

What you can do to support aviation safety

If you see any suspicious behaviour at an airport, please report it.

Travellers should get advice from their airline about what they can, and cannot, carry on an aircraft. Some items are not allowed because they're potential weapons – such as a hunting knife – or because they're considered a 'dangerous good' that could endanger the aircraft, such as lighter fluid. Some items are allowed only in the cabin, but not in checked-in luggage – such as lithium battery power banks and e-cigarettes – or vice versa. There are also restrictions on liquids, aerosols, and gels carried on international flights departing from New Zealand.

www.avsec.govt.nz

Other New Zealand aviation organisations

Air traffic control is managed by Airways, www.airways.co.nz.

The Transport Accident Investigation Commission (TAIC) investigates accidents with significant implications for transport safety, www.taic.org.nz.

Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand

www.caa.govt.nz

Email: info@caa.govt.nz
Tel: +64 4 560 9400

PO Box 3555
Wellington 6140
New Zealand

Report Safety and Security Concerns

Available office hours (voicemail after hours).

0508 4 SAFETY
(0508 472 338)

isi@caa.govt.nz

For all aviation-related safety and security concerns

Accident Notification

24-hour 7-day toll-free telephone

0508 ACCIDENT
(0508 222 433)

The Civil Aviation Act (1990) requires notification "as soon as practicable".

PROMOTING AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY



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CAA
CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY
OF NEW ZEALAND
Te Mana Rererangi Tūmatanui o Aotearoa

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY AND SECURITY



If you fly one of these, you are a pilot, and share the responsibility for safety.

Every participant in New Zealand's aviation community shares a responsibility for safety and security. The role of the Civil Aviation Authority is to see that aviation participants meet the standards set in legislation by the Minister of Transport in the public interest.

New Zealand's civil aviation community is made up of:

- » About 13,000 licensed pilots, engineers, and air traffic controllers;
- » More than 800 aviation operators, such as airlines, aerodromes, flying schools, and aircraft maintenance organisations;
- » More than 5000 registered aircraft.

The safety standards set by the Minister of Transport are called the Civil Aviation Rules. The Minister makes those rules after consulting the aviation community and the CAA.

Civil Aviation Rules apply to the:

- » Licensing of pilots, maintenance engineers, and air traffic controllers;
- » Certification of aircraft and parts;

- » Certification of organisations such as airlines, tourist and adventure flight operators, air cargo agents, maintenance companies, and air traffic control;
- » Certification of the systems that operators are required to have to prevent accidents and incidents.

To participate in the civil aviation system, a person or organisation must, typically, have an 'aviation document'. Examples are a licence to fly, or a certificate to operate an aviation organisation. Such documents are granted by the Director of Civil Aviation. The applicant needs to have assured the Director they are 'fit and proper' to hold that document – that is, they act in a safe and responsible manner, both professionally and personally.

The standards set out in the rules are the minimum needed for aviation safety. Once licensed or certificated, a person or organisation has to continue to meet those minimum standards, although the CAA actively encourages them to exceed those standards.

If a person or organisation is not meeting even the minimum standards, the Director might impose conditions on what they can do, or even revoke their licence or certificate, removing them from the civil aviation system.

The CAA investigates some accidents to learn what happened, how it happened, and how to prevent it happening again. It also analyses the information in reports about accidents and other events to identify any trends. Being able to identify a trend means that money, time, and people can be directed to where they are needed most.

To raise awareness of how to operate safely in New Zealand's civil aviation system, the CAA also produces a range of free publications and runs various types of safety seminars.

International

New Zealand is one of 192 countries that make up ICAO – the International Civil Aviation Organization. ICAO is part of the United Nations and is based in Montreal. Its members work together to improve international aviation safety, security, and efficiency.

The Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand has strong links with similar authorities in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Europe, and the United States. It also provides aviation assistance and advice to several Pacific countries through the Pacific Aviation Safety Office, based in Vanuatu.

Funding

The CAA is a Crown entity, but is funded by a number of sources, including a small levy on airlines, based on their number of passengers per sector. The CAA also charges for its services, including those provided to the Government.

Security at Airports

The Aviation Security Service (Avsec) is certificated by the CAA to provide aviation security services at the major airports. It's an Avsec officer who screens you and your luggage. Avsec staff also search aircraft and control airport access.

Avsec has more than 1000 frontline staff, and more than 30 explosive detector dog teams.