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Contents

II *Non-legislative acts*

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

2011/247/EU:

- ★ **Council Decision of 11 April 2011 on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and Australia pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedules of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in the course of their accession to the European Union** 1

2011/248/EU:

- ★ **Council Decision of 12 April 2011 on the signing, on behalf of the Union, of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union, of the one part, and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part, providing further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products and amending the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part** 2

REGULATIONS

- ★ **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 388/2011 of 19 April 2011 concerning the authorisation of maduramicin ammonium alpha as a feed additive for chickens for fattening (holder of authorisation Alpharma (Belgium) BVBA) and amending Regulation (EC) No 2430/1999 ⁽¹⁾** 3

Price: EUR 3

(Continued overleaf)

⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

The titles of all other acts are printed in bold type and preceded by an asterisk.

★ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 389/2011 of 19 April 2011 concerning the authorisation of an enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, subtilisin and alpha-amylase as feed additive for laying hens (holder of authorisation Danisco Animal Nutrition) ⁽¹⁾	7
★ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 390/2011 of 19 April 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 establishing the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community ⁽¹⁾	10
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 391/2011 of 19 April 2011 establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables	35
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 392/2011 of 19 April 2011 on the issue of import licences for applications lodged during the first seven days of April 2011 under the tariff quotas opened by Regulation (EC) No 616/2007 for poultrymeat	37
Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 393/2011 of 19 April 2011 fixing the allocation coefficient for the issuing of import licences applied for from 1 to 7 April 2011 for sugar products under certain tariff quotas and suspending submission of applications for such licences	39

DIRECTIVES

★ Commission Implementing Directive 2011/50/EU of 19 April 2011 amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC to include carbetamide as active substance and amending Commission Decision 2008/934/EC ⁽¹⁾	41
---	----

DECISIONS

2011/249/EU:

★ Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2010/013 PL/Podkarpacie — manufacture of machinery)	45
---	----



⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

COUNCIL DECISION

of 11 April 2011

on the signing, on behalf of the European Union, of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and Australia pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedules of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in the course of their accession to the European Union

(2011/247/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 29 January 2007 the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations with certain other Members of the World Trade Organization under Article XXIV:6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 in the course of the accessions to the European Union of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania.
- (2) Negotiations have been conducted by the Commission within the framework of the negotiating directives adopted by the Council.
- (3) These negotiations have been concluded and the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and Australia pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedules of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in the course of their accession to the European Union (the Agreement) was initialled on 15 June 2010.

- (4) The Agreement should be signed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The signing of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union and Australia pursuant to Article XXIV:6 and Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 relating to the modification of concessions in the schedules of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania in the course of their accession to the European Union (the Agreement) is hereby approved on behalf of the Union, subject to the conclusion of the Agreement ⁽¹⁾.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 11 April 2011.

For the Council

The President

PINTÉR S.

⁽¹⁾ The text of the Agreement will be published together with the decision on its conclusion.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 12 April 2011

on the signing, on behalf of the Union, of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union, of the one part, and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part, providing further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products and amending the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part

(2011/248/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(5) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 14 November 2005, the Council authorised the Commission to conduct negotiations in order to achieve greater liberalisation of trade in agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products with certain Mediterranean countries. The negotiations were successfully concluded by the initialling of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union, of the one part, and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part, providing further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products and amending the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part (hereinafter referred to as 'the Agreement').
- (2) The Agreement should be signed on behalf of the Union, subject to its conclusion at a later date,

Article 1

The signing of the Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Union, of the one part, and the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part, providing further liberalisation of agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fish and fishery products and amending the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part (hereinafter referred to as 'the Agreement') is hereby approved on behalf of the Union, subject to the conclusion of the said Agreement ⁽¹⁾.

Article 2

The President of the Council is hereby authorised to designate the person(s) empowered to sign the Agreement on behalf of the Union.

Article 3

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 12 April 2011.

For the Council

The President

C. ASHTON

⁽¹⁾ The text of the Agreement will be published together with the decision on its conclusion.

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 388/2011

of 19 April 2011

concerning the authorisation of maduramicin ammonium alpha as a feed additive for chickens for fattening (holder of authorisation Alpharma (Belgium) BVBA) and amending Regulation (EC) No 2430/1999

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation. Article 10 of that Regulation provides for the re-evaluation of additives authorised pursuant to Council Directive 70/524/EEC⁽²⁾.
- (2) Maduramicin ammonium alpha, CAS number 84878-61-5, was authorised for 10 years in accordance with Directive 70/524/EEC as a feed additive for use on chickens for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2430/1999⁽³⁾ and for use on turkeys by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2380/2001⁽⁴⁾. That additive was subsequently entered in the Community Register of feed additives as an existing product, in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (3) In accordance with Article 10(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 in conjunction with Article 7 of that Regulation, an application was submitted for the re-evaluation of maduramicin ammonium alpha as a feed additive for chickens for fattening, requesting that additive to be classified in the additive category 'coccidiostats and histomonostats'. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.
- (4) The European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') concluded in its opinion of 9 December 2010 that, under the proposed conditions of use, maduramicin ammonium alpha does not have an adverse effect on

animal health, human health or the environment, and that that additive is effective in controlling coccidiosis in chickens for fattening⁽⁵⁾. The Authority recommends appropriate measures for user safety. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

- (5) The assessment of maduramicin ammonium alpha shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of that preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.
- (6) As a consequence of the granting of a new authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, the provisions on maduramicin ammonium alpha in Regulation (EC) No 2430/1999 should be deleted.
- (7) Since the modifications on the conditions of the authorisation are not related to safety reasons, it is appropriate to allow a transitional period for the disposal of existing stocks of the premixtures and compound feed.
- (8) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'coccidiostats and histomonostats' is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

In Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2430/1999, the entry under the registration number of additive E 770, concerning Maduramicin ammonium alpha is deleted.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 296, 17.11.1999, p. 3.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 321, 6.12.2001, p. 18.

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA Journal 2011; 9(1):1952.

Article 3

Premixtures and compound feed containing maduramicin ammonium alpha labelled in accordance with Directive 70/524/EEC may continue to be placed on the market and used until the existing stocks are exhausted.

Article 4

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive (trade name)	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation	Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in the relevant foodstuffs of animal origin
						mg of active substance/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %				

Coccidiostats and histomonostats

5 1 770	Alpharma (Belgium) BVBA	Maduramicin ammonium alpha 10 g/kg (Cygro 10 G)	<i>Additive Composition</i> Maduramicin ammonium alpha: 10 g/kg Carboxymethylcellulose sodium: 20 g/kg Calcium sulphate dihydrate: 970 g/kg <i>Active substance</i> Maduramicin ammonium alpha $C_{47}H_{83}O_{17}N$ CAS number: 84878-61-5 (2R, 3S, 4S, 5R, 6S)-6-[(1R)-1-[(2S,5R,7S,8R,9S)-2-[2S,2'R,3'S,5R,5'R)-3'-[(2,6-dideoxy-3,4-di-O-methyl-β-L-arabinohexopyranosyl)oxy]-octahydro-2-methyl-5'-[(2S,3S,5R,6S)-tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-3,5,6-trimethyl-2H-pyran-2-yl][2,2'-bifuran]-5-yl]-9-hydroxy-2,8-dimethyl-1,6dioxaspiro[4.5]dec-7-yl]ethyl]tetrahydro-2-hydroxy-4,5-dimethoxy-3-methyl-3H-pyran-2-acetic acid, monoammonium salt produced by a fermentation process by the strain <i>Actinomadurayumaensis</i> NRRL 12515: ≥ 90 %.	Chickens for fattening	—	5	6	1. The additive shall be incorporated in compound feed in form of a premixture. 2. Maduramicin ammonium alpha shall not be mixed with other coccidiostats. 3. Indicate in the instructions for use: 'Dangerous for equines'. 'This feedingstuff contains an ionophore: simultaneous use with certain medicinal substances (e.g. tiamulin) can be contraindicated'. 4. For safety: breathing protection, glasses and gloves shall be used during handling. 5. A post-market monitoring program on the resistance to <i>Eimeria</i> spp. shall be planned and executed by the holder of authorisation. 6. The use is prohibited at least 3 days before slaughter	10 May 2021	150 µg of maduramycin ammonium/kg of fresh liver, skin and fat; 100 µg of maduramycin ammonium/kg of fresh kidney; 30 µg of maduramycin ammonium/kg of fresh muscle.
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Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive (trade name)	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation	Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in the relevant foodstuffs of animal origin
						mg of active substance/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %				
			Related impurities: Maduramicin ammonium β: ≤ 1 % <i>Analytical method</i> ⁽¹⁾ For the determination of maduramicin ammonium alpha in the additive, premixtures and feed-ingstuffs: reversed-phased high performance liquid chroma-tography (HPLC) using post-column derivatization with vanillin and detection at 520nm-EN 15781:2009. For the determination of residues of maduramicin ammonium alpha in liver and muscle: reversed-phased high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled to tandem mass spectrometry.							

⁽¹⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives: www.irmm.jrc.be/eurl-feed-additives

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 389/2011

of 19 April 2011

concerning the authorisation of an enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, subtilisin and alpha-amylase as feed additive for laying hens (holder of authorisation Danisco Animal Nutrition)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 9(2) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 provides for the authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition and for the grounds and procedures for granting such authorisation.

(2) In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, an application was submitted for the authorisation of an enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by *Trichoderma reesei* ATCC PTA 5588, subtilisin produced by *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 2107 and alpha-amylase produced by *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* ATCC 3978. That application was accompanied by the particulars and documents required under Article 7(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(3) The application concerns the authorisation of an enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase subtilisin and alpha-amylase as a feed additive for laying hens, to be classified in the additive category 'zootechnical additives'.

(4) The use of the preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, subtilisin and alpha-amylase has been authorised for 10 years for chickens for fattening, for ducks, and for turkeys for fattening by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1087/2009 ⁽²⁾.

(5) The European Food Safety Authority (the Authority) concluded in its opinion of 7 December 2010 ⁽³⁾ that the enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, subtilisin and alpha-amylase, under the proposed conditions of use, does not have an adverse effect on animal health, human health or the environment, and that that additive has the potential to improve egg parameter production in laying hens. The Authority does not consider that there is a need for specific requirements of post-market monitoring. It also verified the report on the method of analysis of the feed additive in feed submitted by the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives set up by Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003.

(6) The assessment of the enzyme preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase, subtilisin and alpha-amylase shows that the conditions for authorisation, as provided for in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003, are satisfied. Accordingly, the use of this preparation should be authorised as specified in the Annex to this Regulation.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The preparation specified in the Annex, belonging to the additive category 'zootechnical additives' and to the functional group 'digestibility enhancers', is authorised as an additive in animal nutrition subject to the conditions laid down in that Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 18.10.2003, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 297, 13.11.2009, p. 4.

⁽³⁾ EFSA Journal (2011); 9(1):1949.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

Identification number of the additive	Name of the holder of authorisation	Additive	Composition, chemical formula, description, analytical method	Species or category of animal	Maximum age	Minimum content	Maximum content	Other provisions	End of period of authorisation
						Units of activity/kg of complete feedingstuff with a moisture content of 12 %			
Category of zootechnical additives. Functional group: digestibility enhancers									
4a10	Danisco Animal Nutrition	Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase EC 3.2.1.8 Subtilisin EC 3.4.21.62 Alpha-amylase EC 3.2.1.1	<i>Additive composition</i> Preparation of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (ATCC PTA 5588), alpha-amylase produced by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (ATCC 3978) and subtilisin produced by <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (ATCC 2107), solid form having a minimum activity of: — endo-1,4-beta-xylanase 1 500 U ⁽¹⁾ /g, — subtilisin 20 000 U ⁽²⁾ /g, — alpha-amylase 2 000 U ⁽³⁾ /g. <i>Characterisation of the active substance</i> Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase produced by <i>Trichoderma reesei</i> (ATCC PTA 5588), alpha-amylase produced by <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (ATCC 3978) and subtilisin produced by <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> (ATCC 2107). <i>Analytical methods</i> ⁽⁴⁾ Determination of the active substance in the additive, premixtures and feedingstuffs. Endo-1,4-beta-xylanase: colorimetric method based on the quantification of water soluble dyed fragments produced by the action of endo-1,4-beta-xylanase on commercially available azurine cross-linked wheat arabinoxylan substances. Alpha-amylase: colorimetric method based on the quantification of water soluble dyed fragments produced by the action of alpha-amylase on commercially available azurine cross-linked starch polymer substances. Subtilisin: colorimetric method based on the quantification of water soluble dyed fragments (azurine) produced by the action of subtilisin on commercially available cross-linked casein substances.	Laying hens	—	endo-1,4-beta-xylanase 300 U subtilisin 4 000 U alpha-amylase 400 U	—	1. In the directions for use of the additive, indicate the storage temperature, storage life, and stability to pelleting. 2. For use in compound feed rich in starch and non-starch polysaccharides (mainly arabinoxylans and beta-glucans), e.g. containing more than 40 % maize. 3. For safety reasons: breathing protection, glasses and gloves shall be used during handling.	10 May 2021

⁽¹⁾ 1 U is the amount of enzyme which liberates 0,5 µmol of reducing sugar (expressed as xylose equivalents) from a cross-linked oat spelt xylan substrate per minute at pH 5,3 and 50 °C.

⁽²⁾ 1 U is the amount of enzyme which liberates 1 µmol of phenolic compound (tyrosine equivalents) from a casein substrate per minute at pH 7,5 and 40 °C.

⁽³⁾ 1 U is the amount of enzyme which liberates 1 µmol of glucosidic linkages from a water insoluble cross-linked starch polymer substrate per minute at pH 6,5 and 37 °C.

⁽⁴⁾ Details of the analytical methods are available at the following address of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Feed Additives: www.irmm.jrc.be/eurl-feed-additives

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 390/2011**of 19 April 2011****amending Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 establishing the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 December 2005 on the establishment of a Community list of air carriers subject to an operating ban within the Community and on informing air passengers of the identity of the operating carrier, and repealing Article 9 of Directive 2004/36/EC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 ⁽²⁾ established the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Union referred to in Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.
- (2) In accordance with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, some Member States communicated to the Commission information that is relevant in the context of updating the Community list. Relevant information was also communicated by third countries. On this basis, the Community list should be updated.
- (3) The Commission informed all air carriers concerned either directly or, when this was not practicable, through the authorities responsible for their regulatory oversight, indicating the essential facts and considerations which would form the basis for a decision to impose on them an operating ban within the Union or to modify the conditions of an operating ban imposed on an air carrier which is included in the Community list.
- (4) Opportunity was given by the Commission to the air carriers concerned to consult documents provided by Member States, to submit written comments and to make an oral presentation to the Commission within 10 working days and to the Air Safety Committee established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 of 16 December 1991 on the harmonization of the technical requirements and administrative procedures in the field of civil aviation ⁽³⁾.

- (5) The authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight over the air carriers concerned have been consulted by the Commission as well as, in specific cases, by some Member States.
- (6) The Air Safety Committee has heard presentations by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and the Commission about the technical assistance projects carried out in the countries affected by Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005. It has been informed about the requests for further technical assistance and cooperation to improve the administrative and technical capability of civil aviation authorities with a view to resolving any non compliance with applicable international standards.
- (7) The Air Safety Committee has also been informed about enforcement actions taken by EASA and Member States to ensure the continuing airworthiness and maintenance of aircraft registered in the Union and operated by air carriers certified by civil aviation authorities of third countries.
- (8) The Air Safety Committee has also heard presentations by EASA about the categorisation of findings when carrying out ramp inspections in the framework of the of the EU Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft (SAFA) programme and has endorsed the Agency's proposals for a new categorisation of non-compliances with ICAO English Language Proficiency (ELP) requirements for pilots in the interest of guaranteeing full compliance with ELP standards without further delay. In accordance with such proposal, a category 2 finding should be raised in case of no ELP compliance but where the licensing state has filed an action plan with ICAO to bring itself to compliance. Furthermore, a category 3 finding should be raised in case of no ELP compliance and where the licensing state has not filed an action plan with ICAO or has notified full compliance without effectively respecting this requirement. Finally, a general remark (category G) should be recorded where formal ELP compliance can be attested even though actual communication during the ramp inspection process is very difficult because of the clear lack of English command of the pilots. The Air Safety Committee agreed to seek to apply these proposals in a harmonised way. EASA undertook to publish shortly relevant guidance material.
- (9) The Air Safety Committee also endorsed the Agency's proposal for Member States to establish functional links with the relevant Air Navigation Service Providers to report communication difficulties with aircraft crews due to the insufficient command of English of

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 84, 23.3.2006, p. 14.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 373, 31.12.1991, p. 4.

the pilots. Finally, the Air Safety Committee requested EASA to report at the next meeting of the Committee on the SAFA results regarding the implementation of the ELP requirements for pilots as well as on the implementation of the proposed categorisation.

- (10) Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 should be therefore amended accordingly.

European Union air carriers

- (11) Following the analysis of the European Aviation Safety Agency of information resulting from SAFA ramp checks carried out on aircraft of certain Union air carriers, as well as area specific inspections and audits carried out by their national aviation authorities, some Member States have taken certain enforcement measures. They informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about these measures: Cyprus decided on 26 November 2010 to suspend the Air Operator Certificate (AOC) of the air carrier Eurocypria Airlines following the stop of operations and the lack of financial means of the air carrier to operate in safe conditions; Italy decided to suspend on 24 October 2010 the air transport licence held by the air carrier Livingston and that held by the air carrier ItaliAirlines on 11 March 2011; Lithuania decided to revoke the AOC of the air carrier Star 1 Airlines on 11 November 2010; following the liquidation of the air carrier Blue Line and the subsequent suspension of its operating licence, France decided to suspend the AOC of this air carrier on 6 October 2010. Furthermore, France decided not to renew the AOC of Strategic Airlines on 16 September 2010; Greece decided to revoke the AOC of Hellas Jet in November 2010, had suspended the AOC of Athens Airways in January 2011, and had placed Hellenic Imperial Airways under heightened surveillance; Sweden decided not to renew the AOC of the air carrier Viking Airlines AB on 31 December 2010 and the United Kingdom had increased their surveillance activity of the air carriers Jet2.com, Oasis and Titan Airways.

Portugal

- (12) Following-up the review of the situation of certain air carriers licensed in Portugal at the Air Safety Committee held in November 2010 ⁽¹⁾, the competent authorities of Portugal (INAC) informed about the results of the enhanced safety oversight of the air carriers Luzair and White. Regarding Luzair, INAC reported that following a change of fleet, Luzair's AOC was suspended on 11 February 2011. Regarding White, INAC reported that it had undertaken 29 inspections in the field of operations as well as 5 inspections in the field of airworthiness, which did not reveal significant deficiencies. In addition, EASA reported that the air carriers were inspected in November 2010 and that neither inspection revealed significant deficiencies. In

the context of a general change of policy in the company, two aircraft of type A320 with registration marks CS-TQO and CS-TQK were phased out in 12 November 2010 and 22 February 2011 respectively.

Germany

- (13) Following the analysis of SAFA inspection data by EASA and the identification of an increased number of certain German air carriers with results from SAFA inspections of greater than a major finding per inspection, the Commission launched formal consultations with the competent authorities of Germany (Luftfahrtbundesamt — LBA) and held a meeting on 10 March 2011.
- (14) The root cause analysis of the performance of these air carriers revealed particular weaknesses in the oversight of these carriers as also directly evidenced in a standardisation inspection carried out by EASA from 26-29 May 2009 in the field of operations which also pointed at an insufficient numbers of qualified personnel within the LBA, thus impacting upon Germany's ability to ensure continuous oversight and limiting the LBA's ability to increase the level of oversight where necessary.
- (15) The particular situation of Bin Air, an air carrier certified in Germany, was discussed at the meeting of 10 March where the air carrier attended and made presentations indicating the actions it had taken to address verified safety deficiencies identified during SAFA inspections. Also, the competent authorities of Germany informed the Commission of the suspension of the AOC of the air carrier ACH Hamburg GmbH.
- (16) Germany confirmed to the Air Safety Committee that the AOC of ACH Hamburg GmbH remained in suspension and the situation would be reviewed in May 2011, and if no progress had been made by this air carrier by that date the AOC would be revoked. Germany also informed that the oversight activities regarding the air carrier Bin Air had been intensified, the aircraft of type Cessna C550, registration D-IJJJ, had been removed from the AOC of air carrier Advance Air Luftfahrtgesellschaft, and that the LBA had intensified its oversight of other air carriers where poor results from ramp checks had highlighted safety deficiencies. The LBA stated that they had made it clear to these air carriers that suspension of their AOCs could be the consequence if no improvements were noted.
- (17) In terms of the lack of qualified staff, Germany informed the Air Safety Committee that no improvement in the situation would occur in 2011. However, an assessment of the LBA's personnel resources was underway

⁽¹⁾ Recital 13 of Regulation (EU) No 1071/2010, OJ L 306, 23.11.2010, p. 45.

and should conclude in spring 2011, therefore an improvement in the personnel situation is to be anticipated from 2012 onwards.

Flightline to prevent operation of the Fairchild Metro 3s, and that they had initiated the process to suspend the AOC.

- (18) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee noted the efforts made by the competent authorities of Germany in resolving the identified safety deficiencies of certain air carriers, and the work underway to address the shortfall in personnel resources within the LBA. However, the Commission also emphasised that, without prejudice to the enforcement powers conferred on it by the Treaty, if such actions are ineffective in improving the performance of air carriers certified in Germany, action would be necessary to ensure that identified safety risks have been adequately controlled.

Spain

- (19) Following the analysis of SAFA inspection data by EASA and the identification of an increased number of Spanish air carriers with results from SAFA inspections of greater than a major finding per inspection, the Commission launched formal consultations with the competent authorities of Spain (AESA) and held a meeting on 14 March 2011.
- (20) The particular situation of Flightline, an air carrier certified in Spain was discussed at the meeting. The air carrier attended and made a presentation on actions taken to address identified safety deficiencies noted during SAFA inspections. In addition the air carrier detailed the actions taken following the accident to aircraft of type Fairchild Metro 3, registration EC-ITP. Flightline explained that they had entered into a business arrangement with the company Air Lada, not a certified air carrier, to operate two Fairchild Metro 3 aircraft, registrations EC-GPS and EC-ITP, using pilots provided by Air Lada. The Commission pointed out to Flightline that the same aircraft had been previously operating within the AOC of Eurocontinental, another air carrier certified in Spain, and that as a result of SAFA inspections and significant safety incidents with the operation of these aircraft, AESA had suspended Eurocontinental's AOC.
- (21) Flightline stated they had conducted all the required conversion training of the pilots and had carried out quality checks of the operation of the aircraft in the Isle of Man. The Commission requested further details concerning the air carrier's corrective action plan and copies of the internal audit reports of the Fairchild Metro 3 operation. Following receipt of the information on 22 March, the Commission invited the air carrier Flightline to make presentations to the Air Safety Committee.
- (22) At the meeting on 14 March 2011 AESA briefed the Commission that they decided to limit the AOC of
- (23) The Commission invited AESA to provide further clarification on enforcement action concerning four other air carriers certified in Spain which had been identified by EASA as having poor SAFA results. AESA subsequently informed the Commission on 28 March 2011 that, following recent audits of Air Taxi and Charter International, and Zorex, significant safety discrepancies had been noted and, therefore, the procedure to suspend the AOCs of both air carriers had been initiated. In terms of the air carrier Jetnova, AESA awaited the response of the air carrier to specific findings made by AESA and if found to be inadequate will initiate the suspension procedure. With respect to the air carriers Aeronova, Tag Aviation and Alba Star, AESA was continuing its oversight but considered specific regulatory action was not required at this stage. The air carrier Flightline was heard by the Air Safety Committee on 5 April 2011. They briefed that they had introduced revised procedures to enhance the operational control of Flightline flights, particularly those operating away from their main base, had amended their Operations Manual to include guidance on the use of alternate aerodromes, had amended their training programme to reinforce pilot knowledge of operating procedures, and had revised their pilot selection procedures.
- (24) Spain informed the Air Safety Committee that following discrepancies found during inspections of Flightline, AESA had initiated on 14 March 2011 a procedure to suspend the AOC of Flightline and had introduced precautionary measures to address the immediate safety concern. AESA confirmed that Flightline had subsequently taken action to address the immediate safety concern and also provided a Corrective Action Plan which was being evaluated by AESA.
- (25) In light of the actions undertaken by the competent authorities of Spain in resolving the identified safety deficiencies of Flightline and other Spanish air carriers it is assessed that, at this time, no further action is necessary. However, the Commission underlined that if such actions are ineffective in improving the performance of air carriers certified in Spain, action would be necessary to ensure that identified safety risks have been adequately controlled. In the meantime, the Commission, in co-operation with EASA, will continue to monitor the safety performance of Spanish air carriers.

Air carriers from Angola

- (26) INAVIC reported further progress in the resolution of the remaining deficiencies identified by ICAO during its mission on site carried out in January 2010. In particular, INAVIC continues to update the Angolan aviation safety regulations to reflect the last amendments of

ICAO standards, further strengthens its capacity, progresses in the recertification of the air carriers in accordance with those regulations, further consolidates its surveillance programme.

- (27) With regard to the oversight of TAAG Angolan Airlines, INAVIC confirmed the information presented to the Commission on 3 March 2011: two aircraft B777 operated by TAAG had been involved in two serious incidents in December 2010 in Portugal and in Angola with damage not contained to the engine. Following preliminary results of the investigation carried out by the competent authorities of Portugal, at this stage, it appeared that both the air carrier and the competent authorities have taken the necessary measures to address the causes identified in relation with the manufacturer and to prevent their further reoccurrence. The operations have now resumed, including to the EU, under an enhanced surveillance programme in liaison with the manufacturer.
- (28) INAVIC informed that in the course of the recertification process, oversight activities of certain air carriers have revealed safety concerns and violations of the safety regulations in force, leading INAVIC to take appropriate enforcement actions. Six air carriers found not in compliance with the Angolan aviation safety regulations: AIR GEMINI, SERVISAIR, ALADA, RUI & CONCEICAO, PHA and SAL. In particular, INAVIC provided evidence that their AOC had expired and had not been renewed or were revoked. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, these carriers should be removed from Annex A.
- (29) INAVIC also indicated that the AOC of the two air carriers, ANGOLA AIR SERVICES and GIRA GLOBO, have been suspended. Pending evidence of technical capacity to complete satisfactorily the certification process by 15 April 2011, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers should remain in Annex A.
- (30) INAVIC indicated it had recertified five air carriers in accordance with the Angolan Aviation Safety Regulations: SONAIR Air Services in December 2010, AIR26 on 31 January 2011, HELI-MALONGO Aviation Services of Angola, AEROJET, AIRJET and HELIANG on 15 February 2011. However, to date, there is no verified evidence that sufficient investigations had been conducted prior to the issuance of these new AOCs nor that the significant safety concern identified by ICAO in relation to the certification of air carriers in Angola was effectively closed. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers should remain on Annex A.
- (31) INAVIC further indicated that it had certified one new air carrier: FLY540 on 31 January 2011. However, there is no verified evidence that sufficient investigations was conducted prior to the issuance of these new AOCs

nor that the significant safety concern identified by ICAO in relation to the certification of air carriers in Angola was effectively closed. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers should be placed on Annex A.

- (32) INAVIC finally reported that four air carriers were still in the recertification process: DIEXIM, AIRNAVE, GUICANGO and MAVEWA. The recertification process, which was expected to be completed by end of 2010, was delayed until 15 April 2011, date by which INAVIC indicated that those carriers shall stop operations if not recertified in accordance with the Angolan aviation safety regulations. Pending the conclusion of this process, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers as well as other air carriers under the regulatory responsibility of INAVIC should remain in Annex A.
- (33) The Commission urges INAVIC to finalise the recertification of the Angolan air carriers with determination and due consideration to potential safety concerns identified in this process. The Commission also encourages INAVIC to fully cooperate with ICAO in order to validate the progress in the implementation of its corrective action plan, including if possible and as appropriate, through an on-site mission (ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission — IICVM).

Air carriers from Cambodia

- (34) Further to their last report on the situation in the Kingdom of Cambodia ⁽¹⁾, the competent authorities of Cambodia (SSCA) informed that enforcement actions undertaken to address the deficiencies identified in the course of the ICAO audits have lead to the revocation of all Air Operator Certificates (AOC) that were issued to air carriers licensed in the Kingdom of Cambodia at the time of the ICAO audit.
- (35) In particular, they confirmed that the AOC of Siem Reap International Airways was revoked on 10 October 2010. On the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that this air carrier should be removed from Annex A.
- (36) EASA reported on the technical assistance mission carried out in January 2011 to support the capacity building of the competent authorities of the Kingdom of Cambodia. EASA confirmed that the competent authorities of Cambodia have made very significant progress in the resolution of the deficiencies identified by ICAO. In particular, they have restructured completely the aviation legislation and the internal procedures for the initial and continuing oversight of undertakings, which pave the way for an oversight in accordance with the international safety standards. The Commission acknowledges the significant efforts undertaken by the SSCA to comply with the international safety standards and recognises the importance of the enforcement actions taken in that respect.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) No 590/2010 of 5 July 2010 (OJ L 170, 6.7.2010, p. 12).

Air carriers from the Democratic Republic of Congo

- (37) All air carriers certified in the Democratic Republic of Congo are subject to an operational ban within the Community and listed in Annex A. There is verified evidence that the competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo have issued an air operating licence to the air carrier Korongo Airlines on 7 January 2011.
- (38) The Commission entered into consultations with the competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo to obtain clarifications on the situation of this air carrier and the conditions of its oversight. The competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo failed to provide a reply.
- (39) As there is no evidence of any change to the capacity of the competent authorities of the Democratic Republic of Congo to ensure the oversight of air carriers licensed in that State in compliance with the applicable safety standards, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that Korongo Airlines should be added to Annex A.

Air carriers from Georgia

- (40) There is verified evidence of SAFA ramp inspections ⁽¹⁾ of aircraft of certain air carriers registered in Georgia indicating various major findings. The competent authorities of Georgia (United Transport Administration — UTA) submitted information regarding enforcement action taken on the AOCs of those air carriers as well as on others. According to this information the following AOCs were revoked: LTD Eurex Airline and JSC Tam Air revoked on 24 November 2010, LTD Sky Way and LTD Sakaviasservice revoked on 29 November 2010, LTD Jav Avia revoked on 18 January 2011, LTD Carre Aviation Georgia revoked on 8 February 2011, LTD Air Batumi revoked on 17 March 2011 and LTD Air Iberia revoked on 4 April 2011. The AOC of LTD Sun Way expired on 3 February 2011 and was not renewed.
- (41) There is verified evidence of accidents and incidents on the part of several Georgian air carriers. This includes the accident of an aircraft type Ilyushin 76TD with the registration number 4L-GNI operated by Sun Way that occurred in Karachi, Pakistan on 28 November 2010 and the recent accident of aircraft type Canadair CL 600 with the registration number 4L-GAE operated by Georgian Airways that occurred in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo on 4 April 2011. There is also evidence of safety non-compliances related to aircraft

registered in Georgia imported from countries whose air carriers have been subject to an operating ban within the European Union.

- (42) The Commission, having regard to the abovementioned evidence material, met with the competent authorities of Georgia on 22 March 2011. UTA submitted additional documentation on 22, 25, 28 and 29 March 2011. This documentation indicated that a new independent Civil Aviation Agency is to be established as of 15 April 2011, and that a number of aircraft have been deregistered ⁽²⁾ as a consequence of the revision of the 'Rules for the state registration and issuance of certificate of airworthiness to Georgian civil aircraft' that entered into force on 1 January 2011.
- (43) UTA made oral presentations to the Air Safety Committee on 5 April 2011. During the presentation UTA confirmed that a number of air operator certificates had been revoked and that twenty nine out of seventy nine aircraft on the state register had been removed. Furthermore, UTA informed about the corrective actions implemented as the result of the ICAO USOAP audit carried out in 2007, and presented a reform programme encompassing the harmonisation of aviation legislation with the EU *acquis* resulting from the Common Aviation Area Agreement. These efforts are supported by various initiatives such as a twinning programme and technical assistance to UTA in the framework of the TRACECA programme (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia).
- (44) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee took note of the progress made by UTA, its willingness to provide transparent information and cooperate closely to remove gaps and that further reforms are foreseen in the near future. The Commission will continue to work closely with the competent authorities of Georgia in their efforts to modernise their civil aviation safety system.

⁽¹⁾ SAFA inspections' numbers: AESA-E-2010-255; No AESA-E-2010-328; No BCAA-2010-134; No CAA-NL-2010-20; No DGAC/F-2010-1024; No DGAC/F-2010-1708; No MOTLUX-2010-19.

⁽²⁾ The following aircraft were deregistered in the period 13.8.2010 — 23.3.2011: two AN-12 with registration numbers 4L-GLU and 4L-FFD and four IL-76 with registration numbers 4L-FFG, 4L-GLP, 4L-GLX, 4L-FFE operated by Sky Way; two IL-76 with registration numbers 4L-GLR and 4L-GLK and two AN-12 with registration numbers 4L-GLT and 4L-GLN operated by Saqaviasservice; three IL-76 with registration numbers 4L-GLM, 4L-MGC and 4L-MGM operated by Sun Way; one IL-76 with registration number 4L-AWA operated by Air West; three AN-12 with registration numbers 4L-IRA, 4L-HUS, 4L-VAL operated by Air Victor Georgia; one AN-12 with registration number 4L-PAS operated by Transavia-service; one AS-350B3 with registration number 4L-GGG operated by Aviaservice; one AN-28 with registration numbers 4L-28001 operated by Georgian Aviation University; one YAK-40 with registration number 4L-AAK operated by Tam Air; one B-737 with registration number 4L-TGM operated by Georgia Airways; one AN-26 with registration number 4L-JAV operated by Jav Avia; one AN-12 with registration number 4L-BKN operated by Fly Adjara; two AN-26 with registration numbers 4L-GST and 4L-GSS operated by Carre Aviation Georgia; one B-747 with registration number 4L-KMK operated by Eurex Airlines; one SAAB 340 with registration number 4L — EUI operated by Georgian International Airlines and one MI — 8T with registration number 4L — BGA operated by Tisheti.

- (45) Member States shall ensure that the ramp inspections on aircraft of air carriers registered in Georgia to verify their effective compliance with the relevant safety standards are intensified pursuant to Commission Regulation (EC) No 351/2008 ⁽¹⁾ in order to provide basis for the re-assessment of this case during the next Air Safety Committee meeting.

Air carriers from Indonesia

- (46) Further to Regulation (EU) No 590/2010 ⁽²⁾, the Commission continued actively the consultations with the competent authorities of Indonesia on the actions undertaken by them to improve aviation safety in Indonesia and to ensure compliance with the applicable safety standards.
- (47) The competent authorities of Indonesia (DGCA) participated in a video conference with the Commission on 11 March 2011 and informed that all air carriers certified in Indonesia, with the exception of Wing Air, had undergone re-certification. The DGCA also informed that only 9 % of the fleet of aircraft operating in Indonesia had yet to be fitted with the required ICAO equipment, that the DGCA had issued an exemption permitting operations until the end of 2011, and that aircraft not fitted after this date would be grounded.
- (48) The Air Safety Committee takes note of these developments and encourages the competent authorities of Indonesia to continue their efforts to enhance the oversight of air carriers under their regulatory responsibility.
- (49) The DGCA requested the removal of cargo only air carriers Cardig Air, Republic Express, Asia Link and Air Maleo, and provided documented evidence showing that the operations of these air carriers were limited to only cargo and excluded the carriage of passengers, and that these authorities took appropriate enforcement action to limit their AOCs to exclude operations into and out of the European Union.
- (50) As a consequence, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that the Indonesian air carriers Cardig Air, Republic Express, Asia Link and Air Maleo should be removed from Annex A.

Air carriers from Israel

Sun D'Or

- (51) Following the analysis by EASA of the results of ramp checks carried out on aircraft operated into the EU since 2008 by the air carrier Sun D'Or certified in Israel revealing repetitive serious non compliances with international safety standards, the Commission entered into formal consultations with the competent authorities

of Israel and heard the air carrier on 16 March 2010. The consultations revealed that the air carrier was not properly certified by the competent authorities of Israel as it was holding an AOC despite the fact that it was not able to demonstrate that it ensured safe operation of airworthy aircraft operated under its responsibility (maintenance and operations control outside the company). Furthermore, the company was not able to demonstrate that it had put appropriate remedial and corrective actions in place to provide for sustainable solutions to the various findings raised during SAFA ramp checks. Hence, the consultations could not ascertain that the carrier complies with the relevant safety standards.

- (52) Following the consultations with the Commission and the European Aviation Safety Agency and further consultations with the air carrier, the competent authorities of Israel decided to revoke the AOC of Sun D'Or effective April 1, 2011. Following their decision all aircraft were put on the AOC of another Israeli air carrier and Sun D'Or was solely engaged in activities as a ticket seller.
- (53) The competent authorities of Israel were invited to make presentations regarding the oversight of this air carrier to the Air Safety Committee and did so on 6 April 2011. During their presentation they stated that Sun D'Or was not to be (re-)certified. During their presentation, the competent authorities of Israel also informed about their overall efforts to enhance their oversight capabilities and to modernise Israel's safety system.
- (54) Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that no further action is required.

Israir

- (55) Following the analysis by EASA of the results of ramp checks carried out on aircraft operated into the EU since 2008 by the air carrier Israir certified in Israel revealing repetitive serious non compliances with international safety standards, the Commission entered into formal consultations with the competent authorities of Israel and heard the air carrier on 16 March 2010. The consultations revealed that the air carrier has put in place a series of structural measures designed to ensure that it complies with the relevant safety standards in a sustainable manner. The air carrier changed management (post-holders) with a view to putting effectively in place a safety policy on the basis of a safety management system. It removed from its fleet 3 aircraft of type Airbus A-320 (registration 4X-ABH, 4X-ABD and 4X-ABF) which gave raise to the majority of serious findings raised during SAFA ramp checks. Finally it enhanced the training of qualified staff to ensure that pre-flight inspections are appropriately carried out; it revised its internal operations procedures and introduced a new quality assurance

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 109, 19.4.2008, p. 7.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 170, 6.7.2010, p. 9.

system along with a quality assurance audit system; it revised completely its ground operations manual and its maintenance manual and introduced a modern operations control centre manual.

- (56) In view of these changes and in the light of the presentation of the competent authorities of Israel in the Air Safety Committee on 6 April 2011, it is assessed that the air carrier is able to improve continuously its performance. Member States will continue to verify the effective compliance of Israil with the relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of this air carrier pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 351/2008.

Air carriers from Kazakhstan

- (57) The competent authorities of Kazakhstan informed the Commission that they are progressing in an ambitious reform of the aviation sector undertaken since 2009 with a view to enhancing air safety. Following the adoption of a new civil aviation code in July 2010, more than 100 specific aviation regulations are being elaborated and the majority of which are already adopted. The competent authorities are also progressing in their capacity building with the recruitment of additional qualified inspectors, to be continued in the coming months.
- (58) The competent authorities of Kazakhstan informed that they continued to take enforcement actions. In particular, they informed that they revoked the AOC of the following air carriers: Air Flamingo; Almaty Aviation; Atyrau Aye Zholy; Arkhabay; Asia Continental Avialines; Centr Pankh; Kazavia National Airlines; Kokhshetau Airlines, Orlan 2000; Zherzu Avia.
- (59) The competent authorities of Kazakhstan stated and provided evidence showing that these air carriers are not any more engaged in commercial air transportation and do not hold any more a valid operating licence in that respect. Therefore they are not considered any more as air carriers within the meaning of Article 2(a) of Regulation EC No 2111/2005. In view of this, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these ten air carriers should be removed from Annex A.
- (60) The competent authorities of Kazakhstan also informed that they reconsidered the case of the air carrier KazAirWest, which had its AOC previously revoked, and issued a new AOC to this air carrier. On the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that this air carrier should be maintained in Annex A.
- (61) The Commission supports the ambitious reform of the Civil aviation system undertaken by the authorities of Kazakhstan and invites these authorities to continue with determination their efforts to implement the corrective actions plan agreed with ICAO, focusing in priority on the unresolved significant safety concerns and the recertification of all operators under their responsibility. The Commission is ready to organise in due time, with the assistance of the European Aviation Safety Agency and the support of Member States, an

on-site assessment to verify the progress achieved in the implementation of the action plan.

Air carriers from Kyrgyzstan

- (62) The competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan informed that the AOCs of the following four air carriers — Golden Rules Airlines (GRS), Max Avia (MAI), Tenir Airlines (TEB) and Sky Gate International (SGD) were revoked in 2009 and 2010 and their ICAO designator codes were recalled by ICAO. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers should be removed from Annex A.
- (63) The competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan also informed that the AOCs of three other air carriers — Itek Air, Trast Aero and Asian Air, had expired but failed to provide evidence thereof. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these carriers should remain in Annex A.
- (64) Given that no evidence of full implementation of appropriate remedial actions by the other air carriers certified in Kyrgyzstan and by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of these air carriers has been communicated to the Commission so far, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these air carriers should remain in Annex A.
- (65) The Commission encourages the competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan to continue their efforts towards resolution of all non-compliance findings identified during the audit carried out by ICAO in April 2009 as part of its Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP). The European Commission, assisted by the European Aviation Safety Agency and with the support of the Member States, is ready to carry out an assessment on site once the implementation of the action plan submitted to ICAO has sufficiently advanced; The objective of this visit would be to verify the implementation of the applicable safety requirements by the competent authorities and by the undertakings under its oversight.

Air Madagascar

- (66) There is evidence of numerous safety deficiencies on the part of Air Madagascar certified in Madagascar. These deficiencies have been identified by the competent authorities of France during ramp inspections performed under the SAFA programme. The results concerning the B-767 aircraft are noticeably worse than other aircraft of the air carrier. The number of findings at each SAFA inspection, the repetition of the safety deficiencies and the fact that the situation is deteriorating since 2010 indicate a serious safety concern.
- (67) ICAO carried out a Universal Safety Oversight Audit in February 2008 and reported a large number of significant deficiencies with regards to the capability of the civil aviation authorities of Madagascar to perform their air safety oversight responsibilities.

- (68) The Commission, having regard to the SAFA inspections and the results of the ICAO audit report, entered on 28 February 2011 into a formal consultation with the competent authorities of Madagascar, expressing serious concerns about the safety of the operations of Air Madagascar and urging the carrier and its competent authorities pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 to take measures to respond to ICAO findings and to satisfactorily resolve the safety deficiencies detected by SAFA inspections.
- (69) The Commission met on 16 March 2011 with the civil aviation authorities of Madagascar and representatives from Air Madagascar in order to get assurance that they have both taken actions to solve the safety deficiencies raised during the SAFA inspections or that at least appropriate measures have been taken to mitigate the identified safety risks. Unfortunately, information provided during this meeting could not demonstrate the conduct of a comprehensive root cause analysis of the safety deficiencies and the implementation of a solid corrective and preventive action plan by the company as well as the running of an appropriate safety oversight programme by the authorities. As a consequence, the civil aviation authorities of Madagascar and the operator Air Madagascar were invited to clarify the situation during the meeting of the Air Safety Committee in April 2011.
- (70) Air Madagascar and the competent authorities of Madagascar were heard by the Air Safety Committee on 5 April 2011. Air Madagascar presented a further enhanced corrective and preventive action plan based on a solid root cause analysis but failed to provide evidence that these actions have produced results so far.
- (71) The Committee whilst welcoming the encouraging moves by the air carrier expressed its concerns regarding the persistence of serious weaknesses in the field of the continuing airworthiness of all aircraft operated by Air Madagascar. The air carrier accepted the deficiencies regarding its aircraft of type Boeing B-767. It stated that it considered the measures currently in place capable of mitigating the safety risks for the rest of its fleet because of the lower flight frequencies and/or the age of these aircraft.
- (72) The Committee acknowledged the efforts made by the air carrier towards bringing sustainable solutions in response to the safety deficiencies raised during the SAFA inspections and urged the competent authorities of Madagascar to enhance their oversight activities with a view to ensuring an effective implementation of the corrective and preventive action plan of the operator without undue delay.
- (73) Taking into account the numerous and repeated safety deficiencies detected during ramp checks of aircraft of type Boeing B-767 operated by Air Madagascar and the insufficient ability of the company to implement to date an appropriate corrective and preventive actions plan and the lack of exercise of adequate safety oversight exercised by the competent authorities of Madagascar of the operations of this air carrier, the Commission following the opinion of the Air Safety Committee considers that, the air carrier should not be allowed to operate into the Union with its aircraft of type Boeing B-767. Accordingly, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that Air Madagascar should be placed on Annex B and its operations should be subject to restrictions to exclude all aircraft of type Boeing B-767. The air carrier should be permitted to fly into the Union with the other types of aircraft on its AOC as per Annex B.
- (74) Member States will continue to verify the effective compliance of Air Madagascar with the relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of this air carrier pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 351/2008.
- Air carriers from Mozambique**
- (75) There is verified evidence of lack of ability of the authority responsible for the safety oversight of air carriers certified in Mozambique to implement and enforce the relevant safety standards, as demonstrated by the results of the audit carried out by the ICAO under the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) in January 2010. This audit reported a large number of significant deficiencies with regard to the capability of the civil aviation authorities of Mozambique to discharge their air safety oversight responsibilities. At the time of the issuance of the ICAO final report, more than 77 % of ICAO standards were not effectively implemented. On certain critical elements such as the provision for qualified technical personnel, more than 98 % of ICAO standards were not effectively implemented. Regarding the resolution of safety concerns, more than 93 % of ICAO standards were not effectively implemented.
- (76) Following the USOAP audit of Mozambique, ICAO has notified to all states party to the Chicago Convention the existence of a significant safety concern affecting the safety oversight of carriers licensed in Mozambique⁽¹⁾, according to which the certification process used in Mozambique for the issuance of an Air Operator Certificate (AOC) does not address the applicable provisions of ICAO Annex 6. In particular, the 15 air operators in Mozambique, including international air operators, still operate with Air Operator Certificates (AOCs) that were issued in accordance with the previous regulations that have been repealed. The competent authorities of Mozambique (IACM) had not evaluated all of the specific items pertaining to the

⁽¹⁾ ICAO finding OPS/01.

certification process prior to the issuance of an AOC, and the IACM cannot ensure that all of the 15 AOC holders comply with the provisions of Annex 6 and national regulations prior to conducting international flight operations. Furthermore, the IACM has not been performing surveillance inspections of air operators for over 2 years.

- (77) There is evidence of insufficient ability from the competent authorities of Mozambique to remedy effectively the non-compliance findings made by ICAO, as demonstrated by the fact that a significant part of the corrective action plans proposed by these authorities to remedy the non-compliance findings identified by ICAO were not considered acceptable by ICAO. This is in particular the case for the significant safety concern identified by ICAO, which remains unresolved. Furthermore, the competent authorities of Mozambique informed that the implementation of the corrective action plans has experienced delays.
- (78) The Commission, having regard to the results of the ICAO USOAP audit, has entered into consultations with the competent authorities of Mozambique (IACM) in March 2010, expressing serious concerns about the safety of the operations of air carriers licensed in the State, asking for clarifications regarding the actions undertaken by the competent authorities to address the findings identified by ICAO.
- (79) IACM submitted documentation between April 2010 and April 2011 and made presentations to the Air Safety Committee on 6 April 2011. IACM indicated that following the submission to ICAO of the above mentioned corrective action plan, they have initiated the first steps of its implementation. They informed in particular that a reform of IACM is underway, with a view to strengthen significantly its independence and its oversight capacity, and that pending the recruitment of sufficient qualified inspectors IACM had entered into contracts with external consultants to support the oversight activities. However, in the opinion of the Air Safety Committee, IACM did not provide evidence that IACM alone has currently sufficient resources to ensure the oversight of all air carriers certified in Mozambique. They informed that 13 air carriers are certified in Mozambique and that they have been able, with the support of these consultants, to recertify 8 of them in 2010 in accordance with the Civil Aviation Regulations of Mozambique, including three air carriers involved in international flights — Mozambique Airlines, Mozambique Express and Trans Airways. However, in the opinion of the Air Safety Committee, they did not provide evidence that these carriers are subject to a continuous oversight in line with the applicable safety standards. Finally, they confirmed that 5 air carriers, declared to be solely involved in domestic operations, continue to operate with AOCs that were issued in accordance with the previous regulations that have been repealed; however, IACM did not provide these certificates. Furthermore, the significant safety concern notified by ICAO in that respect remains open to date.
- (80) Mozambique Airlines (LAM) made written submissions and made presentations to the Air Safety Committee on 6 April 2011. LAM confirmed it was recertified on 6 April 2010 in accordance with the Civil Aviation Regulations of Mozambique. However, this AOC, which expired on 5 April, was renewed on 6 April 2011 by IACM with a limitation to exclude the low visibility approaches in Cat III as it was confirmed the carrier did not have the approvals to conduct such approaches. Mozambique Express (MEX) made written submissions and made presentations to the Air Safety Committee on 6 April 2011. MEX confirmed it was recertified in April 2010 in accordance with the Civil Aviation Regulations of Mozambique, although four aircraft of type Embraer 120 are operated without being equipped with E-GPWS (TAWS).
- (81) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee acknowledge the efforts made to reform the civil aviation system in Mozambique and the first steps undertaken to address the safety deficiencies reported by ICAO. However, on the basis of the common criteria, pending the effective implementation of adequate corrective actions to remedy the deficiencies identified by ICAO and in particular the significant safety concerns, it is assessed that the competent authorities of Mozambique are, at this stage, not able to implement and enforce the relevant safety standards on all air carriers under their regulatory control. Therefore, all air carriers certified in Mozambique should be subject to an operating ban and therefore included in Annex A.
- (82) The competent authorities of Portugal reported that they have agreed to provide technical assistance to the competent authorities of Mozambique and started to do so. This technical assistance will in particular encompass training of qualified staff and procedures in the area of exercise of oversight.
- (83) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee encourage Mozambique to continue to fully cooperate with ICAO to validate an adequate corrective action plan to remedy the deficiencies identified by that Organisation and to validate the progress in its implementation through an ICVM mission in due time. The European Commission, with the support of the European Aviation Safety Agency, as well as the Member States, is ready to consider providing technical assistance if necessary in that respect.
- (84) The Commission following the opinion of the Air Safety Committee will be ready to reassess the situation on the basis of verified evidence that the implementation of the action plan submitted to ICAO has sufficiently advanced.

Air carriers from the Russian Federation

- (85) Following a visit by the Commission to the Russian Federation in December 2010, the competent authorities of the Russian Federation submitted information regarding the AOCs of certain Russian air carriers whose results in SAFA ramp inspections indicated various major findings per inspection. Furthermore, during consultations with these authorities on 8 March the competent authorities of the Russian Federation undertook to submit to the Commission the following information: a) information on the results of their surveillance activities of the RU authorities on the identified Russian air carriers; b) information on the implementation of corrective actions by these air carriers to resolve problems identified during SAFA ramp inspections; and c) the list of AOCs of certain Russian air carriers flying into the EU.
- (86) On the basis of the information submitted by the competent authorities of the Russian Federation, the following aircraft contained in the AOCs of certain air carriers do not currently comply with ICAO standards and the Air Safety Committee urges the Commission to seek to clarify the international operations of these aircraft with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation:
- (a) Aircompany Yakutia: aircraft Antonov AN-140 registration RA-41250; AN-24RV registration RA-46496, RA-46665, RA-47304, RA-47352, RA-47353, RA-47360; RA-47363AN-26 registration RA-26660; aircraft Tupolev TU-154M registration RA-85007, RA-85707 and 85794.
 - (b) Atlant Soyuz: aircraft Tupolev TU-154M registration RA-85672 and RA-85682 previously operated by Atlant Soyuz are both aircraft currently operated by other air carriers certified in the Russian Federation.
 - (c) Gazpromavia: aircraft Tupolev TU-154M registration RA-85625 and RA-85774; Yakovlev Yak-40 registration RA-87511, RA-88300 and RA-88186; Yak-40K registration RA-21505, RA-98109 and RA-8830; Yak-42D registration RA-42437; all (22) helicopters Kamov Ka-26 (unknown registration); all (49) helicopters Mi-8 (unknown registration); all (11) helicopters Mi-171 (unknown registration); all (8) helicopters Mi-2 (unknown registration); all (1) helicopter EC-120B: RA-04116.
 - (d) Kavminvodyavia: aircraft Tupolev TU-154B registration RA-85494 and RA-85457.
 - (e) Krasnoyarsky Airlines: the aircraft of type TU-154M RA-85672 previously on the AOC of Krasnoyarsky Airlines, which was revoked in 2009 is currently operated by Atlant Soyuz; the aircraft of the same type with registration RA-85682 is operated by another air carrier certified in the Russian Federation.
 - (f) Kuban Airlines: aircraft Yakovlev Yak-42 registration RA-42331, RA-42350, RA-42538, and RA-42541.
 - (g) Orenburg Airlines: aircraft Tupolev TU-154B registration RA-85602; all TU-134 (unknown registration); all Antonov An-24 (unknown registration); all An-2 (unknown registration); all helicopters Mi-2 (unknown registration); all helicopters Mi-8 (unknown registration).
 - (h) Moscovia Airlines: aircraft Antonov AN-12 RA-12193 and RA-12194.
 - (i) Tatarstan Airlines: aircraft Yakovlev Yak-42D registration RA-42374 and RA-42433.
 - (j) Ural Airlines: aircraft Tupolev TU-154B registration RA-85508 (the aircraft RA-85319, RA-85337, RA-85357, RA-85375, RA-85374 and RA-85432 are currently not operated for financial reasons).
 - (k) UTair: aircraft Tupolev TU-154M registration RA-85733, RA-85755, RA-85806, RA-85820; all (24) TU-134: RA-65024, RA-65033, RA-65127, RA-65148, RA-65560, RA-65572, RA-65575, RA-65607, RA-65608, RA-65609, RA-65611, RA-65613, RA-65616, RA-65620, RA-65622, RA-65728, RA-65755, RA-65777, RA-65780, RA-65793, RA-65901, RA-65902, and RA-65977; the aircraft RA-65143 and RA-65916 are operated by another Russian carrier; all (1) TU-134B: RA-65726; all (10) aircraft Yakovlev Yak-40: RA-87348 (currently not operated for financial reasons), RA-87907, RA-87941, RA-87997, RA-88209, RA-88227 and RA-88280; the aircraft of the same type RA-87292 and RA-88244 have been retired; all helicopters Mil-26: (unknown registration); all helicopters Mil-10: (unknown registration); all helicopters Mil-8 (unknown registration); all helicopters AS-355 (unknown registration); all helicopters BO-105 (unknown registration); the aircraft of type AN-24B RA-46388 and RA-87348 are not operated for financial reasons; RA-46267 and RA-47289 and the aircraft of type AN-24RV RA-46509, RA-46519 and RA-47800 are operated by another Russian carrier.
 - (l) Rossiya (STC Russia): aircraft Tupolev TU-134 registration RA-65979, the aircraft RA-65904, RA-65905, RA-65911, RA-65921 and RA-65555 are operated by another Russian carrier; aircraft Ilyushin IL-18 registration RA-75454 is operated by another Russian carrier; aircraft Yakovlev Yak-40 registration RA-87203, RA-87968, RA-87971, RA-87972 and RA-88200 are operated by another Russian carrier.

- (m) Russair: aircraft Tupolev TU-134A registration RA 65124, RA-65908, RA-65087, RA-65790, RA-65576, RA-65102, RA-65550 and RA-65691.
- (n) Kosmos: aircraft Tupolev TU-134-A3 registration RA-65805, RA-65010, RA-65097, RA-65557, RA-65566, TU-134-B registration RA-65574.
- (o) The 224th-Flight Unit State Airlines: aircraft Ilyushin IL-76MD registration RA-76638 and RA-78750.
- (p) Daghestan Airlines: aircraft Tupolev TU-134B registration RA-65569.
- (q) Kogalymavia: aircraft Tupolev TU-134A3 registration RA-65943, RA-65045, RA-65943, RA65944 and RA-65944; Tupolev TU-154B2 registration RA-85522.
- (87) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee take note of the submissions by the competent authority of the Russian Federation and will pursue the sustainable resolution of identified safety non compliances through further technical consultations with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation.
- (88) In the meantime, Member States will continue to verify the effective compliance of Russian air carriers with the relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of these carriers pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 351/2008 and the Commission will continue to closely monitor the actions taken by them.
- Ukrainian Mediterranean Airlines**
- (89) The air carrier Ukrainian Mediterranean Airlines (UMAir) requested to be heard by the Air Safety Committee and made written submissions in advance. It informed that further to its fleet renewal plans the aircraft of type DC-9 51 were not operated anymore. Also it informed that it had been re-certified by the Ukrainian civil aviation authority (UKR SAA) in January 2011 and that it had received an AOC valid for 2 years.
- (90) UMAir also provided documentation intending to demonstrate that all corrective actions stemming from the EU visits in May and October 2009 had been closed. Furthermore, it provided documentation regarding the verification of the status of implementation of corrective action addressing findings raised by the UKR SAA during surveillance activities. It has also submitted an investigation report on a serious incident that occurred in Beirut on 21 September 2010.
- According to this report the emergency landing of DC-9-51 registration UR-CBY, shortly after take-off, was due to engine shut down, which was most probably caused by bird strike. However, the report also revealed that one critical engine-inoperative procedure had not been included in UMAir's Manual of Operations.
- (91) Given that the report of a ramp inspection carried out in the EU ⁽¹⁾ on 28 February 2011 on aircraft UR-CHN operated by the air carrier revealed serious deficiencies, the Commission requested additional information to the air carrier. In response to this request the air carrier provided documentation on the operations specifications and airworthiness certificate for the aircraft MD83 registration UR-CHN showing that it is equipped with ICAO mandatory equipment.
- (92) The carrier was invited to a technical meeting on 25 March 2011 to clarify the outstanding issues. During and following the meeting it provided details on the results of internal audits, inspections and ramp checks and respective corrective measures undertaken and indicated that its current Manual of Operations contained all necessary normal, abnormal and emergency procedures and provides for recurrent training on simulators.
- (93) UKR SAA requested to make presentations to the Air Safety Committee and did so on 6 April 2011 where it presented the process of inspections and verification and reporting of the implementation of corrective measures by the air carriers under its safety oversight, including UMAir. UKR SAA confirmed that UMAir had rectified all findings identified during the EU visits in May and October 2009. UKR SAA also stated that it continued to discharge its responsibilities as State of Registry and State of Operator with respect to the UMAir's wet leasing operations.
- (94) The Air Safety Committee welcomed the improvements achieved by UMAir in the implementation of international safety standards and the suspension of DC-9-51 aircraft operations, as well as the statements made by the UKR SAA and considered that the operations of this air carrier should no longer be subject to any restrictions. Therefore, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that Ukrainian Mediterranean Airlines (UM Air) should be removed from Annex B.
- (95) Member States will continue to verify the effective compliance of UMAir with the relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of this air carrier pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 351/2008.

⁽¹⁾ SCAA-2011-30.

General considerations concerning the other carriers included in Annexes A and B

- (96) No evidence of the full implementation of appropriate remedial actions by the other air carriers included in the Community list updated on 22 November 2010 and by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of these air carriers has been communicated to the Commission so far in spite of specific requests submitted by the latter. Therefore, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that these air carriers should continue to be subject to an operating ban (Annex A) or operating restrictions (Annex B), as the case may be.
- (97) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Air Safety Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 is amended as follows:

- (1) Annex A is replaced by the text set out in Annex A to this Regulation;
- (2) Annex B is replaced by the text set out in Annex B to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Siim KALLAS
Vice-President*

ANNEX A

LIST OF AIR CARRIERS OF WHICH ALL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO A BAN WITHIN THE EU ⁽¹⁾

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
BLUE WING AIRLINES	SRBWA-01/2002	BWI	Suriname
MERIDIAN AIRWAYS LTD	AOC 023	MAG	Republic of Ghana
SILVERBACK CARGO FREIGHTERS	Unknown	VRB	Republic of Rwanda
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Afghanistan, including			Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES	AOC 009	AFG	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
KAM AIR	AOC 001	KMF	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
PAMIR AIRLINES	Unknown	PIR	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
SAFI AIRWAYS	AOC 181	SFW	Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Angola, with the exception of TAAG Angola Airlines put in Annex B, including			Republic of Angola
AEROJET	AO 008-01/11	Unknown	Republic of Angola
AIR26	AO 003-01/11-DCD	DCD	Republic of Angola
AIR GICANGO	009	Unknown	Republic of Angola
AIR JET	AO 006-01/11-MBC	MBC	Republic of Angola
AIR NAVE	017	Unknown	Republic of Angola
ANGOLA AIR SERVICES	006	Unknown	Republic of Angola
DIEXIM	007	Unknown	Republic of Angola
FLY540	AO 004-01 FLYA	Unknown	Republic of Angola
GIRA GLOBO	008	GGL	Republic of Angola
HELIANG	010	Unknown	Republic of Angola
HELIMALONGO	AO 005-01/11	Unknown	Republic of Angola
MAVEWA	016	Unknown	Republic of Angola
SONAIR	AO 002-01/10-SOR	SOR	Republic of Angola
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Benin, including			Republic of Benin
AERO BENIN	PEA No 014/ MDCTTTATP-PR/ ANAC/DEA/SCS	AEB	Republic of Benin
AFRICA AIRWAYS	Unknown	AFF	Republic of Benin

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex A could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
ALAFIA JET	PEA No 014/ANAC/MDCTTTATP-PR/DEA/SCS	N/A	Republic of Benin
BENIN GOLF AIR	PEA No 012/MDCTTP-PR/ANAC/DEA/SCS	BGL	Republic of Benin
BENIN LITTORAL AIRWAYS	PEA No 013/MDCTTTATP-PR/ANAC/DEA/SCS	LTL	Republic of Benin
COTAIR	PEA No 015/MDCTTTATP-PR/ANAC/DEA/SCS	COB	Republic of Benin
ROYAL AIR	PEA No 11/ANAC/MDCTTP-PR/DEA/SCS	BNR	Republic of Benin
TRANS AIR BENIN	PEA No 016/MDCTTTATP-PR/ANAC/DEA/SCS	TNB	Republic of Benin
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Congo, including			Republic of Congo
AERO SERVICE	RAC06-002	RSR	Republic of Congo
EQUAFLIGHT SERVICES	RAC 06-003	EKA	Republic of Congo
SOCIETE NOUVELLE AIR CONGO	RAC 06-004	Unknown	Republic of Congo
TRANS AIR CONGO	RAC 06-001	Unknown	Republic of Congo
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC), including			Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AFRICAN AIR SERVICES COMMUTER	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/051/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR KASAI	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/036/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR KATANGA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/031/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
AIR TROPIQUES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/029/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BLUE AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/028/08	BUL	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BRAVO AIR CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0090/2006	BRV	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BUSINESS AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/048/09	ABB	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
BUSY BEE CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/052/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
CETRACA AVIATION SERVICE	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/026/08	CER	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
CHC STELLAVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0050/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
CONGO EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/083/2009	EXY	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
COMPAGNIE AFRICAINE D'AVIATION (CAA)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/035/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
DOREN AIR CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0032/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
ENTREPRISE WORLD AIRWAYS (EWA)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/003/08	EWS	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
FILAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/037/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GALAXY KAVATSI	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/027/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GILEMBE AIR SOUTENANCE (GISAIR)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/053/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GOMA EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TC/0051/2006	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
GOMAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/045/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
HEWA BORA AIRWAYS (HBA)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/038/08	ALX	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
INTERNATIONAL TRANS AIR BUSINESS (ITAB)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/033/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
KIN AVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/042/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
KORONGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/001/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
LIGNES AÉRIENNES CONGOLAISES (LAC)	Ministerial signature (ordonnance No 78/205)	LCG	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
MALU AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/04008	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
MANGO AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/034/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SAFE AIR COMPANY	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/025/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SERVICES AIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/030/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
SWALA AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/050/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TMK AIR COMMUTER	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/044/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
TRACEP CONGO AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/046/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
TRANS AIR CARGO SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/024/08	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
WIMBI DIRA AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/039/08	WDA	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
ZAABU INTERNATIONAL	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/049/09	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC)
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Djibouti, including			Djibouti
DAALLO AIRLINES	Unknown	DAO	Djibouti
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Equatorial Guinea, including			Equatorial Guinea
CRONOS AIRLINES	Unknown	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
CEIBA INTERCONTINENTAL	Unknown	CEL	Equatorial Guinea
EGAMS	Unknown	EGM	Equatorial Guinea
EUROGUINEANA DE AVIACION Y TRANSPORTES	2006/001/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	EUG	Equatorial Guinea
GENERAL WORK AVIACION	002/ANAC	n/a	Equatorial Guinea
GETRA — GUINEA ECUATORIAL DE TRANSPORTES AEREOS	739	GET	Equatorial Guinea
GUINEA AIRWAYS	738	n/a	Equatorial Guinea
STAR EQUATORIAL AIRLINES	Unknown	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
UTAGE — UNION DE TRANSPORTE AEREO DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL	737	UTG	Equatorial Guinea
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Indonesia, with the exception of Garuda Indonesia, Airfast Indonesia, Mandala Airlines, Ekspres Transportasi Antarbenua, Indonesia Air Asia and Metro Batavia, including			Republic of Indonesia
AIR PACIFIC UTAMA	135-020	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ALFA TRANS DIRGANTATA	135-012	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ASCO NUSA AIR	135-022	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ASI PUDJIASTUTI	135-028	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
AVIASTAR MANDIRI	135-029	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
DABI AIR NUSANTARA	135-030	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
DERAYA AIR TAXI	135-013	DRY	Republic of Indonesia
DERAZONA AIR SERVICE	135-010	DRZ	Republic of Indonesia

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
DIRGANTARA AIR SERVICE	135-014	DIR	Republic of Indonesia
EASTINDO	135-038	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
GATARI AIR SERVICE	135-018	GHS	Republic of Indonesia
INDONESIA AIR TRANSPORT	135-034	IDA	Republic of Indonesia
INTAN ANGKASA AIR SERVICE	135-019	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
JOHNLIN AIR TRANSPORT	135-043	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
KAL STAR	121-037	KLS	Republic of Indonesia
KARTIKA AIRLINES	121-003	KAE	Republic of Indonesia
KURA-KURA AVIATION	135-016	KUR	Republic of Indonesia
LION MENTARI AIRLINES	121-010	LNI	Republic of Indonesia
MANUNGGA AIR SERVICE	121-020	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
MEGANTARA	121-025	MKE	Republic of Indonesia
MERPATI NUSANTARA AIRLINES	121-002	MNA	Republic of Indonesia
MIMIKA AIR	135-007	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
NATIONAL UTILITY HELICOPTER	135-011	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
NUSANTARA AIR CHARTER	121-022	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
NUSANTARA BUANA AIR	135-041	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
NYAMAN AIR	135-042	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
PELITA AIR SERVICE	121-008	PAS	Republic of Indonesia
PENERBANGAN ANGKASA SEMESTA	135-026	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
PURA WISATA BARUNA	135-025	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
RIAU AIRLINES	121-016	RIU	Republic of Indonesia
SAMPOERNA AIR NUSANTARA	135-036	SAE	Republic of Indonesia
SAYAP GARUDA INDAH	135-004	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
SKY AVIATION	135-044	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
SMAC	135-015	SMC	Republic of Indonesia
SRIWIJAYA AIR	121-035	SJY	Republic of Indonesia
SURVEI UDARA PENAS	135-006	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
TRANSWISATA PRIMA AVIATION	135-021	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
TRAVEL EXPRESS AVIATION SERVICE	121-038	XAR	Republic of Indonesia
TRAVIRA UTAMA	135-009	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
TRI MG INTRA ASIA AIRLINES	121-018	TMG	Republic of Indonesia

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
TRIGANA AIR SERVICE	121-006	TGN	Republic of Indonesia
UNINDO	135-040	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
WING ABADI AIRLINES	121-012	WON	Republic of Indonesia
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Kazakhstan, with the exception of Air Astana, including			Republic of Kazakhstan
AERO AIR COMPANY	AK-0429-10	ILK	Republic of Kazakhstan
AIR ALMATY	AK-0409-09	LMY	Republic of Kazakhstan
AIR TRUST AIRCOMPANY	AK-0412-10	RTR	Republic of Kazakhstan
AK SUNKAR AIRCOMPANY	AK-0396-09	AKS	Republic of Kazakhstan
ASIA CONTINENTAL Airlines	AK-0345-08	CID	Republic of Kazakhstan
ASIA WINGS	AK-0390-09	AWA	Republic of Kazakhstan
ATMA AIRLINES	AK-0437-10	AMA	Republic of Kazakhstan
AVIA-JAYNAR/AVIA-ZHAYNAR	AK-0435-10	SAP	Republic of Kazakhstan
BEYBARS AIRCOMPANY	AK-0383-09	BBS	Republic of Kazakhstan
BERKUT AIR/BEK AIR	AK-0428-10	BEK	Republic of Kazakhstan
BURUNDAYAVIA AIRLINES	AK-0415-10	BRY	Republic of Kazakhstan
COMLUX	AK-0399-09	KAZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
DETA AIR	AK-0417-10	DET	Republic of Kazakhstan
EAST WING	AK-0411-09	EWZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
EASTERN EXPRESS	AK-0427-10	LIS	Republic of Kazakhstan
EURO-ASIA AIR	AK-0384-09	EAK	Republic of Kazakhstan
EURO-ASIA AIR INTERNATIONAL	AK-0389-09	KZE	Republic of Kazakhstan
FLY JET KZ	AK-0391-09	FJK	Republic of Kazakhstan
INVESTAVIA	AK-0342-08	TLG	Republic of Kazakhstan
IRTYSH AIR	AK-0439-11	MZA	Republic of Kazakhstan
JET AIRLINES	AK-0419-10	SOZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
JET ONE	AK-0433-10	JKZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAIR JET	AK-0387-09	KEJ	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAIRTRANS AIRLINE	AK-0349-09	KUY	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAIRWEST	AK-0404-09	KAW	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAVIASPAS	AK-0405-09	KZS	Republic of Kazakhstan
MEGA AIRLINES	AK-0424-10	MGK	Republic of Kazakhstan

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
MIRAS	AK-0402-09	MIF	Republic of Kazakhstan
PRIME AVIATION	AK-0393-09	PKZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
SAMAL AIR	AK-0407-09	SAV	Republic of Kazakhstan
SAYAKHAT AIRLINES	AK-0426-10	SAH	Republic of Kazakhstan
SEMEYAVIA	AK-400-09	SMK	Republic of Kazakhstan
SCAT	AK-0420-10	VSV	Republic of Kazakhstan
SKYBUS	AK-0432-10	BYK	Republic of Kazakhstan
SKYJET	AK-0398-09	SEK	Republic of Kazakhstan
UST-KAMENOGORSK/AIR DIVISION OF EKA	AK-0440-11	UCK	Republic of Kazakhstan
ZHETYSU AIRCOMPANY	AK-0438-11	JTU	Republic of Kazakhstan
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Kyrgyz Republic, including			Kyrgyz Republic
AIR MANAS	17	MBB	Kyrgyz Republic
ASIAN AIR	36	AZZ	Kyrgyz Republic
AVIA TRAFFIC COMPANY	23	AVJ	Kyrgyz Republic
AEROSTAN (EX BISTAIR-FEZ BISHKEK)	08	BSC	Kyrgyz Republic
CENTRAL ASIAN AVIATION SERVICES (CAAS)	13	CBK	Kyrgyz Republic
CLICK AIRWAYS	11	CGK	Kyrgyz Republic
DAMES	20	DAM	Kyrgyz Republic
EASTOK AVIA	15	EEA	Kyrgyz Republic
ITEK AIR	04	IKA	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZ TRANS AVIA	31	KTC	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZSTAN	03	LYN	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZSTAN AIRLINE	Unknown	KGA	Kyrgyz Republic
S GROUP AVIATION	6	SGL	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY WAY AIR	21	SAB	Kyrgyz Republic
TRAST AERO	05	TSJ	Kyrgyz Republic
VALOR AIR	07	VAC	Kyrgyz Republic
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Liberia.			Liberia
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Gabon, with the exception of Gabon Airlines, Afrijet and SN2AG put in Annex B, including			Republic of Gabon

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
AFRIC AVIATION	010/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon
AIR SERVICES SA	004/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	RVS	Republic of Gabon
AIR TOURIST (ALLEGIANCE)	007/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	LGE	Republic of Gabon
NATIONALE ET REGIONALE TRANSPORT (NATIONALE)	008/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	NRG	Republic of Gabon
SCD AVIATION	005/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	SCY	Republic of Gabon
SKY GABON	009/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	SKG	Republic of Gabon
SOLENTA AVIATION GABON	006/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	Unknown	Republic of Gabon
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Mauritania, including			Islamic Republic of Mauritania
MAURITANIA AIRWAYS		MTW	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Republic of Mozambique, including			Republic of Mozambique
MOZAMBIQUE AIRLINES — LINHAS AEREAS DE MOÇAMBIQUE	MOZ-01/2010	LAM	Republic of Mozambique
MOZAMBIQUE EXPRESS/MEX	02 of 2010	MXE	Republic of Mozambique
TRANS AIRWAYS/KAYA AIRLINES	03 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
HELICOPTEROS CAPITAL	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
CFA MOZAMBIQUE	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
UNIQUE AIR CHARTER	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
AEROVISAO DE MOZAMBIQUE	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
SAFARI AIR	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
ETA AIR CHARTER LDA	04 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
EMILIO AIR CHARTER LDA	05 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
CFM-TTA SA	07 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
AERO-SERVICOS SARL	08 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
VR CROPSPRAYERS LDA	06 of 2010	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Philippines, including			Republic of the Philippines
AEROWURKS AERIAL SPRAYING SERVICES	2010030	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AIR PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	2009006	GAP	Republic of the Philippines

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
AIR WOLF AVIATION INC.	200911	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AIRTRACK AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION	2010027	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ASIA AIRCRAFT OVERSEAS PHILIPPINES INC.	4AN9800036	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY INNOVATORS, INC.	4AN2007005	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AVIATOUR'S FLY'N INC.	200910	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AYALA AVIATION CORP.	4AN9900003	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
BEACON	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
BENDICE TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT INC.	4AN2008006	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CANADIAN HELICOPTERS PHILIPPINES INC.	4AN9800025	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CEBU PACIFIC AIR	2009002	CEB	Republic of the Philippines
CHEMTRAD AVIATION CORPORATION	2009018	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CM AERO	4AN2000001	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CORPORATE AIR	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CYCLONE AIRWAYS	4AN9900008	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
FAR EAST AVIATION SERVICES	2009013	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
F.F. CRUZ AND COMPANY, INC.	2009017	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
HUMA CORPORATION	2009014	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
INAEC AVIATION CORP.	4AN2002004	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ISLAND AVIATION	2009009	SOY	Republic of the Philippines
ISLAND TRANSVOYAGER	2010022	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
LION AIR, INCORPORATED	2009019	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MACRO ASIA AIR TAXI SERVICES	2010029	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MINDANAO RAINBOW AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	2009016	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MISIBIS AVIATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP.	2010020	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
OMNI AVIATION CORP.	2010033	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
PACIFIC EAST ASIA CARGO AIRLINES, INC.	4AS9800006	PEC	Republic of the Philippines
PACIFIC AIRWAYS CORPORATION	4AN9700007	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
PACIFIC ALLIANCE CORPORATION	4AN2006001	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE AIRLINES	2009001	PAL	Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURAL AVIATION CORP.	4AN9800015	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ROYAL AIR CHARTER SERVICES INC.	2010024	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ROYAL STAR AVIATION, INC.	2010021	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
SOUTH EAST ASIA INC.	2009004	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SOUTHSTAR AVIATION COMPANY, INC.	4AN9800037	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SPIRIT OF MANILA AIRLINES CORPORATION	2009008	MNP	Republic of the Philippines
SUBIC INTERNATIONAL AIR CHARTER	4AN9900010	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SUBIC SEAPLANE, INC.	4AN2000002	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
TOPFLITE AIRWAYS, INC.	4AN9900012	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
TRANSGLOBAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION	2009007	TCU	Republic of the Philippines
WORLD AVIATION, CORP.	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
WCC AVIATION COMPANY	2009015	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
YOKOTA AVIATION, INC.	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ZENITH AIR, INC.	2009012	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ZEST AIRWAYS INCORPORATED	2009003	RIT	Republic of the Philippines
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sao Tome and Principe, including			Sao Tome and Principe
AFRICA CONNECTION	10/AOC/2008	Unknown	Sao Tome and Principe
BRITISH GULF INTERNATIONAL COMPANY LTD	01/AOC/2007	BGI	Sao Tome and Principe
EXECUTIVE JET SERVICES	03/AOC/2006	EJZ	Sao Tome and Principe
GLOBAL AVIATION OPERATION	04/AOC/2006	Unknown	Sao Tome and Principe
GOLIAF AIR	05/AOC/2001	GLE	Sao Tome and Principe
ISLAND OIL EXPLORATION	01/AOC/2008	Unknown	Sao Tome and Principe
STP AIRWAYS	03/AOC/2006	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
TRANSAFRIK INTERNATIONAL LTD	02/AOC/2002	TFK	Sao Tome and Principe
TRANSCARG	01/AOC/2009	Unknown	Sao Tome and Principe
TRANSLIZ AVIATION (TMS)	02/AOC/2007	TMS	Sao Tome and Principe
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sierra Leone, including			Sierra Leone
AIR RUM, LTD	Unknown	RUM	Sierra Leone
DESTINY AIR SERVICES, LTD	Unknown	DTY	Sierra Leone
HEAVYLIFT CARGO	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
ORANGE AIR SIERRA LEONE LTD	Unknown	ORJ	Sierra Leone
PARAMOUNT AIRLINES, LTD	Unknown	PRR	Sierra Leone
SEVEN FOUR EIGHT AIR SERVICES LTD	Unknown	SVT	Sierra Leone

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number or operating licence number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator
TEEBAH AIRWAYS	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sudan, including			Republic of Sudan
SUDAN AIRWAYS	Unknown	SUD	Republic of the Sudan
SUN AIR COMPANY	051	SNR	Republic of the Sudan
MARSLAND COMPANY	040	MSL	Republic of the Sudan
ATTICO AIRLINES	023	ETC	Republic of the Sudan
FOURTY EIGHT AVIATION	054	WHB	Republic of the Sudan
SUDANESE STATES AVIATION COMPANY	010	SNV	Republic of the Sudan
ALMAJARA AVIATION	Unknown	MJA	Republic of the Sudan
BADER AIRLINES	035	BDR	Republic of the Sudan
ALFA AIRLINES	054	AAJ	Republic of the Sudan
AZZA TRANSPORT COMPANY	012	AZZ	Republic of the Sudan
GREEN FLAG AVIATION	017	Unkown	Republic of the Sudan
ALMAJAL AVIATION SERVICE	015	MGG	Republic of the Sudan
NOVA AIRLINES	001	NOV	Republic of the Sudan
TARCO AIRLINES	056	Unknown	Republic of the Sudan
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Swaziland, including			Swaziland
SWAZILAND AIRLINK	Unknown	SZL	Swaziland
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Zambia, including			Zambia
ZAMBEZI AIRLINES	Z/AOC/001/2009	ZMA	Zambia

ANNEX B

LIST OF AIR CARRIERS OF WHICH OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO OPERATIONAL RESTRICTIONS
WITHIN THE EU ⁽¹⁾

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator	Aircraft type restricted	Registration mark(s) and, when available, construction serial number(s)	State of registry
AIR KORYO	GAC-AOC/KOR-01	KOR	DPRK	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type TU- 204	All fleet with the exception of: P-632, P-633	DPRK
AFRIJET ⁽¹⁾	002/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	ABS	Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type Falcon 50, 2 aircraft of type Falcon 900	All fleet with the exception of: TR-LGV; TR-LGY; TR-AFJ; TR-AFR	Republic of Gabon
AIR ASTANA ⁽²⁾	AK-0388-09	KZR	Kazakhstan	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type B-767, 4 aircraft of type B-757, 10 aircraft of type A319/320/321, 5 aircraft of type Fokker 50	All fleet with the exception of: P4-KCA, P4-KCB, P4-EAS, P4-FAS, P4-GAS, P4-MAS; P4-NAS, P4-OAS, P4-PAS, P4-SAS, P4-TAS, P4-UAS, P4-VAS, P4-WAS, P4-YAS, P4-XAS; P4-HAS, P4-IAS, P4-JAS, P4-KAS, P4-LAS	Aruba (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
AIRLIFT INTERNATIONAL (GH) LTD	AOC 017	ALE	Republic of Ghana	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type DC8-63F	All fleet with the exception of: 9G-TOP and 9G-RAC	Republic of Ghana
AIR MADAGASCAR	5R-M01/2009	MDG	Madagascar	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type Boeing B-737-300, 2 aircraft of type ATR 72-500, 1 aircraft of type ATR 42-500, 1 aircraft of type ATR 42-320 and 3 aircraft of type DHC 6-300	All fleet with the exception of: 5R-MFH, 5R-MFI, 5R-MJE, 5R-MJF, 5R-MJG, 5R-MVT, 5R-MGC, 5R-MGD, 5R-MGF	Republic of Madagascar
AIR SERVICE COMORES	06-819/TA-15/DGACM	KMD	Comoros	All fleet with the exception of: LET 410 UVP	All fleet with the exception of: D6-CAM (851336)	Comoros
GABON AIRLINES ⁽³⁾	001/MTAC/ANAC	GBK	Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 1 aircraft of type Boeing B-767-200	All fleet with the exception of: TR-LHP	Republic of Gabon

⁽¹⁾ Air carriers listed in Annex B could be permitted to exercise traffic rights by using wet-leased aircraft of an air carrier which is not subject to an operating ban, provided that the relevant safety standards are complied with.

Name of the legal entity of the air carrier as indicated on its AOC (and its trading name, if different)	Air operator certificate (AOC) number	ICAO airline designation number	State of the operator	Aircraft type restricted	Registration mark(s) and, when available, construction serial number(s)	State of registry
IRAN AIR ⁽⁴⁾	FS100	IRA	Islamic Republic of Iran	All fleet with the exception of: 14 aircraft of type A-300, 8 aircraft of type A-310, 1 aircraft B-737	All fleet with the exception of: EP-IBA EP-IBB EP-IBC EP-IBD EP-IBG EP-IBH EP-IBI EP-IBJ EP-IBM EP-IBN EP-IBO EP-IBS EP-IBT EP-IBV EP-IBX EP-IBZ EP-ICE EP-ICF EP-IBK EP-IBL EP-IBP EP-IBQ EP-AGA	Islamic Republic of Iran
NOUVELLE AIR AFFAIRES GABON (SN2AG)	003/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	NVS	Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 1 aircraft of type Challenger CL-601, 1 aircraft of type HS-125-800	All fleet with the exception of: TR-AAG, ZS-AFG	Republic of Gabon; Republic of South Africa
TAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES	001	DTA	Republic of Angola	All fleet with the exception of: 3 aircraft of type Boeing B-777 and 4 aircraft of type Boeing B-737-700	All fleet with the exception of: D2-TED, D2-TEE, D2-TEF, D2-TBF, D2-TBG, D2-TBH, D2-TBJ	Republic of Angola

⁽¹⁾ Afrijet is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current operations within the European Union.

⁽²⁾ Air Astana is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current operations within the European Union.

⁽³⁾ Gabon Airlines is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current operations within the European Community.

⁽⁴⁾ Iran Air is allowed to operate to the European Union using the specific aircraft under the conditions set out in recital 69 Regulation (EU) No 590/2010, OJ L 170, 6.7.2010, p. 15.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 391/2011**of 19 April 2011****establishing the standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 of 21 December 2007 laying down implementing rules for Council Regulations (EC) No 2200/96, (EC) No 2201/96 and (EC) No 1182/2007 in the fruit and vegetable sector ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 138(1) thereof,

Whereas:

Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, the criteria whereby the Commission fixes the standard values for imports from third countries, in respect of the products and periods stipulated in Annex XV, Part A thereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 138 of Regulation (EC) No 1580/2007 are fixed in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 April 2011.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 350, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

ANNEX

Standard import values for determining the entry price of certain fruit and vegetables

(EUR/100 kg)

CN code	Third country code ⁽¹⁾	Standard import value
0702 00 00	JO	73,2
	MA	58,0
	TN	120,5
	TR	93,9
	ZZ	86,4
0707 00 05	AL	52,2
	EG	152,2
	TR	122,6
	ZZ	109,0
0709 90 70	MA	82,8
	TR	108,6
	ZA	13,0
	ZZ	68,1
0805 10 20	EG	54,2
	IL	80,1
	MA	52,8
	TN	47,1
	TR	72,9
	ZZ	61,4
0805 50 10	TR	45,9
	ZZ	45,9
0808 10 80	AR	78,0
	BR	77,6
	CA	97,4
	CL	83,8
	CN	102,4
	MK	47,7
	NZ	117,2
	US	111,2
	UY	65,8
	ZA	81,0
0808 20 50	ZZ	86,2
	AR	89,6
	CL	114,2
	CN	70,7
	ZA	87,3
	ZZ	90,5

⁽¹⁾ Nomenclature of countries laid down by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1833/2006 (OJ L 354, 14.12.2006, p. 19). Code 'ZZ' stands for 'of other origin'.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 392/2011**of 19 April 2011****on the issue of import licences for applications lodged during the first seven days of April 2011
under the tariff quotas opened by Regulation (EC) No 616/2007 for poultrymeat**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 616/2007 ⁽³⁾ opened tariff quotas for imports of poultrymeat products originating in Brazil, Thailand and other third countries.
- (2) The applications for import licences lodged in respect of Groups Nos 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 during the first seven

days of April 2011 for the subperiod from 1 July to 30 September 2011 and in respect of Group No 3 for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 relate, for some quotas, to quantities exceeding those available. The extent to which import licences may be issued should therefore be determined by establishing the allocation coefficient to be applied to the quantities requested,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The quantities for which import licence applications have been lodged pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 616/2007 for the subperiod from 1 July to 30 September 2011 in respect of Groups Nos 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 and for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 in respect of Group No 3 shall be multiplied by the allocation coefficients set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 20 April 2011.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 142, 5.6.2007, p. 3.

ANNEX

Group No	Order No	Allocation coefficient for import licence applications lodged for the subperiod from 1.7.2011-30.9.2011 (%)
1	09.4211	0,437144
6	09.4216	0,515235

Group No	Order No	Allocation coefficient for import licence applications lodged for the subperiod from 1.7.2011-30.6.2012 (%)
3	09.4213	1,315789

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 393/2011**of 19 April 2011****fixing the allocation coefficient for the issuing of import licences applied for from 1 to 7 April 2011 for sugar products under certain tariff quotas and suspending submission of applications for such licences**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation) ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006 of 31 August 2006 laying down common rules for the administration of import tariff quotas for agricultural products managed by a system of import licences ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 891/2009 of 25 September 2009 opening and providing for the administration of certain Community tariff quotas in the sugar sector ⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 5(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Quantities covered by applications for import licences submitted to the competent authorities from 1 to 7 April 2011 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 891/2009, exceed the quantity available under order number 09.4380.

- (2) In these circumstances, an allocation coefficient for licences to be issued regarding order number 09.4380 should be fixed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1301/2006. Submission of further applications for licences for that order number should be suspended until the end of the marketing year, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 891/2009,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The quantities for which import licence applications have been lodged under Regulation (EC) No 891/2009 from 1 to 7 April 2011 shall be multiplied by the allocation coefficients set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

2. Submission of further applications for licences, which correspond to the order numbers indicated in the Annex, shall be suspended until the end of the marketing year 2010/11.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
José Manuel SILVA RODRÍGUEZ
Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 238, 1.9.2006, p. 13.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 254, 26.9.2009, p. 82.

ANNEX

CXL Concessions Sugar**2010/2011 marketing year****Applications lodged from 1.4.2011 to 7.4.2011**

Order No	Country	Allocation coefficient (%)	Further applications
09.4317	Australia	—	Suspended
09.4318	Brazil	—	Suspended
09.4319	Cuba	—	
09.4320	Any third countries	—	Suspended
09.4321	India	—	Suspended

— Not applicable: no licence application has been sent to the Commission.

Balkans Sugar**2010/2011 marketing year****Applications lodged from 1.4.2011 to 7.4.2011**

Order No	Country	Allocation coefficient (%)	Further applications
09.4324	Albania	—	
09.4325	Bosnia and Herzegovina	(¹)	
09.4326	Serbia	(¹)	
09.4327	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	—	
09.4328	Croatia	(¹)	

— Not applicable: no licence application has been sent to the Commission.

(¹) Not applicable: the applications do not exceed the quantities available and are fully granted.**Exceptional import sugar and industrial import sugar****2010/2011 marketing year****Applications lodged from 1.4.2011 to 7.4.2011**

Order No	Type	Allocation coefficient (%)	Further applications
09.4380	Exceptional	1,8053	Suspended
09.4390	Industrial	(¹)	

— Not applicable: no licence application has been sent to the Commission.

(¹) Not applicable: the applications do not exceed the quantities available and are fully granted.

DIRECTIVES

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2011/50/EU

of 19 April 2011

amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC to include carbetamide as active substance and amending Commission Decision 2008/934/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 6(1) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Commission Regulations (EC) No 451/2000 ⁽²⁾ and (EC) No 1490/2002 ⁽³⁾ lay down the detailed rules for the implementation of the second and third stages of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC and establish a list of active substances to be assessed, with a view to their possible inclusion in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC. That list included carbetamide.

(2) In accordance with Article 11e of Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002 the notifier withdrew its support of the inclusion of that active substance in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC within 2 months from receipt of the draft assessment report. Consequently, Commission Decision 2008/934/EC of 5 December 2008 concerning the non-inclusion of certain active substances in Annex I to Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing these substances ⁽⁴⁾ was adopted on the non-inclusion of carbetamide.

(3) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Directive 91/414/EEC the original notifier (hereinafter 'the applicant') submitted a

new application requesting the accelerated procedure to be applied, as provided for in Articles 14 to 19 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 33/2008 of 17 January 2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Directive 91/414/EEC as regards a regular and an accelerated procedure for the assessment of active substances which were part of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of that Directive but have not been included into its Annex I ⁽⁵⁾.

(4) The application was submitted to France, which had been designated rapporteur Member State by Regulation (EC) No 1490/2002. The time period for the accelerated procedure was respected. The specification of the active substance and the supported uses are the same as were the subject of Decision 2008/934/EC. That application also complies with the remaining substantive and procedural requirements of Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 33/2008.

(5) France evaluated the additional data submitted by the applicant and prepared an additional report. It communicated that report to the European Food Safety Authority (hereinafter 'the Authority') and to the Commission on 12 February 2010. The Authority communicated the additional report to the other Member States and the applicant for comments and forwarded the comments it had received to the Commission. In accordance with Article 20(1) of Regulation (EC) No 33/2008 and at the request of the Commission, the Authority presented its conclusion on carbetamide to the Commission on 22 November 2010 ⁽⁶⁾. The draft assessment report, the additional report and the conclusion of the Authority were reviewed by the Member States and the Commission within the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health and finalised on 11 March 2011 in the format of the Commission review report for carbetamide.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 230, 19.8.1991, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 55, 29.2.2000, p. 25.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 224, 21.8.2002, p. 23.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 333, 11.12.2008, p. 11.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ L 15, 18.1.2008, p. 5.

⁽⁶⁾ European Food Safety Authority; Conclusion on the peer review of the pesticide risk assessment of the active substance carbetamide. EFSA Journal 2010; 8(12):1913. [57 pp.]. doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1913. Available online: www.efsa.europa.eu

- (6) It has appeared from the various examinations made that plant protection products containing carbetamide may be expected to satisfy, in general, the requirements laid down in Article 5(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 91/414/EEC, in particular with regard to the uses which have been examined and detailed in the Commission review report. It is therefore appropriate to include carbetamide in Annex I, in order to ensure that in all Member States the authorisations of plant protection products containing this active substance can be granted in accordance with the provisions of that Directive.
- (7) A reasonable period should be allowed to elapse before an active substance is included in Annex I in order to permit Member States and the interested parties to prepare themselves to meet the new requirements which will result from the inclusion.
- (8) Without prejudice to the obligations defined by Directive 91/414/EEC as a consequence of including an active substance in Annex I, Member States should be allowed a period of 6 months after inclusion to review existing authorisations of plant protection products containing carbetamide to ensure that the requirements laid down by Directive 91/414/EEC, in particular in its Article 13 and the relevant conditions set out in Annex I, are satisfied. Member States should vary, replace or withdraw, as appropriate, existing authorisations, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 91/414/EEC. By derogation from the above deadline, a longer period should be provided for the submission and assessment of the complete Annex III dossier of each plant protection product for each intended use in accordance with the uniform principles laid down in Directive 91/414/EEC.
- (9) The experience gained from previous inclusions in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC of active substances assessed in the framework of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3600/92 of 11 December 1992 laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of the first stage of the programme of work referred to in Article 8(2) of Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market ⁽¹⁾ has shown that difficulties can arise in interpreting the duties of holders of existing authorisations in relation to access to data. In order to avoid further difficulties it therefore appears necessary to clarify the duties of the Member States, especially the duty to verify that the holder of an authorisation demonstrates access to a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex II to that Directive. However, this clarification does not impose any new obligations on Member States or holders of authorisations compared to the Directives which have been adopted until now amending Annex I.
- (10) It is therefore appropriate to amend Directive 91/414/EEC accordingly.
- (11) Decision 2008/934/EC provides for the non-inclusion of carbetamide and the withdrawal of authorisations for plant protection products containing that substance by 31 December 2011. It is necessary to delete the line concerning carbetamide in the Annex to that Decision.
- (12) It is therefore appropriate to amend Decision 2008/934/EC accordingly.
- (13) The measures provided for in this Directive are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,
- HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:
- Article 1*
- Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC is amended as set out in the Annex to this Directive.
- Article 2*
- The line concerning carbetamide in the Annex to Decision 2008/934/EC is deleted.
- Article 3*
- Member States shall adopt and publish by 30 November 2011 at the latest the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.
- They shall apply those provisions from 1 December 2011.
- When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.
- Article 4*
1. Member States shall in accordance with Directive 91/414/EEC, where necessary, amend or withdraw existing authorisations for plant protection products containing carbetamide as an active substance by 30 November 2011.
- By that date they shall in particular verify that the conditions in Annex I to that Directive relating to carbetamide are met, with the exception of those identified in Part B of the entry concerning that active substance, and that the holder of the authorisation has, or has access to, a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex II to that Directive in accordance with the conditions of Article 13 of that Directive.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 366, 15.12.1992, p. 10.

2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, for each authorised plant protection product containing carbetamide as either the only active substance or as one of several active substances all of which were listed in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC by 31 May 2011 at the latest, Member States shall re-evaluate the product in accordance with the uniform principles provided for in Annex VI to Directive 91/414/EEC, on the basis of a dossier satisfying the requirements of Annex III to that Directive and taking into account Part B of the entry in Annex I to that Directive concerning carbetamide. On the basis of that evaluation, they shall determine whether the product satisfies the conditions set out in Article 4(1)(b), (c), (d) and (e) of Directive 91/414/EEC.

Following that determination Member States shall:

- (a) in the case of a product containing carbetamide as the only active substance, where necessary, amend or withdraw the authorisation by 31 May 2015 at the latest; or
- (b) in the case of a product containing carbetamide as one of several active substances, where necessary, amend or

withdraw the authorisation by 31 May 2015 or by the date fixed for such an amendment or withdrawal in the respective Directive or Directives which added the relevant substance or substances to Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC, whichever is the latest.

Article 5

This Directive shall enter into force on 1 June 2011.

Article 6

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 April 2011.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

ANNEX

The following entry shall be added at the end of the table in Annex I to Directive 91/414/EEC:

No	Common Name, Identification Numbers	IUPAC Name	Purity ⁽¹⁾	Entry into force	Expiration of inclusion	Specific provisions
'356	Carbetamide CAS No: 16118-49-3 CIPAC No: 95	(R)-1-(Ethylcarbamoyl)ethyl carbanilate	≥ 950 g/kg	1 June 2011	31 May 2021	PART A Only uses as herbicide may be authorised. PART B For the implementation of the uniform principles of Annex VI the conclusions of the review report on carbetamide, and in particular Appendices I and II thereof, as finalised in the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 11 March 2011, shall be taken into account. In this overall assessment Member States shall pay particular attention to: (a) the protection of groundwater, when the active substance is applied in regions with vulnerable soil and/or climatic conditions; (b) the risk to non-target plants; (c) the risk to aquatic organisms. Conditions of use shall include risk mitigation measures, where appropriate.'

⁽¹⁾ Further details on identity and specification of active substance are provided in the review report.

DECISIONS

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 5 April 2011

on the mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, in accordance with point 28 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management (application EGF/2010/013 PL/Podkarpackie — manufacture of machinery)

(2011/249/EU)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management ⁽¹⁾, and in particular point 28 thereof,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) was established to provide additional support for workers made redundant as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation and to assist them with their reintegration into the labour market.
- (2) The scope of the EGF was broadened for applications submitted from 1 May 2009 to include support for workers made redundant as a direct result of the global financial and economic crisis.
- (3) The Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 allows the mobilisation of the EGF within the annual ceiling of EUR 500 million.

(4) Poland submitted an application on 27 April 2010 to mobilise the EGF in respect of redundancies in three enterprises operating in the NACE Revision 2 Division 28 ('Manufacture of machinery and equipment') in the NUTS II region of Podkarpackie (PL32) and supplemented it with additional information up to 4 August 2010. This application complies with the requirements for determining the financial contributions as laid down in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006. The Commission, therefore, proposes to mobilise an amount of EUR 453 570.

(5) The EGF should, therefore, be mobilised in order to provide a financial contribution for the application submitted by Poland,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2011, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund shall be mobilised to provide the sum of EUR 453 570 in commitment and payment appropriations.

Article 2

This Decision shall be published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Strasbourg, 5 April 2011.

For the European Parliament
The President
J. BUZEK

For the Council
The President
GYŐRI E.

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 406, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

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