

means, shall take all necessary means for the performance of the investigation if the postponement of such measures would be detrimental.

Article 12. The commission may examine any person who may supply essential evidence for the investigation, and inspect objects which may be essential.

If the investigation cannot be properly carried out, the commission may decide that the investigation shall be made by the police authorities. In such cases the corresponding articles of Chapter 23 of the Law on Court Procedure shall apply; the measures of enforcement provided for in Chapters 24 to 28 may be used only in cases if a crime is committed which is subject to public prosecution,

If the commission finds it necessary to have a witness or expert examined by the court, or to order a person to furnish a written document or an object, the commission may make a presentation to the lower court in whose circuit the accident occurred or the person who must be examined or is otherwise concerned, has his residence. If there are no legal impediments the court shall perform the examination and issue the order. The respective provisions on recording of evidence in interlocutory procedure shall apply to such actions.

Article 13. If there is found an aircraft or goods transported by the aircraft, or parts of the aircraft or goods, and there are reasons to assume that an air accident occurred, such objects may not be removed or displaced without the permission of the police authorities or investigation commission, unless it is necessary for the saving of life or for other particular reasons.

Any person who finds any property referred to in paragraph 1, must immediately notify the police authorities or investigation commission which shall take care of the property if deemed necessary.

CHAPTER 12

Special Provisions

Article 1. When there are reasons at the beginning of the flight to assume that the aircraft is not airworthy, or is not properly manned, or in general the provisions of this law or conditions established for such flight pursuant to it, are not fulfilled, the flight may be prohibited and the aircraft may be prevented from take-off. The decision to take such action shall be made by the Aviation Board or [the agency] authorized by it. In the latter case the decision shall be submitted without delay to the Aviation Board for approval.

Article 2. The possessor of a public airdrome may prevent an aircraft from leaving the airdrome until the charges in connection with the last landing, stopover or take-off, referred to in Chapter 6, Article 13, are paid or a proper guarantee has been given.

The King may stipulate that the provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to international aviation as defined by the King.

Article 3. Special provisions shall apply regarding the release of certain aircraft from sequestration or other restrictions of property rights.

Article 4. The King issues regulations as to the basis on which the fees and other costs for official functions in accordance with this law shall be collected.