

ARTICLE IX

(a) Air traffic may be prohibited over specified areas in the territories to which this arrangement applies, it being understood that no distinction in this matter will be made by either Party between its aircraft engaged in international commerce and the aircraft of the other Party likewise engaged. Lists of the areas above which air traffic is thus prohibited in territory of either Party, as well as any subsequent alterations therein, will be communicated as soon as possible to the other Party.

(b) In exceptional circumstances air traffic above the whole or any part of the territories to which this arrangement applies may temporarily, and with immediate effect, be limited or prohibited, but no distinction in this respect will be made by either Party between the aircraft of the other Party and the aircraft of any other foreign country.

(c) In the event of any aircraft finding itself over a prohibited area it must, as soon as it is aware of the fact, give the signal of distress prescribed in the Rules of the Air in force in the territory in which the prohibited area is situated, and a landing must be effected as soon as practicable at an aerodrome in that territory, outside but as near as possible to the prohibited area. The obligation to land applies also in respect to flights over prohibited areas by aircraft to which the special signal intended to draw their attention shall have been given.

ARTICLE X

(a) All aircraft of either Party flying in or over the territory of the other Party must carry clear and visible nationality and registration marks whereby they may be recognized during flight.

(b) Such aircraft must also be provided with certificates of registration and airworthiness and with all the other documents prescribed for air traffic in the territory in which they are registered.

(c) The persons employed on such aircraft who perform duties for which a certificate of competency or licence is required in the territory in which the aircraft is registered, must carry such documents as are prescribed by the regulations in force in that territory.

(d) The other persons employed on board must carry documents showing their duties in the aircraft, their profession, identity and nationality.

(e) Each of the Parties reserves the right to require lists of the passengers and persons employed on board as well as a manifest of the goods carried on the aircraft.

(f) The certificate of airworthiness, certificates of competency or licences issued or rendered valid by the competent authorities of either country in respect of its aircraft or of the crew of such aircraft shall be recognized as having the same validity in the territory of the other country as the corresponding documents issued or rendered valid by the competent authorities of such other country; provided that with respect to certificates of competency or licences issued or rendered valid by either country in favour of nationals of the other country, such recognition may be refused by the latter country.

ARTICLE XI

(a) Aircraft of either Party may, in or over the territory of the other Party, carry radio apparatus only if a licence to install and work such apparatus, which licence must be carried in the aircraft, has been issued by the competent authorities of the territory in which the aircraft is registered. The use of such apparatus shall be in accordance with the regulations on the subject issued by the competent authorities of the territory flown over.