

The register shall contain :

- a) the nationality and registration markings of the aircraft;
- b) data necessary for identification of the aircraft;
- c) data concerning the owner, manner of acquisition of the aircraft and the conditions and limitations, if any, provided for in paragraph 1, Article 10;
- d) a statement as to the airworthiness certificate of the aircraft;
- e) the day and year of the registration;
- f) other data in accordance with the regulations issued by the Minister of Aviation.

*Article 12.* If, after registration, the ownership of the aircraft is transferred in whole or in part to another owner, or the aircraft changes nationality, or if the aircraft is substantially changed through alteration which affects its identification, the owner shall notify the Aviation Board of the changes without delay, submitting the necessary documents. The same shall apply if the owner no longer fulfills the requirements of Article 7.

If, according to contract, an aircraft is transferred in whole or in part, the responsibility to submit notice thereof shall also be assumed by the vendor. If there is a judicial sale by a bailiff, or through bankruptcy or public administration of a deceased person, the bailiff or the Surrogate Court (executor) shall assume such responsibility.

In accordance with Articles 10 and 11, the registration authority shall enter the appropriate information in the register, or strike the aircraft from the register in accordance with Articles 13 and 14, or make such notations in the register.

*Article 13.* An aircraft shall be stricken from the register :

- a) if requested by the person who is registered as its owner;
- b) if the conditions provided for in Article 7 are no longer fulfilled and if the Minister of Aviation refuses to permit such registration to remain in the register;
- c) if the aircraft is wrecked or destroyed;
- d) if the aircraft is lost. An aircraft is presumed to be lost if three months have passed since its last take-off and no information is available that the aircraft is still intact.

The owner of the aircraft shall inform the office of the registration authority without delay, of any of the occurrences mentioned in paragraphs of this Article if this has not been done in accordance with Article 12.

When an aircraft has not had a valid airworthiness certificate for a period of three years, it may be stricken from the register unless the owner submits such certificate within the time limit specified by the registration authority.

*Article 14.* If a mortgage on the aircraft is recorded in the register, the aircraft may not be stricken from the national register without the consent of the mortgagee. In this case a notation shall be made in the register of the circumstances which might cause cancellation of registration of the aircraft. Such notation shall not affect the mortgage but, in other respects, shall have the same effect as cancellation of the registration.

When an aircraft is stricken from the register or a notation is made in the register in accordance with paragraph 1, Office of the Register of Rights on Aircraft shall be informed.