

Commission Proposal as of 16 Dec. 2020 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 95/93 due to COVID-19		Evaluation if specific are met/not met	objectives of COM
pandemic / COM (2020) 818 final / 2020/0358 (COD)		efficient airline operation	efficient use of airport capacity
1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	General: even if the definition of "new entrant" is		
(a) the following point (ba) is inserted:	extended, this will most likely not lead to a significant increase of new entrant slot requests for S21 as the	Not met at least for S21	Not met at least for S21
'(ba) during the period referred to in Article 10a(2a) 'new	initial coordination is already finalized.		
entrant' shall mean:	At least for S21, the fragmented and short-term ("no		
(i) an air carrier requesting, as part of a series of slots, a	less than 3 weeks") return of slots is not a sufficiently		
slot at an airport on any day, where, if the carrier's	solid basis for new entrants' decision-making with		
request were accepted, it would in total hold fewer than	regard to investments in new services.		
<u>seven</u> slots at that airport on that day; or	In subsequent seasons, this provision might be helpful		
(ii) an air carrier requesting a series of slots for a non-stop	in facilitating new entry.		
scheduled passenger service between two European Union airports, where at most two other air carriers	Differentiation between European and Non-European		
operate the same non-stop scheduled service between	destinations (fewer than 7 slots / 9 slots) might have		
those airports on that day, and where, if the air carrier's	detrimental effects with regard to efficiency (aircraft		
request were accepted, the air carrier would nonetheless	size) and <u>connectivity</u> ; might also lead to problems in terms of <u>reciprocity</u> worldwide (especially China, USA).		



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hold fewer than <u>nine</u> slots at that airport on that day for that non-stop service.			
An air carrier which together with its parent company, its	Useful	Met	Met
own subsidiaries or the subsidiaries of its parent company,	Oserui	IVIEC	iviet
holds more than 10% of the total slots allocated on the			
day in question at a particular airport, shall not be			
considered as a new entrant at that airport;';			
(b) point (m) is replaced by the following:			
'(m) 'coordination parameters' shall mean the expression	Correct	Neutral	Neutral
in operational terms of all the capacity available for slot			
allocation at an airport during each coordination period,			
reflecting all technical, operational and environmental			
factors that affect the performance of the airport			
infrastructure and its different sub-systems;';			
(c) the following point (n) is added:			
'(n) 'COVID-19 coordination parameters' shall mean	Useful	Met	Met
revised coordination parameters resulting in a reduction			
of available airport capacity at a coordinated airport			
because of specific sanitary measures imposed by			
Member States in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.';			



(2) Article 8 is amended as follows: (a) the following paragraph 2a is inserted: '2a. During the period referred to in Article 10a(2a), a series of slots which is returned to the slot pool in accordance with Article 8(1) at the end of the scheduling period (the "reference scheduling period"), shall, upon request, be allocated for the next equivalent scheduling period to an air carrier which has operated at least five slots of the series in question following the application of Article 10a(7) during the reference scheduling period. In the event that more than one applicant fulfils the requirements of the first subparagraph, priority shall be given to the air carrier having operated the greater number of slots of that series.';	The vast majority of air carriers can be expected to request <u>all</u> of their historic slots in line with the applicable Regulation again for S22. So the "5 slots privilege" in practice is likely to result in very limited cases at most congested airports. <u>Technical feasibility</u> : no coordination code for "5 slots privilege". It will create additional technical challenges/investments for coordinators. The way the Article is written, an air carrier requesting a series of 30 weeks but operating only 5 could qualify to obtain a higher priority in the next equivalent season for 30 weeks. It should be clarified that series allocated on an ad hoc basis (after HBD), must be operated at the threshold defined to qualify for this Article. Otherwise, coordinators see legal risks.	Not met	Not met



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(b) the following paragraph 6a is inserted:			
'6a. Within the period during which COVID-19 coordination parameters apply and in order to enable the proper application of such coordination parameters, the coordinator may amend the timing of requested or allocated slots falling within the period specified in paragraph 2a of Article 10a or cancel them after hearing the air carrier concerned. In this context, the coordinator shall take into account additional rules and guidelines referred to in Article 8(5), under the conditions set out therein.';	Useful	Met	Met
3) Article 10(4) is amended as follows:			
(a) point (d) is replaced by the following: '(d) judicial proceedings concerning the application of Article 9 for routes where public service obligations have been imposed according to Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 2408/92 resulting in the temporary suspension of the operation of such routes;';	Relevant only where PSO routes apply	Neutral	Neutral



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(b) the following point (e) is added:			
'(e) during the period referred to in Article 10a(2a), the introduction, after 31 January for the following summer season or after 31 August for the following winter season, by public authorities of measures intended to address the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic at one end of a route for which the slots in question were used or planned to be used, on condition that the measures had not been published at the time the series of slots had been allocated and that the measures lead to either of the following:	Useful	Met	Met
 a partial or total closure of the border, airport or airspace during a substantial part of the relevant scheduling period, 	Useful	Met	Met
 a severe impediment to passengers' ability to travel with any carrier on that direct route during a substantial part of the relevant scheduling period.' 	Useful, however, "severe impediment" is a rather vague wording, which might lead to diverging interpretations	Met	Met
c) the following subparagraphs are added:			
'Point (e) of the first subparagraph shall apply within the period during which the measures referred to therein apply and during six additional weeks , within the limits	Useful However,	Met	Met
referred to in the third, fourth and fifth subparagraphs. However, where the measure referred to in point (e) ceases to apply less than six weeks before the end of a	1) better solution would be " <u>up to</u> six additional weeks"		



scheduling period, point (e) shall apply to the remainder of the six weeks period only where the slots in the subsequent scheduling period are used for the same route.	2) the end of the phrase "only where the slots in the subsequent scheduling period are used for the same route." may lead to confusion because it does not consider the seasonality of some routes.		
Point (e) of the first subparagraph shall only apply to slots used for routes for which they were already used prior to the publication of the measures referred to in point (e).	May force airlines to cancel all series/routes where there is already a measure in place.	Not met	Not met
Point (e) of the first subparagraph shall cease to apply where the air carrier, using the slots in question, changes to a route not affected by the measures of the public authorities.	Useful	Met	Met
Point (e) of the first subparagraph shall apply for at most two consecutive scheduling periods.';	Many flights are <u>seasonal flights</u> , for which such limitation would not apply.	Not met	Not met
 (4) Article 10a is amended as follows: (a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: 1. For the purposes of Articles 8(2) and Article 10(2), coordinators shall consider slots allocated for the period from 1 March 2020 until 27 March 2021 as having been operated by the air carrier to which they were initially allocated.'; 	The 40% usage requirement for <i>all</i> flights has <u>several</u> detrimental effects. Explanation: Industry proposal: — When a carrier (before the pandemic) operated	Not met	Not met
unocacca.)	10 daily flights on one route (city-pair), it is better to fully delete 6 daily flights and keep 4		



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(b) the following paragraph 2a is inserted: '2a. In respect of the period from 28 March 2021 until 30 October 2021 and for the purposes of Article 8(2) and Article 10(2), if an air carrier demonstrates to the satisfaction of the coordinator that the series of slots in question has been operated, as cleared by the coordinator, by that air carrier for at least 40% of the time during the scheduling period for which it has been allocated, the air carrier shall be entitled to the same series of slots for the next equivalent scheduling period. In respect of the period referred to in the first subparagraph, the percentage values referred to in Article 10(4) and point (a) of 14(6) shall be 40%.';	than having to operate 40% of each flight series. Commission proposal: The 40% threshold for all flights is not realistic and will lead to the operation of "empty flights". It will also lead to blocking capacity which could be reallocated to other carriers requesting full season series. By obliging carriers to operate 40% of all their historic series instead of offering the possibility to operate the best schedules, the EU proposal increases costs and complexity for the whole chain of the industry including the end customers (passengers or cargo) Problem of Reciprocity (EU/worldwide)	
(c) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: '3. In respect of slots with a date between 9 April 2020 and 27 March 2021, paragraph 1 shall only apply where the air carrier returned the relevant unused slots to the coordinator for reallocation to other air carriers.';	-	-



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3a. Paragraph 2a shall not apply:	General: is the preferential treatment of historic slots		
(a) in respect of a series of slots allocated to an air carrier	vis-à-vis newly allocated slots for S21 justified? (also,	Not met	Not met
for a given scheduling period, where that carrier had not	from a competition point of view)	INOT IIIET	NOC IIIEC
been allocated the same series of slots for the previous	Practical aspects:		
equivalent scheduling period;			
person,	The <u>double threshold</u> (40/60 and 80/20) poses a major		
	technical challenge (software) for some coordinators		
	. What about <u>re-timed</u> Historic? Does "80/20" apply?		
	What about slots for S21 that have already been		
	transferred from one route or type of service to		
	another route or type of service (Art. 8a para. 1 (a)) or		
	transferred within an airline group (Art. 8a para. 1 (b)).		
	Additional remark:		
	"the same series of slots" excludes all series that		
	were requested with a change of argument that is		
	"capacity relevant" like - but not only - aircraft type,		
	aircraft capacity, route, timing.		
(b) in respect of a series of slots which, with effect from	Coordinators cannot control it.	-	_
the scheduling period in question, have been exchanged			
between air carriers in accordance with point (c) of Article			
8a(1) and where the exchange has included monetary or			
any other kind of compensation.';			
, , , ,			
(e) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:			



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'4. Where the Commission finds, on the basis of data			
published by Eurocontrol, which is the network manager	-		
for the air traffic network functions of the single European		_	_
sky, that the reduction in the level of air traffic as			
compared to the level in the corresponding period in 2019			
is persisting and, on the basis of Eurocontrol traffic			
forecasts, is likely to persist, and also finds, on the basis of			
the best available scientific data, that this situation is the			
result of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the			
Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with			
Article 12a to amend the period specified in paragraph 2a			
accordingly			
The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in	-	-	-
accordance with Article 12a to amend the percentage			
values referred to in paragraph 2a of this Article within a			
range between 0 and 80%. For this purpose, the			
Commission shall consider changes intervening since the			
entry into force of Regulation (EU) [2021/XXX reference to			
the present Regulation], having regard to the following			
elements:			
(a) data published by Eurocontrol on traffic levels and	-	-	-
traffic forecasts;			



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 (b) the evolution of air traffic trends during the scheduling periods, also taking into account the evolution observed since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (c) indicators relating to demand for passenger and cargo air transport, including trends regarding fleet size, fleet utilisation, and load factors. 			
Delegated acts pursuant to this paragraph shall be adopted no later than 24 January for the following summer scheduling period and no later than 24 August for the following winter scheduling period.';	Legal certainty necessary <i>prior</i> to initial coordination. Dates of 24Jan/Aug leave only 7 days before the hand back date (HBD) to eventually re-coordinate the full season, depending of the decision taken by EC and its consequences for air carriers and airports. Coordinators would prefer an earlier deadline.	Not met	Not met
(f) paragraph 5 is deleted;	-	-	-
(g) the following paragraph 7 is added: '7. During the period referred to in paragraph 2a, air carriers shall make available to the coordinator for reallocation to other air carriers any slot they do not intend to use, no less than three weeks before the date of operation.';	The (short!) 3 weeks return deadline leads to <u>late and fragmented slot returns and</u> adds unnecessary <u>complexity</u> In comparison, full series & early returns, lead to <u>more efficient reallocation</u> of returned series.	Not met	Not met



 (5) in Article 12a, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: '2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 10a shall be conferred on the Commission until 24 August 2024.'; (6) Article 14 is amended as follows: 	-	-	RT COORDINATORS ASSOCIATION
(a) in paragraph 5, the following subparagraph is added: 'Member States shall establish and apply effective, dissuasive and proportionate sanctions or equivalent measures in the event an air carrier repeatedly and intentionally fails to comply with Article 10a(7). Such sanctions and measures shall include the possibility to withdraw the benefit of Article 10a(2a), where justified by the individual case.';	Possibly lengthy period of implementation into national law (and possibly distortion of competition due to inconsistent implementation by national legislators). Possible increase of legal proceedings between coordinators and airlines which could be avoided with an early and full series return concept.	Questionable	Questionable
(b) in paragraph 6, the following point (c) is added: '(c) During the period referred to Article 10a(2a), when a coordinator determines, on the basis of information at its disposal, that an air carrier has ceased its operations at an airport and is no longer able to operate the slots which it has been allocated, the coordinator shall withdraw from that air carrier the series of slots in question for the	-	-	-



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remainder of the scheduling period and place them in the		
pool, after having heard the air carrier concerned.'.		