

- (b) in the event of failure by such airline to comply with the laws and regulations of that Contracting Party;
- (c) in the event that they are not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control of the airline are vested in the Contracting Party designating the airline or its nationals; and
- (d) in case the airline otherwise fails to operate in accordance with the conditions prescribed under this Agreement.

2. Unless immediate action is essential to prevent infringement of the laws and regulations referred to above, the rights enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised only after consultations with the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party. Unless otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties, such consultations shall begin within a period of thirty (30) days from the date the other Contracting Party receives the request.

#### ARTICLE VI

1. The laws, regulations and procedures of one Contracting Party relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of aircraft engaged in international air navigation or to the operation and navigation of such aircraft shall be complied with by the designated airline of the other Contracting Party upon entrance into, departure from and while within the said territory.

2. The laws and regulations of a Contracting Party respecting entry, clearance, transit, immigration, passports, customs and quarantine shall be complied with by the designated airline of the other Contracting Party and by or on behalf of its crews, passengers, cargo and mail upon transit of, admission to, departure from and while within the territory of such a Contracting Party.

#### ARTICLE VII

1. Certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licences issued or rendered valid by one Contracting Party and still in force, shall be recognized as valid by the other Contracting Party for the purpose of operating the agreed services on the routes specified in the Annex to this Agreement provided that such certificates or licences were issued or rendered valid pursuant to and in conformity with the standards established under the Convention. Each Contracting Party reserves the right, however, 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. If the privileges or conditions of the licences or certificates referred to in paragraph 1 above, issued by the aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party to any person or designated airline operating the agreed services on the routes specified in the Annex to this Agreement, should permit a difference from the standards established under the Convention, and which difference has been filed with the International Civil Aviation Organization, the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party may request consultations with the aeronautical authorities of that Contracting Party with a view to satisfying themselves that the practice in question is acceptable to them. Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement in matters regarding flight safety will constitute grounds for the application of Article V; in other cases Article XVII applies.