

5. In this Law, "landing strip" shall mean a rectangular part of an airdrome, which is provided for the landing (including such area on water) or take-off (including such area on water) of aircraft in definite directions.

6. In this Law, "approach area" shall mean an area defined by two connecting points at the shorter side of a landing strip with two points 375 meters (600 meters in the case of a landing strip used for instrument flight) distant from a point on a straight line crossing at a point 3000 meters distant from that side and at right angles with the extension of the center-line of the landing strip in the same direction as the former two points.

7. In this Law, "approach surface" shall mean an area abutting on the shorter side of a landing strip and sloping upwards at an angle from the horizontal plane as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation, the projection of which corresponds with the approach area.

8. In this Law, "horizontal surface" shall mean that part of a horizontal plane including a point 45 meters vertically above the aerodrome reference point, which is enclosed by a circle described with that point as its center and with a radius of a length as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.

9. In this Law, "transitional surface" shall mean an area abutting at the outer sides of the approach surfaces and the longer sides of the landing strip and sloping upwards and outwards at an angle of 7:1 from the horizontal plane to the intersection with the horizontal surface.

10. In this Law, "aeronautical light" shall mean any navigational aid in aid of navigation of aircraft by means of light as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.

11. In this Law, "air traffic control area" shall mean any air space on any airway, which is 200 meters or more of height above the land or water and which may be specified for the safety of air traffic by the Minister of Transportation.

12. In this Law, "air traffic control zone" shall mean any air space above any airdrome for public use and its vicinity, which may be specified for the safety of air traffic on and above such airdrome by the Minister of Transportation.

13. In this Law, "visual flight rules conditions" shall mean weather conditions equal to or above those which may be stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation taking the visibility and conditions of clouds into consideration.

14. In this Law, "instrument flight rules conditions" shall mean weather conditions other than visual flight rules conditions.

15. In this Law, "instrument flight" shall mean a flight which is performed in sole reliance on flight instruments and without depending upon any visible object outside the aircraft.

16. In this Law, "air transportation" shall mean an enterprise for the transportation of passengers or freight by using aircraft for profit on demand of other persons.

17. In this Law, "scheduled air transportation" shall mean an enterprise for transportation by aircraft navigating on a definite route between one point and any other point and in accordance with a scheduled date and time.