

KOREA

LAW NO. 591 OF MARCH 7, 1961

CHAPTER I—GENERAL RULES

Article 1. Purpose.—The purpose of this Law is to promote the development of aviation by providing for methods of insuring the safety of navigation of aircraft in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and with the standards, practices and procedures set forth in the annexes thereto, and by establishing order in air transportation enterprises.

Article 2. Definitions.—In this Law, “aircraft” shall mean any airplane, airship, glider or rotorcraft which can be used for civil air navigation with a person on board, or any contrivance usable for air navigation which may be so designated by a State Council decree.

2. In this Law, “air service” shall mean any operation performed on board an aircraft (excluding training as aircraft pilot), including handling of radio equipment, and certification to be performed on repaired or remodelled aircraft, as provided for by Article 19.

3. In this Law, “airman” shall mean any person who has obtained a certificate of competence as an airman under Article 22, paragraph 1.

4. In this Law, “airstrome” shall mean a surface of land or water provided for the landing and taking off of aircraft.

5. In this Law, “landing strip” shall mean a rectangular part of an airstrome, which is provided for the landing or taking off of aircraft (including such an area on water) in defined directions.

6. In this Law, “approach area” shall mean an area defined by connecting two 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 flight: a distance equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the threshold multiplied by a 15° tangent in the case of heliports) distant from a point on a straight line crossing at a point 3,000 meters (not exceeding 2,000 meters and the distance specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation) 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. In this Law, “approach surface” shall mean an area abutting on the shorter side of a landing strip and sloping upwards at an angle of one-fiftieth from the horizontal plane as specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation, the projection of which corresponds with the approach area.

8. In this Law, “horizontal surface” shall mean that part of a horizontal plane including a point 45 meters vertically above the airstrome reference point, which is enclosed by a circle described with that point as its center and with a radius of a length specified by an Ordinance of the Ministry of Transportation.