

3. In this Law, "airman" shall mean any person who has obtained a competence certification as airman under Article 22, paragraph 1.

4. In this Law, "air navigational aid" shall mean any facility in aid of navigation of aircraft by means of electric wave, light, colour or sign as may be specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.

5. In this Law, "landing strip" shall mean a rectangular part of an airdrome, which is provided for the landing (including such area on water) or take-off (including such area on water) of aircraft in definite directions.

6. [As amended by Law No. 90, 1960.] In this Law, "approach area" shall mean an area defined by two connecting points at the shorter side of a landing strip with two points 375 meters (600 meters in the case of a landing strip used for instrument flights, and in the case of a landing strip used as heliport, the length of the distance between the shorter side and the straight line is multiplied by a tangent of 15° plus $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the shorter side) distant from a point on a straight line crossing at a point 300 meters (not more than 2000 meters if so specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation for landing strips used as heliports) distant from that side and at right angles with the extension of the center-line of the landing strip in the same direction as the former two points.

7. [As amended by Laws No. 63, 1958 and No. 90, 1960.] In this Law "approach surface" shall mean an area abutting on the shorter side of a landing strip and, as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation, sloping upwards at a gradient of more than $\frac{1}{50}$ th from the horizontal plane, the projection of which corresponds with the approach area.

8. [As amended by Law No. 90, 1960.] In this Law, "horizontal surface" shall mean that part of a horizontal plane including a point 45 meters vertically above the airdrome reference point, which is enclosed by a circle described with that point at its center and with a radius of a length of not more than 4,000 meters as specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.

9. [As amended by Laws No. 63, 1958 and No. 90, 1960.] In this Law, "transitional surface" shall mean an area including the slopes of the approach surfaces and the longer sides of the landing strip and sloping upward and outward to the approach surface or landing strip at a gradient of $\frac{1}{7}$ th, (in the case of a heliport, at a gradient of not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation) from the horizontal plane to the intersection with the vertical surface at right angles to the vertical surface including the center-line of the landing strip and within the areas as defined above, such parts as are enclosed by the lines which intersect the areas including the slopes of the approach surfaces and the areas including the longer sides of the landing strip abutting such slopes, the lines of which intersect such areas including horizontal surfaces and the slopes of the approach surfaces or the longer sides of the landing strip.

10. In this Law, "aeronautical light" shall mean any navigational aid in aid of navigation of aircraft by means of light as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.

11. In this Law, "air traffic control area" shall mean any air space on any airway, which is 200 meters or more of height above the land