

ARTICLE 5

Safety Standards, Certificates and Licences

1. Each Contracting Party, through its aeronautical authorities shall recognize certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licences, issued or rendered valid by the aeronautical authorities by the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party for the purpose of operating the agreed services provided that those certificates or licences were issued or rendered valid pursuant to, and in conformity with, as a minimum, the standards established under the Convention. Each Contracting Party, through its aeronautical authorities of each Contracting Party reserves the right to refuse to recognize, for the purpose of flights above its own territory, certificates of competency and licences granted to its own nationals by the other Contracting Party.
2. Each Contracting Party, through its aeronautical authorities may request consultations if the privileges or conditions of the certificates or licences referred to in paragraph 1, issued by the aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party to any person or designated airline or in respect of an aircraft used in the operation of the agreed services, permit a difference from the minimum standards established under the Convention, and if the difference has been filed with the International Civil Aviation Organization. The consultations shall be held between the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties in conformity with Article 17 of this Agreement with a view to clarifying the difference in question.
3. Each Contracting Party, through its aeronautical authorities, may also request consultations concerning the safety standards and requirements maintained and administered by the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party relating to aeronautical facilities, crew members, aircraft, and operation of the designated airlines. The consultations shall be held within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the request or such other period as may be mutually determined by the Contracting Parties. If, following the consultations, a Contracting Party, through its aeronautical authorities finds that the other Contracting Party does not effectively maintain and administer safety standards and requirements in these areas that are at least equal to the minimum standards established pursuant to the Convention, the first mentioned Contracting Party shall, through its aeronautical authorities, notify the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party of these findings and of the steps considered necessary to conform with these minimum standards. Failure to take appropriate corrective action within fifteen (15) days, or such other period as may be accepted by the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Party that made the findings, shall constitute grounds for withholding, revoking, suspending or imposing conditions on the authorizations of the designated airlines of the other Contracting Party.
4. Pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention, each Contracting Party accepts that any aircraft operated by or, where approved, on behalf of, an airline of one Contracting Party, may, while within the territory of the other Contracting Party, be the subject of an examination by the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party, on board and around the aircraft to verify the validity of the relevant aircraft documents and those of its crew members and the apparent condition of the aircraft and its equipment (in this Article called "ramp inspection"), provided that the ramp inspection does not cause an unreasonable delay in the operation of the aircraft.