

2. The exemptions granted by this Article shall apply to the items referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

- (a) introduced into the territory of one Contracting Party by or on behalf of the designated airline or airlines of the other Contracting Party;
- (b) retained on board aircraft of the designated airline or airlines of one Contracting Party upon arriving in or leaving the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (c) taken on board aircraft of the designated airline or airlines of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party and intended for use in operating the agreed services;

whether or not such items are used or consumed wholly within the territory of the Contracting Party granting the exemption, provided such items are not alienated in the territory of the said Contracting Party.

3. The regular airborne equipment, as well as the materials and supplies normally retained on board the aircraft of a designated airline of either Contracting Party may be unloaded in the territory of the other Contracting Party only with the approval of the customs authorities of that territory. In such case, they may be placed under the supervision of the said authorities up to such time as they are re-exported or otherwise disposed of in accordance with customs regulations.

#### ARTICLE XIV

1. The tariffs to be applied by a designated airline of one Contracting Party for carriage on agreed services to or from the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be established at reasonable levels due regard being paid to all relevant factors including cost of operation, reasonable profit and the tariffs of other airlines on the same routes.

2. The tariffs referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be agreed upon between the designated airlines of the Contracting Parties.

3. The tariffs so agreed shall be submitted to and received by the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties at least seventy-five (75) days before the proposed date of their introduction; in special cases, a shorter period may be accepted by the aeronautical authorities. If within thirty (30) days from the date of receipt the aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party have not notified the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party that they are dissatisfied with the tariff submitted to them, such tariff shall be considered to be acceptable and shall come into effect on the date stated in the proposed tariff. In the event that a shorter period for the submission of a tariff is accepted by the aeronautical authorities, they may also agree that the period for giving notice of dissatisfaction be less than thirty (30) days. When the reason for an increase in tariffs is related solely to cost increases incurred by the airlines because of increased fuel costs or user charges, every effort shall be made by the aeronautical authorities to provide for a shorter period than seventy-five (75) days.