

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON AIR SERVICES**

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF ICELAND

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

The Government of Iceland and the Government of the Republic of Singapore (hereinafter referred to as “Iceland” and “Singapore” respectively, or the “Parties” collectively) have reached the following understanding.

I AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT

The Parties have agreed to the text of an Air Services Agreement (“the ASA”), which will enter into force upon the date of receipt by the Parties of the last written notification confirming the completion of their respective internal procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with Article 20 of the ASA. The Parties agree that in the interim, air services will be permitted to be operated and the provisions of the Agreement will be applied to the fullest extent possible under national laws and regulations.

II ROUTING, CAPACITY AND TRAFFIC RIGHTS

The designated airlines of both Parties shall be allowed to exercise full 3rd, 4th and 5th freedom traffic rights, on an open route schedule, with unlimited frequencies and capacities, and with any aircraft type.

The designated airlines of both Parties shall also be allowed the exercise of unlimited 7th freedom traffic rights on all intermediate and beyond points.

III CO-TERMINAL RIGHTS AND STOPOVER RIGHTS

The designated airlines of both Parties shall be allowed to exercise co-terminal rights between any points in the territory of the other Party for passenger, or all-cargo services.

The designated airlines of both Parties shall be permitted to exercise their own stopover rights for services to/from any points operated in accordance with the route schedule.

VI FINAL CLAUSE

This Memorandum of Understanding shall take effect on the date of signature.

Signed in Singapore on this 23rd day of January 2009.

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For the Government of Iceland

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For the Government of the
Republic of Singapore

AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
ICELAND**

AND

**THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE**

The Government of Iceland and the Government of the Republic of Singapore (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties");

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

Desiring to promote their mutual relations in the field of civil aviation and to conclude an agreement for the purpose of establishing air services between and beyond their respective territories;

Desiring to promote an international aviation system based on competition among airlines in the marketplace with minimum government interference and regulation;

Desiring to facilitate the expansion of international air service opportunities;

Desiring to ensure the highest degree of safety and security in international air services and reaffirming their grave concern about acts or threats against the security of aircraft, which jeopardize the safety of persons or property, adversely affect the operation of air services and undermine public confidence in the safety of civil aviation;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement, unless otherwise stated, the term:

1. "Aeronautical authorities" means, in the case of Iceland, the Ministry of Communications and any person or agency authorized to perform the functions exercised by the said 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, or its successor;
2. "Agreement" means this Agreement, its Annexes, and any amendments thereto;
3. "Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for signature at Chicago on 7 December 1944, and includes: any amendment that has entered into force under Article 94(a) of the Convention and has been ratified by both Parties, and any Annex or any amendment thereto adopted under Article 90 of the Convention, insofar as such Annexes or amendments are at any given time effective for both Parties;
4. "Designated airline" means an airline designated and authorized in accordance with Article 3 of this Agreement;

5. "European Economic Area" means the enhanced free trade area established by the Agreement on the European Economic Area, done at Oporto on 2 May 1992, between the European Community and its Member States on the one hand and the EFTA States with the exclusion of Switzerland on the other hand. EFTA is an abbreviation for the European Free Trade Association of which Iceland is a Member State;
6. "Full cost" means the cost of providing service plus a reasonable charge for administrative overhead;
7. "International air service" means an air service that passes through the airspace over the territory of more than one State;
8. "Price" means any fare, rate or charge for the carriage of passengers (and their baggage) and/or cargo (excluding mail) in air service charged by airlines, including their agents, and the conditions governing the availability of such fare, rate or charge;
9. "Stop for non-traffic purposes", "airline", "air service" and "territory" have the meaning specified in Articles 2 and 96 of the Convention; and
10. "User charges" means a charge / charges imposed on airlines for the provision of airport, air navigation or aviation security facilities or services including related services and facilities.
11. "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;
12. "ICAO" means the International Civil Aviation Organisation created pursuant to the Convention."

Article 2

Grant of Rights

1. Each Party grants the other Party's designated airlines the following rights for the conduct of 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; and
 - c. the rights otherwise specified in this Agreement.
2. Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to confer to the designated airline or airlines of one Party the right to take on board, in the territory of the other Party, passengers, their baggage, cargo, or mail carried for remuneration and destined for another point in the territory of that other Party.

Article 3
Designation and Authorization

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

2. Upon receipt of such a designation and of applications from the designated airline, in the form and manner prescribed for operating authorizations and technical permissions, the other Party shall grant the appropriate authorizations and permissions with minimum procedural delay, provided:

a) in the case of an airline designated by Iceland:

- (i) it is established in the territory of Iceland in accordance with the Agreement on the European Economic Area, and has a valid operating licence in accordance with law adopted in accordance with the Agreement on the European Economic Area; and
- (ii) effective regulatory control of the airline is exercised and maintained by a State which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and is responsible for issuing its operating certificate and the relevant aeronautical authority is clearly identified in the designation; and
- (iii) it is owned and shall continue to be owned directly or through majority ownership by Member States of the European Economic Area and/or nationals of the European Economic Area and shall at all times be effectively controlled by such states and/or such nationals and/or by the Swiss Confederation and/or nationals of the Swiss Confederation; and
- (iv) the airline has its principal place of business in the territory of the European Economic Area Member State from which it has received a valid operating licence; and

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 principle place of business in Singapore;

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

Article 4

Revocation, Suspension and Limitation of Authorization

1. Either Party may revoke, suspend or limit the operating authorization or technical permissions of an airline designated by the other Party where:

a) in the case of an airline designated by Iceland:

- (i) it is not established in the territory of Iceland in accordance with the Agreement on the European Economic Area, or does not have a valid operating licence in accordance with the Agreement on the European Economic Area; or
- (ii) effective regulatory control of the airline is not exercised or not maintained by a State which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area responsible for issuing its Air Operators 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 a Member State of the European Economic Area from which it has received its operating licence; or
- (iv) the airline it is not owned, directly or through majority ownership by, or it is not effectively controlled by a Member State of the European Economic Area and / or nationals of Member States of the European Economic Area.
- (v) it can be demonstrated that by exercising traffic rights under this Agreement on a route that includes a point in another Member State of the European Economic Area, including the operation of a service which is marketed as, or otherwise constitutes a through service, the air carrier would in effect be circumventing restrictions on traffic rights imposed by an agreement between Singapore and that other State; or
- (vi) the airline holds an Air Operators Certificate issued by a Member State of the European Economic Area, and there is no bilateral air services agreement between Singapore and that State, and it can be demonstrated that the necessary traffic rights to conduct the proposed operation are not reciprocally available to the designated air carrier(s) of Singapore.

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

- (i) Singapore does not maintain effective regulatory control of the airline; or
- (ii) it does not have its principal place of business in Singapore.

c) that airline has failed to comply with the laws and regulations referred to in Article 7 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 Party in accordance with Article 17 (1) of this Agreement.

Article 5
Application of Laws

1. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Party, its laws and regulations relating to the operation and navigation of aircraft shall be complied with by the other Party's airlines.
2. While entering, within, or leaving the territory of one Party, its laws and regulations relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of passengers, crew or cargo on aircraft (including regulations relating to entry, clearance, aviation security, immigration, passports, customs and quarantine or, in the case of mail, postal regulations) shall be complied with by, or on behalf of, such passengers, crew or cargo of the other Party's airlines.
3. Neither Party shall give preference to its own or any other airline over a designated airline of the other Party engaged in similar international air services in the application of its immigration, customs, quarantine and similar regulations.

Article 6
Direct Transit Traffic

Passengers, baggage and cargo in direct transit across the territory of one Party and not leaving the area of the airport reserved for such purpose shall only be subject to a very simplified control. Passengers, baggage and cargo in direct transit through the territory of either 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 7
Recognition of Certificates

1. Each Party shall recognize as valid, for the purpose of operating the air services provided for in this Agreement, certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency, and licenses issued or validated by the State responsible for the regulatory control of a designated airline and still in force, provided that the requirements for such certificates or licenses at least equal the minimum standards that may be established pursuant to the Convention.
2. Each Party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognize as valid for the purpose of flight above or landing within its own territory, certificates of competency and licenses granted to or validated for its own nationals by the other Party.

Article 8

Safety

1. Either Party may request consultations concerning the safety standards maintained in respect of an airline designated by the other Party relating to aeronautical facilities, aircrews, aircraft, and operation of the designated airlines.
2. If, following such consultations, one Party finds that the other Party does not effectively maintain and administer safety standards in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that meet the standards established at that time pursuant to the Convention, the other Party shall be informed of such findings and of the steps considered necessary to conform with the said standards. The other Party shall then take appropriate corrective action within an agreed time period.
3. Pursuant to Article 17 of the Convention, it is further agreed that, any aircraft operated by, or on behalf of an airline of one Party, on service to or from the territory of the other Party, may, while within the territory of the other Party be the subject of a search by the authorized representatives of the other Party, provided this does not cause unreasonable delay in the operation of the aircraft. Notwithstanding the obligations mentioned in Article 33 of the Convention, the purpose of this search is to verify the validity of the relevant aircraft documentation, the licensing of its crew, and that the aircraft equipment and the condition of the aircraft conform to the standards established at that time pursuant to the Convention.
4. When urgent action is essential to ensure the safety of an airline operation, each Party reserves the right to immediately suspend or vary the operating authorization of an airline or airlines of the other Party.
5. Any action by one Party in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall be discontinued once the basis of the taking of that action ceases to exist.
6. With reference to paragraph 2 of this Article, if it is determined that one Party remains in non-compliance with the said standards when the agreed time period has lapsed, the Secretary-General of ICAO should be advised thereof. The latter should also be advised of the subsequent satisfactory resolution of the situation.
7. Where one Party has designated an airline whose regulatory control is exercised and maintained by a third State, the rights of the other Party under this Article shall apply equally in respect of the adoption, exercise or maintenance of safety standards by that third State and in respect of the operating authorization of that airline.

Article 9

Aviation Security

1. In accordance with their rights and obligations under international law, the 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 Parties shall in particular act in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, and its Protocol, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988, and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991, and any other convention on aviation security to which both Parties become members.

2. Upon request the Parties shall provide each other with all necessary assistance to prevent acts of unlawful seizure of civil aircraft and other unlawful acts against the safety of such aircraft, of their passengers and crew, of airports and air navigation facilities, and address any other threat to the security of civil air navigation.

3. The Parties shall, in their mutual relations, act in conformity with all aviation security standards and appropriate recommended practices established by the ICAO on and designated as Annexes to the Convention; they shall require that operators of aircraft of their registry, operators of aircraft who have their principal place of business or permanent residence in their territory and the operators of airports in their territory act in conformity with such aviation security provisions.

4. Each Party agrees to observe the security provisions required by the other Party for entry into the territory of that other Party and to take adequate measures to protect aircraft and to inspect passengers, crew, and their baggage and carry-on items, as well as cargo and aircraft stores, prior to and during boarding or loading. Each Party shall also give positive consideration to any request from the other Party for special security measures to meet a particular threat.

5. When an incident or threat of an incident of unlawful seizure of aircraft or other unlawful acts against the safety of passengers, crew, aircraft, airports or air navigation facilities occurs, the Parties shall assist each other by facilitating communications and other appropriate measures intended to terminate rapidly and safely such incident or threat.

6. When a Party has reasonable grounds to believe that the other Party has departed from the aviation security provisions of this Article, the aeronautical authorities of that Party may request immediate consultations with the aeronautical authorities of the other Party. Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement within fifteen (15) days from the date of such request shall constitute grounds to withhold, revoke, limit, or impose

conditions on the operating authorization and technical permissions of an airline or airlines of that other Party. When required by an emergency, a Party may take interim action prior to the expiry of fifteen (15) days.

Article 10

Commercial Opportunities

1. The airlines of each Party shall have the right to establish offices in the territory of the other Party for the promotion and sale of air services.
2. The designated airlines of each Party shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Party relating to entry, residence and employment, to bring in and maintain in the territory of the other Party managerial, sales, technical, operational and other specialist staff required for the provision of air services.
3. Any airline of each Party may engage in the sale of air services in the territory of the other Party directly and, at the airline's discretion, through its agents, except as may be specifically provided by the charter regulations of the country in which the charter originates that relate to the protection of passenger funds, passenger cancellation and refund rights. Each airline shall have the right to sell such transportation, and any person shall be free to purchase such transportation, in the currency of that territory or in freely convertible currencies.
4. Each airline shall have the right to convert and remit to its country, on demand, local revenues in excess of sums locally disbursed. Conversion and remittance shall be permitted promptly without restrictions or taxation in respect thereof at the rate of exchange applicable to current transactions and remittance on the date the carrier makes the initial application for remittance.
5. The airlines of each Party shall be permitted to pay for local expenses, including purchases of fuel, in the territory of the other Party in local currency. At their discretion, the airlines of each Party may pay for such expenses in the territory of the other Party in freely convertible currencies according to local currency regulation.
6. a) In operating or holding out the authorized services on the agreed routes, any designated airline of one Party may enter into co-operative marketing arrangements such as blocked-space, code-sharing or leasing arrangements, with
 - i) an airline or airlines of either Party; and
 - ii) an airline or airlines of a third country,

provided that such a third country authorizes or allows comparable arrangements between the airlines of the other Party and other airlines on services to, from and via such a third country; provided that all airlines in such arrangements 1) hold the appropriate authority and 2) meet the requirements normally applied to such arrangements.

b) Notwithstanding the provision of subparagraph ii, if an airline of one Party holds out service between a point in the other Party's territory and a point in a third country by means of a code-sharing arrangement on any segment of that service with an airline of the other Party, the first Party must authorize or allow any airline of the other Party to code-share with any airline on any segment of services between that third country and the other Party via a point or points in the territory of the first Party.

Article 11

Aircraft Leasing

1. Either Party may prevent the use of leased aircraft for services under this Agreement which does not comply with Articles 8 and 9.
2. Subject to paragraph (1) above, the designated airlines of each Party may use aircraft leased from other airlines, provided all participants in such arrangements hold the appropriate authority and meet the requirements applied to such arrangements.

Article 12

Customs Duties and Charges

1. Each Party shall on the basis of reciprocity exempt a designated airline of the other Party to the fullest extent possible under its national law from customs duties, excise taxes, inspection fees and other national duties and charges on aircraft, fuel, lubricating oils, consumable technical supplies, spare parts including engines, regular aircraft equipment, aircraft stores (including but not limited to such items of food, beverages and liquor, tobacco and other products destined for sale or to be used solely in connection with the operation or servicing of aircraft) and other items, such as printed ticket stock, airway bills, any printed material which bears the insignia of the company printed thereon and usual publicity material distributed free of charge by that designated airline intended for use or used solely in connection with the operation or servicing of aircraft of the designated airline of such other Party operating the agreed services.

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

- a) introduced into the territory of the Party by or on behalf of the designated airline of the other Party;
- b) retained on board aircraft of the designated airline of one Party upon arrival in or leaving the territory of the other Party; or
- c) taken on board aircraft of the designated airline of one Party in the territory of the other 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 Party granting the exemption, provided the ownership of such items is not transferred in the territory of the said Party.

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

Article 13

User Charges

1. User charges that may be imposed by the competent charging authorities or bodies of each Party on the airlines of the other Party shall be just, reasonable, not unjustly discriminatory, and equitably apportioned among categories of users. In any event, any such user charges shall be assessed on the airlines of the other Party on terms not less favourable than the most favourable terms available to any other airline at the time the charges are assessed.

2. User charges imposed on the airlines of the other Party may reflect, but shall not exceed, the full cost to the competent charging authorities or bodies of providing the appropriate airport, airport environmental, air navigation and aviation security facilities and services at the airport or within the airport system. Such full cost 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 Party shall encourage consultations between the competent charging authorities or bodies in its territory and the airlines using the services and facilities, and shall encourage the competent charging authorities or bodies and the airlines to 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 Party shall encourage the competent charging authorities to 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 party shall be held, in dispute resolution procedures pursuant to Article 16 of this Agreement, to be in breach of a provision of this Article, unless (i) it fails to undertake a review of the charge or practice that is the subject of complaint by the other Party within a reasonable amount of time; or (ii) 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 14
Fair Competition

1. Each Party shall allow a fair and equal opportunity for the designated airlines of both Parties to compete in providing the international air services governed by this Agreement.
2. Each Party shall allow each designated airline to determine the frequency and capacity of the international air services it offers based upon commercial considerations in the marketplace. Consistent with this right, neither 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 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 Party shall impose on the other 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 Party shall require the filing of schedules, programs for charter flights, or operational plans by airlines of the other 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 or as may be specifically authorized in an Annex to this Agreement. If a Party requires filings for information purposes, it shall minimize the administrative burdens of filing requirements and procedures on air services' intermediaries and on designated airlines of the other Party.

Article 15

Pricing

1. Each Party shall allow prices for air services to be decided by each designated airline based on commercial considerations in the marketplace. Intervention by the Parties shall be limited to:

- a) Prevention of unreasonably discriminatory prices or practices;
- b) Protection of consumers from prices that are unreasonably high or restrictive due to the abuse of a dominant position; and
- c) Protection of airlines from prices that are artificially low due to direct or indirect governmental subsidy or support.

2. Each Party may require notification or filing with its aeronautical authorities of prices to be charged to or from its territory by airlines of the other Party for information purposes. Notification or filing by the airlines of both Parties may be required no more than thirty (30) days before the proposed date of effectiveness. In individual cases, notification or filing may be permitted on shorter notice than normally required. Neither Party shall require the notification nor filing by airlines of the other Party of prices charged by charterers to the public, except as may be required on a non-discriminatory basis for information purposes.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, the prices to be charged by the designated airline of Singapore for carriage wholly within the European Economic Area shall be subject to the Agreement on the European Economic Area which shall be applied on a non-discriminatory basis. However, each designated airline has the right to match any price offered in the marketplace.

Article 16

Intermodal Services

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, airlines and indirect providers of cargo transportation of both Parties shall be permitted, without restriction, to employ in connection with international air services any surface transportation for cargo to or from any points in the territories of the Parties or in third countries, including transport to and from all airports with customs facilities, and including, where applicable, the right to transport cargo in bond under applicable laws and regulations. Such cargo, whether moving by surface or by air, shall have access to airport customs processing and facilities. Airlines may elect to perform their own surface transportation or to provide it through arrangements with other surface carriers, including surface transportation operated by other airlines and indirect providers of cargo air services. Such intermodal cargo services may be offered at a single, through price for the air and surface transportation combined, provided that shippers are not misled as to the facts concerning such transportation.

Article 17

Consultations and Settlement of Disputes

1. In a spirit of close co-operation, either Party may, at any time, request consultations relating to this Agreement, its implementation and satisfactory compliance with the provisions of this Agreement. If any dispute arises between the Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Parties shall in the first place endeavour to settle it by consultation.
2. Any dispute which cannot be resolved by consultation may at the request of either Party of this Agreement be submitted to a mediator or a dispute settlement panel. Such a mediator or panel may be used for mediation, determination of the substance of the dispute or to recommend a remedy or resolution of the dispute.
3. The Parties shall agree in advance on the terms of reference of the mediator or of the panel, the guiding principles or criteria and the terms of access to the mediator or the panel. They shall also consider, if necessary, providing for an interim relief and the possibility for the participation of any third Party that may be directly affected by the dispute, bearing in mind the objective and need for a simple, responsive and expeditious process.
4. A mediator or the members of a panel may be appointed from a roster of suitably qualified aviation experts maintained by ICAO. The selection of the expert or experts shall be completed within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the request for submission to a mediator or to a panel. If the Parties fail to agree on the selection of an expert or experts, the selection may be referred to the President of the Council of ICAO. Any expert used for this mechanism should be adequately qualified in the general subject of the dispute.
5. A mediation should be completed within sixty (60) days of engagement of the mediator or the panel and any determination including, if applicable, any recommendation, should be rendered within sixty (60) days of engagement of the expert or experts. The Parties may agree in advance that the mediator or the panel may grant interim relief to the complainant, if requested, in which case a determination shall be made initially.
6. The Parties shall cooperate in good faith to advance the mediation and to implement the decision or determination of the mediator or the panel, unless they otherwise agree in advance to be bound by the decision or determination. If the Parties agree in advance to request only a determination of the facts, they shall use those facts for resolution of the dispute.
7. The costs of this mechanism shall be estimated upon initiation and apportioned equally, but with the possibility of re-apportionment under the final decision.
8. The mechanism is without prejudice to the continuing use of the consultation process, the subsequent use of arbitration, or Termination under Article 19.

Article 18

Amendments

1. If either Party considers it desirable to amend any provision of this Agreement, including the Annexes thereto, it may request consultations between the aeronautical authorities of both Parties in relation to the proposed amendment. Such consultations shall commence within a period of sixty days (60) from the date of receipt of the request. Any amendments so agreed shall enter into force when they have been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes by both Parties.
2. An amendment to the Annexes may be made by direct agreement between the aeronautical authorities of both Parties and shall enter into force when it has been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes.
3. If a multilateral agreement concerning air transport comes into force in respect of both Contracting Parties, any inconsistency in the obligations of the Contracting Parties under this Agreement and that other agreement shall, as between both Contracting Parties, be resolved in favour of the provision(s) that provide for the designated airlines the greater (i) exercise of rights, (ii) aviation security or (iii) aviation safety, unless otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties or the context otherwise requires.

Article 19

Termination

Either Party may, at any time, give notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement. Such notice shall be sent simultaneously to the ICAO. 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 Party, unless the notice is withdrawn by agreement of the Parties before the end of this period. In the absence of acknowledgement of receipt by the other Party, the notice shall be deemed to have been received fourteen (14) days after the date it was received by the ICAO.

Article 20

Registration with ICAO

This Agreement and all amendments thereto shall be registered with the ICAO after the entry into force of this Agreement in accordance with Article 21 of this Agreement, and the entry into force of any amendments thereto in accordance with Article 18 of this Agreement.

Article 21
Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force upon the date of receipt by the Contracting Parties of the last written notification confirming the completion of their respective internal procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Singapore this 23rd day of January, 2009 in duplicate, in the English language.

For the Government of Iceland

For the Government of the
Republic of Singapore

FINNBOGI RÚTUR ARNARSON

Chargé d’Affaires
Embassy of Iceland in New Delhi

LIM KIM CHOON

Director-General and
Chief Executive Officer,
Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore

ANNEX I
International Air Services

Section 1
Routes

Airlines of each Party designated under this Annex shall, in accordance with the terms of their designation, be entitled to perform international air services, separately or in combination, between points on the following routes:

A. Routes for the airline or airlines designated by the Government of Iceland:

Behind Points – Points in Iceland – Intermediate Points – Points in Singapore – Points Beyond

For all-cargo and passenger service or services, between Singapore and any point or points

B. Routes for the airline or airlines designated by the Government of the Republic of Singapore:

Behind Points – Points in Singapore – Intermediate Points – Points in Iceland – Points Beyond

For all-cargo and passenger service or services, between Iceland and any point or points

Section 2
Operational Flexibility

Each designated airline may on any or all flights and at its option:

1. Operate flights in either or both directions;
2. Combine different flight numbers within one aircraft operation;
3. Serve behind, intermediate, and beyond points and points in the territories of the Parties on the routes in any combination and in any order;
4. Omit stops at any point or points;
5. Transfer traffic from any of its aircraft to any of its other aircraft at any point on the routes; and
6. Serve points behind any point in its territory with or without change of aircraft or flight number and may 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.

Section 3

Change of Gauge

On any segment or segments of the aforementioned routes , any designated airline may perform international air services without any limitation as to change, at any point on the route, in type or number of aircraft operated, provided that, with the exception of all-cargo services, in the outbound direction, the transportation beyond such point is a continuation of the transportation from the territory of the Party that has designated the airline and, in the inbound direction, the transportation to the territory of the Party that has designated the airline is a continuation of the transportation from beyond such point.

ANNEX II

Charter Operations

Section 1

Airlines of each Party designated under this Annex shall, in accordance with the terms of their designation, have the right to carry international charter traffic of passengers (and their accompanying baggage) and/or cargo (including, but not limited to, freight forwarder, split, and combination (passenger/cargo) charters):

Between any point or points in the territory of the Party that has designated the airline and any point or points in the territory of the other Party; and

Between any point or points in the territory of the other Party and any point or points in a third country or countries, provided that, except with respect to cargo charters, such service constitutes part of a continuous operation, with or without a change of aircraft, that includes service to the homeland for the purpose of carrying local traffic between the homeland and the territory of the other Party.

In the performance of services covered by this Annex, airlines of each Party designated under this Annex shall also have the right: (1) to make stopovers at any points whether within or outside of the territory of either Party; (2) to carry transit traffic through the other Party's territory; and (3) to combine on the same aircraft traffic originating in one Party's territory, originating in the other Party's territory, and traffic originating in third countries.

Each Party shall extend favourable consideration to applications by airlines of the other Party to carry traffic not covered by this Annex on the basis of comity and reciprocity.

Section 2

Any airline designated by either Party performing international charter operations originating in the territory of either Party, whether on a one-way or round-trip basis, shall have the option of complying with the charter laws, regulations, and rules either of its homeland or of the other Party. If a Party applies different rules, regulations, terms, conditions, or limitations to one or more of its airlines, or to airlines of different countries, each designated airline shall be subject to the least restrictive of such criteria.

However, nothing contained in the preceding paragraph shall limit the rights of either Party to require airlines designated under this Annex by either Party to adhere to requirements relating to the protection of passenger funds and passenger cancellation and refund rights.

Section 3

Except with respect to the consumer protection rules referred to in the preceding paragraph, neither Party shall require an airline designated under this Annex by the other Party, in respect of the carriage of traffic from the territory of that other Party or of a third country on a one-way or round-trip basis, to submit more than a declaration of conformity with the applicable laws, regulations and rules referred to under section 2 of this Annex or of a waiver of these laws, regulations, or rules granted by the applicable aeronautical authorities.

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