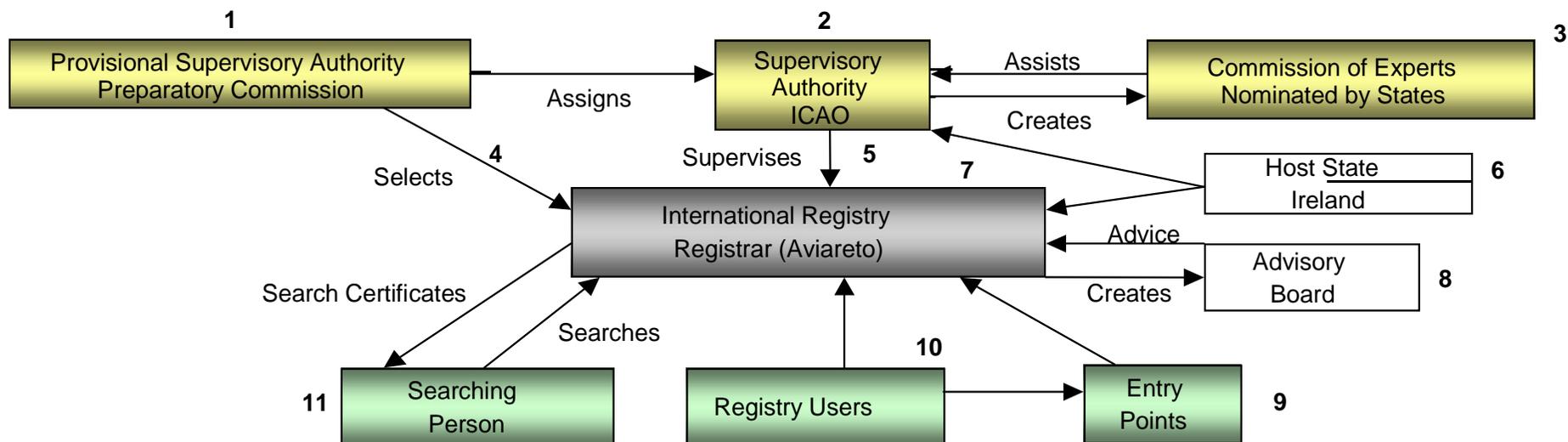


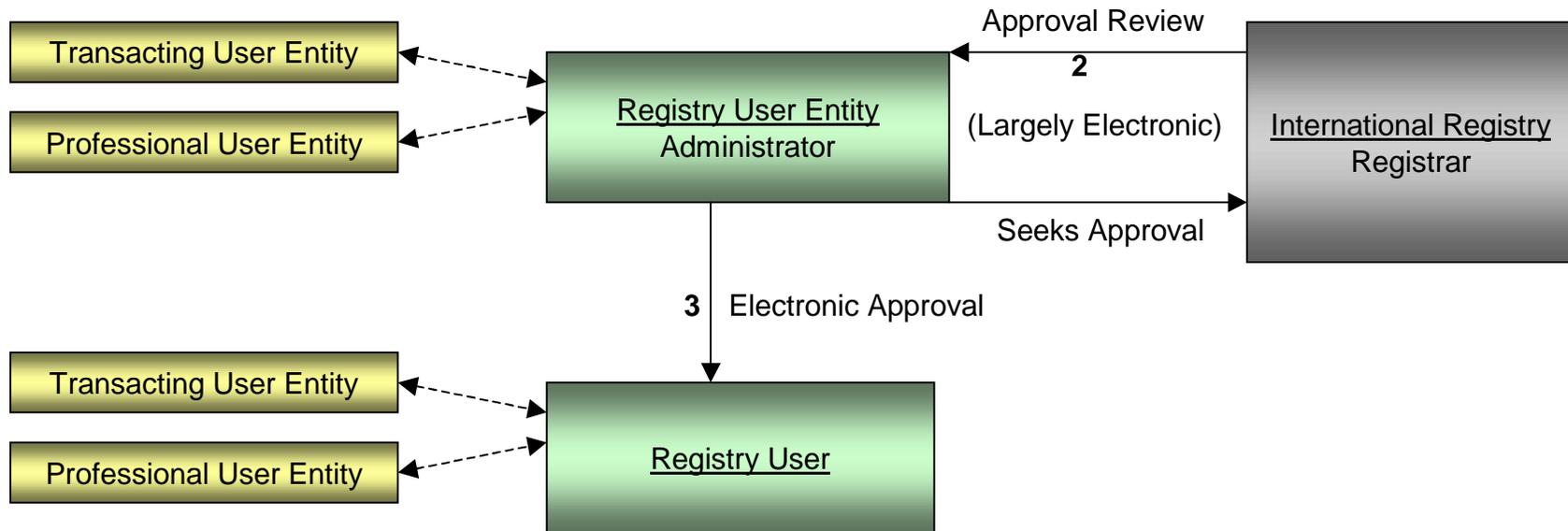
# Overall Structure of the International Registry



## Notes:

1. The Preparatory Commission (PCIR) was established by Resolution 2 of the diplomatic conference to act (pending entry into force of the Convention/Protocol), under the guidance and supervision of the ICAO Council, as the 'Provisional Supervisory Authority'. Its main task was to set up the International Registry by entry into force of these instruments.
2. ICAO was invited by Resolution 2 (see also Article 27(1) to act as Supervisory Authority. ICAO has accepted that function.
3. See Article 27(3).
4. The selection occurred in May 2004 (second meeting of PCIR), and the final contract between ICAO (acting as mandated representative of the PCIR) and Aviareto was approved in January 2005 (third meeting of PCIR). The regulations and initial fee structure and insurance arrangements were also approved at the latter meeting. The Registry 'Procedures' were subsequently issued by the PCIR. Negotiations are on-going on the 'website terms and conditions'.
5. See Article. 27(4) for list of supervisory responsibilities.
6. Standard host state arrangements are being put in place.
7. See Article 28(2) for Registrar responsibilities.
8. AWG chairs the Advisory Board.
9. Entry points may or shall be used where a declaration has been made by the State in which an aircraft (Airframe) is registered for nationality purposes.
10. See Diagrams 3 and 4 for greater detail and more precise use of terminology.
11. Any person may search the International Registry upon payment of the applicable fee.

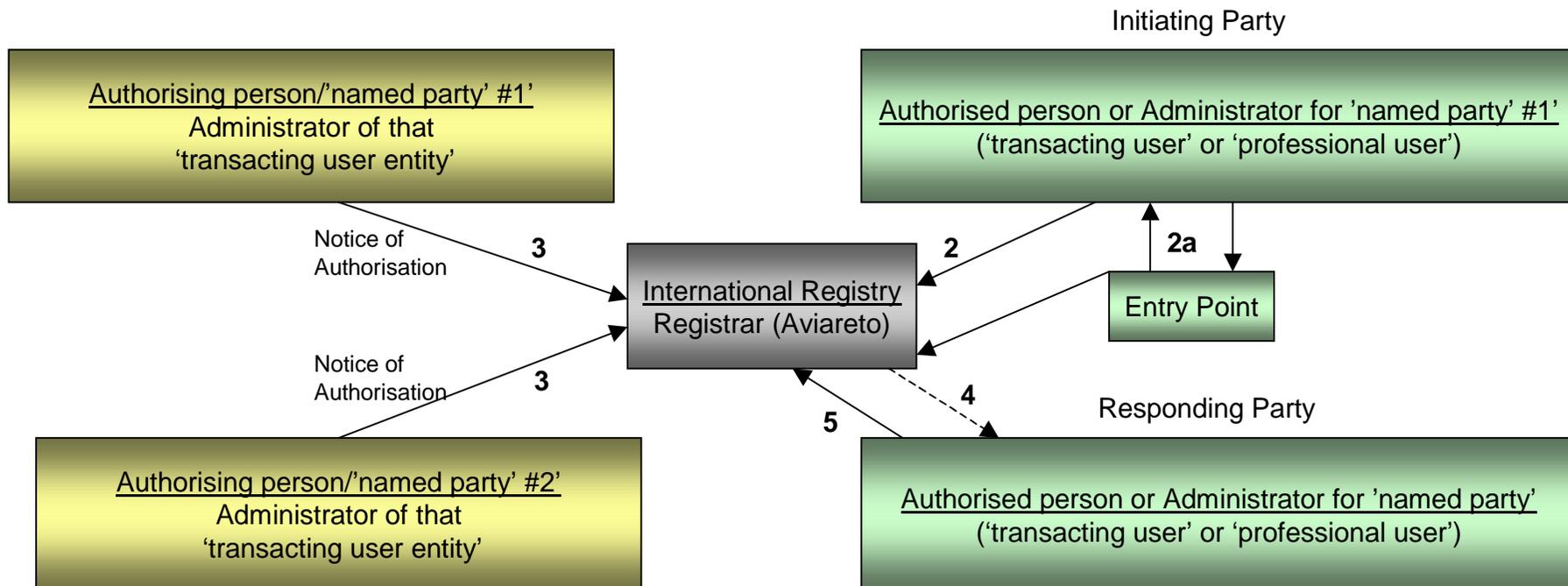
# The Approval Process<sup>1</sup>



## Notes:

1. The result of the approval processes is the issuance of a digital certificate (and password). That is a necessary, but, except for an administrator, not a sufficient condition to accessing the International Registry (save for searches, where no approval is needed). The required additional step is 'authorisation'. See Diagram 3.
2. See Regulation 4.1 (Registry User entity/administrator approval). There is a two part test: Registrar concludes (a) that the entity/administrator are who they assert they are, and (b) on the basis of information submitted, the administrator is entitled to act for the entity.
3. See Regulation 4.2 (Registry User electronic approval). This is an electronic procedure which, upon payment of the applicable fee, is automatic.

# The Registration Process<sup>1</sup>



Notes:

1. This diagram illustrates any 'registration' (as defined in Article 26(2) to include amendments, extensions and discharges where, both parties or the non-submitting party must consent thereto under Article 33 (see also Article 31 (1)) and Regulations 2.1.1 to 2.1.3 and 5. It applies equally to the 'registration' of a 'pre-existing right or interest'.
2. An initiating person must seek authorisation from the 'named party' on whose behalf the registration is being made. If there is no authorised person for the initiating party only its administrator can so initiate.
- 2a. If an entry point was designated, whether 'authorising' or 'direct', electronic consents to the International Registry are nonetheless required. See Regulation 5.11.
3. The changes to Regulation 4.1 made at the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the PCIR were intended to provide much flexibility to users by permitting a wide range of authorisations 'i.e., to any person for one, many, or all objects, or to more than one person for one, many, or all objects, in each case where a company is a 'named party')'. However, at least initially, for cost and security reasons, and subject to the next sentence a specific user will need to be authorised for a

specific object. Aviareto is seeking to provide a company-wide authorisation option, yet it will only be applicable to a specific object (e.g. 'any user from Y law firm can register on our behalf for object X'). That option, however produces some complexity in the context of consents.

4. Upon receipt of an initiated registration, the International Registry requests a responding electronic consent from each other named party. If any such other named party has not given an individual authorisation, the administration received the request. If an individual has been authorised, that Registry User receives the request.
5. Upon receipt of the electronic consents from all other named parties, the registration is completed for purposes of Article 32, is assigned a sequentially ordered file number, and becomes searchable – thus establishing its time for purposes of priority.