

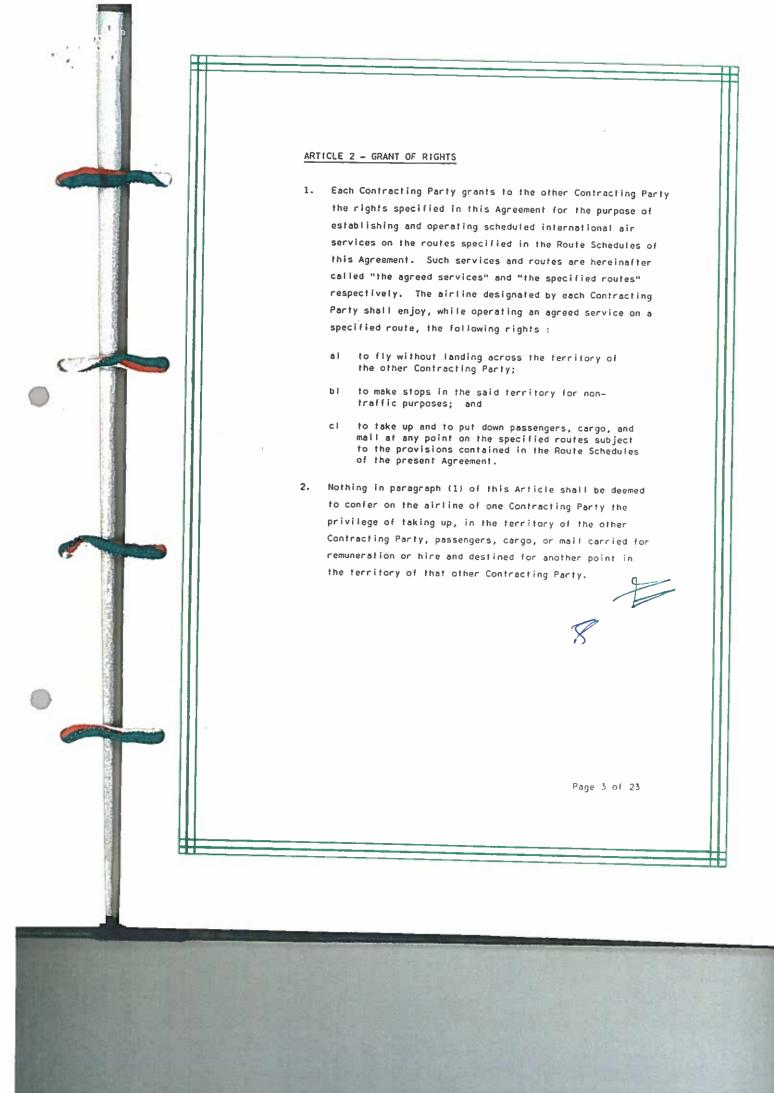
ARTICLE 1 - DEFINITIONS

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

- The term "the Convention" means the Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for signature at Chicago on the seventh day of December 1944, and includes any Annex adopted under Article 90 of that Convention and any amendment of the Annexes or Convention under Articles 90 and 94 thereof; so far as those Annexes and amendments have become effective for or been ratified by both Contracting Parties;
- b) The term "aeronautical authorities" means in the case of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, the Minister of Communications and any person or body authorized to perform any functions at present exerciseable by the said Minister or similar functions; and in the case of the Government of the Republic of Turkey, the Minister of Communications and any person or body authorized to perform any functions at present exerciseable by the said Minister or similar functions;
- c1 The term "designated airline" means an airline which has been designated and authorized in accordance with Article 3 of this Agreement;
- d) The term "territory" in relation to a State has the meaning assigned to it in Article 2 of the Convention;
- el The terms "air service", "international air service", "airtine" and "stop for non-traffic purposes" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Article 96 of the Convention.
- f) The term "capacity" in relation to an aircraft means the pay load of that aircraft available on a route or section of a route;
- g) The term "capacity" in relation to 'agreed service' means the capacity of the aircraft used on such service, multiplied by the frequency operated by such aircraft over a given period and route or section of a route; and
- h) The term "traffic" means the carriage of passenger, baggage, cargo and/or mail.

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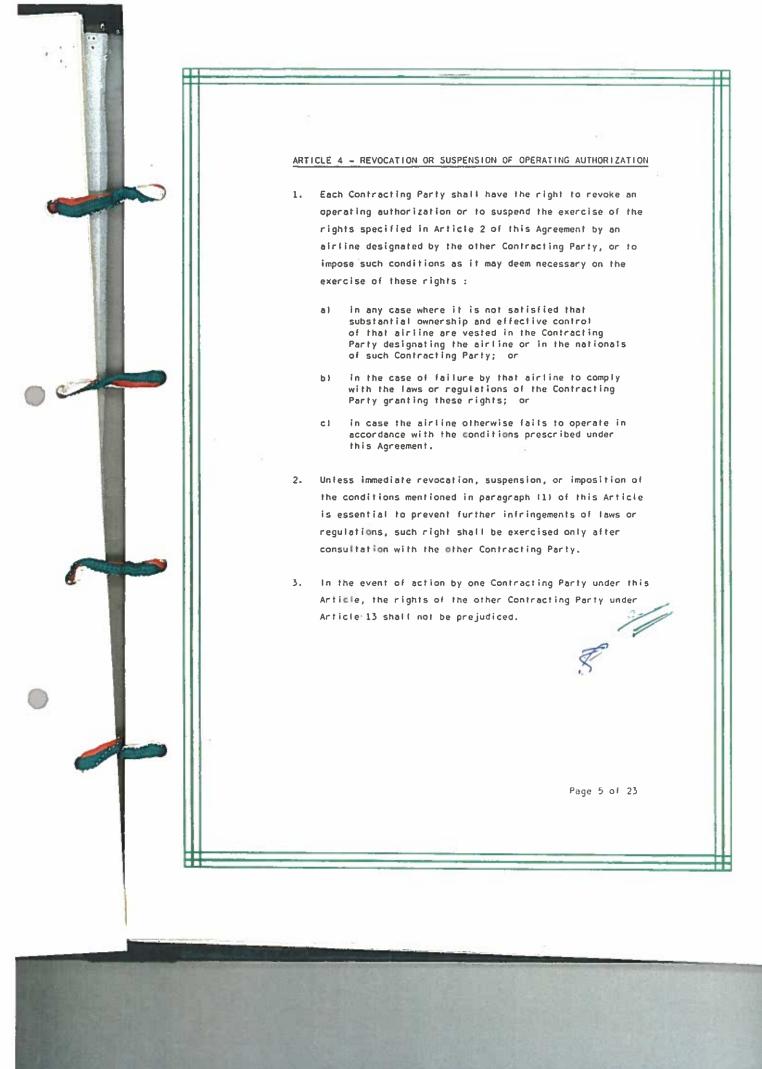
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ARTICLE 3 - DESIGNATION OF AIRLINES routes. of the Convention. or in its nationals.

- 1. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to designate in writing to the other Contracting Party one airline for the purpose of operating the agreed services on the specified
- 2. On receipt of such designation the other Contracting Party shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, without delay grant to the airline designated the appropriate operating authorizations.
- 3. The aeronautical authorities of one Contracting Party may require an airline designated by the other Contracting Party to satisfy them that it is qualified to fulfil the conditions prescribed under the laws and regulations normally and reasonably applied to the operation of international air services by such authorities in conformity with the provisions
- 4. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to refuse to grant the operating authorizations referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, or to impose such conditions as it may deem necessary on the exercise by a designated airline of the rights specified in Article 2 of this Agreement, in any case where the said Contracting Party is not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control of that airline are vested in the Contracting Party designating the airline
- When an airline has been so designated and authorized it may begin at any time to operate the agreed services, provided that a tariff established in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Agreement, is in force in respect of that service.

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ARTICLE 5 - EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS AND OTHER DUTIES

- 1. Aircraft operated on international air services by the designated airline of either Contracting Party as well as supplies of fuels, lubricating oils, spare parts, regular aircraft equipment and aircraft stores (including foods, beverages, and tobaccol introduced into the territory of the other Contracting Party, or taken on board an aircraft in that territory and intended solely for use by or in the aircraft of that airline shall be exempt in the territory of the other Contracting Party from customs duties, inspection fees or similar duties or charges, even though such supplies be used by such aircraft on flights in that territory.
- 2. Supplies of fuels, lubricating oils, spare parts, regular aircraft equipment and aircraft stores lincluding foods, beverages, and tobaccol retained on board an aircraft of the designated airline of one Contracting Party shall be exempt in the territory of the other Contracting Party from customs duties, inspection fees or similar duties or charges, even though such supplies be used by such aircraft on flights in that territory. Goods so exempted may only be un-toaded with the approval of the customs authorities of the other Contracting Party. Those goods which are re-exported shall be kept in bond until re-exportation under customs supervision.
- 3. The charges which either of the Contracting Parties may impose, or permit to be imposed on the designated airline of the other Contracting Party for the use of airports and other facilities under its control shall not be higher than would be paid for the use of such airports and facilities by the national airlines of the Contracting Party engaged in similar international air services.

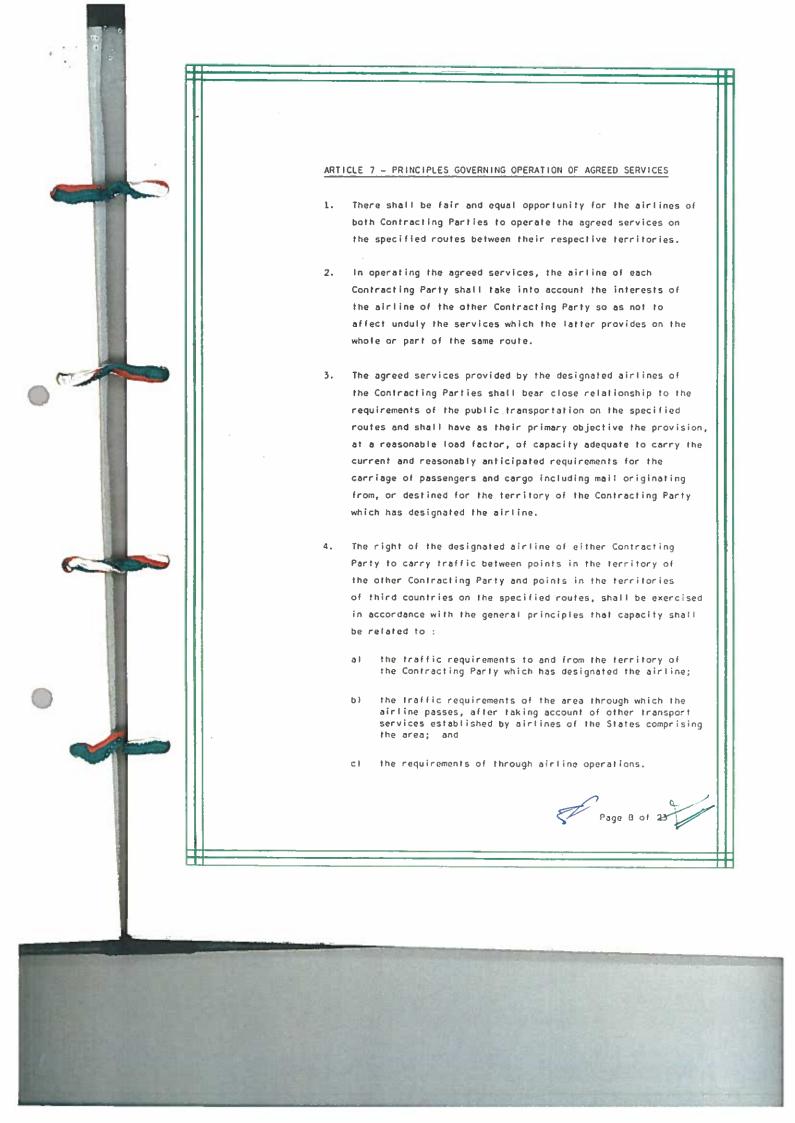
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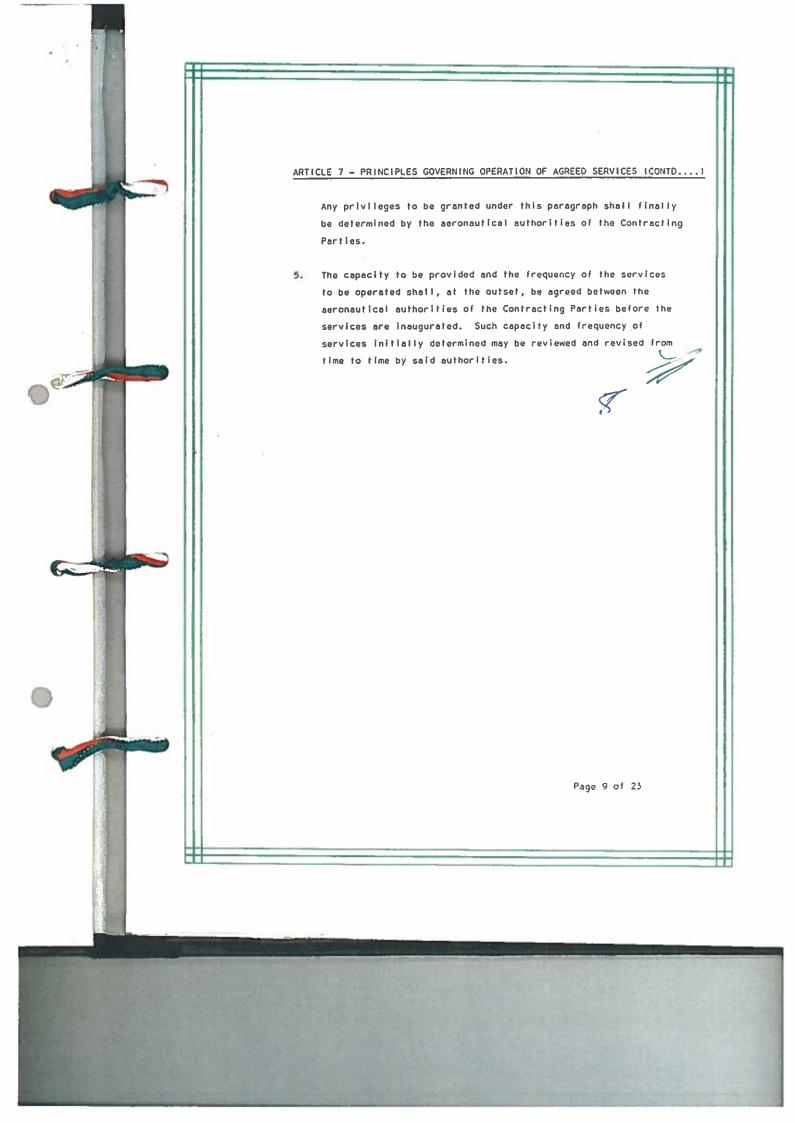
ARTICLE 6 - APPLICABILITY OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

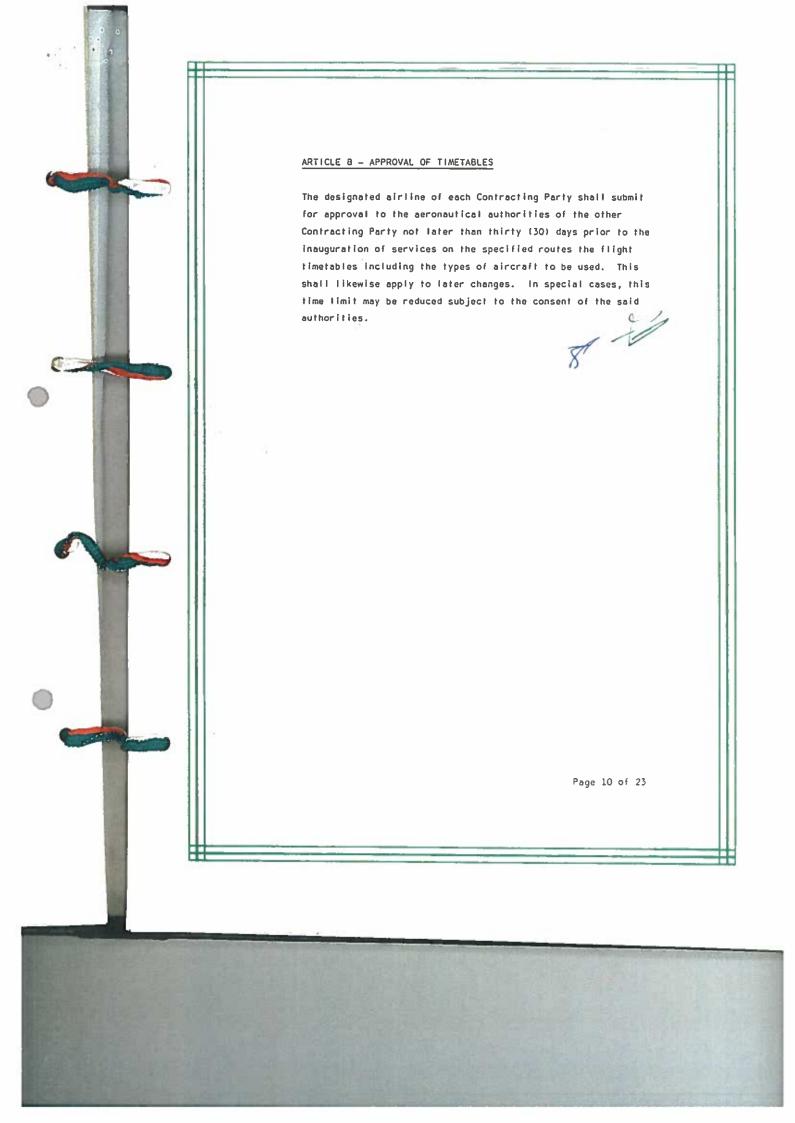
- The laws and regulations of each Contracting Party shall apply to the navigation and operation of the aircraft of the airline designated by one Contracting Party during entry into, stay in, departure from, and flight over the territory of the other Contracting Party.
- 2. The taws and regulations of each Contracting Party relating to the arrival in, or departure from its territory of passengers, crews, and cargo and in particular regulations regarding passports, customs, currency and medical and quarantine formalities shall be applicable to passengers, crews, and cargo arriving in, or departing from the territory of one Contracting Party in aircraft of the airline designated by the other Contracting Party.
- 3. Passengers in transit across the territory of either Contracting Party shall be subject to no more than a very simplified control. Baggage and cargo in direct transit shall be exempt from customs duties and other similar taxes.

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ARTICLE 9 - TARIFFS

- For the purposes of the following paragraphs, the term
 "tariff" means the prices to be paid for the carriage of
 passengers and cargo and the conditions under which those
 prices apply, including prices and conditions for agency
 and other auxiliary services but excluding remuneration
 and conditions for the carriage of mail.
- 2. The tariffs to be charged by the airline of one Contracting Party for carriage to or from the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be established at reasonable tevels, due regard being paid to all relevant factors, including cost of operation, reasonable profit, and the tariffs of other airlines.
- 3. The tariffs referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, shall, if possible, be agreed to by the designated airlines concerned of both Contracting Parties, after consultation with the other airlines operating over the whole or part of the route, and such agreement shall, wherever possible, be reached by the use of the procedures of the International Air Transport Association.
- 4. The tariffs so agreed shall be submitted for the approval of the aeronautical authorities of both Contracting Parties at least forty-five (45) days before the proposed date of their introduction. In special cases, this period may be reduced, subject to the agreement of the said authorities.
- 5. This approval may be given expressly. If neither of the aeronautical authorities has expressed disapproval within thirty 130) days from the date of submission, in accordance with paragraph (4) of this Article, these tariffs shall be considered as approved. In the event of the period for submission being reduced, as provided for in paragraph (4), the aeronautical authorities may agree that the period within which any disapproval must be notified shall be less than thirty (30) days.

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ARTICLE 9 - TARIFFS (CONTD.....)

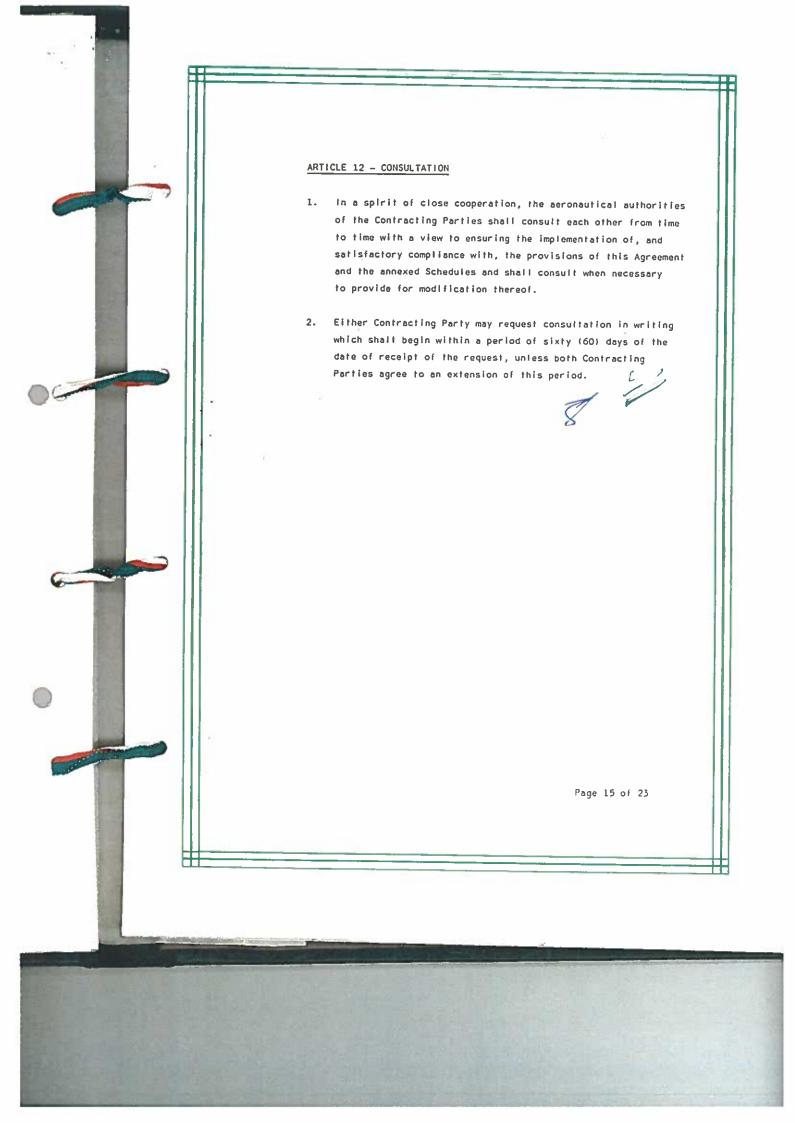
- 6. If a tariff cannot be agreed in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article, or if, during the period applicable in accordance with paragraph (5) of this Article, one aeronautical authority gives the other aeronautical authority notice of its disapproval of a tariff agreed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article, the aeronautical authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall, endeavour to determine the tariff by mutual agreement.
- 7. If the aeronautical authorities cannot agree on any tariff submitted to them under paragraph (4) of this Article, or on the determination of any tariff under paragraph (6) of this Article, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of this Agreement.
- B. A tariff established in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall remain in force until a new tariff has been established. Nevertheless, a tariff shall not be protonged by virtue of this paragraph for more than twelve (12) months after the date on which it would otherwise have expired.

ARTICLE 10 - EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

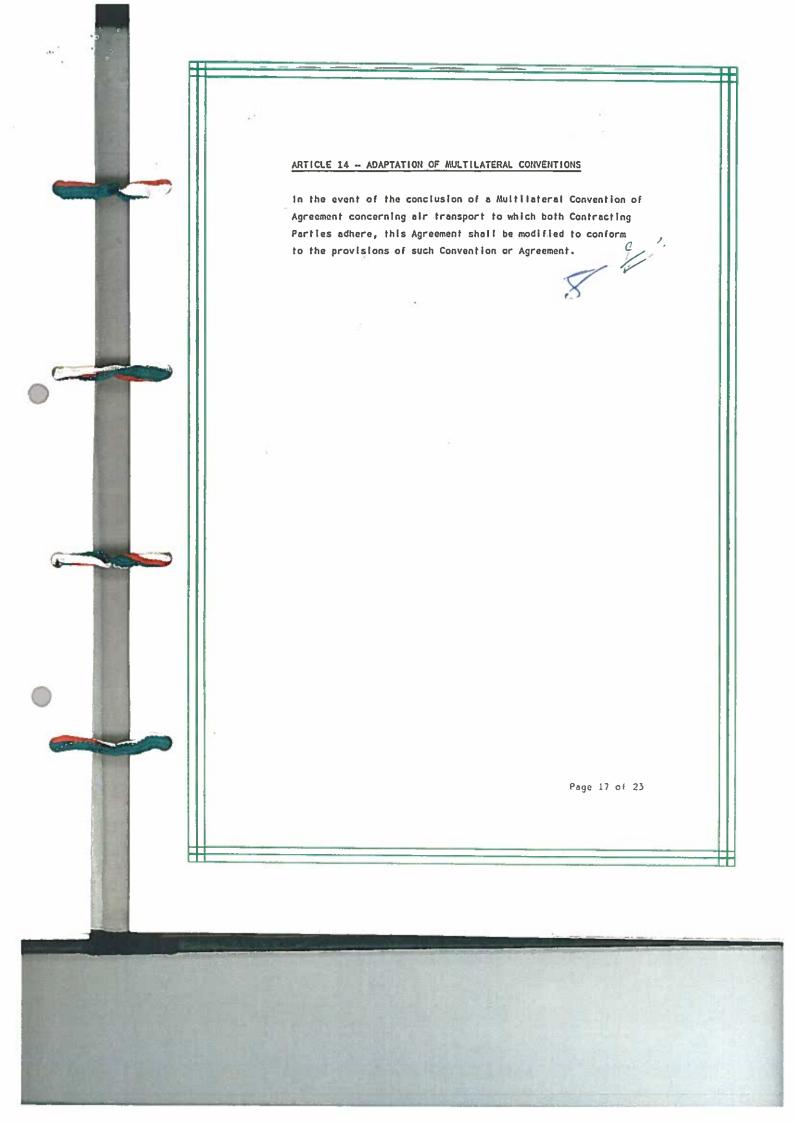
- 1. The aeronautical authorities of both Contracting Parties shall exchange information, as promptly as possible, concerning the current authorizations extended to their respective designated airline to render service to, through, and from the territory of the other Contracting Party. This will include copies of current certificates and authorizations for services on specified routes, together with amendments, exemption orders and authorized service patterns.
- 2. Each Contracting Party shall cause its designated airline to provide to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party, as long in advance as practicable, copies of tariffs, schedules, including any modification thereof, and all other relevant information concerning the operation of the agreed services, including information about the capacity provided on each of the specified routes and any further information as may be required to satisfy the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party that the requirements of this Agreement are being duly observed.
- 3. Each Contracting Party shall cause its designated airline to provide to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party statistics relating to the traffic carried on the agreed services showing the points of embarkation and disembarkation.

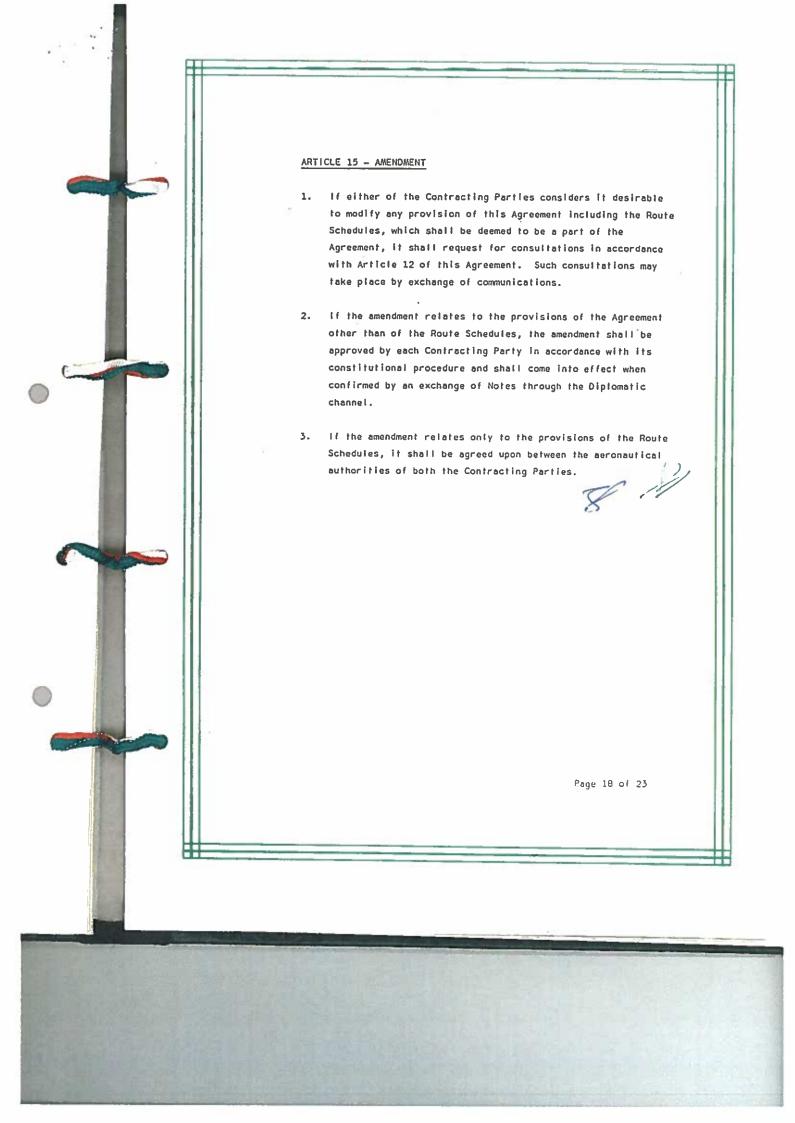
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ARTICLE 11 - TRANSFER OF EARNINGS Each Contracting Party shall grant to the designated airline of the other Contracting Party the right of free transfer, In any convertible currency, of the excess of receipts over expenditure earned by the airline in the territory of the first Contracting Party in connection with the carriage of passengers, mail and cargo, on the basis of the prevailing Foreign Exchange market rates officially recognized for current payments. The transfer shall be effected in any convertible currency acceptable to the requesting sirline without any prejudice to the original request made by that airline. Such transfers shall be made, as soon as possible, through the Central Bank or any other authorized Bank of the Contracting Parties. If the Contracting Party imposes restrictions on the transfer of excess of receipts over expenditure by the designated airline of the other Contracting Party, the latter shall have a right to impose reciprocal restrictions on the designated airline of the first Contracting Party. Page 14 of 23

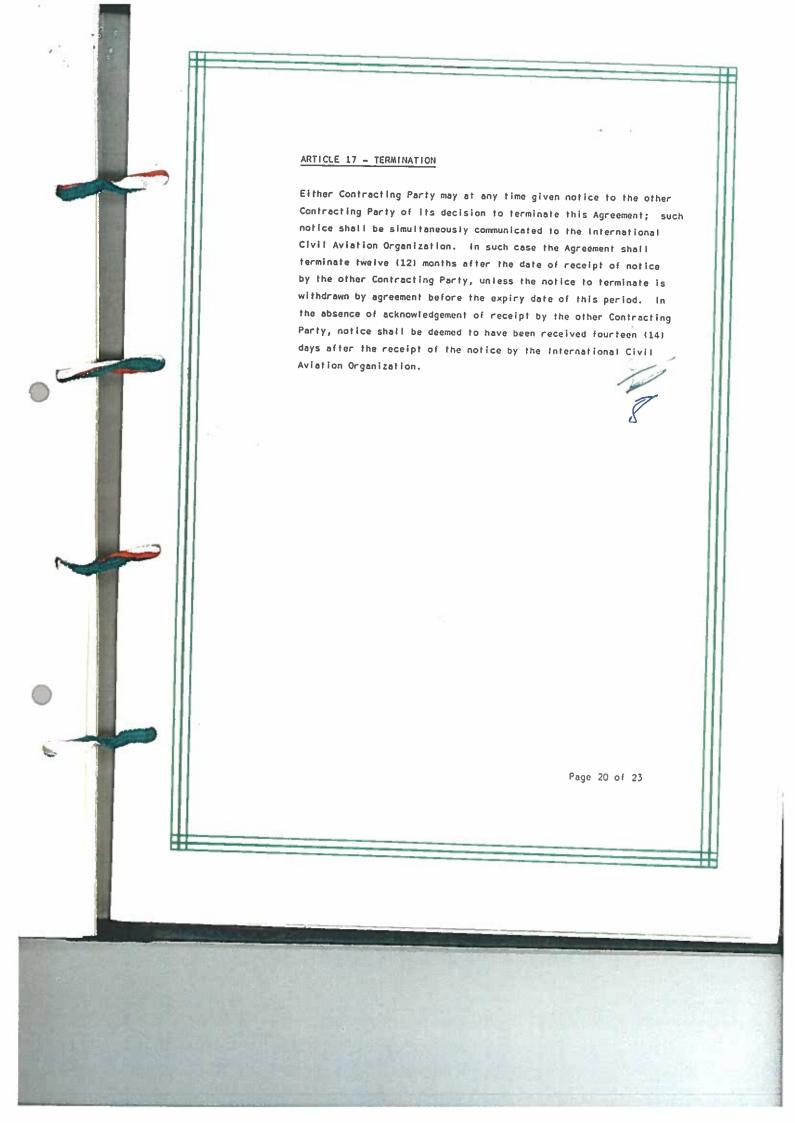


ARTICLE 13 - SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES 1. If any dispute arises between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall in the first place endeavour to settle it by negotiation. 2. If the Contracting Parties fail to reach a settlement by negotiation, they may agree to refer the dispute for decision to some person or body; If they do not so agree, the dispute shall at the request of either Contracting Party be submitted for decision to a tribunal of three (3) arbitrators, one to be nominated by each Contracting Party and the third to be appointed by the two so nominated. Each of the Contracting Parties shall nominate an arbitrator within a period of sixty (60) days from the date of receipt by either Contracting Party from the other of a notice through diplomatic channels requesting arbitration of the dispute by such a tribunal, and the third arbitrator shall be appointed within a further period of sixty (60) days. If either of the Contracting Parties fails to nominate an arbitrator within the period specified, or if the third arbitrator is not appointed within the period specified, the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization may at the request of either Contracting Party appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators as the case requires. In such cases, the third arbitrator shall be a national of a third State and shall act as President of the arbitral tribunal. 3. The Contracting Parties shall comply with any decision given under paragraph (2) of this Article. Page 16 of 23

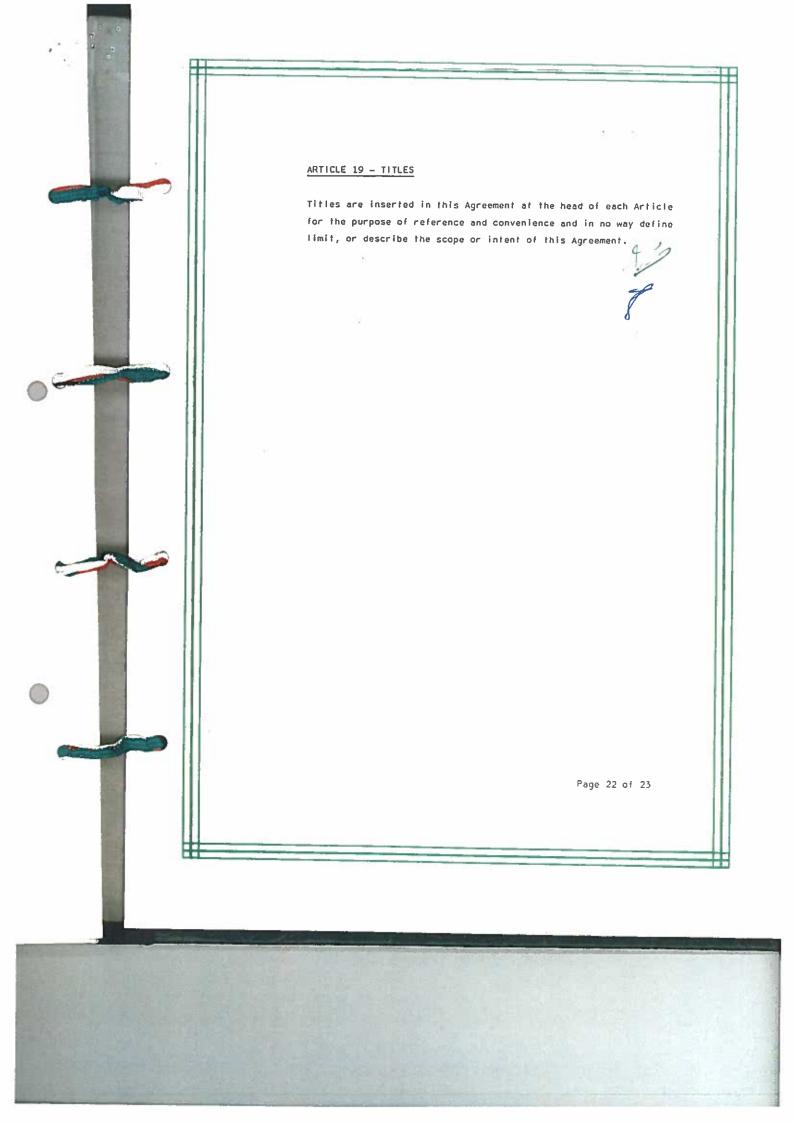














ANNEX I

SCHEDULE 1

1. Routes to be operated by the designated airline of the Sultanate of Oman

From	То	Intermediate Points	Points Beyond
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Point in	Point in	One point	Two Points.

- The designated airline of the Sultanate of Oman may, on all or any flights, omit calling at any of the points in columns (3) and (4) above, provided that the agreed services on these routes begin at a point in column.(1).
- Fifth fredom traffic rights may be coordinated between the two designated airlines before submission of time-tables to the respective aeronautical authorities.

ANNEX I

SCHEDULE 2

1. Routes to be operated by the designated airline of the Republic of Turkey.

From	To	Intermediate Points	Points Beyond	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	_
Point in Turkey	Point in Oman	One Point	Two Points	

- The designated airline of the Republic of Turkeymay, on all or any flights, omit calling at any of the points in columns (3) and (4) above, provided that the agreed services on these routes begin at a point in column.(1)
- 3. The fifth freedom traffic rights may be coordinated between two designated Airlines before submission of time tables to the respective aeronautical authorities.

