
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 765

The Air Navigation Order 2016

PART 5

Operations

CHAPTER 7

Additional requirements for public transport operations

SECTION 1

Duties of the pilot in command

Public transport of passengers – pilot in command to ensure demonstration of lifejackets

105.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this article applies to a flight for the purpose of the public transport of passengers by an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) This article does not apply to a flight under and in accordance with the terms of a police air operator's certificate.

(3) Subject to paragraph [F1(6)], in the case of a flight in an aircraft which is not a seaplane and on which it is intended to reach a point more than 30 minutes flying time from the nearest land, the pilot in command must take all reasonable steps to ensure that before take-off all passengers are given a demonstration of the method of use of the lifejackets required by or under this Order for the use of passengers.

(4) Subject to paragraph (6), and if the circumstances described in paragraph (5) apply, in the case of an aircraft which is not a seaplane and which is required by article 112(2) to carry cabin crew, the pilot in command must take all reasonable steps to ensure that before take-off all passengers are given a demonstration of the method of use of the lifejackets required by or under this Order for the use of passengers.

(5) The circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) are that—

- (a) it is intended to proceed beyond gliding distance from land; or
- (b) in the event of any emergency occurring during the take-off or during the landing at the intended destination or any likely alternate destination it is reasonably possible that the aircraft would be forced to land onto water.

(6) If the requirement to give a demonstration required by paragraph (3) or (4) arises only because it is reasonably possible that the aircraft would be forced to land onto water at one or more of the likely alternate destinations the demonstration need not be given until after the decision has been taken to divert to such a destination.

(7) In the case of an aircraft which is a seaplane, the pilot in command must take all reasonable steps to ensure that before take-off all passengers are given a demonstration of the method of use of the lifejackets required by or under this Order for the use of passengers.

(8) In this article, flying time is calculated by reference to the speed specified in the relevant certificate of airworthiness or flight manual as the speed for compliance with regulations governing flights over water while flying in still air.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Word in [art. 105\(3\)](#) substituted (14.12.2017) by [The Air Navigation \(Amendment\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/1112\)](#), arts. 1, **24**

Public transport of passengers – pilot in command to ensure crew, passengers and baggage secure

106.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this article applies to a public transport flight by an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) This article does not apply to a flight under and in accordance with the terms of a police air operator's certificate.

(3) Before the aircraft takes off and before it lands, the pilot in command must take all reasonable steps to ensure that—

- (a) the crew of the aircraft are properly secured in their seats; and
- (b) any cabin crew carried in compliance with article 112(2) are properly secured in seats which are in a passenger compartment and which are so situated that the cabin crew can readily assist passengers.

(4) During the period and in the circumstances described in paragraph (5) the pilot in command must take all reasonable steps to ensure that—

- (a) all passengers of two years of age or more are properly secured in their seats by safety belts (with diagonal shoulder strap, if required to be carried) or safety harnesses;
- (b) all passengers under the age of two years are properly secured by means of a child restraint device; and
- (c) those items of baggage in the passenger compartment—
 - (i) which the pilot in command reasonably considers ought by virtue of their size, weight or nature to be properly secured are properly secured; and
 - (ii) in the case of an aircraft capable of seating more than 30 passengers, are either stowed in the passenger compartment stowage spaces approved by the CAA for the purpose or carried in accordance with the terms of a permission granted by the CAA.

(5) The period and circumstances referred to in paragraph (4) are—

- (a) after the embarkation of its passengers for the purpose of taking off, from the moment when the aircraft first moves until after it has taken off;
- (b) before it lands, until it comes to rest for the purpose of the disembarkation of its passengers; and
- (c) whenever, by reason of turbulent air or any emergency occurring during the flight the pilot in command considers it necessary to take the steps specified in paragraph (4).

Public transport of passengers – pilot in command to ensure demonstration of use of oxygen

107.—(1) Subject to paragraph (4), this article applies to a flight for the purpose of the public transport of passengers by an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom.

(2) The pilot in command of a flight to which this article applies in an aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness was first issued (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) on or after 1st January 1989 must take all reasonable steps to ensure that each of the actions described in column 1 of the following table is carried out.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Before the aircraft reaches flight level 100 the method of use of the oxygen provided in the aircraft in compliance with the requirements of article 119 and Part 1 of Schedule 6 is demonstrated to all passengers.	Before the aircraft reaches flight level 130 the method of use of the oxygen provided in the aircraft in compliance with the requirements of article 119 and Part 1 of Schedule 6 is demonstrated to all passengers.
When flying above flight level 120 all passengers and cabin crew are recommended to use oxygen.	When flying above flight level 130 all passengers and cabin crew are recommended to use oxygen.
During any period when the aircraft is flying above flight level 100 oxygen is used by all the flight crew of the aircraft.	During any period when the aircraft is flying above flight level 100 oxygen is used by all the flight crew of the aircraft.

(3) The pilot in command of a flight to which this article applies in an aircraft for which a certificate of airworthiness was first issued (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) before 1st January 1989 must take all reasonable steps to ensure that each of the actions described in either column 1 or in column 2 of the table in paragraph (2) is carried out.

(4) This article does not apply—

- (a) to a flight under and in accordance with the terms of a police air operator's certificate; or
- (b) in a case where a pressure greater than 700 hectopascals is maintained in all passenger and crew compartments throughout the flight.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Air Navigation Order 2016, Cross
Heading: SECTION 1.