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COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 185/2010

of 4 March 2010

laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security

(Text with EEA relevance)

(OJ L 55, 5.3.2010, p. 1)

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►M2	Commission Regulation (EU) No 358/2010 of 23 April 2010	L 105	12	27.4.2010
►M3	Commission Regulation (EU) No 573/2010 of 30 June 2010	L 166	1	1.7.2010
►M4	Commission Regulation (EU) No 983/2010 of 3 November 2010	L 286	1	4.11.2010
►M5	Commission Regulation (EU) No 334/2011 of 7 April 2011	L 94	12	8.4.2011
►M6	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 859/2011 of 25 August 2011	L 220	9	26.8.2011
►M7	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1087/2011 of 27 October 2011	L 281	12	28.10.2011
►M8	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1147/2011 of 11 November 2011	L 294	7	12.11.2011
►M9	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 173/2012 of 29 February 2012	L 59	1	1.3.2012
►M10	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 711/2012 of 3 August 2012	L 209	1	4.8.2012
►M11	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1082/2012 of 9 November 2012	L 324	25	22.11.2012
►M12	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 104/2013 of 4 February 2013	L 34	13	5.2.2013
►M13	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 189/2013 of 5 March 2013	L 62	17	6.3.2013
►M14	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 246/2013 of 19 March 2013	L 77	8	20.3.2013
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COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 185/2010

of 4 March 2010

laying down detailed measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security

(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 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 ([1]) and in particular Article 4(3) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 4(3) of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 the Commission should adopt detailed measures for the implementation of common basic standards referred to in Article 4(1) and of general measures supplementing common basic standards referred to in Article 4(2) of that Regulation.

(2) If they contain sensitive security measures, these measures should be regarded as EU classified information within the meaning of Commission Decision 2001/844/EC, ECSC, Euratom of 29 November 2001 amending internal rules of procedure ([2]), as provided for by Article 18 point (a) of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and should therefore not be published. These measures should be adopted separately, by means of a Decision addressed to the Member States.

(3) Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall apply in full as from the date specified in the implementing rules adopted in accordance with the procedures referred to in Article 4(2) and 4(3) of that Regulation but not later than 29 April 2010. This Regulation should therefore apply as from 29 April 2010 in order to harmonise the application of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

(4) Methods, including technologies, for detection of liquid explosives will develop over time. In line with technological developments and operation experiences both at Community and global level, the Commission will make proposals, whenever appropriate, to revise the technological and operation provisions on the screening of liquids, aerosols and gels.

(5) Commission Regulations (EC) No 1217/2003 of 4 July 2003 laying down common specifications for national civil aviation security quality control programmes ([3]), (EC) No 1486/2003 of 22 August 2003 laying down procedures for conducting Commission inspections in the field of civil aviation security ([4]), (EC) No 1138/2004 of 21 June 2004 establishing a common

([1]) OJ L 97, 9.4.2008, p. 72.
([2]) OJ L 317, 3.12.2001, p. 1.
([3]) OJ L 169, 8.7.2003, p. 44.
([4]) OJ L 213, 23.8.2003, p. 3.

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definition of critical parts of security restricted areas at airports [1] and (EC) No 820/2008 of 8 August 2008 laying down measures for the implementation of the common basic standards on aviation security [2], which all implemented Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 establishing common rules in the field of civil aviation security [3], should therefore be repealed.

(6) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Civil Aviation Security set up by Article 19(1) of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Objective

This Regulation lays down detailed measures for the implementation of common basic standards for safeguarding civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference that jeopardise the security of civil aviation and general measures supplementing the common basic standards.

Article 2

Implementation rules

1. The measures referred to in Article 1 are set out in the Annex.

2. In accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008, national civil aviation security programmes shall take appropriate account of this Regulation.

Article 3

Repeal

Regulations (EC) No 1217/2003, (EC) No 1486/2003, (EC) No 1138/2004 and (EC) No 820/2008 are repealed with effect from 29 April 2010.

Article 4

Entry into force

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

It shall apply as from 29 April 2010.

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

[1] OJ L 221, 22.6.2004, p. 6.
[2] OJ L 221, 19.8.2008, p. 8.
[3] OJ L 355, 30.12.2002, p. 1.

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ANNEX

1. **AIRPORT SECURITY**

1.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.0.1 Unless otherwise stated, the authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

1.0.2 For the purposes of this chapter, an aircraft, bus, baggage cart or other means of transport, or a walkway or jetway, shall be regarded as a part of an airport.

For the purposes of this chapter, 'secured baggage' means screened departing hold baggage that is physically protected so as to prevent the introduction of any objects.

1.0.3 Without prejudice to the criteria for derogations as set in Regulation (EC) No 272/2009, the appropriate authority may allow special security procedures or exemptions for the protection and security of airside areas at airports on days on which there are not more than eight planned departing flights, provided that only one aircraft is to be loaded, unloaded, boarded or disembarked at any one time either within the critical part of the security restricted area or at an airport that falls outside of the scope of point 1.1.3.

1.1 AIRPORT PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

1.1.1 **Boundaries**

1.1.1.1 Boundaries between landside, airside, security restricted areas, critical parts and, where applicable, demarcated areas shall be clearly identifiable at each airport in order to enable the appropriate security measures to be taken in each of those areas.

1.1.1.2 The boundary between landside and airside shall be a physical obstruction that is clearly visible to the general public and which denies a person unauthorised access.

1.1.2 **Security restricted areas**

1.1.2.1 Security restricted areas shall include at least the following:

(a) a part of an airport to which screened departing passengers have access; and

(b) a part of an airport through which screened departing hold baggage may pass or in which it may be held, unless it concerns secured baggage; and

(c) a part of an airport designated for the parking of aircraft to be boarded or loaded.

1.1.2.2 A part of an airport shall be regarded as a security restricted area at least for the period of time that the activities referred to in point 1.1.2.1 are taking place.

When a security restricted area is established, a security search of the parts that could have been contaminated shall be carried out immediately before such an area is established in order to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles. This provision shall be considered to be met for aircraft that are subject to an aircraft security search.

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1.1.2.3 Whenever unauthorised persons may have had access to security restricted areas, a security search of the parts that could have been contaminated shall be carried out as soon as possible in order to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles. This provision shall be considered to be met for aircraft that are subject to an aircraft security search.

1.1.3 **Critical parts of security restricted areas**

1.1.3.1 Critical parts shall be established at airports where more than 40 persons hold airport identification cards giving access to security restricted areas.

1.1.3.2 Critical parts shall include at least the following:

(a) all parts of an airport to which screened departing passengers have access; and

(b) all parts of an airport through which screened departing hold baggage may pass or in which it may be held, unless it concerns secured baggage.

A part of an airport shall be regarded as a critical part at least for the period of time that the activities referred to in (a) or (b) are taking place.

1.1.3.3 When a critical part is established, a security search of the parts that could have been contaminated shall be carried out immediately before such a part is established in order to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles. This provision shall be considered to be met for aircraft that are subject to an aircraft security search.

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1.1.3.4 Whenever unscreened persons or passengers and crew members arriving from third countries other than those listed in Attachment 4-B may have had access to critical parts, a security search of those parts that could have been contaminated shall be carried out as soon as possible in order to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles.

Paragraph 1 shall be considered to be met for aircraft that are subject to an aircraft security search.

Paragraph 1 shall not apply when persons covered by point 1.3.2 and point 4.1.1.7 have had access to critical parts.

As far as passengers and crew members arriving from third countries other than those listed in Attachment 4-B are concerned, paragraph 1 shall only apply to those critical parts that are used by screened hold baggage and/or screened departing passengers not departing on the same aircraft as these passengers and crew members.

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1.2 ACCESS CONTROL

1.2.1 **Access to airside**

1.2.1.1 Access to airside may only be authorised if persons and vehicles have a legitimate reason to be there.

1.2.1.2 In order to be granted access to airside a person shall carry an authorisation.

1.2.1.3 In order to be granted access to airside a vehicle shall display a vehicle pass.

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1.2.1.4 Persons who are airside shall, upon request, present their authorisation for control.

1.2.2 **Access to security restricted areas**

1.2.2.1 Access to security restricted areas may only be granted if persons and vehicles have a legitimate reason to be there.

1.2.2.2 In order to be granted access to security restricted areas a person shall present one of the following authorisations:

(a) a valid boarding card or equivalent; or

(b) a valid crew identification card; or

(c) a valid airport identification card; or

(d) a valid national appropriate authority identification card; or

(e) a valid compliance authority identification card recognised by the appropriate national authority.

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Alternatively, access may also be granted after positive identification via biometric data verification.

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1.2.2.3 In order to be granted access to security restricted areas a vehicle shall display a valid vehicle pass.

1.2.2.4 The boarding card or equivalent referred to in point 1.2.2.2(a) shall be checked before a person is granted access to security restricted areas in order to reasonably ensure that it is valid.

The card referred to in points 1.2.2.2(b) — (e), respectively, shall be checked before a person is granted access to security restricted areas in order to reasonably ensure that it is valid and corresponds to the holder.

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Where biometric identification is used, the verification shall ensure that the person seeking access to security restricted areas holds one of the authorisations listed under point 1.2.2.2 and that this authorisation is valid and was not disabled.

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1.2.2.5 In order to prevent unauthorised access to security restricted areas access points shall be controlled by:

(a) an electronic system which limits access to one person at a time; or

(b) authorised persons implementing access control.

1.2.2.6 The vehicle pass shall be checked before a vehicle is granted access to security restricted areas to ensure that it is valid and corresponds to the vehicle.

1.2.2.7 Access to security restricted areas shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.2.3 **Requirements for Community crew identification cards and airport identification cards**

1.2.3.1 A crew identification card of a crew member employed by a Community air carrier and an airport identification card may only be issued to a person who has an operational need and has successfully completed a background check in accordance with point 11.1.3.

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1.2.3.2 Crew and airport identification cards shall be issued for a period not exceeding five years.

1.2.3.3 The identification card of a person who fails a background check shall be immediately withdrawn.

1.2.3.4 The identification card shall be worn in a visible place at least whenever the holder is in security restricted areas.

A person who is not displaying his card in security restricted areas other than those areas where passengers are present shall be challenged by persons responsible for the implementation of point 1.5.1 (c) and, as appropriate, be reported.

1.2.3.5 The identification card shall be returned immediately to the issuing entity:

(a) upon request of the issuing entity; or

(b) upon termination of employment; or

(c) upon change of employer; or

(d) upon change of the need to have access to areas for which an authorisation has been given; or

(e) upon expiry of the card; or

(f) upon withdrawal of the card.

1.2.3.6 The issuing entity shall be notified immediately of the loss, theft or failure to return an identification card.

1.2.3.7 An electronic card shall be immediately disabled following return, expiry, withdrawal or notification of loss, theft or failure to return.

1.2.3.8 Community crew identification cards and airport identification cards shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.2.4 **Supplementary requirements for Community crew identification cards**

1.2.4.1 A crew identification card of a crew member employed by a Community air carrier shall display:

(a) the name and photograph of the holder; and

(b) the name of the air carrier; and

(c) the word ‘crew’ in English, to be applied 5 years after the entry into force of this Regulation at the latest; and

(d) the expiry date, to be applied 5 years after the entry into force of this Regulation at the latest.

1.2.5 **Supplementary requirements for airport identification cards**

1.2.5.1 An airport identification card shall display:

(a) the name and photograph of the holder; and

(b) the name of the employer of the holder, unless electronically programmed; and

(c) the name of either the issuing entity or the airport; and

(d) the areas for which the holder is authorised to have access; and

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(e) the expiry date, unless electronically programmed.

The names and areas of access may be replaced by an equivalent identification.

1.2.5.2 In order to prevent the misuse of airport identification cards, a system shall be in place to reasonably ensure that attempted use of cards that have been lost, stolen or not returned is detected. Upon detection, appropriate action shall be taken.

1.2.6 **Requirements for vehicle passes**

1.2.6.1 A vehicle pass may only be issued where an operational need has been established.

1.2.6.2 A vehicle pass shall be specific to the vehicle and display:

(a) the areas for which it is authorised to have access; and

(b) the expiry date.

Electronic vehicle passes need not display the areas for which the vehicle is authorised to have access nor the expiry date, provided that this information is electronically readable and checked before granting access to security restricted areas.

1.2.6.3 An electronic vehicle pass shall be fixed to the vehicle in a manner which ensures that it is non-transferable.

1.2.6.4 The vehicle pass shall be displayed in a visible place whenever the vehicle is airside.

1.2.6.5 The vehicle pass shall be returned immediately to the issuing entity:

(a) upon request of the issuing entity; or

(b) when the vehicle is no longer to be used for access to airside; or

(c) upon expiry of the pass, unless the pass is automatically invalidated.

1.2.6.6 The issuing entity shall be notified immediately of the loss, theft or failure to return a vehicle pass.

1.2.6.7 An electronic vehicle pass shall be immediately disabled following return, expiry or notification of loss, theft or failure to return.

1.2.6.8 In order to prevent the misuse of vehicle passes, a system shall be in place to reasonably ensure that attempted use of vehicle passes that have been lost, stolen or not returned is detected. Upon detection, appropriate action shall be taken.

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1.2.6.9 Vehicles that are only used airside and have no permission to drive on public roads may be exempted from application of points 1.2.6.2 to 1.2.6.8 provided that they are clearly marked externally as operational vehicles in use at that airport.

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1.2.7 **Escorted access**

1.2.7.1 Crew members, other than those holding a valid airport identification card, shall be escorted at all times when in security restricted areas other than:

(a) areas where passengers may be present; and

(b) areas in the immediate proximity of the aircraft on which they have arrived or will depart; and

(c) areas designated for crews ►M9 ; and ◄

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(d) distances between the terminal or access point and the aircraft on which crew members have arrived or will depart.

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1.2.7.2 Exceptionally, a person may be exempted from the requirements of point 1.2.5.1 and obligations on background checks on condition that he is escorted at all times when in security restricted areas.

1.2.7.3 An escort shall:

(a) hold a valid identification card as referred to in point 1.2.2.2(c), (d) or (e); and

(b) be authorised to escort in security restricted areas; and

(c) have the escorted person or persons in direct line of sight at all times; and

(d) reasonably ensure that no security breach is committed by the person or persons being escorted.

1.2.7.4 A vehicle may be exempted from the requirements of point 1.2.6 on condition that it is escorted at all times when airside.

1.2.8 **Other exemptions**

Other exemptions shall be subject to provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.3 SCREENING OF PERSONS OTHER THAN PASSENGERS AND ITEMS CARRIED

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1.3.1 **Screening of persons other than passengers and items carried**

1.3.1.1 Persons other than passengers shall be screened by one of the following means:

(a) hand search;

(b) walk-through metal detection equipment (WTMD);

(c) explosive detection dogs;

(d) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment;

(e) security scanners which do not use ionising radiation;

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(f) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment combined with hand held metal detection (HHMD) equipment.

1.3.1.2 Points 4.1.1.3 – 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.1.10 – 4.1.1.11 shall apply to the screening of persons other than passengers.

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1.3.1.3 Explosive detection dogs and ETD equipment may only be used as a supplementary means of screening or in unpredictable alternation with hand searches, WTMD or security scanners.

1.3.1.4 Items carried by persons other than passengers shall be screened by one of the following means:

(a) hand search;

(b) x-ray equipment;

(c) explosive detection systems (EDS) equipment;

(d) explosive detection dogs;

(e) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment.

1.3.1.5 Points 4.1.2.4 — 4.1.2.7 shall apply to the screening of items carried by persons other than passengers.

1.3.1.6 Explosive detection dogs and ETD equipment may only be used as a supplementary means of screening or in unpredictable alternation with hand searches, x-ray equipment or EDS equipment.

1.3.1.7 Articles listed in Attachment 4-C may be carried only if the person is authorised to do so in order to undertake tasks that are essential for the operation of airport facilities or of aircraft, or for performing in-flight duties.

1.3.1.8 Where persons other than passengers and items carried have to be screened on a continuous random basis, the frequency shall be established by the appropriate authority on the basis of a risk assessment.

1.3.1.9 The screening of persons other than passengers and items carried shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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1.3.2 **Exemptions and special screening procedures**

1.3.2.1 The appropriate authority may, for objective reasons, allow persons other than passengers to be exempted from screening, or to be subjected to special screening procedures, provided that they are escorted by a person authorised to escort in accordance with point 1.2.7.3.

1.3.2.2 Screened persons other than passengers who temporarily leave critical parts may be exempted from screening on their return provided that they have been under constant observation by authorised persons sufficient to reasonably ensure that they do not introduce prohibited articles into those critical parts.

1.3.2.3 Exemptions and special screening procedures shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.4 EXAMINATION OF VEHICLES

1.4.1 **Vehicles entering critical parts**

1.4.1.1 All vehicles shall be examined before entering critical parts. They shall be protected from unlawful interference from after examination until entering critical parts.

1.4.1.2 The driver and any other occupants of the vehicle shall not be in the vehicle when the examination takes place. They shall be required to take their personal belongings out of the vehicle with them for screening.

1.4.1.3 There shall be defined methodologies to ensure the randomness of selection of the areas to be examined.

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1.4.1.4 Vehicles entering critical parts shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.4.2 **Vehicles entering security restricted areas other than critical parts**

1.4.2.1 The driver and any other occupants of the vehicle shall not be in the vehicle when the examination takes place. They shall be required to take their personal belongings out of the vehicle with them for screening.

1.4.2.2 There shall be defined methodologies to ensure the randomness of selection of both vehicles and the areas to be examined.

1.4.2.3 Vehicles entering security restricted areas other than critical parts shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.4.3 **Methods of examination**

1.4.3.1 A hand search shall consist of a thorough manual check of the areas selected, including contents, in order to reasonably ensure that they do not contain prohibited articles.

1.4.3.2 The following methods may only be used as a supplementary means of examination:

(a) explosive detection dogs; and

(b) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment.

1.4.3.3 Methods of examination shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.4.4 **Exemptions and special examination procedures**

1.4.4.1 The appropriate authority may, for objective reasons, allow vehicles to be exempted from examination, or to be subjected to special examination procedures, provided that they are escorted by a person authorised to escort in accordance with point 1.2.7.3.

1.4.4.2 Exemptions and special examination procedures shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

1.5 SURVEILLANCE, PATROLS AND OTHER PHYSICAL CONTROLS

1.5.1 Surveillance or patrols shall be undertaken in order to monitor:

(a) the boundaries between landside, airside, security restricted areas, critical parts and, where applicable, demarcated areas; and

(b) areas of, and in proximity of, the terminal that are accessible to the public, including parking areas and roadways; and

(c) the display and validity of persons' identification cards in security restricted areas other than those areas where passengers are present; and

(d) the display and validity of vehicle passes when airside; and

(e) hold baggage, cargo and mail, in-flight supplies and air carrier mail and materials in critical parts waiting to be loaded.

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1.5.2 The frequency and means of undertaking surveillance and patrols shall be based on a risk assessment and shall be approved by the appropriate authority. They shall take into account:

(a) the size of the airport, including the number and nature of the operations; and

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(b) the layout of the airport, in particular the interrelationship between the areas established at the airport; and

(c) the possibilities and limitations of means of undertaking surveillance, and patrols.

The parts of the risk assessment relating to the frequency and means of undertaking surveillance and patrols shall, upon request, be made available in writing for compliance monitoring purposes.

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1.5.3 Surveillance and patrols shall not follow a predictable pattern. The validity of identification cards shall be checked on a random basis.

1.5.4 Measures shall be in place that both deter persons from breaching security checkpoints and, should such a breach occur, promptly enable the breach and its repercussions to be resolved and rectified.

2. **DEMARCATED AREAS OF AIRPORTS**

No provisions in this Regulation.

3. **AIRCRAFT SECURITY**

3.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.0.1 Unless otherwise stated, an air carrier shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter as regards its aircraft.

3.0.2 Third countries where the security standards applied are recognised as equivalent to the common basic standards as regards aircraft security are listed in Attachment 3-B.

3.0.3 An aircraft need not be subjected to an aircraft security check. It shall be subjected to an aircraft security search in accordance with point 3.1.

3.0.4 An air carrier shall, upon request, be notified by the airport operator whether or not its aircraft is in a critical part. When this is not clear, it shall be assumed that the aircraft is in a part other than a critical part.

3.0.5 When an area is no longer considered to be a critical part because of a change of security status then the airport shall inform those carriers that are affected.

3.1 AIRCRAFT SECURITY SEARCH

3.1.1 **When to perform an aircraft security search**

3.1.1.1 An aircraft shall at all times be subjected to an aircraft security search whenever there is reason to believe that unauthorised persons may have had access to it.

3.1.1.2 An aircraft security search shall consist of an examination of defined areas of an aircraft that are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

3.1.1.3 An aircraft arriving into a critical part from a third country not listed in Attachment 3-B shall be subjected to an aircraft security search any time after passenger disembarkation and/or the unloading of the hold.

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3.1.1.4 An aircraft arriving from a Member State where it was in transit after having arrived from a third country not listed in Attachment 3-B shall be considered as an aircraft arriving from a third country.

3.1.1.5 When to perform an aircraft security search shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

3.1.2 **How to perform an aircraft security search**

How to perform an aircraft security search shall be subject to the provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

3.1.3 **Information on the aircraft security search**

The following information on the aircraft security search of a departing flight shall be recorded and kept at a point not on the aircraft for the duration of the flight or for 24 hours, whichever is longer:

— flight number, and

— destination, and

— origin of the previous flight, and

— an indication whether or not an aircraft security search was completed.

Where an aircraft security search was performed, the information shall also include:

— date and time that the aircraft security search was completed, and

— the name and signature of the person responsible for the performance of the aircraft security search.

3.2 PROTECTION OF AIRCRAFT

3.2.1 **Protection of aircraft — general**

3.2.1.1 Regardless of where an aircraft is parked at an airport, it shall be protected against unauthorised access by:

(a) ensuring that persons seeking to gain unauthorised access are challenged promptly; or

(b) having its external doors closed. Where the aircraft is in a critical part, external doors that are not accessible from the ground shall be considered closed if access aids have been removed and placed sufficiently far from the aircraft as to reasonably prevent access; or

(c) having electronic means which will immediately detect unauthorised access.

3.2.1.2 Point 3.2.1.1 shall not apply to an aircraft parked in a hangar that is locked or otherwise protected from unauthorised access.

3.2.2 **Additional protection of aircraft with closed external doors in a part other than a critical part**

3.2.2.1 Where external doors are closed and the aircraft is in a part other than a critical part, each external door shall also:

(a) have access aids removed; or

(b) be sealed; or

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(c) be locked; or

(d) be monitored.

Point (a) shall not apply for a door that is accessible from the ground.

3.2.2.2 Where access aids are removed for doors that are not accessible from the ground, they shall be placed sufficiently far from the aircraft as to reasonably prevent access.

3.2.2.3 Where external doors are locked, only persons with an operational need shall be able to unlock these doors.

3.2.2.4 Where external doors are monitored, the monitoring shall ensure that unauthorised access to the aircraft is immediately detected.

3.2.2.5 The protection of aircraft with closed external doors in a part other than a critical part shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 3-A

AIRCRAFT SECURITY SEARCH

Detailed provisions for an aircraft security search are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 3-B

AIRCRAFT SECURITY

THIRD COUNTRIES RECOGNISED AS APPLYING SECURITY STANDARDS EQUIVALENT TO THE COMMON BASIC STANDARDS

As regards aircraft security, the following third countries have been recognised as applying security standards equivalent to the common basic standards:

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United States of America

The Commission shall notify without delay the appropriate authorities of the Member States if it has information indicating that security standards applied by the third country with a significant impact on overall levels of aviation security in the Union are no longer equivalent to the common basic standards of the Union.

The appropriate authorities of the Member States shall be notified without delay when the Commission has information about actions, including compensatory measures, confirming that the equivalency of relevant security standards applied by the third country is re-established.

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4. PASSENGERS AND CABIN BAGGAGE

4.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.0.1 Unless otherwise stated, the authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

4.0.2 Third countries where the security standards applied are recognised as equivalent to the common basic standards as regards passengers and cabin baggage are listed in Attachment 4-B.

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4.0.3 Passengers and their cabin baggage arriving from a Member State where the aircraft was in transit after having arrived from a third country not listed in Attachment 4-B shall be considered as passengers and cabin baggage arriving from a third country, unless there is a confirmation that these passengers and their cabin baggage were screened in that Member State.

▼M2

4.0.4 For the purpose of this Annex:

(a) 'liquids, aerosols and gels' (LAGs) shall include pastes, lotions, liquid/solid mixtures and the contents of pressurised containers, such as toothpaste, hair gel, drinks, soups, syrups, perfume, shaving foam and other items with similar consistencies;

(b) 'security tamper-evident bag' (STEB) is a bag that conforms to the recommended security control guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organisation;

▼M14

(c) 'liquid explosive detection systems (LEDS) equipment' is a piece of equipment capable of detecting threat materials that meets the provisions of point 12.7 of the Annex to Commission Decision C(2010) 774.

▼B

4.1 SCREENING OF PASSENGERS AND CABIN BAGGAGE

4.1.1 **Screening of passengers**

▼M8

4.1.1.1 Before screening, coats and jackets shall be taken off and shall be screened as cabin baggage. The screener may request the passenger to undertake further divesting as appropriate.

4.1.1.2 Passengers shall be screened by:

(a) a hand search; or

(b) walk-through metal detection (WTMD) equipment; or

(c) explosive detection dogs in combination with point (a); or

(d) security scanners which do not use ionising radiation; or

▼M12

(e) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment combined with hand held metal detection (HHMD) equipment.

▼M8

Where the screener cannot determine whether or not the passenger is carrying prohibited articles, the passenger shall be denied access to security restricted areas or rescreened to the screener's satisfaction.

▼B

4.1.1.3 When a hand search is performed it shall be carried out so as to reasonably ensure that the person is not carrying prohibited articles.

4.1.1.4 When WTMD equipment alarms, the cause of the alarm shall be resolved.

4.1.1.5 Hand-held metal detection (HHMD) equipment may only be used as a supplementary means of screening. It shall not replace the requirements of a hand search.

4.1.1.6 Where a live animal is permitted to be carried in the cabin of an aircraft, it shall be screened either as a passenger or as cabin baggage.

▼B

4.1.1.7 The appropriate authority may create categories of passengers that, for objective reasons, shall be subject to special screening procedures or may be exempted from screening. The Commission shall be informed of the categories created.

4.1.1.8 The screening of passengers shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

▼M3

4.1.1.9 Explosive detection dogs may only be used as a supplementary means of screening.

▼M8

4.1.1.10 When a security scanner with a human reviewer, as defined under point 12.11.1, second paragraph, is used for screening of passengers the following minimum conditions shall be complied with:

(a) security scanners shall not store, retain, copy, print or retrieve images. However, any image generated during the screening can be kept for the time needed for the human reviewer to analyse it and shall be deleted as soon as the passenger is cleared. Any unauthorised access and use of the image is prohibited and shall be prevented;

(b) the human reviewer analysing the image shall be in a separate location so that he/she cannot see the screened passenger;

(c) any technical devices capable of storing, copying or photographing or otherwise recording images shall not be allowed into the separate location where the image is analysed;

(d) the image shall not be linked to any data concerning the screened person and his/her identity shall be kept anonymous;

(e) a passenger may request that the image of his/her body is analysed by a human reviewer of the gender of his/her choice;

(f) the image shall be blurred or obscured to prevent the identification of the face of the passenger.

Paragraphs (a) and (d) shall also apply to security scanners with automatic threat detection.

Passengers shall be entitled to opt out from a security scanner. In this case the passenger shall be screened by an alternative screening method including at least a hand search in accordance with Attachment 4-A of Commission Decision (2010)774. When the security scanner alarms, the cause of the alarm shall be resolved.

Before being screened by a security scanner, the passenger shall be informed of the technology used, the conditions associated to its use and the possibility to opt out from a security scanner.

▼M12

4.1.1.11 Explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment in combination with hand held metal detection (HHMD) equipment may only be used in cases where the screener considers a hand search of a given part of the person to be inefficient and/or undesirable.

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4.1.2 **Screening of cabin baggage**

4.1.2.1 Before screening, portable computers and other large electrical items shall be removed from cabin baggage and shall be screened separately.

▼B

4.1.2.2 Before screening, LAGs shall be removed from cabin baggage and shall be screened separately, unless the equipment used for the screening of cabin baggage is also capable of screening multiple closed LAG containers inside baggage.

Where LAGs have been removed from cabin baggage, the passenger shall present:

(a) all LAGs in individual containers with a capacity not greater than 100 millilitres or equivalent in one transparent re-sealable plastic bag of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre, whereby the contents of the plastic bag fit comfortably and the bag is completely closed; and

(b) other LAGs separately.

4.1.2.3 Cabin baggage shall be screened by:

(a) a hand search; or

(b) x-ray equipment; or

(c) explosive detection systems (EDS) equipment;

▼M3

(d) explosive detection dogs in combination with point (a).

▼B

Where the screener cannot determine whether or not the cabin baggage contains any prohibited articles, it shall be rejected or rescreened to the screener's satisfaction.

4.1.2.4 A hand search of cabin baggage shall consist of a manual check of the baggage, including its contents, as to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles.

4.1.2.5 Where x-ray or EDS equipment is used, each image shall be viewed by the screener.

4.1.2.6 Where x-ray or EDS equipment is used, all alarms shall be resolved to the satisfaction of the screener so as to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are carried into the SRA or on board an aircraft.

4.1.2.7 Where x-ray or EDS equipment is used, any item whose density impairs the ability of the screener to analyse the contents of the cabin baggage shall be taken out of the baggage. The bag shall be screened again and the item shall be screened separately as cabin baggage.

4.1.2.8 Any bag that is found to contain a large electrical item shall be screened again with the item no longer in the bag and the electrical item screened separately.

4.1.2.9 Explosive detection dogs and explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment may only be used as a supplementary means of screening.

4.1.2.10 The appropriate authority may create categories of cabin baggage that, for objective reasons, shall be subject to special screening procedures or may be exempted from screening. The Commission shall be informed of the categories created.

4.1.2.11 The appropriate authority may allow a diplomatic bag to be exempted from screening or to be subjected to special security procedures provided that the requirements of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations are met.

▼B

4.1.2.12 The screening of cabin baggage shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

4.1.3 **Screening of liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGs)**

▼M14

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▼B

4.1.3.3 The screening of LAGs shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

▼M2

4.1.3.4 LAGs carried by passengers may be exempted from screening if the LAG is:

(a) in individual containers with a capacity not greater than 100 millilitres or equivalent in one transparent re-sealable plastic bag of a capacity not exceeding 1 litre, whereby the contents of the plastic bag fit comfortably and the bag is completely closed; or

(b) to be used during the trip and is either required for medical purposes or a special dietary requirement, including baby food. When requested to do so the passenger shall provide proof of authenticity of the exempted LAG; or

▼M9

(c) obtained airside beyond the point where boarding passes are controlled from outlets that are subject to approved security procedures as part of the airport security programme, on condition that the LAG is packed in a STEB inside which satisfactory proof of purchase at airside at that airport within the preceding 24 hours is displayed; or

▼M2

(d) obtained in the security restricted area from outlets that are subject to approved security procedures as part of the airport security programme; or

▼M9

(e) obtained at another Union airport, on condition that the LAG is packed in a STEB inside which satisfactory proof of purchase at airside at that airport within the preceding 24 hours is displayed; or

(f) obtained on board an aircraft of an EU air carrier, on condition that the LAG is packed in a STEB inside which satisfactory proof of purchase on board that aircraft within the preceding 24 hours is displayed; or

▼M14

(g) obtained at an airport situated in a third country listed in Attachment 4-D, on condition that the LAG is sealed in a STEB inside which satisfactory proof of purchase at airside at that airport within the preceding 36 hours is displayed. The exemptions provided for in this point may be used until 30 January 2014 at the latest.

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4.2 PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS AND CABIN BAGGAGE

The protection of passengers and cabin baggage shall be subject to the provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

4.3 POTENTIALLY DISRUPTIVE PASSENGERS

4.3.1 An air carrier shall be notified in writing in advance by the competent authority of the plan to embark a potentially disruptive passenger on board its aircraft.

4.3.2 The notification shall contain the following details:

(a) identity and gender of the person; and

(b) reason for transportation; and

(c) name and title of escorts, if provided; and

(d) risk assessment by the competent authority, including reasons to escort or not; and

(e) prior seating arrangement, if required; and

(f) the nature of the available travel documents.

The air carrier shall make this information available to the pilot in command prior to passengers boarding the aircraft.

4.3.3 The competent authority shall ensure that persons in lawful custody are always escorted.

4.4 PROHIBITED ARTICLES

4.4.1 Passengers shall not be permitted to carry into security restricted areas or on board an aircraft the articles listed in Attachment 4-C.

4.4.2 An exemption to point 4.4.1. may be granted on condition that:

(a) the appropriate authority has given consent that the article may be carried; and

(b) the air carrier has been informed about the passenger and the article that he is carrying prior to passengers boarding the aircraft; and

(c) the applicable safety rules are complied with.

These articles shall then be placed in secure conditions on board aircraft.

4.4.3 The air carrier shall ensure that passengers are informed of the prohibited articles listed in Attachment 4-C before check-in is completed.

ATTACHMENT 4-A

REQUIREMENTS FOR A HAND SEARCH

Detailed provisions for a hand search are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 4-B

PASSENGERS AND CABIN BAGGAGE

THIRD COUNTRIES RECOGNISED AS APPLYING SECURITY STANDARDS EQUIVALENT TO THE COMMON BASIC STANDARDS

As regards passengers and cabin baggage, the following third countries have been recognised as applying security standards equivalent to the common basic standards:

▼M4

United States of America

The Commission shall notify without delay the appropriate authorities of the Member States if it has information indicating that security standards applied by the third country with a significant impact on overall levels of aviation security in the Union are no longer equivalent to the common basic standards of the Union.

The appropriate authorities of the Member States shall be notified without delay when the Commission has information about actions, including compensatory measures, confirming that the equivalency of relevant security standards applied by the third country is re-established.

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ATTACHMENT 4-C

PASSENGERS AND CABIN BAGGAGE

LIST OF PROHIBITED ARTICLES

Without prejudice to applicable safety rules, passengers are not permitted to carry the following articles into security restricted areas and on board an aircraft:

(a) *guns, firearms and other devices that discharge projectiles* — devices capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious injury by discharging a projectile, including:

— firearms of all types, such as pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns,

— toy guns, replicas and imitation firearms capable of being mistaken for real weapons,

— component parts of firearms, excluding telescopic sights,

— compressed air and CO_2 guns, such as pistols, pellet guns, rifles and ball bearing guns,

— signal flare pistols and starter pistols,

— bows, cross bows and arrows,

— harpoon guns and spear guns,

— slingshots and catapults;

(b) *stunning devices* — devices designed specifically to stun or immobilise, including:

— devices for shocking, such as stun guns, tasers and stun batons,

— animal stunners and animal killers,

— disabling and incapacitating chemicals, gases and sprays, such as mace, pepper sprays, capsicum sprays, tear gas, acid sprays and animal repellent sprays;

(c) *objects with a sharp point or sharp edge* — objects with a sharp point or sharp edge capable of being used to cause serious injury, including:

— items designed for chopping, such as axes, hatchets and cleavers,

— ice axes and ice picks,

— razor blades,

— box cutters,

▼B

— knives with blades of more than 6 cm,

— scissors with blades of more than 6 cm as measured from the fulcrum,

— martial arts equipment with a sharp point or sharp edge,

— swords and sabres;

(d) *workmen's tools* — tools capable of being used either to cause serious injury or to threaten the safety of aircraft, including:

— crowbars,

— drills and drill bits, including cordless portable power drills,

— tools with a blade or a shaft of more than 6 cm capable of use as a weapon, such as screwdrivers and chisels,

— saws, including cordless portable power saws,

— blowtorches,

— bolt guns and nail guns;

(e) *blunt instruments* — objects capable of being used to cause serious injury when used to hit, including:

— baseball and softball bats,

— clubs and batons, such as billy clubs, blackjacks and night sticks,

— martial arts equipment;

(f) *explosives and incendiary substances and devices* — explosives and incendiary substances and devices capable, or appearing capable, of being used to cause serious injury or to pose a threat to the safety of aircraft, including:

— ammunition,

— blasting caps,

— detonators and fuses,

— replica or imitation explosive devices,

— mines, grenades and other explosive military stores,

— fireworks and other pyrotechnics,

— smoke-generating canisters and smoke-generating cartridges,

— dynamite, gunpowder and plastic explosives.

▼M2

ATTACHMENT 4-D

Airport(s) from which flights depart to Union airports:

— **Canada:**

All international airports

— **Republic of Croatia:**

Dubrovnik (DBV) airport

Pula (PUY) airport

Rijeka (RJK) airport

Split (SPU) airport

Zadar (ZAD) airport

Zagreb (ZAG) airport

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— **Malaysia**

Kuala Lumpur International (KUL) airport

— **Republic of Singapore:**

Changi (SIN) airport

— **United States of America**

All international airports

▼B

5. **HOLD BAGGAGE**

5.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.0.1 Unless otherwise stated, the authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

5.0.2 Third countries where the security standards applied are recognised as equivalent to the common basic standards as regards hold baggage are listed in Attachment 5-A.

5.0.3 Hold baggage arriving from a Member State where the aircraft was in transit after having arrived from a third country not listed in Attachment 5-A shall be considered as hold baggage arriving from a third country, unless there is a confirmation that the hold baggage was screened in that Member State.

5.0.4 For the purpose of this chapter, 'secured baggage' means screened departing hold baggage that is physically protected so as to prevent the introduction of any objects.

5.1 SCREENING OF HOLD BAGGAGE

5.1.1 The following methods, either individually or in combination, shall be used to screen hold baggage:

(a) a hand search; or

(b) x-ray equipment; or

(c) explosive detection systems (EDS) equipment; or

(d) explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment;

▼M3

(e) explosive detection dogs.

▼B

Where the screener cannot determine whether or not the hold baggage contains any prohibited articles, it shall be rejected or rescreened to the screener's satisfaction.

5.1.2 A hand search shall consist of a thorough manual check of the baggage, including all its contents, so as to reasonably ensure that it does not contain prohibited articles.

5.1.3 Where x-ray or EDS equipment is used, any item whose density impairs the ability of the screener to analyse the contents of the baggage shall result in it being subject to another means of screening.

5.1.4 Screening by explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment shall consist of the analysis of samples taken from both the inside and the outside of the baggage and from its contents. The contents may also be subjected to a hand search.

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5.1.5 The appropriate authority may create categories of hold baggage that, for objective reasons, shall be subject to special screening procedures or may be exempted from screening. The Commission shall be informed of the categories created.

5.1.6 The screening of hold baggage shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

5.2 PROTECTION OF HOLD BAGGAGE

5.2.1 Passengers may not be allowed access to screened hold baggage, unless it is their own baggage and they are supervised to ensure that:

(a) no prohibited articles as listed in Attachment 5-B are introduced into the hold baggage; or

(b) no prohibited articles as listed in Attachment 4-C are removed from the hold baggage and introduced into the security restricted areas or on board an aircraft.

5.2.2 Hold baggage that has not been protected from unauthorised interference shall be rescreened.

5.2.3 The protection of hold baggage shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

5.3 BAGGAGE RECONCILIATION

5.3.1 **Identification of hold baggage**

5.3.1.1 An air carrier shall, during the boarding process, ensure that a passenger presents a valid boarding card or equivalent corresponding to the hold baggage that was checked in.

5.3.1.2 An air carrier shall ensure that there is a procedure in place to identify hold baggage of passengers who did not board or left the aircraft before departure.

5.3.1.3 If the passenger is not on board the aircraft, the hold baggage corresponding to his boarding card or equivalent shall be considered as unaccompanied.

5.3.1.4 An air carrier shall ensure that each item of unaccompanied hold baggage is clearly identifiable as authorised for transport by air.

5.3.2 **Factors beyond the passenger's control**

5.3.2.1 The reason that the baggage became unaccompanied shall be recorded before it is loaded onto an aircraft, unless the security controls as referred to in point 5.3.3 are applied.

5.3.2.2 Additional detailed provisions on the factors beyond the passenger's control are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

5.3.3 **Appropriate security controls for unaccompanied hold baggage**

5.3.3.1 Unaccompanied hold baggage not covered by point 5.3.2 shall be screened by one of the methods laid down in point 5.1.1 and, where applicable, applying additional requirements laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

▼M9

5.3.3.2 Hold baggage that becomes unaccompanied baggage due to factors other than those mentioned in point 5.3.2 shall be removed from the aircraft and rescreened before loading it again.

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5.3.3.3 Additional detailed provisions for appropriate security controls for unaccompanied hold baggage are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

▼B

5.4 PROHIBITED ARTICLES

5.4.1 Passengers shall not be permitted to carry in their hold baggage the articles listed in Attachment 5-B.

5.4.2 An exemption to point 5.4.1 may be granted on condition that:

(a) the appropriate authority has national rules permitting carriage of the article; and

(b) the applicable safety rules are complied with.

5.4.3 Passengers shall be informed of the prohibited articles listed in Attachment 5-B before check-in is completed.

ATTACHMENT 5-A

HOLD BAGGAGE

THIRD COUNTRIES RECOGNISED AS APPLYING SECURITY STANDARDS EQUIVALENT TO THE COMMON BASIC STANDARDS

As regards hold baggage, the following third countries have been recognised as applying security standards equivalent to the common basic standards:

▼M4

United States of America

The Commission shall notify without delay the appropriate authorities of the Member States if it has information indicating that security standards applied by the third country with a significant impact on overall levels of aviation security in the Union are no longer equivalent to the common basic standards of the Union.

The appropriate authorities of the Member States shall be notified without delay when the Commission has information about actions, including compensatory measures, confirming that the equivalency of relevant security standards applied by the third country is re-established.

▼B

ATTACHMENT 5-B

HOLD BAGGAGE

LIST OF PROHIBITED ARTICLES

Passengers are not permitted to carry the following articles in their hold baggage:

explosives and incendiary substances and devices — explosives and incendiary substances and devices capable of being used to cause serious injury or to pose a threat to the safety of aircraft, including:

— ammunition,

— blasting caps,

— detonators and fuses,

— mines, grenades and other explosive military stores,

— fireworks and other pyrotechnics,

— smoke-generating canisters and smoke-generating cartridges,

— dynamite, gunpowder and plastic explosives.

6. **CARGO AND MAIL**

6.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.0.1 The authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity as defined in this chapter shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

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6.0.2 The following shall be considered as prohibited articles in consignments of cargo and mail:

— assembled explosive and incendiary devices that are not carried in accordance with the applicable safety rules.

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6.1 SECURITY CONTROLS — GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.1.1 All cargo and mail shall be screened by a regulated agent before being loaded on to an aircraft, unless:

(a) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by a regulated agent and the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading; or

(b) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by a known consignor and the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading; or

(c) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by an account consignor, the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading, and it is not carried on a passenger aircraft; or

(d) the consignment is exempt from screening and has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that it became identifiable air cargo or identifiable air mail and until loading.

▼M6

6.1.2 Where there is any reason to believe that a consignment to which security controls have been applied has been tampered with or has not been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied, it shall be screened by a regulated agent before being loaded on to an aircraft. Consignments which appear to have been significantly tampered with or which are otherwise suspect shall be treated as high risk cargo or mail (HRCM) in accordance with point 6.7.

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6.1.3 A person with unescorted access to identifiable air cargo or identifiable air mail to which the required security controls have been applied shall have successfully completed either a background check or a pre-employment check in accordance with point 11.1.

6.2 SCREENING

6.2.1 **Screening**

6.2.1.1 When screening cargo or mail:

(a) the means or method most likely to detect prohibited articles shall be employed, taking into consideration the nature of the consignment; and

(b) the means or method employed shall be of a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment.

6.2.1.2 Where the screener cannot be reasonably sure that no prohibited articles are contained in the consignment, the consignment shall be rejected or be rescreened to his satisfaction.

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6.2.1.3 The screening of cargo and mail shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

6.2.2 **Exemptions from screening**

Provisions for exemptions from screening are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

6.3 REGULATED AGENTS

6.3.1 **Approval of regulated agents**

6.3.1.1 Regulated agents shall be approved by the appropriate authority.

The approval as a regulated agent shall be site specific.

Any entity that applies security controls as referred to in point 6.3.2 shall be approved as a regulated agent. This includes third party logistics providers responsible for integrated warehousing and transportation services, air carriers and handling agents.

A regulated agent may subcontract:

(a) any of the security controls referred to in point 6.3.2 to another regulated agent;

(b) any of the security controls referred to in point 6.3.2 to another entity, where the controls are carried out at the regulated agent's own site or at an airport, and are covered by the regulated agent's or airport security programme;

(c) any of the security controls referred to in point 6.3.2 to another entity, where the controls are carried out elsewhere than at the regulated agent's own site or at an airport, and the entity has been certified or approved and listed for the provision of these services by the appropriate authority; and

(d) the protection and transportation of consignments to a haulier that meets the requirements of point 6.6.

6.3.1.2 The appropriate authority of each Member State shall define in its national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 the responsibilities for the implementation of the following procedure on the approval of regulated agents:

(a) the applicant shall seek approval from the appropriate authority of the Member State in which the sites included in the application are located.

The applicant shall submit a security programme to the appropriate authority concerned. The programme shall describe the methods and procedures which are to be followed by the agent in order to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts. The programme shall also describe how compliance with these methods and procedures is to be monitored by the agent itself. An air carrier security programme which describes the methods and procedures to be followed by the air carrier in order to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts shall be regarded as meeting the requirement for a regulated agent security programme.

The applicant shall also submit the 'Declaration of commitments — regulated agent' as contained in Attachment 6-A. This declaration shall be signed by the applicant's legal representative or by the person responsible for security.

▼B

The signed declaration shall be retained by the appropriate authority concerned;

(b) the appropriate authority, or ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, shall examine the security programme and then make an on-site verification of the sites specified in order to assess whether the applicant complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

The appropriate authority, or ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, should take into account whether or not the applicant is a holder of an AEO certificate referred to in point (b) or (c) of Article 14a(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2006 ([1]) amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 ([2]);

(c) if the appropriate authority is satisfied with the information provided under points (a) and (b), it shall ensure that the necessary details of the agent are entered into the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors' not later than the next working day. When making the database entry the appropriate authority shall give each approved site a unique alphanumeric identifier in the standard format.

If the appropriate authority is not satisfied with the information provided under points (a) and (b) then the reasons shall promptly be notified to the entity seeking approval as a regulated agent.

Where an air carrier security programme describes the methods and procedures to be followed by the air carrier in order to comply with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts, an air carrier may be considered as fulfilling the requirements of points (a) and (b) for all sites specified in the programme. An on-site verification of the sites specified in the air carrier security programme shall be carried out no later than 2 years after the entry into force of this Regulation.

Where a regulated agent has been approved in accordance with either Commission Regulation (EC) No 2320/2002 or Commission Regulation (EC) No 820/2008 and Commission Decision C(2008) 4333, it may be considered as a regulated agent for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts for all sites at which an on-site verification has taken place;

(d) a regulated agent shall not be considered as approved until its details are listed in the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors'.

6.3.1.3 A regulated agent shall designate at least one person at each site who shall be responsible for the implementation of the submitted security programme. This person shall have successfully completed a background check in accordance with point 11.1.

6.3.1.4 A regulated agent shall be re-validated at regular intervals not exceeding 5 years. This shall include an on-site verification in order to assess whether the regulated agent still complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

([1]) OJ L 360, 19.12.2006, p. 64.
([2]) OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.

▼B

An inspection at the premises of the regulated agent by the appropriate authority in accordance with its national quality control programme may be considered as an on-site verification, provided that it covers all the requirements necessary for approval.

6.3.1.5 If the appropriate authority is no longer satisfied that the regulated agent complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts, it shall withdraw the status of regulated agent for the specified site(s).

Immediately after withdrawal, and in all cases within 24 hours, the appropriate authority shall ensure that the agent's change of status is indicated in the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors'.

6.3.1.6 Without prejudice to the right of each Member State to apply more stringent measures in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008, a regulated agent approved in accordance with point 6.3 shall be recognised in all Member States.

6.3.1.7 The requirements of point 6.3.1, other than 6.3.1.2(d), shall not apply when the appropriate authority itself is to be approved as a regulated agent.

6.3.2 **Security controls to be applied by a regulated agent**

6.3.2.1 When accepting any consignments, a regulated agent shall establish whether the entity from which it receives the consignments is a regulated agent, a known consignor, an account consignor or none of these.

6.3.2.2 The person delivering the consignments to the regulated agent or air carrier shall present an identity card, passport, driving licence or other document, which includes his or her photograph and which has been issued or is recognised by the national authority. The card or document shall be used to establish the identity of the person delivering the consignments.

6.3.2.3 When accepting consignments to which not all required security controls have previously been applied, the regulated agent shall ensure that they are screened in accordance with point 6.2.

6.3.2.4 After the security controls referred to in points 6.3.2.1 to 6.3.2.3 of this Regulation and point 6.3 of a separate Commission Decision have been applied, the regulated agent shall ensure that:

(a) access to these consignments is controlled; and

(b) these consignments are protected from unauthorised interference until they are handed over to another regulated agent or air carrier.

6.3.2.5 After the security controls referred to in points 6.3.2.1 to 6.3.2.4 of this Regulation have been applied, the regulated agent shall ensure that any consignment tendered to an air carrier or another regulated agent is accompanied by appropriate documentation, either in the form of an air waybill or in a separate declaration and either in an electronic format or in writing.

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6.3.2.6 The documentation shall be available for inspection by the appropriate authority at any point before the consignment is loaded on to an aircraft and afterwards for the duration of the flight or for 24 hours, whichever is the longer and shall provide the following information:

(a) the unique alphanumeric identifier of the regulated agent as received from the appropriate authority;

(b) a unique identifier of the consignment, such as the number of the (house or master) air waybill;

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(c) the content of the consignment, except for consignments listed in points 6.2.3(d) and (e) of Commission Decision C(2010) 774 final of 13 April 2010 [1];

(d) the security status of the consignment, stating:

— 'SPX', meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft, or

— 'SCO', meaning secure for all-cargo and all-mail aircraft only, or

— 'SHR', meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft in accordance with high risk requirements;

(e) the reason that the security status was issued, stating:

— 'KC', meaning received from known consignor, or

— 'AC', meaning received from account consignor, or

— the means or method of screening used, or

— the grounds for exempting the consignment from screening;

(f) the name of the person who issued the security status, or an equivalent identification, and the date and time of issue;

(g) the unique identifier received from the appropriate authority, of any regulated agent who has accepted the security status given to a consignment by another regulated agent.

6.3.2.7 In the case of consolidations, the requirements of points 6.3.2.5 and 6.3.2.6 will be considered as met if:

(a) the regulated agent performing the consolidation retains the information required under points 6.3.2.6(a) to (g) for each individual consignment for the duration of the flight(s) or for 24 hours, whichever is the longer; and

(b) the documentation accompanying the consolidation includes the alphanumeric identifier of the regulated agent who performed the consolidation, a unique identifier of the consolidation and its security status.

Point (a) shall not be required for consolidations that are always subject to screening or exempted from screening in line with points 6.2.3(d) and (e) of Decision C(2010) 774 if the regulated agent gives the consolidation a unique identifier and indicates the security status and a single reason why this security status was issued.

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6.3.2.8 When accepting consignments to which not all required security controls have previously been applied, the regulated agent may also elect not to apply the security controls as referred to in point 6.3.2, but to hand the consignments over to another regulated agent to ensure the application of these security controls.

[1] Not published.

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Security controls to be applied by a regulated agent shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

6.4 KNOWN CONSIGNORS

6.4.1 **Approval of known consignors**

6.4.1.1 Known consignors shall be approved by the appropriate authority.

The approval as a known consignor shall be site specific.

6.4.1.2 The appropriate authority of each Member State shall define in its national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 the responsibilities for the implementation of the following procedure on the approval of known consignors:

(a) the applicant shall seek approval from the appropriate authority of the Member State in which its site is located.

The applicant shall be provided with the 'Guidance for known consignors' as contained in Attachment 6-B;

(b) the appropriate authority, or ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, shall make an on-site verification of the sites specified in order to assess whether the applicant complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

In order to assess whether the applicant complies with these requirements, the appropriate authority, or ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, shall make use of the 'Validation checklist for known consignors' as contained in Attachment 6-C. This checklist includes a declaration of commitments which shall be signed by the applicant's legal representative or by the person responsible for security at the site.

The appropriate authority, or ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, should take into account whether or not the applicant is a holder of an AEO certificate referred to in point (b) or (c) of Article 14a(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2006 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

Once the validation checklist is completed, the information contained in the checklist shall be handled as classified information.

The signed declaration shall be retained by the appropriate authority concerned or retained by the ►M11 EU aviation security validator ◄ and made available on request to the appropriate authority concerned;

(c) if the appropriate authority is satisfied with the information provided under points (a) and (b), it shall ensure that the necessary details of the consignor are entered into the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors' not later than the next working day. When making the database entry the appropriate authority shall give each approved site a unique alphanumeric identifier in the standard format.

If the appropriate authority is not satisfied with the information provided under points (a) and (b) then the reasons shall promptly be notified to the entity seeking approval as a known consignor;

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(d) where a known consignor has been approved before 29 April 2010 to ensure that the requirements covered by point 6.4.2 were met, it may be considered as a known consignor for the purposes of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts until 28 April 2013;

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(e) a known consignor shall not be considered as approved until its details are listed in the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors'.

6.4.1.3 A known consignor shall designate at least one person at each site who shall be responsible for the application and supervision of the implementation of security controls at that site. This person shall have successfully completed a background check.

6.4.1.4 A known consignor shall be re-validated at regular intervals not exceeding 5 years. This shall include an on-site verification in order to assess whether the known consignor still complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

An inspection at the premises of the known consignor by the appropriate authority in accordance with its national quality control programme may be considered as an on-site verification, provided that it covers all areas specified in the checklist of Attachment 6-C.

6.4.1.5 If the appropriate authority is no longer satisfied that the known consignor complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts, it shall withdraw the status of known consignor for the specified site(s).

Immediately after withdrawal, and in all cases within 24 hours, the appropriate authority shall ensure that the consignor's change of status is indicated in the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors'.

6.4.1.6 Without prejudice to the right of each Member State to apply more stringent measures in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008, a known consignor approved in accordance with point 6.4 shall be recognised in all Member States.

Known consignors approved in accordance with point 6.4.1.2(d) shall also be subject to the additional provision laid down in point 6.4 of a separate Commission Decision.

6.4.2 **Security controls to be applied by a known consignor**

6.4.2.1 A known consignor shall ensure that:

(a) there is a level of security on the site or at the premises sufficient to protect identifiable air cargo and identifiable air mail from unauthorised interference; and

(b) all staff with access to identifiable air cargo or identifiable air mail to which the required security controls have been applied have been recruited and trained in accordance with the requirements of chapter 11; and

(c) during production, packing, storage, despatch and/or transportation, as appropriate, identifiable air cargo and identifiable air mail is protected from unauthorised interference or tampering.

When, for whatever reason, these security controls have not been applied to a consignment, or where the consignment has not been originated by the known consignor for its own account, the known consignor shall clearly identify this to the regulated agent so that point 6.3.2.3 can be applied.

6.4.2.2 The known consignor shall accept that consignments to which the appropriate security controls have not been applied are screened in accordance with point 6.2.1.

6.5 ACCOUNT CONSIGNORS

6.5.1 Account consignors shall be designated by a regulated agent.

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6.5.2 In order to be designated as an account consignor, the following procedure shall apply:

(a) the regulated agent shall provide the entity with the 'Aviation security instructions for account consignors' and 'Declaration of commitments — account consignor' as contained in Attachment 6-D. These instructions and declaration shall be provided to the regulated agent by the appropriate authority of the Member State in which its site is located;

(b) the entity shall submit a signed 'Declaration of commitments — account consignor' as contained in Attachment 6-D to the regulated agent, unless the entity is a holder of an AEO certificate referred to in point (b) or (c) of Article 14a(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2006 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

The entity shall also designate at least one person responsible for security at its premises and shall inform the regulated agent of this person's name and contact details.

Where applicable, the signed declaration shall be retained by the regulated agent and made available on request to the appropriate authority concerned.

Where the requirement to complete a Declaration of Commitments has been waived on the basis of an AEO certificate, an account consignor shall immediately inform the regulated agent if it is no longer a holder of such a certificate;

(c) the regulated agent shall make a validation by establishing the following details of the prospective account consignor:

— the company details, including the bona fide business address, and

— the nature of the business, and

— contact details, including those of the person(s) responsible for security, and

— VAT reference number or company registration number, and

— where the exemption under 6.5.2(b) is applied, the AEO certificate number;

(d) if the regulated agent is satisfied with the information provided under points (b) and (c), then the regulated agent may designate the entity as an account consignor.

6.5.3 The regulated agent shall maintain a database with the information referred to in point 6.5.2(c). The database shall be available for inspection by the appropriate authority.

6.5.4 If there is no activity relating to movements of cargo or mail by air on the account of the account consignor within a period of 2 years, the status of account consignor shall expire.

6.5.5 If the appropriate authority or the regulated agent is no longer satisfied that the account consignor complies with the instructions as contained in Attachment 6-D, the regulated agent shall immediately withdraw the status of account consignor.

6.5.6 When, for whatever reason, the security controls specified in the 'Aviation security instructions for account consignors' have not been applied to a consignment, or where the consignment has not been originated by the account consignor for its own account, the account consignor shall clearly identify this to the regulated agent so that point 6.3.2.3 can be applied.

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6.6 PROTECTION OF CARGO AND MAIL

6.6.1 **Protection of cargo and mail during transportation**

6.6.1.1 In order to ensure that consignments to which the required security controls have been applied are protected from unauthorised interference during transportation:

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(a) the consignments shall be packed or sealed by the regulated agent, known consignor or account consignor so as to ensure that any tampering would be evident; where this is not possible alternative protection measures that ensure the integrity of the consignment shall be taken; and

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(b) the cargo load compartment of the vehicle in which the consignments are to be transported shall be locked or sealed or curtain sided vehicles shall be secured with TIR cords so as to ensure that any tampering would be evident, or the load area of flat bed vehicles shall be kept under observation; and either

(c) the haulier declaration as contained in Attachment 6-E shall be agreed by the haulier who transports on behalf of the regulated agent, known consignor or account consignor, unless the haulier is itself approved as a regulated agent.

The signed declaration shall be retained by the regulated agent, known consignor or account consignor for whom the haulier provides transport. On request, a copy of the signed declaration shall also be made available to the regulated agent or air carrier receiving the consignment or to the appropriate authority concerned; or

(d) the haulier shall provide evidence to the regulated agent, known consignor or account consignor for whom it provides transport that it has been certified or approved by an appropriate authority.

This evidence shall include the requirements contained in Attachment 6-E and copies shall be retained by the regulated agent, known consignor or account consignor concerned. On request, a copy shall also be made available to the regulated agent or air carrier receiving the consignment or to another appropriate authority.

6.6.1.2 Point 6.6.1.1(b) (c) and (d) shall not apply during airside transportation.

6.6.2 **Protection of cargo and mail at airports**

6.6.2.1 Consignments of cargo and mail that are in a critical part shall be considered as protected from unauthorised interference.

6.6.2.2 Consignments of cargo and mail that are in a part other than a critical part shall be considered as protected from unauthorised interference if:

(a) they are physically protected so as to prevent the introduction of any article which might be used in an act of unauthorised interference; or

(b) they are not left unattended and access is limited to persons involved in the protection and loading of cargo and mail onto aircraft.

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6.7 HIGH RISK CARGO AND MAIL (HRCM)

Provisions for high risk cargo and mail are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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6.8 PROTECTION OF CARGO AND MAIL BEING CARRIED INTO THE UNION FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

6.8.1 **Designation of air carriers**

6.8.1.1 Any air carrier carrying cargo or mail from an airport in a third country not listed in Attachment 6-F for transfer, transit or unloading at any airport falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall be designated as an 'Air Cargo or Mail Carrier operating into the Union from a Third Country Airport' (ACC3):

(a) by the appropriate authority of the Member State that issued the air carrier's Air Operator's Certificate;

(b) by the appropriate authority of the Member State listed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 748/2009 ([1]) as amended by Regulation (EU) No 394/2011 ([2]) on the list of aircraft operators which had performed an aviation activity within the meaning of Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([3]) on or after 1 January 2006, for air carriers that do not hold an Air Operator's Certificate issued by a Member State;

(c) by the appropriate authority of the Member State where the air carrier has its major base of operations in the Union, or any other appropriate authority of the Union by agreement with that appropriate authority, for air carriers not holding an Air Operator's Certificate issued by a Member State and not listed in the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 748/2009.

6.8.1.2 The designation of an air carrier as ACC3 in respect of its cargo and mail operations from an airport for which ACC3 designation is required (hereafter, the 'relevant cargo operations') shall be based on

(a) the nomination of a person with overall responsibility on the air carrier's behalf for the implementation of cargo or mail security provisions in respect of the relevant cargo operation; and

(b) until 30 June 2014, a 'Declaration of commitments — ACC3' as set out in attachment 6-H confirming the implementation of the security programme covering the points as specified in Attachment 6-G. The declaration shall be signed on behalf of the air carrier by its legal representative or by the person responsible for security. Either a copy or the original shall be retained by the appropriate authority until the expiry date of the ACC3 designation;

(c) from 1 July 2014, an EU aviation security validation report confirming the implementation of security measures.

6.8.1.3 The appropriate authority shall allocate to the ACC3 designated a unique alphanumeric identifier in the standard format identifying the air carrier and the third country airport for which the air carrier has been designated to carry cargo or mail into the Union.

([1]) OJ L 219, 22.8.2009, p. 1.
([2]) OJ L 107, 27.4.2011, p. 1.
([3]) OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32.

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6.8.1.4 The designation shall be valid from the date the appropriate authority has entered the ACC3's details into the Union database of regulated agents and known consignors, for a maximum period of five years.

6.8.1.5 An ACC3 listed on the Union database of regulated agents and known consignors shall be recognised in all Member States for all operations from the third country airport into the Union.

6.8.2 **EU aviation security validation for ACC3**

6.8.2.1 The EU aviation security validation in respect of an air carrier's relevant cargo operations shall consist of

(a) an examination of the air carrier's security programme ensuring its relevance and completeness in respect of all points set out in Attachment 6-G; and

(b) verification of the implementation of aviation security measures in respect of the relevant cargo operations by using the checklist set out in Attachment 6-C3.

6.8.2.2 The EU aviation security validation's verification of the implementation shall be on-site, to one of the following degrees:

1. At the airport from which the air carrier has relevant cargo operations before ACC3 designation can be granted for that airport.

   If the EU aviation security validation thereupon establishes the non-implementation of one or more of the objectives listed in the checklist set out in Attachment 6-C3, the appropriate authority shall not designate the air carrier as ACC3 for the relevant cargo operations without proof of the implementation of measures by the air carrier rectifying the deficiency identified.

2. At a representative number of airports with relevant cargo operations of an air carrier before ACC3 designation is granted for all airports with relevant cargo operations of that air carrier. The following conditions apply:

   (a) this option is requested by an air carrier which operates several relevant air cargo operations;

   (b) the appropriate authority has verified that the air carrier applies an internal security quality assurance programme that is equivalent to EU aviation security validation;

   (c) the representative number shall be at least 3 or 5 %, whichever is the higher, and all airports situated in a high risk origin;

   (d) the appropriate authority has agreed to a roadmap that ensures EU aviation security validations for every year of the designation at additional airports for which ACC3 designation will be granted or until all airports are validated. Those validations shall each year be at least equal in number to those required in (c). The roadmap shall state the reasons underpinning the choice of additional airports;

   (e) all ACC3 designations shall end on the same day;

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(f) where one of the EU aviation security validations agreed under the roadmap establishes the non-implementation of one or more of the objectives listed in the checklist set out in Attachment 6-C3, the designating appropriate authority shall require proof of the implementation of measures rectifying the deficiency identified at that airport, and, depending on the seriousness of the deficiency, request:

— EU aviation security validation of all airports for which ACC3 designation is required in accordance with point 6.8.2.2.1 within a deadline set by the appropriate authority, or

— twice the number of the EU aviation security validations established under (d) per each of the remaining years of ACC3 designations.

6.8.2.3 The appropriate authority can designate an air carrier as ACC3 for a limited period, ending on 30 June 2016 at the latest, where an EU aviation security validation could not take place for objective reasons beyond the responsibility of the air carrier. Where such a designation is granted for a period of more than three months the appropriate authority shall have verified that the air carrier applies an internal security quality assurance programme that is equivalent to EU aviation security validation.

6.8.2.4 Where the EU aviation security validation of an ACC3 took place before 1 July 2014 and did not confirm implementation of the requirements of the second sentence of point 6.8.3.2, the ACC3 shall provide the appropriate authority with proof of implementation of these requirements, by 1 July 2014 at the latest. Proof shall consist of an update of the respective part of the security programme and may consist of a follow-up on-site verification.

6.8.2.5 The EU aviation security validation shall be recorded in a validation report consisting at least of the declaration of commitments as set out in Attachment 6-H1, the checklist set out in Attachment 6-C3 and a declaration by the EU aviation security validator as set out in Attachment 11-A. The EU aviation security validator shall submit the validation report to the appropriate authority and provide the validated air carrier with a copy.

6.8.3 **Security controls for cargo and mail arriving from a third country**

6.8.3.1 The ACC3 shall ensure that all cargo and mail carried for transfer, transit or unloading at a Union airport is screened, unless:

(a) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by an EU aviation security validated regulated agent and the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading; or

(b) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by an EU aviation security validated known consignor and the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading; or

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(c) the required security controls have been applied to the consignment by an account consignor, under the responsibility of an EU aviation security validated regulated agent, the consignment has been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading, and it is not carried on a passenger aircraft; or

(d) the consignment is exempted from screening in accordance with point 6.1.1.d of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and protected from unauthorised interference from the time that it became identifiable air cargo or identifiable air mail and until loading.

6.8.3.2 Until 30 June 2014, the screening requirements set out in point 6.8.3.1 shall, as a minimum, meet ICAO standards. Thereafter, cargo and mail carried into the Union shall be screened by one of the means or methods listed in point 6.2.1 of Commission Decision 2010/774/EU to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that it contains no prohibited articles.

6.8.3.3 The ACC3 shall ensure in respect of:

(a) transfer and transit cargo or mail that screening in accordance with point 6.8.3.2 or security controls have been applied at the point of origin or elsewhere in the supply chain and such consignments have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading.

(b) high risk cargo and mail that screening in accordance with point 6.7 has been applied by itself or by an EU aviation security validated entity at the point of origin or elsewhere in the supply chain, that such consignments have been labelled SHR and have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until loading.

6.8.3.4 The unique alphanumeric identifier of the ACC3 and the security status of the consignment as referred to in point 6.3.2.6(d) and issued by an EU aviation security validated regulated agent shall be indicated in the accompanying documentation, either in the form of an air waybill, equivalent postal documentation or in a separate declaration and either in an electronic format or in writing.

6.8.3.5 In the absence of a regulated agent referred to in point 6.8.4, the ACC3 or an air carrier arriving from a third country listed in Attachment 6Fii may issue the security status declaration.

6.8.4 **Validation of regulated agents and known consignors**

6.8.4.1 In order to become EU aviation security validated regulated agent or known consignor third country entities shall be validated according to one of the following two options and be listed in the database of the ACC3(s) to which it directly delivers cargo or mail for carriage into the Union:

(a) the ACC3's security programme shall set out details of security controls implemented on its behalf by third country entities from which it accepts cargo or mail directly for carriage into the Union. The EU aviation security validation of the ACC3 shall validate the security controls applied by those entities; or

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(b) the third country entities submit the relevant cargo handling activities to an EU aviation security validation at intervals not exceeding five years and provide ACC3(s) with a copy of the validation report.

6.8.4.2 If the EU aviation security validation according to point 6.8.4.1(b) concludes that the entity

(a) has succeeded in complying with the objectives referred to in the relevant checklist, the validation report shall state that the entity is designated EU aviation security validated regulated agent or known consignor. The validator shall provide the validated entity with the original of the validation report;

(b) has failed to comply with the objectives referred to in the relevant checklist, the entity is not authorised to operate cargo for carriage into the EU. It shall receive a copy of the completed checklist stating the deficiencies.

6.8.4.3 The ACC3 shall maintain a database giving at least the following information for each regulated agent or known consignor that has been subject to EU aviation security validation in accordance with point 6.8.4.1, from which it directly accepts cargo or mail for carriage into the Union:

(a) the company details, including the bona fide business address;

(b) the nature of the business, excluding business sensitive information;

(c) contact details, including those of the person(s) responsible for security;

(d) the company registration number, if applicable;

(e) where available and at the latest as of 1 July 2014, the validation report.

The database shall be available for inspection of the ACC3.

Other EU aviation security validated entities may maintain such a database.

6.8.5 **Non-compliance and discontinuation of ACC3 designation**

6.8.5.1 Non-compliance

1. If the Commission or an appropriate authority identifies a serious deficiency relating to an ACC3 operation which is deemed to have a significant impact on the overall level of aviation security in the Union it shall:

(a) inform the ACC3 concerned promptly, request comments and appropriate measures rectifying the serious deficiency;

(b) promptly inform the Commission and other Member States.

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2. Where an appropriate authority has not achieved rectification, the Commission may, after consulting the regulatory committee for civil aviation security, conclude that the carrier can no longer be recognised as an ACC3, either for specific or for all routes from third countries into the Union. In such cases, details of the ACC3 shall be removed from the Union database of regulated agents and known consignors.

3. An air carrier whose recognition as an ACC3 has been withdrawn in accordance with point 6.8.5.1 shall not be reinstated or included in the Union database of regulated agents or known consignors until an EU aviation security validation has confirmed that the serious deficiency has been rectified and the committee on civil aviation security has been informed thereof by the relevant appropriate authority.

6.8.5.2 Discontinuation

The appropriate authority that designated the ACC3 is responsible for removing the ACC3 from the 'Union database of regulated agents and known consignors':

(a) at the request or in agreement with the air carrier; or

(b) where the ACC3 does not pursue relevant cargo operations and does not react to a request for comments or otherwise obstructs the assessment of risk to aviation.

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ATTACHMENT 6-A

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — REGULATED AGENT

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

I declare that,

— to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in the company's security programme is true and accurate,

— the practices and procedures set out in this security programme will be implemented and maintained at all sites covered by the programme,

— this security programme will be adjusted and adapted to comply with all future relevant changes to EC legislation, unless [name of company] informs [name of appropriate authority] that it no longer wishes to trade as a regulated agent,

— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] in writing of:

(a) minor changes to its security programme, such as company name, person responsible for security or contact details, change of person requiring access to the 'EC database of regulated agents and known consignors', promptly and at least within 10 working days; and

(b) major planned changes, such as new screening procedures, major building works which might affect its compliance with relevant EC legislation or change of site/address, at least 15 working days prior to their commencement/the planned change,

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— in order to ensure compliance with relevant EC legislation, [name of company] will cooperate fully with all inspections, as required, and provide access to all documents, as requested by inspectors,

— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] of any serious security breaches and of any suspicious circumstances which may be relevant to air cargo/air mail security, in particular any attempt to conceal prohibited articles in consignments,

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— [name of company] will ensure that all relevant staff receive training in accordance with Chapter 11 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and are aware of their security responsibilities under the company's security programme; and

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— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] if:

(a) it ceases trading;

(b) it no longer deals with air cargo/air mail; or

(c) it can no longer meet the requirements of the relevant EC legislation.

I shall accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

ATTACHMENT 6-B

Provisions for guidance for Known Consignors are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 6-C

Provisions for the validation checklist for known consignors are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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ATTACHMENT 6-C2

VALIDATION CHECKLIST FOR THIRD COUNTRY EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATED REGULATED AGENTS

Third country entities have the option to become part of an ACC3's (*Air cargo or mail carrier operating into the Union from a third country airport*) secure supply chain by seeking designation as a third country EU aviation security validated Regulated Agent (RA3). An RA3 is a cargo handling entity located in a third country that is validated and approved as such on the basis of an EU aviation security validation.

An RA3 shall ensure that security controls including screening where applicable have been applied to consignments bound for the European Union and the consignments have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until the consignments are loaded onto an aircraft or are otherwise handed over to an ACC3 or other RA3.

The prerequisites for carrying air cargo or air mail into the Union [1] or Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are required by Regulation (EU) No 185/2010.

[1] European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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The checklist is the instrument to be used by the EU aviation security validator for assessing the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound air cargo or air mail ([1]) by or under the responsibility of the entity seeking designation as an RA3. The checklist is to be used only in the cases specified in point 6.8.4.1(b) of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010. In the cases specified in point 6.8.4.1(a) of that Annex, the EU aviation security validator shall use the ACC3 checklist.

If the EU aviation security validator concludes that the entity has succeeded in complying with the objectives referred to in this checklist, a validation report shall be given to the validated entity. The validation report shall state that the entity is designated Third Country EU aviation security validated Regulated Agent (RA3). The RA3 shall be able to use the report in its business relations with any ACC3. Integral parts of the validation report shall include at least all of the following:

(a) the completed checklist (attachment 6-C2 set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) signed by the EU aviation security validator and where applicable commented by the validated entity;

(b) the declaration of commitments (Attachment 6-H2 set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) signed by the validated entity;

(c) an independence declaration (Attachment 11-A set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) in respect of the entity validated signed by the EU aviation security validator.

Page numbering, the date of the EU aviation security validation and initialling on each page by the validator and the validated entity shall be the proof of the validation report's integrity. By default, the validation report shall be in English.

Part 5 – Screening and Part 6 – High risk cargo or mail (HRCM) shall be assessed against the requirements of Chapters 6.7 and 6.8 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010. For those parts that cannot be assessed against the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010, baseline standards are the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and the guidance material contained in the ICAO Aviation Security Manual (Doc 8973-Restricted).

If the EU aviation security validator concludes that the entity has failed to comply with the objectives referred to in this checklist, the entity shall receive a copy of the completed checklist stating the deficiencies.

Completion notes:

(1) All parts of the checklist must be completed. Where no information is available, this must be explained.

(2) After each part, the EU aviation security validator shall conclude if and to what extent the objectives of this part are met.

PART 1

Identification of the entity validated and the validator

1.1. Date(s) of validation	
Use exact date format, such as 01.10.2012 to 02.10.2012	
dd/mm/yyyy	

([1]) EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail/aircraft in this validation checklist is equivalent to EU and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland bound air cargo/air mail/aircraft.

▼**M15**

1.2. Date of previous validation where applicable	
dd/mm/yyyy	
Previous RA3 registration number, where available	
AEO certificate/C-TPAT status/other certifications, where available	
1.3. Aviation security validator information	
Name	
Company/Organisation/Authority	
Unique Alphanumeric Identifier (UAI)	
E-mail address	
Telephone number – including international codes	
1.4. Name of entity	
Name	
Company number (e.g. commercial register identification number, if applicable)	
Number/Unit/Building	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	
P.O. Box address, if applicable	
1.5. Main address of organisation (if different from site to be validated)	
Number/Unit/Building	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	
P.O. Box address, if applicable	
1.6. Nature of business – More than one business type may be applicable	
a) air cargo only b) air and other modes of transport c) freight forwarder with cargo premises d) freight forwarder without cargo premises e) handling agent f) others	
1.7. Does the applicant …?	
a) receive cargo from another 3rd country regulated agent	
b) receive cargo from 3rd country known consignors	

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c) receive cargo from 3rd country account consignors	
d) receive exempted cargo	
e) screen cargo	
f) store cargo	
g) other, please specify	

1.8. Approximate number of employees on site

Number	

1.9. Name and title of person responsible for third country air cargo/air mail security

Name	
Job title	
E-mail address	
Telephone number – including international codes	

PART 2

Organisation and responsibilities of the third country EU aviation security validated regulated agent

Objective: No air cargo or air mail shall be carried to the EU/EEA without being subject to security controls. Cargo and mail delivered by an RA3 to an ACC3 or another RA3 may only be accepted as secure cargo or mail if such security controls are applied by the RA3. Details of such controls are provided in the following Parts of this checklist.

The RA3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that appropriate security controls are applied to all EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail and that secure cargo or mail is protected until being transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3. Security controls shall consist of one of the following:

(a) Physical screening which shall be of a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment;

(b) Other security controls, part of a supply chain security process, that reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment and which have been applied by another RA3, KC3 or AC3 designated by the RA3.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.

2.1. Has the entity established a security programme?

YES or NO	
If NO go directly to point 2.5.	

2.2. Entity security programme

Date – use exact format dd/mm/yyyy	

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Version	
Is the security programme submitted and/or approved by the appropriate authority of the state of the entity? If YES please describe the process.	

2.3. Does the security programme sufficiently cover the elements mentioned in the checklist (parts 3 to 9)?

YES or NO	
If NO, describe why detailing the reasons	

2.4. Is the security programme conclusive, robust and complete?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify the reasons	

2.5. Has the entity established a process to ensure that air cargo or air mail is submitted to appropriate security controls before being transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	

2.6. Has the entity a management system (e.g. instruments, instructions) in place to ensure that the required security controls are implemented?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the management system and explain if it is approved, checked or provided by the appropriate authority or another entity.	
If NO, explain how the entity ensures that security controls are applied in the required manner.	

2.7. Conclusions and general comments on the reliance, conclusiveness and robustness of the process.

Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 3

Staff recruitment and training

Objective: To ensure the required security controls are applied, the RA3 shall assign responsible and competent staff to work in the field of securing air cargo or air mail. Staff with access to secured air cargo must possess all the competencies required to perform their duties and shall be appropriately trained.

To fulfil that objective, the RA3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that all staff (permanent, temporary, agency staff, drivers, etc.) with direct and unescorted access to air cargo/air mail to which security controls are being or have been applied:

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(a) have been subject to initial and recurrent pre-employment checks and/or background checks, which are at least in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the RA3 premise validated; and

(b) have completed initial and recurrent security training to be aware of their security responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the RA3 premise validated.

Note:

— A background check means a check of a person's identity and previous experience, including where legally permissible, any criminal history as part of the assessment of an individual's suitability to implement a security control and/or for unescorted access to a security restricted area (ICAO Annex 17 definition).

— A pre-employment check shall establish the person's identity on the basis of documentary evidence, cover employment, education and any gaps during at least the preceding five years, and require the person to sign a declaration detailing any criminal history in all states of residence during at least the preceding 5 years (Union definition).

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1.

3.1. Is there a procedure ensuring that all staff with direct and unescorted access to secured air cargo/air mail is subject to a pre-employment check that assesses background and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-employment check and state which entity carries it out.	

3.2. Does this procedure include?

☐ Background check ☐ Pre-employment check ☐ Check of criminal records ☐ Interviews ☐ Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

3.3. Is there a procedure ensuring that the person responsible for the application and supervision of the implementation of security controls at the site is subject to a pre-employment check that assesses background and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-employment check and state which entity carries it out.	

3.4. Does this procedure include?

☐ Background check ☐ Pre-employment check ☐ Check of criminal records ☐ Interviews ☐ Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

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3.5. Do staff with direct and unescorted access to secured air cargo/air mail receive security training before being given access to secured air cargo/air mail?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the elements and duration of the training	

3.6. Do staff that accept, screen and/or protect air cargo/air mail receive specific job-related training?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the elements and durations of training courses.	

3.7. Do staff referred to in points 3.5 and 3.6 receive recurrent training?

YES or NO	
If YES, specify the elements and the frequency of the recurrent training	

3.8. Conclusion: do the measures concerning staff recruitment and training ensure that all staff with access to secured air cargo/air mail have been properly recruited and trained to a standard sufficient to be aware of their security responsibilities?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 4

Acceptance procedures

Objective: The RA3 may receive cargo or mail from another RA3, a KC3, an AC3 or from an unknown consignor. The RA3 shall have appropriate acceptance procedures for cargo and mail in place in order to establish whether a consignment comes from a secure supply chain or not and subsequently which security measures need to be applied to it.

An RA3 may maintain a database giving at least the following information for each regulated agent or known consignor that has been subject to EU aviation security validation in accordance with point 6.8.4.1, from which it directly accepts cargo or mail to be delivered to an ACC3 for carriage into the Union:

(a) the company details, including the bona fide business address,

(b) the nature of the business, excluding business sensitive information,

(c) contact details, including those of the person(s) responsible for security,

(d) the company registration number, if applicable,

(e) where available, the validation report.

Reference: Points 6.8.3.1 and 6.8.4.3.

Note: An RA3 may only accept cargo from an AC3 as secure cargo, if this RA3 has designated this consignor itself as AC3 and accounts for the cargo delivered by this consignor.

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4.1. When accepting a consignment, does the entity establish whether it comes from another RA3, a KC3, an AC3 or an unknown consignor?

YES or NO	
If YES, how?	

4.2. Does the entity establish and maintain a database containing information for each RA3, KC3 and AC3 from which it directly accepts air cargo or air mail to be delivered to an ACC3 for carriage into the Union?

YES or NO	
If YES, specify the information included in the database.	
If NO, how does the entity know that cargo comes from another RA3, KC3 or AC3?	

4.3. Does the entity designate consignors as AC3?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the procedure and the safeguards required by the entity from the consignor.	

4.4. When accepting a consignment, does the entity establish whether its destination is an EU/EEA airport?

YES or NO – explain	

4.5. If YES – does the entity submit all air cargo or air mail to the same security controls when the destination is an EU/EEA airport?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the procedure	

4.6. When accepting a consignment, does the entity establish whether it is to be regarded as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM) (see definition in part 6), including for consignments that are delivered by other modes of transport than by air?

YES or NO	
If YES, how? Describe the procedure	

4.7. When accepting a secured consignment, does the validated entity establish whether it has been protected from unauthorised interference and/or tampering?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe (seals, locks, inspection, etc.)	

4.8. Is the person making the delivery required to present an official identification document containing a photo?

YES or NO	

4.9. Is there a process in place to identify consignments that require screening?

YES or NO	
If YES, how?	

4.10. Conclusion: Are the acceptance procedures sufficient to establish that air cargo/air mail to an EU/EEA airport destination comes from a secure supply chain or needs to be subject to screening?

YES or NO	

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If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 5

Screening

Objective: Where the RA3 accepts cargo and mail which does not come from a secure supply chain, the RA3 needs to subject these consignments to appropriate screening before it may be delivered to an ACC3 as secure cargo. The RA3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail for transfer, transit or unloading at an Union airport is screened by the means or methods referred to in Union legislation to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that it contains no prohibited articles.

Where screening of air cargo or air mail is performed by or on behalf of the appropriate authority in the third country, the RA3 shall declare this fact and specify the way adequate screening is ensured.

Note: Although point 6.8.3.2 allows applying ICAO standards as a minimum to implement the provisions of point 6.8.3.1 until 30 June 2014, the EU aviation security validation takes into account the EU screening requirements, even if the validation is performed before 1 July 2014.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.

5.1. Is screening applied on behalf of the entity by another entity?

YES or NO	
If YES, Specify the nature of these entities and provide details: — Private screening company — Government regulated company — Government screening facility or body — Other Specify the nature of the agreement/contract between the validated entity and the entity that applies the screening on its behalf.	

5.2. What methods of screening are used for air cargo and mail?

Specify, including details of equipment used for screening air cargo and air mail (e.g. manufacturer, type, software version, standard, serial number etc.) for all the methods deployed.	

5.3. Is the equipment or method (e.g. explosive detection dogs) used included in the most recent EU, ECAC or TSA compliance list?

YES or NO	

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If YES, provide details	
If NO, give details specifying the approval of the equipment and date thereof, as well as any indications that it complies with EU equipment standards.	

5.4. Is the equipment used in accordance with the manufacturers' CONOPS (concept of operations) and is the equipment regularly tested and maintained?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	

5.5. Is the nature of the consignment taken into consideration during screening?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe how it is ensured that the screening method selected is employed to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment.	

5.6. Is there a process for the resolution of the alarm generated by the screening equipment? (For some equipment (e.g. X-ray equipment), the alarm is triggered by the operator himself).

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process of resolving alarms to reasonably ensure the absence of prohibited articles.	
If NO, describe what happens to the consignment	

5.7. Are any consignments exempt from security screening?

YES or NO	

5.8. Are there any exemptions that do not comply with the Union list?

YES or NO	
If YES, detail	

5.9. Is access to the screening area controlled to ensure that only authorised and trained staff are granted access?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

5.10. Is an established quality control and/or testing regime in place?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

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5.11. Conclusion: Is air cargo/air mail screened by one of the means or methods listed in point 6.2.1 of Decision 2010/774/EU to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that it contains no prohibited articles?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 6

High Risk Cargo or Mail (HRCM)

Objective: Consignments which originate from or transfer in locations identified as high risk by the Union or which appear to have been significantly tampered with are to be considered as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM). Such consignments have to be screened in line with specific instructions. The RA3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that EU/EEA bound HRCM is identified and subject to appropriate controls as defined in the Union legislation.

The ACC3 to which the RA3 delivers air cargo or mail for transportation shall be authorised to inform the RA3 about the latest state of relevant information on high risk origins.

The RA3 shall apply the same measures, irrespective of whether it receives high risk cargo and mail from an air carrier or through other modes of transportation.

Reference: Point 6.7.

Note: HRCM cleared for carriage into the EU/EEA shall be issued the security status ‘SHR’, meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft in accordance with high risk requirements.

6.1. Do staff responsible for performing security controls know which air cargo and mail is to be treated as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM)?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

6.2. Does the entity have procedures in place for the identification of HRCM?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

6.3. Is HRCM subject to HRCM screening procedures according to Union legislation?

YES or NO	
If NO, indicate procedures applied	

6.4. After screening, does the entity issue a security status declaration for SHR in the documentation accompanying the consignment?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe how security status is issued and in which document	

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6.5. Conclusion: Is the process put in place by the entity relevant and sufficient to ensure that all HRCM has been properly treated before loading?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 7

Protection of secured air cargo and mail

Objective: The RA3 shall have procedures in place to ensure EU/EEA bound air cargo and/or air mail is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering from the point of security screening or other security controls are applied or from the point of acceptance after screening or security controls have been applied, until loading or transferring to an ACC3 or another RA3. If previously secured air cargo and mail is not protected afterwards, it may not be loaded or transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

Protection can be provided by different means such as physical (barriers, locked rooms, etc.), human (patrols, trained staff, etc.) and technological (CCTV, intrusion alarm, etc.).

EU/EEA bound secured air cargo or mail should be separated from air cargo or mail which is not secured.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1.

7.1. Is protection of secured air cargo and air mail applied on behalf of the validated entity by another entity?

YES or NO	
If YES, Specify the nature of these entities and provide details: — Private screening company — Government regulated company — Government screening facility or body — Other	

7.2. Are security controls and protection in place to prevent tampering during the screening process?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe Specify what kind(s) of protection(s) are put in place: — Physical (fence, barrier, building of solid construction, etc.) — Human (patrols etc.) — Technological (CCTV, alarm system, etc.) And explain how they are organised.	

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7.3. Is the secure air cargo/air mail only accessible to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe Specify how all access points (including doors and windows) to identifiable and secured air cargo/air mail are controlled.	

7.4. Are there procedures in place to ensure EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail to which security controls have been applied are protected from unauthorised interference from the time it has been secured until its loading or is transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe how it is protected (physical, human, technological, etc.) Specify also if the building is of solid construction and what kinds of materials are used, if available.	
If NO, specify reasons	

7.5. Conclusion: Is the protection of consignments sufficiently robust to prevent unlawful interference?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 8

Documentation

Objective: The security status of a consignment shall be indicated in the documentation accompanying the consignment, either in the form of an air waybill, equivalent postal documentation or in a separate declaration and either in an electronic format or in writing. The security status shall be issued by the RA3.

Reference: Points 6.3.2.6(d) and 6.8.3.4.

Note: the following security statuses may be indicated:

— ‘SPX’, meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft, or

— ‘SCO’, meaning secure for all-cargo and all-mail aircraft only, or

— ‘SHR’, meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft in accordance with high risk requirements.

8.1. Does the entity specify in the accompanying documentation (e.g. air waybill) the status of the cargo and how this was achieved?

YES or NO	
If NO, explain	

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8.2. Conclusion: Is the documentation process sufficient to ensure that cargo or mail is provided with proper accompanying documentation which specifies the correct security status?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 9

Transportation

Objective: Air cargo and air mail must be protected from unauthorised interference or tampering from the time it has been secured until its loading or is transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3. This includes protection during transportation to the aircraft, otherwise to the ACC3 or to another RA3. If previously secured air cargo and mail is not protected during transportation, it may not be loaded or transferred to an ACC3 or another RA3 as secure cargo.

During transportation to an aircraft, an ACC3 or another RA3, the RA3 is responsible for the protection of the secure consignments. This includes cases where the transportation is undertaken by another entity, such as a freight forwarder, on its behalf. This does not include cases whereby the consignments are transported under the responsibility of an ACC3 or another RA3.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.

9.1. How is the air cargo/air mail conveyed to the ACC3/another RA3?

(a) Validated entity's own transport?

YES or NO	

(b) Other RA3's/ACC3's transport?

YES or NO	

(c) Contractor used by the validated entity?

YES or NO	

9.2. Is the air cargo/air mail tamper evidently packed?

YES or NO	
If YES, how	

9.3. Is the vehicle sealed or locked before transportation?

YES or NO	
If YES, how	

9.4. Where numbered seals are used, is access to the seals controlled and are the numbers recorded?

YES or NO	
If YES, specify how	

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9.5. If applicable, does the respective haulier sign the haulier declaration?

YES or NO	

9.6. Has the person transporting the cargo been subject to specific security controls and awareness training before being authorised to transport secured air cargo and/or air mail?

YES or NO	
If YES, please describe what kind of security controls (pre-employment check, background check, etc.) and what kind of training (security awareness training, etc.).	

9.7. Conclusion: Are the measures sufficient to protect air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference during transportation?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 10

Compliance

Objective: After assessing the nine previous parts of this checklist, the EU aviation security validator has to conclude if its on-site verification confirms the implementation of the security controls in compliance with the objectives listed in this checklist for the EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail.

Two different scenarios are possible. The EU aviation security validator concludes that the entity:

(a) has succeeded in complying with the objectives referred to in this checklist. The validator shall provide the validated entity with the original of the validation report and state that the entity is designated EU aviation security validated 3rd country regulated agent;

(b) has failed in complying with the objectives referred to in this checklist. In that case, the entity is not authorised to deliver secured air cargo or mail for EU/EEA destination to an ACC3 or another RA3. It shall receive a copy of the completed checklist stating the deficiencies.

In general, the EU aviation security validator has to decide if cargo and mail handled by the validated entity is treated in such a way that at the moment it is delivered to an ACC3 or another RA3 it may be deemed to be secure to be flown to the EU/EEA in accordance with the applicable Union regulations.

The EU aviation security validator has to keep in mind that the assessment is based on an overall objective-based compliance methodology.

10.1. General conclusion:

Assessment (and notification) (highlight the one that applies) If it is a 'PASS' the entity will be considered designated as a 3rd country EU aviation security validated regulated agent (RA3).	Pass/Fail

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Where the overall assessment is a fail, list below the areas where the entity fails to achieve the required standard of security or has a specific vulnerability. Also, advice on the adjustments needed to achieve the required standard and thus to pass.	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	
Comments from the entity	

Name of the validator:

Date:

Signature:

ANNEX

List of persons and entities visited and interviewed

Providing the name of the entity, the name of the contact person and the date of the visit or interview.

Name of entity	Name of contact person	Date of visit/interview

▼M11

ATTACHMENT 6-C3

VALIDATION CHECKLIST FOR ACC3

ACC3 (*Air cargo or mail carrier operating into the Union from a third country airport*) designation is the prerequisite for carrying air cargo or air mail into the European Union ([1]) (EU) or Iceland, Norway and Switzerland and is required by Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 859/2011 ([2]).

ACC3 designation is in principle ([3]) required for all flights carrying cargo or mail for transfer, transit or unloading at EU/EEA airports. The appropriate authorities of the Member States of the European Union, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are each responsible for the designation of specific air carriers as ACC3. The designation is based on the security programme of an air carrier and on an on-site verification of the implementation in compliance with the objectives referred to in this validation checklist.

([1]) European Union Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

([2]) OJ L 220, 26.8.2011, p. 9. Point 6.8.1.1 of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010: Any air carrier carrying cargo or mail from an airport in a third country not listed in Attachment 6-F for transfer, transit or unloading at any airport falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall be designated as an 'Air Cargo or Mail Carrier operating into the Union from a Third Country Airport' (ACC3).

([3]) This does not apply to air cargo or mail that is carried from a small number of countries exempted from ACC3 regime.

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The checklist is the instrument to be used by the EU aviation security validator for assessing the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound air cargo or air mail ([1]) by or under the responsibility of the ACC3 or an air carrier applying for ACC3 designation.

A validation report shall be delivered to the designating appropriate authority and to the validated entity within a maximum of one month after the on-site verification. Integral parts of the validation report shall be at least:

— the completed checklist signed by the EU aviation security validator and where applicable commented by the validated entity,

— the declaration of commitments (Attachment 6-H1 set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 185/2010) signed by the validated entity, and

— an independence declaration (Attachment 11-A set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) 185/2010) in respect of the entity validated signed by the EU aviation security validator.

Page numbering, the date of the EU aviation security validation and initialling on each page by the validator and the validated entity shall be the proof of the validation report's integrity. By default the validation report shall be in English.

Part 3 — Security programme of the air carrier, Part 6 — Database, Part 7 — Screening and Part 8 — High risk cargo or mail (HRCM) shall be assessed against the requirements of Chapters 6.7 and 6.8 of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010. For the other parts, baseline standards are the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and the guidance material contained in the ICAO Aviation Security Manual (Doc 8973-Restricted).

Completion notes:

— All parts of the checklist must be completed. Where no information is available, this must be explained.

— After each part, the EU aviation security validator shall conclude if and to what extent the objectives of this part are met.

PART 1

Identification of the entity validated and the validator

1.1. Date(s) of validation
Use exact date format, such as 01.10.2012 to 02.10.2012

dd/mm/yyyy	

1.2. Date of previous validation and Unique Alphanumeric Identifier (UAI) of the ACC3 where available

dd/mm/yyyy	
UAI	

1.3. Aviation security validator information

Name	
Company/Organisation/Authority	

([1]) EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail/aircraft in this validation checklist is equivalent to EU and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland bound air cargo/air mail/aircraft.

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UAI	
Email address	
Telephone number — including international codes	
1.4. Name of air carrier to be validated	
Name	
AOC (Air Operators Certificate) issued in (name of State):	
IATA (International Air Transport Association) code or ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) code if IATA code does not exist for the air carrier. Specify which code	
State responsible for designating air carrier as ACC3	
1.5. Details of third country airport location to be validated or cargo/mail facilities linked to it	
Name	
IATA (or ICAO) code for the airport	
Country	
1.6. Nature of air carrier's business — More than one business type may be applicable	
(a) Passenger and cargo/mail carrier (b) Cargo and mail only carrier (c) Cargo only carrier (d) Mail only carrier (e) Integrator (f) Charter	
1.7. Name and title of person responsible for third country air cargo/air mail security	
Name	
Job title	
Email address	
Telephone number — including international codes	
1.8. Address of the air carrier's main office at the airport being visited	
Number/Unit/Building/Airport	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	
1.9. Address of the air carrier's main office, e.g. the corporate headquarters	
Number/Unit/Building/Airport	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	

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PART 2

Organisation and responsibilities of the ACC3 at the airport

Objective: No air cargo or mail shall be carried to the EU/EEA without being subject to security controls. Details of such controls are provided by the following Parts of this checklist. The ACC3 shall not accept cargo or mail for carriage on an EU-bound aircraft unless the application of screening or other security controls is confirmed and accounted for by an EU aviation security validated regulated agent, an EU aviation security validated known consignor or an account consignor of a EU aviation security validated regulated agent, or such consignments are subject to screening in accordance with EU regulations.

The ACC3 shall have a process to ensure that appropriate security controls are applied to all EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail unless it is exempted from screening in accordance with Union legislation and that cargo or mail is protected thereafter until loading onto aircraft. Security controls shall consist of:

— physical screening which shall be of a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment, or

— other security controls which are part of a Supply Chain Security process that reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment applied by EU aviation security validated regulated agents or known consignors or by an account consignor of a EU aviation security validated regulated agent.

Reference: Point 6.8.3

2.1. Has the air carrier established a process to ensure that air cargo or air mail is submitted to appropriate security controls prior to being loaded onto an EU/EEA bound aircraft?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	

2.2. Are the security controls applied by the air carrier or on its behalf by an entity covered under the air carrier's security programme?

If YES, provide details	
If NO, which entities not covered by the air carrier's security programme apply security controls to air cargo or mail carried by this air carrier into the EU/EEA?	
Specify the nature of these entities and provide details — Private handling company — Government regulated company — Government screening facility or body — Other	

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2.3. By which instruments and instructions does the air carrier ensure that security controls are applied in the required manner?

2.4. Is the air carrier able to request the appropriate security controls in case the screening is carried out by entities which are not covered by the air carrier's security programme, such as government facilities?

YES or NO	
If NO, provide details	

2.5. Has a regulated agent/known consignor programme for air cargo and mail been put in place in accordance with ICAO standards in the State of the airport at which the validation visit takes place?

If YES, describe the elements of the programme and how it has been put in place	

2.6. Conclusions and general comments on the reliance, conclusiveness and robustness of the process.

Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 3

Security programme of the air carrier

Objective: The ACC3 shall ensure that its security programme includes all the aviation security measures relevant and sufficient for air cargo and mail to be transported into the EU.

The security programme and associated documentation of the air carrier shall be the basis of security controls applied in compliance with the objective of this checklist. The air carrier may wish to consider passing its documentation to the EU aviation security validator in advance of the site visit to help acquaint him with the details of the locations to be visited.

Reference: Point 6.8.2.1 and Attachment 6-G

Note: The following points listed in Attachment 6-G set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 shall be appropriately covered:

(a) description of measures for air cargo and mail;

(b) procedures for acceptance;

(c) regulated agent scheme and criteria;

(d) known consignor scheme and criteria;

(e) account consignor scheme and criteria;

(f) standard of screening and physical examination;

(g) location of screening and physical examination;

(h) details of screening equipment;

(i) details of operator or service provider;

(j) list of exemptions from security screening or physical examination;

(k) treatment of high risk cargo and mail.

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3.1. Air carrier security programme	
Date – use exact date format dd/mm/yyyy	
Version	
Has the programme been submitted to an EU/EEA appropriate authority at an earlier stage? If YES when for ACC3 designation? Other purposes?	

3.2. Does the security programme cover sufficiently the elements of the list above?	
YES or NO	
If NO, describe why detailing the reasons	

3.3. Are the aviation security measures described by the security programme relevant and sufficient to secure EU/EAA bound air cargo/ air mail according to the required standards?	
YES or NO	
If NO, describe why detailing the reasons	

3.4. Conclusion: Is the security programme conclusive, robust and complete?	
YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 4

Staff recruitment and training

Objective: The ACC3 shall assign responsible and competent staff to work in the field of securing air cargo or air mail. Staff with access to secured air cargo possess all the competencies required to perform their duties and are appropriately trained.

To fulfil that objective, the ACC3 shall have a procedure to ensure that all staff (permanent, temporary, agency staff, drivers, etc.) with direct and unescorted access to air cargo/air mail to which security controls are being or have been applied:

— have been subject to initial and recurrent pre-employment checks and/or background checks, which are at least in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the airport validated, and

— have completed initial and recurrent security training to be aware of their security responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the airport validated.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1

Note:

— A background check means a check of a person's identity and previous experience, including where legally permissible, any criminal history as part of the assessment of an individual's suitability to implement a security control and/or for unescorted access to a security restricted area (ICAO Annex 17 definition).

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— A pre-employment check shall establish the person's identity on the basis of documentary evidence, cover employment, education and any gaps during at least the preceding five years, and require the person to sign a declaration detailing any criminal history in all states of residence during at least the preceding five years (Union definition).

4.1. Is there a procedure ensuring that all staff with direct and unescorted access to secured air cargo/air mail are subject to pre-employment checks that assesses background and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-employment check and state which entity carries it out.	

4.2. Does this procedure include?

— Background check — Pre-employment check — Check of criminal records — Interviews — Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

4.3. Is there a procedure ensuring that the person responsible for the application and supervision of the implementation of security controls at the site is subject to a pre-employment check that assesses background and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-employment check and state which entity carries it out.	

4.4. Does this procedure include?

— Background check — Pre-employment check — Check of criminal records — Interviews — Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

4.5. Do staff with direct and unescorted access to secured air cargo/air mail receive security training before being given access to secured air cargo/air mail?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the elements and duration of the training	

▼M11

4.6. Do staff that accept, screen and/or protect air cargo/ air mail receive specific job related training?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the elements and durations of training courses.	

4.7. Do staff referred to in points 4.5 and 4.6 receive recurrent training?

YES or NO	
If YES, specify the elements and the frequency of the recurrent training	

4.8. Conclusion: do the measures concerning staff recruitment and training ensure that all staff with access to secured air cargo/air mail have been properly assigned and trained to a standard sufficient to be aware of their security responsibilities?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 5

Acceptance procedures

Objective: The ACC3 shall have a procedure in place in order to assess and verify upon acceptance the security status of a consignment in respect of previous controls.

The procedure shall include the following elements:

— verification of whether the consignment is delivered by a person nominated by the EU aviation security validated regulated agent or known consignor as listed in its database (Part 6) or an account consignor of such a regulated agent,

— verification of whether the consignment is presented with all the required security information (air waybill and security status information on paper or by electronic means) that corresponds to the air cargo and mail consignments being delivered,

— verification of whether the consignment is free from any signs of tampering, and

— verification of whether the consignment has to be treated as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM).

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1

Note:

— A regulated agent or a known consignor is an entity handling cargo which has been successfully validated by an EU aviation security validator or whose security measures have been included in the EU validated ACC3 security programme (in that case, the ACC3 is co-responsible for the security measures).

▼**M11**

— An account consignor is an entity handling cargo for its own account under the responsibility of an EU aviation security validated regulated agent. This regulated agent fully accounts for the security controls applied by the account consignor.

— The person nominated corresponds to the person tasked to deliver the air cargo or air mail to the air carrier. The person delivering the consignment to the air carrier shall present an identity card, passport, driving license or other document, which includes his or her photograph and which has been issued or is recognised by the national authority.

5.1. When directly accepting a consignment, does the air carrier establish whether it comes from a regulated agent, a known consignor or an account consignor validated or recognised according to Union air cargo legislation and listed in the database kept by the air carrier?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the procedure	

5.2. When directly accepting a consignment, does the air carrier establish whether its destination is an EU/EEA airport?

YES or NO — explain	

5.3. If YES — does the air carrier submit all cargo or mail to the same security controls when the destination is an EU/EEA airport?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the procedure	

5.4. When directly accepting a consignment, does the air carrier establish whether it is to be regarded as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM), including for consignments that are delivered by other modes of transport other than air?

YES or NO	
If YES, how? Describe the procedure	

5.5. When accepting a secured consignment, does the air carrier establish whether it has been protected from unauthorised interference and/or tampering?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe (seals, locks, etc.).	

5.6. If the air carrier accepts transit air cargo/air mail at this location (cargo/mail that departs on the same aircraft it arrived on), does the air carrier establish on the basis of the given data whether or not further security controls need to be applied?

YES or NO	
If YES, how is it established?	
If NO, what controls are applied to ensure security of EU/EEA bound cargo and mail?	

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5.7. If the air carrier accepts transfer air cargo/air mail at this location (cargo/mail that departs on a different aircraft to the one it arrived on), does the air carrier establish on the basis of the given data whether or not further security controls need to be applied?

YES or NO	
If YES, how is it established?	
If NO, what controls are applied to ensure security of EU/EEA bound cargo and mail?	

5.8. Is the person delivering secured known air cargo to the air carrier required to present an official identification document containing a photograph?

YES or NO	

5.9. Conclusion: Are the acceptance procedures sufficient to establish whether air cargo or air mail comes from a secure supply chain or that it needs to be subjected to screening?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 6

Database

Objective: Where the ACC3 is not obliged to apply 100 % screening to EU/EAA bound air cargo or air mail, the ACC3 shall ensure the cargo or mail comes from an EU aviation security validated regulated agent or known consignor or an account consignor of a regulated agent.

For monitoring the security relevant audit trail the ACC3 shall maintain a database giving the following information for each entity or person from which it directly accepts cargo or mail:

— the status of the involved entity (regulated agent or known consignor),

— the company details, including the bona fide business address,

— the nature of the business, excluding business sensitive information,

— contact details, including those of the person(s) responsible for security,

— the company registration number, if applicable.

When receiving air cargo or mail the ACC3 has to check in the database whether the entity is listed. If the entity is not included in the database, the air cargo or air mail delivered by it will have to be screened before loading.

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Reference: Points 6.8.4.1 and 6.8.4.3

6.1. Does the air carrier maintain a database including, as appropriate, the details referred to above, of:
— EU aviation security validated regulated agents,
— EU aviation security validated known consignors,
— account consignors of a regulated agent (on voluntary basis)?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the database	
If NO, explain why	

6.2. Does staff accepting air cargo and air mail have easy access to the database?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	

6.3. Is the database updated in a regular manner as to provide reliable data to the staff accepting air cargo and air mail?

YES or NO	
If NO, explain	

6.4. Conclusion: Does the air carrier maintain a database that ensures full transparency on its relation to entities from which it directly receives (screened or security controlled) cargo or mail for transport into the Union/EEA?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 7

Screening

Objective: Where the ACC3 accepts cargo and mail from an entity which is not an EU aviation security validated or the cargo received has not been protected from unauthorised interference from the time security controls were applied, the ACC3 shall ensure this air cargo or air mail is screened before being loaded onto an aircraft. The ACC3 shall have a process to ensure that EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail for transfer, transit or unloading at an Union airport are screened by the means or methods referred to in EU legislation to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that it contains no prohibited articles.

Where the ACC3 does not screen air cargo or air mail itself, it shall ensure that the appropriate screening is carried out according to EU requirements. Screening procedures shall include where appropriate the treatment of transfer-/transit-cargo and -mail.

Where screening of air cargo or mail is performed by or on behalf of the appropriate authority in the third country, the ACC3 receiving such air cargo or air mail from the entity shall declare this fact in its security programme, and specify the way adequate screening is ensured.

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Note: Although point 6.8.3.2 allows for ACC3's to apply as a minimum ICAO standards to implement the provisions of point 6.8.3.1 until 30 June 2014, the EU aviation security validation takes into account the EU screening requirements, even if the validation is performed before 1 July 2014.

Reference: Points 6.8.3.1, 6.8.3.2, 6.8.3.3

7.1. Is screening applied by the air carrier or on its behalf by an entity covered under the air carrier's security programme?

If YES, provide details. If applicable, provide details of the entity or entities covered under the air carrier's security programme: — Name — Site specific address — Presence of AEO status, if applicable	
If NO, which entities not covered by the air carrier's security programme apply screening to air cargo or mail carried by this air carrier into the EU/EEA? Specify the nature of these entities and provide details — Private handling company — Government regulated company — Government screening facility or body — Other	

7.2. What methods of screening are used for air cargo and air mail?

Specify, including details of equipment used for screening air cargo and air mail (manufacturer, type, software version, standard, serial number etc.) for all the methods deployed	

7.3. Is the equipment or method (e.g. explosive detection dogs) used included in the most recent EU, ECAC or TSA compliance list?

YES or NO	
If YES, provide details	
If NO, give details specifying the approval of the equipment and date thereof, as well as any indications that it complies with EU equipment standards	

7.4. Is the equipment used in accordance with the manufacturers' CONOPS (concept of operations) and is the equipment regularly tested and maintained?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	

7.5. Is the nature of the consignment taken into consideration during screening?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe how it is ensured that the screening method selected is employed to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment	

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7.6. Is there a process for the resolution of the alarm generated by the screening equipment?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process of resolving alarms to reasonably ensure the absence of prohibited articles.	
If NO, describe what happens to the consignment.	

7.7. Are any consignments exempt from security screening?	
YES or NO	

7.8. Are there any exemptions that do not comply with the Union list?	
YES or NO	
If YES, detail	

7.9. Is access to the screening area controlled to ensure that only authorised and trained staff is granted access?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

7.10. Is an established quality control and/or testing regime in place?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

7.11. Conclusion: Is air cargo/air mail screened by one of the means or methods listed in point 6.2.1 of Decision 2010/774/EU to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that it contains no prohibited articles?	
YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 8

High risk cargo or mail (HRCM)

Objective: Consignments which originate from or transfer in locations identified as high risk by the EU or which appear to have been significantly tampered with are to be considered as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM). Such consignments have to be screened in line with specific instructions. High risk origins and screening instructions are provided by the appropriate EU/EEA authority having designated the ACC3. The ACC3 shall have a procedure to ensure that EU/EEA bound HRCM is identified and subject to appropriate controls as defined in the Union legislation.

The ACC3 shall remain in contact with the appropriate authority responsible for the EU/EEA airports to which it carries cargo in order to have available the latest state of information on high risk origins.

The ACC3 shall apply the same measures, irrespective of whether it receives high risk cargo and mail from another air carrier or through other modes of transportation.

Reference: Points 6.7 and 6.8.3.4

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Note: HRCM cleared for carriage into the EU/EEA shall be issued the security status 'SHR', meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft in accordance with high risk requirements.

8.1. Does the air carrier staff responsible for performing security controls know which air cargo and mail is to be treated as high risk cargo and mail (HRCM)?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

8.2. Does the air carrier have procedures in place for the identification of HRCM?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

8.3. Is HRCM subject to HRCM screening procedures according to EU legislation?

YES or NO	
If NO, indicate procedures applied	

8.4. After screening, does the air carrier issue a security status declaration for SHR in the documentation accompanying the consignment?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe how security status is issued and in which document	

8.5. Conclusion: Is the process put in place by the air carrier relevant and sufficient to ensure that all HRCM has been properly treated before loading?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reason	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 9

Protection

Objective: The ACC3 shall have processes in place to ensure EU/EEA bound air cargo and/or air mail is protected from unauthorised interference from the point security screening or other security controls are applied or from the point of acceptance after screening or security controls have been applied, until loading.

Protection can be provided by different means such as physical (barriers, locked rooms, etc.), human (patrols, trained staff, etc.) and technological (CCTV, intrusion alarm, etc.).

EU/EAA bound secured air cargo or mail should be separated from air cargo or mail which is not secured.

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Reference: Point 6.8.3

9.1. Is protection of secured air cargo and air mail applied by the air carrier or on its behalf by an entity covered under the air carrier's security programme?	
If YES, provide details	
If NO, which entities not covered by the air carrier's security programme apply protection measures to secured air cargo or mail carried by this air carrier into the EU/EEA? Specify the nature of these entities and provide details — Private handling company — Government regulated company — Government screening facility or body — Other	
9.2. Are security controls and protection in place to prevent tampering during the screening process?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe	
9.3. Are there processes in place to ensure EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail to which security controls have been applied are protected from unauthorised interference from the time it has been secured until its loading?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe how it is protected	
If NO, specify reasons	
9.4. Conclusions: Is the protection of consignments sufficiently robust to prevent unlawful interference?	
YES or NO	
If NO specify reason	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 10

Accompanying documentation

Objective: The ACC3 shall ensure that:

(1) the security status of the consignment is indicated in the accompanying documentation, either in the form of an air waybill, equivalent postal documentation or in a separate declaration and either in an electronic format or in writing; and

(2) its unique alphanumeric identifier appears on documentation accompanying the consignments carried, either in electronic format or in writing.

Reference: Points 6.3.2.6 (d), 6.8.3.4 and 6.8.3.5

Note: the following security statuses may be indicated:

— 'SPX', meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft, or

— 'SCO', meaning secure for all-cargo and all-mail aircraft only, or

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— ‘SHR’, meaning secure for passenger, all-cargo and all-mail aircraft in accordance with high risk requirements.

In the absence of a regulated agent, the ACC3 or an air carrier arriving from a third country exempted from the ACC3 regime may issue the security status declaration.

10.1. Are consignments accompanied by documentation that confirms previous and current security controls?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the content of the documentation	
If NO, explain why and how the cargo or mail is treated as ‘secure’ by the air carrier if it is loaded onto an aircraft	

10.2. Does the documentation include the air carrier’s ACC3 unique alphanumeric identifier?

YES or NO	
If NO, explain why	

10.3. Does the documentation specify the security status of the cargo and how this status was achieved?

YES or NO	

10.4. Conclusion: Is the documentation process sufficient to ensure that cargo or mail is provided with proper accompanying documentation which specifies the correct security status?

YES or NO	
If NO specify reason	
Comments from the air carrier	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	

PART 11

Compliance

Objective: After assessing the ten previous parts of this checklist, the EU aviation security validator has to conclude if its on-site verification corresponds with the content of the part of the air carrier security programme describing the measures for the EU/EAA bound air cargo/ air mail and if the security controls sufficiently implements the objectives listed in this checklist.

For your conclusions distinguish between four possible main cases:

(1) the air carrier security programme is in compliance with Attachment 6-G set out in the Annex to of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and the on-site verification confirms compliance with the objective of the checklist; or

(2) the air carrier security programme is in compliance with Attachment 6-G set out in the Annex to of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 but the on-site verification does not confirm compliance with the objective of the checklist; or

(3) the air carrier security programme is not in compliance with Attachment 6-G set out in the Annex to of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 but the on-site verification confirms compliance with the objective of the checklist; or

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(4) the air carrier security programme is not in compliance with Attachment 6-G set out in the Annex to of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and the on-site verification does not confirm compliance with the objective of the checklist.

11.1. General conclusion: Indicate the case closest to the situation validated	
1, 2, 3 or 4	
Comments from EU aviation security validator	
Comments from the air carrier	

Name of the validator:

Date:

Signature:

ANNEX

List of persons and entities visited and interviewed

Providing the name of the entity, the name of the contact person and the date of the visit or interview.

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ATTACHMENT 6-C4

VALIDATION CHECKLIST FOR THIRD COUNTRY EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATED KNOWN CONSIGNORS

Third country entities have the option to become part of an ACC3's (*Air cargo or mail carrier operating into the Union from a third country airport*) secure supply chain by seeking designation as a third country EU aviation security validated Known Consignor (KC3). A KC3 is a cargo handling entity located in a third country that is validated and approved as such on the basis of an EU aviation security validation.

A (KC3) shall ensure that security controls have been applied to consignments bound for the Union and the consignments have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those security controls were applied and until transferring to an ACC3 or a third country EU aviation security validated regulated agent (RA3).

The prerequisites for carrying air cargo or air mail into the Union (EU) or Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are required by Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 as amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 859/2011 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1082/2012 ([1]).

The checklist is the instrument to be used by the EU aviation security validator for assessing the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound air cargo or air mail by or under the responsibility of the entity seeking designation as a KC3. The checklist is to be used only in the cases specified in point 6.8.4.1(b) of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010. In cases specified in point 6.8.4.1(a) of said Annex, the EU aviation security validator shall use the ACC3 checklist.

If the EU aviation security validator concludes that the entity has succeeded in complying with the objectives in this checklist, a validation report shall be given to the validated entity. The validation report shall state that the entity is designated third country EU aviation security validated known consignor (KC3). The KC3 shall be able to use the report in its business relations with any ACC3 and any RA3. Integral parts of the validation report shall include at least all of the following:

([1]) OJ L 324, 22.11.2012, p. 25.

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(a) the completed checklist (attachment 6-C4 set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) signed by the EU aviation security validator and where applicable commented by the validated entity;

(b) the declaration of commitments (Attachment 6-H3 set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) signed by the validated entity; and

(c) an independence declaration (Attachment 11-A set out in the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010) in respect of the entity validated signed by the EU aviation security validator.

Page numbering, the date of the EU aviation security validation and initialling on each page by the validator and the validated entity shall be the proof of the validation report's integrity. By default, the validation report shall be in English.

For those parts that cannot be assessed against the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 185/2010, baseline standards are the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and the guidance material contained in the ICAO Aviation Security Manual (Doc 8973-Restricted).

If the EU aviation security validation concludes that the entity has failed to comply with the objectives referred to in this checklist, this entity shall receive a copy of the completed checklist stating the deficiencies.

Completion notes:

(1) All parts of the checklist must be completed. Where no information is available, this must be explained.

(2) After each part, the EU aviation security validator shall conclude if and to what extent the objectives of this part are met.

PART 1

Organisation and responsibilities

1.1. Date(s) of validation	
Use exact date format, such as 01.10.2012 to 02.10.2012	
dd/mm/yyyy	
1.2. Date of previous validation where applicable.	
dd/mm/yyyy	
Previous KC3 registration number, where available	
AEO certificate/C-TPAT status/other certifications, where available	
1.3. Aviation security validator information	
Name	
Company/Organisation/Authority	
Unique Alphanumeric Identifier (UAI)	
E-mail address	
Telephone number – including international codes	
1.4. Name of entity	
Name	
Company number (e.g. commercial register identification number, if applicable)	

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Number/Unit/Building	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	
P.O. Box address, if applicable	

1.5. Main address of organisation (if different from site to be validated)

Number/Unit/Building	
Street	
Town	
Postcode	
State (where relevant)	
Country	
P.O. Box address, is applicable	

1.6. Nature of business – Types of cargo processed

What is the nature of business(es) – type of cargo processed in the applicant's premises?	

1.7. Is the applicant responsible for…?

a) Production b) Packing c) Storage d) Despatch e) Other, please specify	

1.8. Approximate number of employees on site

Number	

1.9. Name and title of person responsible for third country air cargo/air mail security

Name	
Job title	
E-mail address	
Telephone number – including international codes	

PART 2

Organisation and responsibilities of the third country EU aviation security validated known consignor

Objective: No air cargo or air mail shall be carried to the EU/EEA without being subject to security controls. Cargo and mail delivered by a KC3 to an ACC3 or RA3 may only be accepted as secure cargo or mail if such security controls are applied by the KC3. Details of such controls are provided by the following Parts of this checklist.

The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that appropriate security controls are applied to all EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail and that secure cargo or mail is protected until being transferred to an ACC3 or a RA3. Security controls shall consist of measures that reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the consignment.

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Reference: Point 6.8.3.

2.1. Has the entity established a security programme?	
YES or NO	
If NO, go directly to point 2.5	
2.2. Entity security programme information	
Date – use exact format dd/mm/yyyy	
Version	
Is the security programme submitted to and/or approved by the appropriate authority of the state in which the entity is located? If YES, please describe the process.	
2.3. Does the security programme sufficiently cover the elements mentioned in the checklist (parts 4 to 11)?	
YES or NO	
If NO, describe why, detailing the reasons	
2.4. Is the security programme conclusive, robust and complete?	
YES or NO	
If NO, specify the reasons	
2.5. Has the entity established a process to ensure that EU/EEA bound air cargo or air mail is submitted to appropriate security controls before being transferred to an ACC3 or an RA3?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe the process	
2.6. Has the entity a management system (e.g. instruments, instructions, etc.) in place to ensure that the required security controls are implemented?	
YES or NO	
If YES, describe the management system and explain if it is approved, checked or provided by the appropriate authority or other entity.	
If NO, explain how the entity ensures that security controls are applied in the required manner.	
2.7. Conclusions and general comments on the reliance, conclusiveness and robustness of the process.	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 3

Identifiable air cargo/air mail ('Targetability')

Objective: To establish the point (or place) where cargo/mail becomes identifiable as air cargo/air mail. Targetability is defined as being able to assess when/where the cargo/mail is identifiable as air cargo/air mail.

3.1. By inspection of the production, packing, storage, selection, despatch and any other relevant areas, ascertain where and how a consignment of EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail becomes identifiable as such.	
Describe	

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Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

N.B. Detailed information should be given on the protection of identifiable air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering in Parts 6 to 9.

PART 4

Staff recruitment and training

Objective: To ensure that the required security controls are applied, the KC3 shall assign responsible and competent staff to work in the field of securing air cargo or air mail. Staff with access to identifiable air cargo possesses all the competencies required to perform their duties and are appropriately trained.

To fulfil that objective, the KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that all staff (permanent, temporary, agency staff, drivers, etc.) with direct and unescorted access to air cargo/air mail to which security controls are being or have been applied:

(a) have been subject to initial and recurrent pre-employment checks and/or background checks, which are at least in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the KC3 premise validated; and

(b) have completed initial and recurrent security training to be aware of their security responsibilities in accordance with the requirements of the local authorities of the KC3 premise validated.

Note:

— A background check means a check of a person's identity and previous experience, including where legally permissible, any criminal history as part of the assessment of an individual's suitability to implement a security control and/or for unescorted access to a security restricted area (ICAO Annex 17 definition).

— A pre-employment check shall establish the person's identity on the basis of documentary evidence, cover employment, education and any gaps during at least the preceding five years, and require the person to sign a declaration detailing any criminal history in all states of residence during at least the preceding 5 years (Union definition).

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1.

4.1. Is there a procedure ensuring that all staff with access to identifiable air cargo/air mail is subject to a pre-employment check that assesses background check and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-emplyment check and state which entity carries it out.	

4.2. Does this procedure include?

☐ Background check ☐ Pre-employment check ☐ Check of criminal records ☐ Interviews ☐ Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

▼M15

4.3. Is there a procedure ensuring that the person responsible for the application and supervision of the implementation of security controls at the site is subject to a pre-employment check that assesses background and competence?

YES or NO	
If YES, indicate the number of preceding years taken into account for the pre-employment check and state which entity carries it out.	

4.4. Does this procedure include?

☐ Background check ☐ Pre-employment check ☐ Check of criminal records ☐ Interviews ☐ Other (provide details) Explain the elements, indicate which entity carries this element out and where applicable, indicate the preceding timeframe that is taken into account.	

4.5. Do staff with access to identifiable air cargo/air mail receive training before being given access to identifiable air cargo/air mail?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe the elements and duration of the training	

4.6. Do staff referred to in point 4.5 receive recurrent training?

YES or NO	
If YES, specify the elements and the frequency of the recurrent training	

4.7. Conclusion: do measures concerning staff recruitment and training ensure that all staff with access to identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail have been properly recruited and trained to a standard sufficient to be aware of their security responsibilities?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 5

Physical security

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be forwarded to an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

The entity has to demonstrate how its site or its premises is protected and that relevant access control procedures are in place. It is essential that access to the area where identifiable air cargo/air mail is processed or stored, is controlled. All doors, windows and other points of access to secure EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail need to be secured or subject to access control.

▼**M15**

Physical security can be, but is not limited to:

— Physical obstacles such as fencing or barriers;

— Technology using alarms and/or CCTV systems;

— Human security such as staff dedicated to carry out surveillance activities.

Reference: Point 6.8.3.1.

5.1. Are all access points to identifiable air cargo/air mail subject to access control and is access limited to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, how is access controlled? Explain and describe. Multiple answers may be possible. ☐ By security staff ☐ By other staff ☐ Manual checking if persons are allowed to enter the area ☐ Electronic access control systems ☐ Other, specify	
If YES, how is it ensured that a person is authorised to enter the area? Explain and describe. Multiple answers may be possible. — Use of a company identification card — Use of another type of identification card such as passport or driver's licence — List of authorised persons used by (security) staff — Electronic authorisation, e.g. by use of a chip — Distribution of keys or access codes only to authorised personnel — Other, specify	

5.2. Are all access points to identifiable air cargo/air mail secured? This includes access points which are not permanent in use and points which are normally not used as access points, such as windows

YES or NO	
If YES, how are these points secured? Explain and describe. Multiple answers may be possible. — Presence of security staff — Electronic access control systems which allow access to one person at a time — Barriers, e.g. shutters or locks — CCTV system — Intruder detection system	

▼M15

5.3. Are there additional measures to enhance the security of the premises in general?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain and describe what they are ☐ Fencing or barriers ☐ CCTV system ☐ Intruder detection system ☐ Surveillance and patrols ☐ Other, specify	

5.4. Is the building of solid construction?

YES or NO	

5.5. Conclusion: Are the measures taken by the entity sufficient to prevent unauthorised access to those parts of the site and premises where identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail is processed or stored?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 6

Production

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering during the production process. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be forwarded to an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

The entity has to demonstrate that access to the production area is controlled and the production process is supervised. If the product becomes identifiable as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of production, the entity has to show that measures are taken to protect air/cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering from this stage.

Answer these questions where the product can be identified as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of the production process.

6.1. Is access to the production area controlled and limited to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how the access is controlled and limited to authorised persons	

6.2. Is the production process supervised?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how it is supervised	

6.3. Are controls in place to prevent tampering at the stage of production?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

▼M15

6.4. Conclusion: Are measures taken by the entity sufficient to protect identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering during production?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 7

Packing

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering during the packing process. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be forwarded to an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

The entity has to demonstrate that access to the packing area is controlled and the packing process is supervised. If the product becomes identifiable as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of packing, the entity has to show that measures are taken to protect air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering from this stage. All finished goods need to be checked prior to packing.

Answer these questions where the product can be identified as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of the packing process.

7.1. Is access to the packing area controlled and limited to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how the access is controlled and limited to authorised persons	

7.2. Is the packing process supervised?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how it is supervised	

7.3. Are controls in place to prevent tampering at the stage of packing?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

7.4. Describe the finished outer packaging:

(a) Is the finshed outer packing robust?

YES or NO	
Describe	

(b) Is the finished outer packaging tamper evident?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe which process is used to make the packaging tamper evident, for example by use of numbered seals, special stamps or security tape, etc.	

▼M15

If NO, describe what protection measures that ensure the integrity of the consignments are taken.	

7.5. Conclusion: Are measures taken by the entity sufficient to protect identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering during packing?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 8

Storage

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering during storage. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be forwarded to an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

The entity has to demonstrate that access to the storage area is controlled. If the product becomes identifiable as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail while being stored, the entity has to show that measures are taken to protect air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering from this stage.

Answer these questions where the product can be identified as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of the storage process.

8.1. Is access to the storage area controlled and limited to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how the access is controlled and limited to authorised persons	

8.2. Is the finished and packed air cargo/air mail stored securely and checked for tampering?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	
If NO, explain how the entity ensures that the finished and packed EU/EEA bound air cargo and air mail is protected against unauthorised interference and any tampering.	

8.3. Conclusion: Are measures taken by the entity sufficient to protect identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering during storage?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

▼M15

PART 9

Despatch

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering during the despatch process. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be forwarded to an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

The entity has to demonstrate that access to the despatch area is controlled. If the product becomes identifiable as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of despatch, the entity has to show that measures are taken to protect air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering from this stage.

Answer these questions where the product can be identified as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail in the course of the despatch process.

9.1. Is access to the despatch area controlled and limited to authorised persons?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how the access is controlled and limited to authorised persons	

9.2. Who has access to the despatch area? Multiple answers may be possible.

☐ Employees of the entity ☐ Drivers ☐ Visitors ☐ Contractors ☐ Others, specify	

9.3. Is the despatch process supervised?

YES or NO	
If YES, explain how it is supervised	

9.4. Are controls in place to prevent tampering in the despatch area?

YES or NO	
If YES, describe	

9.5. Conclusion: Are measures taken by the entity sufficient to protect identifiable EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference or tampering during the despatch process?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 10

Consignments from other sources

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure that cargo or mail which it has not originated itself, shall not be forwarded to an ACC3 or an RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

A KC3 may pass consignments which it has not itself originated to a RA3 or an ACC3, provided that:

(a) they are separated from consignments which it has originated; and

▼M15

(b) the origin is clearly indicated on the consignment or an accompanying documentation.

All such consignments must be screened by an RA3 or ACC3 before they are loaded onto an aircraft.

10.1. Does the entity accept consignments of cargo or mail intended for carriage by air from any other entity?	
YES or NO	
If YES, how are these consignments kept separate from the company's own cargo or mail and how are they identified to the regulated agent/haulier?	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator.	

PART 11

Transportation

Objective: The KC3 shall have procedures in place to ensure identifiable air cargo and/or air mail bound for the EU/EEA is protected from unauthorised interference and/or any tampering during transportation. If such cargo or mail is not protected, it cannot be accepted by an ACC3 or RA3 as secure cargo or mail.

During transportation, the KC3 is responsible for the protection of the secure consignments. This includes cases where the transportation is undertaken by another entity, such as a freight forwarder, on its behalf. This does not include cases whereby the consignments are transported under the responsibility of an ACC3 or RA3.

Answer these questions where the product can be identified as EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail when transported.

11.1. How is the air cargo/air mail conveyed to the ACC3 or RA3?	
(a) Validated entity's own transport?	
YES or NO	
(b) ACC3/RA3's transport?	
YES or NO	
(c) Contractor used by the validated entity?	
YES or NO	
11.2. Is the air cargo/air mail tamper evidently packed?	
YES or NO	
If YES, how	
11.3. Is the vehicle sealed or locked before transportation?	
YES or NO	
If YES, how	
11.4. Where numbered seals are used, is access to the seals controlled and are the numbers recorded?	
YES or NO	
If YES, specify how	
11.5. If applicable, does the respective haulier sign the haulier declaration?	
YES or NO	

▼M15

11.6. Has the person transporting the cargo been subject to specific security controls and awareness training before being authorised to transport secured air cargo and/or air mail?

YES or NO	
If YES, please describe what kind of security controls (pre-employment check, background check, etc.) and what kind of training (security awareness training, etc.)	

11.7. Conclusion: Are the measures sufficient to protect air cargo/air mail from unauthorised interference during transportation?

YES or NO	
If NO, specify reasons	
Comments from the entity	
Comments from the EU aviation security validator	

PART 12

Compliance

Objective: After assessing the eleven previous parts of this checklist, the EU aviation security validator has to conclude if its on-site verification confirms the implementation of the security controls in compliance with the objectives listed in this checklist for EU/EEA bound air cargo/air mail.

Two different scenarios are possible. The EU aviation security validator concludes that the entity:

(a) has succeeded in complying with the objectives referred to in this checklist. The validator shall provide the validated entity with the original of the validation report and state that the entity is designated third country EU aviation security validated known consignor (KC3);

(b) has failed in complying with the objectives referred to in this checklist. In that case, the entity is not authorised to deliver air cargo or mail for EU/EEA destination to an ACC3 or RA3 without it being screened by an authorised party. It shall receive a copy of the completed checklist stating the deficiencies.

In general, the EU aviation security validator has to decide if cargo and mail handled by the validated entity is treated in such a way that at the moment it is delivered to an ACC3 or an RA3 it may be deemed to be secure to be flown to the EU/EEA in accordance with the applicable Union regulations.

The EU aviation security validator has to keep in mind that the assessment is based on an overall objective-based compliance methodology.

12.1. General conclusion:

Assessment (and notification) (highlight the one that applies) If it is a 'PASS' the entity will be considered designated as a 3rd country EU aviation security validated known consignor (KC3).	Pass/Fail

▼M15

Where the overall assessment is a fail, list below the areas where the entity fails to achieve the required standard of security or has a specific vulnerability. Also advice on the adjustments needed to achieve the required standard and thus to pass.

Comments from EU aviation security validator	
Comments from the entity	

Name of the validator:

Date:

Signature:

ANNEX

List of persons and entities visited and interviewed

Providing the name of the entity, the name of the contact person and the date of the visit or interview.

Name of entity	Name of contact person	Date of visit/interview

▼B

ATTACHMENT 6–D

AVIATION SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS FOR

ACCOUNT CONSIGNORS

These instructions have been prepared for your use and for information to your staff engaged in the preparation and control of consignments of air cargo/air mail. These instructions are provided to you in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts.

Premises

Access to areas where consignments of identifiable air cargo/air mail are prepared, packaged and/or stored shall be controlled to ensure that no unauthorised persons have access to the consignments.

Visitors shall be accompanied at all times in, or prevented access to, those areas where consignments of identifiable air cargo/air mail are prepared, packaged and/or stored.

Staff

The integrity of all staff being recruited who will have access to identifiable air cargo/air mail shall be verified. This verification shall include at least a check of the identity (if possible by photographic identity card, driving licence or passport) and a check of the curriculum vitae and/or provided references.

All staff who have access to identifiable air cargo/air mail shall be made aware of their security responsibilities as set out in these instructions.

▼B

Responsible nominee

At least one person responsible for the application and control of these instructions shall be nominated (responsible nominee).

Consignment integrity

Consignments of air cargo/air mail shall not contain any prohibited articles, unless they have been properly declared and subjected to the applicable laws and regulations.

Consignments of air cargo/air mail shall be protected against unauthorised interference.

Consignments of air cargo/air mail shall be adequately packaged and, where possible, include tamper evident closure.

Consignments of air cargo/air mail being shipped shall be fully described on the attached documentation together with correct addressing information.

Transport

Where the account consignor is responsible for the transport of consignments of air cargo/air mail, the consignments shall be protected against unauthorised interference.

Where a contractor is used by the account consignor:

(a) the consignments shall be sealed before transportation; and

(b) the haulier declaration as contained in Attachment 6-E shall be agreed by the haulier who transports on behalf of the account consignor.

The signed declaration or a copy of the appropriate authority equivalent shall be retained by the account consignor.

Irregularities

Irregularities, apparent or suspected, related to these instructions shall be reported to the responsible nominee. The responsible nominee shall take appropriate action.

Consignments from other sources

An account consignor may pass consignments which it has not itself originated to a regulated agent, provided that:

(a) they are separated from consignments which it has originated; and

(b) the origin is clearly indicated on the consignment or on accompanying documentation.

All such consignments must be screened before they are loaded on to an aircraft.

Unannounced inspections

Aviation security inspectors from the appropriate authority may conduct unannounced inspections to verify compliance with these instructions. The inspectors will always carry an official pass, which must be produced on demand when an inspection is being conducted on your premises. The pass includes the name and photograph of the inspector.

Prohibited articles

Assembled explosive and incendiary devices shall not be carried in consignments of cargo unless the requirements of all safety rules are met in full.
►M9 ——————— ◄

Declaration of commitments

The ‘Declaration of commitments — account consignor’ does not have to be signed and submitted to the regulated agent, if your company is a holder of an AEO certificate referred to in point (b) or (c) of Article 14a(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1875/2006 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93.

▼B

However, you must inform the regulated agent immediately if your company is no longer a holder of an AEO certificate. In this case, the regulated agent will inform you of how to ensure the account consignor status.

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — ACCOUNT CONSIGNOR

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

I declare that,

— [name of company] complies with these 'Aviation security instructions for account consignors',

— [name of company] ensures that these instructions are communicated to staff with access to air cargo/air mail,

— [name of company] keeps air cargo/air mail secure until it is handed over to the regulated agent,

— [name of company] accepts that consignments may be subject to security controls, including screening, and

— [name of company] accepts unannounced inspections at its premises by the appropriate authority of the Member State in which it is located in order to assess whether [name of company] complies with these instructions.

I shall accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

▼M9

ATTACHMENT 6-E

HAULIER DECLARATION

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

When collecting, carrying, storing and delivering air cargo/mail to which security controls have been applied [on behalf of *name of regulated agent/air carrier applying security controls for cargo or mail/ known consignor/account consignor*], I confirm that the following security procedures will be adhered to:

— All staff who transport this air cargo/mail will have received general security awareness training in accordance with point 11.2.7 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010;

— The integrity of all staff being recruited with access to this air cargo/mail will be verified. This verification shall include at least a check of the identity (if possible by photographic identity card, driving licence or passport) and a check of the curriculum vitae and/or provided references;

— Load compartments in vehicles will be sealed or locked. Curtain sided vehicles will be secured with TIR cords. The load areas of flat bed trucks will be kept under observation when air cargo is being transported;

— Immediately prior to loading, the load compartment will be searched and the integrity of this search maintained until loading is completed;

▼M9

— Each driver will carry an identity card, passport, driving licence or other document, containing a photograph of the person, which has been issued or recognised by the national authorities;

— Drivers will not make unscheduled stops between collection and delivery. Where this is unavoidable, the driver will check the security of the load and the integrity of locks and/or seals on his return. If the driver discovers any evidence of interference, he will notify his supervisor and the air cargo/mail will not be delivered without notification at delivery;

— Transport will not be sub-contracted to a third party, unless the third party also has a haulier agreement with [same name as above of regulated agent/known consignor/account consignor, or of the appropriate authority which has approved or certified the haulier]; and

— No other services (e.g. storage) will be sub-contracted to any other party other than a regulated agent or an entity that has been certified or approved and listed for the provision of these services by the appropriate authority.

I accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Name and address of the company:

Date:

Signature:

▼M11

ATTACHMENT 6-F

CARGO AND MAIL

6-Fi

THIRD COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH SPECIAL RELATIONS TO THE UNION ACCORDING TO THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TO WHICH THE TRANSPORT TITLE OF THAT TREATY DOES NOT APPLY, RECOGNISED AS APPLYING SECURITY STANDARDS EQUIVALENT TO THE COMMON BASIC STANDARDS

6-Fii

THIRD COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH SPECIAL RELATIONS TO THE UNION ACCORDING TO THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TO WHICH THE TRANSPORT TITLE OF THAT TREATY DOES NOT APPLY, FOR WHICH ACC3 DESIGNATION IS NOT REQUIRED

Third countries *as well as countries and territories with special relations to the Union according to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union or the Treaty on the European Union for which ACC3* designation is not required are listed in a separate Commission Decision.

6-Fiii

VALIDATION ACTIVITIES OF THIRD COUNTRIES AS WELL AS OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH SPECIAL RELATIONS TO THE UNION ACCORDING TO THE TREATY ON THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND TO WHICH THE TRANSPORT CHAPTER OF THAT TREATY DOES NOT APPLY, RECOGNISED AS EQUIVALENT TO EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATION

▼M6

ATTACHMENT 6-G

PROVISIONS RELATING TO THIRD COUNTRY CARGO AND MAIL

The ACC3 security programme shall set out, as applicable and either for each third country airport individually or as a generic document specifying any variations at named third country airports:

(a) description of measures for air cargo and mail;

(b) procedures for acceptance;

(c) regulated agent scheme and criteria;

(d) known consignor scheme and criteria;

(e) account consignor scheme and criteria;

(f) standard of screening and physical examination;

(g) location of screening and physical examination;

(h) details of screening equipment;

(i) details of operator or service provider;

(j) list of exemptions from security screening or physical examination;

(k) treatment of high risk air cargo and mail.

ATTACHMENT 6-H

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — ACC3

I declare that,

— to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in the company's security programme in respect of consignments being carried into the European Union from third countries is true and accurate,

— the practices and procedures set out in the security programme in respect of consignments being carried into the European Union from third countries will be implemented and maintained at all sites covered by the programme,

— the security programme will be adjusted and adapted to comply with all future changes to European Union legislation specifying requirements for air cargo/air mail being brought into the European Union from third countries, unless [name of air carrier] informs [name of appropriate authority] that it no longer wishes to carry consignments into the Union from any third country,

— [name of air carrier] will inform [name of appropriate authority] in writing of any changes to the relevant parts of its security programme within 10 days,

— the company has nominated [name of responsible individual] to have overall responsibility for security measures in respect of air cargo/mail operations at [names of third country airports] on its behalf,

— from 1 July 2014 [name of air carrier] will maintain a database of third country regulated agents, known consignors and account consignors and make this available for inspection,

— [name of air carrier] will cooperate fully with all inspections, as required, and provide access to all documents and the above-mentioned database, as requested by inspectors,

— [name of air carrier] will inform [name of appropriate authority] of any serious security breaches and of any suspicious circumstances which may be relevant to air cargo/air mail security in the third country, in particular any attempt to conceal prohibited articles in consignments, and

▼M6

— [name of air carrier] will inform [name of appropriate authority] if:

(a) it ceases trading or changes name;

(b) it no longer deals with air cargo/air mail; or

(c) it can no longer meet the requirements of the European Union legislation specifying requirements for air cargo/air mail being brought into the European Union from third countries.

I accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

▼M11

ATTACHMENT 6-H1

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATED ACC3

On behalf of [name of air carrier] I take note of the following:

This report establishes the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound ([1]) air cargo operations in respect of the security standards listed in the checklist or referred to therein ([2]).

[Name of air carrier] can only be designated 'Air Cargo or Mail carrier operating into the Union from a Third Country Airport' (ACC3) once an EU validation report has been submitted to and accepted by the appropriate authority of a Member State of the European Union or Iceland, Norway or Switzerland for that purpose, and the details of the ACC3 have been entered in the Union database for the regulated agents and known consignors.

If the report establishes a non-compliance in the security measures it refers to, this could lead to the withdrawal of [name of air carrier] designation as an ACC3 already obtained for this airport which will prevent [name of air carrier] transport air cargo or mail into the EU/EEA area for this airport.

The report is valid for five years and will therefore expire on _ at the latest.

On behalf of [name of air carrier] I declare that:

— [name of air carrier] will accept appropriate follow-up action for the purpose of monitoring the standards confirmed by the report.

— Any changes to [name of air carrier] operations not requiring full re-validation will be noted on the original report by adding the information while keeping the previous information visible. This may concern the following changes:

(1) the overall responsibility for security is assigned to anyone other than the person named in point 1.7 of Attachment 6-C3 to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010;

([1]) Airports situated in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom as well as Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

([2]) Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 as amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 859/2011.

▼M11

(2) any other changes to premises or procedures likely to significantly impact on security;

— [name of air carrier] will inform the authority that designated it as ACC3 if [name of air carrier] ceases trading, no longer deals with air cargo/air mail or can no longer meet the requirements validated in this report.

— [name of air carrier] will maintain the security level confirmed in this report as compliant with the objective set out in the checklist and, where appropriate, implement and apply any additional security measures required to be designated ACC3 where security standards were identified as insufficient, until the subsequent validation of [name of air carrier's] activities.

On behalf of [name of air carrier] I accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

▼M15

ATTACHMENT 6-H2

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — THIRD COUNTRY EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATED REGULATED AGENT (RA3)

On behalf of [name of RA3] I take note of the following:

This report establishes the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound air cargo operations in respect of the security standards listed in the checklist or referred to therein.

[Name of RA3] can only be designated 'third country EU aviation security validated regulated agent' (RA3) once an EU aviation security validation has been successfully completed with a 'PASS' by an EU aviation security validator listed in the Union database for the regulated agents and known consignors.

If the report establishes a non-compliance in the security measures it refers to, this could lead to the withdrawal of [name of RA3] designation as a RA3 already obtained for this premise which will prevent [name of RA3] from delivering secured air cargo or mail for EU/EEA destination to an ACC3 or another RA3.

The report is valid for five years and shall therefore expire on … at the latest.

On behalf of [name of RA3] I declare that:

(a) [name of RA3] will accept appropriate follow-up action for the purpose of monitoring the standards confirmed by the report.

(b) Any changes to [name of RA3] operations not requiring full re-validation will be noted on the original report by adding the information while keeping the previous information visible. This may concern the following changes:

(1) the overall responsibility for security is assigned to anyone other than the person named in point 1.8 of Attachment 6-C2 to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010;

(2) any other changes to premises or procedures likely to significantly impact on security.

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(c) [name of RA3] will inform the ACC3 and RA3's to which it delivers secured air cargo and/or air mail if [name of RA3] ceases trading, no longer deals with air cargo/air mail or can no longer meet the requirements validated in this report.

(d) [name of RA3] will maintain the security level confirmed in this report as compliant with the objective set out in the checklist and, where appropriate, implement and apply any additional security measures required to be designated RA3 where security standards were identified as insufficient, until the subsequent validation of [name of RA3] activities.

On behalf of [name of RA3] I accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

ATTACHMENT 6-H3

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS — THIRD COUNTRY EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATED KNOWN CONSIGNOR (KC3)

On behalf of [name of KC3] I take note of the following:

This report establishes the level of security applied to EU/EEA bound ([1]) air cargo operations in respect of the security standards listed in the checklist or referred to therein ([2]).

[Name of KC3] can only be designated 'third country EU aviation security validated known consignor' (KC3) once an EU aviation security validation has been successfully completed with a 'PASS' by an EU aviation security validator listed in the Union database for the regulated agents and known consignors.

If the report establishes a non-compliance in the security measures it refers to, this could lead to the withdrawal of [name of KC3] designation as a KC3 already obtained for this premise which will prevent [name of KC3] from delivering secured air cargo or mail for EU/EEA destination to an ACC3 or a third country EU aviation security validated regulated agent (RA3).

The report is valid for five years and shall therefore expire on … at the latest.

On behalf of [name of KC3] I declare that:

(a) [name of KC3] will accept appropriate follow-up action for the purpose of monitoring the standards confirmed by the report.

(b) Any changes to [name of KC3] operations not requiring full re-validation will be noted on the original report by adding the information while keeping the previous information visible. This may concern the following changes:

(1) the overall responsibility for security is assigned to anyone other than the person named in point 1.9 of Attachment 6-C4 to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010;

(2) any other changes to premises or procedures likely to significantly impact on security.

([1]) Airports situated in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom as well as Iceland, Norway and Switzerland.

([2]) Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 as amended by Implementing Regulation (EU) No 859/2011 and (EU) No 1082/2012.

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(c) [name of KC3] will inform the ACC3 and the RA3's to which it delivers secured air cargo and/or air mail if [name of KC3] ceases trading, no longer deals with air cargo/air mail or can no longer meet the requirements validated in this report.

(d) [name of KC3] will maintain the security level confirmed in this report as compliant with the objective set out in the checklist and, where appropriate, implement and apply any additional security measures required to be designated KC3 where security standards were identified as insufficient, until the subsequent validation of [name of KC3] activities.

On behalf of [name of KC3] I accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

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ATTACHMENT 6-I

Provisions for high risk cargo are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 6-J

Provisions for the use of screening equipment are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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7. AIR CARRIER MAIL AND AIR CARRIER MATERIALS

7.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Unless otherwise stated or unless the implementation of security controls as referred to in chapters 4, 5 and 6, respectively, are ensured by an authority, airport operator, entity or another air carrier, an air carrier shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter as regards its air carrier mail and air carrier materials.

7.1 AIR CARRIER MAIL AND AIR CARRIER MATERIALS TO BE LOADED ONTO AN AIRCRAFT

7.1.1 Before being loaded into the hold of an aircraft, air carrier mail and air carrier materials shall either be screened and protected in accordance with chapter 5 or be subjected to security controls and protected in accordance with chapter 6.

7.1.2 Before being loaded into any part of an aircraft other than the hold, air carrier mail and air carrier materials shall be screened and protected in accordance with the provisions on cabin baggage in chapter 4.

7.1.3 Air carrier mail and air carrier materials to be loaded onto an aircraft shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

7.2 AIR CARRIER MATERIALS USED FOR PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE PROCESSING

7.2.1 Air carrier materials which are used for the purposes of passenger and baggage processing and which could be used to compromise aviation security shall be protected or kept under surveillance in order to prevent unauthorised access.

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Self check-in and applicable Internet options allowed for use by passengers shall be considered as authorised access to such materials.

7.2.2 Discarded materials which could be used to facilitate unauthorised access or move baggage into the security restricted area or onto aircraft shall be destroyed or invalidated.

7.2.3 Departure control systems and check-in systems shall be managed in such a manner as to prevent unauthorised access.

Self check-in allowed for use by passengers shall be considered as authorised access to such systems.

8. **IN-FLIGHT SUPPLIES**

8.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.0.1 Unless otherwise stated, the authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

8.0.2 For the purpose of this chapter, 'in-flight supplies' means all items intended to be taken on board an aircraft for use, consumption or purchase by passengers or crew during a flight, other than:

(a) cabin baggage;

(b) items carried by persons other than passengers; and

(c) air carrier mail and air carrier materials.

For the purpose of this chapter, 'regulated supplier of in-flight supplies' means a supplier whose procedures meet common security rules and standards sufficient to allow delivery of in-flight supplies directly to aircraft.

For the purpose of this chapter, 'known supplier of in-flight supplies' means a supplier whose procedures meet common security rules and standards sufficient to allow delivery of in-flight supplies to an air carrier or regulated supplier, but not directly to aircraft.

8.0.3 Supplies shall be considered as in-flight supplies from the time that they are identifiable as supplies to be taken on board an aircraft for use, consumption or purchase by passengers or crew during a flight.

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8.0.4 The list of prohibited articles in in-flight supplies is the same as the one set out in Attachment 4-C.

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8.1 SECURITY CONTROLS

8.1.1 **Security controls — general provisions**

8.1.1.1 In-flight supplies shall be screened before being taken into a security restricted area, unless:

(a) the required security controls have been applied to the supplies by an air carrier that delivers these to its own aircraft and the supplies have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied until delivery at the aircraft; or

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(b) the required security controls have been applied to the supplies by a regulated supplier and the supplies have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied until arrival at the security restricted area or, where applicable, until delivery to the air carrier or another regulated supplier; or

(c) the required security controls have been applied to the supplies by a known supplier and the supplies have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied until delivery to the air carrier or regulated supplier.

8.1.1.2 Any in-flight supply received from a regulated supplier or a known supplier that shows signs of being tampered with, or where there is reason to believe that it has not been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that controls were applied, shall be screened.

8.1.1.3 The security controls of in-flight supplies shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

8.1.2 **Screening**

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8.1.2.1 When screening in-flight supplies, the means or method employed shall take into consideration the nature of the supplies and shall be of a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the supplies.

8.1.2.2 The screening of in-flight supplies shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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8.1.3 **Approval of regulated suppliers**

8.1.3.1 Regulated suppliers shall be approved by the appropriate authority.

The approval as a regulated supplier shall be site specific.

Any entity that ensures the security controls as referred to in point 8.1.5 and delivers in-flight supplies directly to aircraft shall be approved as a regulated supplier. This shall not apply to an air carrier that applies these security controls itself and delivers supplies only to its own aircraft.

8.1.3.2 The appropriate authority of each Member State shall define in its national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 the responsibilities for the implementation of the following procedure on the approval of regulated suppliers:

(a) the entity shall seek approval from the appropriate authority of the Member State in which its site is located in order to be granted the status of regulated supplier.

The applicant shall submit a security programme to the appropriate authority concerned. The programme shall describe the methods and procedures which are to be followed by the supplier in order to comply with the requirements of point 8.1.5. The programme shall also describe how compliance with these methods and procedures is to be monitored by the supplier itself.

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The applicant shall also submit the 'Declaration of commitments — regulated supplier of in-flight supplies' as contained in Attachment 8-A. This declaration shall be signed by the legal representative or by the person responsible for security.

The signed declaration shall be retained by the appropriate authority concerned;

(b) the appropriate authority, or ►M11 an EU aviation security validator ◄ acting on its behalf, shall examine the security programme and then make an on-site verification of the sites specified in order to assess whether the applicant complies with the requirements of point 8.1.5;

(c) if the appropriate authority is satisfied with the information provided under points (a) and (b), it may approve the supplier as a regulated supplier for specified sites. If the appropriate authority is not satisfied, the reasons shall promptly be notified to the entity seeking approval as a regulated supplier.

8.1.3.3 A regulated supplier shall be re-validated at regular intervals not exceeding 5 years. This shall include an on-site verification in order to assess whether the regulated supplier still complies with the requirements of point 8.1.5.

An inspection at the premises of the regulated supplier by the appropriate authority in accordance with its national quality control programme may be considered as an on-site verification, provided that it covers all the requirements of point 8.1.5.

8.1.3.4 If the appropriate authority is no longer satisfied that the regulated supplier complies with the requirements of point 8.1.5, it shall withdraw the status of regulated supplier for the specified sites.

8.1.3.5 Without prejudice to the right of each Member State to apply more stringent measures in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008, a regulated supplier approved in accordance with point 8.1.3 shall be recognised in all Member States.

8.1.4 **Designation of known suppliers**

8.1.4.1 Any entity that ensures the security controls as referred to in point 8.1.5.1 and delivers in-flight supplies, but not directly to aircraft, shall be designated as a known supplier by the company to whom it delivers. This shall not apply to a regulated supplier.

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8.1.4.2 In order to be designated as a known supplier, the entity shall submit the 'Declaration of commitments – known supplier of in-flight supplies' as contained in Attachment 8-B to each company to whom it delivers. This declaration shall be signed by the legal representative.

The signed declaration shall be retained by the company to whom the known supplier delivers as a means of validation.

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8.1.4.3 If there are no deliveries within a period of 2 years, the status of known supplier shall expire.

8.1.4.4 If the appropriate authority or the company to whom the known supplier delivers is no longer satisfied that the known supplier complies with the requirements of point 8.1.5.1, the company concerned shall withdraw the status of known supplier.

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8.1.5 **Security controls to be applied by an air carrier, a regulated supplier and a known supplier**

8.1.5.1 An air carrier, a regulated supplier and a known supplier of in-flight supplies shall:

(a) appoint a person responsible for security in the company; and

(b) ensure that persons with access to in-flight supplies receive general security awareness training in accordance with point 11.2.7 before being given access to these supplies; and

(c) prevent unauthorised access to its premises and in-flight supplies; and

(d) reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in in-flight supplies; and

(e) apply tamper-evident seals to, or physically protect, all vehicles and/or containers that transport in-flight supplies.

Point (e) shall not apply during airside transportation.

8.1.5.2 If a known supplier uses another company that is not a known supplier to the air carrier or regulated supplier for transporting supplies, the known supplier shall ensure that all security controls listed in point 8.1.5.1 are adhered to.

8.1.5.3 The security controls to be applied by an air carrier and a regulated supplier shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission decision.

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8.2 PROTECTION OF IN-FLIGHT SUPPLIES

Detailed provisions for the protection of in-flight supplies are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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8.3 ADDITIONAL SECURITY PROVISIONS FOR IN-FLIGHT SUPPLIES OF LAGS AND STEBS

1. In-flight supplies of STEBs shall be delivered in tamper-evident packaging to an airside area or to a security restricted area.

2. After first reception on airside or in a security restricted area and until their final sale on the aircraft, LAGs and STEBs shall be protected from unauthorised interference.

3. Detailed provisions for the additional security provisions for in-flight supplies of LAGs and STEBs are laid down in a separate Decision.

▼B

ATTACHMENT 8-A

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS

REGULATED SUPPLIER OF IN-FLIGHT SUPPLIES

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

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I declare that,

— to the best of my knowledge, the information contained in the company's security programme is true and accurate,

— the practices and procedures set out in this security programme will be implemented and maintained at all sites covered by the programme,

— this security programme will be adjusted and adapted to comply with all future relevant changes to EC legislation, unless [name of company] informs [name of appropriate authority] that it no longer wishes to deliver in-flight supplies directly to aircraft (and thus no longer wishes to trade as a regulated supplier),

— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] in writing of:

(a) minor changes to its security programme, such as company name, person responsible for security or contact details, promptly but at least within 10 working days; and

(b) major planned changes, such as new screening procedures, major building works which might affect its compliance with relevant EC legislation or change of site/address, at least 15 working days prior to their commencement/the planned change,

— in order to ensure compliance with relevant EC legislation, [name of company] will cooperate fully with all inspections, as required, and provide access to all documents, as requested by inspectors,

— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] of any serious security breaches and of any suspicious circumstances which may be relevant to in-flight supplies, in particular any attempt to conceal prohibited articles in supplies,

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— [name of company] will ensure that all relevant staff receive training in accordance with Chapter 11 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and are aware of their security responsibilities under the company's security programme; and

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— [name of company] will inform [name of appropriate authority] if:

(a) it ceases trading;

(b) it no longer delivers in-flight supplies directly to aircraft; or

(c) it can no longer meet the requirements of the relevant EC legislation.

I shall accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Name:

Position in company:

Date:

Signature:

▼M9

ATTACHMENT 8-B

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS

KNOWN SUPPLIER OF IN-FLIGHT SUPPLIES

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

I declare that,

— [name of company] will

(a) appoint a person responsible for security in the company; and

(b) ensure that persons with access to in-flight supplies receive general security awareness training in accordance with point 11.2.7 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 before being given access to these supplies; and

(c) prevent unauthorised access to its premises and in-flight supplies; and

(d) reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in in-flight supplies; and

(e) apply tamper-evident seals to, or physically protect, all vehicles and/or containers that transport in-flight supplies (this point will not apply during airside transportation).

When using another company that is not a known supplier to the air carrier or regulated supplier for transporting supplies, [name of company] will ensure that all security controls listed above are adhered to,

— in order to ensure compliance, [name of company] will cooperate fully with all inspections, as required, and provide access to all documents, as requested by inspectors,

— [name of company] will inform [the air carrier or regulated supplier to whom it delivers in-flight supplies] of any serious security breaches and of any suspicious circumstances which may be relevant to in-flight supplies, in particular any attempt to conceal prohibited articles in supplies,

— [name of company] will ensure that all relevant staff receive training in accordance with Chapter 11 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and are aware of their security responsibilities, and

— [name of company] will inform [the air carrier or regulated supplier to whom it delivers in-flight supplies] if:

(a) it ceases trading; or

(b) it can no longer meet the requirements of the relevant EU legislation.

I shall accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Legal representative

Name:

Date:

Signature:

▼B

9. AIRPORT SUPPLIES

9.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

9.0.1 Unless otherwise stated or unless the implementation of screening is ensured by an authority or entity, an airport operator shall ensure the implementation of the measures set out in this chapter.

9.0.2 For the purpose of this chapter,

(a) 'airport supplies' means all items intended to be sold, used or made available for any purpose or activity in security restricted areas of airports;

(b) 'known supplier of airport supplies' means a supplier whose procedures meet common security rules and standards sufficient to allow delivery of airport supplies to security restricted areas.

9.0.3 Supplies shall be considered as airport supplies from the time that they are identifiable as supplies to be sold, used or made available in security restricted areas of airports.

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9.0.4 The list of prohibited articles in airport supplies is the same as the one in Attachment 4-C.

▼B

9.1 SECURITY CONTROLS

9.1.1 **Security controls — general provisions**

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9.1.1.1 Airport supplies shall be screened before being allowed into security restricted areas, unless:

(a) the required security controls have been applied to the supplies by an airport operator that delivers these to its own airport and the supplies have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied until delivery to the security restricted area; or

(b) the required security controls have been applied to the supplies by a known supplier and the supplies have been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that those controls were applied until delivery to the security restricted area.

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9.1.1.2 Airport supplies which originate in the security restricted area may be exempted from these security controls.

9.1.1.3 Any airport supply received from a known supplier that shows signs of being tampered with, or where there is reason to believe that it has not been protected from unauthorised interference from the time that controls were applied, shall be screened.

9.1.1.4 Upon delivery at the outlet in the security restricted area, a visual check of the airport supplies shall be carried out by the staff of the outlet in order to ensure that there are no signs of tampering.

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9.1.2 **Screening**

9.1.2.1 When screening airport supplies, the means or method employed shall take into consideration the nature of the supply and shall be of a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in the supply.

9.1.2.2 The screening of airport supplies shall also be subject to the additional provisions laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

9.1.3 **Designation of known suppliers**

9.1.3.1 Any entity that ensures the security controls as referred to in point 9.1.4 and delivers airport supplies shall be designated as a known supplier by the airport operator.

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9.1.3.2 In order to be designated as a known supplier, the entity shall submit the 'Declaration of commitments – known supplier of airport supplies' as contained in Attachment 9-A to the airport operator. This declaration shall be signed by the legal representative.

The signed declaration shall be retained by the airport operator as a means of validation.

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9.1.3.3 If there are no deliveries within a period of 2 years, the status of known supplier shall expire.

9.1.3.4 If the appropriate authority or the airport operator is no longer satisfied that the known supplier complies with the requirements of point 9.1.4, the airport operator shall withdraw the status of known supplier.

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9.1.4 **Security controls to be applied by a known supplier or airport operator**

A known supplier of airport supplies or airport operator delivering airport supplies to the security restricted area shall:

(a) appoint a person responsible for security in the company; and

(b) ensure that persons with access to airport supplies receive general security awareness training in accordance with point 11.2.7 before being given access to these supplies; and

(c) prevent unauthorised access to its premises and airport supplies; and

(d) reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in airport supplies; and

(e) apply tamper-evident seals to, or physically protect, all vehicles and/or containers that transport airport supplies.

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Point (e) shall not apply during airside transportation.

If a known supplier uses another company that is not a known supplier to the airport operator for transporting supplies to the airport, the known supplier shall ensure that all security controls listed in this point are adhered to.

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9.2 PROTECTION OF AIRPORT SUPPLIES

Detailed provisions for the protection of airport supplies are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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9.3 ADDITIONAL SECURITY PROVISIONS FOR SUPPLIES OF LAGS AND STEBS

1. Supplies of STEBs shall be delivered in tamper-evident packaging to an airside area beyond the point where boarding passes are controlled or to a security restricted area.

2. After first reception on airside or in a security restricted area and until their final sale at the outlet, LAGs and STEBs shall be protected against unauthorised interference.

3. Detailed provisions for the additional security provisions for supplies of LAGs and STEBs are laid down in a separate Decision.

▼M9

ATTACHMENT 9-A

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENTS

KNOWN SUPPLIER OF AIRPORT SUPPLIES

In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 on common rules in the field of civil aviation security and its implementing acts,

I declare that,

— [name of company] will

(a) appoint a person responsible for security in the company; and

(b) ensure that persons with access to airport supplies receive general security awareness training in accordance with point 11.2.7 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 before being given access to these supplies; and

(c) prevent unauthorised access to its premises and airport supplies; and

(d) reasonably ensure that no prohibited articles are concealed in airport supplies; and

(e) apply tamper-evident seals to, or physically protect, all vehicles and/or containers that transport airport supplies (this point will not apply during airside transportation).

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When using another company that is not a known supplier to the airport operator for transporting supplies, [name of company] will ensure that all security controls listed above are adhered to,

— in order to ensure compliance, [name of company] will cooperate fully with all inspections, as required, and provide access to all documents, as requested by inspectors,

— [name of company] will inform [the airport operator] of any serious security breaches and of any suspicious circumstances which may be relevant to airport supplies, in particular any attempt to conceal prohibited articles in supplies,

— [name of company] will ensure that all relevant staff receive training in accordance with Chapter 11 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010 and are aware of their security responsibilities, and

— [name of company] will inform [the airport operator] if:

(a) it ceases trading; or

(b) it can no longer meet the requirements of the relevant EU legislation.

I shall accept full responsibility for this declaration.

Legal representative

Name:

Date:

Signature:

▼B

10. **IN-FLIGHT SECURITY MEASURES**

No provisions in this Regulation.

11. **STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING**

11.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

11.0.1 The authority, airport operator, air carrier or entity deploying persons implementing, or responsible for implementing, measures for which it is responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall ensure that these persons meet the standards set out in this chapter.

11.0.2 For the purpose of this chapter, ‘certification’ means a formal evaluation and confirmation by or on behalf of the appropriate authority indicating that the person has successfully completed the relevant training and that the person possesses the necessary competencies to perform assigned functions to an acceptable level.

11.0.3 For the purposes of this chapter, a ‘state of residence’ shall be any country in which the person has been resident continuously for 6 months or more and a ‘gap’ in the record of education or employment shall mean any gap of more than 28 days.

11.0.4 Competencies acquired by persons prior to recruitment may be taken into consideration when assessing any training needs under this section.

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11.1 RECRUITMENT

11.1.1 Persons being recruited to implement, or to be responsible for the implementation of, screening, access control or other security controls in a security restricted area shall have successfully completed a background check.

11.1.2 Persons being recruited to implement, or to be responsible for the implementation of, screening, access control or other security controls elsewhere than a security restricted area shall have successfully completed a background or pre-employment check. Unless otherwise specified in this Regulation, whether a background or pre-employment check has to be completed shall be determined by the appropriate authority in accordance with applicable national rules.

11.1.3 In accordance with Community and national rules, a background check shall at least:

(a) establish the person's identity on the basis of documentary evidence;

(b) cover criminal records in all states of residence during at least the preceding 5 years; and

(c) cover employment, education and any gaps during at least the preceding 5 years.

11.1.4 In accordance with Community and national rules, a pre-employment check shall:

(a) establish the person's identity on the basis of documentary evidence;

(b) cover employment, education and any gaps during at least the preceding 5 years; and

(c) require the person to sign a declaration detailing any criminal history in all states of residence during at least the preceding 5 years.

11.1.5 Background or pre-employment checks shall be completed before the person undergoes any security training involving access to information which is not publicly available.

11.1.6 The recruitment process for all persons being recruited under points 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 shall include at least a written application and an interview stage designed to provide an initial assessment of abilities and aptitudes.

11.1.7 Persons being recruited to implement security controls shall have the mental and physical abilities and aptitudes required to carry out their designated tasks effectively and shall be made aware of the nature of these requirements at the outset of the recruitment process.

These abilities and aptitudes shall be assessed during the recruitment process and before completion of any probationary period.

11.1.8 Recruitment records, including results of any assessment tests, shall be kept for all persons recruited under points 11.1.1 and 11.1.2 for at least the duration of their contract.

11.2 TRAINING

11.2.1 **General training obligations**

11.2.1.1 Persons shall have successfully completed relevant training before being authorised to implement security controls unsupervised.

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11.2.1.2 Training of persons performing tasks as listed in points 11.2.3.1 to 11.2.3.5 and point 11.2.4 shall include theoretical, practical and on-the-job training elements.

11.2.1.3 The content of courses shall be specified or approved by the appropriate authority before:

(a) an instructor delivers any training required under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts; or

(b) a computer based training course is used in order to meet the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

Computer based training may be used with or without the support of an instructor or coach.

11.2.1.4 Training records shall be kept for all persons trained for at least the duration of their contract.

11.2.2 **Basic training**

Basic training of persons performing tasks as listed in points 11.2.3.1, 11.2.3.4 and 11.2.3.5 as well as in points 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.5 shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) knowledge of the legal framework for aviation security;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls;

(d) knowledge of access control procedures;

(e) knowledge of identification card systems used at the airport;

(f) knowledge of procedures for challenging persons and of circumstances in which persons should be challenged or reported;

(g) knowledge of reporting procedures;

(h) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(i) ability to respond appropriately to security related incidents;

(j) knowledge of how human behaviour and responses can affect security performance; and

(k) ability to communicate clearly and confidently.

11.2.3 **Job specific training for persons implementing security controls**

11.2.3.1 Job specific training of persons implementing screening of persons, cabin baggage, items carried and hold baggage shall result in the following competencies:

(a) understanding of the configuration of the screening checkpoint and the screening process;

(b) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(c) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(d) knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of security equipment or screening methods used;

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(e) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

and, where the person's designated tasks so require:

(f) interpersonal skills, in particular how to deal with cultural differences and with potentially disruptive passengers;

(g) knowledge of hand searching techniques;

(h) ability to carry out hand searches to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure the detection of concealed prohibited articles;

(i) knowledge of exemptions from screening and special security procedures;

(j) ability to operate the security equipment used;

(k) ability to correctly interpret images produced by security equipment; and

(l) knowledge of protection requirements for hold baggage.

11.2.3.2 Training of persons implementing screening of cargo and mail shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls in the supply chain;

(d) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(e) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(f) knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of security equipment or screening methods used;

(g) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(h) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

(i) knowledge of protection requirements for cargo and mail;

and, where the person's designated tasks so require:

(j) knowledge of screening requirements for cargo and mail, including exemptions and special security procedures;

(k) knowledge of screening methods appropriate for different types of cargo and mail;

(l) knowledge of hand searching techniques;

(m) ability to carry out hand searches to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure the detection of concealed prohibited articles;

(n) ability to operate the security equipment used;

(o) ability to correctly interpret images produced by security equipment; and

(p) knowledge of transportation requirements.

11.2.3.3 Training of persons implementing screening of air carrier mail and materials, in-flight supplies and airport supplies shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

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(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls in the supply chain;

(d) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(e) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(f) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(g) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

(h) knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of security equipment or screening methods used;

and, where the person's designated tasks so require:

(i) knowledge of hand searching techniques;

(j) ability to carry out hand searches to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure the detection of concealed prohibited articles;

(k) ability to operate the security equipment used;

(l) ability to correctly interpret images produced by security equipment; and

(m) knowledge of transportation requirements.

11.2.3.4 Specific training of persons performing vehicle examinations shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of the legal requirements for vehicle examinations, including exemptions and special security procedures;

(b) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(c) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(d) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

(e) knowledge of vehicle examination techniques; and

(f) ability to carry out vehicle examinations to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure the detection of concealed prohibited articles.

11.2.3.5 Specific training of persons implementing access control at an airport as well as surveillance and patrols shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of the legal requirements for access control, including exemptions and special security procedures;

(b) knowledge of access control systems used at the airport;

(c) knowledge of authorisations, including identification cards and vehicle passes, providing access to airside areas and ability to identify those authorisations;

(d) knowledge of procedures for patrolling and for challenging persons and of circumstances in which persons should be challenged or reported;

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(e) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(f) knowledge of emergency response procedures; and

(g) interpersonal skills, in particular how to deal with cultural differences and with potentially disruptive passengers.

11.2.3.6 Training of persons implementing aircraft security searches shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of the legal requirements for aircraft security searches;

(b) knowledge of the configuration of the type(s) of aircraft on which the person is to implement aircraft security searches;

(c) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(d) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(e) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed; and

(f) ability to implement aircraft security searches to a standard sufficient to reasonably ensure the detection of concealed prohibited articles.

11.2.3.7 Training of persons implementing aircraft protection shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of how to protect and prevent unauthorised access to aircraft;

(b) knowledge of procedures for sealing aircraft, if applicable;

(c) knowledge of identification card systems used at the airport;

(d) knowledge of procedures for challenging persons and of circumstances in which persons should be challenged or reported; and

(e) knowledge of emergency response procedures.

11.2.3.8 Training of persons implementing baggage reconciliation shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls;

(d) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(e) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

(f) knowledge of passenger and baggage reconciliation requirements and techniques; and

(g) knowledge of protection requirements for air carrier materials used for passenger and baggage processing.

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11.2.3.9 Training of persons implementing security controls for cargo and mail other than screening, or having access to identifiable air cargo or identifiable air mail, shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls in the supply chain;

(d) knowledge of procedures for challenging persons and of circumstances in which persons should be challenged or reported;

(e) knowledge of reporting procedures;

(f) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(g) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(h) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(i) knowledge of protection requirements for cargo and mail; and

(j) knowledge of transportation requirements, if applicable.

11.2.3.10 Training of persons implementing security controls for air carrier mail and materials, in-flight supplies and airport supplies other than screening shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls;

(d) knowledge of procedures for challenging persons and of circumstances in which persons should be challenged or reported;

(e) knowledge of reporting procedures;

(f) ability to identify prohibited articles;

(g) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(h) knowledge of how prohibited articles may be concealed;

(i) knowledge of protection requirements for air carrier mail and materials, in-flight supplies and airport supplies, as applicable; and

(j) knowledge of transportation requirements, if applicable.

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11.2.4 **Specific training for persons directly supervising persons implementing security controls (supervisors)**

Specific training of supervisors shall, in addition to the competencies of the persons to be supervised, result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of the relevant legal requirements and how they should be met;

(b) knowledge of supervisory tasks;

(c) knowledge of internal quality control;

(d) ability to respond appropriately to the detection of prohibited articles;

(e) knowledge of emergency response procedures;

(f) ability to provide mentoring and on-the-job training and to motivate others;

and, where the person's designated tasks so require:

(g) knowledge of conflict management; and

(h) knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of security equipment or screening methods used.

11.2.5 **Specific training for persons with general responsibility at national or local level for ensuring that a security programme and its implementation meet all legal provisions (security managers)**

Specific training of security managers shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of the relevant legal requirements and how they should be met;

(b) knowledge of internal, national, Community and international quality control;

(c) ability to motivate others;

(d) knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of security equipment or screening methods used.

11.2.6 **Training of persons other than passengers requiring unescorted access to security restricted areas**

11.2.6.1 Persons other than passengers requiring unescorted access to security restricted areas and not falling under points 11.2.3 to 11.2.5 and 11.5 shall receive security awareness training before being issued with an authorisation granting unescorted access to security restricted areas.

11.2.6.2 Security awareness training shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls;

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(d) understanding of the configuration of the screening checkpoint and the screening process;

(e) awareness of access control and relevant screening procedures;

(f) knowledge of airport identification cards used at the airport;

(g) knowledge of reporting procedures; and

(h) ability to respond appropriately to security related incidents.

11.2.6.3 Each person undergoing security awareness training shall be required to demonstrate understanding of all subjects referred to in point 11.2.6.2 before being issued with an authorisation granting unescorted access to security restricted areas.

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11.2.7 **Training of persons requiring general security awareness**

General security awareness training shall result in the following competencies:

(a) knowledge of previous acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, terrorist acts and current threats;

(b) awareness of the relevant legal requirements;

(c) knowledge of the objectives and organisation of aviation security in their working environment, including the obligations and responsibilities of persons implementing security controls;

(d) knowledge of reporting procedures; and

(e) ability to respond appropriately to security related incidents.

Each person undergoing general security awareness training shall be required to demonstrate understanding of all subjects referred to in this point before taking up duty.

▼M8

11.3 CERTIFICATION OR APPROVAL

11.3.1 Persons performing tasks as listed in points 11.2.3.1 to 11.2.3.5 shall be subject to:

(a) an initial certification or approval process; and

(b) for persons operating x-ray or EDS equipment or for human reviewers of security scanners, recertification at least every 3 years; and

(c) for all other persons, recertification or reapproval at least every 5 years.

11.3.2 Persons operating x-ray or EDS equipment or human reviewers of security scanners shall, as part of the initial certification or approval process, pass a standardised image interpretation test.

11.3.3 The recertification or reapproval process for persons operating x-ray or EDS equipment or for human reviewers of security scanners shall include both the standardised image interpretation test and an evaluation of operational performance.

▼M8

11.3.4 Failure to undertake or successfully complete recertification or reapproval within a reasonable timescale, not normally exceeding 3 months, shall result in the related security entitlements being withdrawn.

11.3.5 Certification or approval records shall be kept for all persons certified or approved, respectively, for at least the duration of their contract.

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11.4 RECURRENT TRAINING

11.4.1 Persons operating x-ray or EDS equipment shall be subject to recurrent training consisting of image recognition training and testing. This shall take the form of:

(a) classroom and/or computer based training; or

(b) on-the-job TIP training, on condition that a TIP library of at least 6 000 images, as specified below, is employed on the x-ray or EDS equipment used and the person works with this equipment during at least one third of his working hours.

The results of testing shall be provided to the person and recorded and may be taken into consideration as part of the recertification or re-approval process.

For classroom and/or computer based training, persons shall be subject to image recognition training and testing for at least 6 hours in every 6 month period. An image library shall be used containing at least 1 000 images of at least 250 different threat articles, including images of component parts of threat articles, with each article captured in a variety of different orientations. There shall be an unpredictable selection of images from the library during the training and testing.

For on-the-job TIP training, the TIP library shall consist of at least 6 000 images of at least 1 500 different threat articles, including images of component parts of threat articles, with each article captured in a variety of different orientations.

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11.4.1.1 Human reviewers of security scanners shall be subject to recurrent training consisting of image recognition training and testing. This shall take the form of classroom and/or computer based training for at least 6 hours in every 6-month period.

The results of testing shall be provided to the person and recorded, and may be taken into consideration as part of the recertification or reapproval process.

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11.4.2 Persons performing tasks as listed under point 11.2 other than those referred to in point 11.4.1 shall undergo recurrent training at a frequency sufficient to ensure that competencies are maintained and acquired in line with security developments.

Recurrent training shall be conducted:

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(a) for competencies acquired during initial basic, specific and security awareness training, at least once every 5 years or, in cases where the competencies have not been exercised for more than 6 months, before return to security duties; and

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(b) for new or extended competencies, as required to ensure that persons implementing, or responsible for implementing, security controls are promptly made aware of new threats and legal requirements by the time they have to be applied.

The requirements under (a) shall not apply to competencies acquired during specific training which are no longer required for the person's designated tasks.

11.4.3 Records of recurrent training shall be kept for all persons trained for at least the duration of their contract.

▼M11

11.5 QUALIFICATION OF INSTRUCTORS

11.5.1 The appropriate authority shall maintain or have access to lists of certified instructors who have met the requirements set out in point 11.5.2 or 11.5.3.

11.5.2 Instructors shall have successfully completed a background check in accordance with point 11.1.3 and produce evidence of relevant qualifications or knowledge.

11.5.3 Instructors who were recruited or who were providing training specified in this Regulation before it came into force shall, as a minimum, satisfy the appropriate authority that they:

(a) have knowledge and competencies as specified in point 11.5.5; and

(b) are delivering only courses approved by the appropriate authority in accordance with point 11.2.1.3.

11.5.4 In order to be certified as an instructor qualified to give training defined in points 11.2.3.1 to 11.2.3.5 and in points 11.2.4 and 11.2.5, a person shall have knowledge of the work environment in the relevant aviation security field and qualifications and competencies in the following areas:

(a) instructional techniques; and

(b) security elements to be taught.

11.5.5 The appropriate authority shall either itself provide training for instructors or approve and maintain a list of appropriate security training courses. The appropriate authority shall ensure that instructors receive regular training or information on developments in the relevant fields.

11.5.6 If the appropriate authority is no longer satisfied that training delivered by a qualified instructor is resulting in the relevant competencies, it shall either withdraw approval of the course or ensure that the trainer is suspended or removed from the list of qualified instructors, as appropriate.

11.6 EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATION

11.6.1 EU aviation security validation is a standardised, documented, impartial and objective process for obtaining and evaluating evidence to determine the level of compliance of the validated entity with requirements set out in regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts.

11.6.2 **EU aviation security validation**

(a) may be a requirement for obtaining or maintaining a legal status under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts;

▼**M11**

(b) may be performed by an appropriate authority or a validator approved as EU aviation security validator or a validator recognised as equivalent to it, in accordance with this Chapter;

(c) shall assess security measures applied under the responsibility of the validated entity or parts thereof for which the entity seeks validation. At least, it shall consist of:

(1) an evaluation of security relevant documentation, including the validated entity's security programme or equivalent; and

(2) a verification of the implementation of aviation security measures, which shall include an on-site verification of the validated entity's relevant operations, unless otherwise stated;

(d) shall be recognised by all Member States.

11.6.3 **Approval requirements for EU aviation security validators**

11.6.3.1 Member States shall approve EU aviation security validators based on conformity assessment capacity, which shall comprise:

(a) independence from the validated industry, unless otherwise stated;

(b) appropriate personnel competence in the security area to be validated as well as methods to maintain such competence at the level referred to in 11.6.3.5; and

(c) the functionality and appropriateness of validation processes.

11.6.3.2 Where relevant, the approval shall take account of accreditation certificates in relation to the relevant harmonised standards, namely with EN-ISO/IEC 17020 instead of re-assessing conformity assessment capacity.

11.6.3.3 An EU aviation security validator can be any individual or a legal entity.

11.6.3.4 The national accreditation body established pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council [1] may be empowered to accredit the conformity assessment capacity of legal entities to perform EU aviation security validation, adopt administrative measures in that respect and carry out the surveillance of EU aviation security validation activities.

11.6.3.5 Every individual performing EU aviation security validation shall have appropriate competence and background, and shall:

(a) have been subject to a background check in accordance with 11.1.3 that shall be recurrent at least every five years;

(b) perform EU aviation security validation impartially and objectively, shall understand the meaning of independence and apply methods to avoid situations of conflict of interest in respect of the validated entity;

[1] OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.

▼**M11**

(c) have sufficient theoretical knowledge and practical experience in the field of quality control as well as respective skills and personal attributes to collect, record and assess findings based on a checklist. In particular regarding

(1) compliance monitoring principles, procedures and techniques;

(2) factors affecting human performance and supervision;

(3) the role and powers of the validator, including on conflict of interest;

(d) provide proof of appropriate competence based on training and/or a minimum work experience in respect of the following areas:

(1) general aviation security principles of Union and ICAO aviation security standards;

(2) specific standards related to the activity validated and how they are applied to operations;

(3) security technologies and techniques relevant for the validation process;

(e) undergo recurrent training at a frequency sufficient to ensure that existing competencies are maintained and new competencies are acquired to take account of developments in the field of aviation security.

11.6.3.6 The appropriate authority shall either itself provide training for EU aviation security validator or approve and maintain a list of appropriate security training courses.

11.6.3.7 Member States may limit the approval of an EU aviation security validator to validation activities which are carried out solely on the territory of that Member State on behalf of the appropriate authority of that Member State. In such cases, the requirements of point 11.6.4.2 do not apply.

11.6.3.8 The approval of an EU aviation security validator shall expire after a maximum period of five years.

11.6.4 **Recognition and discontinuation of EU aviation security validators**

11.6.4.1 An EU aviation security validator shall not be considered as approved until its details are listed in the ‘Union database for regulated agents and known consignors’. Every EU aviation security validator shall be provided with proof of its status by or on behalf of the appropriate authority. For the period the Union database for regulated agents and known consignors cannot accommodate entries with regard to EU aviation security validators, the appropriate authority shall communicate the necessary details of the EU aviation security validator to the Commission which shall make them available to all Member States.

11.6.4.2 Approved EU aviation security validators shall be recognised by all Member States.

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11.6.4.3 If an EU aviation security validator demonstrates it no longer meets the requirements referred to in points 11.6.3.1 or 11.6.3.5, the appropriate authority/authorities that approved it shall withdraw approval and remove the validator from the 'Union database for regulated agents and known consignors'.

11.6.4.4 Industry associations and entities under their responsibility operating quality assurance programmes may be approved as EU aviation security validators provided equivalent measures of those programmes ensure impartial and objective validation. Recognition shall be done in cooperation of the appropriate authorities of at least two Member States.

11.6.4.5 The Commission may recognise validation activities undertaken by authorities or aviation security validators under the jurisdiction of and recognised by a third country or an international organisation where it can confirm their equivalency to EU aviation security validation. A list thereof shall be kept in Attachment 6Fiii.

11.6.5 **EU aviation security validation report ('the validation report')**

11.6.5.1 The validation report shall record the EU aviation security validation and contain at least:

(a) a completed checklist signed by the EU aviation security validator, and where requested commented by the validated entity in the necessary detail;

(b) a declaration of commitments signed by the validated entity; and

(c) an independence declaration in respect of the entity validated signed by the individual performing the EU aviation security validation.

11.6.5.2 The EU aviation security validator shall establish the level of compliance with the objectives contained in the checklist and record these findings in the appropriate part of the checklist.

11.6.5.3 A declaration of commitment shall state the validated entity's commitment to continue operation under the successfully validated operation standards.

11.6.5.4 The validated entity may declare its agreement or disagreement to the validation report's established compliance level. Such a declaration shall become an integral part of the validation report.

11.6.5.5 Page numbering, date of the EU aviation security validation and initialling by the validator and the validated entity on each page shall prove the validation report's integrity.

11.6.5.6 By default the report shall be in English and delivered to the appropriate authority, where applicable, along with the validated entity within a maximum of one month after the on-site verification.

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11.7 MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF TRAINING

11.7.1 Any competencies acquired by a person in order to meet the requirements under Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 and its implementing acts in one Member State shall be recognised in another Member State.

ATTACHMENT 11-A

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION — EU AVIATION SECURITY VALIDATOR

(a) I confirm that I have established the level of compliance of the validated entity in an impartial and objective way.

(b) I confirm that I am not, and have not in the preceding two years, been employed by the validated entity.

(c) I confirm that I have no economic or other direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the validation activity, the validated entity or its affiliates.

(d) I confirm that I have, and have had in the preceding 12 months no business relations such as training and consultancy beyond the validation process with the validated entity in areas related to aviation security.

(e) I confirm that the EU aviation security validation report is based on a thorough fact finding evaluation of relevant security documentation, including the validated entities security programme or equivalent, and on-site verification activities.

(f) I confirm that the EU aviation security validation report is based on an assessment of all security relevant areas on which the validator is required to give an opinion based on the relevant EU checklist.

(g) I confirm that I have applied a methodology that allows for separate EU aviation security validation reports in respect of each entity validated and ensures objectivity and impartiality of the fact finding and evaluation, where several entities are being validated in a joint action.

(h) I confirm that I accepted no financial or other benefits, other than a reasonable fee for the validation and a compensation of travel and accommodation costs.

I accept full responsibility for the EU aviation security validation report.

Name of the individual performing the validation:

Name of the EU aviation security validator:

Date:

Signature:

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12. **SECURITY EQUIPMENT**

12.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

12.0.1 The authority, operator or entity using equipment for the implementation of measures for which it is responsible in accordance with the national civil aviation security programme as referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 300/2008 shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the equipment meets the standards set out in this chapter.

The information classified in accordance with Commission Decision 2001/844/EC, ECSC, Euratom [1] shall be made available by the appropriate authority to manufacturers on a need-to-know basis.

[1] OJ L 317, 3.12.2001, p. 1.

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12.0.2 There shall be routine testing of each piece of security equipment.

12.1 WALK-THROUGH METAL DETECTION (WTMD) EQUIPMENT

12.1.1 **General principles**

12.1.1.1 Walk-through metal detection equipment (WTMD) shall be able to detect and to indicate by means of an alarm at least specified metallic items, both individually and in combination.

12.1.1.2 The detection by WTMD shall be independent of the position and orientation of the metallic item.

12.1.1.3 WTMD shall be firmly fixed to a solid base.

12.1.1.4 WTMD shall have a visual indicator to show that the equipment is in operation.

12.1.1.5 The means for adjusting the detection settings of WTMD shall be protected and accessible only to authorised persons.

12.1.1.6 WTMD shall give both a visual alarm and an audible alarm when it detects metallic items as referred to in point 12.1.1.1. Both types of alarm shall be noticeable at a range of 2 metres.

12.1.1.7 The visual alarm shall give an indication of the strength of signal detected by the WTMD.

12.1.1.8 WTMD shall be positioned so as to ensure it is not affected by sources of interference.

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12.1.2 **Standards for WTMD**

12.1.2.1 There shall be two standards for WTMD. Detailed requirements on these standards are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.1.2.2 All WTMD exclusively used for screening persons other than passengers shall meet standard 1.

12.1.2.3 All WTMD used for screening of passengers shall meet standard 2.

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12.1.3 **Additional requirements for WTMD**

All WTMD for which a contract to install them is placed as from 5 January 2007 shall be able to:

(a) generate an audible and/or visual signal on a percentage of persons passing through the WTMD who did not cause an alarm as referred to in point 12.1.1.1. It shall be possible to set the percentage; and

(b) count the number of persons screened, excluding any person that passes through the WTMD in the opposite direction; and

(c) count the number of alarms; and

(d) calculate the number of alarms as a percentage of the number of screened persons.

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12.2 HAND-HELD METAL DETECTION (HHMD) EQUIPMENT

12.2.1 Hand-held metal detection equipment (HHMD) shall be able to detect ferrous and non-ferrous metallic items. Detection and identification of the position of the detected metal shall be indicated by means of an alarm.

12.2.2 The means for adjusting the sensitivity settings of HHMD shall be protected and accessible only to authorised persons.

12.2.3 HHMD shall give an audible alarm when it detects metallic items. The alarm shall be noticeable at a range of 1 metre.

12.2.4 The performance of HHMD shall not be affected by sources of interference.

12.2.5 HHMD shall have a visual indicator to show that the equipment is in operation.

12.3 X-RAY EQUIPMENT

X-ray equipment shall comply with the detailed requirements laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.4 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION SYSTEMS (EDS) EQUIPMENT

12.4.1 **General principles**

12.4.1.1 Explosive detection systems equipment (EDS) shall be able to detect and to indicate by means of an alarm specified and higher individual quantities of explosive material contained in baggage or other consignments.

12.4.1.2 The detection shall be independent of the shape, position or orientation of the explosive material.

12.4.1.3 EDS shall give an alarm in each of the following circumstances:

— when it detects explosive material, and

— when it detects the presence of an item that prevents explosive material from being detected, and

— when the contents of a bag or consignment are too dense to be analysed.

▼M7

12.4.2 **Standards for EDS**

12.4.2.1 There shall be three standards for EDS. Detailed requirements on these standards are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.4.2.2 All EDS shall meet standard 1.

12.4.2.3 Standard 1 shall expire on 1 September 2012.

12.4.2.4 The appropriate authority may permit standard 1 EDS installed between 1 January 2003 and 1 September 2006 to continue to be used until 1 January 2014 at the latest.

12.4.2.5 Standard 2 shall apply to all EDS installed as from 1 January 2007, unless a contract to install EDS that meets standard 1 has been placed before 19 October 2006.

12.4.2.6 All EDS shall meet standard 2 by 1 September 2012 at the latest, unless point 12.4.2.4 applies.

12.4.2.7 Standard 2 shall expire on 1 September 2020.

12.4.2.8 The appropriate authority may permit standard 2 EDS installed between 1 January 2011 and 1 September 2014 to continue to be used until 1 September 2022 at the latest.

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12.4.2.9 The appropriate authority shall inform the Commission when it grants permission to permit standard 2 EDS to continue to be used as of 1 September 2020.

12.4.2.10 Standard 3 shall apply to all EDS installed as from 1 September 2014.

12.4.2.11 All EDS shall meet standard 3 by 1 September 2020 at the latest, unless point 12.4.2.8 applies.

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12.4.3 **Image quality requirements for EDS**

Image quality for EDS shall comply with the detailed requirements laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.5 THREAT IMAGE PROJECTION (TIP)

12.5.1 **General principles**

12.5.1.1 Threat image projection (TIP) shall be able to project virtual images of threat articles within the x-ray image of bags or other consignments being screened.

The virtual images shall be placed within the x-ray image of bags and consignments being screened in an evenly distributed manner and not in a fixed position.

It shall be possible to set the percentage of virtual images to be projected.

12.5.1.2 TIP shall not impair the performance and normal functioning of x-ray equipment.

No indication shall be given to the screener that a virtual image of a threat article is about to be projected or has been projected until a message is presented in accordance with point 12.5.2.2.

12.5.1.3 The means for managing TIP shall be protected and accessible only to authorised persons.

12.5.2 **Composition of TIP**

12.5.2.1 TIP shall comprise of at least:

(a) a library of virtual images of threat articles;

(b) a means for presenting messages and for messages to be cleared; and

(c) a means for recording and presenting the results of the responses of individual screeners.

12.5.2.2 TIP shall present a message to the screener:

(a) where the screener responded and a virtual image of a threat article was projected;

(b) where the screener did not respond and a virtual image of a threat article was projected;

(c) where the screener responded and no virtual image of a threat article was projected; and

(d) where an attempt to project a virtual image of a threat article failed and was visible to the screener.

The message shall be presented so that it does not obscure the image of the bag or consignment to which it refers.

The message shall remain until it has been cleared by the screener. In the case of points (a) and (b) the message shall be presented together with the virtual image of the threat article.

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12.5.2.3 Access to equipment with TIP installed and deployed shall require that the screener uses a unique identifier.

12.5.2.4 TIP shall be able to store the results of the responses of individual screeners for a minimum of 12 months and in a format to allow the provision of reports.

12.5.2.5 The composition of TIP shall also be subject to the additional detailed requirements laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.6 EXPLOSIVE TRACE DETECTION (ETD) EQUIPMENT

Explosive trace detection (ETD) equipment shall be able to collect and analyse particles on, or vapour from, contaminated surfaces or contents of baggage or consignments, and to indicate by means of an alarm the presence of traces of explosives.

12.7 EQUIPMENT FOR SCREENING LIQUIDS, AEROSOLS AND GELS (LAGs)

12.7.1 **General principles**

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12.7.1.1 LEDS equipment shall be able to detect and to indicate by means of an alarm specified and higher individual quantities of threat materials in LAGs.

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12.7.1.2 The detection shall be independent of the shape or material of the LAG container.

12.7.1.3 The equipment shall be used in a manner that ensures that the container is positioned and orientated so as to ensure that the detection capabilities are met in full.

12.7.1.4 The equipment shall give an alarm in each of the following circumstances:

(a) when it detects threat material;

(b) when it detects the presence of an item that prevents threat material from being detected;

(c) when it cannot assess whether the LAG is benign or not; and

(d) when the contents of the screened bag are too dense to be analysed.

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12.7.2 **Standards for Liquid Explosive Detection Systems (LEDS) equipment**

12.7.2.1 There shall be three standards for LEDS equipment. Detailed requirements on these standards are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

12.7.2.2 All LEDS equipment shall meet standard 1.

LEDS equipment meeting standard 1 may be used until 30 January 2016 at the latest.

12.7.2.3 Standard 2 shall apply to all LEDS equipment installed as from the day of the entry in force of this Regulation.

All LEDS equipment shall meet standard 2 with effect from 31 January 2016 at the latest.

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12.7.3 **Approval of equipment for the screening of LAGs**

Equipment that is approved by or on behalf of the appropriate authority of a Member State to meet the standards as laid down in a separate Commission Decision shall be recognised by other Member States to meet these standards. Member States shall submit to the Commission the name and, upon request, other relevant details of bodies designated to approve equipment. The Commission shall inform other Member States of the bodies.

12.8 METHODS OF SCREENING USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES

12.8.1 A Member State may allow a method of screening using new technologies other than those laid down in this Regulation, provided that:

(a) it is being used for the purpose of evaluating a new method of screening; and

(b) it will not negatively affect the overall level of security being attained; and

(c) appropriate information that a trial is being conducted shall be given to those affected, including passengers.

12.8.2 At least four months before its planned introduction the Member State concerned shall inform in writing the Commission and the other Member States of the proposed method of screening it intends to allow, enclosing an assessment indicating how it shall guarantee that the application of the new method will meet the requirement of point 12.8.1.(b). The notification shall also contain detailed information on the location(s) where the method of screening is planned to be used and the intended length of the evaluation period.

12.8.3 If the Commission gives the Member State a positive reply, or if no reply is received within three months upon receipt of the written request, the Member State may then allow the introduction of the method of screening using new technologies.

If the Commission is not satisfied that the proposed method of screening provides sufficient guarantees that the overall level of aviation security will be maintained in the Community, the Commission shall inform the Member State thereof within three months of receipt of the notification referred to in point 12.8.2., explaining its concerns. In such a circumstance the Member State concerned shall not commence with the method of screening until it has satisfied the Commission.

12.8.4 The maximum evaluation period for each method of screening using new technologies shall be eighteen months. This evaluation period may be extended by the Commission by a maximum of a further twelve months on condition that the Member State provides adequate justification for the extension.

12.8.5 At intervals of no more than six months during the evaluation period, the appropriate authority in the Member State concerned shall provide the Commission with a progress report on the evaluation. The Commission shall inform the other Member States of the contents of the progress report. If no progress reports are provided, the Commission may request the Member State to suspend the trial.

12.8.6 If, on the basis, of a report, the Commission is not satisfied that the method of screening being trialled is providing sufficient guarantees that the overall level of aviation security is being maintained in the Community, the Commission shall inform the Member State that the trial shall be suspended until such guarantees can be given.

12.8.7 No evaluation period may be longer than thirty months.

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12.9 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION DOGS

12.9.1 **General Principles**

12.9.1.1 An explosive detection dog (EDD) shall be able to detect and indicate specified and higher individual quantities of explosive material.

12.9.1.2 The detection shall be independent of the shape, position or orientation of the explosive materials.

12.9.1.3 An EDD shall give an alarm, in the form of a passive response, when it detects explosive materials set in Attachment 12-D of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.1.4 An EDD and its handler can be used for screening if they both have been approved independently and in combination as a team.

12.9.1.5 An EDD and its handler shall be subject to initial and recurrent training to ensure that required competencies are learned and maintained and, where appropriate, new competencies are learned.

12.9.1.6 In order to be approved, an EDD team, consisting of an EDD and handler(s), shall have successfully passed a training course.

12.9.1.7 An EDD team shall be approved by or on behalf of the appropriate authority in accordance with the Attachment 12-E and 12-F of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.1.8 After approval by the appropriate authority, an EDD team may be used for security screening by use of free running or remote explosive scent tracing method.

12.9.2 **Standards for EDD**

12.9.2.1 The performance requirements for an EDD are laid down in Attachment 12-D of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.2.2 An EDD team used for the screening of persons, cabin baggage, items carried by persons other than passengers, vehicles, aircraft, in-flight supplies and airport supplies, and security restricted areas of an airport shall meet detection **standard 1**.

12.9.2.3 An EDD team used for the screening of hold baggage, air carrier mail, air carrier materials, cargo and mail shall meet detection **standard 2**.

12.9.2.4 An EDD team approved to detect explosive materials using the remote explosive scent tracing method may only be used in screening of cargo, but no other areas included in **standard 2**.

12.9.2.5 An EDD used for screening of explosive materials shall be fitted with appropriate means to allow for the unique identification of the EDD.

12.9.2.6 When performing explosive detection duties, an EDD shall always be accompanied by the handler who is approved to work with the EDD.

12.9.2.7 An EDD approved for free running method shall only have one handler. One handler may be approved for leading a maximum of two EDDs.

12.9.2.8 An EDD approved for remote explosive scent tracing method shall be led by a maximum of two handlers per EDD.

12.9.3 **Training requirements**

General training obligations

12.9.3.1 The training of an EDD team shall include theoretical, practical and on-the-job training elements.

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12.9.3.2 The content of training courses shall be specified or approved by the appropriate authority.

12.9.3.3 The training shall be conducted by or on behalf of the appropriate authority using instructors qualified according to point 11.5 of the Annex to Regulation (EU) No 185/2010.

12.9.3.4 Dogs to be trained for explosive detection shall be single purpose dogs.

12.9.3.5 During training, training aids representing explosive materials shall be used.

12.9.3.6 Training shall be provided to any persons handling the training aids so as to prevent contamination.

Initial training for EDD Teams

12.9.3.7 An EDD team shall be subject to initial training which shall be based on the criteria laid down in point 12.9.3 of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.3.8 Initial training for EDD team shall include practical training in the intended work environment.

Recurrent training for EDD Teams

12.9.3.9 An EDD and the handler shall be subject to recurrent training requirements, both individually and in combination as a team.

12.9.3.10 Recurrent training shall maintain the existing competencies as required by the initial training and those acquired in line with security developments.

12.9.3.11 Recurrent training for an EDD team shall be performed at intervals of at least every 6 weeks. The minimum duration of the re-current training shall be no less than 4 hours in any 6 week period.

12.9.3.12 Point 11 shall not apply in the case where an EDD is subject to recognition training of all materials listed in Attachment 12-D of a separate Commission Decision on at least a weekly basis.

Training records for EDD Teams

12.9.3.13 The records of both initial and recurrent training shall be kept for both the EDD and its handler for at least the duration of their contract of employment and they shall be made available to the appropriate authority upon request.

Operational Training for EDD Teams

12.9.3.14 When EDD is deployed in the screening duties, the EDD shall be subject to operational training to ensure that it meets the performance set in Attachment 12-D of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.3.15 Operational training shall be done on a continuous random basis during the deployment period, and shall measure EDD's detection performance by means of approved training aids.

12.9.4 **Approval Procedures**

12.9.4.1 The approval procedure shall ensure that the following competencies are measured:

(a) ability of the EDD to meet the detection performance laid down in the Attachment 12-D of a separate Commission Decision;

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(b) ability of the EDD to give a passive indication on the presence of explosive materials;

(c) ability of the EDD and its handler(s) to work effectively as a team; and

(d) ability of the handler to correctly lead the EDD, interpret and respond appropriately to the EDD's reaction to the presence of an explosive material.

12.9.4.2 The approval procedure shall simulate each of the work areas in which the EDD team shall work.

12.9.4.3 The EDD team shall have successfully completed training in each area for which the approval is sought.

12.9.4.4 The approval procedures shall be carried out in accordance with the Attachments 12-E and 12-F of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.4.5 The validity of each approval period shall not be longer than 12 months.

12.9.5 **Quality Control**

12.9.5.1 The EDD team shall be subject to quality control measures set out in the Attachment 12-G of a separate Commission Decision.

12.9.6 **Methodology of Screening**

Further, detailed requirements are contained in a separate Commission Decision.

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12.11 SECURITY SCANNERS

12.11.1 **General principles**

A security scanner is a system for the screening of persons that is capable of detecting metallic and non-metallic objects, distinct from the human skin, carried on the body or within clothes.

A security scanner with human reviewer may consist of a detection system that creates an image of a person's body for a human reviewer to analyse and establish that no metallic and non-metallic objects, distinct from the human skin is carried on the body of the person screened. When the human reviewer identifies such an object, its location shall be communicated to the screener for further search. In this case, the human reviewer is to be considered as an integral part of the detection system.

A security scanner with automatic threat detection may consist of a detection system that automatically recognises metallic and non-metallic objects, distinct from the human skin carried on the body of the person screened. When the system identifies such an object, its location shall be indicated on a stick figure to the screener.

For the purpose of screening passengers, a security scanner shall meet the following standards:

(a) security scanners shall detect and indicate by means of an alarm at least specified metallic and non-metallic items including explosives both individually and in combination;

(b) detection shall be independent of the position and orientation of the item;

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(c) the system shall have a visual indicator to show that the equipment is in operation;

(d) security scanners shall be positioned so as to ensure that their performance is not affected by sources of interference;

(e) the correct functioning of security scanners shall be tested on a daily basis;

(f) the security scanner shall be used in accordance with the concept of operations provided by the manufacturer.

Security scanners for the screening of passengers shall be deployed and used in compliance with Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC of 12 July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz) [1] and Directive 2004/40/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields) (18th individual directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) [2].

12.11.2 **Standards for security scanners**

The performance requirements for security scanners are laid down in Attachment 12-K, which shall be classified as 'CONFIDENTIEL UE' and be handled in accordance with Decision No 2001/844/EC, ECSC, Euratom.

Security scanners shall meet the standard defined in Attachment 12-K from the entry into force of this Regulation.

12.11.2.1 All security scanners shall meet standard 1.

Standard 1 shall expire on 1 January 2022.

12.11.2.2 Standard 2 shall apply to security scanners installed as of 1 January 2019.

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ATTACHMENT 12-A

Detailed provisions for performance requirements for WTMD are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 12-B

Detailed provisions for performance requirements for EDS are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

ATTACHMENT 12-C

Detailed provisions for performance requirements for equipment for the screening of liquids, aerosols and gels (LAGS) are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

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ATTACHMENT 12-K

Detailed provisions for security performance requirements for security scanners are laid down in a separate Commission Decision.

[1] OJ L 199, 30.7.1999, p. 59.
[2] OJ L 159, 30.4.2004, p. 1.