

(b) Such apparatus may be used only by the personnel employed on board who are provided with a special licence for the purpose, issued by the competent authorities of the territory in which the aircraft is registered.

(c) For reasons of safety each of the Parties to this arrangement reserves the right to issue regulations relative to the obligatory equipment of aircraft with radio apparatus when in or over its territory.

ARTICLE XII

(a) No explosives, arms of war or munitions of war may be carried by aircraft of either Party in or above the territory of the other Party, or by the personnel employed on board or passengers, except by permission of the competent authorities of that territory.

(b) However, the carriage of accessories necessary to the operation and navigation of the aircraft such as rockets, flares, and similar devices is not prohibited.

(c) Each of the Parties reserves the right to require that the carriage by aircraft of photographic apparatus be prohibited or regulated by the competent authorities of the territory flown over.

(d) Each of the Parties reserves the right, for reasons of public order and safety, to limit or prohibit the carriage in or above its territory of articles other than those enumerated in paragraph (a) of this article, provided that no distinction is made in this respect between its national aircraft employed in international traffic and the aircraft of the other Party so employed.

ARTICLE XIII

The competent authorities of each of the Parties shall have the right to search aircraft of the other Party on landing or departure and to inspect the certificates and other documents prescribed in the preceding articles.

ARTICLE XIV

(a) Aircraft of either Party entering or leaving territory of the other Party shall make a first landing at and depart from only an aerodrome open to public air traffic and designated as an airport of entry where facilities exist for the enforcement of customs, passport, quarantine and immigration regulations and the entry and clearance of aircraft; and no intermediate landing other than a forced landing may be effected before arriving at such an airport on entry into the territory concerned or after leaving such an airport on departure from that territory. In special cases, and subject to the same provisions as to intermediate landing, the competent authorities may allow a first landing at or a departure from another aerodrome where the above-mentioned facilities have been arranged.

(b) Each of the Parties reserves the right to require that aircraft entering its territory shall make its first landing at the airport of entry nearest to the point where the aircraft has crossed the frontier, with the understanding, however, that in this event, permission may be granted for the aircraft to make its first landing at an airport of entry other than the one nearest to the frontier.

(c) In the event of a forced landing or of a landing as provided in paragraph (c) of Article IX, not at an airport of the class mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the personnel employed on board and passengers must conform to the entry and clearance, customs, passport, quarantine and immigration regulations in force in the territory in which the landing occurs.