

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Act (No. 10, 1954)¹

To enable effect to be given to the International Convention on Civil Aviation and to make provision for the control, regulation, and orderly development of aviation within the Federation.

Be It Enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Federal Assembly of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Aviation Act, 1954, shall come into force, and shall apply upon such dates and to such Territories as the Governor-General may by notice in the Federal Gazette provide, and in so providing the Governor-General may provide for this Act to come into force at different times in different Territories.

Short title,
application,
and commence-
ment.

2. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

Interpretation
of terms.

“aerodrome” means any definite and limited ground or water area or any building used or intended to be used, either wholly or in part, for the landing or departure of aircraft;

“aircraft” includes all flying machines, aeroplanes, seaplanes, flying boats, and other aircraft designed to be heavier than air, also all airships and balloons and other aircraft designed to be lighter than air;

“Annex” means an Annex to the Convention or an amendment of such Annex adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention;

“Convention” means the Convention on International Civil Aviation drawn up at Chicago and signed on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom on the 7th December, 1944, together with such amendments thereto as may be ratified from time to time on behalf of the Federation;

“locally registered aircraft” means an aircraft registered in the Federation;

“Minister” means the Minister of Transport and Communications or any other Minister to whom the

¹Published in The Statute Law of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1955, p. 2-33. Now: Rhodesia (S. Rhodesia), Malawi (Nyasaland), and Zambia (N. Rhodesia).