

it shall adopt the measures it deems proper to the greatest safety and efficiency of the flights, for the purpose of protecting human life and property.

Likewise, when it is in the public interest, it may contract directly for the rendering of these services with technically qualified enterprises, or grant permission therefor to companies which do not perform them for profit. In either case, the service must be rendered to the benefit of air navigation generally, and under the supervision of the Ministry of Aviation.

Article 56. The Ministry of Aviation shall enact the measures it deems necessary to establish the network of national air communications and of auxiliary services to air navigation, and shall see that the owners or operators of civil aircraft obey at all times the safety requirements established by this Code and its regulations.

Article 57. The operation of the systems and equipment of air radio-communications which already exist in the country, as well as the installation and operation of any to be established in the future, shall be governed by the provisions of Article 55.

CHAPTER VIII. AIRDROMES

Article 58. All civil airdromes and airports of the country are subject to the control, inspection and supervision of the Ministry of Aviation. The international airports shall operate and be administered in conformity with the internal regulation to be issued for the purpose.

Article 59. Civil airdromes and airports are classified as national, municipal, and private, according to the legal ownership to which they are subject.

The respective regulations shall classify airdromes and shall fix the conditions and technical requirements for each category.

Article 60. All civil airdromes of the country are open to public service in accordance with the specification of each category and at rates approved by the Ministry of Aviation.

Article 61. In order to construct and operate airdromes in the country it is necessary to have the authorization of the Ministry of Aviation.

Article 62. In case of war or national emergency, the Ministry of Aviation may cancel or restrict the operation of any airdrome.

Article 63. The following may be decreed to be of public utility and subject to forced expropriation:

- a) Private airdromes and their auxiliary installations;
- b) Land necessary for the construction or enlargement of an airdrome, or for the establishment of auxiliary installations; and
- c) An vested right in an airdrome already in existence, or in land which is necessary to construct or enlarge it.

The respective declaration shall be made by the Ministry of Aviation which shall communicate its decisions to the competent authority so that the latter may institute expropriation proceedings in conformity with applicable Laws.

Article 64. Civil aircraft may not land at the military airdromes of the country, unless they obtain special permission there from the Ministry of Aviation.