

the Civil Aviation Board, military or naval officers, and agents of the civil or military authorities appointed for such purpose, the gendarmes and the customs agents.

Art. 84. The State Attorney, the investigating courts, the justices of the peace, the police officers at the office of the State attorney designated by the Code of Criminal Investigation, the officials of the technical bureau of the Civil Aviation Board, military or naval officers, and agents of the civil or military authorities appointed for such purpose, the gendarmes and customs agents shall have the right to seize explosives, weapons and ammunition, carrier pigeons, photographic equipment, photographic negatives and mail, as well as all radio telegraph and telephone equipment which may be on board without the special authorization provided for in Articles 47 and 48.

Art. 85. Any aircraft whose airworthiness certificate and registration certificate cannot be produced or whose registration marks do not agree with those on the registration certificate may be detained at the expense of the owner or, in the case of a charter recorded in the register, at the expense of the recorded charter by the authorities in charge of enforcement of this Code until the [identity] ⁹ of the owner can be established.

Art. 86. The file stating violations of this Code and the decree provided for therein, shall be transmitted without delay to the State attorney.

BOOK II. [AIRDROMES] ¹⁰

[TITLE I. AIRDROME REGULATION.]

Chapter I. Establishment and Operation

Art. 87. An airdrome shall be deemed any land or water area specially equipped for the landing, take-off, and manoeuvring of aircraft, including the related installations which may be present for the needs of traffic and service of aircraft.

Art. 88. An airdrome shall be called "open to public air traffic" when all aircraft which have the appropriate technical characteristics are authorized to use it, subject to the provisions of Article 91.

Art. 89. A decree shall state the conditions of establishment and use of airdromes whether or not they are open to public air traffic.

Art. 90. Opening of an airdrome to public air traffic shall be pronounced by ordinance of the Minister of Civil Aviation after a technical investigation.

Closing of an airdrome to public air traffic shall occur in the same manner.

Art. 91. The use of an airdrome open to public air traffic may at any time be subject to certain restrictions or may be temporarily closed if flight conditions on the airdrome or in the adjoining airspace, or reasons of public order justify such action. Such decisions shall be the subject of notices to air navigators.

Art. 92. Air[dromes] ¹¹ for public air traffic may be established by

⁹ The French text reads "indemnité." Ed.

¹⁰ The French text reads "*Du régime des aéronautes*" which does not fit the subject matter of the following articles, and the sub-heading "Title I. Airdrome Regulation" is omitted. Presumably this heading is in error, and the law of Niger is correct on this point. Ed.

¹¹ The original text reads "*Les aéronautes*" (aircraft). Ed.