
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1989 No. 2395

The Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 1989

PART X

GENERAL

Restriction with respect to carriage for hire or reward in aircraft registered outside the Territory

83.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any regulations made under Section 13 of the Act⁽¹⁾, an aircraft registered in a Contracting State, other than the United Kingdom or any of the Territories, or in a foreign country, shall not take on board or discharge any passengers or cargo in the Territory, being passengers or cargo carried or to be carried for hire or reward, except with the permission of the Secretary of State granted under this Article to the operator or charterer of the aircraft or to the Government of the country in which the aircraft is registered, and in accordance with any conditions to which such permission may be subject.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62A of this Order or of paragraph (1) of this Article, any breach by a person to whom a permission has been granted under this Article of any condition to which that permission was subject shall constitute a contravention of this Article.

(3) The Secretary of State may, in any particular case, or class of cases, delegate to the Governor the exercise of the powers conferred on the Secretary of State under paragraph (1) above; and where the exercise of the powers conferred under paragraph (1) is so delegated, the Governor shall, in exercising those powers, comply with any general guidelines or specific directions which may from time to time be conveyed to him by the Secretary of State.

Restriction with respect to aerial photography and survey from aircraft registered outside the Territory

84.—(1) An aircraft registered in a Contracting State other than the United Kingdom or any of the Territories, or in a foreign country, shall not fly over the Territory for the purpose of aerial photography or aerial survey (whether or not hire or reward is given or promised in respect of the flight or the purpose of the flight) or for the purpose of any other form of aerial work except with the permission of the Governor granted under this Article to the operator or the charterer of the aircraft and in accordance with any conditions to which such permission may be subject.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62A of this Order or of paragraph (1) of this Article, any breach by a person to whom a permission has been granted under this Article of any condition to which that permission was subject shall constitute a contravention of this Article.

(1) Section 13 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 was extended to the Territory by the Colonial Civil Aviation (Application of Act) Order 1952 (S.I.1952/868), and is reproduced in paragraph 5 of Schedule 2 to the Civil Aviation Act 1949 (Overseas Territories) Order 1969 (S.I. 1969/592).

Flights over any foreign country

85.—(1) The operator or commander of an aircraft registered in the Territory (or, if the operator’s principal place of business or permanent residence is in the Territory, any other aircraft) which is being flown over any foreign country shall not allow that aircraft to be used for a purpose which is prejudicial to the security, public order or public health of, or to the safety of air navigation in relation to, that country.

(2) A person does not contravene paragraph (1) of this article if he neither knew nor suspected that the aircraft was being or was to be used for a purpose referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The operator or commander of an aircraft registered in the Territory (or, if the operator’s principal place of business or permanent residence is in the Territory, any other aircraft) which is being flown over any foreign country shall comply with any directions given by the appropriate aeronautical authorities of that country whenever—

- (a) the flight has not been duly authorised; or
- (b) there are reasonable grounds for the appropriate aeronautical authorities to believe that the aircraft is being or will be used for a purpose which is prejudicial to the security, public order or public health of, or to the safety of air navigation in relation to, that country;

unless the lives of person on board or the safety of the aircraft would thereby be endangered.

(4) A person does not contravene paragraph (3) of this article if he neither knew nor suspected that directions were being given by the appropriate aeronautical authorities.

(5) The requirement in paragraph (3) of this article is without prejudice to any other requirement to comply with directions of an aeronautical authority.

(6) In this article “appropriate aeronautical authorities” includes any person, whether a member of a country’s military or civil authorities, authorised under the law of the foreign country to issue directions to aircraft flying over that country.

Mandatory reporting

86.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, every person who—

- (a) is the operator or the commander of a public transport aircraft which is registered in the Territory and has a maximum total weight authorised of more than 2,300 kg; or
- (b) carries on the business of manufacturing, repairing or overhauling such an aircraft, or any equipment or part thereof; or
- (c) signs a certificate of maintenance review or release to service in respect of such an aircraft, part or equipment; or
- (d) performs a function for which he requires an air traffic controller’s licence; or
- (e) is the licensee or manager of a licensed aerodrome,

shall—

- (i) make a report to the Governor of any reportable occurrence of which he knows and which is of such a description as is specified in Regulation 16 in Schedule 14 to this Order; the report shall be made within such time, by such means, and shall contain such information as is so specified and it shall be presented in such form as the Governor may in any particular case approve, and
- (ii) make a report to the Governor, within such time, by such means, and containing such information as the Governor may specify in a notice in writing served upon him, being information which is in his possession or control and which relates to a reportable occurrence which has been reported by him or by another person to the Governor in accordance with this Article.

(2) In this Article “reportable occurrence” means—

- (a) any incident relating to such an aircraft or any defect in or malfunctioning of such an aircraft or any part or equipment of such an aircraft, being an incident, malfunctioning or defect endangering, or which if not corrected would endanger, the aircraft, its occupants, or any other person;
- (b) any defect in or malfunctioning of any facility on the ground used or intended to be used for purposes of or in connection with the operation of such an aircraft, being a defect or malfunctioning endangering, or which if not corrected would endanger, such an aircraft or its occupants:

Provided that any accident notified to the Governor in pursuance of regulations made under section 10 of the Act as set out in Schedule 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 (Overseas Territories) Order 1969(2) shall not constitute a reportable occurrence for purposes of this Article.

(3) Subject to paragraph (1)(ii) of this Article, nothing in this Article shall require a person to report any occurrence which he has reason to believe has been or will be reported by another person to the Governor in accordance with this Article.

(4) A person shall not make any report under this Article if he knows or has reason to believe that the report is false in any particular.

(5) Without prejudice to Article 37(2) and subject to the provisions of Article 59 of this Order, the operator of an aircraft shall, if he has reason to believe that a report has been or will be made in pursuance of this Article, preserve any data from a flight data recorder relevant to the reportable occurrence for fourteen days from the date on which a report of that occurrence is made to the Governor or for such longer period as the Governor may in a particular case direct:

Provided that the record may be erased if the aircraft is outside the Territory and it is not reasonably practicable to preserve the record until the aircraft reaches the Territory.

Power to prevent aircraft flying

87.—(1) If it appears to the Governor or an authorised person that any aircraft is intended or likely to be flown—

- (a) in such circumstances that any provision of Article 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 28, 37, 43 or 44 of this order would be contravened in relation to the flight; or
- (b) in such circumstances that the flight would be in contravention of any other provision of this Order or any regulations made thereunder be a cause of danger to any person or property whether or not in the aircraft; or
- (c) while in a condition unfit for the flight, whether or not the flight would otherwise be in contravention of any provision of this Order or of any regulation made thereunder,

the Governor or that authorised person may direct the operator or the commander of the aircraft that he is not to permit the aircraft to make the particular flight or any other flight of such description as may be specified in the direction, until the direction has been revoked by the Governor or by an authorised person, and the Governor or that authorised person may take such steps as are necessary to detain the aircraft.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this Article the Governor or any authorised person may enter upon and inspect any aircraft.

(3) If it appears to the Governor or an authorised person that any aircraft is intended or likely to be flown in such circumstances that any provision of Article 83 or 84 of this Order or any provision relating to the licensing of air transport in the Territory would be contravened in relation to the flight, the Governor or that authorised person may direct the operator or the commander of the aircraft that

he is not to permit the aircraft to make the particular flight or any other flight of such description as may be specified in the direction until the direction has been revoked by the Governor or by an authorised person, and the Governor or any authorised person may take such steps as are necessary to detain the aircraft.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3) of this Article the Governor or any authorised person may enter upon any aerodrome and may enter upon and inspect any aircraft.

Right of access to aerodromes and other places

88. The Governor and any authorised person shall have the right of access at all reasonable times—

- (a) to any aerodrome, for the purpose of inspecting the aerodrome, or
- (b) to any aerodrome for the purpose of inspecting any aircraft on the aerodrome or any document which he has power to demand under this Order, or for the purpose of detaining any aircraft under the provisions of this Order; and
- (c) to any place where an aircraft has landed, for the purpose of inspecting the aircraft or any document which he has power to demand under this Order and for the purpose of detaining the aircraft under the provisions of this Order:

Provided that access to a Government aerodrome shall only be obtained with the permission of the person in charge of the aerodrome.

Obstruction of persons

89. A person shall not intentionally obstruct or impede any person acting in the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under this Order.

Enforcement of directions

90. Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with any direction given to him under any provision of this Order or any regulations made thereunder shall be deemed for the purposes of this Order to have contravened that provision.

Penalties

91.—(1) If any provision of this Order or of any regulations made thereunder is contravened in relation to an aircraft, the operator of that aircraft and the commander thereof shall (without prejudice to the liability of any other person under this Order for that contravention) be deemed for the purposes of the following provisions of this Article to have contravened that provision unless he proves that the contravention occurred without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the contravention.

(2) If it is proved that an act or omission of any person which would otherwise have been a contravention by that person of a provision of this Order or of any regulations made thereunder was due to any cause not avoidable by the exercise of reasonable care by that person the act or omission shall be deemed not to be a contravention by that person of that provision.

(3) Where a person is charged with contravening a provision of this Order or of any regulations made thereunder by reason of his having been a member of the flight crew of an aircraft on a flight for the purpose of public transport or aerial work the flight shall be treated (without prejudice to the liability of any other person under this Order) as not having been for that purpose if he proves that he neither knew nor suspected that the flight was for that purpose.

(4) If any person contravenes any provision of this Order, or of any regulations made thereunder, not being a provision referred to in paragraphs (5) or (6) of this Article, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £200.

(5) If any person contravenes any provision specified in Part A of Schedule 12 to this Order he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400.

(6) If any person contravenes any provision specified in Part B of the said Schedule he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400 and on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Extra-territorial effect of the Order

92.—(1) Except where the context otherwise requires, the provisions of this Order,

- (a) in so far as they apply (whether by express reference or otherwise) to aircraft registered in the Territory, shall apply to such aircraft wherever they may be;
- (b) in so far as they apply as aforesaid to other aircraft shall apply to such other aircraft when they are within the Territory;
- (c) in so far as they prohibit, require or regulate (whether by express reference or otherwise) the doing of anything by persons in, or by any of the crew of, any aircraft registered in the Territory, shall apply to such persons and crew, wherever they may be; and
- (d) in so far as they prohibit, require or regulate as aforesaid the doing of anything in relation to any aircraft registered in the Territory by other persons shall, where such persons are Commonwealth citizens, British protected persons or citizens of the Republic of Ireland, apply to them wherever they may be.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as extending to make any person guilty of an offence in any case in which it is provided by section 3(1) of the British Nationality Act 1948⁽³⁾ (which limits the criminal liability of certain persons) that that person shall not be guilty of an offence.

Application of Order to British-controlled aircraft not registered in the Territory

93. The Governor may direct that such of the provisions of this Order and of any regulations made or having effect thereunder as may be specified in the direction shall have effect as if reference in those provisions to aircraft registered in the Territory included references to the aircraft specified in the direction, being an aircraft not so registered but for the time being under the management of a person who, or of persons each of whom, is qualified to hold a legal or beneficial interest by way of ownership in an aircraft registered in the Territory.

Application of Order to the Crown and visiting forces etc.

94.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, the provision of this Order shall apply to or in relation to aircraft belonging to or exclusively employed in the service of Her Majesty, as they apply to or in relation to other aircraft and for the purposes of such application the Department or other authority for the time being responsible on behalf of Her Majesty for the management of the aircraft shall be deemed to be the operator of the aircraft and in the case of an aircraft belonging to Her Majesty, to be the owner of the interest of Her Majesty in the aircraft:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall render liable to any penalty any Department or other authority responsible on behalf of Her Majesty for the management of any aircraft.

(2) Save as otherwise expressly provided the naval, military and air force authorities and members of any visiting force and any international headquarters and the members thereof and property held

(3) 1948 c. 56

or used for the purpose of such a force or headquarters shall be exempt from the provisions of this Order and of any regulations made thereunder to the same extent as if that force or headquarters formed part of the forces of Her Majesty raised in the United Kingdom and for the time being serving in the Territory.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by paragraph (4) of this Article, Article 78 of this Order and the Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control, nothing in this Order shall apply to or in relation to any military aircraft.

(4) Where a military aircraft is flown by a civilian pilot and is not commanded by a person who is acting in the the course of his duty as a member of any of Her Majesty's naval, military or air forces or as a member of a visiting force or international headquarters, the following provisions of this Order shall apply on the occasion of that flight, that is to say, Articles 47,48,49 and 69 and in addition Article 64 (so far as applicable) shall apply unless the aircraft is flown in compliance with Military Flying Regulations (Joint Service Publication 318) or Flying Orders to Contractors (Aviation Publication 67) issued by the Secretary of State.

Exemption from Order

95. The Governor may exempt from any of the provisions of this Order (other than Articles 83,84 and 96 thereof) or any regulations made thereunder, any aircraft or persons or classes of aircraft or persons, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

Appeal to Supreme Court

96.—(1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court or to such other court as may be prescribed from any decision of the Governor that a person is not a fit person to hold a licence to act as an aircraft maintenance engineer, member of the flight crew of an aircraft, air traffic controller, student air traffic controller or aerodrome flight information service officer, and if the court is satisfied that on the evidence submitted to the Governor he was wrong in so deciding, the court may reverse the Governor's decision and the Governor shall give effect to the court's determination:

Provided that an appeal shall not lie from a decision of the Governor that a person is not qualified to hold the licence by reason of a deficiency in his knowledge, experience, competence, skill, physical or mental fitness.

(2) The respondent to any appeal under this Article shall be the Attorney General or other principal legal officer of the Government of the Territory.

(3) For the purposes of any provision relating to the time within which an appeal may be brought, the Governor's decision shall be deemed to have been taken on the date on which the Governor furnished a statement of his reasons for the decision to the applicant for the licence, or as the case may be, the holder or former holder of it.

Application of Order

97. The provisions of this Order apply to the territories mentioned in Schedule 16 to this Order, any one of which is in this Order referred to in the expression "the Territory".

Regulations by the Governor: Fees

98.—(1) The Governor may make regulations for prescribing anything which, under the provisions of this Order, is to be prescribed.

(2) The Governor, with the approval of a Secretary of State, may make regulations amending the Air Navigation (General) Regulations contained in Schedule 14 to this Order.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1) of this Article, such Regulations may prescribe the fees to be charged in connection with the issue, validation, renewal, extension or variation of any certificate, licence or other document (including the issue of a copy thereof), or the undergoing of any examination, test, inspection or investigation or the grant of any permission or approval, required by, or for the purpose of, this Order or any regulations made thereunder.

(4) Upon an application being made in connection with which any fee is chargeable in accordance with the said provisions the applicant may be required before the application is entertained to pay the whole or to deposit a portion of the fee or fees so chargeable. If, after such payment or deposit has been made, the application is withdrawn by the applicant or otherwise ceases to have effect or is refused by the Governor, the Governor may, subject as hereinafter provided, refund the amount of such payment or deposit. Where the amount paid or deposited is wholly or to any extent attributable to a fee chargeable in respect of an investigation which would have been carried out in connection with the application if it had not been so withdrawn or ceased to have effect or been refused but which has not been carried out by reason only of such withdrawal, cesser or refusal, the Governor may refund the amount so attributable or, in a case where an investigation has been partially completed, so much of that amount as in the opinion of the Governor is reasonable having regard to the stage to which the investigation has progressed at the time of such withdrawal, cesser or refusal:

Provided that, if in any case the amount deposited by the applicant is not sufficient to cover the fee, as ultimately assessed, chargeable in respect of any investigation in so far as the same has been carried out at the time when the application is withdrawn by him or otherwise ceases to have effect or is refused by the Governor the amount representing the balance of such fee shall be payable by the applicant.

In this paragraph the expression “investigation” includes an inspection, examination, calculation or test.

Interpretation

99.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“The Act” means the Civil Aviation Act 1949(4);

“Aerial work” means any purpose (other than public transport) for which an aircraft is flown if hire or reward is given or promised in respect of the flight or the purpose of the flight;

“Aerial work aircraft” means an aircraft (other than a public transport aircraft) flying, or intended by the operator to fly, for the purpose of aerial work;

“Aerial work undertaking” means an undertaking whose business includes the performance of aerial work;

“Aerobatic manoeuvres” includes loops, spins, rolls, bunts, stall turns, inverted flying and any other similar manoeuvre;

“Aerodrome” means any area of land or water designed, equipped, set apart or commonly used for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft and includes any area or space, whether on the ground, on the roof of a building or elsewhere, which is designed, equipped or set apart for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft capable of descending or climbing vertically, but shall not include any area the use of which for affording facilities for the landing and departure of aircraft has been abandoned and has not been resumed;

“Aerodrome flight information unit” means a person appointed by the Governor or by any other person maintaining an aerodrome to give information by means of radio signals to aircraft flying or intending to fly within the aerodrome traffic zone of that aerodrome and “aerodrome flight information service” shall be construed accordingly;

“Aerodrome operating minima” in relation to the operation of an aircraft at an aerodrome means the cloud ceiling and runway visual range for take-off, and the decision height or minimum descent height, runway visual range and visual reference for landing, which are the minima for the operation of that aircraft at that aerodrome;

“Aerodrome traffic zone” means the airspace:—

(a) which is in the vicinity of an aerodrome which is notified for the purposes of rule 35 of Schedule 13 to this Order; and

(b) which, in relation to such an aerodrome,

(i) at which the length of the longest runway is notified as 1850 metres or less, extends from the surface to a height of 2000 feet above the level of the aerodrome within the area bounded by a circle centred on the notified mid-point of the longest runway and having a radius of 2 nautical miles:

Provided that where such an aerodrome traffic zone would extend less than 1 and a half nautical miles beyond the end of any runway at the aerodrome and this proviso is notified as being applicable, sub-paragraph (ii) hereof shall apply as though the length of the longest runway is notified as greater than 1850 metres;

(ii) at which the length of the longest runway is notified as greater than 1850 metres, extends from the surface to a height of 2000 feet above the level of the aerodrome within the area bounded by a circle centred on the notified mid-point of the longest runway and having a radius of 2½ nautical miles;

except any part of that airspace which is within the aerodrome traffic zone of another aerodrome which is notified for the purposes of this Order as being the controlling aerodrome;

“Aeronautical beacon” means an aeronautical ground light which is visible either continuously or intermittently to designate a particular point on the surface of the earth;

“Aeronautical ground light” means any light specifically provided as an aid to air navigation, other than a light displayed on an aircraft;

“Aeronautical radio station” means a radio station on the surface, which transmits or receives signals for the purpose of assisting aircraft;

“Air traffic control unit” means a person appointed by the Governor or by any other person maintaining an aerodrome or place to give instructions or advice or both instructions and advice by means of radio signals to aircraft in the interests of safety but does not include a person so appointed solely to give information to aircraft, and “Air traffic control service” shall be construed accordingly;

“Air transport undertaking” means an undertaking whose business includes the carriage by air of passengers or cargo for hire or reward;

“Approach to landing” means that portion of the flight of the aircraft, when approaching to land, in which it is descending below a height of 1,000 feet above the relevant specified decision height or minimum descent height;

“Appropriate aeronautical radio station” means in relation to an aircraft an aeronautical radio station serving the area in which the aircraft is for the time being;

“Appropriate air traffic control unit” means in relation to an aircraft the air traffic control unit serving the area in which the aircraft is for the time being;

“Authorised person” means any person authorised by the Governor either generally or in relation to a particular case or class of cases, and references to a person authorised by the Governor include references to the holder for the time being of any office designated by the Governor;

“Beneficial interest” has the same meaning as in section 57 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894⁽⁵⁾;

“Cargo” includes mail and animals;

“Certificate of airworthiness” includes any validation thereof and any flight manual, performance schedule or other document, whatever its title, incorporated by reference in that certificate relating to the certificate of airworthiness;

“Certificate of maintenance review” and “certificate of release to service” have the meanings respectively assigned to them by Articles 9(1) and 11(1) of this Order;

“The Civil Aviation Authority” refers to the body corporate constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982⁽⁶⁾;

“Cloud ceiling” in relation to an aerodrome means the vertical distance from the elevation of the aerodrome to the lowest part of any cloud visible from the aerodrome which is sufficient to obscure more than one-half of the sky so visible;

“Commander” in relation to an aircraft means the member of the flight crew designated as commander of that aircraft by the operator thereof, or, failing such a person, the person who is for the time being the pilot in command of the aircraft;

“The Commonwealth” means the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the countries mentioned in Schedule 3 to the British Nationality Act 1981⁽⁷⁾ and all other territories forming part of Her Majesty’s dominions or in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction;

“Competent authority” means in relation to the Territory, the Governor, and in relation to any other country the authority responsible under the law of that country for promoting the safety of civil aviation;

“Conditional sale agreement” means an agreement for the sale of goods under which the purchase price or part of it is payable by instalments, and the property in the goods is to remain the seller (notwithstanding that the buyer is to be in possession of the goods until such conditions as to the payment of instalments or otherwise as may be specified in the agreement are fulfilled);

“Congested area” in relation to a city, town or settlement, means any area which is substantially used for residential, industrial, commercial or recreational purposes;

“Contracting State” means any State (including the United Kingdom and any of the Territories) which is a party to the Convention on International Civil Aviation signed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom at Chicago on the 7th December 1944;

“Controlled airspace” means control areas and control zones;

“Control area” means airspace which has been notified as such and which extends upwards from a notified altitude or flight level;

“Control zone” means airspace which has been notified as such and which extends upwards from the surface;

“Co-pilot” in relation to an aircraft means a pilot who in performing his duties as such is subject to the direction of another pilot carried in the aircraft;

“Country” includes a territory except in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (3) of this Article;

“Crew” has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph (5) of this Article;

“Danger Area” shall mean airspace which has been notified as such within which activities dangerous to the flight of aircraft may take place or exist at such times as may be notified;

(5) 1894 c. 60
(6) 1982 c. 16
(7) 1981 c. 61

“Decision height” in relation to the operation of an aircraft at an aerodrome means the height in a precision approach at which a missed approach must be initiated if the required visual reference to continue that approach has not been established;

“Flight” and “to fly” have the meanings respectively assigned to them by paragraph (4) of this Article;

“Flight crew” in relation to an aircraft means those members of the crew of the aircraft who respectively undertake to act as pilot, flight navigator, flight engineer and flight radio operator of the aircraft;

“Flight level” means one of a series of levels of equal atmospheric pressure, separated by notified intervals and each expressed as the number of hundreds of feet which would be indicated at that level on a pressure altimeter calibrated in accordance with the International Standard Atmosphere and set to 1013.2 millibars;

“Flight recording system” means a system comprising either a flight data recorder or a cockpit voice recorder or both;

“Flight simulator” means apparatus by means of which flight conditions in an aircraft are simulated on the ground;

“Flight visibility” means the visibility forward from the flight deck of an aircraft in flight;

“Government aerodrome”, means any aerodrome in the Territory which is under the control of the Governor or is in the occupation of any Department of the Government of the Territory or of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of Her Majesty’s naval, military or air forces, or of any visiting force;

“Governor” means the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Territory, and includes in relation to any purpose of this Order, other than the purposes of Article 98 thereof, any person who, or the holder for the time being of any office which, is designated for the time being for that purpose by the Governor with the approval of the Secretary of State; and the person so designated may be a Minister who, in accordance with the constitution of the Territory, is responsible for civil aviation, and the office so designated may be that of such a Minister;

“hire-purchase agreement” has the same meaning as in section 189 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974(8);

“Instrument Flight Rules” means Instrument Flight Rules contained in the Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control;

“Instrument Meteorological Conditions” means weather precluding flight in compliance with the Visual Flight Rules;

“International Headquarters” means an international headquarters designated by Order in Council under section 1 of the International Headquarters and Defence Organisations Act 1964(9) as extended to the Territory;

“To land” in relation to aircraft includes alighting on the water;

“Legal personal representative” has the same meaning as in section 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894(10);

“Licence” includes any certificate of competency or certificate of validity issued with the licence or required to be held in connection with the licence by the law of the country in which the licence is granted;

“Licence for public use” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 73(3) of this Order;

(8) 1974 c. 39

(9) 1964 c. 5

(10) 1894 c. 60

“Licensed aerodrome” means an aerodrome licensed under this Order;

“Lifejacket” includes any device designed to support a person individually in or on the water;

“Log book” in the case of an aircraft log book, engine log book, variable pitch propeller log book or personal flying log book, includes a record kept either in a book, or by any other means approved by the Governor in the particular case;

“Maximum total weight authorised” in relation to an aircraft means the maximum total weight of the aircraft and its contents at which the aircraft may take off anywhere in the world, in the most favourable circumstances in accordance with the certificate of airworthiness in force in respect of the aircraft;

“Military aircraft” includes the naval, military or air force aircraft of any country and—

- (a) any aircraft being constructed for the naval, military or air forces of any country under a contract entered into by the Secretary of State; and
- (b) any aircraft in respect of which there is in force a certificate issued by the Secretary of State that the aircraft is to be treated for the purposes of this Order as a military aircraft;

“Minimum descent height” in relation to the operation of an aircraft at an aerodrome means the height in a non-precision approach below which descent may not be made without the required visual reference;

“Nautical mile” means the International Nautical Mile, that is to say, a distance of 1852 metres;

“Night” means the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, sunset and sunrise being determined at surface level;

“Non-precision approach” means an instrument approach using non-visual aids for guidance in azimuth or elevation but which is not a precision approach;

“Notified” means shown in any of the following publications for the time being in force and issued in the Territory whether before or after the coming into operation of this Order, that is to say, “Notams (Notices to Airmen)”, “Aeronautical Information Publications (AIP)”, or such other official publications so issued for the purpose of enabling any of the provisions of this Order to be complied with;

“Operator” has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph (6) of this Article;

“Parascending parachute” means a parachute which is towed by cable in such a manner as to cause it to ascend;

“Pilot in command” in relation to an aircraft means a person who for the time being is in charge of the piloting of the aircraft without being under the direction of any other pilot in the aircraft;

“Precision approach” means an instrument approach using Instrument Landing System, Microwave Landing System or Precision Approach Radar for guidance in both azimuth and elevation;

“Prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made by the Governor under this Order, and the expression “prescribe” shall be construed accordingly;

“Pressurised aircraft” means an aircraft provided with means of maintaining in any compartment a pressure greater than that of the surrounding atmosphere;

“Public transport” has the meaning assigned to it by paragraph (7) of this Article;

“Public transport aircraft” means an aircraft flying, or intended by the operator of the aircraft to fly, for the purpose of public transport;

“Record” includes, in addition to a record in writing—

- (a) any disc, tape, sound-track or other device in which sounds or signals are embodied so as to be capable (with or without the aid of some other instrument) of being reproduced therefrom;

- (b) any film, tape or other device in which visual images are embodied so as to be capable (as aforesaid) of being reproduced therefrom; and
- (c) any photograph;

and any reference to a copy of a record includes, in the case of a record falling within paragraph (a) only of this definition, a transcript of the sounds or signals embodied therein, in the case of a record falling within paragraph (b) only of this definition, a still reproduction of the images embodied therein, and in the case of a record falling within both those paragraphs, such a transcript together with such a still reproduction;

“Replacement” in relation to any part of an aircraft or its equipment includes the removal and replacement of that part whether or not by the same part, and whether or not any work is done on it, but does not include the removal and replacement of a part which is designed to be removable solely for the purpose of enabling another part to be inspected, repaired, removed or replaced or cargo to be loaded;

“Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control” means the Rules contained in Schedule 13 to this Order and any supplementary rules made by the Governor under Article 64(6) of this Order;

“Runway visual range” in relation to a runway means the distance in the direction of take-off or landing over which the runway lights or surface markings may be seen from the touchdown zone as calculated by either human observation or instruments in the vicinity of the touchdown zone or where this is not reasonably practicable in the vicinity of the midpoint of the runway; and the distance, if any, communicated to the commander of an aircraft by or on behalf of the person in charge of the aerodrome as being the runway visual range shall be taken to be the runway visual range for the time being;

“Scheduled journey” means one of a series of journeys which are undertaken between the same two places and which together amount to a systematic service;

“Seaplane” includes a flying boat and any other aircraft designed to manoeuvre on water;

“Special VFR flight” means a flight which is a special VFR flight for the purposes of the Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control;

“Supreme Court” means the highest court exercising original jurisdiction in respect of the Territory;

“The Territory” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 97 of this Order and includes the dependencies of the Territory and the adjacent territorial waters;

“Visual Flight Rules” means Visual Flight Rules contained in the Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Control;

“Visual Meteorological Conditions” means weather permitting flight in accordance with the Visual Flight Rules.

(2) In this Order references to sums expressed in terms of sterling shall be construed as references to the equivalent sums in the currency of the Territory calculated at such rate of exchange as may be prescribed or as the Governor may by order direct.

- (a) (3) (a) In its application to any territory which is mentioned in Schedule 17 to this Order but is not mentioned in the First Schedule to the Visiting Forces Act (Application to Colonies) Order 1954(11), as amended from time to time, this Order shall have effect as if—

- (i) the whole of paragraph (2) was omitted from Article 94;
- (ii) the words “or as a member of a visiting force” were omitted from paragraph (4) of Article 94; and

- (iii) in paragraph (1) of this Article the words “or of any visiting force” were omitted from the definition of “Government aerodrome”.
- (b) In relation to any territory which is mentioned in Schedule 17 to this Order and is also mentioned in the First Schedule to the Visiting Forces Act (Application to Colonies) Order 1954, as amended from time to time, the expression “visiting force” in this Order means any such body, contingent or detachment of the forces of any country as is a visiting force for the purposes of any of the provisions of the Visiting Forces Act 1952(12), which extend to that territory, in respect of that country, by virtue of any Order in Council made under subsection (of section 1 or under section 15 of that Act).
- (4) An aircraft shall be deemed to be in flight—
- (a) in the case of a piloted flying machine, from the moment when, after the embarkation of its crew for the purpose of taking off, it first moves under its own power, until the moment when it next comes to rest after landing;
- (b) in the case of a pilotless flying machine, or a glider, from the moment when it first moves for the purpose of taking off until the moment when it next comes to rest after landing;
- (c) in the case of an airship or free balloon, from the moment when it first becomes detached from the surface until the moment when it next becomes attached thereto or comes to rest thereon;

and the expressions “a flight” and “to fly” shall be construed accordingly.

(5) Every person employed or engaged in an aircraft in flight on the business of the aircraft shall be deemed to be a member of the crew thereof.

(6) References in this Order to the operator of an aircraft are, for the purpose of the application of any provision of this Order in relation to any particular aircraft, references to the person who at the relevant time has the management of that aircraft, and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that, for the purposes of the application of any provision in Part III of this Order, when by virtue of any charter or other agreement for the hire or loan of an aircraft a person other than an air transport undertaking or an aerial work undertaking has the management of that aircraft for a period not exceeding 14 days, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall have effect as if that agreement had not been entered into.

- (a) (7) (a) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, an aircraft in flight shall for the purposes of this Order be deemed to fly for the purpose of public transport—
- (i) if hire or reward is given or promised for the carriage of passengers or cargo in the aircraft on that flight; or
- (ii) if any passengers or cargo are carried gratuitously in the aircraft on that flight by an air transport undertaking, not being persons in the employment of the undertaking (including, in the case of a body corporate, its directors), persons with the authority of the Governor either making any inspection or witnessing any training, practice or test for the purposes of this Order, or cargo intended to be used by any such passengers as aforesaid, or by the undertaking; or
- (iii) for the purposes of Part III of this Order, if hire or reward is given or promised for the right to fly the aircraft on that flight (not being a single-seater aircraft of which the maximum total weight authorised does not exceed 910 kg. and in respect of which a certificate of airworthiness of the Special Category is in force) otherwise than under a hire-purchase or conditional sale agreement;

and the expression “public transport of passengers” shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that, notwithstanding that an aircraft may be flying for the purpose of public transport by reason of sub-paragraph (a)(iii) of this paragraph, it shall not be deemed to be flying for the purpose of the public transport of passengers unless hire or reward is given for the carriage of those passengers.

- (b) Where under a transaction effected by or on behalf of a member of an association of persons on the one hand and the association of persons or any member thereof on the other hand, a person is carried in, or is given the right to fly, an aircraft in such circumstances that hire or reward would be given or promised if the transaction were effected otherwise than aforesaid, hire or reward shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to have been given or promised, notwithstanding any rule of law as to such transactions.

(8) The expressions appearing in the “General Classification of Aircraft” set forth in Part A of Schedule 1 to this Order shall have the meanings thereby assigned to them.

(9) The Interpretation Act 1978(13) applies for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order and otherwise in relation thereto as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of, and in relation to, an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and as if this Order were such an Act of Parliament.

(10) A power to make regulations under this Order shall include the power to make different provisions with respect to different classes of aircraft, aerodromes, persons or property and with respect to different circumstances and with respect to different parts of the Territory and to make such incidental and supplementary provisions as are necessary or expedient for carrying out the purposes of the Order.

- (a) (11) (a) Any power conferred by this Order to issue, make, serve or grant any instrument shall be construed as including a power exercisable, in the like manner and subject to the like conditions, if any, to vary, revoke, cancel or otherwise terminate the instrument.
- (b) In this paragraph “instrument” includes any regulations, direction, instruction, rule or other requirement, any notice and any certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption, authorisation, log book record or other document.

Saving

100.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Articles 73 and 77 of this Order, nothing in this Order or the regulations made thereunder shall confer any right to land in any place as against the owner of the land or other persons interested therein.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall oblige the Governor to accept an application from the holder of any current certificate, licence, approval, permission, exemption or other document, being an application for the renewal of that document, or for the granting of another document in continuation of or in substitution for the current document, if the application is made more than 60 days before the current document is due to expire.

Small aircraft

101. The provisions of this Order, other than articles 48, 70, 99(1), and 99(8), shall not apply to or in relation to—

- (a) any balloon which at any stage of its flight is not more than 2 metres in any linear dimension including any basket or other equipment attached to the balloon;
- (b) any kite weighing not more than 2 kg.;
- (c) any other aircraft weighing not more than 5 kg. without its fuel;

(d) any parachute including a parascending parachute.