



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

CONCERNING AIR SERVICES

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Republic of Singapore hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties";

Being parties to the Convention on International Civil Aviation opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944;

Noting the agreement between the European Community and Singapore signed on 9 June 2006 on certain aspects of air services;

Desiring to conclude a new Agreement supplementary to the said Convention for the purpose of establishing air services between, beyond and within their respective territories;

Have agreed as follows:



ARTICLE 1

Definitions

For the purpose of this Agreement, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) the term "the Chicago Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944 and includes: (i) any amendment thereof which has been ratified by both Contracting Parties; and (ii) any Annex or any amendment thereto adopted under Article 90 of that Convention, insofar as such Annex or amendment is at any given time effective for both Contracting Parties;
- (b) the term "aeronautical authority" means in the case of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for Transport and, the Civil Aviation Authority and in the case of Singapore, the Minister for Transport, and the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, or, in both cases, any person or body who may be authorised to perform any functions at present exercisable by the above-mentioned authority or similar functions;
- (c) the term "designated airline" means an airline which has been designated and authorised in accordance with Article 4 of this Agreement;
- (d) the term "territory" in relation to a State has the meaning assigned to it in Article 2 of the Chicago Convention;
- (e) the terms "air service", "international air service", "airline" and "stop for non-traffic purposes" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Article 96 of the Chicago Convention;
- (f) the term "this Agreement" includes the Annex hereto and any amendments to it or to this Agreement;
- (g) the term "user charges" means a charge made to airlines by the competent authority or permitted by that authority to be made for the provision of airport property or facilities or of air navigation facilities or aviation security facilities or services, including related services and facilities, for aircraft, their crews, passengers and cargo;
- (h) the term "Air Operator's Certificate" means a document issued to an airline which affirms that the airline in question has the professional ability and organisation to secure the safe operation of aircraft for the aviation activities specified in the certificate;
- (i) the term "EC Member State" means a State that is now or in the future a contracting party to the Treaty establishing the European Community;



- (j) references to airlines of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be understood as referring to airlines designated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (k) references to nationals of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall be understood as referring to nationals of European Community Member States;
- (l) the term “tariffs” means the prices which the designated airlines charge for the transport of passengers, baggage or cargo and the conditions under which those prices apply but excluding remuneration and conditions for carriage of mail.



ARTICLE 2

Applicability of the Chicago Convention

The provisions of this Agreement shall be subject to the provisions of the Chicago Convention insofar as those provisions are applicable to international air services.

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ARTICLE 3

Grant of Rights

(1) Each Contracting Party grants to the other Contracting Party the following rights in respect of its international air services:

- (a) the right to fly across its territory without landing;
- (b) the right to make stops in its territory for non-traffic purposes.

(2) The designated airlines of each Party shall be entitled to perform air services, whether for the carriage of passengers, cargo, mail or in combination, as follows:

Routes to be operated by the designated airline or airlines of the United Kingdom:

Behind Points - Points in the United Kingdom - Intermediate Points - Points in Singapore - Points Beyond

Routes to be operated by the designated airline or airlines of Singapore:

Behind Points - Points in Singapore - Intermediate Points - Points in the United Kingdom - Points Beyond

These services and routes are hereinafter called "the agreed services" and "the specified routes" respectively.

(3) While operating an agreed service on a specified route the airline or airlines designated by each Contracting Party may, in addition to the rights specified above, on any or all flights and at the option of each airline:

- (a) operate flights in either or both directions;
- (b) combine different flight numbers within one aircraft operation;
- (c) serve intermediate and beyond points and points in the territories of the Parties on the routes in any combination and in any order;
- (d) omit stops at any point or points, including points within the territory of the Party designating the airline;
- (e) transfer traffic from any of its aircraft to any of its other aircraft at any point on the routes; and



(f) serve points behind any point in its territory with or without change of aircraft or flight number and hold out and advertise such services to the public as through services;

without directional or geographic limitation and without loss of any right to carry traffic otherwise permissible under this Agreement.

(4) The designated airlines of one Contracting Party may pick up traffic at any intermediate points to be set down in the territory of the other Contracting Party and/or pick up traffic in the territory of the other Contracting Party to be set down at any points beyond, and vice versa.

(5) Paragraph (2) of this Article shall be interpreted as conferring on the designated airline or airlines of each Contracting Party the right to take on board in the territory of the other Contracting Party passengers, their baggage, cargo or mail carried for remuneration or hire and destined for another point in the territory of the other Contracting Party.



ARTICLE 4

Designation and Authorisation

(1) Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate airlines for the purpose of operating the agreed services on each of the specified routes and to withdraw or alter such designations. Such designations shall be made in writing and shall be transmitted to the other Contracting Party through diplomatic channels.

(2) On receipt of such a designation, and of applications from the designated airline(s), in the form and manner prescribed for operating authorisations and technical permissions, the other Contracting Party shall grant the appropriate authorisations and permissions with minimum procedural delay, provided that:

(a) in the case of an airline designated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

- (i) it is established in the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Treaty establishing the European Community and has a valid operating licence from an EC Member State in accordance with European Community law; and
- (ii) effective regulatory control of the airline is exercised and maintained by the EC Member State responsible for issuing its Air Operator's Certificate and the relevant aeronautical authority is clearly identified in the designation; and
- (iii) the airline has its principal place of business in the territory of the EC Member State from which it has received the valid operating licence; and
- (iv) the airline is owned, directly or through majority ownership, and is effectively controlled by EC Member States and/or nationals of EC Member States, and/or by other states listed in Annex 1 and/or nationals of such other states;

(b) in the case of an airline designated by Singapore:

- (i) Singapore has and maintains effective regulatory control of the airline; and
- (ii) it has its principal place of business in Singapore;

(c) the designated airline is qualified to meet the conditions prescribed under the laws and regulations normally and reasonably applied to the operation of international air services by the Contracting Party considering the application or applications.



(3) When an airline has been so designated and authorised it may begin to operate the agreed services, provided that the airline complies with the applicable provisions of this Agreement.



ARTICLE 5

Revocation or Suspension of Operating Authorisations

(1) Either Contracting Party may refuse, revoke, suspend or limit the operating authorisation or technical permissions of an airline designated by the other Contracting Party:

(a) where, in the case of an airline designated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

- (i) it is not established in the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Treaty establishing the European Community or does not have a valid operating licence from an EC Member State in accordance with European Community law; or
- (ii) effective regulatory control of the airline is not exercised or not maintained by the EC Member State responsible for issuing its Air Operator's Certificate or the relevant aeronautical authority is not clearly identified in the designation; or
- (iii) the airline does not have its principal place of business in the territory of the EC Member State from which it has received the operating licence; or
- (iv) the airline is not owned, directly or through majority ownership, and is not effectively controlled by EC Member States and/or nationals of EC Member States, and/or by other states listed in Annex 1 and/or nationals of such other states; or
- (v) it can be demonstrated that by exercising traffic rights under this Agreement on a route that includes a point in another EC Member State, including the operation of a service which is marketed as, or otherwise constitutes a through service, the airline would in effect be circumventing restrictions on traffic rights imposed by an agreement between Singapore and that other EC Member State; or
- (vi) the airline designated holds an Air Operator's Certificate issued by an EC Member State and there is no bilateral air services agreement between Singapore and that EC Member State and it can be demonstrated that the necessary traffic rights to conduct the proposed operation are not reciprocally available to the designated airline(s) of Singapore;

(b) where, in the case of an airline designated by Singapore:

- (i) Singapore is not maintaining effective regulatory control of the airline;



- (ii) it does not have its principal place of business in Singapore; or
 - (c) in the case of failure by that airline to comply with the laws or regulations normally and reasonably applied by the Contracting Party granting those rights; or
 - (d) if the airline otherwise fails to operate in accordance with the conditions prescribed under this Agreement; or
 - (e) in the case of failure by the other Contracting Party to take appropriate action to improve safety in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 11 of this Agreement; or
 - (f) in accordance with paragraph (6) of Article 11 of this Agreement.
- (2) Unless immediate revocation, suspension or imposition of the conditions mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article is essential to prevent further infringements of laws or regulations, such right shall be exercised only after consultation with the other Contracting Party.
- (3) This Article does not limit the rights of either Contracting Party to withhold, revoke, limit or impose conditions on the operating authorisation or technical permissions of a designated airline or airlines of that other Contracting Party, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of this Agreement.



ARTICLE 6

Fair Competition and State Aids

(1) There shall be fair and equal opportunity for the designated airlines of both Contracting Parties to compete in operating the agreed services on the specified routes.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall allow each designated airline to determine the frequency and capacity of the international air transport it offers. Consistent with this right, neither Contracting Party shall unilaterally limit the volume of traffic, frequency or regularity of service, or the aircraft type or types operated by the designated airlines of the other Contracting Party, except as may be required for customs, technical, operational, or environmental reasons under uniform conditions consistent with Article 15 of the Convention.

(3) Neither Contracting Party shall impose on the other Contracting Party's designated airlines a first-refusal requirement, uplift ratio, no-objection fee, or any other requirement with respect to capacity, frequency or traffic that would be inconsistent with the purposes of this Agreement.

(4) Neither Contracting Party shall require the filing of schedules, programs for non-scheduled flights, or operational plans by airlines of the other Contracting Party for approval, except as may be required on a non-discriminatory basis to enforce the uniform conditions foreseen by paragraph (2) of this Article. If a Contracting Party requires filings for information purposes, it shall minimise the administrative burdens of such filing requirements and procedures on air transport intermediaries and on designated airlines of the other Contracting Party.

(5) Neither Contracting Party shall allow its designated airline or airlines, either in conjunction with any other airline or airlines or separately, to abuse market power in a way which has or is likely or intended to have the effect of severely weakening a competitor or excluding a competitor from a route.

(6) Neither Contracting Party shall provide or permit state subsidy or support for or to its designated airline or airlines in such a way that would adversely affect the fair and equal opportunity of the airlines of the other Contracting Party to compete in providing the international air transportation governed by this Agreement.

(7) State subsidy or support means the provision of support on a discriminatory basis to a designated airline, directly or indirectly, by the state or by a public or private body designated or controlled by the state. Without limitation, it may include the setting-off of operational losses; the provision of capital, non-refundable grants or loans on privileged terms; the granting of financial advantages by forgoing profits or the recovery of sums due; the forgoing of a normal return on public funds used; tax exemptions; compensation for financial burdens imposed by the public authorities; or discriminatory access to airport



facilities, fuel or other reasonable facilities necessary for the normal operation of air services.

(8) Where a Contracting Party provides state subsidy or support to a designated airline in respect of services operated under this Agreement, it shall require that airline to identify the subsidy or support clearly and separately in its accounts.

(9) If one Contracting Party believes that its designated airlines are being subjected to discrimination or unfair practices, or that a subsidy or support being considered or provided by the other Contracting Party for or to the airlines of that other Contracting Party would adversely affect or is adversely affecting the fair and equal opportunity of the airlines of the first Contracting Party to compete in providing the international air transportation governed by this Agreement, it may request consultations and notify the other Contracting Party of the reasons for its dissatisfaction. These consultations shall be held not later than 15 days after receipt of the request.



ARTICLE 7

Tariffs

- (1) Each Contracting Party shall allow tariffs for air services to be established freely by each designated airline.
- (2) Neither Contracting Party may require notification or filing of any tariff to be charged by an airline or airlines designated under this Agreement.
- (3) The tariffs to be charged by the airlines designated by Singapore for carriage wholly within the European Community shall be subject to European Community Law, which shall be applied on a non-discriminatory basis.



ARTICLE 8

Duties, Taxes and Fees

(1) The Contracting Parties shall relieve from all customs duties, national excise taxes and similar national fees, on the basis of reciprocity:

- (a) aircraft operated in international air services by the designated airline or airlines of either Contracting Party; and
- (b) the following items introduced by a designated airline of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other Contracting Party:
 - (i) repair, maintenance and servicing equipment and component parts;
 - (ii) passenger handling equipment and component parts;
 - (iii) cargo-loading equipment and component parts;
 - (iv) security equipment including component parts for incorporation into security equipment;
 - (v) instructional material and training aids;
 - (vi) airline and operators' documents; and
- (c) the following items introduced by a designated airline of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other Contracting Party or supplied to a designated airline of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party:
 - (i) aircraft stores (including but not limited to such items as food, beverages and tobacco) whether introduced into or taken on board in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
 - (ii) fuel, lubricants and consumable technical supplies;
 - (iii) spare parts including engines; and
- (d) computer equipment and component parts introduced by a designated airline of one Contracting Party into the territory of the other Contracting Party to assist in one or more of the following matters:
 - (i) the repair, maintenance or servicing of aircraft;
 - (ii) the handling of passengers at the airport or on board aircraft;



- (iii) the loading of cargo onto or the unloading of cargo from aircraft;
- (iv) the carrying out of security checks on passengers or cargo;

provided in the case of sub-paragraphs (b) - (d), they are for use on board an aircraft or within the limits of an international airport in connection with the establishment or maintenance of an international air service by the designated airline concerned.

(2) The relief from customs duties, national excise taxes and similar national fees shall not extend to charges based on the cost of services provided to the designated airline or airlines of a Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(3) Equipment and supplies referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article may be required to be kept under the supervision or control of the appropriate authorities.

(4) The reliefs provided for by this Article shall also be available in situations where the designated airline or airlines of one Contracting Party have entered into arrangements with another airline or airlines for the loan or transfer in the territory of the other Contracting Party of the items specified in paragraph (1) of this Article, provided such other airline or airlines similarly enjoy such reliefs from such other Contracting Party.

(5) The relief provided for in paragraphs 1(b)(ii – vi) and 1(d) of this Article shall be granted to the extent permitted by the domestic laws in force in the territory of each Contracting Party.



ARTICLE 9

Application of Laws

(1) The laws and regulations of one Contracting Party governing entry into and departure from its territory of aircraft engaged in international air services, or the operation and navigation of such aircraft while within its territory, shall be applied to aircraft of the designated airline of the other Contracting Party.

(2) The laws and regulations of one Contracting Party relating to the entry into, stay in and departure from its territory of passengers, crew and cargo including mail such as those regarding immigration, customs, currency and health and quarantine shall apply to passengers, crew, cargo and mail carried by the aircraft of the designated airline of the other Contracting Party while they are within the said territory.

(3) Neither Contracting Party shall give preference to its own or any other airline over a designated airline of the other Contracting Party engaged in similar international air services in the application of its laws and regulations provided for in this Article.

(4) Passengers, baggage and cargo in direct transit through the territory of either Contracting Party and not leaving the area of the airport reserved for such purpose shall be subject to a simplified control. Passengers, baggage and cargo in direct transit through the territory of either Contracting Party and not leaving the area of the airport reserved for such purpose shall be subject to further examination for reasons of aviation security, narcotics control, prevention of illegal entry or in special circumstances. Baggage and cargo in direct transit shall be exempt from customs duties and other similar taxes.



ARTICLE 10

Aviation Security

(1) Each Contracting Party may request consultations at any time concerning security standards in any area relating to aircrews, aircraft or their operation adopted by the other Contracting Party. Such consultations shall take place within 30 days of that request.

(2) Consistent with their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties reaffirm that their obligation to each other to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference forms an integral part of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of their rights and obligations under international law, the Contracting Parties shall in particular act in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the Montreal Supplementary Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988, the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 and any aviation security agreement that becomes binding on both Contracting Parties.

(3) The Contracting Parties shall provide upon request all necessary assistance to each other to prevent acts of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft and other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, their passengers and crew, airports and air navigation facilities, and any other threat to the security of civil aviation.

(4) The Contracting Parties shall, in their mutual relations, act in conformity with the aviation security provisions established by the International Civil Aviation Organisation and designated as Annexes to the Chicago Convention to the extent that such security provisions are applicable to the Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall require that airlines it has designated to operate the agreed services on the specified routes, and the operators of airports in its territory, act in conformity with such aviation security provisions.

(5) Each Contracting Party agrees that its designated airlines shall be required to observe the aviation security provisions referred to in paragraph (4) above required by the other Contracting Party for entry into the territory of that other Contracting Party. For departure from, or while within, the territory of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, designated airlines shall be required to observe aviation security provisions in conformity with European Community law. For departure from, or while within, the territory of Singapore, designated airlines shall be required to observe aviation security provisions in conformity with the law in force in that country. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that adequate measures are effectively applicable to security applied within its territory to protect the aircraft and to inspect passengers, crew, carry-on items,



baggage, cargo and aircraft stores prior to and during boarding or loading. Each Contracting Party shall also act favourably upon any request from the other Contracting Party for reasonable special security measures to meet a particular threat.

(6) When an incident or threat of an incident of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft or other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, their passengers and crew, airports or air navigation facilities occurs, the Contracting Parties shall assist each other by facilitating communications and other appropriate measures intended to terminate rapidly and safely such incident or threat thereof, to the extent practicable under the circumstances.

(7) When a Contracting Party has reasonable grounds to believe that the other Contracting Party has departed from the provisions of this Article, the aeronautical authorities of the first Contracting Party may request immediate consultations with the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party. Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement within 15 days from the date of such request shall constitute grounds for the application of paragraph (1) of Article 5 of this Agreement. When required by an emergency, a Contracting Party may take interim action under paragraph (1) of Article 5 of this Agreement prior to the expiry of 15 days. Any action taken in accordance with this paragraph shall be discontinued upon compliance by the other Contracting Party with the security provisions of this Article.



ARTICLE 11

Safety

(1) Each Contracting Party may request consultations at any time concerning safety standards in any area relating to aircrews, aircraft or their operation adopted by the other Contracting Party. Such consultations shall take place within 30 days of that request.

(2) If, following such consultations, one Contracting Party finds that the other Contracting Party does not effectively maintain and administer safety standards in any such area that are at least equal to the minimum standards established at that time pursuant to the Chicago Convention, the first Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party of those findings and the steps considered necessary to conform with those minimum standards, and the other Contracting Party shall take appropriate corrective action. Failure by the other Contracting Party to take appropriate action within 15 days or such longer period as may be agreed, shall be grounds for the application of Article 5(1) of this Agreement.

(3) Notwithstanding the obligations mentioned in Article 33 of the Chicago Convention it is agreed that any aircraft operated by or, under a lease arrangement, on behalf of the airline or airlines of one Contracting Party on services to or from the territory of the other Contracting Party may, while within the territory of the other Contracting Party, be made the subject of an examination by the authorised representatives of the other Contracting Party, on board and around the aircraft to check both the validity of the aircraft documents and those of its crew and the apparent condition of the aircraft and its equipment (in this Article called “ramp inspection”), provided this does not lead to unreasonable delay.

(4) If any such ramp inspection or series of ramp inspections gives rise to:

(a) serious concerns that an aircraft or the operation of an aircraft does not comply with the minimum standards established at that time pursuant to the Chicago Convention; or

(b) serious concerns that there is a lack of effective maintenance and administration of safety standards established at that time pursuant to the Chicago Convention;

the Contracting Party carrying out the inspection shall, for the purposes of Article 33 of the Chicago Convention, be free to conclude that the requirements under which the certificate or licences in respect of that aircraft or in respect of the crew of that aircraft had been issued or rendered valid or that the requirements under which that aircraft is operated are not equal to or above the minimum standards established pursuant to the Chicago Convention.



(5) In the event that access for the purpose of undertaking a ramp inspection of an aircraft operated by the airline or airlines of one Contracting Party in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article is denied by a representative of that airline or airlines, the other Contracting Party shall be free to infer that serious concerns of the type referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article arise and draw the conclusions referred in that paragraph.

(6) Each Contracting Party reserves the right to suspend or vary the operating authorisation of an airline or airlines of the other Contracting Party immediately in the event the first Contracting Party concludes, whether as a result of a ramp inspection, a series of ramp inspections, a denial of access for ramp inspection, consultation or otherwise, that immediate action is essential to the safety of an airline operation.

(7) Any action by one Contracting Party in accordance with paragraphs (2) or (6) of this Article shall be discontinued once the basis for the taking of that action ceases to exist.



ARTICLE 12

Regulatory Control

Where the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has designated an airline whose regulatory control is exercised and maintained by another EC Member State, the rights of Singapore under Article 11 of this Agreement shall apply equally in respect of the adoption, exercise or maintenance of safety standards by that other EC Member State and in respect of the operating authorisation of that airline.



ARTICLE 13

Recognition of Certificates and Licences

Certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licences issued or rendered valid by one Contracting Party, shall, during the period of their validity, be recognised as valid by the other Contracting Party for the purpose of operating the air services provided for in this Agreement, provided that the requirements under which such certificates or licences were issued or rendered valid are equal to or above the minimum standards which may be established pursuant to the Convention. Each Contracting Party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognise, for the purpose of flights above its territory, certificates of competency and licences granted to its own nationals by the other Contracting Party.



ARTICLE 14

Codeshare

Any designated airline may, subject to applicable laws and regulations governing competition, enter into code-sharing arrangements with any other airline or airlines, provided that:

- (a) each flight forming part of a service to which the arrangements apply is operated by an airline entitled to operate that flight;
- (b) no service is held out by an airline of one state for the carriage of local passengers between a point in the territory of the other state and a point in a third state, or between two points in the territory of the other state, unless that airline is entitled to operate and carry local traffic between those two points in its own right; and
- (c) in respect of each ticket sold, the purchaser is informed at the point of sale which airline will operate each sector of the service.



ARTICLE 15

Leasing

- (1) Either Contracting Party may prevent the use of leased aircraft for services under this Agreement which does not comply with Articles 10 and 11 of this Agreement.

- (2) Subject to paragraph (1) above, the designated airlines of each Contracting Party may use aircraft (or aircraft and crew) leased from any company, including other airlines, provided that this would not result in a lessor airline exercising traffic rights it does not have.



ARTICLE 16

Groundhandling

(1) Subject to the laws and regulations of each Contracting Party including, in the case of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, European Community law, each designated airline shall have in the territory of the other Contracting Party the right to perform its own ground handling (“self-handling”) or, at its option, the right to select among competing suppliers that provide ground handling services in whole or in part. Where such laws and regulations limit or preclude self-handling and where there is no effective competition between suppliers that provide ground handling services, each designated airline shall be treated on a non-discriminatory basis as regards their access to self-handling and ground handling services provided by a supplier or suppliers.

(2) The exercise of the rights set forth in paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be subject to physical or operational constraints resulting from considerations of airport safety or security. Any constraints should be applied uniformly and on terms no less favourable than the most favourable terms available to any airline engaged in similar international air services at the time the constraints are imposed.



ARTICLE 17

Transfer of Earnings

Each designated airline may on demand convert and remit local revenues from the sale of air transport services and associated activities directly linked to air transport in excess of sums locally disbursed to the country of its choice. Prompt conversion and remittance shall be permitted without restrictions at the rate of exchange applicable to current transactions which is in effect at the time such revenues are presented for conversion and remittance, and shall not be subject to any charges except those normally made by banks for carrying out such conversion and remittance.



ARTICLE 18

Airline Representation and Sales

An airline which:

- a) has its principal place of business in the territory of one Contracting Party or an EC Member State; and
- b) holds a current Air Operator's Certificate issued by the aeronautical authority of that Contracting Party or an EC Member State;

may:

- (i) in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to entry, residence and employment of the other Contracting Party bring in and maintain in the territory of the other Contracting Party those of their own managerial, technical, operational and other specialist staff which the airline reasonably considers necessary for the provision of air services;
- (ii) use the services and personnel of any other organisation, company or airline operating in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (iii) establish offices in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
- (iv) engage in the sale and marketing of air transportation in the territory of the other Contracting Party, either directly or through agents or other intermediaries appointed by the airline. The airline may sell, and any person shall be free to purchase, such transportation in local currency or in any freely convertible other currency.



ARTICLE 19

User Charges

(1) User charges that may be imposed by the competent charging authorities or bodies of each Contracting Party on the airlines of the other Contracting Party shall be just, reasonable, not unjustly discriminatory, and equitably apportioned among categories of users. In any event, any such user charges shall be imposed on the airlines of the other Contracting Party on terms no less favourable than the most favourable terms available to any other airline at the time the charges are imposed.

(2) User charges imposed on the airlines of the other Contracting Party may reflect, but not exceed, the full cost to the competent charging authorities or bodies of providing appropriate and not excessive airport, airport environmental, air navigation and aviation security facilities and services at the airport or within the airport system. Such charges may include a reasonable return on assets, after depreciation. Facilities and services for which charges are made shall be provided on an efficient and economic basis.

(3) Each Contracting Party shall make its best efforts to ensure that consultations take place between the competent charging authorities or bodies in its territory and the airlines using the services and facilities, and that the competent charging authorities or bodies and the airlines exchange such information as may be necessary to permit an accurate review of the reasonableness of the charges in accordance with the principles of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. Each Contracting Party shall make its best efforts to ensure that the competent charging authorities provide users with reasonable notice of any proposal for changes in user charges to enable users to express their views before changes are made.

(4) Neither Contracting Party shall be held, in dispute resolutions procedures pursuant to Article 17, to be in breach of a provision of this Article, unless

(a) it fails to undertake or commission a review of the charge or practice that is the subject of complaint by the other Contracting Party within a reasonable time; or

(b) following such a review, it fails to take all steps within its power to remedy any charge or practice that is inconsistent with this Article.



ARTICLE 20

Intermodal transport

(1) The airlines of each Contracting Party shall be permitted to employ, in connection with air transport, any intermodal transport to or from any points in the territories of the Contracting Parties or third countries. Airlines may elect to perform their own intermodal transport or to provide it through arrangements, including code share, with other carriers. Such intermodal services may be offered as a through service and at a single price for the air and intermodal transport combined, provided that passengers and shippers are informed as to the providers of the transport involved.



ARTICLE 21

Consultation

Either Contracting Party may at any time request consultations on the implementation, interpretation, application or amendment of this Agreement or compliance with this Agreement. Such consultations, which may be between aeronautical authorities, shall begin within a period of 60 days from the date the other Contracting Party receives a written request, unless otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties.



ARTICLE 22

Settlement of Disputes

(1) If any dispute arises between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall in the first place try to settle it by negotiation.

(2) If the Contracting Parties fail to reach a settlement of the dispute by negotiation, it may be referred by them to such person or body as they may agree on or, at the request of either Contracting Party, shall be submitted for decision to a tribunal of three arbitrators which shall be constituted in the following manner:

- (a) within 30 days after receipt of a request for arbitration, each Contracting Party shall appoint one arbitrator. A national of a third State, who shall act as President of the tribunal, shall be appointed as the third arbitrator by agreement between the two arbitrators, within 60 days of the appointment of the second;
- (b) if within the time limits specified above any appointment has not been made, either Contracting Party may request the President of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to make the necessary appointment within 30 days. If the President has the nationality of one of the Contracting Parties, the Vice President shall be requested to make the appointment. If the Vice-President has the nationality of one of the Contracting Parties, the Member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation next in seniority who does not have the nationality of one of the Contracting Parties shall be requested to make the appointment.

(3) Except as hereinafter provided in this Article or as otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties, the tribunal shall determine the limits of its jurisdiction and establish its own procedure. At the direction of the tribunal, or at the request of either of the Contracting Parties, a conference to determine the precise issues to be arbitrated and the specific procedures to be followed shall be held not later than 30 days after the tribunal is fully constituted.

(4) Except as otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties or prescribed by the tribunal, each Contracting Party shall submit a memorandum within 45 days after the tribunal is fully constituted. Each Contracting Party may submit a reply within 60 days of submission of the other Contracting Party's memorandum. The tribunal shall hold a hearing at the request of either Contracting Party, or at its discretion, within 30 days after replies are due.

(5) The tribunal shall attempt to give a written decision within 30 days after completion of the hearing or, if no hearing is held, 30 days after the date both replies are submitted. The decision shall be taken by a majority vote.



(6) The Contracting Parties may submit requests for clarification of the decision within 15 days after it is received and such clarification shall be issued within 15 days of such request.

(7) The decision of the tribunal shall be binding on the Contracting Parties.

(8) Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of the arbitrator appointed by it. The other costs of the tribunal shall be shared equally by the Contracting Parties including any expenses incurred by the President, Vice President or member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation in implementing the procedures in paragraph (2) (b) of this Article.



ARTICLE 23

Amendment

The Contracting Parties shall agree any amendments to this Agreement by an Exchange of Notes.



ARTICLE 24

Termination

Either Contracting Party may at any time give notice in writing to the other Contracting Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement. Such notice shall be simultaneously communicated to the International Civil Aviation Organisation. This Agreement shall terminate at midnight (at the place of receipt of the notice) immediately before the first anniversary of the date of receipt of the notice by the other Contracting Party, unless the notice is withdrawn by agreement before the end of this period. In the absence of acknowledgement of receipt by the other Contracting Party, the notice shall be deemed to have been received 14 days after receipt of the notice by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.



ARTICLE 25

Entry into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature.

Upon entry into force this Agreement shall supersede the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning Air Services signed at Singapore on 12 January 1971.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at London this 21st day of November 2007.

For the Government of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland:

RUTH KELLY

For the Government of the Republic of
Singapore:

RAYMOND LIM



ANNEX 1

List of other states referred to in Articles 4(2)(a)(iv) and 5(1)(a)(iv) of this Agreement

- a) The Republic of Iceland (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
- b) The Principality of Liechtenstein (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
- c) The Kingdom of Norway (under the Agreement on the European Economic Area);
- d) The Swiss Confederation (under the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on Air Transport.)