

Likewise, the U.S.S.R. shall not recognize registration of a U.S.S.R. civil aircraft in the aircraft register of a foreign State, unless the entry of this aircraft has been cancelled earlier, in an established procedure, from the U.S.S.R. register.

Sec. 11. Any appropriate restriction on the right to use civil aircraft registered in the U.S.S.R. register, such as using of aircraft for a particular service, temporary or permanent requisitioning of the aircraft, or other measure called for by special circumstances, shall be permitted by resolution of the U.S.S.R. Council of People's Commissars.⁶

Sec. 12. Every civil aircraft shall be assigned, on registration in the U.S.S.R. register, a distinctive wing marking to appear on the aircraft.

Civil aircraft intended for medical and sanitary service and falling under the provisions of the respective international conventions must also have the picture of the Red Cross or the Red Crescent in addition to the general wing marking. Such aircraft must be painted white.

The rules concerning wing markings shall be established by the Main Administration for Civil Aviation.

In addition to the wing marking the aircraft may, with the approval of the Head of the Main Administration for Civil Aviation, have assigned a distinctive name, which shall appear on the aircraft and shall be entered in the register.

Sec. 13. Each civil aircraft having a radio transmitter shall be assigned a special radio call signal by the Main Administration for Civil Aviation (and an aircraft of the Main Administration of the North Sea Route, by this administration), in agreement with the People's Commissariat⁷ for Communications.

Regulations concerning the installation of radio transmitters shall be issued by the Main Administration for Civil Aviation or the Main Administration of the North Sea Route, in agreement with the People's Commissariat⁸ for Communications.

Sec. 14. Any civil aircraft shall be cleared for air traffic only after an examination of its airworthiness has been made.

In case of subsequent alterations of the construction, an aircraft which has passed the examination must undergo a new examination.

The examinations shall follow a procedure to be established by the Main Administration for Civil Aviation.

On the results of the examination a record shall be made and submitted to the Main Administration for Civil Aviation. On the basis of the record concerning the airworthiness of the aircraft the Main Administration for Civil Aviation shall issue the respective certificate.

Sec. 15. In addition to the certificate of registration (Sec. 9) and the certificate of airworthiness (Sec. 14) every civil aircraft cleared for air traffic, must have the following aircraft documents:

- a) the aircraft book,
- b) the engine book, and
- c) the board journal.

⁶ Since 1946 Council of Ministers.

⁷ Since 1946 Ministry of Communications.

⁸ *Idem.*