

2021 No. 755

CIVIL AVIATION

**The Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2)
Order 2021**

<i>Made</i>	<i>23rd June 2021</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>30th June 2021</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	
<i>Article 23(13)</i>	<i>30th September 2021</i>
<i>Remainder</i>	<i>22nd July 2021</i>

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of June 2021

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

This Order is made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8, 57 to 59 and 61 of the Civil Aviation Act 1949(a), as extended to certain territories by the Civil Aviation Act 1949 (Overseas Territories) Order 1969(b), and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 60, 101 and 102 of, and Schedule 13 to, the Civil Aviation Act 1982(c), as extended to Anguilla and to Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands by the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (Overseas Territories) Order 2021(d).

Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, orders as follows:

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2021 and, subject to paragraph (2), it comes into force on 22nd July 2021.

(2) Article 23(13) comes into force on 30th September 2021.

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- (a) 1949 c. 67. The repeal of these provisions by Schedule 16 to the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c. 16) has not been extended to these overseas territories: see paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 14 to that Act.
- (b) S.I. 1969/592.
- (c) 1982 c. 16. Section 60 was amended by section 83(5) of, and Part 2 of Schedule 6 to, the Airports Act 1986 (c. 31), section 47 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31), section 1 of, and Part 5 of Schedule 1 to, the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1995, section 8 of the Civil Aviation Act 2006 (c. 34) and S.I. 1994/426. Section 101 and Part 3 of Schedule 13 were amended by section 106 of the Civil Aviation Act 2012 (c. 19) and S.I. 2001/4050.
- (d) S.I. 2021/477.

Amendment of the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 2013

2. The Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 2013(a) is amended as follows.

Interpretation

3. In article 3(1)—

- (a) after the definition of “international headquarters” insert—
““known consignor” means a person who consigns cargo for that person’s own account;”;
- (b) after the definition of “private flight” insert—
““psychoactive substance” means any alcohol, opioid, cannabinoid, sedative, hypnotic, cocaine, other psychostimulant, hallucinogen or volatile solvent, but does not include coffee or tobacco;”;
- (c) after the definition of “record” insert—
““regulated agent” means a person who acts as an agent for another person, to apply security controls to cargo or mail intended to be consigned by air;”;
- (d) in the definition of “small unmanned aircraft”, for “20kg” substitute “25kg”;
- (e) in the definition of “State of the operator”, omit “for the purposes of articles 24(1), 36(1), 45 and 82(1)”.

Part 1 – Powers and Duties

4.—(1) In article 7(2)—

- (a) at the end of paragraph (c), omit “and”;
- (b) at the end of paragraph (d), insert—
“; and
- (e) review the classification of airspace in the Territory where appropriate in light of any relevant regional air navigation plan published by the International Civil Aviation Organization, and make such alterations to that classification as the Governor, after consulting with such persons as the Governor thinks fit, considers appropriate to ensure compliance with any such plan.”;
- (c) after paragraph (3) insert—
“(4) Nothing in paragraph (2) requires the Governor to provide any services in relation to a military aerodrome if those services are provided by, or under the direction of, any military authority at that aerodrome.”.

(2) In article 8(1)(a), after “111” insert “, 167”.

(3) In article 9(1)—

- (a) at the end of paragraph (e), omit “and”;
- (b) at the end of paragraph (f), insert—
“(g) to any place where a known consignor or regulated agent approved by the Governor carries on business, for the purpose of determining whether that person is applying aviation security procedures in accordance with the specified requirements;
- (h) to any premises used by an operator, for the purpose of determining whether the operator is complying with the specified requirements; and

(a) S.I. 2013/2870 as amended by S.I. 2014/2925, 2014/3281, 2015/1769, 2019/853 and 2021/524.

- (i) to any premises used for training by a person approved in accordance with this Order, for the purpose of determining whether that person is conducting training in accordance with the approval for that training.”.

Part 2 – Registration and marking of aircraft

5.—(1) In article 16(1)—

- (a) in paragraph (d), after “State” insert “or of the Swiss Confederation”;
- (b) in paragraph (f)—
 - (i) after “State” insert “or of the Swiss Confederation”;
 - (ii) after “Area”, in the second place it occurs, insert “or within the Swiss Confederation”.

(2) For article 22(2) substitute—

“(2) The nationality mark to be borne by aircraft registered in the Territory shall consist of a group of two capital letters in Roman character complying with the requirements of paragraph 3.3 of the sixth edition of Annex 7 to the Chicago Convention entitled “Aircraft Nationality Registration Marks” and published in July 2012^(a) (“Annex 7”) and with any other requirements published by the Governor under article 5.

(2A) The registration mark to be borne by aircraft registered in the Territory shall consist of a group of three capital letters in Roman character complying with the requirements of paragraph 3.6 of Annex 7 and with any other requirements published by the Governor under article 5.”.

Part 3 – Airworthiness and equipment of aircraft

6.—(1) In article 24(2)(d), after “permit to fly” insert “or a special flight permit”.

(2) In article 27—

- (a) in paragraph (1), after “certificate of airworthiness” insert “for an aircraft registered in the Territory”;
- (b) in paragraph (2), for “becomes valid again” substitute “comes back into force”.

(3) In article 28—

- (a) in the heading, at the end insert “and special flight permit”;
- (b) in paragraph (1), for “issue for any aircraft a permit to fly” substitute “issue a permit to fly, for any aircraft registered in the Territory which does not qualify for a Type Acceptance Certificate under article 23,”;
- (c) after paragraph (1) insert—

“(1A) The Governor may issue a special permit, for any aircraft registered in the Territory whose certificate of airworthiness has ceased to be in force, if the Governor is satisfied that the aircraft is fit to fly having regard to its airworthiness and any conditions to be attached to the permit.

(1B) The Governor may issue a special permit, for any aircraft registered other than in the Territory whose certificate of airworthiness has ceased to be in force, if the Governor is satisfied that the aircraft is fit to fly, having regard to—

- (a) its airworthiness;
- (b) any conditions to be attached to the permit; and
- (c) any conditions of the competent authority of the State of registry or of the State of the operator of the aircraft, as the case may be.”;

(a) A copy of this can be purchased online at <http://www.icao.int/publications/Pages/default.aspx>.

(d) in paragraphs (2) to (8), after “permit to fly”, in each place it occurs, insert “or special flight permit”.

(4) In article 29—

(a) after “permit to fly”, in each place it occurs (including in the heading), insert “or special flight permit”;

(b) in paragraph (b)(i), after “Governor”, insert “or, in the case of any aircraft registered other than in the Territory, by the competent authority of the State of registry or of the State of the operator of the aircraft, as the case may be”;

(c) in paragraph (c), after “purpose”, insert “or, in the case of any aircraft registered other than in the Territory, by the competent authority of the State of registry or of the State of the operator of the aircraft, as the case may be”.

(5) For article 33(8) substitute—

“(8) When exercising the privileges of an aircraft maintenance engineer’s licence, the holder must not be under the influence of any psychoactive substance or any medication which renders the holder unable to safely exercise the privileges of that licence or makes the holder a risk to the safety of any other person.”.

Pilots required on commercial air transport flights

7. In article 41—

(a) in paragraph (1)—

(i) omit sub-paragraph (d) and the word “and” immediately preceding it;

(ii) for the words after sub-paragraph (d) substitute “and which is flying for the purpose of commercial air transport, must carry at least two pilots as members of the flight crew.”;

(b) at the end insert—

“(3) An aircraft registered in the Territory must not be flown for the purpose of commercial air transport operations by a pilot-in-command of that aircraft who is 60 years of age or above unless the aircraft is fitted with dual controls and carries two pilots as members of the flight crew, both of whom are below 65 years of age.”.

Application and interpretation of Part 5

8. In article 61(3)(a)(i), in the definition of “flight time”, for “weight” substitute “mass”.

Regulation of small unmanned aircraft

9. In article 73—

(a) in paragraph (3), for “The person” substitute “Unless the Governor has granted written permission, the person”;

(b) for paragraphs (4) to (10) substitute—

“(4) The person in charge of a small unmanned aircraft must not fly the aircraft—

(a) at a height of more than 400 feet above the surface;

(b) for aerial work;

(c) within 400 feet of an open-air assembly of more than 400 persons;

(d) within 150 feet of any person, other than the operator or any person accompanying the operator;

(e) within 150 feet of any vehicle, vessel or structure which is not under the control of the person in charge of the small unmanned aircraft; or

(f) within the boundary of an aerodrome,

except with the permission of the Governor.

(5) A small unmanned aircraft shall be operated in such a manner as to minimize hazards to persons, property or other aircraft.

(6) The Governor may require that a person who intends to operate in the Territory a small unmanned aircraft with a mass of more than 400 grammes, excluding its fuel but including any articles or equipment installed in or attached to the aircraft at the commencement of its flight, must provide the Governor with such information regarding the purpose, scope, location and manner of operation as the Governor may prescribe.”.

Minimum navigation performance

10. In article 91(2), at the end insert “and includes the North Atlantic High-Level Airspace (NAT HLA)”.

Commercial air transport operations at night etc.

11. In article 103, at the end insert “or it is a single-engine turbine aeroplane operating under, and in accordance with, an approval issued by the Governor”.

Part 11 – Carriage of weapons and munitions of war

12.—(1) In article 107—

- (a) in paragraph (2), at the end insert “, except with the permission of the Governor”;
- (b) in paragraph (3)(a)(ii), after “passengers”, insert “, except in a case where the Governor has given permission under paragraph (2) for them to be carried in any compartment or apparatus to which passengers have access”.

(2) In article 108, after paragraph (3), insert—

“(4) Nothing in article 107 applies to a police officer, or person authorised by the Governor to act as flight security officer, carrying munitions of war whilst acting in the course of their duties as such.”.

Part 12 – Carriage of dangerous goods

13.—(1) In article 110—

- (a) in paragraph (1)(a), after “Part” insert “or by the competent authority of the State of the operator of the aircraft,”;
- (b) in paragraph (1)(c) for “specified requirements” substitute “Technical Instructions,”.

(2) After article 118 insert—

“Designated postal operators

118A.—(1) Designated postal operators must establish and maintain initial and recurrent dangerous goods training programmes in accordance with the Technical Instructions.

(2) The training programmes referred to in paragraph (1) must be approved by the Governor.

(3) Staff of designated postal operators must be trained in requirements commensurate with their experience and responsibilities.

(4) The procedures of designated postal operators for controlling the introduction of dangerous goods in mail into air transport must be approved by the Governor.

(5) In this article, “designated postal operator” means any governmental or non-governmental entity officially designated to operate postal services and to fulfil the related obligations arising from the Acts of the Universal Postal Union Convention on the Territory.”.

(3) In article 125, at the end insert—

““Technical Instructions” means the English language edition of the 2021-2022 Edition of the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air(a) as approved and published by decision of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization and as amended from time to time.”.

Part 14 – General Aviation

14. In article 132, in paragraph 2(e), for “5” substitute “9”.

Part 16 – Air traffic services

15.—(1) In article 138—

- (a) in the heading, omit “air traffic control”;
- (b) after paragraph (3), insert—

“(4) A person in charge of the provision of a flight information service, other than at a military aerodrome, may only provide that service in accordance with the terms of a flight information service approval granted by the Governor.

(5) The Governor must grant a flight information service approval if satisfied that the applicant for such approval meets the specified requirements and is competent to provide a flight information service which is safe for use by aircraft.”.

(2) After article 139 insert—

“Fatigue of air traffic controllers – air traffic control service provider’s responsibilities

139A.—(1) The holder of an approval under article 138 (“the approved provider”) must establish a fatigue management scheme.

(2) A fatigue management scheme must—

- (a) be approved by the Governor;
- (b) be incorporated into the Manual of Air Traffic Services required under article 140;
- (c) be in writing and made available to every person engaged to act as an air traffic controller or student air traffic controller in the provision of the air traffic control service.

(3) The approved provider must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the provisions of the fatigue management scheme are complied with in relation to every person engaged to act as an air traffic controller or student air traffic controller in the provision of the air traffic control service.

(4) The approved provider must not cause or allow any person to act as an air traffic controller or student air traffic controller where the approved provider knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, that the person concerned is suffering from, or is likely to suffer from, such fatigue as may endanger the safety of aircraft under their control.

(5) In this article “fatigue management scheme” means a scheme for the regulation of duty periods, intervals between duty periods and required rest periods for every person engaged in the provision of an air traffic control service.”.

(3) In article 141(1), for “radio or radar”, substitute “radar, radio or global navigation satellite system”.

(a) ISBN 978-92-9258-946-2. A copy of this can be purchased online at: <http://www.icao.int/publications/Pages/default.aspx>.

Part 17 – Licensing of air traffic controllers

16.—(1) In article 143(3), at the end insert “or when providing an air traffic control service at a military aerodrome”.

(2) In article 144(2)—

(a) for “18”, substitute “20”;

(b) for “20”, substitute “21”.

(3) For article 148 substitute—

“Prohibition of use of psychoactive substances

148. A person must not act as an air traffic controller or student air traffic controller whilst under the influence of any psychoactive substance, or any medication, which renders that person unable to safely perform their duties or makes that person a risk to the safety of another person.”.

Part 19 – Aerodromes, aeronautical lights and dangerous lights

17.—(1) In article 156(2), for “paragraph (3)” substitute “this paragraph”.

(2) In article 156(3)—

(a) in paragraphs (a) to (c), after “aircraft”, in each place it occurs, insert “(other than rotorcraft)”;

(b) at the end of paragraph (b), omit “and”;

(c) after paragraph (c) insert—

“(d) rotorcraft flying for the purpose of scheduled commercial air transport operations;

(e) rotorcraft having a certificated take-off mass exceeding 3,175 kg operating a flight for the purpose of instruction, or a flying test, for the purpose of gaining a licence or rating.”.

(3) In article 162—

(a) in paragraph (1)(a)(iii), omit “from a vehicle or vessel”;

(b) after paragraph (4) insert—

“(4A) A person must not transfer aviation fuel from one aircraft to another unless that person is satisfied, as a result of sampling or otherwise testing the fuel, that it is not contaminated.”;

(c) in paragraph (5), after “article” insert “other than paragraph (4A)”.

(4) In article 164(4), after “must”, insert “report the failure, as soon as is practicable, to the operator of the nearest aerodrome to the obstacle and”.

Aviation Security

18. After Part 19 insert—

“PART 19A

Aviation Security

Aviation security requirements

165A.—(1) A person who has an aviation security function, or who has unescorted access to a restricted zone, must have undertaken such aviation security training and passed such examinations or tests as may be set out in specified requirements.

- (2) The Governor may, for the purposes of this article—
- (a) approve any course of training or instruction;
 - (b) authorise a person to conduct specified examinations or tests; and
 - (c) approve a person to provide or conduct any course of training or instruction.
- (3) The Governor may approve a person to act as a known consignor or as a regulated agent.
- (4) In this Part—
- “aviation security function” means—
- (a) any function of screening or searching cargo for security purposes before it is consigned for carriage by air or loaded on board an aircraft;
 - (b) any function of screening or searching a person for security purposes before they board an aircraft;
 - (c) any function of screening or searching an aircraft, baggage, cargo, goods, a person or vehicle before they enter the restricted zone of a certificated aerodrome; and
 - (d) the management or supervision of any person performing a function mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this definition;
- “restricted zone” means an area designated as such by the Governor under paragraph 11A of Schedule 2 to the Aviation Security and Piracy (Overseas Territories) Order 2000(a);
- “screening” means the application of technical or other means which are intended to identify or detect weapons, explosives or other dangerous articles, devices or substances which could be used to commit an act of unlawful interference as defined in rule 37B of Schedule 4.

Psychoactive substances

165B. A person must not carry out an aviation security function whilst under the influence of any psychoactive substance, or any medication, which renders that person unable to safely perform the aviation security function or makes that person a risk to the safety of another person.”.

Part 20 – Documents and records

- 19.**—(1) In article 168(1)(a) omit “in force”.
- (2) In article 171(2) omit “in force or”.

Part 21 – Occurrence reporting

- 20.**—(1) In article 174—
- (a) in paragraph (4)(g), for “authority”, substitute “licence”;
 - (b) in paragraph (4)(h), omit “or licensed”;
 - (c) in paragraph (5)—
 - (i) at the end of paragraph (a), omit “and”;
 - (ii) at the end of paragraph (b), insert—
 - “; and
 - (c) any incident involving a breach of the security arrangements at an aerodrome.”.
- (2) In article 175—

(a) S.I. 2000/3059.

- (a) in the heading, for “bird” substitute “wildlife”;
 - (b) in paragraph (1), for “bird” substitute “wildlife”;
 - (c) in paragraph (5)—
 - (i) for “bird”, in the first place it occurs, substitute “wildlife”;
 - (ii) for “one or more than one bird”, substitute “wildlife”.
- (3) After article 175 insert—

“Data monitoring and safety management

175A.—(1) The Governor may, by notice in writing, require any person referred to in article 174(4) to promptly provide such safety data as the Governor may require for the purposes of safety data monitoring, hazard identification and safety risk assessment.

(2) For the purposes of this article, “safety data” means a defined set of facts or set of safety values from various aviation-related sources, which is used to maintain or improve safety.”.

- (4) For article 178, substitute—

“Prohibition of use of psychoactive substances

178.—(1) No person may board an aircraft whilst under the influence of any psychoactive substance which renders that person a risk to the safety of any other person on board.

(2) No person on board an aircraft may be under the influence of any psychoactive substance which renders that person a risk to the safety of any other person on board.

(3) Without prejudice to paragraphs (1) and (2), no person may act as crew of an aircraft whilst under the influence of any psychoactive substance, or any medication, which renders that person unable to safely perform that person’s duties or makes that person a risk to the safety of any other person on board the aircraft.”.

Part 23 – Application and general provisions

- 21.** After article 189, insert—

“Application of the Order to an aircraft the subject of an article 83 bis agreement

189A. The provisions of this Order do not apply to an aircraft registered in the Territory where that aircraft is the subject of an agreement which is—

- (a) made in accordance with article 83 bis of the Chicago Convention;
- (b) registered with the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization; and
- (c) under which any of the Governor’s functions under this Order in respect of the aircraft have been transferred to the State of the operator.”.

Licences

- 22.** In Schedule 3—

- (a) in the Part “Commercial Pilot’s Licence (Aeroplanes)”, in paragraph (3)(g)—
 - (i) omit “who has not attained the age of 60 years and”;
 - (ii) at the end add “and neither of the two pilots has attained the age of 65 years”;
- (b) in the Part “Commercial Pilot’s Licence (Helicopters and Gyroplanes)”, in paragraphs (2)(b) and (h)—
 - (i) omit “who has not attained the age of 60 years and”;
 - (ii) at the end add “and neither of the two pilots has attained the age of 65 years”.

Schedule 4 – Rules of the air

23.—(1) Schedule 4 is amended as follows.

(2) After rule 2 insert—

“Protection of persons and property

2A. An aircraft must not be operated in a negligent or reckless manner so as to endanger life or property of others.”.

(3) After rule 8(3), insert—

“(3A) In controlled airspace, aircraft must not fly in formation except where—

- (a) the pilots-in-command of the aircraft flying in formation designate a flight leader for the formation (“the flight leader”) before the formation flight;
- (b) in relation to navigation and position reporting, all aircraft flying in formation fly as if each were a single aircraft;
- (c) the pilots-in-command of each aircraft maintain adequate separation between the aircraft flying in formation, including during periods of transition into, or out of, the formation;
- (d) the aircraft maintain a distance between the aircraft in the formation of not more than 1 km laterally and 30 metres vertically from the flight leader; and
- (e) the aircraft comply with any other conditions for the formation flight which are imposed by the air traffic control unit for the relevant airspace.”.

(4) In rule 8(4), at the end insert “, taking into account the effects of aircraft wake turbulence”.

(5) In rule 8(7), for “Paragraphs (3) and (5)” substitute “Paragraphs (3), (3A) and (5)”.

(6) After rule 11 insert—

“Water operations

11A.—(1) This rule applies to aircraft when on the water.

(2) When two aircraft are approaching each other, or an aircraft is approaching a vessel, the aircraft must proceed with caution.

(3) An aircraft which has another aircraft or a vessel on its right must give way and keep well clear of it.

(4) An aircraft approaching another aircraft or vessel head-on either directly or approximately, must alter its course to the right, so as to keep clear of it.

(5) An aircraft or vessel being overtaken by another aircraft has right of way and the overtaking aircraft must alter its course, so as to keep clear of it.

(6) When landing or taking off an aircraft must keep clear of all vessels (including other aircraft on the water) and not impede their navigation.

(7) Between sunset and sunrise, or during such other hours as the Governor may prescribe, an aircraft must display lights in accordance with the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1972 published by the International Maritime Organization^(a) or, if it is not practical to do so, it must display similar lights and in a similar position.”.

(7) For rule 20 substitute—

“20. Subject to rule 28A, an aircraft must always be flown in accordance with either the Visual Flight Rules or the Instrument Flight Rules.”.

(a) These Regulations can be found online at [http://www.mar.ist.utl.pt/mventura/Projecto-Navios-I/IMO-Conventions%20\(copies\)/COLREG-1972.pdf](http://www.mar.ist.utl.pt/mventura/Projecto-Navios-I/IMO-Conventions%20(copies)/COLREG-1972.pdf).

(8) In rule 25, at the end insert—

“(3) Rules 28A, 29 and 30 are the Visual Flight Rules which apply at night.”.

(9) After rule 28 insert—

“Visual Flight Rules at night

28A. An aircraft flying at night in the Territory may be flown—

- (a) on a Special VFR flight within a control zone; or
- (b) in accordance with any relevant supplementary Rules of the Air made by the Governor under article 67(1) which are in force in the Territory.”.

(10) In rule 29—

- (a) in paragraph (1), after “airspace”, insert “, or at night,”;
- (b) in paragraph (3), for “articles 89, 90 or 91”, substitute “article 92 or 93”.

(11) In rule 31(1), for “Rule” substitute “Except at night, rule”.

(12) In rule 33(1), after the second “aircraft”, insert “or, when over high terrain or in mountainous areas, at a height of less than 2000 feet,”.

(13) In rule 34—

- (a) in the heading, omit “Quadrantal rule and”;
- (b) in paragraph (1), omit “or Table 2, as appropriate”;
- (c) for Tables 1 and 2 substitute—

“Table 1

Semi-circular rule

Track(a)											
From 000 degrees to 179 degrees						From 180 degrees to 359 degrees					
IFR flights			VFR flights			IFR flights			VFR flights		
FL(b)	Level		FL	Level		FL	Level		FL	Level	
	Feet	Metres		Feet	Metres		Feet	Metres		Feet	Metres
010	1,000	300	-	-	-	020	2,000	600	-	-	-
030	3,000	900	035	3,500	1,050	040	4,000	1,200	045	4,500	1,350
050	5,000	1,500	055	5,500	1,700	060	6,000	1,850	065	6,500	2,000
070	7,000	2,150	075	7,500	2,300	080	8,000	2,450	085	8,500	2,600
090	9,000	2,750	095	9,500	2,900	100	10,000	3,050	105	10,500	3,200
110	11,000	3,350	115	11,500	3,350	120	12,000	3,650	125	12,500	3,800
130	13,000	3,950	135	13,500	4,100	140	14,000	4,250	145	14,500	4,400
150	15,000	4,550	155	15,500	4,700	160	16,000	4,900	165	16,500	5,050
170	17,000	5,200	175	17,500	5,350	180	18,000	5,500	185	18,500	5,650
190	19,000	5,800	195	19,500	5,950	200	20,000	6,100	205	20,500	6,250
210	21,000	6,400	215	21,500	6,550	220	22,000	6,700	225	22,500	6,850

- (a) Magnetic track, or in polar areas at latitudes higher than 70 degrees and within such extensions to those area as may be prescribed by the competent authorities, grid track as determined by a network of lines parallel to the Greenwich Meridian superimposed on a polar stereographic chart in which the direction towards the North Pole is encrypted as Grid North.
- (b) Flight Level.

	0		0		0		0		0		0
230	23,00	7,000	235	23,50	7,150	240	24,00	7,300	245	24,50	7,450
	0		0		0		0		0		0
250	25,00	7,600	255	25,50	7,750	260	26,00	7,900	265	26,50	8,100
	0		0		0		0		0		0
270	27,00	8,250	275	27,50	8,400	280	28,00	8,550	285	28,50	8,700
	0		0		0		0		0		0
290	29,00	8,850				300	30,00	9,150			
	0						0				
310	31,00	9,450				320	32,00	9,750			
	0						0				
330	33,00	10,05				340	34,00	10,35			
	0	0					0	0			
350	35,00	10,65				360	36,00	10,95			
	0	0					0	0			
370	37,00	11,30				380	38,00	11,60			
	0	0					0	0			
390	39,00	11,90				400	40,00	12,20			
	0	0					0	0			
410	41,00	12,50				430	43,00	13,10			
	0	0					0	0			
450	45,00	13,70				470	47,00	14,35			
	0	0					0	0			
490	49,00	14,95				510	51,00	15,50			
	0	0					0	0			
etc.	etc.	etc.				etc.	etc.	etc.”			

(14) In rule 35(2)(b), for “articles” substitute “article”.

(15) After rule 37 insert—

“Co-ordinated Universal Time, time checks and time accuracy

37A.—(1) When communicating the time with an air traffic control unit a pilot must use Co-ordinated Universal Time (“UTC”), expressed in hours, minutes and seconds, as used in the 24 hour clock.

(2) Before entering controlled airspace, and at such other times during the flight as may be necessary, the pilot of an aircraft must check the time.

(3) Whenever time is utilised by an aircraft operator in the use of data-link communications, the time must be accurate to 1 second UTC.

(4) In paragraph (3), “data-link communications” means a form of communication intended for the exchange of messages via a data link.

SECTION 6A

ACTS OF UNLAWFUL INTERFERENCE AND INTERCEPTION

Duties of pilot-in-command

37B.—(1) This rule applies if an aircraft is subjected to an act of unlawful interference.

(2) The pilot-in-command must attempt to notify the appropriate air traffic control unit immediately of the interference and of any actual or required deviation from the filed flight plan.

(3) The pilot-in-command must attempt to land as soon as reasonably practicable at the nearest suitable aerodrome, or at another aerodrome as instructed by the appropriate air traffic control unit, unless circumstances on board the aircraft make this impracticable.

(4) In this rule, “act of unlawful interference” means any act which would constitute an offence under sections 1 to 4 of the Aviation Security Act 1982^(a), if committed in a territory to which those sections have been extended by the Aviation Security and Piracy (Overseas Territories) Order 2000^(b).

Interception

37C.—(1) Interception of civil aircraft must be governed by these rules and any administrative instructions, directions or requirements issued by the Governor.

(2) The pilot-in-command of a civil aircraft, when intercepted, must comply with any instructions, directions or requirements issued by the Governor under paragraph (1).”.

(16) After rule 43(5) insert—

“(5A) A flying machine taxiing on the manoeuvring area must stop and hold at—

(a) runway-holding positions, until otherwise authorised by the air traffic control unit;
and

(b) lighted “stop” bars, until the stop lights are turned off.”.

(17) In rule 61(1)—

(a) for “described” substitute “illustrated”;

(b) for “as illustrated in column 3” substitute “described in column 2”.

(18) In rule 61(2)—

(a) after “by hand” insert “, by glove,”;

(b) after “by night” insert “or in low visibility”;

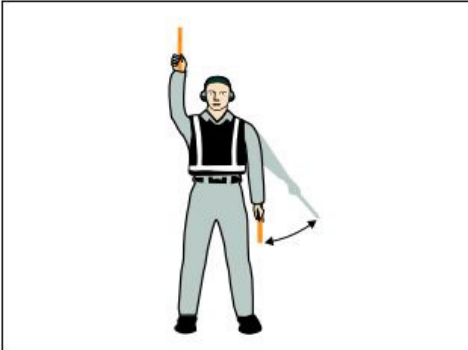
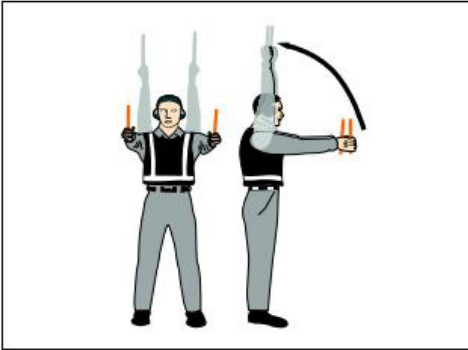

(c) omit “torches or by”.

(a) 1982 c. 36.
(b) S.I. 2000/3059.

(19) After rule 61(2), for Table 5 substitute—

“Table 5

Meaning of marshalling signals (from a marshaller to an aircraft on or off the ground)

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Illustration of signal	Meaning and description of signal
	<p>1. Wingwalker/guide</p> <p>Raise right hand above head level with wand pointing up; move left-hand wand pointing down toward body.</p> <p><i>Note.— This signal provides an indication by a person positioned at the aircraft wing tip, to the pilot/ marshaller/ push-back operator, that the aircraft movement on/off a parking position would be unobstructed.</i></p>
	<p>2. Identify gate</p> <p>Raise fully extended arms straight above head with wands pointing up.</p>
	<p>3. Proceed to next signalman or as directed by tower/ground control</p> <p>Point both arms upward; move and extend arms outward to sides of body and point with wands to direction of next signalman or taxi area.</p>



4. Straight ahead

Bend extended arms at elbows and move wands up and down from chest height to head.



**5 a). Turn left
(from pilot's point of view)**

With right arm and wand extended at a 90-degree angle to body, make "come ahead" signal with left hand. The rate of signal motion indicates to pilot the rate of aircraft turn.



**5 b). Turn right
(from pilot's point of view)**

With left arm and wand extended at a 90-degree angle to body, make "come ahead" signal with right hand. The rate of signal motion indicates to pilot the rate of aircraft turn.



6 a). Normal stop

Fully extend arms and wands at a 90-degree angle to sides and slowly move to above head until wands cross.



6 b). Emergency stop

Abruptly extend arms and wands to top of head, crossing wands.



7 a). Set brakes

Raise hand just above shoulder height with open palm. Ensuring eye contact with flight crew, close hand into a fist. **Do not** move until receipt of "thumbs up" acknowledgement from flight crew.



7 b). Release brakes

Raise hand just above shoulder height with hand closed in a fist. Ensuring eye contact with flight crew, open palm. **Do not** move until receipt of "thumbs up" acknowledgement from flight crew.



8 a). Chocks inserted

With arms and wands fully extended above head, move wands inward in a "jabbing" motion until wands touch. **Ensure** acknowledgement is received from flight crew.



8 b). Chocks removed

With arms and wands fully extended above head, move wands outward in a "jabbing" motion. **Do not** remove chocks until authorized by flight crew.



9. Start engine(s)

Raise right arm to head level with wand pointing up and start a circular motion with hand; at the same time, with left arm raised above head level, point to engine to be started.



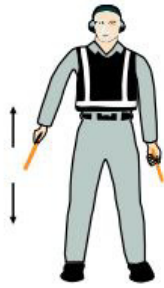
10. Cut engines

Extend arm with wand forward of body at shoulder level; move hand and wand to top of left shoulder and draw wand to top of right shoulder in a slicing motion across throat.



11. Slow down

Move extended arms downwards in a "patting" gesture, moving wands up and down from waist to knees.



**12. Slow down engine(s)
on indicated side**

With arms down and wands toward ground, wave either *right* or *left* wand up and down indicating engine(s) on *left* or *right* side respectively should be slowed down.



13. Move back

With arms in front of body at waist height, rotate arms in a forward motion. To stop rearward movement, use signal 6 a) or 6 b).



**14 a). Turns while backing
(for tail to starboard)**

Point left arm with wand down and bring right arm from overhead vertical position to horizontal forward position, repeating right-arm movement.



**14 b). Turns while backing
(for tail to port)**

Point right arm with wand down and bring left arm from overhead vertical position to horizontal forward position, repeating left-arm movement.



15. Affirmative/all clear

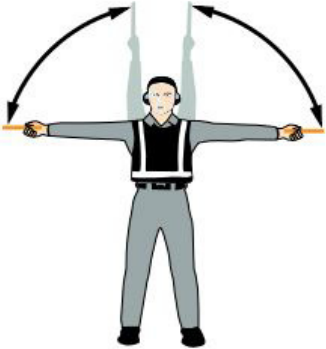
Raise right arm to head level with wand pointing up or display hand with "thumbs up"; left arm remains at side by knee.

Note.— This signal is also used as a technical/ servicing communication signal.




***16. Hover**

Fully extend arms and wands at a 90-degree angle to sides.




***17. Move upwards**

Fully extend arms and wands at a 90-degree angle to sides and, with palms turned up, move hands upwards. Speed of movement indicates rate of ascent.



***18. Move downwards**

Fully extend arms and wands at a 90-degree angle to sides and, with palms turned down, move hands downwards. Speed of movement indicates rate of descent.



***19 a). Move horizontally left
(from pilot's point of view)**

Extend arm horizontally at a 90-degree angle to right side of body. Move other arm in same direction in a sweeping motion.



***19 b). Move horizontally right
(from pilot's point of view)**

Extend arm horizontally at a 90-degree angle to left side of body. Move other arm in same direction in a sweeping motion.



***20. Land**

Cross arms with wands downwards and in front of body.



21. Hold position/stand by

Fully extend arms and wands downwards at a 45-degree angle to sides. Hold position until aircraft is clear for next manoeuvre.



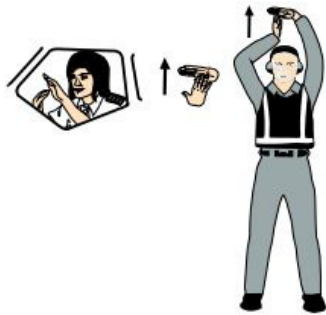
22. Dispatch aircraft

Perform a standard salute with right hand and/or wand to dispatch the aircraft. Maintain eye contact with flight crew until aircraft has begun to taxi.



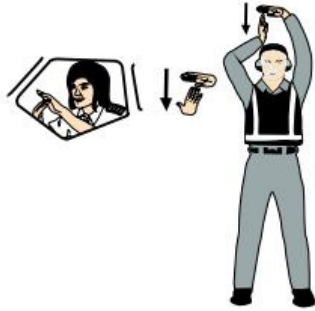
**23. Do not touch controls
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

Extend right arm fully above head and close fist or hold wand in horizontal position; left arm remains at side by knee.



**24. Connect ground power
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

Hold arms fully extended above head; open left hand horizontally and move finger tips of right hand into and touch open palm of left hand (forming a "T"). At night, illuminated wands can also be used to form the "T" above head.



**25. Disconnect power
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

Hold arms fully extended above head with finger tips of right hand touching open horizontal palm of left hand (forming a "T"); then move right hand away from the left. **Do not** disconnect power until authorized by flight crew. At night, illuminated wands can also be used to form the "T" above head.



**26. Negative
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

Hold right arm straight out at 90 degrees from shoulder and point wand down to ground or display hand with "thumbs down"; left hand remains at side by knee.



**27. Establish communication
via interphone
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

Extend both arms at 90 degrees from body and move hands to cup both ears.



**28. Open/close stairs
(technical/servicing
communication signal)**

With right arm at side and left arm raised above head at a 45-degree angle, move right arm in a sweeping motion towards top of left shoulder.

Note.— This signal is intended mainly for aircraft with the set of integral stairs at the front.

(20) After rule 61 insert—




“Emergency signals by firemen and marshallers to aircraft on or off the ground

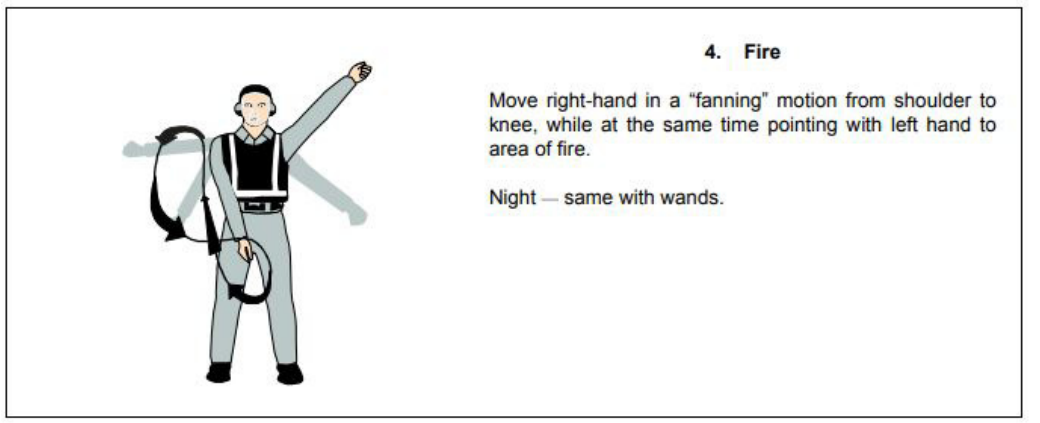
61A.—(1) Each of the signals illustrated in column 1 and described in column 2 of Table 5A, when given by a fireman or marshaller to an aircraft on or off the ground, shall have the meanings given to them in column 1 of the Table.

(2) By day any such signals shall be given by glove, hand or by circular bats and by night or in low visibility shall be given by illuminated wands.

Table 5A

Meaning of emergency signals (from a fireman or marshaller to an aircraft on or off the ground)

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Illustration of signal	Meaning and description of signal
	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Recommend evacuation</p> <p>Evacuation recommended based on ARFF and incident commander's assessment of external situation.</p> <p>Arm extended from body and held horizontal with hand upraised at eye level. Execute beckoning arm motion angled backward. Non-beckoning arm held against body.</p> <p>Night — same with wands.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">2. Recommended stop</p> <p>Recommend evacuation in progress be halted. Stop aircraft movement or other activity in progress.</p> <p>Arms in front of head, crossed at wrists.</p> <p>Night — same with wands.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">3. Emergency contained</p> <p>No outside evidence of dangerous conditions or "all-clear."</p> <p>Arms extended outward and down at a 45-degree angle. Arms moved inward below waistline simultaneously until wrists crossed, then extended outward to starting position (umpire's "safe" signal).</p> <p>Night — same with wands.</p>



Requirements for marshalls

61B.—(1) This rule applies to persons acting as marshalls of aircraft at a certificated aerodrome.

(2) A marshaller must not guide an aircraft on the ground unless trained and approved by, or on behalf of, the aerodrome certificate holder.

(3) A marshaller must, when marshalling an aircraft, wear a distinctive, fluorescent identification vest.”.

Schedule 5 – Penalties

24. In Schedule 5, Part B—

- (a) in the table entries for articles 148 and 178, for the text in the column entitled “Subject matter” substitute “Prohibition of use of psychoactive substances”;
- (b) after the table entry for article 162(4), in the column entitled “Article of order” insert “165B” and in the column entitled “Subject matter” insert “Psychoactive substances”.

Richard Tilbrook
Clerk of the Privy Council

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order amends the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (“the Order”) (S.I. 2013/2870) to update regulatory standards and ensure the aviation safety regime in the Overseas Territories complies with the United Kingdom’s obligations under the Chicago Convention of 7th December 1944.

The amendments include new provisions in relation to aviation security; use of psychoactive substances; the carriage of dangerous goods, weapons and munitions; age restrictions for pilots flying commercial air transport; wildlife aircraft strikes; and for data monitoring and safety management, as well as other minor amendments.

The amendments also incorporate the latest International Civil Aviation Organization (“ICAO”) standards on the registration and use of unmanned aircraft, adoption of the ICAO Technical Instructions on dangerous goods, and the training of designated postal operators, as well making provision for article 83 bis agreements under the Chicago Convention.

In addition, this Order makes changes to Schedule 4 to the Order (Rules of the Air), including rules for protection of persons and property, formation flights, water operations, time reporting requirements, night flights, acts of unlawful interference, and interception of civil aircraft, and updates marshalling signals.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private, voluntary or public sector is foreseen. An Explanatory Memorandum has been published alongside this Order and is available on www.legislation.gov.uk.

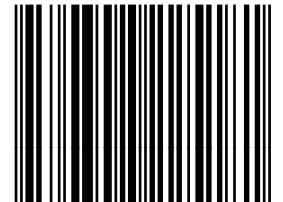
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