
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 765

The Air Navigation Order 2016

PART 4

Airworthiness of Aircraft

CHAPTER 2

Initial airworthiness – non-EASA aircraft

Aircraft weight schedule

- 43.**—(1) This article applies to any flying machine or glider which—
- (a) is not subject to Annexes III to VIII of the EASA Air Operations Regulations; and
 - (b) has a certificate of airworthiness issued by the CAA or a national permit to fly.
- (2) Every aircraft to which this article applies must be weighed, and the position of its centre of gravity determined, at such times and in such a manner as the CAA may require.
- (3) The operator of an aircraft must—
- (a) when the aircraft is weighed, prepare a weight schedule showing—
 - (i) the mass, or such other weight as may be approved by the CAA or EASA for that aircraft; and
 - (ii) the position of the centre of gravity at its mass or such other position of the centre of gravity as may be approved by the CAA or EASA for that aircraft.
 - (b) account for and properly document the accumulated effects of modifications and repairs on the mass and balance of the aircraft;
 - (c) make available such information to the pilot in command; and
 - (d) reweigh the aircraft if the effect of modifications on the mass and balance is not accurately known.
- (4) Subject to article 238, the weight schedule must be preserved by the operator of the aircraft for at least six months after the next occasion on which the aircraft is weighed for the purposes of this article.
- (5) In this article, “mass” means the empty mass of the aircraft established in accordance with the certification basis of the aircraft.