

removal of aircraft wreckage. The wreckage of an aircraft may be removed at the expense of the owner or user, if such wreckage is an obstacle to traffic or an inconvenience to the public, and if the owner or operator fails to remove such wreckage on demand of the authorities within the time limit fixed by them.

CHAPTER 12. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 148. When, at the beginning of a flight, there are reasons to suspect that the aircraft is not airworthy or is not properly manned, or that the conditions for such flight specified in this law or in the regulations issued pursuant to it, are not fulfilled, the proper authority may prohibit the take-off of the aircraft and, if necessary, prevent the aircraft from leaving the airdrome until the defects are corrected. The decision on such action shall be made by the Aviation Board or by an agency authorized by that Board. If the decision was not made by the Aviation Board, it shall be immediately submitted to that Board.

Article 149. If the landing fees for its last landing, or stopover at the airdrome, or take-off from the airdrome, for an aircraft taking off from an airdrome open for public use are not paid, the aircraft may be prevented from leaving until such fees are paid or a proper guarantee has been given.

Article 150. In the interests of the safety of aviation, the Minister of Aviation may issue regulations on the treatment, storage and delivery of fuel and other materials used by the aircraft and on supervision of the observance of these regulations.

Article 151. The owner or operator of an aircraft and the owner and manager of an approved airdrome or other installation for aviation, must give all information required by the Aviation Board for the exercise of its responsibilities. The same shall apply to the management of the approved enterprises referred to in Article 33, or of other enterprises operating with the approval or permission pursuant to this law or regulations issued in accordance with this law.

The Aviation Board may inform the third parties of the data received in accordance with paragraph 1., to the extent required by a treaty with a foreign country. In other cases such data may be given or published only if they do not include business secrets. If a person who has the right to demand the secrecy of such data has protested against their dissemination, such dissemination may take place only in accordance with a decision of the Minister of Aviation.

A person who has access to the information by virtue of his work is subject to professional secrecy to the extent that the information may not be given to third parties or be published.

Article 152. The fees for public proceedings referred to in this law shall be specified by the Minister of Aviation.

The Minister of Aviation may stipulate that expenses in connection with the proceedings referred to in paragraph 1, shall be paid by the persons in whose interest the proceedings take place.

Amounts referred to in this Article may be collected by distraint of the aircraft.

CHAPTER 13. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 153. Any owner or operator of an aircraft of non-Icelandic nationality or of foreign nationality as specified in Article 3(b), who