

AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR W 018/2020

UNITED KINGDOM



UK Aeronautical Information Services
NATS Swanwick
Room 3115
Sopwith Way
Southampton SO31 7AY
aissupervisor@nats.co.uk
<http://www.ais.org.uk>
(Content - public.enquiries@homeoffice.gov.uk)
0191-203 2329 (Distribution - Communis UK)

Date Of Publication

12 Mar 2020

Subject

Administrative

Cancellation

W 062/2002



TERRORISM ACT 2000

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Pilots, owners and operators of aircraft being used to travel between Great Britain, the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man are reminded of their responsibilities under Schedule 7, paragraph 12 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

2 Pubic Transport (AOC Holders)

- 2.1 Where a ship or aircraft is employed to carry passengers for reward on a journey to which this paragraph applies, the owners or agents of the ship or aircraft shall not arrange for it to call at a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland for the purpose of disembarking or embarking passengers unless:
- the port is a designated port; or
 - an examining officer approves the arrangement.

3 General Aviation

- 3.1 Where an aircraft is employed on a journey to which this paragraph applies otherwise than to carry passengers for reward, the captain of the aircraft shall not permit it to call at or leave a port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland unless:
- the port is a designated port, or
 - he gives at least 12 hours notice (see note below) in writing to a constable for the force area in which the port is situated (or, where the port is in Northern Ireland, to a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland).
- 3.2 A list of ports designated by the Home Secretary can be found in the UK AIP at GEN 1-2 Appendix A.
- 3.3 Breaches of these provisions in the Act may result in prosecution, which is punishable upon conviction by 3 months imprisonment or a fine of £2500 or both.

Note: Within the jurisdiction of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man local variations for the mandatory 'notice' period (usually 12 hours) may exist. Pilots should consult the relevant aerodrome authorities in the first instance, in order to ascertain if any difference in the notice required is in force.