

- 2) Officially certified document or notarial instrument proving the settlement of mortgages or judicial liens affecting the registered aircraft.
- 3) Document proving that nothing is owed to CORPAC or to the treasury of the Civil Aeronautics Board for service or operation fees for the aircraft.
- b) On its own initiative, the Civil Aeronautics Board shall issue a cancellation in the following cases:
 - 1) When the aircraft has been dismantled, damaged, or destroyed in such a manner that it is totally inoperative;
 - 2) When an aircraft has been declared lost by the Civil Aeronautics Board;
 - 3) When an aircraft has previously been declared abandoned by the Civil Aeronautics Board;
 - 4) When it is impossible to make the aircraft airworthy again;
 - 5) In the cases listed above in paragraphs 1), 2), 3), and 4), when the Administrative Resolution cancelling the registration has been issued in conformity with the conclusions and statements of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the date and number of the resolution of cancellation must be recorded in the Public Aircraft Register.
- c) In case of a court order.

CHAPTER V. AIRWORTHINESS

Article 50. Every aircraft overflying Peruvian territory must be in possession of a valid certificate of airworthiness.

Article 51. In accordance with the provisions of this law, it shall be exclusively the function of the Civil Aeronautics Board to issue, revalidate, suspend, or cancel certificates of airworthiness of civil aircraft.

Article 52. The Civil Aeronautics Board shall determine the minimum standards of airworthiness for aircraft according to their category and type, with due regard to the standards and methods recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The rules on airworthiness issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board shall be published in the Bulletin of the Civil Aeronautics Board and shall be forwarded to ICAO.

Article 53. The Civil Aeronautics Board shall issue or validate the airworthiness certificate of an aircraft following inspection on the ground and in flight, and when the aircraft fulfills the minimum safety measures stipulated by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Article 54. The form for an airworthiness certificate,—its form and contents, must comply with the form which appears in the Annex to this law.

Article 55. In order to prove the condition of airworthiness of an aircraft, the technical inspection performed by the Civil Aeronautics Board must include the following:

- a) Inspection of the documents concerning the plane and the aircraft engine;
- b) Technical inspection on the ground and in flight, filling out the Inspection Sheet and the Inspection Reports (Forms DGAC DM-1 and DGAC DM-2) which appear in the Annex to this law.