

When the result of the formula is negative all authorization will be refused.

3) If it is desired to plant, build or undertake other permanent or temporary works exceeding the maximum permissible height within the zone to which such servitudes extend, the Government may refuse the authorization only when there is a danger to the aircraft using the airdrome. These authorizations may not be granted before twelve (12) months have elapsed from the opening of the airdrome to service and they may not be subject to any type of lien.

4) Within a period of not more than eighteen (18) months after an airdrome has been opened to service, the Government, for reasons of safety of the aircraft using it or of the inhabitants of nearby property, in certain circumstances, may impose more severe conditions for the property located within the above area. Such changes shall be justified by a report in each case.

No airdrome or airport may be constructed at a distance less than 3D between it and the nearest periphery, computed according to the formula is the first rule of this article.

*Article 69.* The removal of any obstruction to air navigation shall be considered an important reason for the exercise of eminent domain, if it consists of a planting, building, or any other permanent or temporary work located within the area defined in the preceding article.

*Article 70.* The Government may acquire and equip land intended for airdromes or other services of air navigation, it may construct airports or installation thereof, or it may participate in such acquisition and construction. It may also take over the administration and operation of airdromes or airports.

Contracts necessary to implement this article shall not require final approval of the Congress.

*Article 71.* Airdromes and airports belonging to persons who fulfill the conditions specified in Article 14 shall be exempt from all ordinary or extraordinary national taxes which burden or may burden their capital.

When an airdrome or airport is intended for other services, or its ownership is transferred to another person who does not fulfill the conditions of this article, the benefit of the tax exemptions granted shall cease, and the transferor shall pay the total amount of taxes from which his airdrome or airport has been exempted.

*Article 72.* Metal hangars, installations of fire protection and other equipment intended exclusively for lighting and signals on the runways of airdromes or airports, belonging to persons who fulfill the conditions specified in Article 14, and beacons for aviation, shall be exempt from the following ordinary and extraordinary taxes, provided they belong to persons who fulfill the conditions specified in said article:

1. Customs duties defined in Article 2, section 21 of Law 79 of 1931.

2. All excise, ordinary or extraordinary taxes which may burden the capital, for a period of fifteen years computed from the date of enforcement of this Law.

3. Taxes which burden or may burden payments sent abroad exclusively intended for payment of such equipment.