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Price: EUR 4

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

EN

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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) No 1261/2013

of 2 December 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 concerning the Community legal framework for a European Research Infrastructures Consortium (ERIC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 187 and 188 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions,

Whereas:

(1) Council Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 ⁽²⁾ establishes a legal framework laying down the requirements and procedures for, and the effect of, setting up a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC).

(2) The support and development of research infrastructures in Europe has been an ongoing objective of the Union, as last reflected in Decision No 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ and, in particular, in Council Decision 2006/974/EC ⁽⁴⁾.

(3) The European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and the e-Infrastructure Reflection Group (e-IRG) have produced and updated the first ever European Roadmap for Research Infrastructures.

(4) Since the entry into force of the Community legal framework for an ERIC in 2009, two European research infrastructures have been awarded ERIC status.

(5) Membership of an ERIC is open to Member States, associated countries, third countries other than associated countries and intergovernmental organisations.

(6) Associated countries play an integral role in the preparation and the implementation of European research infrastructures and should be able to participate in ERICs on the same footing as Member States, as they contribute to the scientific excellence of Union research and to the competitiveness of the Union's economy through their support.

(7) In order to facilitate the participation of associated countries in ERICs, Article 9(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 should be amended so that the contributions of the associated countries can be fully reflected in terms of membership and voting rights,

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 161, 6.6.2013, p. 58.

⁽²⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 of 25 June 2009 on the Community Legal Framework for a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) (OJ L 206, 8.8.2009, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Decision No 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-13) (OJ L 412, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Council Decision 2006/974/EC of 19 December 2006 on the specific programme: 'Capacities' implementing the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007 to 2013) (OJ L 54, 22.2.2007, p. 101).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 9(2) and (3) of Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 are replaced by the following:

‘2. The membership of an ERIC must include a Member State and two other countries that are either Member States or associated countries. Further Member States or associated countries may join as members at any time on fair and reasonable terms specified in the Statutes and as observers without voting rights on conditions specified in those Statutes. Third countries other than associated countries as well as intergovernmental organisations, may also become members of an ERIC, subject to approval by the assembly of members referred to in Article 12(a), in accordance with the conditions and procedure for changes in membership laid down in its Statutes.

3. Member States or associated countries shall hold jointly the majority of the voting rights in the assembly of members. For an ERIC hosted by a Member State, proposals for amending its Statutes shall require the agreement of the majority of the Member States that are members of that ERIC.’

Article 2

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

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2013.

For the Council

The President

E. GUSTAS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1262/2013**of 28 November 2013****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Puruveden Muikku (PGI)]**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, Finland's application to register the name 'Puruveden Muikku' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.

- (2) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the name 'Puruveden Muikku' should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 28 November 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 140, 18.5.2013, p. 17.

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.7. Fresh fish, molluscs and crustaceans and products derived therefrom

FINLAND

Puruveden Muikku (PGI)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1263/2013**of 28 November 2013****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications [Valašský frgál (PGI)]**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 50(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the Czech Republic's application to register the name 'Valašský frgál' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽²⁾.

- (2) As no statement of opposition under Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 has been received by the Commission, the name 'Valašský frgál' should therefore be entered in the register,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 28 November 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
Dacian CIOLOŞ
Member of the Commission*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ C 155, 1.6.2013, p. 9.

ANNEX

Agricultural products and foodstuffs listed in Annex I(l) to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012:

Class 2.4. Bread, pastry, cakes, confectionery, biscuits and other baker's wares

CZECH REPUBLIC

Valašský frgál (PGI)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1264/2013**of 3 December 2013****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/CE ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 ⁽³⁾ 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 and the European Aviation Safety Agency ('EASA') 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 the basis of that information, the Community list should be updated.
- (3) The Commission informed all air carriers concerned either directly or through the authorities responsible for their regulatory oversight, about 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) The Commission gave to the air carriers concerned the opportunity to consult documents provided by Member States, to submit written comments and to make an oral presentation to the Commission and to the Committee established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/1991 (the 'Air Safety Committee') ⁽⁴⁾.

(5) The Air Safety Committee has received updates from the Commission about the on-going joint consultations, in the framework of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 and its implementing Regulation (EC) No 473/2006, with competent authorities and air carriers of the states of the Republic of Guinea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Iran, Madagascar, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines and Zambia. The Air Safety Committee also received information from the Commission on Albania, India, Yemen and Zimbabwe. The Air Safety Committee also received from the Commission updates about technical consultations with the Russian Federation and concerning the monitoring of Libya.

(6) The Air Safety Committee has heard presentations by EASA about the results of the analysis of audit reports carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organisation ('ICAO') in the framework of ICAO's Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme ('USOAP'). Member States were invited to prioritize ramp inspections on air carriers licensed by states in respect of which Significant Safety Concerns ('SSC') have been identified by ICAO or in respect of which EASA concluded that there are significant deficiencies in the safety oversight system. In addition to consultations undertaken by the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005, the prioritization of ramp inspections will allow the acquisition of further information regarding the safety performance of the air carriers licensed in those states.

(7) The Air Safety Committee has heard presentations by EASA about the results of the analysis of ramp inspections carried out under the Safety Assessment of Foreign Aircraft programme ('SAFA') in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 ⁽⁵⁾.

(8) The Air Safety Committee has also heard presentations by EASA about the technical assistance projects carried out in states affected by measures or monitoring under Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005. It was informed about the plans of EASA and requests for further technical assistance and cooperation to improve the administrative and technical capability of civil aviation authorities with a view to helping resolve any non-compliance with applicable international standards. Member States were also invited to respond to those requests on a bilateral basis in coordination with the Commission and EASA. In that regard the Commission underlined the usefulness of

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 344, 27.12.2005, p. 15.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 143, 30.4.2004 p. 76.

⁽³⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 of 22 March 2006 establishing the Community list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban within the Community referred to in Chapter II of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 84, 23.3.2006, p. 14.

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EEC) No 3922/1991 of 16 December 1991 on the harmonization of the technical requirements and administrative procedures in the field of civil aviation, OJ L 373, 31.12.1991, p. 4.

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 of 5 October 2012 laying down the technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L 296, 25.10.2012, p. 1.

providing information to the international aviation community, particularly through ICAO's SCAN database on technical assistance provided by the Union and by its Member States to improve aviation safety around the world.

- (9) The Air Safety Committee has also heard a presentation by EUROCONTROL about the status of, and developments in the alarming system which supports the EU SAFA programme. Particular attention was drawn to statistics for alert messages for banned carriers and to possible system improvements.

European Union air carriers

- (10) Following the analysis by EASA of information resulting from SAFA ramp checks carried out on aircraft of Union air carriers or from standardisation inspections carried out by EASA, as well as specific inspections and audits carried out by national aviation authorities, several Member States have taken certain enforcement measures and informed the Commission and the Air Safety Committee about those measures. Romania informed that the Air Operator Certificate ('AOC') of the carrier Jetran Air was revoked, and Spain informed that the AOC of IMD Airways had expired and is in the process of being revoked.
- (11) Should any relevant safety information indicate that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of a lack of compliance by Union air carriers with the appropriate safety standards, Member States reiterated their readiness to act as necessary.

Air carriers from the Republic of Guinea

- (12) As agreed in the meeting held in Brussels in January 2013, the competent authorities of the Republic of Guinea (DNAC) have regularly provided information on the on-going implementation of the Corrective Action Plan ('CAP'), approved by ICAO in December 2012, as well as all the activities linked to it.
- (13) The latest progress report, received on 15 October 2013, details the most recent activities and developments regarding the implementation of the CAP. The translation into French of the Civil Aviation Regulations of the Republic of Guinea (originally inspired by and largely adopted from existing regulations in neighbouring English-speaking countries) was concluded at the beginning of August 2013. The transmission of the revised Civil Aviation Act to Parliament for adoption took place on 21 August 2013. The Inspectors Training System proposed by the Banjul Accord Group Aviation Safety Oversight Organisation (BAGASOO) was adopted. The designation of and notification to ICAO of Guinea's focal point for Dangerous Goods took place on 3 September 2013.

- (14) DNAC submitted to ICAO on 30 August 2013 the revised and updated CAP. All the corrective actions planned for 2012 and first half of 2013 have been implemented and those planned for the 3rd and 4th quarter 2013 are on-going. Validation of these actions by ICAO is pending.

- (15) All previously existing Air Operator's Certificates ('AOCs') having been suspended at the end of March 2013, full ICAO-compliant (5-phase) certification of a national air carrier (PROBIZ Guinée, operating one Beechcraft King Air 90 aircraft) with the help and support of a specific CAFAC/BAGASOO mission is on-going, with simultaneous on-the-job training of DNAC's inspectors on the whole process. PROBIZ does not operate into the Union.

- (16) DNAC has requested an ICVM in order to validate the progress in the implementation of the CAP and ICAO is planning to conduct it in May 2014.

- (17) Should any relevant safety information indicate that there are imminent safety risks as a consequence of lack of compliance with international safety standards, the Commission would be forced to take action in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from India

- (18) The Commission referred to the continued engagement with the Indian Authorities as regards oversight of its air carriers. The Commission wrote to the Directorate General for Civil Aviation ('DGCA') of India in October 2007 and in January 2010, with respect to certain carriers for which the DGCA has regulatory responsibility and was satisfied with the responses it received.
- (19) In terms of an update on more recent events, there was an ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission ('ICVM') in December of 2012 that resulted in the issue of two significant safety concerns ('SSC'). The first SSC related to the certification process for Air Operator Certificates ('AOC') and the second SSC related to the approval of aircraft modifications and repairs of foreign type-certified aircraft registered in India. The Commission wrote again to the Indian Authorities on 30 April 2013 to enquire in more detail about the SSCs, as well as to raise other issues pertaining to the routine monitoring of safety information by EASA concerning safety oversight within the Indian State. The DGCA replied on 10 May 2013 and gave details of corrective actions for the SSCs. In August 2013 a second ICAO ICVM to India was conducted in order to verify if India had successfully implemented the corrective actions which had been agreed with ICAO. Following this ICVM, ICAO removed the SSCs. The full report of the ICVM is not yet available.

- (20) Of further relevance is the fact that the Federal Aviation Administration ('FAA') of the United States conducted an International Aviation Safety Assessment ('IASA') visit in August 2013. As matters stand at the moment, the Indian State has maintained its FAA Category 1 compliance status. Should there be a downgrade in this status in the future, the Commission would have to give due consideration to the commencement of formal consultations with the Indian Authorities in accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation 473/2006.
- (21) Member States will continue to verify the effective compliance with relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on Indian operators pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.

Air carriers from Indonesia

- (22) Consultations with the competent authorities of Indonesia ('DGCA') continue with the aim of monitoring the progress of the DGCA in ensuring that the safety oversight of all air carriers certified in Indonesia is in compliance with international safety standards.
- (23) The airline PT. Citilink Indonesia wrote to the Commission on 2 August 2013 requesting its removal from Annex A. Extensive documentation on the completion of the 5-stage certification process was enclosed with the letter.
- (24) A technical meeting was held in Brussels on 5 November 2013 between Citilink Indonesia, the Commission, EASA and Member States to review the extensive documentation provided by the airline. The DGCA was also invited to this meeting, but decided that their participation was not indispensable at this time. On the basis of that meeting the Commission will engage with the DGCA to obtain all necessary clarifications needed to decide whether and when it would be in a position to propose the lifting of restrictions on Citilink Indonesia.
- (25) In their letter dated 23 October 2013 the DGCA also provided updated information regarding other air carriers under their oversight. They informed the Commission that an AOC no 121-050 was issued to PT Batik Air Indonesia on 23 April 2013. However, since the DGCA did not provide the evidence that the safety oversight of this air carrier is ensured in compliance with international safety standards, on the basis of the common criteria, it is considered that this carrier should be included in Annex A.
- (26) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee continue to encourage the efforts of the DGCA towards reaching their aim of establishing an aviation system fully compliant with ICAO Standards.

Air carriers from Kazakhstan

- (27) The Commission has continued active consultations with the competent authorities of Kazakhstan in order to be informed and monitor the progress of those authorities in their long-term effort to ensure that the safety oversight of all air carriers certified in Kazakhstan is in compliance with international safety standards.
- (28) In particular, in a letter dated 8 August 2013, the Civil Aviation Commission ('CAC') of Kazakhstan informed about the on-going re-certification activities aimed at aligning procedures and practices for issuance and oversight of operator certificates in Kazakhstan with those of ICAO. CAC also informed that as a result of that, several air operators have had their certificates suspended or revoked.
- (29) On 18 October 2013, the Commission received documents confirming on the one hand the revocation of six air operator's certificates ('AOC') belonging to 'Mega', 'Samal', 'Euro-Asia Air International', 'Asia Continental Airlines', 'Deta Air' and 'Kazair West' (which had already been recertified under aerial work, and had already been removed from Annex A⁽¹⁾), and on the other hand the suspension until 4 August 2013 of the AOCs of 'Semeyavia' and 'Irtys Air'. Subsequently, CAC also informed that the AOC of 'Semeyavia' had meanwhile expired and that the operator had not applied for a prolongation or a re-issuance. The AOC of 'Irtys Air' was suspended for a further unspecified period. As the suspension of an AOC is a temporary measure which does not necessarily entail termination of air carrier flight operations, 'Irtys Air' should remain in Annex A. Consequently, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that six air operators - 'Mega', 'Samal', 'Euro-Asia Air International', 'Asia Continental Airlines', 'Deta Air' and 'Semeyavia' should be removed from Annex A.
- (30) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee support the measures taken by the competent authorities of Kazakhstan on the establishment of a civil aviation oversight system which complies with international safety standards. In that respect, it invites them to accelerate and intensify efforts towards the implementation of the corrective action plan as agreed with ICAO, focusing on the immediate closure of the two significant safety concerns. The Commission also encourages active participation of Kazakhstan in the Union's TRACECA Aviation Safety project to improve knowledge and experience of CAC safety inspectors.
- (31) The Commission remains committed to organise, with the assistance of EASA and the support of Member States, an on-site visit to Kazakhstan and prepare a review of the case by the Air Safety Committee, once sufficient progress is made in addressing the identified safety weaknesses.

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1146/2012 of 3 December 2012, OJ L 333, 5.12.2012, p. 7.

- (32) With regard to the flight operations of Air Astana to the Union, Member States and EASA confirmed that there were no specific concerns arising from ramp checks carried out at Union airports in the framework of the SAFA programme. Member States' competent authorities will continue to verify the effective compliance with relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of Air Astana pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012. On this basis, the Commission will prepare a review of the current limitations on the operations of Air Astana for the next Air Safety Committee.

Air carriers from Kyrgyzstan

- (33) There are ongoing Commission consultations with the competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan with a view to identifying possible air carriers whose certification and oversight would meet the international safety standards, and in respect of which a gradual relaxation of restrictions could be envisaged.
- (34) However, as was the case for the meeting of the Air Safety Committee ('ASC') in June 2013, also for its meeting in November 2013, the Kyrgyz authorities have not made written submissions that would enable the Commission to prepare a review of the case. Furthermore, due to a lack of evidence from the Kyrgyzstan side, the Commission cannot propose the removal from the Community List of Kyrgyz operators whose air operator's certificates ('AOC') do not allow them to conduct commercial air transport operations.
- (35) On 24 October 2013 the Commission received copies of the AOCs and operation specifications of the newly certified operator TEZ JET which started operating commercial flights on 1 August 2013. Copies of documents related to three other recently certified air carriers - Kyrgyz Airlines, S. Group International and Heli Sky, which otherwise appear on the official website of the Kyrgyz competent authority, have not been received. Since the competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan were not able to provide evidence that the safety oversight of these four air carriers is ensured in compliance with international safety standards, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that TEZ JET, Kyrgyz Airlines, S. Group International and Heli Sky, should be included in Annex A.
- (36) The Commission invites the competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan to step-up the work to address the safety weaknesses including those identified by ICAO and to communicate regularly to the Commission any progress with regard to the safety oversight of air carriers certified in Kyrgyzstan, in order to eventually enable the Commission to make a proposal to the Air Safety Committee for review of the case. Under that condition, the Commission remains committed to organise, with the assistance of the EASA and the support of Member States, an on-site safety assessment visit in order to confirm that the competent authorities of Kyrgyzstan are able to exercise their oversight functions in

accordance with international standards and prepare a case review at the Air Safety Committee.

Air carriers from Lebanon

- (37) From 5 to 11 December 2012, ICAO performed an ICVM in Lebanon and reviewed the progress made in resolving the deficiencies identified during the USOAP audit performed by ICAO of the civil aviation system of Lebanon, conducted between 1 and 9 July 2008. After this ICVM the overall lack of effective implementation of the eight critical elements ('CEs') showed a slight improvement.
- (38) During the mission, the ICVM team identified an SSC related to the air operator certification process. It was found that Lebanon had issued or renewed the AOC and operations specifications of two scheduled international carriers and a number of smaller AOC holders engaged in international flight operations without performing any of the required certification activities. The ICAO SSC Validation Committee on 31 January 2013 confirmed that the SSC persists.
- (39) The analysis performed by the Commission, EASA and the Member States of the December 2012 ICAO ICVM final report suggests that Lebanon does have problems in ensuring the effective implementation of Standard and Recommended Practices in two of the analysed USOAP areas: airworthiness ('AIR') and accident investigation ('AIG'). In addition, the state's capability appears affected by significant findings in four other of the analysed USOAP areas.
- (40) On 12 November 2013 the Commission invited the Lebanese competent authorities to a technical consultation meeting, which was attended by EASA and the representative of an EU Member State. During this meeting the Lebanese competent authorities briefed about the future new aviation law (Law Nr 481/2002) which foresees the establishment of an independent civil aviation authority, but which has not been adopted due to the political instability in the country. This adoption is dependent on the establishment of a new government, which will then allow for the appointment of the new Board of Directors for the authority, expected in 2014. The competent authorities stated that they had undertaken expeditiously the tasks conducive to address the deficiencies established in the ICAO's Corrective Action Plan ('CAP'). On the basis of this meeting the Lebanese competent authorities were invited to submit information regarding the oversight of their air carriers. The Commission and EASA will assess the received documentation, taking into account additional information from ICAO with regard to the work undertaken to resolve the SSC. The Commission also encourages active participation of Lebanon in the Union's MASC (Mediterranean Aviation Safety Cell) in order to promote the establishment of the State Safety Programme ('SSP') and enhance the aviation safety regulatory framework in Lebanon.

- (41) Based on the situation as described in Recitals (37) to (40), the Commission and the Air Safety Committee find it necessary to continue consultations with the Lebanese authorities in accordance with Article 3(2) of Regulation 473/2006.

Air carriers from Libya

- (42) Consultations with the competent authorities of Libya ('LYCAA') continue with the aim of confirming that Libya is progressing in its work to reform its civil aviation safety system, and in particular in ensuring that the safety oversight of all air carriers certified in Libya is in compliance with international safety standards.
- (43) On 7 October 2013 the Commission wrote to LYCAA and requested an update concerning re-certification of Libyan air carriers. In their response on 29 October 2013 the LYCAA requested to present their progress in a meeting with the Commission and in addition to appear before the Air Safety Committee in November.
- (44) In their letter dated 29 October 2013 the LYCAA confirmed to the Commission that they would retain the current restrictions to fly within the Union on all air carriers and that any change to this would be subject to an agreement between the LYCAA, the Commission and the Air Safety Committee.
- (45) In a meeting on 7 November 2013 the Commission, EASA and representatives of Member States had discussions with the LYCAA and the carriers Libyan Airlines and Afriqyah Airways. In these discussions the LYCAA stated that in its view they had now completed the five stage re-certification process for Libyan Airlines, and that this airline should be allowed to operate within the Union. Documentation of the activities undertaken by the LYCAA in the re-certification process was handed to the Commission at the meeting.
- (46) The LYCAA and Libyan Airlines appeared before the Air Safety Committee on 19 November 2013. The LYCAA informed the Air Safety Committee that the five stage re-certification process for Libyan Airlines had now been completed, and that this airline, in the opinion of the LYCAA should be allowed to operate routes within the Union.
- (47) However, the LYCAA confirmed explicitly to the Commission and the Air Safety Committee that any alleviation of the current restrictions to fly within the Union would be subject to an agreement between the LYCAA, the Commission and the Air Safety Committee.
- (48) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee noted the following:

- documents submitted supporting the re-certification of Libyan Airlines as presented to the Committee could not be sufficiently evaluated in time for the meeting of the Committee;

- following questions by members of the Committee, it appeared that the number of LYCAA inspectors are insufficient for the tasks of the authority;

- air ambulance flights conducted commercially by Libyan operators had not been sufficiently restricted by the LYCAA within the Union airspace in contravention of the agreement between the LYCAA, the Commission and the Air Safety Committee;

- some of these flights were subject to ramp inspections and on a number of occasions significant deficiencies were found.

- (49) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee stated that before the LYCAA considers issuing an authorisation to its carriers to fly to the Union it should be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Commission and the Air Safety Committee that the recertification process has been effectively completed and that there is sustainable continued oversight in accordance with ICAO standards. Should this not be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Commission and the Air Safety Committee, the Commission would be obliged to take immediate measures to prevent air carriers from operating within the Union.

Air carriers from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

- (50) Pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012, Member States have verified the effective compliance with relevant safety standards through ramp inspections carried out on aircraft of air carriers licensed in Mauritania. EASA's most recent SAFA analysis, shows that five inspections were carried out on aircraft of Mauritania Airlines International ('MAI'). EASA's analysis of the gaps identified during these SAFA inspections shows an unwelcome trend. The inspections exposed a number of shortcomings, some of which have an impact on safety, in particular with regard to the maintenance conditions. Following the analysis, two further inspections were performed in October 2013 confirming the trend identified and the nature of the shortcomings.
- (51) EASA informed the national authorities of Mauritania ('ANAC') about these sub-optimal SAFA results. ANAC was invited to take corrective actions and to inform the agency about those actions. On 14 October 2013, ANAC replied by mentioning that the first flight to Europe was on 8 May 2013 and that according to its indicator, an improving trend could be noted. ANAC safety inspectors were given specific instructions to forbid flights to Europe for aircraft having SAFA findings classified in categories 2 or 3.
- (52) Spain informed the Air Safety Committee that it had recently familiarized a further four ANAC inspectors with the SAFA inspections, which should result in an improvement of the situation.

- (53) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee noted that ANAC and MAI need to continue improving the situation. The Commission will also reiterate to Mauritania the importance of the commitments it took in relation to its corrective action plan of the necessity to carry out a root cause analysis, and will ask for the regular reports that ANAC and MAI should provide.
- (54) Should the results of the future SAFA ramp inspections or any other relevant safety information indicate a degradation of safety standards, below an acceptable level, the Commission would be forced to consider taking action in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Mozambique

- (55) The competent authorities of Mozambique ('IACM') have reported on the on-going implementation of the CAP submitted to and approved by ICAO. The latest progress report, received on 29 October 2013, informs that IACM has continued to address the open USOAP findings in terms of the associated protocol questions, but ICAO validation of the reported progress is pending and will be advised as soon as possible. IACM's training policy has been established and the corresponding training programme is underway.
- (56) On the same occasion, IACM reported that it has continued the re-certification process of air operators in full compliance with ICAO SARPS and, so far, twelve operators (CFM – Transportes e Trabalho Aéreo S.A., Coastal Aviation, CR Aviation, ETA- Air Charter, Helicópteros Capital, Kaya Airlines Lda, Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique LAM, Moçambique Expresso SARL Mex, OHI, Safari Air, Solenta Aviation (former CFA-Mozambique) and TTA SARL) have been re-certified in accordance with the list provided by IACM. Since the competent authorities of Mozambique were not able to provide evidence that the safety oversight of these twelve air carriers is ensured in compliance with international safety standards, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that CFM – Transportes e Trabalho Aéreo S.A., Coastal Aviation, CR Aviation, ETA- Air Charter, Helicópteros Capital, Kaya Airlines Lda, Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique LAM, Moçambique Expresso SARL Mex, OHI, Safari Air, Solenta Aviation (former CFA-Mozambique) and TTA SARL should be included in Annex A.
- (57) The other five operators previously in Annex A (Aero-Serviços SARL, Aerovisão de Moçambique, Emílio Air Charter Lda, Unique Air Charter and VR Cropsprayers Lda) have not been re-certified. Although not included in the list of re-certified operators submitted by the authorities, these five air operators are still listed on the website of the IACM. Since the competent authorities of Mozambique were not able to provide evidence that the safety oversight of these five air carriers is ensured in compliance with international safety standards, on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that Aero-Serviços SARL, Aerovisão de Moçambique, Emílio Air Charter Lda, Unique Air Charter and VR Cropsprayers Lda should remain in Annex A.
- (58) The efforts directed towards capacity building have continued with the recruitment of national professionals with a total of 15 staff to be hired before the end of 2013 (to reinforce Operations & Licensing, Navigation & Aerodromes, Airworthiness, Rulemaking & Enforcement, Air Transport Agreements, and Administration), and a further 4 staff (Navigation & Aerodromes) to take place in 2014. An AGA (Aerodromes, Air Routes and Ground Aids) expert has also been made available in October 2013 under an ICAO-sponsored project to reinforce that area.
- (59) IACM also reported that the air carrier Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique ('LAM') has continued to pursue the implementation of the advanced phases, mostly Phase III, of their Safety Management System ('SMS'). Safety Managers and Safety Officers have been appointed to all operational areas, and training on SMS and acquisition of IT tools for the integration of the Quality System with the SMS are on-going. In parallel, and following a successful audit carried out in June 2013, LAM has renewed its IOSA (IATA Operational Safety Audit Programme) certification which is now valid until October 2015. LAM's quality system was also successfully audited in August 2013 and revalidated its ISO 9001 certification.
- (60) IACM has requested an ICVM in order to validate the progress in the implementation of the CAP and ICAO is planning to conduct it in April 2014.
- (61) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee welcomed the progress reported by the competent authorities of Mozambique in the rectification of the deficiencies identified by ICAO, in particular those directed towards internal capacity building, and encouraged their efforts towards completing their work of establishing an aviation system fully compliant with ICAO standards.
- (62) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee also acknowledged and welcomed the sustained improvements reported by LAM in their continued effort to adhere to and adopt international safety standards.

Air carriers from Nepal

- (63) In May 2009 an ICAO audit resulted in findings confirming that the implementation of international safety standards by Nepal is relatively far below the world average.

- (64) The audit showed that the competent authority of Nepal ('CAAN') was not capable of ensuring effective implementation of international safety standards in the areas of air operations, airworthiness and accident investigation, and that there were significant findings affecting the country's capability also in the areas of primary aviation legislation and civil aviation regulations, civil aviation organisation and personnel licensing and training.
- (65) Five fatal accidents, involving a number of Union citizens, have occurred in Nepal involving Nepal registered aircraft over a period of two years, between August 2010 and September 2012. In addition, there were three more accidents in 2013. The high accident rate would be indicative of the existence of systemic safety deficiencies.
- (66) On the basis of information from consultations between the CAAN and the Commission and EASA, the Air Safety Committee reviewed the situation with regard to aviation safety in Nepal for the first time during the meeting of the Committee in June 2013.
- (67) Despite the serious deficiencies noted and the high number of air accidents, the Air Safety Committee was encouraged by the initiatives taken by the competent authorities, but stated that a review of the results of the ICAO ICVM and other safety information could lead to the Commission taking action in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2111/2005.
- (68) ICAO conducted an ICVM in July 2013, which resulted in a Significant Safety Concern ('SSC') related to aircraft operations. The initial Corrective Action Plan submitted by the CAAN to ICAO to correct the deficiencies noted in the SSC was not completed within the stipulated time, and the SSC remained in place. The full report of the ICVM is not yet available.
- (69) On 19 November 2013 the Air Safety Committee heard presentations by the CAAN on their actions with regard to improving aviation safety in Nepal. The Commission and the Air Safety Committee found that despite the significant efforts undertaken by the CAAN there are still substantial concerns about aviation safety risks not being sufficiently contained.
- (70) The Air Safety Committee also heard presentations by the Airlines Operator Association of Nepal, Nepal Airlines, Buddha Air, Yeti Airlines, Tara Air and Shree Airlines.
- (71) The presentations by the air carriers covered mainly safety management and pilot training and the Air Safety Committee was encouraged by the professional attitude of the airlines towards aviation safety in general.
- (72) Despite the efforts by the CAAN there is not sufficient evidence of clear and sustainable improvement. This observation is supported by the issue of an SSC by ICAO and the lack of ability to effectively correct the problems identified by it.
- (73) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee noted that while it views the CAAN as being in a capacity building phase, the necessary capabilities of the CAAN to ensure the fulfilment of its international obligations are not sufficiently in place.
- (74) While some of the air carriers may have sufficient resources to manage safety in accordance with their obligations, the Commission and the Air Safety Committee believes that the weaknesses of the CAAN leads to a situation where it cannot assure the safety of its carriers.
- (75) Based on the situation described in Recitals (63) to (74), and on the basis of the common criteria, it is assessed that all air carriers certified in Nepal do not meet the relevant safety standards and therefore they should be subject to an operating ban and included in Annex A.
- (76) The Commission, with the assistance of EASA and of the Member States, is prepared to launch an on-site visit to Nepal, if possible before the next meeting of the Air Safety Committee, to further assess the capabilities of the CAAN and of the major air carriers of Nepal, with the view of finding out if any alleviations of the operating ban would be possible.
- (77) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee acknowledge the difficulties faced by the CAAN and will look into the possibilities to expand the already existing technical cooperation program between the CAAN and EASA.

Air carriers from the Philippines

- (78) Cebu Pacific decided not to attend the June meeting of the Air Safety Committee, due to an accident suffered by the carrier on June 2nd 2013 at Davao International Airport resulting in a runway excursion.
- (79) Since the June Air Safety Committee (ASC) meeting the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) and the air carrier Cebu Pacific have submitted certain documentation in order to allow the Commission to obtain a clearer picture into the safety actions of Cebu Pacific and the CAAP in respect of the accident. The Commission and the Air Safety Committee noted the continued positive efforts of the CAAP and welcomed the transparent engagement with the Commission in relation to the accident.
- (80) The Commission has invited representatives of the CAAP and Cebu Pacific to a technical meeting to discuss in more detail these safety actions and other relevant factors in relation to the accident.

- (81) Member States noted that Philippine Airlines had resumed services to the Union on November 4th 2013, following its removal from Annex A of the EU Safety list in July 2013. Member States will continue to verify effective compliance with relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.

Air carriers from the Russian Federation

- (82) Aircraft operated by some air carriers certified in the Russian Federation and flying into airports in the Union are being subjected to prioritised SAFA ramp inspections to verify their compliance with the international safety standards. The competent authorities of the Member States and EASA continue to inform their counterparts in the Russian Federation about the identified concerns and invite them to take action to address any non-compliance with ICAO standards.
- (83) In the meantime, the Commission continues the dialogue on aviation safety issues with the competent authorities of the Russian Federation, in particular to ensure that any current risks stemming from poor safety performance of air carriers certified in the Russian Federation are adequately contained.
- (84) On 7 November 2013, the Commission, assisted by EASA and several Member States, held a meeting with the representatives of the Russian Federal Air Transport Agency ('FATA') where FATA briefed on the measures undertaken by the authority and the air carriers concerned, to address findings identified during SAFA ramp inspections. In particular, FATA stated that it keeps under control air carriers' performance and is ready to intervene, if necessary. It regularly uses SAFA results in the process of certification inspection or issuing specific approvals to verify an air carrier's compliance.
- (85) In order to answer questions related to a sharp increase in SAFA ratio, also representatives of 'Kogalymavia' were invited to the meeting of 7 November 2013. The Russian competent authority informed that it carried out an unscheduled inspection of 'Kogalymavia', whereby serious findings in the areas of airworthiness, flight operations and safety management were raised. The air carrier was given one month to correct all findings. Thereafter, within a period of two weeks, FATA will perform a follow-up inspection and decide whether to limit, suspend or revoke its AOC. The Commission pointed out that this air carrier's fleet and operations need to be closely reviewed along with the enhancement of the on-going supervision, in order to confirm that the technical condition of aeroplanes and safety of flights improve rapidly. If the situation with "Kogalymavia" does not improve, or the measures of the authorities are not adequate, the Commission will take appropriate action. As some of the fleet is registered in Ireland, the Irish competent authority (IAA) will take appropriate measures.

- (86) The Commission and EASA shall continue to closely monitor the safety performance of the air carriers, certified in the Russian Federation, operating to the Union. To that end, Member States' competent authorities shall verify the effective compliance with relevant safety standards through the prioritisation of ramp inspections to be carried out on aircraft of those carriers pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 965/2012. The Commission shall continue to exchange safety related information with the Russian competent authorities in order to confirm that findings resulting from SAFA ramp inspections have been adequately addressed by the air carriers concerned.
- (87) Should the results of ramp inspections or any other relevant safety information indicate that international safety standards are not being met, the Commission would be forced to take action in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Yemen (Yemen Airways)

- (88) The investigation report in relation to the Yemen Airways ('Yemenia') accident at Moroni, Comoros Islands, on 29th June 2009 (2254 UTC) was published on 25th June 2013. In accordance with international standards the report was published by the State of Comoros with the participation of other States, such as France, the United States and Yemen. There had been concern amongst some participants as to the elapsed time between the accident itself and the publication of the final report.
- (89) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee welcomed the publication of the final report. In terms of conclusions, in relation to Yemenia the report states that the accident was due to the unsuitable actions of the crew in controlling the flight path of the aircraft leading it to enter a stalled flight condition without recovery, resulting in impact with the sea. The factor that preceded the stalled flight condition was an uncontrolled visual manoeuvre during a night circling procedure. The report goes on to state that the Yemenia crew probably did not have the mental capacity to react in an adequate manner to the various flight deck alarms. In addition, the report noted that there was an absence of a clear procedure that the crew should follow in the event one or both of the runway alignment lights were unserviceable.
- (90) The accident report offered three main recommendations: firstly that the Comorian authorities introduce emergency permanent measures adapted to the research and subsequent salvage of an aircraft accident occurring in the sea near its airfields, secondly that the Yemeni authorities ensure that all crews performing flights to Moroni are correctly trained for the completion of Visual Manoeuvring with Prescribed Track procedures (MVI)

and thirdly that the Yemeni authorities review the training of Yemenia pilots specifically as regards their ability to react to emergency situations.

- (91) In light of the publication of the report, the Commission organised a meeting in Brussels on 1st July 2013 at which representatives from the Arab Civil Aviation Committee ('ACAC') and the Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority ('CAMA') of Yemen were present. The meeting was organised to give an opportunity to CAMA to put forward its views on the accident report's main conclusions and recommendations. The Commission stated in a letter of 10 September that whilst it did not wish to get involved with the technicalities of the accident report, it did want to focus more on the safety performance of Yemenia and of the safety oversight applied to it, particularly because the air carrier regularly carries European citizens. More specifically, the Commission indicated that it wanted to learn more about the concrete actions taken by CAMA and Yemenia, following the publication of the accident report.
- (92) As no response was received, on 30 October 2013 the Commission sent a further letter, stressing that, in order to avoid a summoning under article 7 of Regulation (EC) 2111/2005, an urgent response to its earlier enquiries was required.
- (93) In a letter of 7 November 2013, CAMA responded with some details on its safety actions as a result of the accident. These details will need to form the basis for a meeting to be held with representatives of CAMA and Yemenia. Dependent on the outcome of this meeting, the Commission will either maintain the formal consultations with those that have responsibility for regulatory oversight over the air carriers certified in Yemen and with Yemenia, or the Commission will need to consider a summoning in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EC) 2111/2005.

Air carriers from Zambia

- (94) Commission Regulation (EC) No 619/2009 of 13 July 2009 amending Regulation (EC) no 474/2006 recorded that all air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Zambia should be listed in Annex A.
- (95) The listing in accordance with the Common Criteria of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 was supported by evidence which included audit findings raised during an ICAO Universal Safety Oversight Audit ('USOAP') in February 2009, which resulted in the publication of a significant safety concern ('SSC') regarding aircraft operations, certification and supervision exercised by the Civil Aviation Authority of Zambia.
- (96) Subsequently, in December 2012 ICAO visited Zambia under the auspices of an ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission (ICVM). The scope of the ICVM did include the original SSC raised as a result of the February 2009 ICAO USOAP audit, and the corrective actions submitted by the Zambian authorities in respect of it. Subsequent to the ICVM the ICAO Significant Safety Concern Validation Committee concluded that the SSC could be removed.
- (97) The Commission updated the Air Safety Committee as regards recent correspondence it has had with the Zambian Authorities.
- (98) The Commission and the Air Safety Committee were encouraged by the progress which the Zambian Department of Civil Aviation has made, and encouraged the Zambian authorities to continue their work with a view to consider at the appropriate moment and after the necessary verification a relaxation in the current operating restrictions.
- (99) Article 8(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2111/2005 recognizes the need for decisions to be taken swiftly and, where appropriate, urgently, given the safety implications. It is therefore essential, for the protection of sensitive information and for minimising commercial impacts, that the decisions in the context of updating the list of air carriers which are subject to an operating ban or restriction within the Union, are published and enter into force immediately after their adoption.
- (100) Regulation (EC) No 474/2006 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (101) 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, 3 December 2013.

*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
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	TEJ	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
AIR26	AO 003-01/11-DCD	DCD	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

⁽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
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
ALAFIA JET	PEA No 014/ANAC/MDCTTTATP-PR/DEA/SCS	Unknown	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
CANADIAN AIRWAYS CONGO	RAC06-012	Unknown	Republic of Congo
EMERAUDE	RAC06-008	Unknown	Republic of Congo
EQUAFLIGHT SERVICES	RAC 06-003	EKA	Republic of Congo
EQUAJET	RAC06-007	EKJ	Republic of Congo
EQUATORIAL CONGO AIRLINES S.A.	RAC 06-014	Unknown	Republic of Congo
MISTRAL AVIATION	RAC06-011	Unknown	Republic of Congo

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
TRANS AIR CONGO	RAC 06-001	TSG	Republic of Congo
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including			Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AFRICAN AIR SERVICE COMMUTER	104/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR BARAKA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/002/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR CASTILLA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/007/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR FAST CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0112/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR KASAI	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0053/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR KATANGA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0056/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR MALEBO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0122/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
AIR TROPIQUES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/00625/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
ARMY GLOBAL BUSINESS AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/029/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BIEGA AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/051/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BLUE AIRLINES	106/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	BUL	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BLUE SKY	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0028/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BUSINESS AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/048/09	ABB	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
BUSY BEE CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0064/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
CETRACA	105/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	CER	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
CHC STELLAVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0078/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

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
COMPAGNIE AFRICAINE D'AVIATION (CAA)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0050/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
CONGO EXPRESS AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/059/2012	EXY	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
DOREN AIR CONGO	102/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
EAGLES SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0196/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
EPHRATA AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/040/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
FILAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/037/2008	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
FLY CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0126/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GALAXY KAVATSI	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0027/2008	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GILEMBE AIR SOUTENANCE (GISAIR)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0082/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GOMA EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0051/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GOMAIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/011/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
GTRA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0060/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
INTERNATIONAL TRANS AIR BUSINESS (ITAB)	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0065/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
JET CONGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0011/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KATANGA EXPRESS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0083/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KATANGA WINGS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0092/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KIN AVIA	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0059/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
KORONGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/001/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
LIGNES AÉRIENNES CONGOLAISES (LAC)	Ministerial signature (ordonnance No. 78/205)	LCG	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

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
MANGO AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/009/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
MAVIVI AIR TRADE	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/00/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
OKAPI AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/086/2011	OKP	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
PATRON AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0066/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
PEGASUS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/021/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SAFE AIR	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/021/2008	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SERVICES AIR	103/CAB/MIN/TVC/2012	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SION AIRLINES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0081/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
STELLAR AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/056/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
SWALA AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0084/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
TRACEP CONGO	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0085/2010	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
TRANSAIR CARGO SERVICES	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/073/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
WALTAIR AVIATION	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/004/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
WILL AIRLIFT	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/0247/2011	Unknown	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
WIMBI DIRA AIRWAYS	409/CAB/MIN/TVC/039/2008	WDA	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
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

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
CEIBA INTERCONTINENTAL	2011/0001/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	CEL	Equatorial Guinea
CRONOS AIRLINES	2011/0004/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
PUNTO AZUL	2012/0006/MTTCT/DGAC/SOPS	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
TANGO AIRWAYS	Unknown	Unknown	Equatorial Guinea
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Eritrea, including			Eritrea
ERITREAN AIRLINES	AOC No 004	ERT	Eritrea
NASAIR ERITREA	AOC No 005	NAS	Eritrea
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
AFRIC AVIATION	010/MTAC/ANAC-G/DSA	EKG	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	SVG	Republic of Gabon
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 and Indonesia Air Asia, including			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
AIR BORN INDONESIA	135-055	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
AIR PACIFIC UTAMA	135-020	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ALFA TRANS DIRGANTATA	135-012	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ANGKASA SUPER SERVICES	135-050	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
BATIK AIR	121-050	BTK	Republic of Indonesia
CITILINK INDONESIA	121-046	CTV	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
DIRGANTARA AIR SERVICE	135-014	DIR	Republic of Indonesia
EASTINDO	135-038	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ENGGANG AIR SERVICE	135-045	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
ERSA EASTERN AVIATION	135-047	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
GATARI AIR SERVICE	135-018	GHS	Republic of Indonesia
HEAVY LIFT	135-042	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
INDONESIA AIR TRANSPORT	121-034	IDA	Republic of Indonesia
INTAN ANGKASA AIR SERVICE	135-019	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
JAYAWIJAYA DIRGANTARA	121-044	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
JOHNLIN AIR TRANSPORT	135-043	JLB	Republic of Indonesia
KAL STAR	121-037	KLS	Republic of Indonesia
KARTIKA AIRLINES	121-003	KAE	Republic of Indonesia
KOMALA INDONESIA	135-051	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
KURA-KURA AVIATION	135-016	KUR	Republic of Indonesia
LION MENTARI AIRLINES	121-010	LNI	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
MANUNGGAL AIR SERVICE	121-020	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
MARTABUANA ABADION	135-049	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
MATTHEW AIR NUSANTARA	135-048	Unknown	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
PACIFIC ROYALE AIRWAYS	121-045	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
PEGASUS AIR SERVICES	135-036	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
RIAUI AIRLINES	121-016	RIU	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
SURYA AIR	135-046	Unknown	Republic of Indonesia
TRANSNUSA AVIATION MANDIRI	121-048	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
TRIGANA AIR SERVICE	121-006	TGN	Republic of Indonesia
UNINDO	135-040	Unknown	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
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
AIR ALMATY	AK-0453-11	LMY	Republic of Kazakhstan
AIR TRUST AIRCOMPANY	AK-0455-12	RTR	Republic of Kazakhstan
ATMA AIRLINES	AK-0437-10	AMA	Republic of Kazakhstan
AVIA-JAYNAR / AVIA-ZHAYNAR	AK-067-12	SAP	Republic of Kazakhstan
BEK AIR	AK-0463-12	BEK	Republic of Kazakhstan
BEYBARS AIRCOMPANY	AK-0442-11	BBS	Republic of Kazakhstan
BURUNDAYAVIA AIRLINES	AK-0456-12	BRY	Republic of Kazakhstan
COMLUX-KZ	AK-0449-11	KAZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
EAST WING	AK-0465-12	EWZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
EURO-ASIA AIR	AK-0441-11	EAK	Republic of Kazakhstan
FLY JET KZ	AK-0446-11	FJK	Republic of Kazakhstan
INVESTAVIA	AK-0447-11	TLG	Republic of Kazakhstan
IRTYSH AIR	AK-0439-11	MZA	Republic of Kazakhstan
JET AIRLINES	AK-0459-12	SOZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
JET ONE	AK-0468-12	JKZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAIR JET	AK-0442-11	KEJ	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAIRTRANS AIRLINE	AK-0466-12	KUY	Republic of Kazakhstan
KAZAVIASPAS	AK-0452-11	KZS	Republic of Kazakhstan
LUK AERO (FORMER EASTERN EXPRESS)	AK-0464-12	LIS	Republic of Kazakhstan
PRIME AVIATION	AK-0448-11	PKZ	Republic of Kazakhstan
SCAT	AK-0460-12	VSV	Republic of Kazakhstan
ZHETYSU AIRCOMPANY	AK-0438-11	JTU	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
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Kyrgyz Republic, including			Kyrgyz Republic
AIR BISHKEK (FORMERLY EASTOK AVIA)	15	EAA	Kyrgyz Republic
AIR MANAS	17	MBB	Kyrgyz Republic
AVIA TRAFFIC COMPANY	23	AVJ	Kyrgyz Republic
CENTRAL ASIAN AVIATION SERVICES (CAAS)	13	CRS	Kyrgyz Republic
CLICK AIRWAYS	11	CGK	Kyrgyz Republic
HELI SKY	Unknown	HAC	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZ TRANS AVIA	31	CCC	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZ AIRLINES	Unknown	KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic
KYRGYZSTAN	03	LYN	Kyrgyz Republic
MANAS AIRWAYS	42	BAM	Kyrgyz Republic
S GROUP AVIATION	6	SGL	Kyrgyz Republic
S GROUP INTERNATIONAL	Unknown	IND	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY BISHKEK	Unknown	BIS	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY KG AIRLINES	41	KGK	Kyrgyz Republic
SKY WAY AIR	39	SAB	Kyrgyz Republic
STATE AVIATION ENTERPRISE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS (SAEMES)	20	DAM	Kyrgyz Republic
SUPREME AVIATION	40	SGK	Kyrgyz Republic
TEZ JET	46	TEZ	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 Mozambique, including			Republic of Mozambique

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
AERO-SERVICOS SARL	MOZ-08	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
AEROVISAO DE MOZAMBIQUE	Unknown	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
CFM-TRANSPORTES E TRABALHO AEREO SA	MOZ-07	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
COASTAL AVIATION	MOZ-15	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
CR AVIATION	MOZ-14	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
EMILIO AIR CHARTER LDA	MOZ-05	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
ETA - AIR CHARTER	MOZ-04	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
HELICOPTEROS CAPITAL	MOZ-11	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
KAYA AIRLINES, LDA	MOZ-09	KYY	Republic of Mozambique
MOZAMBIQUE AIRLINES (LINHAS AEREAS DE MOÇAMBIQUE LAM, S.A.)	MOZ-01	LAM	Republic of Mozambique
MOÇAMBIQUE EXPRESSO, SARL MEX	MOZ-02	MEX	Republic of Mozambique
OHI	MOZ-17	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
SAFARI AIR	MOZ-12	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
SOLENTA AVIATION (former CFA – MOZAMBIQUE, SA)	MOZ-10	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
TTA SARL	MOZ-16	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
UNIQUE AIR CHARTER	MOZ-13	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
VR CROPSPRAYERS LDA	MOZ-06	Unknown	Republic of Mozambique
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Nepal, including			Republic of Nepal
AIR DYNASTY HELL S.	035-01	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
AIR KASTHAMANDAP	051/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
BUDDHA AIR	014/96	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
BUDDHA AIR (INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS)	058/2010	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
FISHTAIL AIR	017/01	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
GOMA AIR	064/2010	Unknown	Republic of Nepal

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
MAKALU AIR	057A/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
MOUNTAIN HELICOPTERS	055/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
MUKTINATH AIRLINES	081/2013	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORTATION	003/2000	RNA	Republic of Nepal
SHREE AIRLINES	030/02	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SHREE AIRLINES (INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS)	059/2010	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SIMRIK AIR	034/00	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SIMRIK AIRLINES	052/2009	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
SITA AIR	033/2000	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
TARA AIR	053/2009	MNA	Republic of Nepal
YETI AIRLINES DOMESTIC	037/2004	Unknown	Republic of Nepal
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of the Philippines, with the exception of Philippine Airlines, including			Republic of the Philippines
AEROEQUIPEMENT AVIATION	2010037	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AIR ASIA PHILIPPINES	2012047	APG	Republic of the Philippines
AIR JUAN AVIATION	2013053	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AIR PHILIPPINES CORPORATION	2009006	GAP	Republic of the Philippines
ASIA AIRCRAFT OVERSEAS PHILIPPINES INC.	2012048	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ASIAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION	2012050	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ASTRO AIR INTERNATIONAL	2012049	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
AYALA AVIATION CORP.	4AN9900003	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CANADIAN HELICOPTERS PHILIPPINES INC.	2010026	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CEBU PACIFIC AIR	2009002	CEB	Republic of the Philippines
CM AERO SERVICES	20110401	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
CYCLONE AIRWAYS	2010034	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
FAR EAST AVIATION SERVICES	2009013	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
INAEK AVIATION CORP.	2010028	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
INTERISLAND AIRLINES	2010023	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ISLAND AVIATION	2009009	SOY	Republic of the Philippines
ISLAND TRANSVOYAGER	2010022	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
LION AIR	2009019	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MACRO ASIA AIR TAXI SERVICES	2010029	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MAGNUM AIR	2012051	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
MISIBIS AVIATION & DEVELOPMENT CORP	2010020	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
NORTHSKY AIR INC.	2011042	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
OMNI AVIATION CORP.	2010033	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
SOUTH EAST ASIAN AIRLINES	2009 004	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SOUTH EAST ASIAN AIRLINES (SEAIR) INTERNATIONAL	2012052	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SOUTHERN AIR FLIGHT SERVICES	2011045	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
SUBIC SEAPLANE, INC.	2011035	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
WCC AVIATION COMPANY	2009015	Unknown	Republic of the Philippines
ZEST AIRWAYS INCORPORATED	2009003	EZD	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	ACH	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

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
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	TLZ	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
TEEBAH AIRWAYS	Unknown	Unknown	Sierra Leone
All air carriers certified by the authorities with responsibility for regulatory oversight of Sudan, including			Republic of Sudan
ALFA AIRLINES	054	AAJ	Republic of the Sudan
ALMAJAL AVIATION SERVICE	015	MGG	Republic of the Sudan
BADER AIRLINES	035	BDR	Republic of the Sudan
BENTIU AIR TRANSPORT	029	BNT	Republic of the Sudan
BLUE BIRD AVIATION	011	BLB	Republic of the Sudan
DOVE AIRLINES	052	DOV	Republic of the Sudan
ELIDINER AVIATION	008	DND	Republic of the Sudan
FOURTY EIGHT AVIATION	053	WHB	Republic of the Sudan
GREEN FLAG AVIATION	017	Unknown	Republic of the Sudan
HELEJETIC AIR	057	HJT	Republic of the Sudan

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
KATA AIR TRANSPORT	009	KTV	Republic of the Sudan
KUSH AVIATION	060	KUH	Republic of the Sudan
MARSLAND COMPANY	040	MSL	Republic of the Sudan
MID AIRLINES	025	NYL	Republic of the Sudan
NOVA AIRLINES	046	NOV	Republic of the Sudan
SUDAN AIRWAYS	001	SUD	Republic of the Sudan
SUN AIR COMPANY	051	SNR	Republic of the Sudan
TARCO AIRLINES	056	TRQ	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
TAAG ANGOLA AIRLINES	001	DTA	Republic of Angola	All fleet with the exception of: 5 aircraft of type Boeing B777 and 4 aircraft of type Boeing B737-700	All fleet with the exception of: D2-TED, D2-TEE, D2-TEF, D2-TEG, D2-TEH, D2-TBF, D2-TBG, D2-TBH, D2-TBJ	Republic of Angola
AIR ASTANA ⁽¹⁾	AK-0443-11	KZR	Kazakhstan	All fleet with the exception of: aircraft of type Boeing B767, aircraft of type Boeing B757, aircraft of type Airbus A319/320/321	All fleet with the exception of: aircraft within the Boeing B767 fleet, as mentioned on the AOC; aircraft within the Boeing B757 fleet, as mentioned on the AOC; aircraft within the Airbus A319/320/321 fleet, as mentioned on the AOC	Aruba (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
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
AFRIJET ⁽²⁾	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
GABON AIRLINES ⁽³⁾	001/MTAC/ ANAC	GBK	Republic of Gabon	All fleet with the exception of: 1 aircraft of type Boeing B767-200	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
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
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
IRAN AIR ⁽⁴⁾	FS100	IRA	Islamic Republic of Iran	All fleet with the exception of: 14 aircraft of type Airbus A300, 8 aircraft of type Airbus A310, 1 aircraft Boeing B737	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
AIR KORYO	GAC-AOC/KOR-01	KOR	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	All fleet with the exception of: 2 aircraft of type TU-204	All fleet with the exception of: P-632, P-633	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
AIR MADAGASCAR	5R-M01/2009	MDG	Madagascar	All fleet with the exception of: 3 aircraft of type Boeing B737-300, 2 aircraft of type ATR 72-500, 1 aircraft of type ATR 42-500, 1	All fleet with the exception of: 5R-MFH, 5R-MFI, 5R-MFL, 5R-MJE, 5R-MJF, 5R-MJG, 5R-MVT, 5R-MGC, 5R-MGD, 5R-MGF	Republic of Madagascar

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
				aircraft of type ATR 42-320 and 3 aircraft of type DHC 6-300		

(¹) For their current level of operations within the Union Air Astana is only allowed to use the specific aircraft types mentioned, provided that they are registered in Aruba and that all changes to the AOC are timely submitted to the Commission and to Eurocontrol.

(²) Afrijet is only allowed to use the specific aircraft mentioned for its current level of operations within the Union.

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

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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1265/2013**of 4 December 2013****establishing a prohibition of fishing for redfish in NAFO area 3LN by vessels flying the flag of Portugal**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

(3) It is therefore necessary to prohibit fishing activities for that stock,

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

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1***Quota exhaustion**Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(2) thereof,

The fishing quota allocated to the Member State referred to in the Annex to this Regulation for the stock referred to therein for 2013 shall be deemed to be exhausted from the date set out in that Annex.

Whereas:

*Article 2***Prohibitions**(1) Council Regulation (EU) No 40/2013 of 21 January 2013 fixing for 2013 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements ⁽²⁾, lays down quotas for 2013.

Fishing activities for the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein shall be prohibited from the date set out in that Annex. In particular it shall be prohibited to retain on board, relocate, tranship or land fish from that stock caught by those vessels after that date.

(2) According to the information received by the Commission, catches of the stock referred to in the Annex to this Regulation by vessels flying the flag of or registered in the Member State referred to therein have exhausted the quota allocated for 2013.

*Article 3***Entry into force**This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that 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, 4 December 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

Lowri EVANS

Director-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 22.12.2009, p. 1.⁽²⁾ OJ L 23, 25.1.2013, p. 54.

ANNEX

No	70/TQ40
Member State	Portugal
Stock	RED/N3LN.
Species	Redfish (<i>Sebastes</i> spp.)
Zone	NAFO 3LN
Closing date	20.11.2013

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1266/2013**of 5 December 2013****entering a name in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications (Holsteiner Tilsiter (PGI))**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 52(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 repealed and replaced Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ⁽²⁾.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006, Germany's application to register the name 'Holsteiner Tilsiter' was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* ⁽³⁾.
- (3) Dairy Australia Limited, the Dairy Companies Association of New Zealand and the Consortium for Common Food Names lodged statements of objection to that registration pursuant to Article 7(3)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 510/2006. Those statements of objection were deemed admissible under Article 7(3) of that Regulation.
- (4) The abovementioned statements of objection stressed, in particular, that registering the name in question would jeopardise the existence of names, trade marks or products which had been marketed legally for at least five years before the publication date provided for in Article 6(2), and that the name proposed for registration was generic.
- (5) By letter of 2 May 2013 the Commission asked the interested parties to hold appropriate consultations.
- (6) Agreement was reached between Germany and the objecting parties within the stipulated three-month period and notified to the Commission on 16 July 2013.
- (7) It emerges from the abovementioned consultations that the objecting parties' main concern relates to the status of the terms 'Tilsit' and 'Tilsiter' only, the latter being contained in the composite name 'Holsteiner Tilsiter'. However, the protection sought by the producer relates only to the said composite name as a whole. Pursuant to the last subparagraph of Article 13(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012, the names 'Tilsit' and 'Tilsiter' may continue to be used within the territory of the Union provided that the principles and rules applicable under the Union's legal system are complied with.
- (8) The name 'Holsteiner Tilsiter' should therefore be entered in the register of protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The name contained in the Annex to this Regulation is hereby entered in the register.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, the names 'Tilsit' and 'Tilsiter' may continue to be used within the territory of the Union provided that the principles and rules applicable under the Union's legal system are complied with.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that 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, 5 December 2013.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 343, 14.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 93, 31.3.2006, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 288, 25.9.2012, p. 9.

ANNEX

Agricultural products intended for human consumption listed in Annex I to the Treaty:

Class 1.3. Cheeses

GERMANY

Holsteiner Tilsiter (PGI)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1267/2013**of 5 December 2013****amending for the 207th time Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the Al Qaida network**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the Al-Qaida network,⁽¹⁾ and in particular Article 7(1)(a) and 7a(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 lists the persons, groups and entities covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under that Regulation.
- (2) On 25 November 2013 the Sanctions Committee of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) decided to add

one natural person to its list of persons, groups and entities to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply.

- (3) Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 should therefore be updated accordingly,
- (4) In order to ensure that the measures provided for in this Regulation are effective, it should enter into force immediately,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

*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, 5 December 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,
the Head of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9.

ANNEX

Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 is amended as follows:

The following entry shall be added under the heading 'Natural persons':

'Abd-Al-Hamid **Al-Masli** (*alias* (a) Abd-al-Hamid Muhammad Abd-al-Hamid Al-Masli, (b) Abd-al-Hamid Musalli, (c) Hamid Masli, (d) Hamza al-Darnawi, (e) Hamzah al-Darnawi, (f) Hamza Darnawi, (g) Hamzah Darnawi, (h) Hamzah Dirnawi, (i) Hamza Darnavi, (j) Hamza al-Darnavi, (k) Abdullah Darnawi, (l) Abu-Hamzah al-Darnawi). Date of birth: 1976. Place of birth: (a) Darnah, Libya (b) Danar, Libya. Nationality: Libyan. Other information: Reportedly located in Waziristan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan. Date of designation referred to in Article 2a (4) (b): 26.11.2013.'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 1268/2013**of 5 December 2013****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 Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of 7 June 2011 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 136(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 lays down, pursuant to the outcome of the Uruguay Round multi-lateral 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 XVI, Part A thereto.

- (2) The standard import value is calculated each working day, in accordance with Article 136(1) of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011, taking into account variable daily data. Therefore this Regulation should enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The standard import values referred to in Article 136 of Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 are fixed in the Annex to this Regulation.

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, 5 December 2013.

*For the Commission,
On behalf of the President,*

Jerzy PLEWA
*Director-General for Agriculture and
Rural Development*

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 299, 16.11.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 157, 15.6.2011, 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	AL	45,1
	MA	70,5
	TN	75,5
	TR	69,5
	ZZ	65,2
0707 00 05	AL	59,9
	MA	142,4
	TR	105,2
	ZZ	102,5
0709 93 10	MA	141,3
	TR	117,8
	ZZ	129,6
0805 10 20	AR	33,6
	AU	88,3
	TR	59,5
	UY	36,0
	ZA	56,5
	ZW	22,6
0805 20 10	ZZ	49,4
	AU	135,6
	MA	61,1
	TR	100,8
	ZA	150,1
0805 20 30, 0805 20 50, 0805 20 70, 0805 20 90	ZZ	111,9
	TR	67,4
0805 50 10	ZZ	67,4
	TR	73,1
0808 10 80	ZZ	73,1
	BA	42,7
	MK	34,4
	NZ	160,5
	US	131,9
	ZA	200,6
0808 30 90	ZZ	114,0
	TR	130,9
	US	211,2
	ZZ	171,1

⁽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'.

DECISIONS

DECISION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 11 September 2013

on mobilisation of the European Union Solidarity Fund, in accordance with point 26 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and sound financial management

(2013/714/EU)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL 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 26 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 of 11 November 2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund ⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Union has created a European Union Solidarity Fund (the 'Fund') to show solidarity with the population of regions struck by disasters.
- (2) The Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 allows the mobilisation of the Fund within the annual ceiling of EUR 1 billion.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 contains the provisions whereby the Fund may be mobilised.

- (4) Slovenia, Croatia and Austria have submitted applications to mobilise the Fund, concerning a flooding disaster,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

For the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2013, the European Union Solidarity Fund shall be mobilised to provide the sum of EUR 14 607 942 in commitment and payment appropriations.

Article 2

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

Done at Strasbourg, 11 September 2013.

For the European Parliament
The President
M. SCHULZ

For the Council
The President
V. LEŠKEVIČIUS

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 139, 14.6.2006, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 311, 14.11.2002, p. 3.

COUNCIL DECISION

of 2 December 2013

establishing the position to be adopted on behalf of the European Union within the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization on the accession of the Republic of Yemen to the World Trade Organization

(2013/715/EU)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 91, Article 100(2) and the first subparagraph of Article 207(4), in conjunction with Article 218(9), thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) On 12 April 2000, the Government of the Republic of Yemen applied for accession to the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), pursuant to Article XII of that Agreement.
- (2) A Working Party on the accession of the Republic of Yemen was established on 17 and 19 July 2000 in order to reach agreement on terms of accession acceptable to the Republic of Yemen and all WTO Members.
- (3) The Commission, on behalf of the Union, has negotiated a comprehensive series of market opening commitments on the part of the Republic of Yemen which satisfy the Union's requests.
- (4) Those commitments are now embodied in the Protocol of Accession of the Republic of Yemen to the WTO.
- (5) Accession to the WTO is expected to make a positive and lasting contribution to the process of economic reform and sustainable development in the Republic of Yemen.

(6) The Protocol of Accession should therefore be approved.

(7) Article XII of the Agreement establishing the WTO provides that the terms of accession are to be agreed between the acceding Member and the WTO, and that the Ministerial Conference of the WTO approves the terms of accession on the WTO side.

(8) Accordingly, it is appropriate to establish the position to be adopted on the Union's behalf within the Ministerial Conference of the WTO on the accession of the Republic of Yemen to the WTO,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be adopted on behalf of the European Union within the Ministerial Conference of the WTO on the accession of the Republic of Yemen to the WTO is to approve the accession.

Article 2

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

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2013.

For the Council
The President
E. GUSTAS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 4 December 2013

amending Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU on a temporary derogation from rules of origin laid down in Annex II to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 to take account of the special situation of Kenya with regard to tuna loins

(notified under document C(2013) 8537)

(2013/716/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 of 20 December 2007 applying the arrangements for products originating in certain states which are part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States provided for in agreements establishing, or leading to the establishment of, Economic Partnership Agreements ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 36(4) of Annex II thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 19 December 2011 the Commission adopted Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU ⁽²⁾, granting a temporary derogation from the rules of origin laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 to take account of the special situation of Kenya with regard to tuna loins. By Commission Implementing Decision 2012/208/EU ⁽³⁾ an extension of that temporary derogation was granted until 31 December 2013.
- (2) On 22 July 2013, in accordance with Article 36 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007, Kenya requested a further extension of the said derogation from the rules of origin set out in that Annex for 2 000 tonnes of tuna loins for the period from 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2014. On 3 October 2013 Kenya submitted additional information together with a revised request for 1 500 tonnes of tuna loins for the period from 1 January 2014 to 30 September 2014.
- (3) According to the information provided by Kenya, supplies of tuna remain unusually low compared to normal seasonal variation and vessels owners do not want to take the risk to supply raw tuna due to piracy. Therefore, Kenya is still not able to comply with the the

rules of origin laid down in Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 after the expiry of the derogation on 31 December 2013.

- (4) Given that the situation of Kenya with regard to tuna loins has still not improved sufficiently, an extension of the derogation is justified. The extension should be granted until 30 September 2014.
- (5) Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Customs Code Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 2 is replaced by the following:

'Article 2

The derogation provided for in Article 1 shall apply to the goods and the quantities set out in the Annex which are declared for release for free circulation in the Union from Kenya during the period from 1 January 2011 until 30 September 2014 or until the date of provisional application of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the East African Community on the one part and the European Union and its Member States on the other part, if this date is the earlier.;

- (2) Article 6 is replaced by the following:

'Article 6

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2011 until 30 September 2014.;

- (3) The Annex is replaced by the text set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall apply from 1 January 2014.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 348, 31.12.2007, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU of 19 December 2011 on a temporary derogation from rules of origin laid down in Annex II to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 to take account of the special situation of Kenya with regard to tuna loins (OJ L 338, 21.12.2011, p. 61).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision 2012/208/EU of 20 April 2012 amending Implementing Decision 2011/861/EU on a temporary derogation from rules of origin laid down in Annex II to Council Regulation (EC) No 1528/2007 to take account of the special situation of Kenya with regard to tuna loins (OJ L 110, 24.4.2012, p. 39).

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 December 2013.

For the Commission
Algirdas ŠEMETA
Member of the Commission

ANNEX

‘ANNEX

Order No	CN code	Description of goods	Periods	Quantities (in tonnes)
09.1667	1604 14 16	Tuna loins	1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011	2 000
			1.1.2012 to 31.12.2012	2 000
			1.1.2013 to 31.12.2013	2 000
			1.1.2014 to 30.9.2014	1 500'

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 4 December 2013

establishing the financial contribution by the Union to the expenditure incurred in the context of the emergency measures taken to combat avian influenza in Germany in 2011*(notified under document C(2013) 8545)***(Only the German text is authentic)**

(2013/717/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Community financing of emergency measures and of the campaign to combat certain animal diseases under Council Decision 90/424/EEC ⁽³⁾ sets rules on the expenditure eligible for Union financial support.

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

Having regard to Council Decision 2009/470/EC of 25 May 2009 on expenditure in the veterinary field ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 84 of the Financial Regulation and Article 94 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012 of 29 October 2012 on the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union ⁽²⁾ (hereinafter referred to as 'the Rules of Application'), the commitment of expenditure from the Union budget shall be preceded by a financing decision setting out the essential elements of the action involving expenditure and adopted by the institution or the authorities to which powers have been delegated by the institution.

(2) Decision 2009/470/EC lays down the procedures governing the financial contribution from the Union towards specific veterinary measures, including emergency measures. With a view to helping to eradicate avian influenza as rapidly as possible the Union should contribute financially to eligible expenditure borne by the Member States. Article 4(3) first and second indents of that Decision lays down rules on the percentage that must be applied to the costs incurred by the Member States.

(3) Article 3 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 349/2005 of 28 February 2005 laying down rules on the

(4) Commission Implementing Decision 2012/132/EU of 15 February 2012 on a financial contribution from the Union towards emergency measures to combat avian influenza in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands in 2011 ⁽⁴⁾ granted a financial contribution by the Union towards emergency measures to combat avian influenza, among others, in Germany in 2011. An official request for reimbursement was submitted by Germany on 10 April 2012, as set out in Articles 7(1) and 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 349/2005.

(5) The payment of the financial contribution from the Union is to be subject to the condition that the planned activities were actually implemented and that the authorities provided all the necessary information within the set deadlines.

(6) Germany has in accordance with Article 3(4) of Decision 2009/470/EC without delay informed the Commission and the other Member States of the measures applied in accordance with Union legislation on notification and eradication and the results thereof. The request for reimbursement was, as required in Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 349/2005, accompanied by a financial report, supporting documents, an epidemiological report on each holding where the animals have been slaughtered or destroyed and the results of respective audits.

(7) Consequently the total amount of the financial support from the Union to the eligible expenditure incurred in connection with the eradication of avian influenza in Germany in 2011 can now be fixed.

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 155, 18.6.2009, p. 30.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 362, 31.12.2012, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 55, 1.3.2005, p. 12.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ L 59, 1.3.2012, p. 34.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The financial contribution from the Union towards the expenditure associated with eradicating avian influenza in Germany in 2011 is fixed at EUR 774 103,56.

Article 2

This Decision constituting a financing decision in the meaning of Article 84 of the Financial Regulation is addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Done at Brussels, 4 December 2013.

For the Commission

Tonio BORG

Member of the Commission

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 4 December 2013

amending Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC as regards the entry for Brazil in the list of third countries and parts thereof from which the imports into the Union of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species are authorised, amending Annex II(D) to Decision 92/260/EEC as regards test requirements for glanders, and amending Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/196/EEC and 93/197/EEC as regards certain geographical denominations

(notified under document C(2013) 8553)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/718/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Council Directive 92/65/EEC of 13 July 1992, laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 17(3)(a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 2009/156/EC of 30 November 2009 on animal health conditions governing the movement and importation from third countries of equidae ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) and (4), point (a) of Article 15, Article 16(2), and points (a) and (b) of Article 19 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 92/65/EEC lays down conditions applicable to imports into the Union, inter alia, of semen, ova and embryos of the equine species. Those conditions are to be at least equivalent to those applicable to trade between Member States.
- (2) Directive 2009/156/EC lays down animal health conditions for the importation into the Union of live equidae. It provides that imports of equidae into the Union are only authorised from third countries, or parts of the territory of third countries where regionalisation is applied, which have been free from glanders for a period of six months.
- (3) Commission Decision 2004/211/EC ⁽³⁾ establishes a list of third countries, or parts thereof where regionalisation

applies, from which Member States are to authorise the importation of equidae and semen, ova and embryos thereof, and indicates the other conditions applicable to such imports. Brazil is currently included in that list, set out in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC.

- (4) Commission Decision 92/260/EEC ⁽⁴⁾ lays down animal health conditions and rules on veterinary certification for temporary admission of registered horses.
- (5) Commission Decision 93/195/EEC ⁽⁵⁾ lays down animal health conditions and rules on veterinary certification for the re-entry of registered horses for racing, competition and cultural events after temporary export.
- (6) Commission Decision 93/196/EEC ⁽⁶⁾ lays down animal health conditions and rules on veterinary certification for imports of equidae for slaughter.
- (7) Commission Decision 93/197/EEC ⁽⁷⁾ lays down animal health conditions and rules on veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production.
- (8) Glanders occurs in parts of the territory of Brazil and, as a consequence, imports of equidae, and of their semen, ova and embryos, are only authorised from region BR-1 of the territory of that third country, as described in column 4 of Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC. The states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Rondônia, Mato Grosso are currently included in region BR-1 of Brazil.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 192, 23.7.2010, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ Commission Decision 2004/211/EC of 6 January 2004 establishing the list of third countries and parts of territory thereof from which Member States authorise imports of live equidae and semen, ova and embryos of the equine species, and amending Decisions 93/195/EEC and 94/63/EC (OJ L 73, 11.3.2004, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Decision 92/260/EEC of 10 April 1992 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for temporary admission of registered horses (OJ L 130, 15.5.1992, p. 67).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission Decision 93/195/EEC of 2 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the re-entry of registered horses for racing, competition and cultural events after temporary export (OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 1).

⁽⁶⁾ Commission Decision 93/196/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of equidae for slaughter (OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 7).

⁽⁷⁾ Commission Decision 93/197/EEC of 5 February 1993 on animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production (OJ L 86, 6.4.1993, p. 16).

- (9) On 18 April, 16 May and 25 June 2013, Brazil notified the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) of the confirmation of cases of glanders in horses in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo and Rondônia. As a consequence, Brazil ceased issuing animal health certificates in accordance with Directive 2009/156/EC for the entire group of federal states included in region BR-1.
- (10) On 9 July 2013, Brazil informed the Commission of the measures taken to prevent the introduction of glanders into the areas of that third country which are listed in Decision 2004/211/EC and where the disease is not present. Those measures include at least a test for glanders carried out with negative result prior to movement of equidae from states in which glanders was recorded to any congregation of equidae within such states and to any other state of Brazil. Brazil confirmed that the State of Rio de Janeiro has remained free of glanders since the last case was reported on 16 July 2012.
- (11) By letter of 30 October 2013, Brazil informed about a case of glanders in the State of Paraná.
- (12) Since the states of São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rondônia and Paraná are no longer free from glanders, and the competent authorities of Brazil have provided guarantees as regards the absence of the disease in the other federal states currently included in region BR-1 and in the State of Rio de Janeiro, the entry for that region in Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC should be amended in order to delete São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rondônia and Paraná from the current list and to add the State of Rio de Janeiro to it.
- (13) Because the risk of having contracted glanders is lower for registered horses than for other categories of equidae, the importation into the Union of equidae from Brazil should be authorised only for registered horses in accordance with Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/195/EEC and 93/197/EEC.
- (14) On 25 February 2013, the Commission published the report⁽¹⁾ of an audit on exports to the Union of equidae and their germinal products, carried out in Brazil in October 2012. According to that report, it is necessary to suspend imports of semen, ova and embryos of animals of the equine species from Brazil, until the recommended corrective actions are accomplished and verified.
- (15) Brazil is listed in Sanitary Group D in Annex I to Decision 92/260/EEC and registered horses intended for temporary admission in the Union are to comply with the animal health and veterinary certification requirements set out in the model of health certificate D set out in Annex II to that Decision. To ensure that registered horses temporarily admitted into the Union are free of glanders, it is appropriate to include in Part III 'Health information' of that model certificate a confirmation that the registered horse has been subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 10 on a sample of blood taken during the 10 days prior to the dispatch to the Union.
- (16) For reasons of clarity and consistency of Union legislation, the lists of countries set out in the third indent of point III(d) of each of the models of certificates A to E in Annex II to Decision 92/260/EEC should be amended in order to take account of current geographical denominations, already set out in Annex I to that Decision.
- (17) It is necessary to adapt footnote 3 in Annex II to Decision 93/196/EEC in order to clarify that imports into the Union of equidae for slaughter from Brazil are prohibited.
- (18) For the reasons mentioned in recital 13, it is necessary to specify in Annex I to Decision 93/197/EEC that the animal health and veterinary certification conditions in Annex II(D) thereto apply in case of Brazil only to imports of registered horses.
- (19) Decisions 92/260/EEC, 93/196/EEC, 93/197/EEC and 2004/211/EC should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (20) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health,
- HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:
- Article 1*
- Annex II to Decision 92/260/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex I to this Decision.
- Article 2*
- Annex II to Decision 93/196/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex II to this Decision.
- Article 3*
- Annex I to Decision 93/197/EEC is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Decision.
- Article 4*
- Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC is amended in accordance with Annex IV to this Decision.

⁽¹⁾ Audit Report 2012-6398, available at: http://ec.europa.eu/food/fvo/rep_details_en.cfm?rep_id=3022

Article 5

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 December 2013.

For the Commission

Tonio BORG

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Annex II to Decision 92/260/EEC is amended as follows:

(1) in the model health certificate A, in point (d) of Part III, the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— United Arab Emirates, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Serbia, Russia ⁽¹⁾, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America’;

(2) in the model health certificate B, in point (d) of Part III, the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— United Arab Emirates, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Serbia, Russia ⁽¹⁾, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America’;

(3) in the model health certificate C, in point (d) of Part III, the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— United Arab Emirates, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Serbia, Russia ⁽¹⁾, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America’;

(4) in the model health certificate D, Part III is amended as follows:

(a) in point (d), the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— United Arab Emirates, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Serbia, Russia ⁽¹⁾, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America’;

(b) the following point (l) is added:

‘(l) ⁽³⁾ If the horse comes from Brazil ⁽¹⁾, it was subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders carried out with negative result at a serum dilution of 1 in 10 on a sample of blood collected on ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾, this being during the 10 days prior to dispatch.’;

(5) in the model health certificate E, in point (d) of Part III, the third indent is replaced by the following:

‘— United Arab Emirates, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Serbia, Russia ⁽¹⁾, Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America’.

ANNEX II

In Annex II to Decision 93/196/EEC, footnote (3) is replaced by the following:

(³) Sanitary Groups according to Annex I to Commission Decision 2004/211/EC:

- Group A Switzerland (CH), Greenland (GL), Iceland (IS)
- Group B Australia (AU), Belarus (BY), Montenegro (ME), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (MK), New Zealand (NZ), Serbia (RS), Russia (¹) (RU), Ukraine (UA)
- Group C Canada (CA), United States of America (US)
- Group D Argentina (AR), Chile (CL), Paraguay (PY), Uruguay (UY)
- Group E Algeria (DZ), Israel (IL), Morocco (MA), Tunisia (TN)'.

ANNEX III

In Annex I to Decision 93/197/EEC, the text relating to 'Sanitary Group D' is replaced by the following:

'Sanitary Group D'⁽¹⁾

Argentina (AR), Barbados⁽³⁾ (BB), Bermuda⁽³⁾ (BM), Bolivia⁽³⁾ (BO), Brazil⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (BR), Chile (CL), Cuba⁽³⁾ (CU), Jamaica⁽³⁾ (JM), Mexico⁽²⁾ (MX), Peru⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (PE), Paraguay (PY), Uruguay (UY)'.

ANNEX IV

In Annex I to Decision 2004/211/EC, the entry for Brazil is replaced by the following:

		BR-0	Whole country	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		BR-1	The States of: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Rio de Janeiro, Mato Grosso	D	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—'

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