

GUYANA

No. 12 of 2006

**CIVIL AVIATION (AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES  
AND RULES OF THE AIR) REGULATIONS 2006**

Made Under

**THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT 2000**

(No. 10 of 2000)

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IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON ME BY SECTION 37 OF THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT 2000, I HEREBY MAKE THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS: -

**PART 1**

**PRELIMINARY**

**Citation.** 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Civil Aviation (Air Traffic Services and Rules of the Air) Regulations 2006.

**Interpretation.** 2. In these regulations -

“ACAS” is the symbol used to designate airborne collision avoidance system;

“ADS” is the symbol used to designate automatic dependent surveillance;

“ADS agreement” means an ADS reporting plan which establishes the conditions of ADS data reporting (that is, data required by the air traffic services unit and frequency of ADS reports agreed to prior to the provision of the ADS services);

“ADS event contract” means a contract or a series of contracts between the ground system and the aircraft specifying the event in which ADS reports would be initiated, and what data would be contained in the reports;

“advisory airspace” means airspace of defined dimensions, or notified route, within which air traffic advisory service is available;

“advisory route” means a notified route along which air traffic advisory service is available;

“aerodrome” means a defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations, and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure, and surface movement of aircraft;

“aerodrome control service” means air traffic control service for aerodrome traffic;

“aerodrome control tower” means a unit established to provide aerodrome control service;

“aerodrome traffic” means —

- (a) all traffic on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome; and
- (b) all aircraft in, entering, or leaving the notified path to be flown by aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome;

“aerodrome traffic pattern” means the notified path to be flown by aircraft operating in the vicinity of an aerodrome;

“aerodrome traffic zone” means airspace of defined dimensions established around an aerodrome for the protection of aerodrome traffic;

“aeronautical information publication” means a publication (including any supplements and circulars issued in relation to the publication) containing aeronautical information of a lasting character essential to air navigation, that —

- (a) in the case of Guyana, is issued by the Authority; and
- (b) in the case of any other State, is issued by or with the authority of the State concerned;

“aeronautical information service” means a service established to provide aeronautical information and data necessary for the safety, regularity, and efficiency of air navigation;

“aeroplane” means a power-driven heavier-than-air aircraft, deriving its lift in flight chiefly from aerodynamic reactions on surfaces which remain fixed under given conditions of flight;

“AIP” is the symbol used to designate aeronautical information publication;

“air traffic” means all aircraft in flight or operating on the manoeuvring area of an aerodrome;

“air traffic advisory service” means a service provided within advisory airspace to ensure separation, in so far as practical, between aircraft that are operating on IFR flight plans;

“air traffic control clearance”

- (a) means an authorisation for an aircraft to proceed under conditions specified by an air traffic control unit; and

- (b) when prefixed by the word “en route”, indicates the particular portion of flight to which the air traffic control clearance relates;

“air traffic control service” —

- (a) means a service provided for the purpose of —
- (i) preventing collisions between aircraft wherever they may be, or between aircraft and obstructions on the manoeuvring area; and
  - (ii) expediting and maintaining an orderly flow of air traffic; and
- (b) includes an area control service, an approach control service, or aerodrome control service;

“air traffic control unit” means —

- (a) area control centre;
- (b) approach control unit; or
- (c) aerodrome control tower;

“air traffic controller’s licence” means a licence of that name issued under **regulation 15**;

“air traffic service” means —

- (a) flight information service;
- (b) alerting service;
- (c) air traffic advisory service; or
- (d) air traffic control service;

“air traffic services reporting office” means a unit established for the purpose of receiving reports concerning air traffic services and flight plans submitted before departure, regardless whether it is a unit combined with an existing unit (such as another air traffic services unit or a unit of the aeronautical information service) or a unit established as a separate unit;

“air traffic services unit” means air traffic control unit, flight information centre, or air traffic services reporting office;

“airborne collision avoidance system” means an aircraft system based on Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) transponder signals which operates independently of ground-based equipment to provide advice to the pilot on

potential conflicting aircraft that are equipped with SSR transponders;

“aircraft” means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth’s surface;

“air-ground control radio station” means an aeronautical telecommunication station having primary responsibility for handling communications pertaining to the operation and control of an aircraft in a given area;

“airspace class” refers to the class of airspaces described in **Schedule 8**;

“airway” means a control area or portion of it established in the form of a corridor;

“alert phase” means a situation in which apprehension exists as to the safety of an aircraft and its occupants;

“alerting post” means a unit notified to receive information from the general public regarding aircraft in emergency and to forward the information to the associated rescue coordination centre;

“alerting service” means a service provided —

- (a) to notify appropriate organisations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid; and
- (b) to assist such organisations as required;

“alternate aerodrome” means an aerodrome to which an aircraft may proceed when it becomes either impossible or inadvisable to proceed to or to land at the aerodrome of intended landing;

“altitude” means the vertical distance of a level, a point or an object considered as a point, measured from mean sea level;

“approach control service” means air traffic control service for arriving or departing controlled flights;

“approach control unit” means a unit established to provide air traffic control service to controlled flights arriving at or departing from one or more aerodromes;