

Annex II to ED Decision 2019/019/R

‘GM to Annex I (Definitions) — Issue 1, Amendment 11’

The Annex to Decision 2012/015/Directorate R of 24 October 2012 is hereby amended as follows:

The text of the amendment is arranged to show deleted, new or amended text as shown below:

- deleted text is marked with ~~strike-through~~;
- new or amended text is highlighted in blue;
- an ellipsis ‘(…)’ indicates that the rest of the text is unchanged.

GM17 Annex I Definitions**SIMPLE AND COMPLEX PERSONNEL-CARRYING DEVICE SYSTEM (PCDS)**

(a) The following may qualify as a simple PCDS:

- (1) A safety harness or rescue triangle for no more than two persons.
- (2) A fixed-rope system for no more than two persons, to be attached under a single cargo hook or Y-rope to be attached to a dual hook.

(b) The following may not qualify as a simple PCDS:

- (1) Any system that connects three persons or more to the helicopter.
- (2) A PCDS with new or novel features.
- (3) A PCDS that has not yet been proven by an appreciable and satisfactory service experience.

(c) The connecting elements to the hoist or cargo hook are part of the PCDS.

(d) The following standards may be used for a simple PCDS:

Table 1: Information on existing available standards applicable to a simple PCDS

Regulation (EU) 2016/425 ¹ or Directive 89/686/EEC if validly marketed before 21 April 2019	Personal protective equipment
Directive 2006/42/EC ²	Machinery
EN 354	Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height — lanyards

¹ OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 51.

² OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24.

EN 355	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — energy absorbers
EN 358	Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height — belts for work positioning and restraint and work positioning lanyards
EN 361	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — full body harnesses
EN 362	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — connectors
EN 363	Personal fall protection equipment — personal fall-protection systems
EN 364	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — test methods
EN 365	Marking/packaging/instructions to use
EN 813	Personal fall-protection equipment — sit harnesses
EN 1497	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — rescue harnesses
EN 1498	Personal protective equipment against falls from a height — rescue loops
EN 1891	Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height — low stretch kernmantle ropes
EN 12275	Mountaineering equipment — connectors — safety requirements and test methods
EN 12277	Mountaineering equipment — harnesses — safety requirements and test methods

GM18 Annex I Definitions

DETERMINING THE PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

- (a) The principal place of business encompasses the principal financial functions and operational control of the activities of an operator. It may refer to the organisation's site from which the majority of its management personnel specified in ORO.GEN.110 directs, controls or coordinates its operational activities, ensuring that the organisation complies with Regulation (EU) No 965/2012. For non-commercial operations, this is usually the home base of the aircraft concerned or the location of the flight department.
- (b) Since an operator, especially in the world of non-commercial operations, may use several places where it performs financial transactions, or several operational bases where there are personnel in charge of operational control, for the purpose of an effective oversight, it is relevant that the principal place of business be the one:

- (1) where the operator has registered its organisation with the local register and where it pays corporate tax;
 - (2) where its main building facilities are located;
 - (3) where main administrative and financial work is being done (where salaries and employment benefits are paid); and
 - (4) from where the organisation management directs, controls or coordinates a substantial part of its activities, ensuring that the organisation complies with the requirements specified in Regulation (EU) No 965/2012.
- (c) Organisations that perform also activities which are not subject to Part-ORO, Part-NCC or Part-SPO are recommended to consider that part of the organisation which is responsible for the operation of aircraft subject to Part-ORO, Part-NCC or Part-SPO.

For such organisations, the accountable manager is that manager who has the authority to ensure that all activities subject to Part-ORO, Part-NCC or Part-SPO can be financed and carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements. If the accountable manager is not located in the part of the organisation that is responsible for the operation of aircraft, but the other criteria mentioned in point (b) apply, the location of the accountable manager does not need to be considered for the determination of the principal place of business.