

DENMARK

PRELIMINARY NOTE FOR FINLAND

Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden agreed to prepare uniform air laws for all four countries in the framework of the Nordic Council, and to put them into force simultaneously. Laws, based on this uniform draft, were enacted by the legislatures of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Finland did not enact a new law by the time agreed upon, and the old law is still in force.

A Finnish preliminary draft for a new air law was prepared by a special committee and submitted to the Cabinet on January 1, 1961. It was transmitted to a legal committee of the Cabinet on January 30, 1962. According to the information available, the draft, which differs to a certain degree from the laws of the other Scandinavian countries, is now under discussion but has not been submitted to the Legislature. It is not possible to predict when it will be enacted.

PRELIMINARY NOTE FOR DENMARK, ICELAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN

On January 1, 1962, new air laws and new regulations for the application thereof went into effect in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They were drafted within the framework of legal cooperation among the three countries. On the drafting committee there were also representatives of Finland and Iceland. The new law was adopted by the legislatures of Sweden on June 6, 1957 (later amended), to Denmark on June 10, 1960, and of Norway on December 16, 1960. (Iceland passed a new law on May 9, 1964. See *infra*.) The laws are close as to main principles, but they are not uniform and differ considerably in detail and wording.

There were many reasons for revision of the air laws which date as far back as the beginning of the twenties. First, the old laws were obsolete in view of the technical development of aviation. Second, these countries had ratified the Chicago Convention, and it was necessary to adapt the internal laws to the provision of the Chicago Convention and other international conventions.

In accordance with the Chicago Convention, the new Scandinavian air laws express unrestricted sovereignty of the States over the airspace.

The laws do not contain explicit provisions on outer space. It was the opinion of the drafting committee that this question should be solved by international organizations or agreements. However, the committee discussed the problems arising from the appearance of new inventions as a result of technical developments which cannot be considered aircraft in the sense of air laws. For these new "extraordinary types" of air vehicle, a special article was adopted in the laws