

A fee of one hundred Saudi riyals shall be levied for both safety certificates.

*Article 8:* The Civil Aviation Department has the right to cancel or suspend the airworthiness certificate of any aircraft if a mere doubt in the safety of the aircraft exists.

*Article 9:* The appropriate mechanic of the Department is allowed to withdraw or suspend the certificate of airworthiness of an aircraft if upon examining it he finds it not safe.

*Article 10:* The following information must be written on every aircraft that obtains a valid airworthiness certificate:

1. Its net weight.
2. Maximum weight when loaded.

*Article 11:* No person under 17 years of age is allowed to operate an aircraft alone by himself, but persons under 15 years of age are allowed to operate gliders.

*Article 12:* No person is allowed to teach flying unless he meets the following conditions.

1. He must be in possession of a flying license valid in the type of aircraft he uses for teaching.
2. He must be in possession of permission from the Civil Aviation Department to teach flying in accordance with the provisions stated on the permit.

*Article 13:* No one is allowed to operate an aircraft engaged in commercial transportation unless he is in possession of a license for commercial transport flights of the same type of aircraft he is operating.

*Article 14:* If the crew group consists of a number of persons, one of them must be recorded on the aircraft flight record as being the pilot in charge.

*Article 15:* Every aircraft that should have a wireless set in accordance with the regulations in force, must have a wireless set operator who is in possession of a license issued by the appropriate authority and approved by the appropriate aviation authority in the country where the aircraft is registered, unless the aircraft is flying in areas where wireless communications cannot be made.

*Article 16:* The Civil Aviation Department shall bear no responsibility for any loss or damage which an aircraft may encounter on the ground at its airports whether the aircraft was in or out of the hangars.

*Article 17:* The responsible pilot of any Saudi or foreign aircraft within the boundaries of the Kingdom must, before taking off, ascertain of the following:

1. That the aircraft contains all necessary and supplementary instruments and equipment, and that the aircraft and all those instruments and equipment are in good condition to make the planned flight.
2. That the tonnage and cargo distribution (inside the aircraft) agree with what is stated in the aircraft airworthiness certificate.
3. That no dyes, damage or sediment affects the windows and screens the vision of the pilot.
4. That there is fuel, oil and water in the aircraft enough to complete the planned flight.