

European Commission

Community list of the air transport companies banned within the European Union



Directorate-General for Energy and Transport

22 March 2006



3 days of meeting of the Air Safety Committee

Member States + Norway and Switzerland **Companies contacted** : directly or through the National Aviation Authorities (NAAs) or Embassies **Company Files** : a complete file has been established for each company **Files** on third **Countries**: 6 complete files established **Hearing of the companies**: 8 in front of the Committee. Many assisted by the NAA



	Committee Decision			
	unanimity			
	Lists			
		st A Including over- U territory)	93 Companies	
		st B Frestrictions)	3 Companies	
1.	22 March 2006		Directorate-General for Energy and Transport	



List A: total banning (1)

All the companies from 5 States*:

Congo: 51 (Hewa Bora company included in list B)
Equatorial Guinea: 11
Liberia: 3
Sierra Leone: 13
Swaziland: 6

22 March 2006

 ✓ Information to travellers
 around the world
 ✓ Prevention of flags of
 Convenience



List A: total banning (2)

plus 9 Companies:

Air Korio (DPR Korea)
Air Services Comores
Ariana Afghan Airlines
BGB Air (Kazakhstan)
GST Aero (Kazakhstan)
Phoenix Aviation (Kirghizstan)
Reem Air (Kirghizstan)
Phuket Airlines (Thailand)*
Silverback Cargo (Rwanda)

* An audit of the Phuket company, under the aegis of the Commission is planned in few weeks





List B:

operational restrictions

3 Companies:

Air Bangladesh: 1 aircraft banned
Buraq Air (Libya): 5 aircraft banned
Hewa Bora (Congo): only 1 aircraft
authorised





Banning criteria

Companies banned for serious deficiencies often accompanied by lack of cooperation by the same companies and/or shortcomings in the NAA	9 (7 in list A)
Companies banned for non conformities to criterion 3 of Regulation 2111/05 (Air Operator Certificate (AOC) delivered by a State different from where the company has its main place of business)	3
Lack of cooperation and/or of oversight/control capabilities by the 22 March 2006 NAA	5 countries



In Conclusion

- a) Air safety is a Commission priority for protection of European citizens
- b) The black list is an operational tool, to ban, if necessary, companies and/or States, notably states with flags of convenience: danger for the safety, but also unfair competition
- c) Punitive/instigative/dissuasive effect + information to travellers outside Europe.
- d) Being on the list is not necessarily for ever: possible to be taken off.
- e) Evidence of compliance with safety regulations must be provided ive, ICAO audits and other sources, will allow possible extension of the list by Commission
- by Commission
 Technical cooperation: focus resources on the countries in the list, if they so request and if they share EU safety objectives (e.g.: Congo)
- g) The black list is part of a set of measures, including the proposal to extend the competences of the EASA



3 pillars of air safety

Black list in context

Prevention	Repression	Investigations			
Certification of companies from third countries by EASA	Black list and Directive SAFA	Revision of Directives 1994/56 and 2003/42 on aviation accident investigations			
Proposal to Council and EP done (Nov. 2005)	Done (March 2006)	Planned (2007)			
22 March 2006and technical cooperation					



Assistance to third Countries

 ★ European Union support (last 5 years): 80 M€
 ★ Support to ICAO technical cooperation programmes in Africa, Asia, Central & South America
 ★ Direct support or through EDF Programmes: e.g. to ASECNA (Agence de la Sécurité Aérienne en Afrique) including 2 training schools aviation professionals in Niamey and Dakar

African Union-EU seminar in Addis Ababa (April 2006) to support regional and national aviation safety





Publication of the list

Hyperlink to Internet
DG-TREN:
DG-TREN:
12h 3022 March,
12h 30http://europa.eu.int/comm/transport/air/safety/doc/flywell/2006_03_22_flywell
list en.pdf24 MarchPublication in the
Official Journal24 March

