

9. *Power to make rules for protecting public health.*—The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for the prevention of danger arising to public health by the introduction or spread of any infectious or contagious disease from aircraft arriving or being at an aerodrome or airport and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by means of any aircraft leaving an aerodrome or airport, and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of this provision may make, with respect to aircraft and aerodromes or airports or any specified aerodrome or airport, rules providing for any of the matters for which rules under sub-clauses (i) to (viii) of clause (p) of subsection (1) of section 6 of the Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), may be made with respect to vessels and ports.

10. *Emergency powers for protecting public health.*—(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that Pakistan or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the prevention of danger arising to public health through the introduction or spread of the disease by the agency of aircraft, the Central Government may take such measures as it deems necessary to prevent such danger.

(2) In any such case the Central Government, without prejudice to the powers conferred by section 9, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provisional rules with respect to aircraft and persons travelling or goods, mails and other things carried therein, and aerodromes or airports, as it deems necessary in the circumstances.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 15, the power to make rules under subsection (2) shall not be subject to the condition of previous publication, but such rules shall not remain in force for more than three months from the date of notification:

Provided that the Central Government may, by special order, continue them in force for a further period or periods of not more than three months in all.

11. *Penalty for flying so as to cause danger.*—Where an aircraft is flown in such manner as may cause unnecessary danger to any person or property on land or water, the pilot or the person in charge of the aircraft, and, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the aircraft was so flown without his actual fault or privity, the owner thereof, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

*Explanation.*—In this section “owner” in relation to an aircraft includes any person by whom the aircraft is chartered at the time the offence is committed.

12. *Wreck and salvage.*—(1) The provisions of Part VII of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), relating to wreck and salvage shall apply to an aircraft in, on or over, the sea or in tidal waters, or on or over the shores of the sea or tidal waters as they apply to ships, and the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such modifications of the said provisions in their application to aircraft as appear to it to be necessary or expedient.

(2) Any services rendered in assisting or in saving life from, or in saving the cargo or apparel of an aircraft in, on or over, the sea or in tidal waters, or on or over the shores of the sea or any tidal water, shall