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COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 26.6.2025

granting an authorisation under Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to Safran Landing Systems and others and refusing an authorisation to Metal Sud s.r.l., for certain uses of chromium trioxide

(Only the English text is authentic)

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC¹, and in particular Article 64(8) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Chromium trioxide is listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, and uses of that substance are subject to the authorisation requirement in Article 56(1), point (a), of that Regulation.
- (2) On 17 May 2023, Safran Landing Systems, Traitements de Surface et Mécanique (TSM), SAS Revêtement Chrome Dur, Société Technique d'Etudes et de Gestion, Sabena Technics BOD SAS, Oma S.p.A, Metal Sud s.r.l., Safran Landing Systems Services-Dinard, Compañía Española de Sistemas Aeronáuticos S.A.U (CESA), Aerostar S.A. ('the applicants') submitted an application in accordance with Article 62 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for authorisation for certain uses of chromium trioxide. The uses for which authorisation was sought are hard chrome plating to provide key functional properties such as wear resistance (...) in the manufacturing of landing and braking system parts for aeronautical applications exclusively supplied by Safran Landing Systems without technical limitations with the identified alternative ('use 1') and hard chrome plating in the manufacturing and the repairing of landing gear parts exclusively supplied by Safran Landing Systems and for which there is not yet potential alternatives identified as part of the substitution process ('use 2').
- (3) The European Chemicals Agency sent the opinions on the application for authorisation² adopted by its Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) and its Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) to the Commission pursuant to

¹ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1907/oj>.

² <https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/694c4241-4bec-a8b5-6c86-3692b0574e8e>
<https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/c8b42f30-edf1-d599-2203-73025621bbe6>

Article 64(5), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. On 02 October 2024, the Commission received the opinions.

- (4) In its opinion, RAC concluded that it is not possible to determine a derived no-effect level for the carcinogenic and mutagenic properties of chromium trioxide in accordance with Section 1.4 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and that therefore chromium trioxide is a substance for which it is not possible to determine a threshold for the purposes of Article 60(3), point (a), of that Regulation. As a result, Article 60(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 does not apply to chromium trioxide and an authorisation may therefore only be granted with respect to that substance under paragraph 4 of that Article.
- (5) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, RAC concluded that the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the application are not appropriate and effective in limiting the risk to human health of workers posed by the uses of chromium trioxide described in the application. However, they are appropriate and effective in limiting the risk to human health for the general population, posed by the uses of chromium trioxide described in the application, for all applicants except for Metal Sud s.r.l..
- (6) Therefore, and in order to contribute to the improvement of the risk management measures with the aim of minimising exposure of workers to hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)), the toxic component of chromium trioxide, RAC recommended imposing additional conditions. Among the recommended measures, RAC included the implementation of appropriate technical improvements. Such improvements depend on the specificity of the workplace, and potentially consist of automated or closed systems to perform the dipping of the parts, redesigning to remove loading and unloading from the plating area, bath coverage, the use of mist suppressants, physical segregation or removal of the workers from the treatment area through remote operation of hoists and reduction of Cr(VI) to Cr(III) before workers can enter the bath to remove the sludge and remaining liquid or removing of the sludge by vacuum. Moreover, in order to address minor shortcomings in the exposure estimates and to corroborate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the operational conditions and risk management measures implemented in accordance with the recommended conditions, RAC recommended imposing additional monitoring arrangements for both the occupational exposure to and the environmental release of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)).
- (7) In addition, concerning workers' exposure at Metal Sud s.r.l.'s site, RAC highlighted that the risk management measures and operational conditions do not follow the hierarchy of control principles and expressed concerns about the manual nature of certain tasks, the absence of physical segregation between different work areas, cleaning practices and the high reliance on respiratory protective equipment. Therefore, RAC recommended additional conditions on top of the ones recommended for the other applicants.
- (8) Having evaluated RAC's assessment, the Commission agrees with its conclusion and recommendations. Nevertheless, the Commission notes that the estimated excess cancer risk values for workers and for the general population, exposed via the environment, for both uses are higher than as regards other comparable applications for authorisation for the use of Cr(VI) substances. Although the Commission acknowledges that those values are conservative estimates of the most likely excess risk values taken for the purpose of carrying out a risk-benefit analysis, it considers it

appropriate to set out the measures concerning occupational exposure and environmental emissions, recommended by RAC as monitoring arrangements, as conditions for authorisation.

- (9) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC concluded that the societal costs of not granting an authorisation are higher than the monetised risks to human health arising from the uses of chromium trioxide described in the application for all applicants but for Metal Sud s.r.l.
- (10) The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers that all applicants but Metal Sud s.r.l. have demonstrated that the benefits of the continued uses outweigh the risk to human health arising from those uses.
- (11) For an alternative to be suitable it needs to be safer, available, and technically and economically feasible. Where suitable alternatives are available in the Union, but not technically or economically feasible for the applicant or its downstream users, the applicant is required by Article 62(4), point (f), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to submit a substitution plan.
- (12) An alternative that provides the functionality and level of technical performance necessary for the use for which authorisation is sought should be considered to be technically feasible. Certain potential alternatives may provide the functionality, but at some loss of performance or in a manner that involves technical compromises that would impair the functionality. In such cases, unless justified by particular circumstances, the Commission should not consider a potential alternative to be technically feasible for the applicant where the applicant has demonstrated that it or its downstream users are not able to accommodate such losses of performance or technical compromises by applying a reasonable additional effort, taking into account the circumstances of the case.
- (13) In its opinion on use 1, SEAC concluded that there were no technically feasible alternative substances or technologies available for the applicants but that there were technically and economically feasible alternatives in the Union at the time of adoption of the opinion. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment and the relevant information available, notes that there are technically and economically feasible alternatives which are commercially available in the Union, providing the overall functionality of the substance for the use applied for, but that those alternatives do not provide the required level of performance, notably in terms of cracking and spalling of coatings under higher stress applications. The Commission considers that the applicants have demonstrated that they are not yet able to accommodate such loss of performance and would need more time to develop and implement one of the most promising alternatives to make it technically feasible. The Commission therefore agrees with SEAC's conclusion and considers that, although suitable alternatives are available in the Union, they are not yet technically feasible for the applicants.
- (14) In its opinion on use 2, SEAC concluded that there were no technically and economically feasible alternative substances or technologies available for the applicants but that there were technically and economically feasible alternatives in the Union at the time of adoption of the opinion. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment and the relevant information available, notes that there are technically and economically feasible alternatives which are commercially available in the Union, providing the overall functionality of the substance for the use applied for, but that those alternatives do not provide the required level of performance, notably in

terms of cracking and hardness. The Commission considers that the applicants have demonstrated that they are not yet able to accommodate such loss of performance and would need more time to develop and implement one of the most promising alternatives to make it technically feasible. The Commission therefore agrees with SEAC's conclusion and considers that, although suitable alternatives are available in the Union, they are not yet technically feasible for the applicants.

- (15) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC concluded that the substitution plans submitted by the applicants are credible and consistent with the analysis of alternatives and the socio-economic analysis. The Commission, having evaluated SEAC's assessment, concurs with that conclusion and considers, taking into account the availability of suitable alternatives in the Union for the uses for which an authorisation is sought and the substitution plans submitted by the applicants, that the applicants have discharged their burden of proof in demonstrating the absence of suitable alternative substances or technologies.
- (16) Therefore, having regard to the conditions laid down in Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, it is appropriate to authorise the uses of chromium trioxide described in the application for all applicants but Metal Sud s.r.l, provided that the risk management measures described in the chemical safety report are applied and that the operational conditions described therein, as well as the conditions set out in this Decision, are fulfilled. However, for the sake of clarity, the uses authorised should read 'hard chrome plating in the production of landing and braking system parts for aeronautical applications' (use 1); and 'hard chrome plating in the production and the repairing of landing gear parts' (use 2).
- (17) Conversely, the Commission considers that Metal Sud s.r.l. has failed to fulfil the condition laid down in Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 that socio-economic benefits outweigh the risk to human health or the environment arising from the use of the substance. Therefore, an authorisation for the use of chromium trioxide as applied for cannot be granted to this applicant.
- (18) The Commission has based its assessment on all relevant scientific evidence available, as assessed by RAC and SEAC, and, after having carried out a detailed examination, has concluded on the basis of a sufficient amount of material and reliable information. Nevertheless, additional scientific evidence would allow the Commission to perform its assessment on a more robust or broad evidentiary basis in the future. Hence, it is appropriate to require the authorisation holders to generate and include additional information about exposure and emissions in the review report.
- (19) In its opinions on uses 1 and 2, SEAC recommended that the review period referred to in Article 60(9), point (e), of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 be set until 31 May 2035. The Commission agrees with those recommendations, considering the relevant elements from RAC's and SEAC's assessments and, in particular, RAC's conclusions that the current risk management measures and operational conditions are not appropriate and effective in limiting the risk to workers and, for one of the sites, also to the general population, SEAC's conclusion on the risk to human health and on the socio-economic benefits of the continued use of the substance as well as the time required to develop and transition to the identified alternatives.
- (20) The language used to describe the risk management measures and operational conditions in the application for authorisation may be different from the official language of the Member State where the uses take place. Therefore, in order to facilitate supervision and enforcement of compliance with the authorisation, it is

appropriate to require the authorisation holders to submit, upon request, a brief summary of those risk management measures and operational conditions to the competent authority of that Member State in an official language of that Member State.

- (21) This Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holders to ensure that the use of a substance does not adversely affect human health or the environment, having regard to the principle set out in Article 1(3) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. Furthermore, this Decision does not affect the obligation of the authorisation holders under Article 60(10) of that Regulation to ensure that the exposure is reduced to as low a level as is technically and practically possible or the obligation of the employer under Article 4(1) and Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council³ to reduce the use of carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at the place of work, in particular by replacing those substances, in so far as is technically possible, and to prevent workers' exposure to a risk to their health or safety. This Decision does not affect the application of Union law in the area of health and safety at work, in particular Council Directives 89/391/EEC⁴, 92/85/EEC⁵, 94/33/EC⁶, 98/24/EC⁷, and Directive 2004/37/EC, or any national binding occupational limit values which may be stricter than the applicable limit values under Union law.
- (22) This Decision does not affect any obligation to comply with emission limit values or other requirements set in accordance with Directive 2008/50/EC⁸ or Directive 2010/75/EU⁹ of the European Parliament and of the Council, nor any obligation to comply with emission limit values set to achieve compliance with the environmental quality standards established by Member States in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ or the environmental quality standards established in Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament

³ Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens, mutagens or reprotoxic substances at work (Sixth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Council Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 50, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2004/37/oj>).

⁴ Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work (OJ L 183, 29.6.1989, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1989/391/oj>).

⁵ Council Directive 92/85/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health at work of pregnant workers and workers who have recently given birth or are breastfeeding (tenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 348, 28.11.1992, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1992/85/oj>).

⁶ Council Directive 94/33/EC of 22 June 1994 on the protection of young people at work (OJ L 216, 20.8.1994, p. 12, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1994/33/oj>).

⁷ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work (fourteenth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) (OJ L 131, 5.5.1998, p. 11, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/1998/24/oj>).

⁸ Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/50/oj>).

⁹ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2010/75/oj>).

¹⁰ Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy (OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2000/60/oj>).

and of the Council¹¹. Compliance with the provisions of this Decision does not necessarily imply compliance with any emission limit values or environmental quality standards under any other provisions of Union law, which may include further or more onerous requirements.

(23) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 133 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

An authorisation is hereby granted in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to the following persons for the following uses of chromium trioxide (EC No 215-607-8; CAS No 1333-82-0):

Authorisation number	Authorisation holder	Authorised use
REACH/25/33/0	Safran Landing Systems	Hard chrome plating in the production of landing and braking system parts for aeronautical applications
REACH/25/33/1	Traitements de Surface et Mécanique (TSM)	
REACH/25/33/2	SAS Revêtement Chrome Dur	
REACH/25/33/3	Société Technique d'Etudes et de Gestion	
REACH/25/33/4	Sabena Technics BOD SAS	
REACH/25/33/5	Oma S.p.A.	
REACH/25/33/6	Safran Landing Services-Dinard	

¹¹ Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 84, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/105/oj>).

REACH/25/33/7	Compañía Española de Sistemas Aeronáuticos S.A.U. (CESA)	
REACH/25/33/8	Aerostar S.A.	
REACH/25/33/9	Safran Landing Systems	Hard chrome plating in the production and the repairing of landing gear parts
REACH/25/33/10	Traitements de Surface et Mécanique (TSM)	
REACH/25/33/11	SAS Revêtement Chrome Dur	
REACH/25/33/12	Société Technique d'Etudes et de Gestion	
REACH/25/33/13	Sabena Technics BOD SAS	
REACH/25/33/14	Oma S.p.A.	
REACH/25/33/15	Safran Landing Systems Services-Dinard	
REACH/25/33/16	Compañía Española de Sistemas Aeronáuticos S.A.U. (CESA)	
REACH/25/33/17	Aerostar S.A.	

The authorisation is granted subject to the risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report¹², and to the conditions set out in Article 3.

¹² <https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/62194>

Article 2

An authorisation is hereby refused in accordance with Article 60(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 to Metal Sud s.r.l. for the following uses of chromium trioxide:

- (a) Hard chrome plating in the production of landing and braking system parts for aeronautical applications;
- (b) Hard chrome plating in the production and the repairing of landing gear parts.

Article 3

1. The authorisation is subject to the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 to 11.
2. Without delay, and at the latest by 26 June 2026, the authorisation holders shall implement the necessary technical improvements to the risk management measures and operational conditions at the manual plating lines to ensure that the exposure to hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) is at a level as low as technically and practically possible. Such measures shall follow the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.
3. The authorisation holders shall:
 - (a) until adequate technical improvements referred to in paragraph 2 are implemented and exposure data pursuant to the measurements referred to in paragraph 4 or 6 allow for a conclusion that exposure to Cr(VI) at the manual plating lines is at a level as low as technically and practically possible, ensure that workers involved in chrome plating activities use appropriate respiratory protective equipment ('RPE'), taking into account the duration of the tasks and the comfort of the workers during its use;
 - (b) ensure that the relevant workers:
 - i. are provided with adequate RPE, which has been subjected to a fit test prior to its first use;
 - ii. always perform a fit check of the seal of their RPE before starting a relevant task; and
 - iii. are adequately supported to undergo the fit tests referred to in point (i) and trained to undertake the fit checks referred to in point (ii).
4. The authorisation holders shall carry out control measurements to validate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the additional risk management measures and operational conditions implemented in accordance with paragraph 2. If necessary, additional risk management measures or operational conditions shall be implemented to further reduce exposure to Cr(VI) to a level as low as technically and practically possible.
5. By 26 June 2026 and afterwards each time that new relevant information becomes available, the authorisation holders shall carry out a study to assess the feasibility of implementing the following measures:
 - (a) the substitution of solid chromium trioxide flakes by liquid chromium trioxide solutions at those sites where solid chromium trioxide is used;
 - (b) the implementation of a closed or automatic system to perform the bath concentration adjustment including preparation of functional Cr(VI) solutions and any subsequent (re-)filling of the baths with liquid solutions;

- (c) the installation of a closed or automatic system to perform bath sampling tasks, where exposure to Cr(VI) is foreseen;
- (d) the installation of a system that continuously controls the local exhaust ventilation (LEV) and automatically triggers an alarm in case the LEV is not functioning properly and the implementation of appropriate and effective measures to reduce the exposure of workers at those sites where such a system is not yet in place;
- (e) the implementation of additional measures to further reduce the potential exposure of workers to Cr(VI) during heavy and rare maintenance tasks. Such measures shall follow the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.

The authorisation holders shall act in accordance with that study.

6. The authorisation holders shall check, at least annually, the effectiveness of the installed local ventilation system to confirm the effectiveness of the operational conditions and risk management measures in place.
7. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring occupational exposure to Cr(VI). The programme shall include measurements which shall:
 - (a) take place at least annually, or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide consumption takes place on site, and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in exposure of workers to Cr(VI);
 - (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;
 - (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;
 - (d) comprise personal or static inhalation exposure sampling;
 - (e) be representative of all the tasks with possible exposure to Cr(VI), including maintenance tasks, of the operational conditions and risk management measures for each of those tasks, and of the total number of workers that are potentially exposed;
 - (f) be recorded so as to include contextual information about the tasks performed during exposure sampling.
8. The authorisation holders shall conduct a biomonitoring programme for a representative number of workers potentially exposed to Cr(VI) which shall:
 - (a) take place at least annually;
 - (b) include, as a minimum, a pre-shift urine sample at the beginning of a working week and a post-shift urine sample at the end of the same working week;
 - (c) be based on relevant standard methodologies;
 - (d) be conducted in conjunction with the at least annual occupational air monitoring programme referred to in paragraph 2.
9. The authorisation holders shall carry out a monitoring programme measuring the environmental releases of Cr(VI) to the air at all sites and wastewater at the sites where releases to wastewater can be expected. The programme shall include measurements which shall:

- (a) take place at least annually, or more frequently if a significant increase of chromium trioxide consumption takes place on site, and shall be sufficiently frequent to capture any potential increase in emission of Cr(VI);
 - (b) be based on relevant standard methodologies or protocols;
 - (c) ensure a sufficiently low limit of quantification;
 - (d) be representative of the operational conditions and risk management measures used at the site where the authorised use takes place;
 - (e) be recorded so as to include contextual information associated with each set of measurements.
10. The authorisation holders shall use the information gathered by way of the measurements referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 to review, at least annually, the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management measures and operational conditions in place. While doing so, the authorisation holders shall also review and, if needed, update their assessment of the combined exposure for the different groups of workers and their assessment of the exposure of the general population via the environment. If needed, based on the outcome of those reviews, the authorisation holders shall introduce measures to further reduce to a level as low as technically and practically possible occupational exposure to Cr(VI) and Cr(VI) emissions to the environment. Measures introduced to reduce occupational exposure shall follow the hierarchy of control principles set out in Article 5 of Directive 2004/37/EC.
11. The authorisation holders shall document and maintain the information from the monitoring programmes referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 and from the control measurements referred to in paragraph 4, including the contextual information associated with each set of measurements, as well as the information on the outcome and conclusions of the study and the reviews and on any measure taken in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10 and shall make that information available, including pseudonymised or aggregated biomonitoring results, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised use takes place.

Article 4

The review period shall expire on 31 May 2035.

The authorisation shall cease to be valid on 31 May 2035 with regard to any holder of the authorisation who has not submitted the review report for that use in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 by 30 June 2034.

Article 5

The following monitoring arrangement shall apply: the authorisation holders shall document the steps taken to substitute chromium trioxide, including information on the efforts to convince the authorisation holders' customers to accept alternative Cr(VI)-free solutions, and justification in case its customers do not accept alternative Cr(VI)-free solutions. Information on any contingency measure taken shall also be documented by the authorisation holders. The authorisation holders shall make such documentation available, upon request, to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised use takes place.

Article 6

If a review report is submitted, it shall include the information referred to in Article 3(11) and Article 5.

Article 7

Upon request, the authorisation holders shall submit a brief summary of the applicable risk management measures and operational conditions described in the chemical safety report to the competent authority of the Member State where the authorised uses take place. The brief summary shall be drafted in an official language of that Member State.

Article 8

This Decision is addressed to:

- (1) Safran Landing Systems, Inovel Parc Sud 7, rue Général Valérie André, 78140 Vélizy-Villacoublay, France;
- (2) Traitements de Surface et Mécanique (TSM), 1 Rue de la Montcient, 95450 Seraincourt France;
- (3) SAS Revêtement Chrome Dur, 30 Rue Babeuf, 93380 Pierrefitte sur seine, Seine saint Denis, France;
- (4) Société Technique d'Etudes et de Gestion, 190 bis Route De Pontoise, 95100 Argenteuil Ile-de-France, France;
- (5) Sabena Technics BOD SAS, 19 rue Marcel Issartier, 33700 Mérignac, France;
- (6) Oma S.p.A., Via Cagliari 20, 06034 Foligno (PG), Italy ;
- (7) Metal Sud s.r.l., Nazionale loc Crisci, 81021 Arienzo Caserta, Italy;
- (8) Safran Landing Systems Services-Dinard, Aeroport de Dinard-Pleurtuit-St Malo Bâtiment 20, 35801 Dinard Cedex Dinard, France;
- (9) Compañia Española de Sistemas Aeronáuticos S.A.U. (CESA), Avda. John Lennon 4, 28906 Getafe Madrid, Spain;
- (10) Aerostar S.A., Condorilor 9, 600302 Bacau, Romania.

Done at Brussels, 26.6.2025

For the Commission
Stéphane SÉJOURNÉ
Executive Vice-President

