

scend, landing on the nearest aerodrome, failing which it shall be compelled to do so by force.

Article 34.—Aircraft are forbidden, save in absolute necessity, to fly over a town, a populated spot, a common meeting place such as beaches, race-courses, sporting stadiums, and the like, except at an altitude enabling it to land outside the above places or on a public aerodrome, even in case of engine failure. The altitude in such a case must be over 500 metres for multi-engined aircraft and 700 metres for single-engined aircraft.

Article 35.—Acrobatic flying as well as dangerous and unnecessary manoeuvres are forbidden over towns, populated spots, or the part of aerodromes reserved for the public.

Article 36.—No exhibition flights can be made anywhere unless with a special authorisation of the Minister of Public Works. Such an authorisation shall not exempt the aircraft owners and the exhibition organizers from complying with the regulations relative to the organisation of public spectacles.

SUB-CHAPTER 2—LANDING OF AIRCRAFT

Article 37.—All aircraft whether desirous of landing on Lebanese territory or crossing its borders must follow the recognised routes.

Article 38.—Except in cases of "force majeure" aircraft are not allowed to land or take off except on public aerodromes or on special places established for this purpose.

Pilots must, on arrival at or departure from an aerodrome, comply with the general regulations of aviation and the special regulations of the aerodrome.

Article 39.—Following his landing the pilot of an aircraft or a member of his crew must notify the aerodrome authorities of any accident involving the aircraft and entailing the death of or injury to a person or substantial damage to the aircraft.

A technical investigation shall be carried out to ascertain the causes of the accident independently of any other inquiry carried out by the legal authorities.

Article 40.—Every aircraft entering Lebanese territory must land on a government aerodrome with customs facilities and take off from such an aerodrome on leaving Lebanese territory, unless the aircraft is authorised to pass over Lebanese territory without landing thereon.

Article 41.—If an aircraft is forced to land on Lebanese territory, without authority to do so, as a result of an accident, bad weather or any other reason, it must land on the nearest customs aerodrome on its route.

If an aircraft whether or not authorised is forced to land outside a Customs aerodrome, its pilot must notify the nearest Public or Customs Authorities he can reach.

He must, in either case, give evidence of the reasons which forced him to land.

He may not resume his journey until the Authorities have checked the aircraft's register and declaration of freight if any.

Article 42.—In the event of a pilot being forced to land his aircraft on privately owned land the owner may oppose the departure of the aircraft or its removal from his land till the arrival of the nearest local Authorities for the enforcement of the provisions of article 24.