

country, may not be registered in this country unless the holders of the rights have been compensated or agree with the registration; or the rights are extinguished by a judicial sale.

An aircraft registered in the register of military aviation (Articles 216-217) may not be registered under the provisions of the present chapter unless the registration in the military register is cancelled.

*Art. 9.* No aircraft shall be registered unless it has a certificate of airworthiness granted or approved by the aviation authority.

*Art. 10.* The registration shall be made upon written application by the owner. The application shall contain all data necessary for the registration and proof that the applicant is the owner and that the conditions laid down in Articles 7-9 are fulfilled must be attached to the application. If the right of ownership of the applicant is subject to conditions or restrictions which might result in the transfer of the right of ownership to another, this fact must be stated in the application.

If the applicant offers evidence that he is the owner but is not able to submit adequate proof of the acquisition of the aircraft, the registrar, upon his application, may notify all possible owners to reveal their identity within a fixed period, which be not less than two months. If nobody, so reports, the registrar may recognize the applicant as the owner.

*Art. 11.* If the registrar approves the application, he shall register the aircraft and supply it with a registration marking. In the register there shall be entered:

- a. the nationality and registration marking of the aircraft;
- b. data necessary for identification of the aircraft;
- c. data concerning the owner and the acquisition of the aircraft by him, and any conditions or restrictions mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 1, number 3;
- d. a notice concerning the airworthiness certificate;
- e. the date of registration;
- f. other data in accordance with the regulations issued by the

King.

*Art. 12.* If there occur, after the registration, changes in the ownership of the aircraft or in the nationality of the owner, or if the aircraft has undergone changes of significance for its identification, the owner shall report to the registrar without delay, submitting all necessary data and pieces of evidence. In relation to changes in ownership the same duty shall be incumbent on the former owner.

If the registrar approves the report he shall enter the changes in the register, or strike the entry or make a notation in accordance with the provisions of Articles 13 and 14.

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

- a. on request of the person entered in the register as owner;
- b. when the conditions provided for in Article 7 are no longer applicable and the King refuses to permit that the aircraft may, nevertheless, remain on the register;
- c. when the aircraft is dismantled or completely destroyed;
- d. when the aircraft is lost.

An aircraft shall be considered lost when three months have passed after launching on its last flight and no information is available that the aircraft is still intact.