A subset $H$ of points of a projective plane is **semiperspective** if the following properties hold.

(i) **There exist at least three non-collinear points in $H$, and for every point $P \in H$ there exists at least a tangent $t_P$ to $H$ at $P$ (a tangent to $H$ is a line meeting $H$ in exactly one point).**

(ii) **There exist two points, say $A$ and $B$, in $H$ such that the line $AB$ contains no more points of $H$. Furthermore for any point $C$ in $H$, $C$ different from $A$ and $B$, let $t_A, t_B, t_C$ be tangents at $A, B, C$ respectively, and set $A' = t_B \cap t_C$, $B' = t_A \cap t_C$, $C' = t_A \cap t_B$; then the lines $AA'$, $BB'$, $CC'$ contain a common point.**

Ovals in Galois planes are examples of semiperspective sets.

In this talk, a characterization of ovals in a Galois plane of even order in terms of semiperspective sets is presented.