

designated for public use or lets cattle or animals go to or into those areas shall be liable to a fine of L.S. 50 to 500 and shall forfeit his right to compensation in case of accident. This shall not absolve him from having to provide legal compensation if required.

*Article 79.* No objects which may cause injury or damage to persons or property shall be thrown wilfully and uselessly from an aircraft in flight. Every person who violates this provision shall be liable to a fine of L.S. 125 to 750 or to a period of imprisonment of 8 days to two months or both even if such an act does not cause any damage. This provision shall not absolve the person concerned from his liability to more severe penalties if a felony or crime is committed through such an act.

*Article 80.* A period of imprisonment of 8 days to two months and a fine of L.S. 15 to 125 shall be imposed on every pilot who, knowing that he has caused an accident, does not land, thus attempting to evade civil and criminal responsibility. This, however, shall not absolve the pilot from his liability to penalty for crimes and felonies resulting therefrom, unless it is established that the immediate landing of the aircraft would expose it to danger.

*Article 81.* All provisions prescribed against contravention of customs regulations shall be applicable to cargo imported or exported on board an aircraft.

The discharge or throwing out of unlicensed cargo from an aircraft in flight shall be subject to penalties provided for in customs regulations and these penalties shall be doubled in accordance with the previous paragraph. Ballast and mail may be thrown out over designated places, if necessary.

*Article 82.* The licence and approval granted in accordance with Articles 34, 35 and 36 may be withdrawn at any time for the following reasons without prejudice to the penalties which may be imposed, if necessary:

(a) if a licensed aerodrome ceases to conform with the technical conditions on which the authorities concerned agreed to its establishment or, more generally, if the aerodrome in question has ceased to comply with the conditions prescribed in the licence.

(b) if it appears that a licensed aerodrome is dangerous or that it has been misused.

(c) if the provisions prescribed in Article 37 and in the last paragraph of Article 36 are not complied with.

(d) if general regulations and public provisions, notably customs regulations have been violated.

The licence and approval may also be withdrawn for reasons related to the security of the Republic of Syria.

The suspension or withdrawal of the decision of acceptance or licence shall be effected by a decree.

*Article 83.* Every person who violates the conditions referred to in the first paragraph of Article 29 concerning the use of military aerodromes and grounds may be brought before military courts without prejudice to the penalties which may be imposed in accordance with this Law.