

Article 43.—Customs aerodromes and frontier posts shall be designated by decree.

SUB-CHAPTER 3—AERODROMES

Article 44.—Any plot of land or surface of water especially prepared for taking off and landing of aircraft and destined to serve public or private flying interests shall be deemed an aerodrome.

Article 45.—Any land suited for landing and taking off but not affording the necessary facilities for public use such as hangaring and servicing of aircraft, or acceptance of passengers and freight shall be deemed an air-field.

Article 46.—No private aerodrome or air-field may be established without the approval of the Council of Ministers, with due regard to the international regulations respecting aerodromes.

Article 47.—Applications for authorisation to set up private aerodromes must be accompanied with the following documents:

- 1) A general map on which is indicated the site of the aerodrome in relation to the neighbouring towns.
- 2) A map of the proposed aerodrome and its neighbourhood for a distance of 1,000 metres starting from the aerodrome border, with a scale of not less than 1/1,500.
- 3) A note stating the proposed use of the aerodrome.
- 4) A written consent of the land owner to use his property as an aerodrome.
- 5) The regulations concerning the use of the aerodrome.

Article 48.—The Ministry of Public Works shall institute a technical inquiry and pass it to the Council of Ministers who shall decide whether to accept or reject the application, without being required to give reasons for the rejection.

The Council of Ministers may, at any time, decide the introduction of any necessary repairs on aerodromes or air-fields, at the expense of their owners to make them conform to flying regulations or to protect the public interest.

Article 49.—Owners of private aerodromes must keep a register recording the times of arrival and departure of aircraft and produce that register to the authorised inspectors at their request. They must also permit the latter to inspect aerodromes at any time.

SUB-CHAPTER 4—FLYING REGULATIONS

Article 50.—No aircraft will be allowed to fly in the Lebanese air space unless it is registered and it holds a certificate of serviceability.

Such a certificate is issued in accordance with the technical appendix "E" of the Chicago Convention.

Certificates issued by foreign States may be accepted provided they are approved by the Ministry of Public Works.

Article 51.—Authorisation for flying shall be granted on the following conditions:

- a) Marks of nationality and registration must clearly appear on the aircraft.
- b) The aircraft must have all the necessary equipment required for its particular type of flight.
- c) The members of the crew must have all the qualifications prescribed by the international regulations, laws and conventions