of the wings. The tops of the letters shall be toward the leading edge of the wing.
- (b) Fuselage (or equivalent structure) and vertical tail surfaces; the marks shall appear either on each side of the fuselage (or equivalent structure) between the wings and the tail surface or on the upper halves of the vertical tail surfaces. When located on a single vertical tail surface, they shall appear on both sides. When located on multivertical tail surfaces, they shall appear on the outboard sides of the outer surfaces.

- (c) Special cases; if a heavier-than-air aircraft does not possess parts corresponding to those mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b), the marks shall appear in a manner such that the aircraft can be identified readily.

47.67 Location of nationality and registration marks on lighter-than-air aircraft

- (a) Airships; the marks on an airship shall appear either on the hull or on the stabilizer surfaces. Where the marks appear on the hull, they shall be located lengthwise on each side of the hull and also on its upper surface on the line of symmetry. Where the marks appear on the stabilizer surfaces, they shall appear on the horizontal and on the vertical stabilizers; the marks on the horizontal stabilizer shall be located on the right half of the upper surface and on the left half of the lower surface, with the tops of the letters toward the leading edge; the marks on the vertical stabilizer shall be located on each side of the bottom half stabilizer, with the letters placed horizontally.
- (b) Spherical balloons (other than unmanned free balloons); the marks shall appear in two places diametrically opposite. They shall be located near the maximum horizontal circumference of the balloon.
- (c) Non-spherical balloons (other than unmanned free balloons); the marks shall appear on each side. They shall be located near the maximum cross-section of the balloon immediately above either the rigging band or the points of attachment of the basket suspension cables.
- (d) Lighter-than-air aircraft (other than unmanned free balloons); the side marks shall be visible both from the sides and from the ground.
- (e) Unmanned free balloons. The marks shall appear on the identification plate (see Section 47.35).

47.68 Type of characters for nationality and registration marks

- (a) The letters shall be capital letters in Roman characters without ornamentation.
- (b) The width of each character and the length of hyphens shall be two-thirds of the height of a character, except the letter “I”, which shall be one-sixth of the height of a character and the letters “M” and “W”, which maybe the same as their height.

- (c) The characters and hyphens shall be formed by solid lines and shall be of a color contrasting clearly with the background. The thickness of the lines shall be one-sixth of the height of a character.
- (d) Each character shall be separated from that, which it immediately precedes or follows, by a space of not less than one-quarter of a character width. A hyphen shall be regarded as a character for this purpose.

47.69 Size of marks on heavier-than-air aircraft

- (a) Wings; the height of the marks on the wings shall be at least 50 cm.
- (b) Fuselage (or equivalent structure) and vertical tail surfaces; the height of the marks on the fuselage (or equivalent structure) and on the vertical tail surfaces shall be at least 30 cm.
- (c) Special cases; if a heavier-than-air aircraft does not possess parts corresponding to those mentioned in paragraph (a) and (b) of this section, or if the parts are too small to accommodate the marks described therein, the measurements of the marks shall be determined by CARC, taking account of the need for the aircraft to be identified readily.

47.70 Size of marks on lighter-than-air aircraft

- (a) The height of the marks on lighter-than-air aircraft other than unmanned free balloons shall be at least 50 cm.
- (b) The measurements of the marks related to unmanned free balloons shall be determined by CARC, taking into account the size of the payload to which the identification plate is affixed.
- (c) Special cases; if a lighter-than-air aircraft does not possess parts of sufficient size to accommodate the marks described paragraph (a) of this section, the measurements of the marks shall be determined by CARC, taking account of the need for the aircraft to be identified readily.

47.71 Marking of export aircraft.

A person who manufactures an aircraft in Jordan for delivery outside thereof may display on that aircraft any marks required by the State of registry of the aircraft. However, no person may operate an aircraft so marked within Jordan, except for test

and demonstration flights for a limited period of time, or while in necessary transit to the purchaser.

47.73 Sale of aircraft; removal of marks.

When an aircraft that is registered in Jordan is sold, the holder of the Certificate of Aircraft Registration shall remove, before its delivery to the purchaser, all Jordanian marks from the aircraft, unless the purchaser is:

- (a) Jordanian citizen;
- (b) (An individual citizen of a foreign country who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence in Jordan; or
- (c) When the aircraft is to be based and primarily used in Jordan, a corporation (other than a corporation which is a Jordanian citizen) lawfully organized and doing business under the laws of Jordan.

47.75 Register of Nationality and Registration marks

CARC shall maintain a current register showing for each aircraft registered in Jordan, the information recorded in the certificate of registration (see CARC form 234). The register of unmanned free balloons shall contain the date, time and location of release, the type of balloon and the name of the operator.

47.77 Certificate of Registration

The certificate of registration is issued on CARC form 234 “Certificate of Registration”, all information and entries required therein shall be in English language. The certificate of registration shall be carried on board every aircraft engaged in international air navigation.

Appendix- A

Aircraft Certificate of Registration

This appendix contains guidelines on the standards of obtaining a Certificate of Registration (C of R) according to article 37(a) of Jordan Civil Aviation Law No.41 of 2007, and it is to be noted that this appendix does not constitute the standards of obtaining a Certificate of Airworthiness. The Certificate of Airworthiness standards are explained in JCAR part 21.

In order to issue a Certificate of Registration, the guidelines of this appendix as well as the requirements established in the applicable parts of CARC Order 18-9015 “Airworthiness Inspector Handbook” shall be fulfilled.

I. General

An application for a C of R shall be made in a manner acceptable to the Chief Commissioner of the Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC).

The governing rules are prescribed in JCAR Part 47.

II. Requirements

- A. All documents submitted according to this appendix are subject to statutory declarations in accordance with the applicable laws in Jordan.
- B. No person may operate an aircraft that is eligible for registration under the Civil Aviation Law as amended unless the aircraft:
 - 1. Has been registered by its owner or his legal agent; or
 - 2. Is an aircraft of the Jordanian Air Force.
- C. In JCAR part 47, owner means the qualified person or entities, and no other, who is lawfully entitled to hold legal or beneficial interest by way of ownership in aircraft registered in Jordan and/or a lessee of an aircraft under a contract of conditional sale.
- D. Applicants are required to provide the Chief Commissioner with the application the following:

1. Proof of identity.
2. Proof of address-for-service.

E. The applicant shall submit properly authenticated evidence of:

1. Aircraft manufacturing year through a document issued by the aircraft manufacturer or the aircraft first registry state, to establish compliance with section 47.5 of this part.
2. Export Certificate of Airworthiness or equivalent document issued by the State exporting the aircraft to Jordan.
3. Non-registration certificate issued by the state of manufacturer for newly manufactured aircraft, or deregistration certificate issued by the aircraft current state of registry for used aircraft.
4. Compliance with Airworthiness and Operational Requirements set forth in the applicable Jordan Civil Aviation Regulations
5. Noise certificate issued by the manufacturer or by the aircraft state of registry showing compliance with the environmental and noise requirements set forth in JCAR Part CS.
6. Proof of ownership through a bill of sale and a statutory declaration by the applicant, subject to the applicable laws in Jordan.
7. If the aircraft is leased, a lease agreement that is based on Dry- Lease or Lease-Purchase arrangement which shall need to be first approved by CARC.

Dry lease: is a contract under which the lessor provides for use on lease the aircraft without crew to an AOC holder operator (lessee), and the aircraft is operated under the conditions of the lessee's Air Operator Certificate (AOC) under his trade control and in correspondence with his commercial rights.

Lease-purchase arrangement: is one wherein the lessee has possession and operational control of the aircraft and, after a stipulated period of time, acquires a complete ownership.

8. If the aircraft is owned by a company or corporation registered in Jordan, a proof of the company registration issued in accordance with the laws and regulations of Jordan Ministry of Industry and Commerce.
 9. A copy of insurance policy issued in accordance with article 28(a)(6) of Jordan Civil Aviation Law No. 41 of 2007 and Jordanian Civil Aviation Insurance Regulations JCAR-part 213 .
 10. Satisfactory arrangement for the aircraft maintenance.
- F. CARC/AIRAW Form 234, Certificate of Registration will reflect the name and address of the person who appears to be the owner on the bases of ownership evidences pursuant to JCAR 47.13.
- G. ARC does not issue any certificate of ownership or endorse any information with respect to ownership on a Certificate of Aircraft Registration.
- H. When any aircraft of a type is first entered in Jordan Civil Aircraft Register, the state of design and manufacture will be advised by CARC that the particular type is entered in the Register in Jordan.

III. Procedures

The following procedures are generally common to issuance of a C of R, consistent with any other specific procedures which may be prescribed in other regulations; the following steps are guidance to obtain a C of R:

- A. A qualified person under JCAR 47.7 who wishes to register an aircraft in Jordan must submit an application through (CARC/AIRAW Form 233, Application for Certificate of Aircraft Registration) for Aircraft Registration to the below address:

*Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Airworthiness Standards Department
Amman/Marka Airport
P.O. Box 7547, Amman11110, Jordan*

- B. *The applicant shall attach to the application:*

1. A copy of proof of ownership or a lease agreement signed by the lessor and the lessee (applicant) which shall be filed by CARC prior the

2. commencement of the registration process. The agreement shall be valid for not less than 12 months.
 3. A filled copy of CARC/AIRAW Form 270, Aircraft General Information Sheet.
- C. Upon receiving the application, the CARC will arrange with the applicant to make the required documents and the aircraft available for the necessary review and inspection.*
- D. When it is determined that the aircraft meets the applicable requirements for the registration and airworthiness certification, and the applicant furnishes a proof of payment of the applicable fees, CARC will issue Certificate of Registration, CARC/AIRAW Form 234 and the aircraft will be entered in the Civil Aircraft Register.
- E. Upon the applicant's request, and if the submitted documents found acceptable, CARC has no objection to file in the Civil Aircraft Register any document according to article 38(a) of Jordan Civil Aviation Law No. 41 of 2007.

IV. Continuous surveillance

The Certificate of Aircraft Registration issued by CARC under JCAR Part 47 remains valid unless suspended or revoked due to reasons listed in JCAR 47.41 or 47.43.

In case of change of ownership, the applicant shall submit a new CARC/AIRAW Form 233 attached by a proof of the new ownership.

The holder of a Certificate of Aircraft Registration who wishes to deregister the aircraft must submit in a form and manner acceptable to the Chief Commissioner the application and necessary documents prescribed in JCAR 47.47. CARC will notify the country to which the aircraft is to be exported of the cancellation by ordinary mail, or by airmail at the owner's request. The owner must arrange and pay for the transmission of this notice by means other than ordinary mail or airmail.

Appendix-B

Classification of Aircraft

Aircraft	Lighter-than-air aircraft	Non-powerdriven	Free balloon	Spherical free balloon	
				Non-spherical free balloon	
			Captive balloon	Spherical captive balloon	
				Non-spherical captive balloon	
		Power-driven	Airship	Rigid airship	
				Semi-rigid airship	
				Non-rigid airship	
	Heavier-than-air aircraft	Non-powerdriven	Glider Kite	Land glider	
				Sea glider	
		Power-driven	Aeroplane	Landplane	
				Seaplane	
				Amphibian	
			Rotorcraft	Gyroplane	Land gyroplane
					Sea gyroplane
					Amphibian gyroplane
				Helicopter	Land helicopter
					Sea helicopter
					Amphibian helicopter
			Ornithopter	Land ornithopter	
				Sea ornithopter	
				Amphibian ornithopter	