

Article 45

The official meteorological organization shall supply all necessary meteorological reports and other meteorological information needed for flight.

Article 46

The land needed for an airdrome or for air navigation facilities shall be acquired in accordance with the law of real property.²

Article 47

Every aircraft using a landing field, airdrome and air navigation facilities shall pay charges according to regulation. The Ministry of Communications shall regulate and make public the standard charges to be collected.

CHAPTER VI—FLIGHT SAFETY

Article 48

Every aircraft in flight shall carry the following documents:

- a) the certificate of registration;
- b) the certificate of airworthiness;
- c) the flight log book;
- d) if passengers are being carried, a list of their names;
- e) if cargo or mail is being carried, a manifest;
- f) the aircraft radio license.

Article 49

A test flight or air display of aircraft shall require the approval of the Ministry of Communications and shall be advertised in the area where such flight or display is to occur.

Article 50

Before the flight takes place, an aircraft shall be subject to an inspection by a person appointed, or an organization authorized by the Ministry of Communications. If the aircraft does not carry the documents prescribed by Article 48 of this Act or if such documents are invalid, it shall be forbidden to fly.

Article 51

No aircraft shall land or take off outside an airfield except in cases of distress or of danger to flight safety.

Article 52

Any aircraft in flight in the navigable airspace shall comply with flight control regulations and follow the directions of the control authority. The above conditions shall also apply to flights within the airspace of the approach flight control zone.

² Known as "Land Law" in Chinese law.