

the persons saved, or the things salvaged or recovered were within the territory of the Kingdom.⁴

PART TWO—AIR NAVIGATION

BOOK ONE—ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF NAVIGATION

TITLE ONE—ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES OF NAVIGATION

Art. 687. (The Competent Minister.) The administration of air navigation is under the direction of the Minister of aeronautics.⁵

Art. 688. (Territorial Aeronautical Districts.) The territory of the Kingdom is divided into air traffic areas; the areas are subdivided into airport districts.

An inspector of air traffic is in charge of each area; and a director for each district.

Art. 689. (Agencies of Local Administration.) The inspector of air traffic shall exercise, in the area of the respective area, the duties conferred upon him by this Code, the laws and regulations.

The administrative functions relating to navigation and to the air traffic which are carried on in a state airport and its surroundings shall be exercised by the director of the airport.

Supervision of activities which are carried on in private airports shall be exercised by delegates of the airport of the emergency landing field, appointed by the Minister of Aeronautics.

Art. 690. (Mixed Jurisdiction.) At airports situated within the limits of the maritime district supervision of ships, floating crafts and aircrafts in port or after landing, shall be exercised by the director of the airport in accord with the commander of the port.

Art. 691. (Supervision of national traffic abroad.) Supervision over navigation and over national traffic abroad shall be exercised by the consular authorities.

TITLE TWO (PUBLIC PROPERTY ASSIGNED TO NAVIGATION)

Art. 692. (Property of the Aeronautic Domain.) The following are parts of the aeronautic domain:

- a) military airports and civil airports established by the State;
- b) every structure or state establishment assigned to the service of air navigation.

Art. 693. (Works of Public Interest.) Works which, by decree of the Minister of Aeronautics, are declared necessary by the State for

⁴ Art. 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure states with regard to jurisdiction: "A foreigner may be brought before the courts of the Republic as a defendant if:

"A foreigner may be brought before the courts of the Republic as a defendant if:

1. he is a resident or has elected [Italy] as his domicile, or has an authorized representative [in Italy] admissible in court in accordance with Art. 77, or has accepted Italian jurisdiction unless the request concerns real property located abroad (See Civil Code Arts. 43, 47 and 1387);

2. the claim concerns property located in the Republic or an inheritance of an Italian citizen or [an inheritance] opened in the Republic, or obligations contracted or to be executed there (Civil Code, Arts. 456 and 1173);

3. if the claim is connected with another one pending before an Italian judge or concerns protective action measures to be carried out in the Republic or related to them upon which the Italian judge has jurisdiction;

4. or, as in a case of reciprocity, the court of the country to which the foreign belongs recognizes the request filed against an Italian citizen."

⁵ Now Minister of Defense.