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Carrier: Eurowings - EW

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Title Page

Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent
International Passenger Rules and Fares

Tariff No. EW1

Containing
Local Rules, Fares & Charges
on Behalf of
Eurowings Aviation GmbH

Applicable to the
Transportation of Passengers and Baggage
Between Points in
Canada†/USA
and Points in
Area 1/2/3

For list of participating carriers, see IPGT-1, DOT:581, CTA:373

This tariff is governed, except as otherwise provided herein, by Maximum Permitted Mileage Tariff No. MPM-1, DOT:424, CTA:239; Aircraft Type Seating Configuration Tariff No. TS-2, DOT:220, CTA:111; and International Passenger Governing Tariff No. IPGT-1, DOT:581, CTA:373 issued by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent, supplements thereto and reissues thereof.

Issued by:
Rolf Purzer, President
Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent

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Rule 1 Definitions

Africa means the area comprising all the countries on the continent of Africa, other than Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, but including the following islands: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and Seychelles. (refer also to West Africa).

A national means a person who has the citizenship of a country, either by birth or by naturalization.

A resident means a person normally living in a country; provided that a more restricted definition may form part of an agreement reached locally.

Airline designator code means an identification code comprised of two-characters which is used for commercial and traffic purposes such as reservations, schedules, timetables, ticketing, tariffs and airport display systems. Airlines designators are assigned by IATA. When this code appears on a ticket, it reflects the carrier that is marketing the flight, which might be different from the carrier operating the flight.

Arbitrary or arbitrary amount means an amount published for use only in combination with other fares for the construction of through fares.

Area 1 means all of the North and South American continents; Greenland; Bermuda; Cuba; Haiti; Dominican Republic; Puerto Rico; Jamaica; Netherlands Antilles; Trinidad; Bahamas, Leeward, Virgin and Windward islands; the state of Hawaii; Midway and Palmyra islands.

Area 2 means all of Europe (including that part of the Russian Federation lying west of the Urals) and the adjacent islands; Iceland; the Azores; all of Africa and the adjacent islands (including Ascension); that part of Asia lying west of and including Iran, Islamic Republic of and all of the middle east.

Area 3 means all of Asia except that portion included in Area 2 above; all of the East Indies; Australia; New Zealand; all islands of Indonesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (except Midway and Palmyra islands); Guam islands; Wake Island; Marshall Islands; Mariana Islands (except Guam); Caroline Islands; Society Islands; Fiji Islands; Samoa islands; New Caledonia; Norfolk Island; and Tasmania.

Asia means the area comprised of the South Asian subcontinent and south east Asia.
Baggage which is equivalent to luggage, means such articles, effects and other personal property of a passenger as are necessary or appropriate for wear, use, comfort or convenience in connection with his/her trip. Unless otherwise specified, it shall include both checked and unchecked baggage of the passenger.

Baggage check means those portions of the ticket which provide for the carriage of passenger's checked baggage and which are issued by carrier as a receipt for passenger's checked baggage.

Baggage rules means the conditions associated with the acceptance of baggage, services incidental to the transportation of baggage, allowances and all related charges. For example, baggage rules may address the following topics:

- The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unchecked;
- The number of checked and unchecked passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
- Excess and oversized baggage charges;
- Charges related to check-in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
- Acceptance and charges related to special items, e.g. surf boards, pets, bicycles, etc.;
- Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;
- Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. Frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowance with a particular credit card); and,
- Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges, etc.

Baggage tag means a document issued by carrier solely for identification of checked baggage, the baggage (strap) tag portion of which is attached by carrier to a particular article of checked baggage and the baggage (claim) tag portion of which is given to the passenger.

Banker's buying rate means the rate at which, for the purpose of the transfer of funds through banking channels (i.e. Other than transactions in bank notes, travelers checks and similar banking instruments,) a bank will purchase a given amount of foreign currency in exchange for one unit (or units) of a national currency of the country in
which the exchange transaction takes place.

Banker's selling rate means the rate at which, for the purpose of the transfer of funds through banking channels (i.e. Other than transactions in bank notes, travellers checks and similar banking instruments,) a bank will sell a given amount of foreign currency in exchange for one unit (or units) of the national currency of the country in which the exchange transaction takes place.

Business class fare means the full fare established for a normal regular or usual service, the application of which is not dependent upon any specifically limited period of ticket validity or other special circumstances. Unless otherwise specified, for the application of the provisions of this tariff, business class fares shall be considered to include all year OW/RT/CT travel.

Calendar week means a period of seven days starting at 12:01 a.m. Sunday and ending at 11:59 p.m. of the following Saturday; provided that when a carrier offers only once a week service between two points, it shall mean a period of eight days commencing with 12:01 a.m. On the day the flight operates.

Caribbean area means the area comprising Anguilla, Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

Carriage which is equivalent to transportation, means carriage of passenger and/or baggage by air.

Carrier means any or all of the participating carriers named in this tariff.

Central Africa - Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Central America means the area comprising Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Checked baggage which is equivalent to registered luggage, means baggage of which carrier takes sole custody and for which carrier has issued a baggage check and baggage Tag(s).

Circle trip - Normal fares means travel from a point and return thereto by a continuous, circuitous air route including travel comprising two fare components but which do not meet the conditions of the round trip definition.

Circle Trip - Special Fares means travel from a point and
return thereto by a continuous, circuitous air route including travel comprising only two international fare components which do not meet the conditions of the round trip definition.

Civil Aeronautics Board means Department of Transportation.

Civil Aeronautics Board of the United States of America means Department of Transportation.

Conjunction ticket means two or more tickets concurrently issued to a passenger and which together constitute a single contract of carriage.

Consequential damages means damages which are reasonable out of pocket expenses and other provable damages incurred by passenger as the consequence of the loss, damage, or delay in the delivery of such personal property.

Continental U.S.A. means the 48 contiguous federated states and the federal District of Columbia of the United States of America.

Convention means the convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international carriage by air, signed at Warsaw, October 12, 1929, or that convention as amended by the Hague Protocol, 1955, or the Montreal convention whichever may be applicable to carriage hereunder.

Country of commencement of transportation means the country from which travel on the first international sector takes place.

Country of payment means the country where payment is made by the purchaser to the airline or its agent; payment by cheque, credit card or other banking instruments shall be deemed to have been made at the place where such instrument is accepted by the airline or its agent.

Date of transaction means the date of issuance of the ticket, MCO or PTA.

Days means full calendar days, including Sundays and legal holidays; provided that for purposes of notification the balance of the day upon which notice is dispatched shall not be counted and that, for purposes of determining durations of validity, the balance of the day upon which the ticket is issued or flight commenced shall not be counted.

Destination means the ultimate destination of the passenger's journey as shown on the ticket.

Down line carrier means any carrier, other than the
selecting carrier, who is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

East Africa means the area comprising Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Eastbound means travel from a point in Area 1 to a point in areas 2 and 3 via the Atlantic Ocean, or travel from a point in Area 3 to a point in Area 1 via the Pacific Ocean.

Eastern Hemisphere means the area comprised of Africa, Asia/Area 3, Europe, and the Middle East for travel via the Atlantic Ocean.

Economy class fare means the full fare established for a normal, regular or usual service, the application of which is not dependent upon any specifically limited period of ticket validity or other special circumstances. Unless otherwise specified, for the application of the provisions of this tariff, economy fares shall be considered to include all year OW/RT/CT and on-season (peak) and off-season (basic) fares for coach/economy class travel.

Endorsement - The transfer of authority required when a passenger with an international ticket wishes to rebook to a carrier other than the carrier shown on the ticket. Specific guidelines are outlined in Rule 80 of this tariff.

Europe means the area comprised of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Azores, Balearic islands, Belgium, Bulgaria, canary islands, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madeira, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey (in Europe and Asia), United Kingdom, Russian Federation (west of the Urals), and Yugoslavia.

Exchange - The issuance of a new ticket for a totally unused ticket necessitated by a change to the carrier, flight, date, class of service or sector of the first flight coupon of the ticket.

Fare component means a portion of an itinerary between two consecutive fare construction points. If the journey has only one fare component, the points of origin and destination are the only fare construction points.

Fare construction points - The terminal points of a fare component (these are also termed fare break points)
Fare, Direct - For fare construction purposes, a fare between two points without the application of fare construction calculations

Flight coupons - That portion of a ticket annotated "good for passage" or a segment(s) of an electronic ticket

First class fare means the full fare established for a normal regular or usual service, the application of which is not dependent upon any specifically limited period of ticket validity or other special circumstances. Unless otherwise specified, for the application of the provisions of this tariff, first class fares shall be considered to include all year OW/RT/CT travel.

Foreign air transportation means transportation between a point in the United States and a point outside thereof.

Freedom rights
(1) Third freedom - The right to deplane traffic in the foreign country that has been enplaned in the home country of the carrier.
(2) Fourth freedom - The right to enplane traffic in the foreign country that is bound for the home country of the carrier.
(3) Fifth freedom - The right to enplane traffic in one foreign country and to deplane traffic in another foreign country.

Gateway refers to the last U.S.A./Canadian point prior to departure on the Transatlantic/Transpacific leg of a trip or the first point of arrival in the U.S.A./Canada.

Hospitalization means confinement/admittance to a hospital on an in-patient basis for at least one night.
Note: Out-patient care does not constitute hospitalization.

IATA rate of exchange (ROE) means the rate of exchange notified by IATA quarterly to convert local currency fares to a NUC and to convert total NUC amounts to the currency of the country of commencement of transportation.

Iberia or Iberian peninsula means the area comprised of Gibraltar, Portugal (including Madeira), and Spain (including the Balearic and Canary islands).


Indian subcontinent means the area comprising Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Indirect route - Means any scheduled continuous air route
other than a direct route.

Interline agreement means an agreement between two or more carriers to co-ordinated the transportation of passengers and their baggage from the flight of one air carrier to the flight of another air carrier (through to the next point of stopover).

Interline itinerary means all flights reflected on a single ticket involving multiple air carriers. Only travel on a single ticket is subject to the agency's approach provided the origin or the ultimate ticketed destination is a point in Canada.

Interline travel means travel involving multiple air carriers listed on a single ticket that is purchased via a single transaction.

Intermediate fare means the full fare established for a normal, regular or unusual service, the application of which is not dependent upon any specifically limited period of ticket validity or other special circumstances. Unless otherwise specified, for the application of the provisions of this tariff, intermediate fares shall be considered to include all year OW/RT/CT/OJ.

International carriage means (except when the Warsaw convention is applicable) carriage in which according to the contract of carriage, the place of departure and any place of landing are situated in more than one state. As used in this definition, the term "state" includes all territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate, authority or trusteeship thereof, international carriage as defined by the Warsaw convention means any carriage in which, according to the contract of carriage, the place of departure and the place of destination, whether or not there be a break in the carriage or transshipment, are situated either within the territories of two high contracting parties, or within the territory of a single high contracting party, if there is an agreed stopping place within a territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate or authority of another state, even though that state is not a party to the convention.

Interstate transportation means transportation between a point in any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and a point in any other state of the United States or the District of Columbia.

Issuing carrier means the carrier whose ticket will be issued to persons forming a group.

Journey - Origin or destination of the entire ticket.
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Local combination - Combination of two fare components (normal and special fare or two different special fare types) to create a single pricing unit - provided the second fare component returns to the country of origin of the first fare component.
Note: 1) Canada and USA are considered one country.
2) Scandinavia is considered one country.

Local currency fares means fares and related charges expressed in the currency of the country of commencement of travel, as defined in "local currency fares and charges".

Marketing carrier means the carrier that sells flights under its code.

Micronesia means the area comprising Johnston Island, Koror, Kwajalein, Majuro, Ponape, Saipan, Truk and Yap.

Mid-Atlantic means the area comprised of Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bonaire, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curacao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, St. Martin, St, Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago.

Middle East means the area comprised of Bahrain Island; Cyprus; Egypt; Iran, Islamic Republic of; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait state; Lebanon; Oman; People's democratic Republic of Yemen (southern Yemen); Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Sudan; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Emirates and Yemen Arab Republic.

Miscellaneous charges order (MCO) means a document issued by a carrier or its agents requesting issue of an appropriate passenger ticket and baggage check or provision of services to the person named in such document. This is also referred to as electronic miscellaneous document (EMD).

Month means a period of time starting with any date in a month and ending with the same date in the following month. In the event the same date does not occur in the following month, then this period will end on the last day of that month.

Most significant carrier (MSC) means is determined by a methodology, established by IATA (resolution 302), which establishes, for each portion of a passenger's itinerary where baggage is checked through to a new stopover point, which carrier will be performing the most significant part of the service. For travelers under the resolution 302 system, the baggage rules of the MSC will apply. For complex itineraries involving multiple checked baggage points, there may be more than one MSC, resulting in the
application of differing baggage rules through an itinerary.

Most significant carrier - IATA resolution 302 as conditioned by the agency means in this instance, the MSC is determined by applying IATA resolution 302 methodology as conditioned by the agency. The agency's reservation stipulated that only a single set of baggage rules may apply to any given interline itinerary. The aim of the agency's reservation is to allow the selecting carrier to use the MSC methodology to determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to an international interline itinerary to or from Canada, while reinforcing the role of tariffs in the determination of which carrier's rules apply.

National - A person who has the citizenship of a country, either by birth or by naturalization.

Normal fare means the highest fare established for first, economy, business class service, the application of which is not dependent upon any specially limited period of ticket validity or other special circumstances.

Normal fare open jaw means travel from one country and return thereto, comprising two international fare components only and where

a) Origin open jaw: The outward point of departure in the country of unit origin and the inward point of arrival in the country of unit origin are different, or

b) Turnaround open jaw: The outward point of arrival and the inward point of departure are different, or

c) Double open jaw: The outward point of departure in the country of unit origin and the inward point of arrival in the country of unit origin are different (origin jaw) and the outward point of arrival and the inward point of departure are different (turnaround open jaw).

North America means the area comprising Alaska, Canada, continental U.S.A. And Mexico.

North/central Pacific means all routes between points in the U.S.A. And points in Area 3, except points in the southwest Pacific, as defined below via the Pacific Ocean.

NUC means the neutral unit of construction.

On-line tariff data base means the remotely accessible, on-line version, maintained by the filer, of (1) the electronically filed tariff data submitted to the “Official D.O.T. Tariff database,” and (2) the departmental approvals, disapprovals and other actions, as well as departmental notations concerning such approvals, disapprovals or other
actions, that subpart w of the proposed part 221 requires the filer to maintain in its database. The term "Official D.O.T. Tariff database" means those data records (as set forth in sections 221.283 and 221.286 of the rule) which would be in the custody of, and maintained by the department of transportation.

One way subjourney - Part of a journey wherein travel from one country does not return to such country and for which the fare is assessed as a single pricing unit using one way fares.

Open-jaw - (Special fares) means travel comprising only two international fare components with a surface break(s) which, unless otherwise specified in a special fares resolution, may be between any two points/countries in the area(s) of unit origin and/or turnaround for which the special fare resolution applies and for which the fare is assessed as a single pricing unit using half round trip fares in this context.

A) For a "turnaround open jaw" the outward point of arrival and the inward point of departure are different, or
b) For "origin open jaw" the outward point of departure and the inward point of arrival are different, or
c) For "single open jaw" either (a) or (b) applies, or
d) For "open jaw" any combination of the above may apply.

Operating carrier means the carrier that operates the actual flight.

Other charges means charges such as taxes, fees, etc. Not to be shown in the fare construction box of the ticket excluding excess baggage charges.

Overseas transportation means transportation between a point in any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and a point in a territory of possession of the United States.

Participating carrier means includes both the selecting carrier and down line carriers who have been identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket.

Passenger means any person, except members of the crew, carried or to be carried in an aircraft with the consent of carrier.

Passenger coupon means that portion of the passenger ticket constituting the passenger's written evidence of the
contract of carriage.

Point of turnaround  - The farthest geographical fare break on the pricing unit measured from the point of unit origin (Not applicable to one way pricing units).

Pricing unit means a journey or part of a journey which is priced as a separate entity, i.e. Is capable of being ticketed separately.

Rebooking  - A change to the reservation data without a change to the ticketed points.

Reissue  - The issuance of a revised ticket necessitated by a change to other than the first flight coupon of the ticket or a change to other than the carrier, flight, date or sector of the first flight coupon of the ticket.

Related charges means those charges to be shown in the fare construction box of the ticket and excess baggage charges.

Rerouting  - Any change to ticketed points.

Reservations  - The allotment in advance of seating or sleeping accommodation for a passenger or of space or weight capacity for baggage or goods.

Resident  - A person legally living in a given country.

Return subjourney  - Part of a journey wherein travel is from a point/country and return thereto and for which the fare is assessed as a single pricing unit using half round trip fares - round trip, circle trip, normal fare open jaw, also applicable to special fare open jaw returning to the same or another country.

Round trip means travel entirely by air from a point to another point and return to the original point comprising two half round trip fare components only, for which the applicable half round trip fare for each fare component, measured from the point of unit origin, is the same for the routing travelled; provided that this definition shall not apply to round the world travel. If the fare to be used differ through class of service/seasonality/day of week/ carrier variations, the outbound fare shall be used also for the inbound fare component for the purpose of determining if the pricing unit is a round trip.

Round the world (RTW) means travel from a point and return thereto which involves only one crossing of the Atlantic Ocean and one crossing of the Pacific Ocean.

Scandinavia means the areas comprised of Norway, Sweden and...
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Denmark (excluding Greenland).

Selected carrier means the carrier whose baggage rules apply to the entire interline itinerary.

Selecting carrier means the carrier whose designator code is identified on the first segment of the passenger's ticket at the beginning of an interline itinerary issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate destination is in Canada.

Side trip - Travel from and/or to an enroute point of a fare component

side trip combination - Combination of a pricing unit at an enroute point of a fare component.

Single ticket means a document that permits travel from origin to destination. It may include interline/code-share and intra-line segments. It may also include end-to-end combinations (i.e., stand alone fares that can be bought separately but combined together to form one price).

South America means the area comprising Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela.

South Asian subcontinent means the area comprised of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldive Islands, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

South east Asia means the area comprised of Brunei, Burma, China, Guam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, democratic Kampuchea, Laos People's democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore, province of Taiwan, Thailand, Russian Federation (east of the Urals) and Vietnam.

Southern Africa means the area comprised of Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, south West Africa (Namibia) and Swaziland.

South west Pacific means that portion of Area 3 which includes Australia, Cook Islands, Ellice islands, Fiji islands, Gilbert islands, Loyalty Islands, Polynesian islands, Samoa islands, Society Islands, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, New Hebrides islands, Norfolk islands, Papua, New Guinea, Tasmania and Tonga.

Special fare means a fare other than normal fare.

Star Alliance Partners Means Adria Airways (JP), Aegean Airlines (A3), Air Canada (AC), Air China (CA), Air India (AI), Ana (NH), Air New Zealand (NZ), Asiana Airlines (OZ), Austrian Airlines (OS), Avianca (AV), Avianca In Brazil
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(O6), Brussels Airlines (SN), Copa Airlines (CM), Croatia Airlines (OU), Egyptair (MS), Ethiopian Airlines (ET), Eva Air (BR), Lot Polish Airlines (LO), Eurowings(EW), Scandinavian Air Services (SAS) (SK), Shenzeen Airlines (ZH), Singapore Airlines (SQ), South African Airways (SA), Swiss (LX), Tap Portugal (TP) Thai Airways (TG), Turkish Airlines (TK), United Airlines (UA).

Stopover takes place when a passenger breaks the journey at an intermediate point and is not scheduled to depart on the day of arrival, or within 24 hours of arrival if there is no connection on the day of arrival (exception for EW online travel only) If there is no EW connection departure scheduled on the date of arrival, departure on a EW flight the following day shall not be deemed a stopover.

Summary page at the end of an online purchase means a page on a carrier's web site which summarizes the details of a ticket purchase transaction just after the passenger has agreed to purchase the ticket from the carrier and has provided a form of payment.

Through fare - A fare applicable for travel between two consecutive fare construction points via an intermediate point(s).

Ticket - Either the document entitled "passenger ticket and baggage check" or an electronic ticket.

Ticketed point means points shown in the "good for passage" section of the passenger ticket plus any other point(s) used for fare construction and shown in the "fare construction box" of the passenger ticket; provided that two flight numbers or two carriers such as for an interchange flight will not be permitted on one flight coupon.

To validate means to stamp or write on the passenger ticket an indication that the passenger ticket has been officially issued by carrier.

traffic document - Ticket, MCO or any other accountable passenger traffic document.

Transatlantic sector means that portion of travel covered by a single flight coupon from the point of departure in area 1 to the point of arrival in Area 2, and vice versa.

Transfer point means any point in which a passenger transfers from the flight of one carrier to the flight of another carrier or change to another carrier flight (that is) a service bearing a different flight number of the same carrier, irrespective of whether or not a change of aircraft occurs.
Transit point means any stop at an intermediate point on the route to be travelled (whether or not a change of planes is made) which does not fall within the definition of a stopover.

Transpacific sector means the portion of travel covered by a single flight coupon from the point of departure in area 1 to the point of arrival in Area 3 and vice versa.

Trust territory or trust territory of the Pacific islands means the area comprising the Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands and Marshall Islands.

Ultimate ticketed destination means in situations where a passenger's origin is a non-Canadian point and the itinerary includes at least one stop in Canada, as well as at least one stop outside of Canada. If the stop in Canada is the farthest checked point and the stop is more than 24 hours, the agency would consider the ultimate ticketed destination to be Canada.

Unchecked baggage which is equivalent to hand luggage, is baggage other than checked baggage.

Unit destination - the ultimate stopping place of a pricing unit.

Unit origin - the initial starting point of a pricing unit.

United inches means the total sum arrived at by adding the height, length and width.

United Kingdom or U.K. Means England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

"United States of America" or "the United States" or "the U.S.A." each means, unless otherwise specified the area comprising of forty-eight (48) Contiguous federated states; the federal District of Columbia; Alaska; Hawaii; Puerto Rico; St. Croix and St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands; American Samoa; the Canal Zone; canton, Guam, Midway and Wake Islands.

Via used in conjunction with carrier two-letter abbreviation(s), means "applicable to" the carrier(s) specified when carriage is performed by such carrier(s).

West Africa means the area comprised of Angola, Benin, Burkino Faso, Cape Verde (Republic of), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Zaire.
Westbound means travel from a point in Area 2 or 3 to a point in Area 1 via the Atlantic Ocean, or from a point in Area 1 to a point in Area 2 or 3 via the Pacific Ocean.

West coast means, except as otherwise indicated, Los Angeles, California; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; and Vancouver, British Columbia.

Exception: (Applicable to Transpacific Arbitraries of This Tariff Only) West Coast Means Los Angeles, California, Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington.
Rule 2 Standard Format of Electronic Rules

Application and other conditions (Category 50**)
This category contains the rule title and defines the application of the rule. It will be used to indicate:

1. The geographical application of the rule
   Fares shall apply to one way, round trip, circle trip, or open jaw travel between points in Area 1 and Areas 2 and 3 via the Atlantic; and for travel wholly within Areas 1, 2 or 3.

2. The type of service (first, intermediate, economy)
   The applicable fare shall apply to the class of service booked, applying all provisions and principles in rule 130.

3. The type of transportation (one way or round trip)

4. The type of journey (one way, round trip, circle trip, single open jaw, double open jaw or round the world)
   In the case of open jaw travel, the fare to be charged for the open jaw shall be the sum of 50 percent of the applicable round trip fare for each leg in the open jaw.

5. Provisions for capacity limitations
   The carrier shall limit the number of passengers carried on any one flight at fares governed by this rule and such fares will not necessarily be available on all flights. The number of seats the carrier makes available on any given flight will be determined by the carrier's best judgement.

6. General rules which are not applicable
   Rule 35 (passenger expenses enroute) is not applicable to any fare other than those designated as "full, normal, unrestricted" fares.

7. Any miscellaneous information, which is not category specific, will also appear here.

Eligibility (Category 1)
If eligibility requirements exist, ID is required at time of ticketing.

Day/time (Category 2)
Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare Rule
(A) Midweek (X) fares are valid for travel Monday through Thursday
(B) Weekend (W) fares are valid for travel Friday through Sunday.
(C) The date of departure on the Transatlantic sector in each direction will determine the applicable midweek or weekend fare.

Seasonality (Category 3)
(A) Fares apply all year, except when designated with a seasonal indicator (as shown below)

(B) When fares apply only during certain periods (referred to as a season), travel must commence during such period(s).

(C) (Applicable to Transatlantic fares). The date of commencement of the outbound Transatlantic sector shall determine the seasonal fare to be charged round trip.

(D) (Applicable to travel between areas) The date of commencement of the first outbound international sector shall determine the seasonal fare to be charged round trip.

(E) (Applicable to open jaw journeys/pricing units.) Where the country of arrival and the country of departure differ, the correct seasonal fare to be charged for the inbound portion of an open jaw is also determined by the outbound date of the Transatlantic, Transpacific or first international sector. For example, CHI-PAR surface LON-CHI. Passenger is departing 01oct. The applicable season for CHI-PAR (01oct) is k-season (based on the outbound Transatlantic sector) however, that same outbound date (01oct) for the CHI-LON fare falls in the l-season. The correct fare to be charged is 50 percent of the CHI-PAR-k-season fare outbound and 50 percent of the CHI-LON-l-season fare inbound.

Standard seasonal indicators
H - Highest level of fare having more than one seasonal level
K - 2nd highest level of fare having more than two seasonal levels
J - 3rd highest level of fare having more than three seasonal levels
L - Lowest level of a fare having more than one seasonal level

Flight application (Category 4)
Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, travel is only valid via any EW designated flight.

Advance reservations/ticketing (Category 5)
(A) Reservations
   (1) Unless otherwise specified in the specific fare rule, reservations may be made any time prior to departure of a desired flight provided space is available.
   (2) Unless otherwise specified in the specific fare rule, any advance reservation requirement in this category refers to the number of days prior to the date of commencement of travel, from the point of
origin, that reservations must be confirmed. The actual date of departure may not be included in counting the advance reservation requirement. When an advance reservation requirement is stated in months, reservations must be confirmed no later than the same day of the month when reservation deadline occurs. When there is no similar numerically designated day in the month in which the deadline occurs, the last day of the month will be considered as the deadline.

(3) If the fare has an advance reservations requirement, the waitlist segments may not be retained beyond the reservation deadline.

(B) Payment and ticketing

(1) Payment and ticketing must be completed any time prior to departure from the point of origin; furthermore, such fares may be retroactively applied in the calculation of refunds. If, however, the specific fare rule specifically states "prior to departure", then payment and ticketing must occur any time prior to departure, but retroactive application for refund calculation shall not be permitted.

(2) Any advance payment/ticketing requirements stated in this paragraph refers to the number of days prior to the date of commencement of travel that payment/ticketing must be completed. The actual date of departure may not be included in counting the advance payment/ticketing requirement. When the advance payment/ticketing requirement is stated in months, a ticket must be purchased no later than the same day of the month when the advance purchase deadline occurs. When there is no similar day of the month in which the deadline occurs, the last day of the month will be considered as the deadline.

(c) Special fare type provisions

(1) Passengers holding confirmed reservations for special fare tickets may not standby for other flights.

(2) Confirmed reservations are required for all sectors.

(3) These fares apply only when purchased prior to commencement of travel.

Minimum stay (Category 6)

Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, return travel may commence at any time within the normal validity of the ticket which is one year from the date travel commences from the point of origin.

Minimum stay - The number of days/months counting from the day after departure, from the Transatlantic, Transpacific, or first international sector to the earliest day return travel may commence from the last stopover point outside the
country of origin (including for this purpose the point of turnaround).

Maximum stay (Category 7)
Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, return travel may commence at any time within the normal validity of the ticket which is one year from the date travel commences from the point of origin.

Maximum stay - The number of days/months counting from the date or origin to the last day return travel may commence from the last stopover point (including for this purpose the point of turnaround).

Note: Unless otherwise stated in the specific rule, waivers may apply for death/illness of the passenger, traveling companion, or immediate family member.

Stopovers (Category 8)
(A) Stopovers will be permitted under the following conditions and unless otherwise stated in the specific fare Rule
   (i) Stopovers must be arranged with EW in advance and specified on the ticket.
   (ii) Stopovers will be permitted at all intermediate points that can be included in an itinerary constructed either by the mileage system or based on a published routing, unless such stopover is prohibited by a specific rule.
   (iii) Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule, unlimited stopovers are permitted, free of charge.
   (iv) Only one stopover is permitted at any single point on the itinerary traveled at a one way or half round trip fare.

(B) For the purpose of this tariff, a stopover is defined as follows:
   (i) Stopover means a deliberate interruption of the journey at an intermediate point from which the passenger is not scheduled to depart within 24 hours.
   (ii) The terminal points of a single open jaw shall be considered to be the point of turnaround.
   (iii) The arrival and departure points of a surface sector will be counted as one stopover.

(C) Stopovers will be permitted in accordance with Rule 1 definitions and Rule 135 stopovers.

Transfers (Category 9)
(A) Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule, for mileage based fares: unlimited transfers will be permitted on the publishing carrier.
Note: For the purpose of this rule, transfers are defined as:
   (i) From the services of the governing carrier to the same governing carrier-online.
   (ii) From the services of a carrier (other than the
governing carrier) to the services of the same carrier (other than the governing carrier)-online.

(iii) From the services of the governing carrier to the services of another carrier-interline.

(iv) From the services of a carrier (other than the governing carrier) to the services of another carrier (other than the governing carrier)-interline.

(B) For routing based fares: Travel must be via the specified diagrammatic routing associated with the fare on file with ATPCO. If any portion of the ticket is open, the passenger must follow the original specified routing.

Permitted combinations (Category 10)

(A) Construction

(i) Fares may not be combined with arbitraries.

(ii) All fares may be combined end-on with any fare permitting such combination.

(iii) When fares are used in end-on combination, travel must be via the fare construction points.

(B) Combinations

(i) Subject to individual fare rules, any fare may be combined with any other fare, which by its own terms is combinable, provided all conditions of the fare are met subject to conditions and fare Construction principles as stated in Rule 130.

(ii) Fifty percent of a round trip fare published in this tariff may be combined with fifty percent of the same fare type published with the same global indicator by any carrier in any tariff.

(iii) (Applicable for combination of special fares) Where combination is permitted, the conditions of the special fare (including the application section) apply only to the use of the special fare and not to any combined fares.

(iv) All fares governed by the same rule are combinable.

(v) A maximum of two international fare components is permitted.

(iv) One half of fares designated as midweek may be combined with one half of fares designated as weekend.

(vii) Only normal fares may be used to construct round the world journeys.

(viii) Unless otherwise specified, travel must be via the fare construction point.

(ix) When fifty percent of a published round trip fare is combined with fifty percent of another fare, and the governing provisions differ, the most restrictive conditions apply. The following provisions will determine the most restrictive
conditions:

(aa) Minimum stay (Category 6)
The longer minimum stay requirement shall apply to the entire pricing unit.

(bb) Maximum stay (Category 7)
The shorter maximum stay limitation shall apply to the entire pricing unit.

(cc) Stopovers (Category 8)
(Applicable to special and promotional type fares) The stopover provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate fare component for which the fare is assessed provided that the passenger will not receive more than the maximum number of permitted stops (whether free or at a charge) in the most restrictive rule.

(dd) Reservations and ticketing (Category 5)
(i) The longer advance reservation requirement will apply to the entire pricing unit.
(ii) The longer advance-ticketing requirement will apply to the entire pricing unit.
(iii) Any rule provision requiring simultaneous reservations and ticketing shall apply in addition to the longer advance-ticketing deadline.

(ee) Routing/rerouting
(i) The routing conditions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate fare component for which the fare is assessed.
(ii) The voluntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate fare component for which the fare is assessed.
(iii) The involuntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate fare component for which the fare is assessed.

(ff) Cancellation and refunds
The highest cancellation penalty will apply to the entire pricing unit.

Blackout dates (Category 11)
Restricted travel dates when applicable, apply per half round trip, no sector of the pricing unit may be flown on these days.

Surcharges (Category 12)
A so called Q - surcharge may be applicable on specific fares and/or point of sales. In this case the application is stated in a specific fare rule.

Accompanied travel (Category 13)
Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, when travel with one or more other passengers is necessary to qualify for a fare, all passengers must travel together for
the entire journey.
The
Travel restrictions (Category 14)
Intentionally left blank
Sales restrictions (Category 15)
(1) Applicable to special/promotional fares: Unless specifically stated in the individual fare rule, fares apply only when tickets are purchased at such fares prior to commencement of travel.
(2) Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, extension of ticket validity may apply for death/illness of the passenger/traveling companion/immediate family member. Refer to Rule 65 (tickets) for conditions of extension.
Penalties (Category 16)
As used herein "voluntary rebooking" shall refer to changes only for the flight, date or time (origin, destination and connection/stopover points are unchanged) requested by a passenger not requiring ticket reissue. Rebooking is also referred to as revalidation.
As used herein, "Voluntary rerouting" shall refer to any changes in reservations of flights requested by a passenger requiring reissuance of the ticket. Rerouting is also referred to as reissue.
As used herein "Inbound and outbound" shall refer to the inbound/outbound fare components.
(A) Changes - Before departure:
(i) When voluntary rerouting involving a change of a totally unused ticket and where the original fare no longer applies, the original ticket may be reissued and the fare recalculated from the point of origin using the fare(s) and rate(s) of exchange applicable at the time of reissue.
(ii) Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, voluntary rebooking/rerouting shall be permitted. The revised routing must conform to the provisions of the original fare.
(iii) In case of fares that have advance reservations restrictions, voluntary rerouting will be permitted without penalty prior to ticket issuance (Advance ticketing deadline).
(iv) If there is a penalty charge for rerouting, reservations for the revised itinerary will only be confirmed prior to advance reservations deadline or upon simultaneous reissue/revalidation of the passenger's ticket and collection of the penalty charge.
(v) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies once the ticket is issued.'
(vii) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies each time the ticket is presented for a change.
(vii) All changes must be made prior to the date of the originally scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon.
(viii) Any changes to non-refundable fare type tickets must be made on or before the departure date of the scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon. Failure to make the change prior to the scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon, results in the ticket having no value for travel or exchange.

(ix) Changes are not permitted within the ticketing time limit.

(x) If voluntary rerouting is not permitted in the specific fare rule, the cancellation provisions (outlined in the cancellation section of category 16 of the specific rule) shall apply whenever a passenger voluntarily changes confirmed reservations.

(xi) Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule, one way fare penalties will be assessed per one way fare component.

(B) Changes - After departure

(i) If there is a voluntary rerouting on any down line flight(s) after departure, the fare and charges must be reassessed using fares, rules and rate(s) of exchange effective at the time that travel commenced from the point of origin.

(ii) When a ticket is presented for rerouting after departure and the only coupons remaining in the ticket are for domestic transportation, the ticket may not be reissued for further international travel.

(iii) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies each time the ticket is presented for a change.

(iv) All changes must be made prior to the date of the originally scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon.

(v) If a penalty charge is applicable for rerouting, reservations for the revised itinerary will only be confirmed upon simultaneous reissue/revalidation of the passenger's ticket and collection of the penalty charge.

(vii) When 50 percent of a published round trip fare is combined with another fare, and the governing provisions differ, the following routing/rerouting provisions will apply as stated in the applicable specific fare rule.

(i) The routing conditions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.

(ii) The voluntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.

(iii) The involuntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.
Standard application for special fares:
(i) Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, no change is permitted to the first or subsequent flight coupon(s) up to and including the first international flight coupon.
(ii) There is no limit to the number of changes made within a pricing unit when the ticket is presented for a change.

(C) Cancellation - before departure
Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, rule 80 (revised routing, failure to carry and missed connections) and 90 (refunds) are applicable to fares governed by this rule.
(a) Full refund will apply:
   (i) In the event of death or illness, as substantiated by a medical/death certificate of the passenger, immediate family member or traveling companion as described in Rule 1 (definitions). In the event of death of the passenger, fares will be refunded to such passengers in accordance with the provisions in rule 90 (refunds). Any applicable administrative service charge will apply.
   (ii) In the event that cancellations are made after an increase in airfare occurs between the initial payment and the date of commencement of travel.
(b) In the event of a cancellation or a failure to use confirmed space as ticketed for any reason other than those outlined in paragraphs (a)(i) Through (iii) above, the passenger will forfeit the penalty amount as stated in the specific fare rule.
(c) Credit toward further transportation:
In the event of failure to use confirmed space as ticketed, the full amount of the fare paid can be used as a credit towards the upgrade to any other type of fare, subject to the provisions of such fare and provided that such fare does not restrict the upgrade.

(D) Cancellations - after departure
(a) Partial refund
In the event a passenger discontinues his/her journey EN route for any reason other than those specified in EW general Rule 65 (tickets); the amount of refund shall be the difference between the fare paid and the fare for the transportation used, less the penalty charge as stated in the specific fare rule, if any.
(b) Credit toward further transportation
   (i) In the event of cancellation or failure to use confirmed space as ticketed, the full
amount of the fare paid can be used as a credit towards the upgrade to any applicable fare calculated from the point of origin, subject to all provisions of such fares; provided that such fare does not restrict the upgrade.

(ii) Any fare with the statement "these fares apply only when purchased prior to commencement of travel", may not be used as the upgraded/reissued fare.

(iii) All rules of the new fare must be validated and the correct booking code used for the new fare.

(vii) A new ticket must be reissued and the new reservation must be repriced using current fares on the day of reissue.

(v) In the event of an upgrade, the original non-refundable amount shall remain non-refundable and is carried over to the new ticket. In this case, the change fee will not apply. Unless stated in a specific fare rule.

(E) Schedule changes
In the event, after ticket issuance, scheduled changes are made by EW that:
(a) Affects a passenger's departure and/or arrival by 2 or more hours;
(b) Results in the addition of an intermediate stop on the passenger's itinerary;
(c) Results in a substitution of equipment not acceptable to the passenger; or
(d) If a cancellation or a change in either air or tour itinerary is initiated either by UA or its tour operators which is unacceptable to the passenger, the passenger will have the option of cancelling without penalty, or rerouting on different flights to/from the same or different destination. However, the passenger must pay any additional amounts resulting from the rerouting.

(F) Group fares (including g.i.t. Fares)
(a) Prior to departure
(i) Refunds shall be made only to or at the direction of the person responsible for the travel arrangements of the group.
(ii) In the event of voluntary cancellation by the group or a member of the group less than the number of days stated in the rule prior to commencement of outbound travel, except as provided in (iii) below, a portion of the group fare paid will be deemed non-refundable and will be forfeited by the non-departing group member(s). The applicable
non-refundable amount will be specified in each group rule.

(iii) Full refund will be made in the case of:

(aa) death or illness of the passenger or a member of the passenger's immediate family (attested to by an appropriate certificate);

(bb) replaced passenger, if substitutions are permitted in the rule being detailed;

(cc) cancellation of affinity/non-affinity/incentive/own use group transportation by the carrier.

(b) After departure

(i) Normal cancellation and refund procedures will apply provided that in the event of cancellation or rerouting by a member of the group due to:

(aa) death of the passenger en route, the difference, if any, by which the group fare paid exceeds the applicable fare for the portions actually flown by the passenger, calculated from the original point of origin, will be refunded;

(bb) a death in the immediate family of a passenger, the amount of the group fare paid by the passenger will be applied as a credit (but not in cash) towards the purchase of transportation at applicable fares for the portions actually flown by the passenger, calculated from the original point of origin. Similar arrangements may be made for other members of the travel group who belong to the immediate family of such passengers;

(cc) a passenger being unable to complete or continue his/her journey with the group due to illness, which must be substantiated by a medical certificate, the amount of the group fare paid will be applied as a credit towards the purchase of transportation at applicable fares for the portions actually flown by the passenger, calculated from the original point of origin. Similar arrangements for transportation may be made for other members of the inclusive tour group who belong to the immediate family of such passenger.

(ii) Except as provided above, in case of voluntary cancellation of the group or a member of the group, refund will be an amount equal to the excess of the group fare paid
over the all-year fare applicable for transportation from the point of origin to the point of cancellation, less the percentage/penalty specified in the applicable rule.

(iii) In the event a passenger discontinues his/her journey EN route for any reason, the amount of the fare paid will be applied as a credit toward the purchase of transportation at the applicable fare calculated from the point of origin.

(c) In any of the circumstances described above, the remaining members of the travel group, regardless of their number, shall commence or continue with the itinerary, subject to all other conditions of the rule.

Higher Intermediate Point (Category 17)
Hip checks only apply from origin to (intermediate) stopover points or between intermediate stopover points. Transfer points are not considered. Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule hip check and mileage surcharge apply.

Ticket endorsements (Category 18)
Intentionally left blank

Children's discounts (Category 19)
Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule charge 75 percent of the applicable adult fare for accompanied child's travel 2-11 years. Unless otherwise specified in a specific fare rule charge 10 percent of the applicable adult fare for infant travel 0-2 years. For infants turning 2 years enroute, due to safety regulations, a booked seat will be required for the remaining portion of the journey. When a separate seat is required on a portion of the journey the child fare has to be used for the entire journey.

Tour Conductor Discounts (Category 20)
Intentionally left blank

Agent Discounts (Category 21)
Intentionally left blank

All Other Discounts (Category 22)
Intentionally left blank

Miscellaneous Provisions (Category 23)
Intentionally left blank

(Category 24)
Currently not available
Fare by rule (Category 25)

Groups (Category 26)

(1) Group size
(a) The minimum number of passengers required to qualify for transportation at the group fare will be stated in the individual fare rule, where applicable.
(b) For the purpose of determining the number of passengers.
   (i) Two children each paying the applicable children's discounted fares shall be counted as one member of the group.
   (ii) Infants paying 10 percent of the fare shall not be considered in determining the number of passengers in the group.

(2) Travel together
   All members of the group must travel together on the same aircraft, except that when lack of seating accommodations or operating conditions prevent their doing so, members may be carried on the preceding and/or succeeding flights on which space is available.

Standard application:
   Group must travel together on all outbound and inbound flights.

(3) Eligibility
   (a) Affinity group requirements
      (i) The travel group must be formed only from affinity groups, i.e., member (or employee) of the same association, corporation, company or other legal entity (referred to as the 'organization').
      (ii) The principal purpose, aims and objectives of the organization, must be other than travel.
      (iii) Each member of the travel group must be a member of the organization at the time of application for the group fares discount and must have been a member for at least six months immediately prior to the date of commencement of travel.
      (iv) The travel group may include the spouse and dependent children of a member of the organization from which the party to be transported is drawn. In addition, parents living in the same household as a member may be included. However, any such spouse, dependent children or parents must be accompanied on the flight by such member, unless the member has been compelled to cancel his passage.
   (v) Limitations of solicitation
With respect to the formation of affinity groups:

(aa) solicitation must be effected only by officials of the organization or members of the travel group.

(bb) if the organizers of the travel group employ a travel agent to assist in the travel arrangements, he must in no way solicit members of the travel group. However, after the party to be transported is formed, the travel agent may contact members of the group for the purposes of arranging other travel services in addition to assisting in travel arrangements.

(vii) Definition of 'public solicitation'

public solicitation will be considered to exist when the group transportation is described, referred to, announced in advertisements or any other writing or means of public communication. However, a statement in public news other than advertisement which could not reasonably be construed as calculated or likely to induce travel as a member of the travel group and which has not been initiated by the organization, any member of the travel group carrier or an agent or representative of any of them, will not be considered public solicitation.

(b) Incentive/own use group requirements

The travel group shall be formed only for own use of one person or a legal entity, such as an association, partnership, company or corporation (referred to as the 'purchaser').

(c) Incentive group requirements

(i) Incentive groups mean groups of employees and/or dealers and/or agents (including their spouses) of the same business firm(s), corporation(s) or enterprise(s) (excluding non-profit organizations), also referred to as the 'organization', traveling under an established incentive travel program which rewards the employee, dealers and agents for past work or provides an incentive for future activities.

(ii) The incentive travel program is to include air transportation, accommodations, sightseeing, entertainment and other features the cost of which is borne entirely by the business firm, corporation or enterprise and not passed on directly or indirectly to the employees, dealers or agents.

(iii) Officials (and their spouses) of such
business firms, corporations or enterprises may also be included in the group if they are traveling for the purpose of making awards or officiating in the incentive travel program.

(iv) Each member of the incentive group must be a member of the organization at the time of application for the group fare.

(4) Documentation

(a) General requirements for all individual and group inclusive tours
There must be vouchers specifying sleeping accommodations and any sightseeing or other features of the tour. Such vouchers, including those for ground transportation, must be available for inspection during check-in prior to commencement of outbound Transatlantic travel.

(b) Affinity/incentive/non-affinity/own use group requirement

(i) Written application, in the form required by EW, shall provide a full description of the travel desired, the names and total number of passengers, and, where applicable, the affinity/incentive/own use provisions under which the travel is being requested, and must be signed by the applicant (the person responsible for the travel arrangements of the group).

(ii) The application must be submitted to the issuing carrier (the carrier whose tickets are to be issued) prior to commencement of outbound travel. The deadline for receipt of the application is specified in each particular group travel rule.

(iii) Passenger substitution/additions
If name changes and/or additions to the list of participants in the travel group may be made after the written application has been submitted, a statement will appear in this category giving the number of changes and/or additions permitted and the deadline, if any is involved.

(iv) Each travel group shall be identified by a definite number (group code) assigned by EW.

Tours (Category 27)

(A) Fares used in conjunction with inclusive tours must include land arrangement for the minimum stay period.

(B) Land/tour arrangements

(1) Land/tour arrangements must be published in appropriate tour brochures/literature and must include features or options as specified below which must be paid for prior to commencement of
(2) Sleeping accommodations for the total duration of the trip in hotels, motels, commercially operated mobile/immobile caravan/trailers, commercially operated pensions or tents, or public transportation, which offers sleeping accommodations.

(3) A program of one or more of the following for the total duration of the trip.
   (i) Sightseeing
   (ii) Entertainment feature
   (iii) Motor economy trips
   (iv) Rail trips, or
   (v) Car rental (not to include the purchase of cars).

(C) Minimum tour price
(1) The minimum tour price for each passenger shall not be less than the individual or group inclusive tour fare plus a specific amount for the minimum stay period and a specific amount for each day in excess of the minimum stay period, as specified under each rule where applicable.

(2) If the tour operator allows a discount on land arrangement for children and infants, the minimum selling price for children and infants may be reduced accordingly.

(D) Modification to approved itineraries shall be permitted only when and to the extent modification of the itinerary of the entire travel group is necessitated by circumstances beyond the control of the tour operator. Other revisions to the approved air itineraries will be considered as cancellation of previously confirmed space and the provisions outlined in UA general rule 90 (refunds) and in the applicable fare rule shall apply.

Visit another country (Category 28)
Intentionally left blank
Deposits (Category 29)
Intentionally left blank
Voluntary changes (Category 31)
As used herein "voluntary rebooking" shall refer to changes only for the flight, date or time (origin, destination and connection/stopover points are unchanged) requested by a passenger not requiring ticket reissue. Rebooking is also referred to as revalidation.

As used herein, "Voluntary rerouting" shall refer to any changes in reservations of flights requested by a passenger requiring reissuance of the ticket. Rerouting is also referred to as reissue.

As used herein "inbound and outbound" shall refer to the inbound/outbound fare components.

(A) Changes - Before departure:
(1) When voluntary rerouting involving a change of a totally unused ticket and where the original fare no longer applies, the original ticket may be
reissued and the fare recalculated from the point of origin using the fare(s) and rates(s) of exchange applicable at the time of reissue.

(2) Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, voluntary rebooking/rerouting shall be permitted. The revised routing must conform to the provisions of the original fare.

(3) In case of fares that have advance reservations restrictions, voluntary rerouting will be permitted without penalty prior to ticket issuance (advance ticketing deadline).

(4) If there is a penalty charge for rerouting, reservations for the revised itinerary will only be confirmed prior to advance reservations deadline or upon simultaneous reissue/revalidation of the passenger's ticket and collection of the penalty charge.

(5) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies once the ticket is issued.

(6) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies each time the ticket is presented for a change.

(7) All changes must be made prior to the date of the originally scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon.

(8) Changes are not permitted within the ticketing time limit.

(9) If voluntary rerouting is not permitted in the specific fare rule, the cancellation provisions (outlined in the cancellation section of category 16 of the specific rule) shall apply whenever a passenger voluntarily changes confirmed reservations.

(10) Unless otherwise stated in a specific fare rule, one way fare penalties will be assessed per one way fare component.

(B) Changes - After departure

(1) If there is a voluntary rerouting on any down line flight(s) after departure, the fare and charges must be reassessed using fares, rules and rate(s) of exchange effective at the time that travel commenced from the point of origin.

(2) When a ticket is presented for rerouting after departure and the only coupons remaining in the ticket are for domestic transportation, the ticket may not be rerouted for further international travel.

(3) If a penalty charge is applicable, the charge applies each time the ticket is presented for a change.

(4) All changes must be made prior to the date of the originally scheduled flight as shown on the affected flight coupon.
(5) If a penalty charge is applicable for rerouting, reservations for the revised itinerary will only be confirmed upon simultaneous reissue/revalidation of the passenger's ticket and collection of the penalty charge.

(6) When 50 percent of a published round trip fare is combined with another fare, and the governing provisions differ, the following routing/rerouting provisions will apply as stated in the applicable specific fare rule.

(i) The routing conditions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.

(ii) The voluntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.

(iii) The involuntary rerouting provisions of each fare shall apply to the appropriate sector over which the fare is assessed.

Standard application for special fares:

(a) Unless otherwise stated in the specific fare rule, no change is permitted to the first or subsequent flight coupon(s) up to and including the first international flight coupon.

(b) There is no limit to the number of changes made within a pricing unit when the ticket is presented for a change.

Involuntary changes (Category 33)
Currently not available

Negotiated fares (Category 35)
Intentionally left blank
Rule 5 Application of Tariff

(A) General

(1) Except as provided below, the provisions of this tariff apply locally via the services of EW or jointly via the services of EW with the other participating carriers in this tariff:

(2) Rules stating any limitation on, or condition relating to, the liability of carriers for personal injury or death are not permitted to be included in tariffs filed pursuant to the laws of the United States, except to the extent provided in Rule 55 (liability of carrier) with respect to tariff C.A.B. No. 925 published by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent. Any such limitations or condition in any rule herein except to the extent provided in Rule 55 is not a part of tariff C.A.B. No. 925 filed with the department of transportation. Nothing in this tariff modifies or waives any provision of the Warsaw convention.

(3) This tariff shall apply to carriage of passengers and baggage including all services incidental thereto performed by carrier under local and joint rates and charges of carrier contained in tariffs which make specific references to this tariff for governing rules, regulations and conditions of carriage.

(4) Fares and charges or monetary amounts shown in dollars or cents are stated in terms of U.S. Currency except where fares and charges or monetary amounts are specifically stated as being published in Canadian currency or other currency.

(5) Rules in this tariff govern the application of all fares and charges published in tariffs which specifically refer to and are made subject to this tariff with such exceptions as may be expressly stated in such tariffs. These rules constitute the conditions upon which each carrier transports or agrees to transport and are expressly agreed to by the passenger to the same extent as if such rules were included as conditions in the contract of carriage.

(6) The rates, fares, charges, classifications, rules, regulations, practices and services provided herein and in tariffs governed by this tariff have been filed in each country in which filing is required by treaty, convention or agreement entered into between that country and Canada, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable treaty, convention or agreement.

(7) Except as otherwise provided below, fare rule
provisions, local or joint fares, including arbitraries contained in the on-line tariff database maintained by Airline Tariff Publishing company, agent on behalf of EW are considered to be part of this tariff.

(B) Gratuitous carriage
With respect to gratuitous carriage, carrier reserves the right to exclude the application of all or any part of this tariff.

(C) Change without notice
Except as may be required by applicable laws, government regulations, orders and requirements, carrier's rules, regulations and conditions of carriage are subject to change without notice; provided, that no such change shall apply to a contract of carriage after the carriage has commenced.

(D) When rules or provisions in this tariff or tariffs governed hereby provide for the application of fares and charges based upon percentages of other fares and charges, such proportionate fares and charges will be determined in accordance with percentage conversion instruction as published in this tariff.

(E) Effective rules, fares and charges
Except as otherwise provided herein, the applicable rules, fares and charges for carriage of passengers and/or baggage are those duly published by carrier and shall be those in effect on the date of commencement of carriage covered by the first flight coupon of the ticket. When the fares or charges collected are not the applicable fares or charges, the differences will be refunded to or collected from the passenger, as may be appropriate.

(1) Applicable only to sales and tickets issued in the U.S.A. For travel originating in the U.S.A. (not applicable to Canada)
(a) No increase will be collected in cases where the EW ticket has been issued prior to the effective date of a tariff containing an increase in the applicable fare, effected through a change in the fare level, a change in conditions governing the fare, or a cancellation of the fare itself, provided:
(i) The originating Transatlantic flight coupon of the ticket WAS issued for a specific flight at the fare contained in a tariff lawfully in effect on the date of ticket issuance (determined by the validation of the ticket).
(ii) The originating Transatlantic flight shown on the ticket is not voluntarily
changed at the passenger's request on/after the effective date of any increase in the applicable fare.

(iii) This provision shall apply only to the passenger to whom the ticket WAS originally issued. (Not applicable to Canada) Furthermore, this provision will not apply to sales made outside the U.S.A. For tickets to be issued in the U.S.A.

(b) (Applicable to local transportation originating in the U.S.A.)
This guarantee applies only to groups of 25 or more passengers whose fares are paid for and issued in the U.S.A. Upon the execution of a contract between the group organizer and EW and payment of USD 100.00 for travel commencing during October 1 through April 30 or 25 percent of the applicable fare for travel commencing May 1 through September 30, the fare to be charged will be either (i) Or (ii) below, whichever produces a lower fare.

(i) The fare in effect on the date of ticket issuance.

(ii) The fare in effect on the date the organizer and EW entered into a contractual agreement, plus any fuel increase, war risk insurance, taxes, etc. Which becomes effective between the date of the contractual agreement and the date of ticket issuance.

(2) (Applicable to EW for transportation which originates in Canada.)
No increase in fares or charges applicable to the carriage of passengers will be collected or more restrictive conditions of such carriage applied in the event that an increase in fares or charges occurs or more restrictive conditions are imposed between the time of ticket issuance and the effective date of any subsequent tariff containing such an increase or more restrictive conditions of carriage, provided:

(a) The ticket is issued on LH ticket stock which means the ticket is imprinted with the LH carrier code in the ticket serial number (220) and issued and validated with an official LH validator by an authorized LH employee, an LH appointed travel agency or other person authorized to issue LH ticket stock:

(b) The ticket is issued with confirmed reservations from point of origin in Canada to the first point of stopover in areas 1, 2, or 3 at the fares and charges applicable on
the date of ticket issuance for the date of commencement of travel. The date of the ticket issuance is determined by the validator stamped or imprinted on the ticket.

(c) The confirmed ticketed reservations are not changed and the ticket is not reissued at the passengers request.

(d) Sale occurs and ticket is issued in Canada.

(F) Air Passenger Protection Regulations (APPR)
The obligations of the carrier under the Air Passenger Protection Regulations (APPR) form part of the tariff and supersede any incompatible or inconsistent term and condition of carriage set out in the tariff to the extent of such inconsistency and incompatibility, but do not relieve the carrier from applying terms and conditions of carriage that are more favorable to the passenger than the obligations set out in the APPR.
Rule 6 Classes of Service

(A) First class or class "f"
Fares apply when travel is in the first class compartment of combination compartment flights operated with jet aircraft.
(1) The first class section will be located in the forward-most compartment of EW aircraft.
(2) Separate check-in facilities will be provided for passengers eligible for first class seating, when airport space and staffing permit.
(3) Passengers eligible for first class seating will be afforded the use of first class lounges where such facilities exist.
(4) Passengers seated in the first class section will (when flight time permits) be afforded in-flight amenities such as complimentary beverages (including cocktails and wine) and the complimentary use of headsets or audio/visual entertainment (where such feature is provided in flight).

(B) Business class or class "c"
(1) The business class section will be located immediately behind the first class compartment.
(2) Separate check-in facilities will be provided for passengers eligible for business class seating where such facilities exist.
(3) Passengers seated in the business class section and between Canada/U.S.A. and Germany in the economy class section will be afforded in-flight amenities such as complimentary beverages (including cocktails, beer and wine) and the complimentary use of headsets for audio/visual entertainment (where such feature is provided in flight).

(C) Premium economy class or class "w"
The premium economy class section will be located immediately behind the first class compartment, except on aircraft operating with a business class section, where the premium economy class section will then begin immediately after the business class section.
Passengers seated in the premium economy class section will (where flight time permits) be afforded in-flight amenities such as complimentary beverages (excluding cocktails, beer and wine) and will be offered headsets for rental for audio/visual entertainment (where such feature is provided in flight).

D) Economy class or class "y"
The economy class/tourist class section will be located immediately behind the first class compartment, except on aircraft operating with a business class section, where the economy class/tourist class section will then begin immediately after the business class section. Or else on aircraft operating a premium economy section it will begin directly after the premium economy class section.

(1) Passengers seated in the economy class section will (where flight time permits) be afforded in-flight amenities such as complimentary beverages (excluding cocktails, beer and wine) and will be offered headsets for rental for audio/visual entertainment (where such feature is provided in flight)
Rule 15 Electronic Surveillance of Passengers and Baggage

For reasons of flight safety and security EW can ask to search and examine your person, personal belongings, and to search, examine and x-ray your Baggage. If we cannot contact you, your Baggage can be searched in your absence. This is performed in order to ascertain whether your Baggage contains a prohibited or unacceptable item described in our General Conditions of Carriage, or a firearm, piece of ammunition or other weapon which was not declared to us in accordance with our General Conditions of Carriage. If you do not consent to such a request we can refuse to carry you and your Baggage. If a search or examination causes damage or injury to you or an x-ray or examination damages your Baggage, we are only liable for such damages, if we have caused them through negligence of our duties.
Rule 21 Transport of Disabled Passengers

(A) Definitions - Passengers shall be considered disabled when their physical, medical or mental condition requires individual attention on enplaning, deplaning, during flight, in an emergency evacuation or during ground handling which is normally not extended to other passengers.

1. Ambulatory - A person who is able to move about within the aircraft unassisted.
2. Non-ambulatory - A person who is not able to move within the aircraft unassisted.
3. Self-reliant - A person who is independent, self-sufficient and capable of taking care of all physical needs during flight, and who requires no special or unusual on board attention beyond that afforded to the general public. Except that assistance in boarding and deplaning may be required.
4. Non-self-reliant - A person who is incapable of self-care during a flight.
5. Determination of self-reliance
   The carrier will accept the disabled person's determination as to self-reliance.
6. Assistant (personal attendant) (ix). An able-bodied person physically capable of assisting a disabled passenger to an exit in the event of an emergency and who will attend to the personal needs of that passenger during flight, where such is required.
7. Wheelchair-bound athlete - A non-ambulatory person with upper body and arm development such as to make him/her physically capable of egressing an aircraft in an emergency with minimal assistance, and who is a member of a bona-fide sports organization.
8. Random seating - The assignment of any passenger seat on the main deck of an aircraft except a seat in a row of seats at an emergency exit.
9. Planned seating - The assignment of passenger seats at or near the end of an evacuation line to an exit which, in general, will be floor level exit.

(B) Acceptance of disabled passenger

1. EW will make every effort to accommodate a person with a disability and will not refuse to transport a person solely based on the person's disability, except as permitted or required by law.
2. Unless EW determines a safety assistant is essential for safety, pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) Below, EW will accept the determination made by or on behalf of a person with a disability as to
self-reliance. Once advised that the person is "self-reliant", EW shall not refuse such passenger transportation on the basis that the person with a disability is not accompanied by a personal attendant or based on the assumption that the passenger may require extraordinary assistance from airline employees in meeting the passenger's needs.

(3) Carrier will refuse to transport or will remove at any point, any passenger whose mental or physical condition is such as to render him/her incapable of caring for himself/herself without assistance unless:
(a) He/she is accompanied by an attendant who will be responsible for caring for him/her en route, and;
(b) With the care of such attendant, he/she will not require unreasonable attention or assistance from employees of the carrier.

(4) Seating assignments
When a person identifies the nature of his/her disability, EW will, to the extent possible, accommodate the passenger with a seat assignment that suits the passenger's needs, including seating the passenger together with any safety attendant or personal attendant traveling with the passenger.

(5) Service animals
(a) Carrier accepts for transportation without charge a properly harnessed dog to lead the blind, and/or assist the deaf, when it accompanies a passenger with impaired vision/hearing dependent upon such a dog. The dog will be permitted to accompany such passenger into the cabin, but will not be permitted to occupy a seat.
(b) Blind passengers are not allowed on the upper deck during flight of aircraft with spiral stairways.

(6) Reservations
Reservations should be made at least 48 hours in advance of travel (except for oxygen and/or stretchers, which must be made at least five (5) working days in advance), advising the carriers as to the nature of the disability and assistance required, so that carrier arrangements can be made. Carriers will make every effort to accommodate passengers who fail to make timely reservations.

(7) Seating restrictions
Persons with a disability will not be permitted to occupy seats in designated emergency exit rows in over-wing emergency exit rows, where the ventral stair may be used as an emergency exit, or in
upper deck of the aircraft or, otherwise in accordance with safety rules or regulations administered by transport Canada or the department of transportation.

(8) Assistance to disabled persons.
If requested at least 48 hours before scheduled time of departure of the person's flight, the carrier will provide the following assistance:
(a) Registration at the check-in counter
(b) Proceeding to the boarding area
(c) Boarding and deplaning
(d) Stowing and retrieving the person's carry-on baggage
(e) Retrieving the person's checked baggage
(f) Transferring the person:
   (i) Between: The person's own wheelchair, scooter or other mobility aid and: a wheelchair, boarding chair or other mobility aid provided by the carrier
   (ii) Between: A wheelchair, boarding chair or other mobility aid and: the person's passengers seat
(g) Assisting the person, other than by carrying the person, in moving to and from an aircraft washroom, including assisting the person in using an on-board wheelchair where one is available
(h) Serving special meal, where available, and providing limited assistance with meals such as opening packages, identifying items and cutting large food portions
(i) Inquiring periodically about the person's needs when persons in wheelchairs who are not independently mobile are awaiting a flight after check-in, when in transit between flights and during the flight
(j) Assembling and disassembling of mobility aids and
(k) Proceeding to the general public area or to a representative of another carrier
If the request for these services is not made within 48 hours of the designated departure time, EW will make reasonable effort to provide the services.

(9) Pre-boarding
When a request is made by a person for boarding or seating or stowing carry-on baggage, EW may require the person to board the aircraft in advance. Persons with disabilities needing assistance will be boarded separately (normally prior to all other passengers) and disembarked separately (normally after all other passengers).
(C) Mobility aids

(1) Wheelchair manual driven (WCMP) and wheelchair battery driven with dry cell or non-spillable battery (WCBD) are accepted by carrier for passengers booking in need of wheelchair services. Batteries must be disconnected for acceptance for carriage on passenger's flight. Wheelchair battery driven with wet cell or spillable battery (WCBW) are not accepted for carriage on EW operated flights.

(2) Carrier provides on-board wheelchairs for all flights operated from Canada/US and on all connecting flights. Carrier does not make available on-board wheelchairs on any codeshare flights operated by partner airlines.
Rule 25 Refusal to Transport—Limitations of Carrier

(A) Refusal, cancellation or removal
   (1) Carrier will refuse to carry, cancel the reserved space of, or remove en route any passenger:
       (a) when such action is necessary for reasons of safety;
       (b) when such action is necessary to prevent violation of any applicable laws, regulations, or orders of any state or country to be flown from, into or over;
       (c) when the conduct, age, status or mental or physical condition of the passenger is such as to:
           (i) Require special assistance of carrier; or
           (ii) Cause discomfort or make himself objectionable to other passengers; or
           (iii) Involve any hazard or risk to himself or to other persons or to property.
       (d) When the passenger refuses on request to produce positive identification.

   (B) Conditional acceptance for carriage
       (1) If a passenger, whose status, age, or mental or physical condition is such as to involve any hazard or risk to himself is carried, it is on the
express condition that carrier shall not be liable for any injury, illness or disability, or any aggravation or consequence thereof, including death caused by such status, age, or mental or physical condition (see note):

Note: Except to the extent provided in Rule 55 (Liability of Carrier) with respect to tariff C.A.B. No. 925 issued by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent, rules affecting liability of carriers for personal injury or death are not permitted to be included in tariffs filed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and Rule 25 (Refusal to Transport-Limitations of Carrier) is included herein as part of the tariff filed with governments other than the United States and not as part of tariff C.A.B. No. 925 issued by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Agent, filed with the Department of Transportation of the United States.

(2) Medical clearance
(a) If carrier determines, in good faith and using reasonable discretion, that a passenger's medical condition is such that air travel risks causing aggravation to said condition and/or may cause passenger to require urgent medical attention, carrier is entitled to require passenger to provide a medical certificate.

(b) Carrier will review the medical certificate provided and determine whether it can be accepted and the passenger cleared for carriage. Review and clearance will be performed by medical officers employed by carrier or under contract with carrier. In cases where such officers are not available, external medical authorities (e.g. Local medical doctors or hospital staff) may provide the required review and clearance.

(c) If carrier determines, acting in good faith, that a passenger's medical or physical condition involves an unusual hazard or risk to self or other persons (including, in the case of expectant mothers, unborn children) or property, carrier may refuse transportation to the person posing such hazard or risk.

(d) Pregnant passengers
(i) Expectant mothers with complication free pregnancies can travel on carrier flights up to the 36th week of their pregnancy or up to four weeks before their expected due date
without a medical certificate.

(ii) Expectant mothers who are in or beyond the 36th week of their pregnancies must present a physician's certificate dated within 72 hours of the scheduled time of departure. The certificate must state that the physician has examined the patient and found her to be physically fit for travel by air and must state the estimated date of birth.

(C) Carriage of unaccompanied children

(1) Children under twelve (12) years of age will not be accepted for carriage unaccompanied.

(2) Children between five and eleven (5-11) years will be accepted for transportation if accompanied by a passenger at least 16 years or older. All children irrespective of nationality traveling alone or with only one parent/guardian or with adults that have no legal custody over them, are also strongly advised to hold a consent letter signed by a legal guardian or parent with legal custody, containing:
- authorization to travel (with another person, when applicable) and to be outside the country;
- destination in Canada, also indicating length of stay;
- the signor's address and telephone details.

(D) EW does not accept UMNRs.
Rule 35 Passenger Expenses en Route

This rule does not apply for travel originating USA/Canada. Meals, hotel accommodations, ground transportation and transit taxes (Applicable to EW for passengers who have purchased, business class or economy class normal through fare provided EW is the international carrier.)

(A) Food and drinks are provided free of charge in Business Class (BIZ), Premium Economy (Best) and Smart. Passengers with a Basic booking can purchase food and drinks during the flights. Water is offered free of charge in all classes.

(B) Hotel expenses, charges for ground transportation service, meals (other than those served aloft), airport service charges and transit taxes are not included in passenger fares:

Exception 1: Such expenses may be absorbed under the following conditions:

(1) At any scheduled stopping point on a single carrier through-flight; or

(2) At points where carrier's flight connects with another of its flights, or with the flight of another carrier, provided that:
   (a) The passenger, before arrival at the connecting point, is ticketed and holds confirmed space out of such connecting point; and
   (b) The passenger does not stop over and is not ticketed to stop over at the connecting point.
   (c) The minimum revenue amount to/from the connecting point for EW shall not be less than USD 1000.00/CAD 1335.00

(3) Expenses shall not be absorbed:
   (a) Beyond the departure of the next scheduled connection of the carrier in the class of service for which the passenger is ticketed and on which space is available, or beyond 24 hours after arrival at the connecting point, whichever is earlier; or
   (b) Beyond 24 hours after arrival at the connecting point where there is an onward flight of the carrier scheduled to
depart within such 24 hour period; or
(c) where the passenger does not depart from such connecting point within 24 hours although there is an onward flight of the carrier scheduled to depart within such 24 hour period.

(4) In addition, such expenses shall not be absorbed:
(a) At connecting points where international service connects to domestic service or vice versa; or
(b) At connecting points in Europe for passengers traveling wholly within Europe; or
(c) At connecting points within the Southwest Pacific for passengers originating, terminating or turning around in the Southwest Pacific; or
(d) For passengers traveling wholly within Area 1.

Exception 2: Such expenses shall only be absorbed for passengers making same-day connections where the time between arrival and scheduled departure on the connecting flight is in excess of six hours.

Note: For the purpose of this rule, connecting point means a point to which a passenger holds or held confirmed space on a flight of one carrier and out of which the passenger holds or held confirmed space on a flight of the same or another carrier. All airports by which a city is served by any carrier shall be deemed to be a single connecting point when the receiving carrier has confirmed reservations to the delivery carrier.
Rule 40 Taxes

Any tax or other charge imposed by government authority and collectible from a passenger will be in addition to the published fares and charges.
Exception: Transit taxes at connecting points will be borne by carrier in case of scheduled overnight or other stops on through services.
Rule 41 Other Charges

Intentionally left blank
Rule 43 International/Domestic/and Distribution Cost Surcharge(Applicable To/From Canada Only)

(A) Eurowings will collect an international/domestic surcharge on EW flight sectors in addition to the air fare.

(B) The code "YQ" will be used.
   (1) The value of this surcharge is:
       CAD 193 on Transatlantic sectors for journey originating in Canada for premium economy and economy class fares, except for noted as below in (4) or (5) below.
   (2) Following are the exception to the Transatlantic surcharge on the Transatlantic journey (per one-way) for economy class fares noted in (1)(b) above:
       (a) CAD 195 from Canada to Iceland
       (b) CAD 210 from Canada to Great Britain
       (c) CAD 250 from Canada to Ireland
       (d) CAD 255 from Canada to Portugal
       (e) CAD 215 from Canada to Algeria/Morocco
       (f) CAD 275² from Canada to the rest of Europe
   (3) YQ does not apply on EW flight numbers operated by ground transportation operated by busses and does not apply for "railfly" services operated by trains.

(C) The charge applies on tickets of Eurowings or interlining carrier's ticket (1).
   Exception: YQ does not apply to the portion of journeys where EW flight numbers are operated by ground transportation (busses) or "railfly" services (trains).

(D) This surcharge applies on departure. The international/domestic surcharge amount is charged at the time of ticket issuance and shown in the ticket tax/fees/charges box.

(E) The charge applies to all passengers in all flight class on all fare types (2).
   Exception: This charge does not apply to infants and ID (industry discount) travel.
   (1) - Provided the respective interline carrier does collect such surcharges
   (2) - Except as noted above
Rule 45 Administrative Formalities, Passports, Visas and Tourist Cards

(A) Compliance with regulations
The passenger shall comply with all laws, regulations, orders, demands or travel requirements of countries to be flown from, into or over, and with all rules, regulations and instructions of carrier. Carrier shall not be liable for any aid or information given by any agent or employee of carrier to any passenger in connection with obtaining necessary documents or complying with such laws, regulations, orders, demands, requirements or instructions, whether given orally or in writing; or for the consequences to any passenger resulting from his failure to obtain such documents or to comply with such laws, regulations, orders, demands, requirements or instructions.

(B) Passports and visas
(1) The passenger must present all exit, entry and other documents required by laws, regulations, orders, demands or requirements of the countries concerned. Carrier will refuse carriage to any passenger who has not complied with applicable laws, regulations, orders, demands or requirements or whose documents are not complete. Carrier is not liable to the passenger for loss or expense due to the passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

(2) Subject to applicable laws and regulations, the passenger agrees to pay the applicable fare whenever carrier, on government order, is required to return a passenger at his point of origin or elsewhere due to the passenger's inadmissibility into a country, whether of transit or of destination. Carrier will apply to the payment of such fares any funds paid by the passenger to carrier for unused carriage, or any funds of the passenger in the possession of carrier. The fare collected for carriage to the point of refusal or deportation will not be refunded by carrier. In case, the passenger is not in possession of sufficient funds to cover their stay the carrier has to pay for the return flight.

(3) Passengers travelling without a visa (TWOV) (IX). There is no service charge for TWOV for EW. Not applicable in the EW system

(C) Customs inspection
If required, the passenger must attend inspection of his baggage, checked or unchecked, by customs or other government officials. Carrier accepts no
responsibility toward the passenger if the latter fails to observe this condition. If damage is caused to carrier because of the passenger's failure to observe this condition, the passenger shall indemnify carrier therefor.

(D) Government regulation
No liability shall attach to carrier if carrier in good faith determines that what it understands to be applicable law, government regulation, demand, order or requirement requires that it refuse and it does refuse to carry a passenger.
Rule 50 Preplanned Oxygen Service

EW allows passengers to transport the following in the cabin of the aircraft:

- Max. 3 Cylinders
- Max. 5kg gross weight and max. 200 bar pressure

In order for EW to allow transport, the Passenger must contact EW Customer Relations to provide following documents:

- Signed certificate/attestation from a doctor, issued max. 14 days before.
- Data sheet from the device manufacturer with description of the model/type.
- Information about weight (kg) and filling pressure (bar) of the cylinder.
- Information regarding the batteries used (cf. Quick Info: Transport of batteries).
- Additional documents if required, such as FAA approval.
Rule 55 Liability of Carriers

(A) For the purpose of international carriage governed by the Montreal Convention, the liability rules set out in the Montreal Convention are fully incorporated herein and shall supersede and prevail over any provisions of this tariff which may be inconsistent with those rules.

(B) Successive carriers
Carriage to be performed under one ticket or under a ticket and any conjunction ticket issued in connection therewith by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

(C) Laws and provisions applicable
(1) Carriage hereunder is subject to the rules and limitations relating to liability established by the convention (Rule 1, (definitions) herein) Unless such carriage is not "international carriage" as defined by the convention (Rule 1, (definitions) herein).
(2) To the extent not in conflict with the provisions of paragraph (1) above, all carriage under this tariff and other services performed by each carrier are subject to:
(a) Applicable laws (including national) laws implementing the convention or extending the rules of the convention to carriage which is not "international carriage" as defined in the convention), government regulations, orders and requirements;
(b) Provisions set forth in the passenger's ticket;
(c) Applicable tariffs; and
(d) Except in transportation between a place in the United States and any place outside thereof, and also between a place in Canada and any place outside thereof, conditions of carriage, regulations and timetables (but not the times of departure and arrival therein specified) of carrier, which may be inspected at any of its offices and at airports from which it operates regular services.
(3) Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket and carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of carrier's name in the ticket; and for the purpose of the convention, the agreed stopping places are those places, except the place of departure and the place of destination set forth in the ticket and any conjunction ticket issued therewith or as shown in carrier's timetable as scheduled stopping
places on the passenger's route. A list giving the full name, and its abbreviation of each carrier concurring is published in this tariff.

(D) Limitation of liability

Except as the convention or other applicable law may otherwise require:

(1) Carrier is not liable for any loss or claim of whatsoever nature (hereinafter in this tariff collectively referred to as "damage") arising out of or in connection with carriage or other services performed by carrier incidental thereto, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the negligence or willful fault of carrier and there has been no contributory negligence of the passenger.

(2) Under no circumstances will carrier be liable for damage to unchecked baggage not attributable to negligence of carrier. Assistance rendered the passenger by carrier's employees in loading, unloading or transshipping unchecked baggage shall be considered as gratuitous service to the passenger.

(3) Carrier is not liable for any damage directly and solely arising out of its compliance with any laws or with governmental regulations, orders or requirements, or from failure of the passenger to comply with same, or out of any cause beyond the carrier's control.

(4) (Applicable on EW only)

(a) In accordance with article 22(1) of the convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air signed at Warsaw, October 12, 1929 or said convention as amended by the protocol signed at the Hague on 25 September 1955 ("the protocol"), EW agrees that, as to all international transportation by EW as defined in the said convention or said convention as amended by said protocol, which, according to the contract of carriage, includes a point in the United States of America as a point of origin, point of destination, or agreed stopping place, EW shall not invoke the limitation of liability in article 22(1) of the convention as to any claim for recoverable compensatory damages arising under articles 17 of the convention.

(b) EW shall not avail itself of any defense under article 20(1) of the convention with respect to that portion of such claim which does not exceed 100,000 SDRs.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs
(a) and (b) hereof, EW reserves all defenses available under the convention to any such claim. With respect to third parties, EW also reserves all rights of recourse against any other person, including without limitation, rights of contribution and indemnity.

(d) Neither the waiver of limits nor the waiver of defenses shall be applicable in respect of claims made by public social insurance or similar bodies (except with respect to any such bodies of the United States), however asserted. Such claims shall be subject to the limit in article 22(1) and to defenses under article 20(1) of the convention. 

Note: In the United States, paragraph (c)(4) of Rule 55 shall expire upon any final motion of the Department of Transportation which does not make provision for tariffs identical to that paragraph.

(5) In any event, liability of carrier for delay of passenger shall not exceed the limitation set forth in the convention.

(6) Any liability of carrier is limited to 250 French gold francs, USD 20.00, CAD 20.00, per kilogram in the case of checked baggage, and 5,000 French gold francs, USD 400.00, per passenger in the case of unchecked baggage or other property, unless a higher value is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to carrier's tariff. In that event, the liability of carrier shall be limited to such higher declared value. In no case shall the carrier's liability exceed the actual loss suffered by the passenger. All claims are subject to proof of amount of loss.

Note: For the purpose of determining liability under the convention with respect to passenger baggage acceptable for checking under Rule 115 (baggage), the weight of each piece of such baggage shall be deemed to be the maximum allowable weight for each piece of such baggage under the rule unless the actual weight is stated on the baggage check.

(7) In the event of delivery to the passenger of part but not all of his checked baggage (or in the event of damage to part but not all of such baggage) the liability of the carrier with respect to the not delivered (or damaged) portion shall be reduced proportionately on the basis of weight, notwithstanding the value of any part of the baggage or contents thereof.

(8) Carrier is not liable for damage to a passenger's baggage caused by property contained in the
passenger's baggage. Any passenger whose property caused damage to another passenger's baggage or to the property of carrier shall indemnify carrier for all losses and expenses incurred by carrier as a result thereof.

(9) Liability for fragile, irreplaceable or perishable articles
Carrier is not liable for loss, damage or delay in the delivery of: fragile or perishable articles, money, jewelry, silverware, negotiable papers, securities or other valuables, liquids, food, prescription drugs, computers, photographic equipment, video equipment, cellular telephones, electronic and mechanical items, glass, artistic items, Chinaware, ceramics, pottery, musical instruments and equipment, paper (includes but not limited to photographs, negatives, prints, historical documents, maps), sporting goods and trophies, and business documents or samples which are included in the passenger's checked baggage, whether with or without the knowledge of carrier.

(10) Carrier will refuse to accept any articles which do not constitute baggage as such term is defined herein, but if delivered to and received by carrier, such articles shall be deemed to be within the baggage valuation and limit of liability and shall be subject to the published rates and charges of carrier.

(11) Liability - services of other airlines
(a) A carrier issuing a ticket or checking baggage for carriage over the lines of others does so only as agent.
(b) No carrier shall be liable for the delay of a passenger, or the loss, damage or delay of unchecked baggage, not occurring on its own line; and no carrier shall be liable for the loss, damage or delay of checked baggage not occurring on its own line, except that the passenger shall have a right of action for such loss, damage or delay on the terms herein provided against the first carrier or the last carrier under the agreement to carry.
(c) No carrier shall be liable for the death or injury of a passenger not occurring on its own line (see note).
Note: Except to the extent provided in rule 55 (liability of carriers) with respect to tariff C.A.B. No. 514, issued by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, agent, rules affecting liability of carriers for personal injury or death are not permitted to be included in
tariffs filed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and Rule 55, is included herein, as part of the tariff filed with governments other than the United States and not as part of tariff C.A.B. No. 514 issued by Airline Tariff Publishing Company, agent, filed with the department of transportation.

(12) Carrier shall not be liable in any event for any consequential or special damage arising from carriage subject to this tariff, whether or not carrier had knowledge that such damages might be incurred.

(13) Whenever the liability of carrier is excluded or limited under these conditions, such exclusion or limitation shall apply to agents, servants or representatives of the carrier and also any carrier whose aircraft is used for carriage and its agents, servants or representatives.

(14) Passengers must be present at the departure gate by the boarding time printed on the boarding pass. If they fail to do so, carrier reserves the right to cancel the space reserved. Passengers will be responsible for all costs associated with failure to comply with same. Carrier will not be liable for any loss or expense incurred.

(E) Gratuitous transportation

(1) Gratuitous transportation by carrier of persons, as hereinafter described, shall be governed by all the provisions of this rule, except paragraphs (2) and (3) which follow, and by all other applicable rules of this tariff.

(a) Transportation of persons injured in aircraft accidents on the lines of carrier and physicians and nurses attending such persons.

(b) Transportation of persons, the object of which is that of providing relief in general epidemics, pestilence or other calamitous visitation.

(c) Transportation of persons, which is required by and authorized pursuant to part 223 of the economic regulations of the department of transportation.

(d) Transportation of persons which is subject to the convention.

(e) Transportation of officers, employees and servants of carrier traveling in the course of their employment and in the furtherance of carrier's business.

(2) Except with respect to gratuitous transportation of persons described in paragraph (d) (1) above, carrier in furnishing gratuitous transportation
shall not be liable (the provisions of Rule 55 (liability of carriers) to the contrary notwithstanding) under any circumstances, whether of its own negligence or that of its officers, agents, representatives or employees, or otherwise, and the person using such free transportation, on behalf of himself, his heirs, legal representatives, defendants and other parties in interest, and their representatives, assigns, releases and agrees to indemnify carrier, its officers, agents, representatives and employees from all liability (including cost and expenses), for any and all delay, and for failure to complete passage, and from any and all loss or damage to the property of such person.

(3) Except with respect to gratuitous transportation of persons described in paragraph (d)(1). Above, carrier, in furnishing gratuitous transportation, shall not be liable (the provisions of Rule 55 (liability of carriers) to the contrary notwithstanding) under any circumstances whether of its own negligence or that of its officers, agents, representatives or employees, or otherwise, and the person using such free transportation, on behalf of himself, his heirs, legal representatives, defendants and other parties in interest, and their representatives, assigns, releases and agrees to indemnify carrier, its officers, agents, representatives and employees from all liability (including cost and expenses) for any and all death or injury, to such person (see note).

Note: Except to the extent provided in Rule 55 (liability of carriers), with respect to C.A.B. No. 514, issued by airline tariff Publishing Company, agent rules affecting liability of carriers for personal injury or death are not permitted to be included in tariffs filed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and Rule 55 (liability of carriers) is included herein as part of the tariff filed with governments other than the United States and not as part of C.A.B. No. 514, issued by airline tariff Publishing Company, agent filed with the Department of Transportation.

(F) Time limitations on claims and actions
(1) No action shall lie in the case of damage to baggage unless the person entitled to delivery complains to an office of carrier forthwith after the discovery of the damage, and, at the latest, within seven (7) days from the date of receipt; and in the case of delay or loss, unless the
complaint is made at the latest within twenty-one (21) days for all carriers from the date on which the baggage has been placed at his disposal (in the case of delay) or should have been placed at his disposal (in the case of loss). Every complaint must be in writing and dispatched within the times aforesaid. Where carriage is not "international carriage" as defined in the convention, failure to give notice shall not be a bar to suit where claimant proves that:

(a) It WAS not reasonably possible for him to give such notice, or
(b) That notice WAS not given due to fraud on the part of carrier, or
(c) The management of carrier had knowledge of damage to passenger's baggage.

(2) Any right to damages against carrier shall be extinguished unless an action is brought within two (2) years reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the carriage stopped.

(G) Overriding law, modification and waiver

(1) Overriding law - insofar as any provision contained or referred to in the ticket or in this tariff may be contrary to mandatory law, government regulations, orders, or requirements, such provision shall remain applicable to the extent that it is not over-ridden thereby. The invalidity of any provision shall not affect any other part.

(2) Modification and waiver

No agent, servant or representative of carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provisions of the contract of carriage or of this tariff.
Rule 60 Reservations

(A) General
A ticket will be valid only for the flight(s) for which reservation(s) shall have been made, and only between the points named on the ticket or applicable flight coupons. A passenger holding an unused open-date ticket or portion thereof or miscellaneous charges order for onward travel, or who wishes to change his ticketed reservation to another date, shall not be entitled to any preferential right with respect to the obtaining of a reservation.

(B) Conditions of reservations
Reservations shall be tentative unless and until carrier has issued a validated ticket or miscellaneous charges order to the carriage for which space is reserved. Carrier will cancel a reservation at any time without notice on the failure of the passenger to purchase a ticket for the space reserved.

Exception 1: A reservation of space on a given flight is valid when the availability and allocation of such space is confirmed by a reservation agent of the carrier and entered in the carrier's computer.

Exception 2: A reservation or seat request (waitlist) is valid only for the passenger in whose name the reservation or request WAS originally made. Transfer of reservations or seat requests (name changes) from one passenger to another is not permitted. As an exception to such rule, name changes for totally unused EW (220-) documents are permitted free of charge for legal name change reasons (for example: marriage or divorce) provided supporting and eligible documentation will be presented along with such request (e.g.; copy of the respective passport and/or marriage certificate).

In the event that such transfer occurs without prior approval of EW, EW reserves the right to cancel said reservation, waitlisted or requested space.

Exception 3: Subject to payment or satisfactory credit arrangement, a validated ticket will be issued by the carrier indicating such confirmed space provided the passenger applies to carrier for such ticket before the expiration of the time...
agreed upon between the carrier and the passenger when the reservation WAS confirmed. However, if airport ticketing WAS agreed upon, at least 90 minutes prior to the scheduled departure time of the flight.

Exception 4:

(a) If the reservation is made within two days of the departure of the flight, the ticket must be issued not later than the times specified below:

(b) If airport ticketing WAS agreed upon, at least 90 minutes prior to the scheduled departure time of the flight.

(c) Such reservation of space is subject to cancellation by the carrier without notice if the passenger has not obtained a validated ticket specifying thereon his/her confirmed reserved space by the time limit agreed upon between the carrier and the passenger.

Exception 5: Carrier may accept reservations of space for specific flights in excess of available space on board the aircraft. The number of excess reservations planned by the carrier for a particular flight is based on the anticipated booking pattern for such flight. The determination of this pattern takes into consideration current conditions which may affect the expected utilization of space on the flight as well as historical factors such as the rate of late cancellations for the flight, failure of persons with confirmed reservations to show for the flight and the absence of any record for certain reservations in the carrier's inventory of the flight.

Exception 6: In the event that the number of persons presenting themselves with confirmed reservations for carriage on a flight exceeds the number of seats available, those passengers with confirmed reservations who are not accommodated will be subject to Rule no. 87, (denied boarding compensation), herein.

(C) Communication charges
The passenger will be charged for any communication expense paid or incurred by carrier for telephone, telegraph radio or cable arising from a special request of the passenger concerning a reservation.

(D) Allocation of accommodations
Carrier does not guarantee allocation of any particular space in the aircraft.

(E) Advance seats selection
(1) The passenger may pre-select a seat when booking a fare. However, a seat selection fee will be assessed if it is a condition of the fare purchased.
Exception: Persons with disabilities will not be charged a seat selection fee. The advance seat selection fee will be charged per passenger and per each way of travel and will be applied as follows:
Applicable fees for travel:
(i) Between Canada and international points (excluding the United states) equals 35 USD/CAD
(ii) Between USA and international points (excluding Canada) equals 35 USD/CAD
(iii) Between Germany/Europe and Germany/Europe equals 10 EUR (15 USD/CAD)

(2) Seat selection fees are non-refundable unless the carrier must move the passenger from their pre-paid, pre-selected seat due to a schedule irregularity or airport change or due to safety or operational reasons or the passenger has a confirmed upgrade to a normal fare prior to flight check-in.

(F) Arrival of passengers at airports
The passenger must present himself at the airport of departure for check-in at least the number of minutes indicated below for each carrier prior to the schedule departure time of the flight on which he/she holds a reservation. If the passenger fails to arrive at such airport of departure by the established time limit or appears improperly documented and not ready to travel, carrier(s) will cancel space reserved for him/her. Departure will not be delayed for passengers who arrive at airports of departure too late for such formalities to be completed before scheduled departure time. Carrier(s) is not liable to the passenger for loss or expense due to passenger's failure to comply with this provision.
Minutes:

EW
30 at Houston,
TX/Washington, D.C.

45 at Anchorage,
AK/Boston,
MA/Chicago, IL/New
York, NY/
Philadelphia,
PA/Toronto,
ON/Montreal,
QUE/Calgary, Alberta/
Edmonton, Alberta/Vancouver,
B.C.

60 at Atlanta,
GA/Dallas, TX/Los
Angeles, CA/Miami,
FL/QU/San Francisco,
CA/San Juan, PR

(G) Communications costs upon cancellation
Except as otherwise provided in this tariff, whenever a
passenger cancels reservations made for
himself/herself and such cancellation is not subject
to a service charge, carrier will require payment from
the passenger to cover the communications costs of
making such reservations and subsequent cancellation
thereof. The passenger will be charges for any
communication expense paid or incurred by carrier
including, but not limited to: telephone, telex,
facsimile, courier, radio or cable.

(H) Reconfirmation of reservation
Carrier will cancel the reservation of an international
portion of an itinerary (including the complete
remaining international itinerary) of any passenger on
a flight operated by it:
(1) From any stopover point; or
(2) From the point of origin of the continuing or
return trip, unless the passenger advises the
carrier of his/her intention to use his/her
reservation by communicating with a reservations
or ticket office of the carrier at least 72 hours
before scheduled departure of the flight.
However, reconfirmation of reservations is not
required if the passenger remains at any point
less than 72 hours.

(I) Cancellation of continuing space
If a passenger fails to occupy space which has been
reserved for him/her, carrier will cancel all other
reservations held by such passenger for continuing or
return space. Carrier is not liable for such
cancellation but carrier will refund in accordance with
voluntary refunds provisions published herein.
Rule 65 Tickets

(A) General

(1) A ticket will not be issued and in any case carrier will not be obliged to carry until the passenger has paid the applicable fare or has complied with credit arrangements established by carrier.

(2) A ticket which has not been validated or which has been altered, mutilated or improperly issued, shall not be valid.

(3) No person shall be entitled to transportation except upon presentation of a valid ticket. Such ticket shall entitle the passenger to transportation only between points of origin and destination and via the routing designated thereon.

Note: The fare paid shall only be applicable when international travel actually commences in the country of the point of origin shown on the ticket, i.e. If international travel actually commences in a different country, the fare must be reassessed from such country. For example, if the ticket WAS issued at the Hong Kong dollar fare for travel HKG-TYO-LAX and the passenger actually commences travel in Tokyo instead of Hong Kong, the fare must be reassessed at the TYO-LAX, Japanese yen fare level.

(4) Name changes

Name changes for totally unused EW (220-) documents are permitted free of charge for legal name change reasons (for Example: marriage or divorce) provided supporting and eligible documentation will be presented along with such request (e.g.: copy of the respective passport and/or marriage certificate)

(5) Airline tickets issued outside the Philippines for international transportation of passengers originating in the Philippines shall not be valid for such transportation. (see notes 1 and 2 below)

Note 1: For the purpose of this rule, a passenger traveling abroad from the Philippines shall be deemed originating in the Philippines if:
(a) He is a resident of the Philippines;
or
(b) His travel abroad from the Philippines is subject to the payment of the travel tax imposed under pd1183, as amended; or
(c) The first leg of his actual trip starts in the Philippines, as verified by the absence of the corresponding immigration entry on his passport, subsequent to the date of issuance of the airline ticket abroad.

Note 2: For the purpose of this rule, an airline ticket is deemed issued outside the Philippines if it shows on its face that it has been issued outside the Philippines.

(B) Validity

(1) General

When validated, the ticket is good for carriage from the airport at the place of departure to the airport at the place of destination, via the route shown therein and for the applicable class of service and is valid for one year from the date or commencement of flight, except as otherwise specified in carrier's tariffs. Each flight coupon will be accepted for carriage on the date and flight for which accommodation had been reserved. When flight coupons are issued on an "Open date" basis, accommodation will be reserved upon application, subject to the availability of space. The place and date of issue are set forth on the flight coupons. Any extension of ticket validity will be in accordance with carrier's tariffs.

Exception 1: If the ticket is for, or includes, an excursion or other special fare having a shorter period of ticket validity than indicated above, such shorter period of validity shall apply only in respect to such excursion or special fare transportation.

Exception 2: If no portion of the ticket is used, the period of validity will be one year from the date of issuance of the ticket.

(2) Periods of validity

Tickets expire at midnight on the date of expiration of ticket validity, except that such period of validity will be extended by carrier, without additional collection of fare, as follows:

(a) For no longer than seven days beyond the original limit when a passenger who holds a ticket valid for one year is unable to obtain space at time of application to carrier.

(b) For no longer than thirty days beyond the original limit when carrier is unable to
provide previously confirmed space; or a flight is cancelled or postponed during the period of validity; a scheduled stop which is either a stopover or destination for the passenger is omitted; carrier substitutes a different class of service; or causes a passenger to miss a connection; or fails to operate a flight reasonably according to schedule.

(c) Until the date when the passenger, who is prevented from traveling within the period of validity of his ticket by reason of illness, becomes fit to travel according to a medical certificate, or until the first service of the class for which the fare has been paid on the carrier on which space is available after such date from the point where the journey is resumed or from the last connecting point, provided that when the flight coupons remaining in a ticket having a one year validity involve one or more stopovers, the validity of such ticket will be extended for not more than 3 months from the date shown on such certificate. In such circumstances carrier will extend similarly the period of validity of tickets of persons traveling with an incapacitated passenger.

(d) For no longer than forty-five (45) days after the date of death of a passenger for tickets of the persons accompanying the deceased passenger.

(e) A miscellaneous charges order issued without definite date of passage must be presented for a ticket within one year from date of issue; otherwise it will not be honored for a ticket.

(3) Cancelled

(C) Reissue of ticket's that is/are used out of sequence definition "Out of sequence"
A ticketed coupon of an (already partially flown) Itinerary is not used. This means the processing described below applies in a scenario before and after departure in case the coupon is not used in the booked order.
Example: CAI-FRA-SAO-MUC-CAI itinerary - Cai-FRA not used
CAI-FRA-Sao-MUC-CAI itinerary - MUC-CAI not used or a ticketed coupon of an itinerary WAS/is/will be used after a subsequent ticketed coupon of the same itinerary.
Example: CAI-FRA-Sao-MUC-CAI itinerary - FRA-SAO and Sao-MUC used, remaining coupons are to be used thereafter.
Reissue processing for all tickets
This rule applies to all fares any time.
Reissue must be based on the lowest applicable fare in the highest originally ticketed booking class to/from final destination per direction or if no fare is available in the originally ticketed booking class any higher applicable fare. As long as the passenger continues on originally booked flights.
Reissue to FRA-W/CL-SAO-Q/CL-MUC only possible if applicable fare in w/Cl and q/Cl exists
Reissue to FRA-V/CL-SAO-Q/CL-MUC if no applicable fare in w/Cl but only in V/cl exists
across pricing units (end-on-end combinations)
CAI-FRA/MUC-CAI (pricing unit 1)
FRA-SAO-MUC (pricing unit 2)
Reissue to CAI-Q/CL-FRA// Sao-h/cl-MUC
if applicable booking class is not available, contact carrier for confirmation.
Reissue will always be based on the original ticket issue date (past date pricing) incl BSR applicable at time of original ticket issue date.
All fare conditions including advance purchase of the new applicable fare must be complied with.
For restricted fare (all fares that originally allow changes against charge or do not allow changes at all), collect charge for reissue according to original fare conditions or minimum of EUR 50 for travel within Europe and EUR 100 for all other travel.
In case the passenger requests further changes in and out of sequence itinerary (e.g. Flight date or reroutings), the standard reissue processing applies, i.e. it must based on actual booking class availability at the time of reissue and performed according to the penalty conditions of the originally ticketed fare. Originally paid amount is credited towards the payable amount of the reissued fare, though the original non-refundable amount remains non-refundable. If the new applicable fare is lower than the originally ticketed fare, no refund is granted in case of non-refundable fares. Reissue is mandatory for any case of out of sequence travel.
The passenger is always entitled to refund the old ticket and to purchase a new ticket according to the fare conditions of the respective fare. In this case the new ticket has to be annotated: "Voluntary new purchase due to out of sequence": Changes that do not fall under the "out of sequence" provisions will be regularly processed according to the penalty conditions of the respective fare.

(D) Absence, loss or irregularities of ticket
Carrier will refuse carriage to any person not in possession of a valid ticket. In case of loss or non-presentation of the ticket or the applicable portion thereof, carriage will not be furnished for that part of the trip covered by such ticket or that portion thereof until the passenger purchases another ticket at the current applicable fare for the carriage to be performed. Carrier will not accept a ticket if any part of it is mutilated or if it has been altered by other than carrier or it is presented without the passenger's coupon and all unused flight coupons. Notwithstanding the foregoing, carrier will issue, at the passenger's request, a new ticket to replace the lost one, upon receipt of proof of loss satisfactory to carrier, and if the circumstances of the case in carrier's opinion warrant such action; provided that the passenger agrees, in such form as may be prescribed by carrier, to indemnify carrier for any loss or damage which carrier may sustain by reason thereof.

(E) Non-transferability

(1) A ticket is not transferable, but carrier shall not be liable to the person entitled to be transported or to the person entitled to receive such refund for honoring or refunding such ticket when presented by someone other than the person entitled to be transported thereunder or to a refund in connection therewith.

(2) If a ticket is in fact used by any person other than the person to whom it WAS issued, with or without the knowledge and consent of the person to whom it WAS issued, carrier will not be liable for the destruction, damage, or delay of such unauthorized person's baggage or other personal property arising from or in connection with such unauthorized use.

(3) If a ticket is in fact used by any person other that the person to whom it WAS issued, with or without the knowledge and consent of the person to whom it WAS issued, carrier will not be liable for the death or injury of such unauthorized person arising from or in connection with such unauthorized use (see note).

Note: Except to the extent provided in Rule 55 (liability of carriers), rules affecting liability of carriers for personal injury or death are not permitted to be included in tariffs filed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and this rule is included herein as part of the tariff filed with governments other than that of the United States and not as part of EW-1 tariff, C.A.B. No. 514 and NTA(A) no. 312 issued by Airline Tariff Publishing CO.,
(G) Waiver of minimum/maximum stay requirements
(1) When a ticket is sold at a special fare containing a minimum stay requirement, the minimum stay requirement will be waived on presentation of a death certificate, or copy thereof, for passengers who are:
   (a) Members of the immediate family of a passenger who dies EN route, or
   (b) Other persons actually accompanying a passenger who dies EN route.
(2) If a passenger holding a special fare ticket with a minimum stay requirement desires to commence the return before the expiration of the minimum stay period owing to the death of an immediate family member not accompanying the passenger, and a death certificate or copy thereof is not immediately available, the passenger will be entitled to a refund of the additional amounts paid to permit earlier return on presentation of a death certificate attesting to the death of such family member after the passenger's commencement of travel.

(H) Acceptance of tickets
(1) All airlines operating to, from or through the Philippines, including off-line carriers with sales offices and/or general sales agents in the Philippines, are hereby prohibited from importing into the Philippines airline tickets issued outside the Philippines for international air transportation of passengers originating in the Philippines.
(2) All airlines operating to, from and/or through the Philippines, shall ascertain whether or not the tickets for international air transportation of passengers originating in the Philippines, presented by such passengers at the airline check-in counters at the Manila international airport, have been issued outside the Philippines. If so, said airlines shall not honor such tickets.
Rule 75 Currency of Payment

Except as otherwise provided below, fares and charges are payable in any currency acceptable to carrier. When payment is made in currency other than the currency in which the fare is published such payment will be made at the rate of exchange established for such purpose by carrier, the current statement of which is available for inspection by the passenger at carrier's office where the ticket is purchased. The provisions of this paragraph are subject to applicable exchange laws and government regulations.

1. Payment of fares in the U.S. For travel originating in the U.S. Shall be in U.S. Dollars.
2. Payment of fares in Canada for travel originating in Canada shall be in Canadian dollars.
3. Payment of fares for travel originating at a point outside the U.S. Or Canada and destined to a point in the U.S. Or Canada shall be in the currency of the country of origin, except as provided in (4) below.
4. Payment of fares for travel originating at a point outside the U.S. Or Canada and destined to a point in the U.S. Or Canada may also be made in the U.S. Or Canada in U.S. Or Canadian dollars. When the fare in the currency of the country of origin is converted to U.S. Or Canadian dollars the local bankers' buying rate of exchange will apply.
5. (a) When a transportation document is presented for either rerouting or refund at:
   (i) Points in the U.S.A./Canada
   (ii) Points outside the U.S.A. Covering travel originating and paid for in the U.S.A.; and the difference between the value of the revised journey and the value of the original transportation document shall be calculated in the currency of the country in which travel commenced; and
   (b) If the value of the revised journey exceeds the value of the original transportation document, the difference in value shall constitute an additional collection and it shall be converted from the currency in which calculated into the currency being collected from the passenger or purchaser at the local bankers' buying rate of exchange in effect at the time of such transaction; or
   (c) If the value of the original transportation document exceeds the value of the revised journey, the difference in value shall constitute a refund and it shall be converted from the currency in which calculated into the currency being refunded to the passenger or purchaser at the local bankers' buying rate of exchange in effect at the time of such transaction.

Note: Carrier will pay the refund in the same
form (i.e., cash, check, credit card etc.) that was used in purchasing the original transportation document. Carrier, in making the refund, will observe any refund restriction that may be published in the applicable rules governing the original transportation document. Further, carrier will observe any government or carrier restriction imposed on the conversion and refund of currencies outside the country whose currency was originally collected.

(6) For travel commencing in Area 1 (except U.S.A./Canada/Area 2/Area 3 via a point in the U.S.A.) when tickets are issued and paid for in the U.S.A.

(a) Where one way, round trip, circle trip or open jaw transportation originates outside the U.S.A./Canada and travel is via the U.S.A. On any portion of the journey, the applicable fare shall be the sum of:

(i) The applicable U.S. Dollar fare(s) from the first ticketed point of arrival or the last point of departure in the U.S.A. To the first Construction point outside the U.S.A.; plus

(ii) The applicable local currency fare for all other portions of the journey, calculated in the currency of the country of origin, converted to U.S. Dollars at the bankers' buying rate.

(b) Separate ticket(s) must be issued for any portion of travel calculated in accordance with (a) above where the fare for such portion is based on the U.S. Dollar fare from the U.S.A.
Rule 80 Revised Routings, Failure to Carry and Missed Connections

(A) Changes requested by passenger
   (1) At the passenger's request, carrier will effect a change in the routing (other than the point of origin), carrier(s), class(s) of service, destination, fare or validity specified in an unused ticket, flight coupon(s) or miscellaneous charges order by issuing a new ticket or by endorsing such unused ticket, flight coupon(s) or miscellaneous charges order, provided that:
      (a) Such carrier issued the original ticket or;
      (b) Such carrier is the carrier designated in the "via carrier" box, or no carrier is designated in the "via carrier" box, of the unused flight coupon or miscellaneous charges order for the first onward carriage from the point on the route at which the passenger desires the change to commence, however, where the carrier who issued the ticket is designated as carrier for any subsequent section(s) and has an office or general agent, who is authorized to make endorsements, at the point on the route where the change is to commence or where the passenger makes his request for such change, the reissuing carrier shall obtain such issuing carrier's endorsement; or
      (c) Such carrier has received written or telegraphic authority to do so from the carrier entitled, under (a) or (b) above, to effect the change.
   (2) When the rerouting results in a change of fare, the new fare and charges shall be constructed as follows;
      (a) Partly used tickets
         (1) Where the rerouting results in a fare change, the new fare and charge(s) shall be recalculated from the last fare construction point preceding the point from which the flight coupon(s) will be uplifted to the destination or the next fare construction point beyond which the original fare calculation remains applicable; provided once travel on a fare component has been completed such fare component may not be used for subsequent voluntary rerouting.
         Note 1: for the purpose of this rule, fare construction point, as used herein, means the point to which the previous fare WAS calculated. Charges to be
used for the construction of the new fare shall be those which would have been applicable as of the date of commencement of carriage.

Note 2: for the purpose of this rule, fare Construction point, as used herein, means the point to which the previous fare WAS calculated.

(2) Totally unused tickets

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable fare rule used:

(a) When a totally unused ticket is presented for a change in routing, the ticket shall be refunded and a new ticket shall be issued.

(b) The fare for the new itinerary shall be assessed based on the fares applicable at the time of commencement of the new transportation and the rate of exchange applicable at the time of the new assessment.

(c) The ticket issuance details from the old ticket shall not be carried forward to the new ticket.

(b) (Applicable only from/to points in the U.S.A.) -

(1) Partly used tickets

(a) The new fare shall be calculated upon the basis of that which would have been applicable had the passenger purchased transportation for the revised itinerary (which includes those points for which transportation has already been completed) prior to departure from point of origin.

(b) Additional passage at the through fare and charges shall not be permitted unless request therefor has been made prior to arrival at the destination named on the original ticket or miscellaneous charges order; and, after carriage has commenced:

(i) A one-way ticket shall not be converted into a round, circle or open jaw trip ticket at the
round, circle or open jaw trip
discount for any portion
already flown. Discount will
only be applied only to any
rerouted portion of the trip
and only from the point of
rerouting, not based on any
portion of the trip already
flown;

(ii) A round, circle or discounted
open jaw trip ticket can be
converted into any other one
of these categories provided
that the request therefor is
made prior to arrival at the
destination named on the
original ticket or
miscellaneous charges order.

(2) Totally unused tickets
Unless otherwise specified in the
applicable fare rule used:
(a) When a totally unused ticket
is presented for a change in
routing, the ticket shall be
refunded and a new ticket
shall be issued.
(b) The fare for the new itinerary
shall be assessed based on the
fares applicable at the time
of commencement of the new
transportation and the rate of
exchange applicable at the
time of the new assessment.
(c) The ticket issuance details
from the old ticket shall not
be carried forward to the new
ticket.

(3) Any difference between the fares and charges
applicable under paragraph (2) above, and the
fares and charges paid by the passenger, will be
collected from the passenger by the carrier
accomplishing the rerouting who will also pay to
the passenger any amounts due to account of
refunds.

(4) The expiration date of any new ticket issued for a
revised routing will be limited to the expiration
date that would have been applicable had the new
ticket been issued on the date of sale of the
original ticket or miscellaneous charges order.

(5) Time limits on cancellations and charges for late
cancellations will be applicable to revised
routings requested by passenger.

(B) Involuntary revised routing
In the event carrier cancels a flight, fails to operate according to schedules, substitutes a different type of equipment or different class of service, or is unable to provide previously confirmed space, or the passenger is refused passage or removed, in accordance with rule 25 (refusal to transport- limitations of carrier) herein, carrier will either:

1. Carry the passenger on another of its passenger aircraft on which space is available; or
2. Endorse to another carrier or to any other transportation service the unused portion of the ticket for purposes of rerouting; or
3. Reroute the passenger to destination named on the ticket or applicable portion thereof by its own services or by other means of transportation; and, if the fare, excess baggage charges and any applicable service charge for the revised routing is higher than the refund value of the ticket or applicable portions as determined from rule 90 (refunds) herein, carrier will require no additional payment from the passenger, but will refund the difference if the fare and charges for the revised routing are lower; or
4. Make involuntary refund in accordance with the provisions of rule 90 (refunds) herein.

(C) Missed connections
In the event a passenger misses an onward connecting flight on which space has been reserved for him/her because the delivering carrier did not operate its flight according to schedules, or changed the schedule of such flight, the delivering carrier will arrange for the carriage of the passenger or make involuntary refund in accordance with rule 90 (refunds) herein.

(D) (cancelled)

(E) (cancelled)
Rule 85 Schedules, Delays and Cancellations

(A) Schedules
The times shown in timetables or elsewhere are approximate and not guaranteed, and form no part of the contract of carriage. Schedules are subject to change without notice and carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections. Carrier will not be responsible for errors or omissions either in timetables or other representations of schedules. No employee, agent or representative of carrier is authorized to bind carrier as to the dates or times of departure or arrival or of the operation of any flight.

(B) Cancellations
(1) Carrier may, without notice, substitute alternate carriers or aircraft.
(2) Carrier may, without notice cancel, terminate, divert, postpone or delay any flight or the further right of carriage or reservation of traffic accommodations and determine if any departure or landing should be made, without any liability except to refund in accordance with its tariffs the fare and baggage charges for any unused portion of the ticket if it would be advisable to do so:
   (a) Because of any fact beyond its control (including, but without limitation, meteorological conditions, acts of god, force majeure, strikes, riots, civil commotions, embargoes, wars, hostilities, disturbances, or unsettled international conditions)
      Actual, threatened or reported or because of any delay, demand, conditions, circumstance or requirement due, directly or indirectly, to such fact; or
   (b) Because of any fact not to be foreseen, anticipated or predicted; or
   (c) Because of any government regulation, demand or requirement; or
   (d) Because of shortage of labor, fuel or facilities, or labor difficulties or carrier or others.
(3) Carrier will cancel the right or further right of carriage of the passenger and his baggage upon the refusal of the passenger, after demand by carrier, to pay the fare or the portion thereof so demanded, or to pay any charge so demanded and assessable with respect to the baggage of the passenger without being subject to any liability therefor except to refund, in accordance herewith, the unused portion of the fare and baggage
charge(s) previously paid, if any.
Rule 87 Denied Boarding Compensation

(A) Definitions

For the purpose of this rule, except as otherwise specifically provided herein:

Airport means the airport at which the direct or connecting flight, on which the passenger holds confirmed reserved space, is planned to arrive or some other airport serving the same metropolitan area, provided that transportation to the other airport is accepted (i.e. Used) by the passenger.

Alternate transportation is air transportation (by an airline licensed by the Department of Transportation) or other transportation used by the passenger which, at the time the arrangement is made, is planned to arrive at the passenger's next scheduled stopover (of 4 hours or longer) or if none, at the airport of final destination no later than 4 hours after the passenger's originally scheduled arrival time.

Carrier means:

(1) A direct air carrier, except a helicopter operator, holding a certificate issued by the Department of Transportation pursuant to section 401(d)(2), 401(d)(2), 401(d)(5), or 401(d)(8) of the act, or an exemption from section 401(a) of the act, authorizing the transportation of persons, or

(2) A foreign route air carrier holding a permit issued by the Department of Transportation pursuant to section 402 of the act, or an exemption from section 402 of the act, authorizing the scheduled foreign air transportation of persons.

Comparable air transportation means transportation provided to passenger at no extra cost by a carrier as defined above.

Confirmed reserved space means space on a specific date and on a specific flight and class of service of a carrier which has been requested by a passenger and which the carrier or its agent has verified, by appropriate notation on the ticket or in any other manner provided therefore by the carrier as being reserved for the accommodation of the passenger.

Stopover means a deliberate interruption of a journey by the passenger, scheduled to exceed four hours, at a point between the place of departure and the place of final destination.
The sum of the values of the remaining flight coupons means the sum of the applicable one way fares including any surcharges and air transportation taxes, less any applicable discounts.

Volunteer means a person who responds to carrier's request for volunteers and who willingly accepts carrier's offer of compensation, in any amount, in exchange for relinquishing his confirmed reserved space. Any other passenger denied boarding is considered, for the purposes of this rule, to have been denied boarding involuntarily, even if he accepts denied boarding compensation.

(B) Applicable only to flights or portions of flights originating in the United States

(1) Conditions for payment of compensation

Subject to the exceptions in this subparagraph, carrier will tender to the passenger the amount of compensation specified in paragraph (2) when:

(a) Passenger holding a ticket for confirmed reserved space presents himself/herself for carriage at the appropriate time and place, having complied fully with carrier's requirements as to ticketing, check-in (see Rule 65 (tickets)) and reconfirmation procedures and being acceptable for transportation under carrier's tariff; and

Exception: (Applicable only for travel originating/tickets sold and issued in the U.S.A. And only to passengers travelling at first/business class fares.) If a passenger is holding confirmed reservations in first class and no first class seating on EW flights to/from Germany is available at the time of boarding, EW will transport the passengers in business class free of charge. If a passenger is holding confirmed reservations in business class on EW flights to/from Germany and no business class seating is available at the time of boarding, EW will either upgrade the passenger into first class at no additional charge or if first class is also not available, transport the passenger in tourist class free of charge.

Conditions

Minimum published check-in times must be adhered to at the airports.
prior to boarding.

Refund conditions
Claims for refunds must be made in writing within 60 days of occurrence and must include a copy of the original passenger coupon indicating the involuntary downgrade signed by the boarding agent.

(b) The flight for which the passenger holds confirmed reserved space is unable to accommodate the passenger and departs without him/her.

Exception: The passenger will not be eligible for compensation if:

(i) The flight upon which the passenger holds confirmed reserved space is unable to accommodate him/her because of substitution of equipment of lesser capacity when required by operational and/or safety reasons; or

(ii) Passenger is accommodated on the flight for which he/she holds confirmed reserved space, but is offered accommodations or is seated in a compartment of the aircraft other than that specified on his/her ticket, provided that a passenger seated in a section for which a lower fare is charged shall be entitled to an appropriate refund.

(iii) If the carrier arranges comparable air transportation accepted by the passenger which at the time such arrangement is made, is planned to arrive at the airport of the passenger's next stopover, or if none the airport of the passenger's destination not later than one hour after the time the direct connecting flight on which the confirmed space is held.

(2) Amount of compensation payable
(a) Compensation for denied boarding
If you have been denied a reserved seat on (name of air carrier), you are probably entitled to monetary compensation. This notice explains the airline's obligation and the passenger's rights in the case of an oversold flight, in accordance with regulations of the U.S. Department of transportation.

(b) Volunteers and boarding priorities
If a flight is oversold (more passengers hold confirmed reservations than there are seats
available), no one may be denied boarding against his or her will until airline personnel first ask for volunteers who will give up their reservation willingly, in exchange for compensation of the airline's choosing. If there are not enough volunteers, other passengers may be denied boarding involuntarily in accordance with the following boarding priority of (name of air carrier); (in this space the carrier inserts its boarding priority rules or a summary thereof, in a manner to be understandable to the average passenger.)

(c) Compensation for involuntary denied boarding If you are denied boarding involuntarily, you are entitled to a payment of "denied boarding compensation" from the airline unless:

(1) You have not fully complied with the airline's ticketing, check-in and reconfirmation requirements, or you are not acceptable for transportation under the airline's usual rules and practices; or

(2) You are denied boarding because the flight is canceled; or

(3) You are denied boarding because a smaller capacity aircraft WAS substituted for safety or operational reasons; or

(4) On a flight operated with an aircraft having 60 or fewer seats, you are denied boarding due to safety-related weight/balance restrictions that limit payload; or

(5) You are offered accommodations in a section of the aircraft other than specified in your ticket, at no extra charge (a passenger seated in a section for which a lower fare is charged much be given an appropriate refund); or

(6) The airline is able to place you on another flight or flights that are planned to reach your next stopover or final destination within one hour of the planned arrival time of your original flight.

(d) Amount of denied boarding compensation

International transportation

Passengers traveling from the United States to a foreign point who are denied boarding involuntarily from an oversold flight originating at a U.S. Airport are entitled to:
(i) No compensation if the carrier offers alternate transportation that is planned to arrive at the passenger's destination or first stopover not later than one hour after the planned arrival time of the passenger's original flight;

(ii) 200% of the fare to the passenger's destination or first stopover, with a maximum of $650, if the carrier offers alternate transportation that is planned to arrive at the passenger's destination or first stopover more than one hour but less than four hours after the planned arrival time of the passenger's original flight; and

(iii) 400% of the fare to the passenger's destination or first stopover, with a maximum of $1,300, if the carrier does not offer alternate transportation that is planned to arrive at the airport of the passenger's destination or first stopover less than four hours after the planned arrival time of the passenger's original flight.

0 to 1 hour arrival delay. No compensation

1 to 4 hour arrival delay. 200% of one-way fare (but no more than $650).

Over 4 hours arrival delay. 400% of one-way fare (but no more than $1,300).

Alternate transportation
"Alternate transportation" is air transportation with a confirmed reservation at no additional charge (by any scheduled airline licensed by DOT), or other transportation accepted and used by the passenger in the case of denied boarding.

(e) Method of payment
Except as provided below, the airline must give each passenger who qualifies for involuntary denied boarding compensation a payment by cash or check for the amount specified above, on the day and at the place the involuntary denied boarding occurs. If the airline arranges alternate transportation
for the passenger's convenience that departs before the payment can be made, the payment shall be sent to the passenger within 24 hours. The air carrier may offer free or discounted transportation in place of the cash payment. In that event. The carrier must disclose all material restrictions on the use of the free or discounted transportation before the passenger decides whether to accept the transportation in lieu of a cash or check payment. The passenger may insist on the cash/check payment or refuse all compensation and bring private legal action.

(f) Passenger's options
Acceptance of the compensation may relieve (name of air carrier) from any further liability to the passenger caused by its failure to honor the confirmed reservation. However, the passenger may decline the payment and seek to recover damages in a court of law or in some other manner.

(3) Boarding priority
(a) Passengers holding a confirmed reservation will always be boarded before any passenger not holding a confirmed reservation or not entitled to a firm reservation.
(b) Passengers holding a confirmed reservation who have fully paid a fare (including special fares, excursion fares, discounted fares—such as for children) approved by the U.S. Department of Transportation for publication and sale to the general public, will be boarded in the sequence in which they have presented themselves, properly documented for the flight and at the appropriate time and place, for check-in.

Exception: The following passengers cannot be left behind:
   (i) EW crew members traveling with confirmed reservations.
   (ii) EW employees on duty traveling with confirmed reservations.
   (iii) Unaccompanied children (under 12 years of age).
   (iv) Sick and handicapped passengers.
   (v) Heads of states and other leading statesmen, official government delegations, diplomatic couriers
   (vi) Inaugural flight invitees
   (vii) Hardship cases, as
Carrier: Eurowings – EW

determined by the manager on duty

(4)
Rule 89 Denied Boarding Compensation

Applicable only to flights or portions of flights originating and/or terminating in Canada

(A) Applicability

The following rules shall apply - flights departing from EU:

(1) In respect of flights departing from an airport in the European Union (EU) unless passenger received benefits or compensation and were given assistance in that third country;

(2) On condition that passengers have a confirmed reservation on the flight concerned and presents himself/herself for check-in at the time indicated in advance and in writing or electronically; or; if no time is indicated; not later than 60 minutes before the published departure time;

(3) Only to the passenger traveling with a valid ticket including tickets issued under a frequent flyer or other commercial programme with confirmed reservations and

(a) Presents himself at the appropriate place and has observed published minimum check-in times

(b) Has complied with Eurowings' ticketing and reconfirmation procedures

(c) Is acceptable for transportation under the carrier's tariff and the flight for which the passenger holds confirmed reservations is unable to accommodate the passenger and deports without him/her

(4) Where EW is the operating carrier of the flight exceptions:

The following passengers will not be entitled to compensation:

(a) Passengers travelling to EU who have received benefits or compensation in a third country

(b) Passengers travelling between two airports outside the EU unless the sector is part of a flight (same flight number) that originated in the EU

(c) Passengers without confirmed reservations

(d) Passengers who have not presented themselves for check-in on time

(e) Passengers on free or reduced fares not directly or indirectly available to the public, e.g. ID and ad tickets

(5) The passenger is accommodated on the flight for which he/she holds confirmed reservations, but is seated in a compartment of the aircraft other than that reserved, provided that when the passenger is accommodated in a class of service for which a lower fare is charged, the passenger will be entitled to the appropriate refund.
(B) Passenger rights

(1) Denied boarding
Volunteers
Volunteers have the right of mutually agreed benefits plus the right to choose between reimbursement and rerouting with the following options:

(a) Reimbursement within 7 days of coupons not used or
(b) Rerouting to final destination at the earliest opportunity under comparable transport conditions or
(c) Rerouting to final destination at a later date according to passenger's convenience but subject to availability of space. Volunteers are not entitled to care, such as phone calls, food, accommodation etc.

(2) Involuntary denied boarding
In case of involuntary denied boarding the passengers are entitled to the following:

(a) Right to compensation according to paragraph (c) and
(b) Right to choose between reimbursement/rerouting with the same options as mentioned under (a)(1) above and
(c) Right to care including
- Meals and refreshments, reasonably related to the waiting time
- 2 telephone calls or telex, e-mails, fax
- If necessary, hotel accommodation plus transfer between airport and hotel

(3) Amount of compensation payable

(a) The amount of compensation depends on the distance of the scheduled flight or the alternative flight proposed.

Compensation amounts in EUR /CAD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight km between and</th>
<th>Amount in EUR</th>
<th>Amount in CAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1500</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500 - 3500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra EU flights of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 1500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greater than 3500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) If an alternative flight is offered and the new scheduled arrival time does not exceed 2 hours versus the originally planned, the compensation amounts shown under (1) above can be reduced by 50 percent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight km between and</th>
<th>Amount in EUR</th>
<th>Amount in CAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1500</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500-3500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intra EU flights of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) In lieu of cash payment of the amounts mentioned in (b)(1) and (b)(2) The passenger may choose compensation in the form of a voucher valid for further travel on the services of Eurowings, then the compensation amount will be 150 percent of the amount mentioned in (b)(1) and (b)(2). Following conditions shall apply to such vouchers:
- Validity is 1 year from the date of issue
- If, after one year the voucher has not been used, it will be refunded but only at the cash values as applicable in (b)(1) and (b)(2).
- Lost vouchers will not be replaced
- A ticket may only be issued in exchange for the voucher in the same name as that on the voucher
- If the value of a desired ticket exceeds the value of the voucher, the passenger shall pay the applicable difference
- If the value of the voucher exceeds the value of a desired ticket, the difference will not be refunded.

(4) Cancellation of flights
(a) In case of cancellation of a flight the passengers will be entitled to the following:
(1) Right to compensation according to paragraph (c) and
(2) Right to choose between reimbursement/rerouting with the same options as mentioned under (a)(1) above and
(3) Right to care including
- Meals and refreshments, reasonably related to the waiting time
- 2 telephone calls or telex, e-mails, fax
- If necessary, hotel accommodation plus transfer between airport and hotel

(b) Amount of compensation payable
(1) The amount of compensation depends on the distance of the scheduled flight or the alternative flight proposed.
Compenation amounts in EUR /CAD:
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Flight km between and</th>
<th>Amount in</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>250 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500 - 3500</td>
<td>400 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intra EU flights of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more than 1500</td>
<td>400 645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 3500</td>
<td>600 965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(2) If an alternative flight is offered and the new scheduled arrival time does not exceed 2 hours versus the originally planned, the compensation amounts shown under (1) above
can be reduced by 50 percent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight km between and</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>CAD</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Intra EU flights of</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 3500</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) In lieu of cash payment of the amounts mentioned in (b)(1) and (b)(2) the passenger may choose compensation in the form of a voucher valid for further travel on the services of Eurowings, then the compensation amount will be 150 percent of the amount mentioned in (b)(1) and (b)(2). Following conditions shall apply to such vouchers:
- Validity is 1 year from the date of issue
- If, after one year the voucher has not been used, it will be refunded but only at the cash values as applicable in (b)(1) and (b)(2).
- Lost vouchers will not be replaced
- A ticket may only be issued in exchange for the voucher in the same name as that on the voucher
- If the value of a desired ticket exceeds the value of the voucher, the passenger shall pay the applicable difference
- If the value of the voucher exceeds the value of a desired ticket, the difference will not be refunded.

(C) Long delay
This rule is only applicable when a flight is delayed at departure, not when a flight leaves on time and is subsequently delayed. A long delay is considered a flight that is delayed according to the following parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trips less than 1,500 km</th>
<th>More than 2 hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trips between 1,500-3,500 km &amp; all intra EU flights in excess of 1,500 km</td>
<td>More than 3 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trips more than 3,500 km (non intra EU)</td>
<td>More than 4 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case the passengers are entitled to the following:

(1) Right to care provided this does not result in a further delay of the flight including:
- Meals and refreshments, reasonably related to the waiting time
- 2 telephone calls or telex, e-mails, fax
- If necessary, hotel accommodation plus transfer between airport and hotel; in case the flight is delayed until the next day hotel accommodation and transfer are mandatory.
(2) If flight is delayed more than 5 hours right to be reimbursed within 7 days:
   (a) Outbound passenger: Cost of non-used ticket
   (b) Inbound passenger: Cost of non-used coupon
   (c) Transit passenger: Cost of non-used coupon, if the flight no longer serves any purpose; also cost of the tickets for parts of the journey already made and if relevant return flight to the first point of departure
   (d) For package tour passengers the value of reimbursement will have to be assigned to unused flight coupon(s)

(3) Downgrading of passengers
   In case of involuntary downgrading to a lower class of service passengers will be entitled to the following reimbursement within 7 days
   (a) 30 percent of the ticket price for trips less than 1,500 km
   (b) 50 percent of the ticket price for trips between 1,500 and 3,500 km & all intra EU flights in excess of 1,500 km
   (c) 75 percent of the ticket price for all other trips more than 3,500 km

Note:
   In all cases the relevant distance is understood to be the sector on which the passenger is downgraded. The ticket price is understood to be the one way coupon value for the sector on which the passenger is downgraded.

(D) Boarding priority
   Passengers holding confirmed reservations will be boarded before:
   (1) Any passengers not holding confirmed reservations.
   (2) Any who are not entitled to confirmed reservations.
   Passengers holding confirmed reservations and a valid ticket for the flight in question will be boarded in the sequence in which they have presented themselves for check-in.
   Exceptions:
   The following passengers cannot be left behind:
   - Eurowings crew members travelling with confirmed reservations
   - Eurowings employees on duty travel holding confirmed reservations
   - Sick and/or handicapped passengers
   - Unaccompanied children (12 years and under)
   - Heads of state and other leading statesmen, official government delegations, diplomatic couriers
   - Hardship cases as determined by the manager on duty
Rule 90 Refunds

(A) General

(1) In case of refund, whether due to failure of carrier to provide the accommodation called for by the ticket, or to voluntary change of arrangements by the passenger, the conditions and amount of refund will be governed by carrier's tariffs.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (F) of this rule, refund by carrier for an unused ticket or portion thereof or miscellaneous charges order will be made to the person named as the passenger in such ticket or miscellaneous charges order unless at the time of purchase the purchaser designates on the ticket or miscellaneous charges order another person to whom refund shall be made in which event refund will be made to persons so designated, and only upon delivery of the passenger coupon and all unused flight coupons of the ticket of miscellaneous charges order. A refund made in accordance with this procedure to a person representing him as the person named or designated in the ticket or miscellaneous charges order will be considered a valid refund and carrier will not be liable to the true passenger for another refund.

Exception 1: Refund in accordance with paragraph (E) below of tickets for transportation which have been issued against a credit card will be made only to the credit card account of the person to whom such credit card has been issued.

Exception 2: Carrier will refuse to refund on a ticket which has been presented to government officials of a country or to carrier as evidence of intention to depart therefrom, unless the passenger establishes to carrier's satisfaction that he has permission to remain in the country or that he will depart therefrom by another carrier or conveyance.

(B) Currency

All refunds will be subject to government laws, rules, regulations, or orders of the country in which the ticket WAS originally purchased and of the country in which the refund is being made. Refund will be made subject to the following provisions:

(1) Voluntary refunds of tickets, miscellaneous charges orders/electronic miscellaneous document (EMD) or deposit receipts purchased in currency other than U.S. Dollars shall be made in currency used for such purpose, and in the country where such purchase WAS made. However, if the
government laws, rules, regulations or orders of the country in which the ticket was originally purchased permit refunds outside that country, then such refund can be made outside that country.

(2) Voluntary refunds of tickets, miscellaneous charges orders/electronic miscellaneous document (EMD) or deposit receipts purchased in U.S./Canadian dollars may be made in U.S. Dollars or local currency in any country provided such refund is not prohibited by local governmental exchange control regulations point of refund.

(C) Special handling by carrier
Carrier will make all or any individual refunds through its general accounting offices or regional sales or accounting offices and will require prior written applications for refunds to be prepared by passenger on special forms furnished by carrier.

(D) Involuntary refunds
See also Rule 80 (revised routings, failure to carry and missed connections) and Rule 87 (denied boarding compensation) For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "involuntary refund" shall mean any refund to a passenger who is prevented from using the carriage provided for in his ticket because of cancellation of flight, inability of carrier to provide previously confirmed space, substitution of a different type of equipment or different class of service by carrier, missed connections, postponement or delay of flight, omission of a scheduled stop, or removal or refusal to carry under conditions prescribed in Rule 25 (refusal to transport- limitations of carrier). Notwithstanding any provision or rule to the contrary, passengers shall not be entitled to a refund under this section if they have been denied boarding or had a flight cancelled pursuant to Rule 25 (a)(1)(a), (a)(1)(b), (a)(1)(c)(i), (a)(1)(c)(ii), (a)(1)(c)(iii), (a)(1)(d), (a)(1)(e), (a)(1)(f) or rule 45(b)(1). Except as noted, involuntary refunds will be computed as follows:
(1) When no portion of the trip has been made, the amount of refund will be equal to the fare paid.
(2) When a portion of the trip has been made, the amount of refund will be:
   (a) Either an amount equal to the one-way fare less the same rate of discount, if any, that was applied in computing the original one-way fare (or on round or circle trip tickets, one-half of the round trip fare) and charges applicable to the unused transportation from the point of termination to the destination or stopover point named on the ticket or to the point at which transportation is to be
resumed, via:

(i) The routing specified on the ticket, if the point of termination WAS on such routing; or

(ii) The routing of any carrier operating between such points, if the point of termination WAS not on the routing specified on the ticket; in such case the amount of refund will be based on the lowest fare applicable between such points; or

(b) The difference between the fare paid and the fare for the transportation used, whichever is higher.

Exception: When a passenger holding a ticket for carriage for a higher class of service between an origin and a destination is required by carrier to use a lower class of service for any portion of such carriage, the amount of refund will be as follows:

(1) For one-way tickets: the difference between the fare for the higher class of service and the fare for the lower class of service between the points where the lower class service is used;

(2) For round trip, circle trip or open-jaw tickets: The difference between 50 percent of the round trip fare for the higher class of service and 50 percent of the round trip fare for the lower class of service between the points where the lower class of service is used.

For the purpose of this exception fares are published in the following descending order of classes of service:

(a) First class fares;
(b) Business/intermediate class fares;
(c) Economy class, tourist class or coach class fares;

(3) The service charge provided for in Rule 60 herein, will not be assessed and any communication
expenses paid by the passenger in accordance with Rule 60 will be refunded, or if such expense at the time has not been collected by carrier, its collection will be waived.

(E) Voluntary refunds
For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "voluntary refund" shall mean any refund of a ticket or portion thereof other than an involuntary refund, as described in paragraph (D) of this rule. Voluntary refunds shall be computed as follows:

(1) Voluntary changes to the first flight coupon of a totally unused ticket (exchanges).
   (a) When a passenger requests a change to the carrier, flight, date, class of service and/or sector of the first flight coupon, a new ticket must be issued.
   (b) The new fare shall be calculated from origin to destination of the new journey based on the fares applicable at the time of commencement of the new transportation and the IATA rate of exchange respectively bankers selling rate of exchange (BSR) Applicable at the time of reassessment (current fares and IROE/BSR).
   (c) All other changes to the first flight coupon are reissues and the provisions of reissues apply.

Note: Any applicable service charge and communication expenses (see Rule nos. 60 (reservations) and 65 (tickets) might still apply.

(2) Refunds for partly used tickets.
   (a) Refunds will be assessed as follows:
      (i) The amount of the refund will be assessed in the currency of the country of commencement of transportation.
      (ii) The fare for the travel undertaken will be assessed using the fare(s) applicable at the time of commencement of transportation and the IATA rate of exchange respectively bankers selling rate (BSR) applicable at the time of the original transaction.
      (iii) (a) When original payment has been made in a currency other than the currency of the country of commencement of transportation, refunds in the same currency as originally tendered will be made at the exchange rate used for original payment.
         (b) Refunds other than outlined in subparagraph (iii) (a) will be made
at the bank rate in effect on the
date of refund.

Note: Any applicable service charge and
communication expenses (see Rules nos.
60 (reservations) and 65
(tickets) might still apply.

(3) When the refunding of any portion of a ticket
would result in the use of such ticket between any
points where the carriage of traffic is
prohibited, the refund, if any, will be determined
as if such ticket had been used to a point beyond
which would not result in the violation of
carrier's operating rights or privileges. The
passenger will be refunded the difference between
the fare paid from the point of origin to such
farther point and the total fare paid, less any
applicable charges.

(4) A penalty for voluntary cancellation shall not
apply and the total amount paid shall be refunded
if such cancellation is made after an increase in
the fare is made applicable between the time of
the initial payment and the date of travel.

(F) Lost ticket
The following provisions will govern refund of a lost
ticket or unused portion thereof:
(1) When a lost ticket or portion thereof is not
found, refund as stipulated will be made upon
receipt of proof of loss satisfactory to carrier
and after receipt of written request for refund
from the passenger. Refund will only be made
provided that the lost ticket or portion thereof
has not been honored for transportation, or
refunded, upon surrender by any person prior to
the time the refund is made and further provided
that the passenger agrees to indemnify and hold
carrier harmless against any and all loss, damage,
claim or expense, including without limitation,
reasonable attorney fees, which carrier may suffer
or incur by reason of the making of such refund
and/or the subsequent presentation of said
ticket(s) for transportation or refund of any
other use whatsoever.
Exception: Carrier will not refund lost
tickets less than six months after
the expiration date of the lost
ticket.

(2) The amount of refund for lost tickets shall be
the difference between the total amount paid for
the carriage, including any replacement ticket,
and the cost of the carriage actually used.

(3) The foregoing provisions shall also apply to lost
miscellaneous charges order, deposit receipts and
excess baggage tickets.
(4) (Applicable only to documents originally issued in the U.S.A./Canada.) A service charge as indicated below will be imposed per passenger/document for handling such request for refund or replacement of a lost ticket stated in USD/CAD (or the equivalent local currency):

lost ticket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USD/EUR</th>
<th>CAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rule 99 Baggage Concept

Allowance
(1) Free checked baggage allowance
(2) Free carry-on allowance (cabin baggage)
(3) Additional free checked baggage allowance (sporting equipment)
(4) Additional free checked baggage allowance (status passengers)
   (a) Origin & destination: To/from/via North America
   (b) Origin & destination: World-wide (except to/from/via North America)
(5) Special free checked baggage allowance (specific sectors or products in economy class)
(6) Specific baggage allowance (specific passengers/specific reasons)
   (a) Carry-on baggage using additional seats (EXST means extra seat and CBBG means carry-on baggage)
   (b) Incapacitated passengers
   (c) Combined first/business or economy class travel
   (d) Animals (AVIH means animal in hold)
   (e) Animals (PETC means pet in cabin)
   (f) Musical instruments (heavy)/large
   (g) Specific EW fare products
(7) Specific regulations for sporting equipment

Charges
(1) Charges for EW piece concept (PC)
(2) Charges for EW FBAG (within Europe)
(3) Charges for OAL weight concept (WC) (OAL means any airline other than EW)
(4) Charges for sporting equipment
(5) Charges for carry-on baggage
(6) Charges for animals
   (a) Animals (AVIH)
   (b) Animals (PETC)
(7) Charges for musical instruments (heavy/large)
(8) Selection of currency for charges

Baggage selection criteria
(1) Origin & destination: to/from the U.S.
(2) Origin & destination: to/from Canada
(3) Origin & destination: any other destination

General baggage conditions
(1) Free baggage allowance (FBA)
(2) Excess baggage
(3) Checked baggage
(4) Unchecked baggage (carry-on baggage) allowance

Note: Any of the allowances listed below will only apply in case EW determines the baggage allowance and charges as per the valid industry rules. In case another airline determines the applicable baggage and charges, such allowances and charges may differ from those of Eurowings.
(1) Free checked baggage allowance
Intercontinental (PT 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Max number of free pieces</th>
<th>Max weight of each free piece</th>
<th>Max dimension of each free piece</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy Class</strong> (PT 2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Within Europe (PT 4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Max number of free pieces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy Light</strong> (LGT)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** Baggage weight exceeding 32 kg per piece as per the limitations above, the baggage must be checked as air cargo at the respective air cargo charges. In total 100 kg per passenger and per flight allowed. Total excess baggage of more than 100 kg per passenger and per flight or when size per piece exceeds 110 x 120 x 75 CM possible upon request only. Normal excess baggage charges applicable.

**Note 2:** Pax with reduced mobility:
In case the bag allowance is 1 piece, disabled passengers or passengers with reduced mobility may be granted up to 2 pieces free of charge, provided the total baggage weight does not exceed their original allowance in kilograms, and the passenger can show this special need credibly, e.g. By a medical certificate.
(2) Free carry-on allowance (cabin baggage)
In addition to the checked baggage allowance each passenger may carry without additional charges carry-on baggage suitable for placement in the closed overhead rack or under the passenger's seat. Duty free purchases are part of the following allowances.

Economy

(PT 2)
Max number of carry-on pieces: 21
Max weight of each carry-on piece: 8 kg
Max dimensions of each carry-on piece: 55 X 40 CM
Max dimensions of foldable garment bag: 57 X 54 CM X 15 CM

PT 1 - May consist of two carry-on pieces such as e.g.: Briefcase, board case, travel bag, attache case or one carry-on piece and one foldable garment bag (applies on international flights only)
PT 2 - May consist of one carry-on piece such as e.g.: Briefcase, board case, travel bag, attache case or one foldable garment bag. Limitation also applicable to HON, SEN, FTL or other status customers
PT 3 - May consist of one carry-on piece such as e.g.: Briefcase, board case, travel bag, attache case or one foldable garment bag (applies to Eurowings regional partners flights)

Note 1: Limitations with respect to the max number of carry-on pieces on EW may apply, if required by government restrictions (such as to/from the United States, Italy or India) or on EW regional aircraft

Note 2: In addition, each passenger may carry: 1 personal item (such as 1 ladies' handbag or 1 laptop bag or 1 shoulder-strapped bag). The allowed max size of such an item is 40 X 30 X 10 CM and, in addition, if applicable (for INF and CHD only) 1 baby basket, or 1 fully collapsible baby stroller/push chair, or 1 car seat (PT 1). For handicapped passengers, the following items will be included if they are needed during the journey:
2 wheelchairs (PT 2)
Crutches and other orthopedic devices on which a passenger is depending (PT 1)
1 small dialysis equipment for personal use (PT 2)
PT 1 - Items will be carried in belly free of charge if the space on board is limited
PT 2 - Items will be carried in belly only and must be requested in advance

(3) Additional free checked baggage allowance (sporting equipment)

Origin & Economy
Tariff: EW1 - CTA No. 571 DOT No. 925
Carrier: Eurowings - EW

Destination          Class
To/from/via          NIL
North America
(excluding Canada) (PT 1)
Any other origin &
destination (PT 2)

PT 1 - North America: United States of America, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama
PT 2 - Except to/from/via North America (excluding Canada)
PT 3 - Definitions see (7b) below (maximum weight of additional ski or snow board equipment as per the respective compartment ticketed)
PT 4 - Not applicable to economy light (LGT) tariff within new European fares.

(4) Additional free checked baggage allowance (status passengers)
   (a) Origin & destination: To/from/via North America (PT 1)
       Status    Economy
       Class
       (PT 3)
       HON     plus
       1 PC
       SEN     plus
       1 PC
       FTL     plus
       1 PC
       Star   plus
       Alliance 1 PC
       Gold card
       Swiss golf plus 1
       Traveller golf
       member (PT 2)
   (b) Origin & destination: World Wide (except to/from/via North America (PT 1)
       Status    Economy
       Class
       (PT 3)
       HON     plus
       1 PC
       plus 1
golf    (PT 2)
       SEN     plus
       1 PC
       plus 1
golf    (PT 2)
       FTL     plus
       1 PC
       Star   plus
       Alliance 1 PC
Gold card plus 1 PC
golf(PT 2)
Swiss golf plus 1 Traveller golf
member (PT 2)

Note 1: Maximum weight of additional 1 PC/1 golf as per the respective compartment ticketed

PT 1 - North America: United States of America, Canada, Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama

PT 2 - Definitions see (7b) below

PT 3 - Not applicable to economy light (LGT) tariff within new European fares

(5) Special free checked baggage allowance (specific sectors or products in economy class)
In cases where EW is the selected carrier determining the baggage allowance and charges as per the current industry selection criteria, EW economy class passenger(*) will be granted different free baggage allowances with respect to the free number of pieces and partly with respect to the max weight per piece on selected sectors or for specific fare products(**):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Max Number</th>
<th>Max Weight</th>
<th>Max Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of piece</td>
<td>per piece</td>
<td>per piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to/from Japan (PT 5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to/from West-/Central Africa (PT 1) (PT 5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from South Africa (PT 5/7)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey origin in the USA, Canada and journey destination in South Africa (PT 3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico and Afghanistan, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen (PT 5)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey origin in the U.S.A. and journey destination in India (PT 2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journey origin in Canada and destination in India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Sri Lanka,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23 kg</td>
<td>158 CM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tariff: EW1 - CTA No. 571 DOT No. 925
Carrier: Eurowings - EW

, (PT 3)
From Canada to Algeria 2 23 kg 158 CM
For Tvl BTN 01Jun19 and 15Oct19 (PT 5)
journey origin in India and 2 23 kg 158 CM
journey destination in
U.S.A., Canada (PT 3)
(*) Not applicable to infants (INF)
(**) In case of open jaws or multi-stop routings the
special free checked baggage allowance may be
granted at all or on all segments of the journey.

PT 1 - Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape
Verde, central Africa Republic, Chad, Congo
(Brazzaville), Congo Kinshasa), Cote d'Ivoire,
Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea,
Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya,
Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger,
Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome, Senegal, Sierra Leone,
Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tanzania, Uganda

PT 2 - Only applicable from/to Eurowings destinations in
the U.S. (Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Denver, Chicago, Atlanta, Houston, Dallas,
Charlotte, New York, Washington, Boston,
Philadelphia, Detroit, Miami, Orlando Tampa and San
Jose) and only in case the routing is via Europe.
Applicable for the entire journey irrespective of
possible stop-over EN route.

PT 3 - Only applicable in case the routing is via Europe.
Applicable for the entire journey irrespective of
possible stop-over EN-route

PT 4 - Not applicable in case of stop-over (i.e. In case
you pick up your luggage at an intermediate
point), however it is applicable from/to the U.S. Or
Canada irrespective of possible stop-over EN-route.

PT 5 - Applicable for the entire journey irrespective of
possible stop-over EN-route.

PT 6 - Applicable for the entire journey irrespective of
possible stop-over EN-route but not applicable to
destination in North/Central America.

PT 7 - Applicable to both premium economy and economy class

PT 8 - Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi,
Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Reunion,
Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia,
Zimbabwe.

(6) Specific baggage allowance (specific
passengers/specific reasons)
(a) Carry-on baggage (CBBG) using additional seats or
extra seats (EXST)
Upon requested and advance arrangements, a
passenger will be permitted the exclusive use of
two adjacent seats subject to booking class and
seat availability
CBBG not allowed in first cabin
has to be booked in the same booking class and
same brand (new European fares) as the
passenger
Not eligible for rebated fares (such as CHD/INF or
Taxes, refund and change fees shall not be collected for the additional seat (YQ and YR will be charged).

The total FBA is a combination of the passengers ticket and the extra ticket for CBBG/EXST.

The maximum weight shall be 75 kg per seat.

(b) Incapacitated passengers

Incapacitated passengers may carry two wheelchairs or other mobility devices they are dependent on free of charge.

(c) Combined first/business or premium economy/economy class travel

In cases where EW is the selected carrier determining the baggage allowances and charges as per the current industry selection criteria and the passenger has a mixed class itinerary (mixed F/C/Y equals "cross compartment"), the FBA on each portion of the itinerary shall be the one applicable to the class of service for which the fare is paid.

(d) Animals (AVIH)

AVIH generally not included in the free baggage allowance (FBA).

Only the following species will be accepted as AVIH: cats, dogs, hares, rabbits.

The animal shall be carried in a container which meets the specifications of the "IATA live animals regulations".

The general weight limitation of max 32 kg per piece does not apply for AVIH (exception to the rule).

Size       Container     Max dimensions (CM)
Medium     1            60 x 45 x 40
Large      4            125 x 75 x 85

(e) Animals (PETC)

PETC (pet and container) generally not included in the FBA.

Max one container per passenger allowed.

Only cats or dogs permitted as PETC.

Dimensions (CM)     Max weight (kg)
                    (PT 1)
55 x 40 x 23       8

PT 1 - Consisting of both container and animal.

(f) Musical instruments

Heavy/large musical instruments generally not included in the FBA.

Such instruments may - upon confirmation by EW - be carried on a EW operated flight though the max weight per instrument exceeds the max limitation of 32 kg per piece (exception to the rule).

Such heavy/large instruments could be any kind of bass (such as double bass, violone, viola da gamba) or heavy/large drums (Kettledrum/timbal or similar).

Dimensions (CM)     Max weight (kg)
                    (PT 1)
Length max 200      52
(g) Specific EW fare products
EW may grant specific free baggage allowances for specific customer segments or fare products which are not communicated to the general public. In such cases, a different FBA may be stipulated in the respective ticket or passenger’s receipt with the respective weight attached to the prevailing conditions. Such FBA is binding even if deviation from the normal regulations.

(7) Specific regulations for sporting equipment
Eurowings offers special excess baggage charges for sports baggage (PT 1). These changes will be applied per baggage travel unit (BTU equals sector from baggage drop off until next baggage collection). In general, sporting equipment is treated like any other baggage. Thus, sporting equipment is included in the free baggage allowance (FBA) if the respective limitations (with respect to number and weight) are not exceeded. Step-by-step approach to determine the applicable sport baggage allowances:

(a) Is the sporting equipment contained in the list below included in the individual FBA with respect to number and weight?
   Yes   The sporting equipment is transported free of charge within the respective FBA
   No    Check for (b)

(b) Is the specific sporting equipment within the max. weight limitation of 32 kg per piece and contained in the list for sports baggage?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Type of Sporting Equipment</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pre-RSVN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Req’d?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>1 regular bike (No motor/no e-bike) or 1 special children's trolley to use with a bike or 1 one-wheel bike</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Fishing equipment</td>
<td>1 tackle box or 1 Haversak or 1 angle's basket, normal 1 rod, 1 bag or 1 box</td>
<td>Yes/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Golf equipment</td>
<td>1 golf bag containing one set of golf clubs, golf balls and tees, 1 pair of golf shoes</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hang gliding equipment</td>
<td>1 set of hand gliding equipment Packed in 1 bulk container</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td>1 hockey bag, hockey</td>
<td>Yes/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
equipment | sticks, 1 pair of ice skates, 1 set of body protection (knee, arms, etc.) 1 helmet
--- | ---
nr | Type of Sporting Equipment
19 | Scuba equipment
normal | 1 diving mask, snorkel, fins, wet suit, bcd jacket regulator, 1 empty tankbottle, (1 lamp switched off, energy source separately packed, removed battery protected against short circuit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Type of Sporting Equipment</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pre-rsvn</th>
<th>Req’d?</th>
<th>Max #bags</th>
<th>PC./ctns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Scuba equipment</td>
<td>1 diving mask, snorkel, fins, wet suit, bcd jacket regulator, 1 empty tankbottle, (1 lamp switched off, energy source separately packed, removed battery protected against short circuit)</td>
<td>Yes/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Type of Sporting Equipment</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Pre-rsvn</th>
<th>Req’d?</th>
<th>Max #bags</th>
<th>PC./ctns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sporting/hunting weapons</td>
<td>sporting/hunting guns, pistols, rifles (packed in a bag) plus ammunition max 5 kg. (according to IATA DGR regulations even if packed in separate bag)</td>
<td>Yes/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tandem bike bulk</td>
<td>1 tandem bike with max 2 seats (no motor/no e-bike)</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter sport equipment</td>
<td>One snowboard 1 pair of ski or snowboarding 1 pair of ski poles 1 helmet</td>
<td>Yes/2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boards small length</td>
<td>Boards up to 2m length</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>normal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boards Long bulk length</td>
<td>Boards above 2m length up to 3.15m length</td>
<td>Yes/1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes   Respective charges to be applied - Refer to charges for sporting equipment.
No    Check for (c)
(c) Any sporting equipment not contained in the list is treated as normal excess baggage with the respective charges of normal excess baggage (PT 3).
PT 1 - Where applicable, country-specific surcharges for sports baggage and excess baggage will be levied.

PT 2 - For journeys originating in Indonesia rates will be charged in IDR, please refer to www.iflybags.com for IDR rates.

PT 3 - Or as cargo with applicable cargo charges in case weight exceeds 32 kg per piece

Note 1: Sporting equipment shall not contain normal luggage items, otherwise, it will be treated as regular excess baggage and charged with the applicable charges.

Note 2: Firearms and ammunition for hunting and sporting purposes may be accepted as checked baggage only. Carriage of ammunition is subject to ICAO and IATA regulations. Requirements for dangerous goods transportation must be adhered to. Due to local security procedures, an additional airport handling fee for weapons will always be charged locally at departures in JNB/CPT: 50 EUR, Italy: 60 EUR, Spain: 60 EUR, Turkey: 30 EUR

Charges
(1) Charges for EW pieces concept (PC)

Note: Any of the charges listed below will only apply in case EW determines the baggage allowance and charges as per the valid industry rules. The below listed charges will be applied per baggage travel unit (BTU equals sector from baggage drop-off until next baggage collection). In case another airline determines the applicable baggage and charges, such charges may differ from those of Eurowings.

Eurowings offers flat charges for checked baggage being within the free baggage allowance (with respect to pieces) but possibly exceeding the limits in respect of weight and/or dimensions

Excess baggage charges piece concept per piece
Definitions:
Standard weight: Economy Class: 23kg (50LB)
Business/First Class: 32kg (70LB)
Standard size: 158cm (62in) (LXWXH)
Second piece: Maximum 23kg (50LB) and 158cm (62in)
Extra piece: Economy: Maximum 23kg (50LB) and 158 CM. (62in)
Heavy: 24-32kg (51-70LB)
Oversized: Over 158cm (62in)

Within Germany
EW flights
Purchase via Lufthansa.com and EW service centers

CHF    EUR    USD    CAD
Tariff: EW1 - CTA No. 571  DOT No. 925  
Carrier: Eurowings - EW

First piece eco light:     16  15  17  22
Within Germany

Within Germany
EW flights purchased at airport counter
or at the check-in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CHF</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>CAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First piece eco light:</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra piece:</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversized:</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within-Europe and within
third countries EW flts
purchase via
Lufthansa.com and EW
service centers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CHF</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>CAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First piece eco light from:</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within Europe and within
third countries EW flights
purchase at airport tickets
counter or at the check-in

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For intercontinental
EW flights purchase at airport ticket counter or at
the check-in,

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for intercontinental
EW flights purchase via
Lufthansa.com, EW service
and GDS

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(2) Not used
(3) Not used

(4) Charges for sporting equipment
Category normal on EW flights for travel:

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<td>Within Europe</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Europe</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>146</td>
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</table>

(5) Charges for carry-on baggage
No specific charges for carry-on baggage available since no additional carry-on baggage is permitted.

(6) Charges for animals
Animals (AVIH)
Note:
- AVIH medium: Containers up to a maximum size of 60x45x40 CM
- Avi large: Containers up to a maximum size of 125x75x80 CM
- Flights operated NY EW: AVIH cannot loaded

Animals (PETC)
(a) Domestic/within Europe: CHF/USD 60, EUR 55, CAD 80
(b)

(7) Charges for musical instruments (heavy/large)

(8) Selection of currency for charges (PT 1)
Herein, charges may be published in different currencies. In cases where charges are published in more than one currency, the following currencies are used as basis for calculation, however the charges will be converted from this currency into the respective local currency (if applicable: CAD (if baggage check-in in Canada), EUR (if baggage check-in in Europe), JPY (if baggage check-in Japan) IDR (if baggage check-in Indonesia), or otherwise USD (if baggage check-in in places other than mentioned before). Itineraries to/from the US or Canada do have a different allocation of currency: The currency applicable at the point of origin (not the point of baggage check-in will be used to determine the charges for the whole itinerary. Charges may be converted into local currency following this selection of currency rule.

PT 1 - Not applicable for "charges for OAL weight concept (WC)" and new European fares.
PT 3 - Valid where charge is explicitly published in JPY

Bag Selection Criteria
(1) Origin & destination: To/from the U.S.
US DOT order 2009-9-20 (government reservation to IATA resolution 302)

Background: In July 2012, the United States Department of transportation (US DOT) Rule 399.87 came into
effect. Under this rule, all carriers selling transportation to passengers, whose ultimate ticketed origin or destination is in the United States, must apply the same baggage policy and fees throughout a passenger's journey (including the return portion), regardless of the number of baggage check-ins during the journey.

Accordingly, the US DOT requirements stipulate that it is only the first marketing carrier (PT 1) on the first flight segment of an itinerary that has the right to establish the baggage rules (consisting of the free baggage allowance, the dimensions and weight of each of the bags, the level of any charges that may be incurred and carry-on luggage regulations) to apply for the entire journey.

This is irrespective of stopovers or other carrier flights listed on the single ticket. If Eurowings is listed on the first flight segment of the ticket, then Eurowings baggage regulations will apply throughout the entire journey (PT 2) - both on the outbound and the return flight. Charges, if any, will apply from the point of "baggage check-in" until the next stopover, or the next point of baggage collection. Thus, each time baggage is re-checked by the passenger, the same charges will apply.

However, if Eurowings is not the first marketing carrier on the itinerary, such carrier has the right to choose to apply its baggage rules, the rules of the MSC (most significant carrier), or those of any other carrier on the single ticket. In case of itineraries where the first flight is operated on a code-share basis, the rules of the marketing carrier do apply.

Consequently, Eurowings cannot guarantee that - though the ticket might have been issued on Eurowings ticket stock - the Eurowings baggage rules will apply in such cases. Other airlines often have baggage rules which differ from those of Eurowings.

(2) Origin & destination: to/from Canada
CTA decision no. 144-a-2014 (government reservation to IATA resolution 302)
(a) Applicability
Paragraph (2) is applicable to all interline itineraries issued on a single ticket whose origin or ultimate ticketed destination is in Canada. It establishes how the carrier will determine which carrier's baggage rules apply to any passenger's entire interline itinerary.
(b) General
For the purposes of interline baggage acceptance:
(i) The carrier whose designator code is identified on the first segment of the passenger's interline ticket will be known as the selecting carrier.
(ii) Any carrier who is identified as providing interline transportation to the passenger by virtue of the passenger's ticket will be known as a participating carrier.

(c) Baggage rule determination by selecting carrier

(i) Checked baggage
The selecting carrier will:
(aa) Select and apply its own baggage rules as set out in its tariff to the entire interline itinerary or;
(bb) Select the most significant carrier, as determined by IATA resolution 302 and conditioned by the Canadian transportation agency, in order for that carrier's baggage rules, as established in its tariff, to apply to the entire interline itinerary. The carrier identified by means of (aa) or (bb) will be known as the selected carrier.

(ii) Carry-on baggage
Each operating carrier's carry-on baggage allowances will apply to each flight segment in an interline itinerary. Notwithstanding, the carry-on baggage charges that will apply to the entire interline itinerary will be those of the selected carrier.

(iii) Where the carrier is not the selected carrier on an interline itinerary but is a participating carrier that is providing transportation to the passenger based on the ticket issued, the carrier will apply as its own the baggage rules of the selected carrier throughout the interline itinerary.

(d) Disclosure of baggage rules
Summary page at the end of an online purchase and e-ticket disclosure

(i) For baggage rules provisions related to a passenger's 1st and 2nd checked bag and the passenger's carry-on baggage (i.e., the passenger's "standard" baggage allowance), when the carrier sells and issues a ticket for an interline itinerary, it will disclose to the passenger on any summary page at the end of an online purchase and on the passenger's itinerary/receipt and e-ticket at the time of ticketing the baggage information relevant to the passenger itinerary as set out in paragraph (ii) below. The disclosed information will reflect the baggage rules of the selected carrier.

(ii) The carrier will disclose the following information:
(aa) Name of the carrier whose baggage rules apply;
(bb) Passenger's free baggage allowance and/or applicable fees;
(cc) Size and weight limits of the bags, if applicable;
(dd) Terms or conditions that would alter or impact a passenger's standard baggage allowances and charges (e.g. Frequent flyer status, early check-in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card);
(ee) Existence of any embargoes that may be applicable to the passenger's itinerary; and,
(ff) Application of baggage allowances and charges (i.e., whether they are applied once per direction or if they are applicable at each stopover point). 

(iii) The carrier will provide this information in text format on the passenger's e-ticket confirmation. Any fee information provided for carry-on bags and the first and second checked bag will be expressed as specific charges.

Web site disclosure
The carrier will disclose on its website, in a convenient and prominent location, a complete and comprehensive summary of all of the carrier's own baggage rules, including information concerning:
(a) The maximum weight and dimensions of passenger bags, if applicable, both checked and unprocessed;
(b) The number of checked and unprocessed passenger bags that can be transported and the applicable charges;
(c) Excess and oversized baggage charges;
(d) Charges related to check in, collection and delivery of checked baggage;
(e) Acceptance and charges related to special items, e.g. Surfboards, pets, bicycles, etc.;
(f) Baggage provisions related to prohibited or unacceptable items, including embargoes;
(g) Terms or conditions that would alter or impact the baggage allowances and charges applicable to passengers (e.g. Frequent flyer status, early check in, pre-purchasing baggage allowances with a particular credit card); and,
(h) Other rules governing treatment of baggage at stopover points, including passengers subject to special baggage allowances or charges, etc.

(3) Origin & destination: Any other origin or destination (except to/from the U.S./Canada)
IATA resolution 302(PT 1)
Background: Recognizing the industry requirement for more flexible baggage allowance and fees, on April 1, 2011, IATA resolution 302 came into force which sets out a new methodology to determine which carrier's baggage rules would apply in the case of any given journey, whether via an interline or code-share arrangement. Such new rule is based on the most significant carrier (MSC) approach to baggage allowance
and charge determination and defines which airline's baggage rules would apply with respect to both allowance (i.e. Number of free pieces, size, weight, etc.) and charges (baggage fees and excess baggage fees).

The MSC shall be determined in the following order.

1) The marketing carrier crossing from one TC area to another, or otherwise (PT 2)
2) The marketing carrier crossing from one TC sub-area to another sub-area, or otherwise
3) The marketing carrier performing the first international sector within a TC sub-area

MSC rule applies on each portion of an itinerary where baggage is through checked (from where a passenger checks a bag to the point the passenger collects the bag). Baggage rules of the MSC are applicable from the point of "baggage check-in" until the next stop-over, or the next point of baggage collection. Thus, each time baggage is re-checked by the passenger, a MSC is once again defined and such MSC's baggage rules do apply.

PT 1 - not applicable to/from the United States or Canada

PT 2 - Exception: For itineraries from TC 1 to TC 3 (via TC 2): First carrier on the Transatlantic portion

General Baggage Conditions

(1) Free baggage allowance
In case EW determines the free baggage allowance (FBA) of a journey, the piece concept of EW applies per checked portion of the baggage (Note: Exception may apply to/from the U.S. And Canada)
The FBA shall always be handled as shown on the respective ticket or the passenger receipt.
A passenger may carry some baggage free of charge, subject to EW conditions and limitations which are mentioned in the ticket and according to the terms of Eurowings. The weight of each piece of baggage must not exceed 32 kg.

(2) Excess baggage
In case of baggage in excess of the free allowance a passenger has to pay the charges as published by Eurowings and a pre-reservation is mandatory.

(3) Checked baggage
Checked baggage will be accepted according to the general conditions of carriage which can be found on www.EW.com under terms & conditions.

(4) Unchecked baggage (carry-on baggage)
In addition to the checked baggage allowance, each passenger may carry, without additional charges, carry-on baggage suitable for placement in the closed overhead rack or under the passenger's seat. If baggage cannot be stored by this means or exceeds the limitations in regards of weight, size and number or is considered unsafe for any reason, it must be checked as checked baggage in the cargo compartment.
Rule 105 Acceptance of Pets and Animals

(A) General conditions of acceptance

(1) Pets, limited to dogs, cats (only SVAN and ESAN) when properly crated and accompanied by valid health and rabies vaccination certificate, entry permits and other documents required by countries of entry or transit will be accepted for carriage subject to the following requirements.

(2) EW does not transport pets as checked baggage (AVIH).

(3) Advance arrangements must be made.

(4) The passenger must make all arrangements and assume full responsibility for complying with any applicable laws. Customs, and/or other government regulations, requirements or restrictions of the country, state or territory to which the animal is being transported.

(5) The passenger must assume all financial obligations involved in transporting the animal, including but not limited to the cost of obtaining vaccinations, health certificates, quarantine charges, etc.

(6) Acceptance is subject to the availability of space at departure time.

(7) The animal will be transported in the passenger cabin of the aircraft.

(8) The animal must be harmless, inoffensive, odorless, and require no attention during transit.

(9) Environmental conditions must pose no hazard to the safety or comfort of the animal.

(10) Animals will not be accepted as checked baggage for interline carriage.

(B) Handling of Service Dogs in the passenger cabin

(1) Generally the following types of service dogs may be accepted in the cabin:

   (a) Trained Service Dogs (SVAN):
       - Seeing Eye dogs trained to lead passengers with impaired vision
       - Hearing aid dogs trained to lead passengers with impaired hearing
       - Other service dogs trained to assist for example epileptic or autistic passengers
       - Rescue dogs

   (b) Emotional Support Animal (ESAN)

Rules for Trained Service Dogs (SVAN)
The service animal (e.g. guide dog, blind dog) is used to support the mobility of a passenger with a disability. The passenger shall provide the following documentation:

   - Training certificate of the service animal
   - Medical attestation stating the passenger requires the service animal
(2) For flights over 8 hours the passenger must provide documentation that the service dog will not relieve itself during the flight or can relieve itself in a way that does not create a health or sanitation issue on the flight. Note: documentation could be written statement from a veterinarian or a signed statement from the passenger.

(C) Rules for Emotional Service Dogs (ESAN)

(1) The dog is used as an emotional or psychiatric support animal (ESAN). ESAN is only applicable on US/Kanada flights. (usually those animals are untrained, but the passenger is depending on for emotional stability).

(2) The passenger shall provide the following documentation (no older than one year from the date of the passenger’s scheduled flight) from a mental health professional (e.g. psychiatrist, psychologist) stating the following:

(a) That the passenger has a mental health-related disability

(b) The passenger needs the animal for the mental health condition and

• The provider of the letter is a licensed mental health professional (or a medical doctor) and the passenger is under the individual’s professional care

(3) For flights over 8 hours the passenger must provide documentation that the service dog will not relieve itself during the flight or can relieve itself in a way that does not create a health or sanitation issue on the flight.

(D) Charges

Service and Emotional support dogs are carried free of charge.
Rule 130 Fares

(A) General
The mileage routings or specified routing contained in this tariff shall apply only when transportation between the last point of departure in the area compromising Area 1 and the first point of arrival outside such area, or vice versa, is via the service of EW unless otherwise prohibited by said tariff. Fares apply only for carriage from the airport at the point of origin to the airport at the point of destination and do not include ground transfer service between airports and city centers except where Rule 30 specifically provides that such ground transfer service will be furnished without additional charge.

(B) Applicable fares
(1) Fare construction definitions
   (a) One way trip/one way subjourney
   Part of a journey where travel from one country does not return to such country and for which the fare is assessed as a single pricing unit using a one way fare.
   (b) Round trip
   (i) The term "round trip" is equivalent to a return journey and means travel entirely by air from a point to another point and return to the original point comprising two half round trip fares components only, for which the applicable half round trip fare for each fare component, measured from the point of unit origin, is the same for the routing travelled, provided that this definition shall not apply to round the world travel if the fares to be used differ through class of service/seasonality/day-of-week/currency variations, the outbound fare shall be used also for the inbound fare component for the purpose of determining if the pricing unit is a round trip.
   (ii) When a round trip ticket is purchased prior to commencement of carriage, the fare for such trip will be the round trip fare published for the desired routing and the class of service used. If no round trip fare is published, the applicable fare will be the sum of the one way fares published for the segments of the desired routing and for the class of service used. When transportation is
partially via fares governed by this tariff and partially via fares published in other tariffs, 50 percent of a round trip fare governed by this tariff may be combined with 50 percent of a round trip fare published in other tariffs to construct a through round trip or circle trip fare provided that:

(aa) fares which, by their own terms, are not combinable with other fares, shall not be used in the construction of round trip fares;

(bb) this provision will not apply when any part of the round trip is via the services of a nonscheduled carrier or on a charter or military flight.

(cc) the most restrictive provisions applicable to any fare used in the construction will apply to the entire trip.

(c) Circle trip

(1) Not used

(2) Circle trip - travel from a point and return thereto by a continuous, circuitous air route, including travel comprising only two fare components but which do not meet the conditions of the round trip definition.

(a) Applicable fare for a circle trip shall be the lowest combination of half round trip fares in the direction of travel along respective sections involved in the trip, beginning the calculation from the point of unit origin of the trip; provided that for any fare component which terminates in the country of unit origin, the fare applicable to such fare component from the country of unit origin shall be used.

(b) (1) The applicable fare for a circle trip (excluding any side trip which has been charged as a separate pricing unit) shall not be less than the direct route normal or special round trip fare, as appropriate, for the highest rated pair of points applicable to the class of
service used from the point of unit origin to any stopover point on the route of travel.

(2) (i) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to local combinations of normal and special fares.

(ii) When there are round trip fares with different global indicators from the point of unit origin to any stopover point, the fare to be used for the check must be that applicable to the flown itinerary.

(iii) When the flown itinerary incorporates such different global indicators (including round the world travel), the fare must not be less than the lower of such round trip fares from the point of unit origin provided that, only direct route fares between two points with the appropriate global indicators shall be used, if there is no direct route fare with the appropriate global indicators or there is no global indicator for the routing, it is not necessary to construct such fares.

(iii) Example
HKG
MOW
IST m
PAR 1500
X/SEL m
HKG 1450
fare component 1:
HKG-PAR(EH) half RT 1500
fare component 2:
HKG-PAR(TS) half RT 1450
total CT 2950

(iv) Circle trip minimum check (for the above example)
Identify the RT fares from HKG to all stopover points based on the routing flown outbound and inbound.

Delete the higher of the two fares
HKG-MOW (FE) RT 1600 and (TS) RT 2000
HKG-IST (EH) RT 3000 and (TS) RT 4200
HKG-PAR (EH) RT 3000 and (TS) RT 2900

From the remaining lower RT amounts, select the highest (HKG-IST RT 3000) as the minimum fare and compare to the CT total.

As this is higher, the circle trip is raised to 3000.

(3) When there are round trip fares from the point of unit origin to any stopover point which differ according to carrier(s) used outbound and inbound, the fare to be used for check shall be the lower of such round trip fares.

(4) Where more than one normal fare is published for the carrier(s) and the class of service used, the lower, lowest level may be used subject to seasonality (including black out dates) and day of week application.

(5) For round the world travel originating in Australia/New Zealand the provisions of subparagraph (b)(1) and (2) shall not apply.

(6) When checking the circle trip minimum fare, when special fares are used the comparison shall be as provided the subparagraph for hip checks in this rule.

(7) The foregoing provisions need not be applied for points which have been excluded from the higher intermediate point rule, subject to the same conditions contained in the exclusion.

(8) Special fare only: the foregoing provisions need not be applied for points which have passed the hip check and have not qualified to be a hip
(d) Partly via air and partly via sea
(Applicable to round trip and around the world fares.) When tickets are purchased prior to commencement of carriage for a round trip or around the world journey for combined air and sea travel, the air fare for each one way section of the air journey will be 50 percent of the all year round trip fare published in tariffs governed by this tariff and applicable between the points and via the class of service used. A break in the round trip is permitted to allow passengers to make their own way by any means of transportation between airports and adjacent seaports.

(e) Around the world fares
Circle trip fares which apply to continuous EB or WB travel via both the Atlantic or Pacific, commencing and returning to the same point.

(f) Open jaw trips
(i) Normal fare open jaw
Travel from one country and return thereto, comprising two international fare components only and where.

(aa) The outward point of departure in the country of unit origin and the inward point of arrival in the country of unit origin are different (origin open jaw)

(i) Only domestic surface sectors are permitted.

(bb) The outward point of arrival and the inward point of departure are different (turnaround open jaw)

(i) Both international and domestic surface breaks are permitted.

(ii) When the surface sector is an international sector the distance of such surface sector must not be greater than the flown distance of the longer of the two fare components.

(cc) The outward point of departure in the country of unit origin and the inward point of arrival in the country of unit origin are different (origin jaw) and the outward point of arrival and the inward point of departure are different (turnaround open jaw)

(i) Combination of an origin open
jaw and a turnaround open jaw with a domestic surface sector.

(ii) Combination of an origin open jaw and a turnaround open jaw with an international surface sector.

(dd) The fare for a normal open jaw pricing unit shall be the sum of half the applicable round trip fares for both international leg of the open jaw, provided that when a fare component terminates in the country of unit origin, the fare applicable from the country of unit origin shall be used.

Note: For the purpose of a normal open jaw Canada, USA shall be considered as one country; except for pricing units wholly within Scandinavia, Scandinavia shall be considered as one country; Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba, Curacao, St. Maarten shall be considered as one country; except for pricing units wholly within Europe, Europe shall be considered as one country.

(ii) Special fares open jaw
Except as otherwise specified in a fare rule, the fare for a special fares open jaw shall be the sum of half the applicable round trip fares for both legs of the open jaw; provided that when a fare component terminates in the country of unit origin, the fare applicable from the country of unit origin shall be used.

Exception: For travel originating and terminating in Europe (except for travel wholly within Europe) where an open jaw applies between countries in Europe, the fare component which terminates in Europe shall be assessed in the direction from Europe.

(g) Side trip
A side trip is defined as travel from and/or to an enroute point of a fare component and which will be a separately charged air fare(s) that interrupts a through international fare.

(h) Surface sectors
(i) Imbedded surface sector
Imbedded surface sector means a domestic or international surface sector within a fare component but not to or from a fare construction point. Imbedded surface sectors are allowed in any itinerary at the passenger's request unless restricted in a specific fare rule.

(ii) Fare construction surface sector
Fare construction surface sector means either the origin point or the terminal point of a domestic or international surface sector is at a point of turnaround or destination of a pricing unit. Fare construction surface sectors are allowed in any itinerary at the passenger's request unless restricted in a specific fare rule. A fare construction surface sector from the point of origin of a PU shall not be permitted. A fare construction surface sector at the beginning or end of the journey shall not be permitted. Origin of a PU shall not be permitted.

(i) Special area definitions
Each of the following areas will be considered one country, for the purpose of fare construction;
(i) Canada, U.S.A. are considered one country
(ii) Denmark, Norway, Sweden are considered one country

(C) Applicable fares
(1) Except as provided in (D)(1) below, where a fare is published via the desired routing from point of origin to point of destination, such fare is applicable over such route notwithstanding that it is higher or lower than the combination of intermediate fares of the same type via the same routing. For the purpose of this rule, a published fare includes a fare obtained by combining a published arbitrary and a published international fare.

(2) Where no through fare is specifically published for a desired itinerary, for the class of service used, it must be constructed. Such constructed fares must not be less than the lowest amount obtained by combining two or more sectional fares along the desired routing which produces the lowest fare.

(3) Fares must be used directionally outbound until the component which returns to the country of international travel origin. The fare for such component will be applied directionally from the
country of origin. For fares assessed on side trips, the point of fare interruption will be considered as the point of origin for determining the fare directionally of the separately assessed side trip components.

(4) All published fares governed by this tariff and all fares constructed in accordance with this tariff are applicable only when in compliance with all the provisions governing travel as stated herein. Mileage routings (see maximum permitted mileage tariff no. MPM–1 C.A.B. No. 424, NTA(A) No. 239) may be applied to any published or constructed fare; however, if a diagrammatic or linear routing is specified in connection with a fare, such routings must be observed for that portion of the transportation covered by that fare.

(5) The fare paid shall only be applicable when international travel commences in the country of the point of origin shown on the ticket, i.e. If international travel actually commences outside the country of the ticketed point of origin, the fare must be reassessed from the point where international travel actually began. For example, if a ticket is purchased at the Swiss francs fare for travel between Zurich–Frankfurt–New York and the passenger actually commences travel in Frankfurt instead of Zurich, the fares must be reassessed at the Frankfurt–New York, Euro level.

(D) Construction of fares

(1) Combinations

fares may be combined with other fares, provided that such fares permit combinability.

(a) Unless otherwise stated in a particular fare rule, half of a round trip fare governed by one rule must not be combined with half of another round trip fare governed by a different rule in order to construct a different type of round or circle trip fare.

(b) Special round trip fares must not be used for Construction of around-the-world fares, nor must one-half of a round or circle trip special fare be used to construct another type of round or circle trip special fare.

(c) When constructing open jaw or circle trip special fares involving cities with different conditions, (advance purchase requirements, minimum/maximum stay, cancellation penalty) the most restrictive conditions govern the entire journey.

(d) Unless otherwise stated in an applicable fare rule, when combining special fares with other types of fares, the restrictive provisions of the special fare apply only to special fare
and not to any other fare used in combination.

(e) Combinations with other fares must not extend the validity period.

(2) Combining domestic U.S.A. Fares with international fares

(a) Domestic U.S.A. Fares
a normal fare applicable within the U.S.A. May be combined end-on-end with an international fare to construct a through fare, which is less than the published international through fare from point of origin to point of destination, provided travel is via the fare construction points.

(b) Domestic U.S.A. Special fares
(i) A special fare applicable within the U.S.A. May be combined with any international fare to construct a through fare, which is less than the published fare from point of origin to point of destination, provided that the passenger complies with all conditions (e.g., period of validity, minimum/maximum stay, advance purchase requirements, group size, etc.) of the special fare. Exception: Any minimum tour price required by the special fare within the U.S.A. Will not be applicable when that fare is combined with an international inclusive tour fare having a minimum tour price of the same or higher amount.

(ii) Passengers traveling under a fare constructed in (i) above may be routed via any gateway city regardless of the fare construction point(s), subject to the routing conditions governing the international fare.

(iii) When a mileage routing applies to the international fare, mileage routings provided for (see maximum permitted mileage tariff no. MPM-1, C.A.B. No. 424, NTA(A) no. 239 published by airline tariff Publishing Company, agent) may be applied to a fare constructed under (i) above either for the entire journey between the point in the U.S.A. And the point in Area 2 or 3, or between a U.S.A. Gateway and the point in Area 2 or 3.

(3) Combining arbitraries with international fares.
Between a point in Area 1 and a point in Area 2 or 3, the fare for such transportation will be established by combining the published arbitrary and the published international fare for the fare class applicable to the transportation. The passenger may be routed via any gateway city regardless of the point(s) used in establishing the fare, subject to the provisions of (c) above. In case a specified fare is published for the desired itinerary and a combination of arbitraries would be possible as well as the specified fare always take precedence.

(4) Surface transportation segments
(a) Surface transportation due to lack of reasonably direct air service
   (i) when no reasonably direct scheduled air service is available between two points of a circle trip, a break in the circle may be travelled by any other means of transportation without changing the status of the circle trip.
   (ii) A break in the circle trip is not permitted within a fare component when applying the mileage system. The break may only appear between two fare components if the circle trip status is to be retained.

(b) Itineraries containing both air and surface transportation segments.
When a journey by air is interrupted by the use of surface transportation between points not listed in sub-paragraph (c) below, the fare should be constructed by whichever of the following methods produces the lowest fare:
   (i) The sum of two or more applicable one way fares.
   (ii) A one way, round or circle trip fare covering all portions of the itinerary whether travelled by air or surface transportation.
   (iii) A round or circle trip fare for that portion of the itinerary which meets the requirements of a round or circle trip plus one or more one way fares for those portions not included in the round or circle trip fare.

(c) Permissible surface transportation sectors
   (i) When an itinerary includes surface transportation between certain intermediate points, the mileage between such intermediate points may be disregarded when computing sector mileages.
(ii) The exclusion of these mileages will not affect the status of a round or circle trip.
(iii) These sectors may not be used as points of origin/destination.
(iv) When routing itinerary includes surface transportation between intermediate points, one of the intermediate points may be disregarded, and the through fare shall be applied.

**Exception:** Permissible surface transportation sectors

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<tr>
<td>Alghero, Italy</td>
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<td>Reus, Spain</td>
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<td>Hamburg, Germany</td>
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Sectors

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<td>Peshawar, Pakistan</td>
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<td>Phuket, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA Coruna, Spain</td>
<td>Santiago DE Compostela, Spain</td>
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<td>Paphos, Cyprus</td>
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<td>Tabatinga, Brazil</td>
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<td>Livingston, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Victoria Falls,</td>
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Zimbabwe
Livramento, Brazil
Ljubljana, Slovenia
McAllen, United States
Milan, Italy
Munich, Germany
Osaka, Japan
Paso DE Los Libres, Brazil
Podgorica, Serbia And Montenegro
Puerto Montt, Chile
San Diego, United States
Santiago DE Compostela, Spain
Split, Croatia
Stockholm, Sweden
Swakopmund, Namibia
Venice, Italy
Rivera, Uruguay
Zagreb, Croatia
Reynosa, Mexico
Turin, Italy
Nuremberg, Germany
Nagoya, Japan
Uruguayana, Brazil
Tivat, Serbia
And Montenegro
San Carlos DE Bariloche, Argentina
Tijuana, Mexico
Vigo, Spain
Zadar, Croatia
Vasteras, Sweden
Walvis Bay, Namibia
Verona, Italy

(5) Mileage system
The maximum permitted mileage (MPM) published in connection with a fare governs the maximum distance a passenger is allowed to travel EN route between two particular points at the direct through one way or half round trip fare. In order to determine whether a desired routing between two points is permissible at the through one way or half round trip fare, the following steps should be taken;
(a) Determine the applicable MPM between the terminal points of the fare.
(b) Add up the ticketed point mileages (TPM) Between the cities on the itinerary, including all intermediate ticketed points, and fictitious construction points. Intermediate points of through flights are not taken into account when computing mileages. The ticketed point mileages to be used to determine the actual mileage for the itinerary are those published in the International Air Transport Association ticketed point mileage manual.
Note: "ticketed points" are shown in the "good for passage" section of a passenger ticket, plus any other points used for fare construction shown in the fare construction box.
Two flight numbers or two carriers (such as an interchange flight) are not permitted on the flight coupon.

(i) If on a through fare, a portion of the journey is to be traveled by means of surface transportation, the direct or lowest combination of currently published ticketed point mileages is to be used, whether or not air services exist over such sectors.

(ii) Limitations on indirect travel a fare component must not include more than one departure from fare component origin or more than one arrival at fare component destination or more than one stopover an any one intermediate ticketed point. Additionally,

(aa) A fare component within tc1 or within tc31 must not include more than one arrival and one departure at any ticketed point.

(bb) For a journey originating in tc1 no fare component within tc1 may include more than one international departure and one international arrival at any ticketed point in the country where travel originates. Example:
             POA-BUE-Sao-NYC - through fare not permitted because of two international departures from Brazil.

(cc) Except for journeys wholly within South America for a pricing unit originating in Brazil, a fare component from a point in Brazil must not include more than two domestic sectors in Brazil. Examples:
          1. BSB-RIO-NYC at a through fare BSB-NYC is permitted.
          2. POA-RIO-SSA-LIS at a through fare POA-LIS is permitted.
          3. FLN-X/CWB-IGU-X/Sao-LON at a through fare FLN-LON
is not permitted. The first international fare component must be assessed from CWB and FLN-CWB charged separately.

(dd) For a pricing unit originating in Germany a fare component from/to a point in Germany must not include more than two domestic sectors in Germany.

(ee) A fare component from/to/via Japan must not include more than three domestic sectors in Japan.

(iii) Extra mileage allowances are permitted in certain markets in addition to the published MPM's; however, only one extra mileage allowance is permitted in connection with a one way or half round trip fare. Extra mileage allowances apply only in connection with the through fares between the points or areas specified, and the route of travel, including scheduled stopovers, intermediate transit points and connecting point(s), must be ticketed via the point(s) specifically indicated. The extra mileage allowance should be deducted from the sum total of the TPM's before making the comparison between this total and the applicable MPM's.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Between</th>
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<th>via</th>
<th>Allowance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Or/WA</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA (Except Or/WA)</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>HOU</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>USA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland/Pennsylvania/Washington, DC</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Area 2/3</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1200</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Frankfurt/London/Paris</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>PAR-DLA</td>
<td>1500</td>
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Fehler! Verwenden Sie die Registerkarte 'Start', um Heading 1 dem Text zuzuweisen, der hier angezeigt werden soll.
Tariff: EW1 - CTA No. 571 DOT No. 925
Carrier: Eurowings - EW

- Rep. of),
- Cote d'Ivoire,
- Equatorial
- Guinea,
- Gabon, Gambia,
- Ghana, Guinea,
- Guinea-Bissau,
- Liberia, Mali,
- Mauritania,
- Niger, Nigeria,
- Sao Tome
& Principe,
- Senegal,
- Sierra Leone,
- Togo

Points In | Europe | Montreal and/or | 400
Alberta, Yukon, | Europe | Toronto And /Or | Ottawa and/or
British Columbia | | St Johns, | Halifax

Points In | Europe | Boston and/or | 1500
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island | | Montreal and/or | Ottawa

Points In | Israel | YHZ/ YMQ/YTO | 500
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island | | | |

Points In | Europe | YHZ | 700
Newfoundland | | YYT/YHZ/ | 1600
Caribbean | | YMQ/YTO |

Points In | Europe | SJJU-EWR | 1000
Newfoundland | | New York | 550
Caribbean | | | |

Points In | Europe | EWR/NYC/WAS | 500
Puerto Rico | | HOU-CHI | 2400
Puerto Rico | | | |

Points In | New York | OSL And CPH | 50
Bergen | | |

(iv) Polar route mileage computation must be applied when an itinerary includes a flight between Europe and Japan/Korea via Area 1 on any routing which does not touch a point in North America south of 60 degrees North latitude.

(aa) When a Europe-Japan/Korea polar flight is included in the itineraries between points in area 1 and points in Japan/Korea, the regular fares and maximum mileages appropriate to travel via the Atlantic should be applied. TPM's should be calculated over the actual route of travel.

(bb) When an itinerary involving Polar Route travel extends to points
beyond Japan/Korea, the TransAtlantic fare must be broken over Fukuoka/Nagoya/Osaka/Seoul/Tokyo and then combined with an appropriate fare in accordance with the lowest combination principle.

**Note:** When a Europe-Japan/Korea polar flight is included in an around the world itinerary, apply the Construction principles in (c)(6), below.

(c) Compare the total TPM's to the applicable MPM permitted at the direct fare between the two points. If the total TPM's is equal to or less than the MPM, the itinerary is allowed at the published direct fare.

(d) If the total TPM for a desired routing exceeds the MPM published in connection with a fare, a surcharge becomes necessary.

**Note:** If a surcharged fare exceeds a combination of sector fares, such combination of fares may be used provided it is not less than the unsurcharged direct fare between the points of origin and destination.

Where the sum of the ticketed point mileages for the routing option is greater that the maximum permitted mileage the direct route fare shall be surcharged in accordance with the following formula:

Divide the sum of the ticketed point percentage the mileages by the maximum permitted fare shall be mileage.

If the **Surcharged result is:**

| Over 1.00 but less than or equal to 1.05 | 5 |
| Over 1.05 but less than or equal to 1.10 | 10 |
| Over 1.10 but less than or equal to 1.15 | 15 |
| Over 1.15 but less than or equal to 1.20 | 20 |
| Over 1.20 but less than or equal to 1.25 | 25 |

(e) If the sum total of TPM exceeds the adjusted MPM shown at 25 percent in the excess mileage percentage table, the applicable fare will be the combination of two or more fares along the desired routing which produces the lowest fare.

(6) **Travel via a higher-rated intermediate point**

(a) Normal fares except as provided in 6(c)(f) below, a through fare between origin and destination must not be lower than:
(i) The normal fare between the point of origin and any intermediate stopover point along the routing;
(ii) The normal fare from each intermediate stopover point to each subsequent fare break point.
(iii) The normal fare from any intermediate stopover point to each subsequent stopover point along the routing.
(iv) When the direct normal through fare is lower than any of the fares applicable fares checked under (i) to (iii) above, the direct normal fare must be raised to the highest of any such intermediate point normal fares.
(v) When the total of TPM's for an itinerary exceeds the MPM, the normal fare must be surcharged in accordance with the procedures for excess mileage surcharges. If the routing passes through a higher intermediate ticketed point, the appropriate fare to be surcharged is the normal fare between the origin and destination of that segment which has been raised to the level of the higher intermediate ticketed point normal fare.
(vii) All conditions of the normal fare between origin and destination apply.

(b) Special fares (except as provided in (6)(c)-(f) below)
(i) If there is no higher normal fare between:
   (aa) The point of origin and any intermediate stopover point; or
   (bb) From any intermediate stopover point to each subsequent stopover point/fare break point along the routing the special fare (surcharged, if necessary) applies between origin and destination.
(ii) If there is a higher normal fare between the points checked under (i)(aa) and (i)(bb) above:
   (aa) The special fare must be raised to the level of such higher normal fare (surcharged, if necessary), unless;
   (bb) The same or lower special fare of
the same type exists between such points, in which case the special fare (surcharged, if necessary) Applies;

(cc) A higher special fare of the same type exists between such points, in which case such higher special fare (surcharged, if necessary) Applies.

(iii) When comparing special fares, fares of the same type must be used and shall mean the same class of service, the same seasonal application and the same general conditions. In defining a fare of the same type, the comparison shall be limited to the class of service and:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unreserved</td>
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<td>Normal</td>
<td>Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Instant</td>
<td>same fare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Purchase</td>
<td>type.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OW APEX</td>
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<td></td>
<td>RT APEX</td>
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</tbody>
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when fares are not available for the same fare type in Column 2, the component should be repriced at the next higher fare type shown in Column 2.

Note 1: Ticket validity and minimum/maximum stay requirements need not be the same.

Note 2: In case there is more than one special fare of the same type for comparison on any given sector, the fare with the conditions most similar to those of the special fare between the terminal points should be used for comparison.

If from the origin ticketed point to any intermediate stopover point there is no special fare of the same type as the through special fare, the fare shall not be less than the lowest of any higher type of special or normal fare in the absence of a special fare, in the same class of service.

(c) Higher Intermediate Point checks will apply as follows:

(1) Normal fares
(a) If in any routing otherwise permissible at the direct route normal fare, there is a direct route normal fare(s) of the same
class of service from
(i) Fare component origin to each subsequent intermediate stopover point
(ii) Each intermediate stopover point to each subsequent intermediate stopover point
(iii) Each intermediate stopover point to the subsequent fare break point which is higher than the direct route normal fare between the fare Construction points, the fare shall not be less than the highest fare referred to above (hip). In the case of fares which are established by season (including blackout dates) or day of week, or flight application the check will be based on the applicable fare (by seasonality including blackout dates; or by day of week or by flight application).

(b) If in any indirect routing otherwise permissible at the direct route normal fare plus a percentage (EMS), there is a direct route normal fare(s) of the same class of service involving points as specified in (a),(i),(ii),(iii) above which is higher than the direct route normal fare between the fare construction points, the fare for the indirect route shall not be less than the highest fare referred to above (hip), and the mileage surcharge percentage (EMS) applicable to the through fare shall be applied to such higher intermediate fare.

(c) When comparing normal fares of the 'same class of service' in order to determine if there is a higher intermediate fare, the following sequence shall be followed:
(i) Sleeper seat fare is compared with sleeper seat; if no sleeper seat fare, compare with the highest first class fare ignoring any fare rule provision.
(ii) First class fare is compared
with first class (provided that where more than one first class fare is published, compare with the highest first class); if no first class fare, compare with the highest intermediate/ business class fare (or next lower class fare) ignoring any fare rule provisions.

(iii) Intermediate/business class fare is compared with intermediate/ business class fare; if no intermediate/business class fare, compare with the highest premium economy class fare; (or next lower class fare).

(iv) Premium economy class fare is compared with premium economy class fare. If no premium economy class fare, compare with the highest economy class fare, ignoring any fare rule provisions.

(v) Economy class fare is compared with economy class fare; if no economy class fare to compare, no check is required.

(d) When comparing normal fares in accordance with the foregoing, the comparison shall be made in the same direction as the fare component. When using half round trip fares the comparison shall be made using half round trip fares. When using one way fare the comparison shall be made using one way fares.

(e) Where more than one normal fare is published for the carrier and the class of service used, the lower/lowest level may be used subject to any stopover, transfer, seasonality (including blackout dates), flight application, routing validation, day of week limitations, of the lower/lowest fare (excluding application of the stopover charges).

(f) When a ticket shows no stopover at both the unit origin and the unit destination point of a side trip which has been charged separately
(due to transfer connections on both occasions) a stopover shall be considered to be taken at such point unless the time interval between the arrival immediately preceding the side trip and the departure immediately following the side trip does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution 012.

(g) When there is an imbedded surface sector the hip check applies to the point of arrival by air immediately preceding the surface sector and to the point of departure immediately following the surface sector, unless the time interval between the arrival and departure does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution 012, however, such check shall not apply between the terminal points of the unflown sector.

(h) When there is a fare construction surface sector, the hip check applies to the point of such surface sector that is not the fare Construction point unless the time interval between the arrival and departure at such point does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution 012; however, such check shall not apply between the terminal points of the unflown sector.

(i) Notwithstanding the above

(aa) For journey originating in Western Africa, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points in Western Africa.

(bb) For journey wholly between Kilimanjaro and Nairobi, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points.

(cc) For journeys originating in Malawi, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points in Malawi.

(j) Day-of-week-application in establishing the day-of-week fare level to be used for the hip
check the rule for the application of the day-of-week fares AHLL be applied solely to the sector(s) for which the check is being made. The day of travel on such sector(s) shall be used to determine the day of week fare level to be used for the hip check.

Example:
Routing: GVA-FRA-CAI-AMS-GVA
  first fare component (GVA-CAI)
  Fare GVA-CAI is established using the day of week of the first international sector GVA-FRA
  fare GVA-FRA is a non-day-of-week fare
  there are day-of-week fares
  FRA-CAI with the rule that the first international sector determines the day of the week fare to be applied
to establish the day-of-week fare level to be used for the hip check on the sector FRA-CAI the date of travel FRA-CAI will be used
  second fare component (fare in the direction from GVA-CAI)
  Fare GVA-CAI is established using the day of the week of the first international sector GVA-AMS.
  Note: The first international sector is taken in the direction of the fare component
  fare GVA-AMS is a non-day-of-week fare
  there are day-of-week fares
  AMS-CAI with the rule that the first international sector determines the day-of-week fare to be applied
to establish the day-of-week fare level to be used for the hip check on the sector CAI-AMS the date of travel CAI to AMS will be used.

(k) In establishing the seasonal fare level to be used for the hip check the rule for the application of the seasonal fares shall be applied solely to the sector(s) for which the check is being made. The seasonal rule for such sector shall
be used to determine the seasonal fare level to be used for the hip check. Where reference in a seasonal rule is to a specific segment of travel, e.g. First international sector, the specific segment shall be assessed within the sector(s) for which the hip level is being established.

Example:
Routing a-b-c-b-a
  first fare component (a to c)
  Fare a-c is a non-seasonal fare
  fare a-b is a non-seasonal fare
  there are seasonal fares b-c with
  the rule that the first international sector determines
  the seasonal fare to be applied
  to establish the seasonal fare
  level to be used for the hip check
  on the sector b-c the date
  of travel b to c will be used
  second fare component (fare in
  the direction from a to c)
  Fare a-c is a non-seasonal fare
  fare a-b is a non-seasonal fare
  there are seasonal fares b-c with
  the rule that the first international sector determines
  the seasonal fare to be applied
  to establish the seasonal fare
  level to be used for the hip check
  on the sector c-b the date
  of travel c to b will be used.

(2) Special fares
(a) If any routing otherwise permissible at the direct route special fare there is a direct route special fare(s) of the same class of service from.
  (i) Fare component origin to each intermediate stopover point.
  (ii) Each intermediate stopover point to the fare component destination which is higher than the direct route special fare between the fare construction points, the fare shall not be less than the highest applicable fare referred to above (hip).

(b) If any indirect routing otherwise permissible at the direct route special fare plus a percentage
(EMS), there is a direct route special fare(s) of the same class of service involving points as specified in (a) (i) and (ii) above, which is higher than the direct route special fare between the fare construction points, the fare for the indirect route shall not be less than the highest applicable special fare referred to above (hip), and the surcharge percentage (EMS) applicable to the through fare shall be applied to such higher intermediate fare.

(c) The sequence described below shall be followed for each sector indicated in (a) (i) and (ii) above.

(aa) The special fare of the fare component shall not be less than the lower/lowest applicable special fare of the same fare type.

(bb) If there is no matching applicable special fare of the same type, the special fare of the fare component shall not be less than the lower/lowest applicable special fare within the same fare type group.

(cc) If there is no applicable special fare within the same fare type group, the special fare of the fare component shall not be less than the lower/lowest applicable special fare within the next higher fare type group. Continue to the next group only if there is no applicable special fare found.

(dd) If there is no applicable special fare within any higher fare type group, the direct route special fare, surcharged if necessary, should be used.

Note: The conditions which define "applicable fare" are listed in resolution 012c (hip). Any stopover/transfer
charges which apply to an intermediate stopover point are excluded.

(d) In defining a "special fare of the same fare type group", the comparison shall be from the lowest to the highest of the following fare type groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fare type groups</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) APEX fare or,</td>
<td>(a) GIT fare,</td>
<td>public group status fare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) instant purchase/PEX fare, or</td>
<td>(b) individual IT fare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) excursion fare, or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) all other individual special fares (except status, IT fares)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(E) All conditions attached to the special fare for the fare component will apply.
Exception: Hips will not be checked when routing fares are used.

Flow chart (for special fares)

-When no matching applicable special fare type is found-

| is an applicable special fare(s) found for the same class of service within the same fare type group from fare component origin to intermediate stopover point(s) and from an intermediate stopover point(s) to fare component destination? |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| no                                | yes                             |                                |                                |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>is an applicable special fare(s) found in a higher fare type group(s)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is the lowest applicable fare within this group higher than the special fare for the component?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

no--------------------------yes

no-----
(F) When comparing special fares in accordance with the foregoing, comparison shall be made with the following provisions.

(i) In the same direction as the fare component.

(ii) Half round trip fare(s) compared to half round trip fare(s); one way fare(s) compared to one way fare(s).

(iii) Limited to their same class of service
- first class fare is compared with first class fare;
- intermediate/business class fare is compared with intermediate/business class fare.
- Premium economy class fare is compared with premium economy class fare.
- Economy class fare is compared with economy class fare.

(g) When the ticket shows no stopover at both the unit origin and the unit destination point of side trip which has been charged separately (due to transfer connection points on both occasions) a stopover shall be considered to be taken at such point unless the time interval between the arrival immediately proceeding the side trip and the departure immediately following the side trip does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution.
012.

(h) When there is an imbedded surface sector the hip check applies to the point of arrival by air immediately preceding the surface sector and to the point of departure immediately following the surface sector, unless the time interval between the arrival and the departure does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution 012. However, such check shall not apply between the terminal points of the unflown sector.

(i) When there is a fare construction surface sector, the hip check applies to the point of such surface sector that is not the fare Construction surface sector unless the time interval between the arrival and departure at such point does not constitute a stopover as defined in resolution 012. However, such check shall not apply between the terminal points of the unflown sector.

(j) Notwithstanding the above
     (aa) For journey originating in Western Africa, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points in Western Africa.
     (bb) For journey wholly between Kilimanjaro and Nairobi, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points.
     (cc) For journeys originating in Malawi, the hip check in each fare component shall be applied on all ticketed points in Malawi.

(k) Day-of-week-application
    in establishing the day-of-week fare level to be used for the hip check the rule for the application of the day-of-week fares shall be applied solely to the sector(s) for which the check is being made. The day of travel on such sector(s) Shall be used to determine the day of week fare level to be used for the hip check

Example:
Routing: GVA-FRA-CAI-AMS-GVA
first fare component (GVA-CAI)
Fare GVA-CAI is established using
the day of week of the first
international sector GVA-FRA
Fare GVA-FRA is a non-day-of-week
fare
there are day-of-week fares
FRA-CAI with the rule that the
first international sector
determines the day of the week
fare to be applied
to established the day-of-week
fare level to be used for the hip
check on the sector FRA-CAI the
date of travel FRA-CAI will be
used
second fare component (fare in
the direction from GVA-CAI)
Fare GVA-CAI is established using
the day of the week of the first
international sector GVA-AMS.
Note: The first international
sector is taken in the
direction of the fare
component
Fare GVA-AMS is a non-day-of-week
fare
there are day-of-week fares
AMS-CAI with the rule that the
first international sector
determines the day-of-week fare
to be applied
to establish the day-of-week fare
level to be used for the hip
check on the sector CAI-AMS the
date of travel CAI to AMS will be
used.
(1) Seasonality application
in establishing the seasonal fare
level to be used for the hip check
the rule for the application of the
seasonal fares shall be applied
solely to the sector(s) for which
the check is being made. The
seasonal rule for such sector shall
be used to determine the seasonal
fare level to be used for the hip
check. Where reference in a
seasonal rule is to a specific
segment of travel, e.g. First
international sector, the specific
segment shall be assessed within
the sector(s) for which the hip
level is being established.

Example:
Routing: GVA-PAR-CAI-PAR-GVA
first fare component (a to c)
fare GVA-CAI is a non-seasonal fare
fare GVA-PAR is a non-seasonal fare
there are seasonal fares PAR-CAI
with the rule that the first international sector determines the seasonal fare to be applied to establish the seasonal fare level to be used for the hip check on the sector PAR-CAI the date of travel PAR-CAI will be used
second fare component (fare in the direction from a to c)
Fare GVA-CAI is a non-seasonal fare
fare GVA-PAR is a non-seasonal fare
there are seasonal fares PAR-CAI
with the rule that the first international sector determines the seasonal fare to be applied to establish the seasonal fare level to be used for the hip check on the sector CAI-PAR the date of travel CAI to PAR will be used.

(7) Mixed class travel (Applicable to normal f, c and y fares only)
(a) Mixed class travel is when an itinerary involves travel in two or more classes of service:
(i) On a sector(s) within a fare component
(ii) In an entire fare component of a journey/subjourney with more than one fare component
(iii) In an entire pricing unit (PU)
(b) In assessing the fare for mixed class transportation, special fares must not be used.
(c) Differentials are assessed in the same direction as the fare used for the lowest class of service.
(d) When half round trip fares are used, differentials are assessed using half round trip fares. When one way fares are used; differentials are assessed using one way fares.
(e) Class differential calculation is only subject to the hip check; no further minimum checks apply
(f) When comparing normal fares of the "same class of service", in order to determine the fare to be used in a class differential calculation, the following sequence shall
Fare calculation

(i) Establish the fare for the itinerary in the lowest class of service used applying all necessary fare construction checks; provided that if no fare is found in the lowest class of service used, drop down to the next lower class of service common to all the fare components in the pricing unit.

Example:

TYO C SEL F TSN DLC C TYO

When there is no C fare available for SEL-PSN, calculate with premium economy fare for the entire pricing unit and apply ctm checks using premium economy fares.

(ii) Establish whether as a result of (i)

(a) apply within a fare component;
(b) constitute an entire fare component; or
(c) constitute an entire pricing unit

(iii) Mixed class sector(s) within a fare component: or

Thus the calculation in the lower class of travel establishes that the mixed class sector(s) fall within a fare component, the differential for the sector(s) travelled in a higher class of service shall be the lowest of the following:

(a) The difference between the lower class fare for the sectors flown in the higher class and the fare for the higher class of travel in those sectors.

(b) The difference between the applicable fare for the fare component in the lower class of service and the applicable fare for the fare component in the higher class of service for consecutive sectors within a fare component.
service used and the lowest applicable fare for the higher class of service used, or (2) Lowest applicable through fare for the lowest class used for the sectors concerned and the lowest applicable through fare for the higher class used for such sectors.

(iv) An entire fare component in a higher class if the calculation in the lower class of travel establishes that the mixed class sector(s) constitute an entire fare component(s), the differential shall be the difference between the applicable fare for the lower class of travel for the fare component and the applicable fare for the higher class of travel for the fare component.

(v) An entire pricing unit in a higher class if the calculation in the lower class of travel establishes that the mixed class sector(s) constitute an entire pricing unit, the differential shall be the difference between the applicable fare for the lower class of travel for the pricing unit and the applicable fare for the higher class of travel for the pricing unit.

In applying this methodology the resultant level will only be applied if it gives a lower level than other calculations.

(8) Minimum fares
having established the international fare for a one way, open jaw, circle trip, or around the world journey in accordance with normal rules, including the higher intermediate fare rule and mileage surcharge where applicable, a separate calculation, ignoring mileage surcharge, must be made. When this separate calculation results in a higher fare, such higher fare must be charged.

(a) One way backhaul
   (i) This paragraph does not apply
   (aa) For pricing units wholly within tc1
   (bb) For pricing units between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and tc2.

   (ii) This paragraph applies only when using normal one way pricing units.

   (iii) If any fare component travel is via a higher rated immediate stopover point, the fare for such fare component shall
be the higher of:
(aa) The applicable fare between the
fare construction points, or
(bb) The fare from the fare component
origin to the highest rated
intermediate stopover point plus
the difference between such fare
and the direct route fare between
the fare construction points.
Examples: A-B-C-D
fares a to b NUC 50
A to C 150
A to D 140
B to C 175
B to D 160
fare to be charged is B to C NUC
175 or
A to C NUC 150 plus the difference
between a to c and a to d 10 ttl
NUC 160 (whichever is higher)
The one way backhaul rule check
need not to be applied for points
which have been excluded from the
provisions of this resolution,
subject to the same conditions
contained in the exclusion.
(b) Separate fares are assessed for side trips.
(c) Circle trip minimum
the fare for a circle trip shall be not less
than the highest direct normal or special
round trip fare, as appropriate, applicable
to the lowest class of service used from the
point of origin to any stopover point on the
route of
tavel, excluding any separately assessed
side trips.
(d) Fares for other than round or circle trips
(the following rules apply to all fares
except round trip special fares) (see note)
(i) For transportation wholly within Area 1
(ii) For sales made in Area 1 for
transportation commencing in Area 1
(iii) For sales made in Canada/U.S.A./U.S.
Territories for international travel
commencing outside this area that has
its destination or point of turnaround
in this area.
(iv) When travel originates in Benin, Burkina
Faso, Cameroon, Central African
Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire,
Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana,
Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal or Togo
and is sold in another of these
countries.
(v) For the sale in the U.S.A. And US territories of fares between foreign points, the fare to be charged shall be based on the actual direction of travel.

(aa) Common point check

(i) Fares sold in foreign countries for transportation to/from Canada and fares sold in Canada for foreign originating travel are the fare and conditions of carriage as stated in the lawful tariffs on file and in effect with the national transportation agency or the competent foreign air authority and in each case be calculated in the direction of travel.

(ii) For sales in Canada in Canadian dollars, the fare shall be converted into Canadian dollars at the applicable banker's buying rate of exchange in effect on the day of transaction at the Canadian point of sale.

(f) Around the world minimum

(i) After an around the world fare has been constructed, all stopover points on the routing, including fictitious Construction points, must be checked to see whether any round trip fares exist from the point of origin to any stopover points on the routing including points on a side trip which are higher than the constructed fare. The fare for an around the world journey must be less than the highest direct normal round trip fare applicable to the cabin of service used from the point of origin to any stopover point on the route of travel. In general, Transatlantic round trip fares from the point of origin to other points on the routing differ from the corresponding Transpacific round trip fares from the point of origin to the same points. For the purpose of this rule, Transatlantic round trip fares must be compared with Transpacific round trip fares from point of origin for each stopover point on the routing and the lower of the two will be considered the direct fare.
(ii) One class of service
the fare for an around the world journey
taveled in one class of service must
not be less than the highest direct
round trip fare from the point of origin
to any ticketed point on the routing.

(iii) Different classes of services
the fare for an around the world journey
involving different classes of service
must not be less than the highest direct
round trip fare for the lowest class of
service assessed, from the point of
origin to any ticketed point on the
routing plus applicable differentials
for sectors traveled in higher classes
of service.

(g) Unpublished fares
when an itinerary includes a ticketed point
for which no through fare is published, or
for which a fare is published in only one
global direction, the fare for such
point/global direction should be constructed
by using whichever particular combination of
fare results in the lowest fare.

(i) Normal fare construction principles
apply.

(ii) If the itinerary includes more than one
unpublished point/global direction,
separate fare calculations must be made
for each such point/global direction.
Rule 135 Stopovers

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this rule, stopovers within the validity period of the ticket will be permitted at any scheduled stop unless carrier's tariffs or government regulations do not permit a stopover at any such stop.

(B) Stopovers must be arranged with carrier in advance and specified on the ticket.

(C) Cancelled

(D) A stopover takes place when a passenger breaks the journey at an intermediate point and is not scheduled to depart on the day of arrival; or within 24 hours of arrival if there is no connection on the day of arrival. When there is no EW connecting departure scheduled on the date of arrival, departure on an EW flight the following day shall not be deemed a stopover.
Rule 145 Currency Applications

Local Currency Fares and Charges
(1) Fares and related charges are expressed in the local currency of the country of commencement of transportation (COC), except those countries listed below which are expressed (A) in US dollars or (B) in Euro:

(A)
Afghanistan         Lebanon
Angola             Liberia
Anguilla            Madagascar
Antigua and Barbuda Malawi
Argentina            Maldives
Bahamas              Mexico
Bangladesh           Mongolia
Barbados            Montserrat
Belize                Nicaragua
Bermuda                Nigeria
Bolivia           Palestinian Territory
Bonaire                Panama
Brazil                  Paraguay
Burundi                Peru
Cambodia            Philippines
Cayman Islands        Rwanda
Chile                  Saba
Colombia             Saint Eustatius
Congo, Dem. Rep. of   Saint Kitts
Costa Rica                 and Nevis
Cuba                    Saint Lucia
Dominica            Saint Vincent and
Dominican Republic      the Grenadines
Ecuador                   Sao Tome and
El Salvador             Principe
Eritrea                  Sierra Leone
Ethiopia                Somalia
Gambia                  Suriname
Ghana                  Tanzania, United
Grenada                   Republic of
Guatemala                Timor Leste
Guinea                  Trinidad and
Guyana                   Tobago
Haiti                   Uganda
Honduras                Ukraine
Indonesia            United States
Iraq                     and U.S. Territories
Israel                   Uruguay
Jamaica                 Venezuela
Kenya                   Vietnam
Laos                    Zambia
Zimbabwe

(B)
Albania
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Cape Verde
Croatia
Cyprus
Estonia
Finland
France except French Polynesia
(Including Wallis and Futuna)
New Caledonia (Including Loyalty Islands)
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia (FYROM)
Malta
Moldova, Republic of Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Portugal
Romania
Russia
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

(2) All add-ons shall be established in the currency of the country concerned, or where agreed, in U.S. dollars or in Euro or in any other currency.

Combination of Local Currency Fares
To combine two or more local currency fares, convert all local currency fares into the currency of the country of commencement of transportation.

Step 1:  (a) Establish the NUC amount for each local currency fare by dividing the local currency fare by the applicable IATA rate of exchange (ROE) shown in the currency conversion table below for the country in which the currency is denominated.

(b) Calculate the resultant amount to two decimals places, ignoring any further decimal places.

Step 2:  Add the resultant NUC amounts for the sectors involved.

Step 3:  (a) Established the through local currency fare by multiplying the total NUC
amounts (derived from steps 1, 2, and 3 above) by the IATA rate of exchange (roe) shown in the currency conversion table below for the country of commencement of travel.

(b) Calculate the resultant amount of one decimal place beyond the number of decimal places shown next to the local currency in the conversion table below, ignoring any further decimal places.

(c) Round up to the next higher rounding unit shown next to the local currency in the currency conversion table, unless otherwise indicated.

Exception: When an international ticket is comprised of all domestic fare components, but within different countries, the provisions outlines above shall apply.

Other Charges
Other charges shall be separately converted to the currency of the country of sale using the bankers' selling rate using the rounding units shown next to other charges in the currency conversion table.

MCOs for Unspecified Transportation and PTAs
MCOs for unspecified transportation and PTAs when honored for payment of air transportation shall be subject to the provisions of Rule 75 (Currency of Payment). The country of payment of the PTA or MCO shall be considered the country of original issue and determine construction rules to apply.

Currency Table
For IATA Rate of Exchange (ROE) currency conversion table see pages 259-275.

Local Currency Rounding Table
For those countries where fares are expressed in USA and the USD is not the local currency; see pages 280-Q thru 282.

Currency Table
Abu Dhabi
(See United Arab Emirates)
Afghanistan
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 . Note D
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 0.1
Albania
Euro EUR ROE:.888299 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 0.01
Algeria
Algerian Dinar DZD ROE:119.700963 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 1
American Samoa
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 0.1
Angola
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note D
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 0.1
Anguilla
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>ROE</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Currency Conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>0.888299</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aruba</td>
<td>AWG</td>
<td>1.8000000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>AUD</td>
<td>1.432645</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>0.888299</td>
<td></td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>0.888299</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>BHD</td>
<td>0.376100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>EUR</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Belize</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Round Up: Local Currency - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin, Rep. of CFA Franc</td>
<td>XOF</td>
<td>582.686007</td>
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<td>Bermuda</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>ROE</td>
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<td>Currency</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
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<td>British Virgin Islands</td>
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<td>1.366139</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>XOF</td>
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Jordanian Dinar  JOD  ROE:.709000  Note -  
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Qatari Rial QAR ROE: 3.640000 Note -
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Reunion
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Romania
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Russia
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Saint Helena

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Saint Lucia
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Saint Maarten
Guilder Netherlands ANG ROE: 1.790000 Note -

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Sao Tome and Principe
US Dollar USD ROE: 1.0 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 0.1

Saudi Arabia
Saudi Riyal SAR ROE: 3.750000 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1 Other Charges - 1

Senegal
CFA Franc XOF ROE: 582.686007 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 100 Other Charges - 100
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Round Up: Local Currency - 1  Other Charges - 0.1

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Uruguay
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Uzbekistan
Euro EUR ROE:.888299 Note E
Round Up: Local Currency - 1  Other Charges - 0.1

Vanuatu
Vatu VUV ROE:114.140000 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 100 Other Charges - 10

Venezuela
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note D
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Viet Nam
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note D
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Wallis and Futuna Islands
CFP Franc XPF ROE:106.002240 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 100 Other Charges - 10

Yemen, Republic of
Yemini Rial YER ROE:250.000000 Note G
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Zambia
US Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note D
Round Up: Local Currency - 1  Other Charges - 0.1

Zimbabwe
Zimbabwe Dollar USD ROE:1.0 Note -
Round Up: Local Currency - 1  Other Charges - 0.1

Notes:

D International fares from this country are published in US dollars. This rate of exchange is to be used solely to convert local currency domestic fares to US dollars. This will allow combination of domestic fares and international fares from this country on the same ticket and provide a common industry base.

E International fares from this country are published in Euro. This rate of exchange is to be used solely to convert local currency domestic fares to euro. This will allow combination of domestic fares and international fares from this country on the same ticket and provide a common industry base.

G This rate of exchange is established by government order and does not result from the application of resolution 024C.

Local Currency Rounding Table
For those countries where fares are expressed in USD and the USD is not the local currency, and when payment is tendered in the local currency, the amounts shall be rounded up to next unit as per the following table, unless otherwise shown:

Afghanistan

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Notes:
1. For documents issued in the local currency of this country, refunds shall only be made in this country and in the currency of this country.
2. No rounding is involved, all decimals beyond two shall be ignored.
3. Rounding of fares and other charges shall be to the nearest rounding unit.
4. Rounding shall be accomplished by dropping amounts of 50 paras and less and increasing amounts of more than 50 paras to the next higher new dinar.
Rule 200 Children's and Infants' Fares

Note 1: As used herein, "adult" shall mean someone at least 12 years of age.

Note 2: The provisions/percentages in paragraphs (A), (B), (C) and (D) of this rule apply only to the extent provided/specified in the applicable fare rule making reference to this rule.

(A) Accompanied children (infant(s)) under two years of age
   (1) When accompanied by an adult passenger, children who are less than two years of age throughout the journey and not occupying an individual seat will be assessed 10 percent of the applicable adult fare.
   (2) Children under two years of age occupying individual seats or if more than 1 infant is travelling with one accompanying adult second infant is charged with the applicable child fare (75 percent).

(B) Accompanied children two years of age or over, but under 12
    When accompanied by an adult passenger the fare for children who have reached their second birthday but have not reached their twelfth birthday on the date of commencement of their outward journey, will be 75 percent of the applicable adult fare.

(C) Unaccompanied children under twelve years of age
   (1) Unaccompanied children under twelve years of age on the date of commencement of their outward journey will be 75 percent of the full applicable adult fare.
      Exception: Unaccompanied children under five years of age on the date of commencement of their outward journey will not be accepted for carriage via EW.
   (2) A service charge for unaccompanied child applies. The service will be offered on EW operating flights only.

(D) Other conditions for accompanied/unaccompanied children
   (1) Unless otherwise specified in an applicable fare rule, children's and infants' discounts apply to stopover charges, weekend surcharges, cancellation charges etc.
      Exception: For travel ex Germany: if not specified otherwise in a fare rule no children's discount applies on penalty charges.
(2) "Adult passenger" as used herein, shall mean a passenger 12 years of age and older.

(3) When Rule 200 is not applicable to a fare, as indicated in paragraph (g) of a fare-rule, the full adult fare will apply instead of the discounted fares stated in this rule; provided that the passenger qualifies for such airfare in accordance with the other provisions of the fare-rule. When the application of Rule 200 is modified by the applicable fare-rule in paragraph (g), that modification will be applicable to unaccompanied as well as accompanied children in Rule 200; for example, when the exception for children (2 through 11 years old) is given as 67 percent, the "percent of the applicable adult fare" in Rule 200 paragraphs (b)(c) and (d) will be 67 percent instead of the 75 percent shown in Rule 200, and infants (under 2 years old) paying the children's fare as in paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 200 will pay 67 percent, not 75 percent, of the applicable adult fare.

(4) Each unaccompanied minor travelling on EW shall be charged the equivalent of EUR 40/USD 60/CAD 60 for intra-German flights direct and transit and 5th freedom sectors, EUR 40/USD 60/CAD 60 for within Europe nonstop flights, EUR 80/USD 120/CAD 120 for within Europe transit flights, EUR 80/USD 120/CAD 120 for all nonstop flights to/from outside Europe, EUR 100/USD 150/CAD 150 for all transit flights to/from outside Europe.

Exception 1: If a brother and/or sister residing at/destined to the same address travel together for the entire journey, the charges for one child as outlined above shall apply.

Exception 2: In case full adult fare has been charged no unaccompanied minor charge shall apply.

(5) Age limits - the age limits referred to in this rule shall be those in effect on the date of commencement of travel except.

(a) For infants who will reach their second birthday during the journey, in that case, due to safety regulations, a booked seat will be required for the remaining portions of the journey. When a separate seat is required on a portion of the journey child fare has to be used for the entire journey. Combinations are not required within a fare component.

(b) Children who will turn twelve years enroute, will have to pay the applicable adult fare for the entire journey.
Rule 220 Voluntary Changes for Fully Flexible Fares

This rule is governed by EW-1 General Rule 220 (paper), EW IPRG rules 02C0 (electronic).

(A) For change requests made before departure of the journey:
   (1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.
   (2) No carrier may override.
   (3) No charge will apply to any change.
   (4) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.
   (5) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.
   (7) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:
      (a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket was issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to stopover, connection, or fare break points.
         (ii) The new fare is the same fare class and is governed by the same rule number as the previous fare.
         (iii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (b) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH fares that were in effect at the time the ticket was issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to the 1st flight coupon.
         (ii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (c) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket is presented for re-issue provided the advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(B) For change requests made after departure of the journey:
   (1) All changes must be made within the ticket
validity.

(2) No carrier may override.
(3) No charge will apply to any change.
(4) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.
(5) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.
(7) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:

(a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
   (i) No change is made to stopover, connection, or fare break points.
   (ii) When no international coupons remain, all new travel must be domestic.
   (iii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
   (iv) The new fare is governed by the same rule number as the previous fare.
   (v) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(b) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
   (i) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
   (ii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
   (iii) When the same fare as the previous fare is used - advance reservation requirements need not be met.
   (iv) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
Rule 230 Voluntary Changes Permitted Against Charge

This rule is governed by EW-1 general Rule 230 (paper), EW IPRG rules 10C1 (electronic).

(A) For change requests made before departure of the journey and before departure of the originally scheduled flight.
   (1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.
   (2) No carrier may override.
   (3) A charge, as outlined in the chart below, will apply to any change. No charge will apply to infants not occupying a seat. No charge will apply if the new fare is a higher OW fare or equal or higher normal fare.
   (4) If more than one fare component exists on the ticket, the highest fee of any changed fare component within journey will be assessed.
   (5) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.
   (6) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.
   (8) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:
      (a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to stopover, connection or fare break points.
         (ii) The new fare is the same fare class and is governed by the same rule number as the previous fare.
         (iii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (b) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to the 1st flight coupon.
         (ii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (c) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/
MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/
ZH round trip fares that were in effect at the time the ticket is presented for re-issue provided the advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(d) Use
MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/
ZH one-way fares that are in effect at the time the ticket is presented for reissue provided:
(i) No change is made to fare break points.
(ii) The value of the new fare is higher than the value of the previous fare.
(iii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(iv) Use
LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/
TK/TP/UA/ZH normal fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided:
(a) No change is made to the 1st flight coupon.
(b) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(v) Use
LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/
TP/UA/ZH normal fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided:
The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(B) For change request made before departure of the journey and after departure of the originally schedule flight.
Changes are not permitted.

(C) For change requests made after departure of the journey and before departure of the originally scheduled flight:
(1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.
(2) No carrier may override.
(3) A charge, as outlined in the chart below, will apply to any change. No charge will apply to infants not occupying a seat. No charge will apply if the new fare is a higher OW fare or equal or higher normal fare.

(4) If more than one fare component exists on the ticket, the highest fee of any changed fare component within journey.

(5) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned to the original form of payment.

(6) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.


(8) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:

(a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided;
   (i) No change is made to stopover, connection, or fare break points.
   (ii) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
   (iii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
   (iv) The new fare is the same fare class and is governed by the same rule number as the previous fare.
   (v) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(b) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided:
   (i) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
   (ii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
   (iii) When the same fare as the previous fare is used advance reservation requirements need not be met.
   (iv) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(c) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH one way fares that were in effect at the
time the ticket was issued provided;

(i) No change is made to fare break points.
(ii) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
(iii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
(iv) The value of the new fare is higher than the value of the previous fare.
(v) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(d) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH normal fares that were in effect at the time the ticket was issued provided;
(a) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
(b) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
(c) When the same fare as the previous fare is used advance reservation requirements need not be met.
(d) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(D) For change request made after departure of the journey and after departure of the originally scheduled flight. Changes not permitted.

(E) Voluntary changes chart
Assess the change fees based on the electronic rule number below.

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Rule 240 Voluntary Changes Permitted Free of Charge

This rule is governed by EW-1 General Rule 240 (paper), EW IPRG rules 02C0 (electronic).
(A) For change requests made before departure of the journey:
   (1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.
   (2) No carrier may override.
   (3) No charge will apply to any change.
   (4) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.
   (5) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.
   (7) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:
      (a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to stopover, connection or fare break points.
         (ii) The new fare is the same fare class and is governed by the same rule number as the previous fare.
         (iii) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (b) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SM/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH round trip fares that were in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
         (i) No change is made to the 1st flight coupon.
         (i) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.
      (c) Use 4U/A3/AC/AV/BR/CA/CM/EN/ET/EW/JP/LG/LH/LO/LX/MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SM/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH round trip fares that were in effect at the time the ticket is presented for re-issue provided the advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the
Tariff: EW1 - CTA No. 571  DOT No. 925
Carrier: Eurowings - EW

(d) Use
MS/NH/NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/
ZH one-way fares that are in effect at the
time the ticket is presented for fare reissue
provided -
(i) No change is made to fare break points.
(ii) The value of the new fare is higher than
the value of the previous fare.
(iii) The advance reservation requirements of
the new fare are met by measuring from
the reissue ticket date to the departure
of the pricing unit.

(B) For change requests made before departure of the
journey and after departure of the originally scheduled
flight: changes are not permitted.

(C) For change requests made after departure of the
journey:
(1) All changes must be made within the ticket
validity.
(2) No carrier may override.
(3) No charge will apply to any change.
(5) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be
returned in the original form of payment.
(6) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include
the higher non-refundable amount of the previous
and new ticket and any endorsements of the new
fare.
(7) The reissue transaction is restricted to
NZ/OS/OU/OZ/SA/SK/SN/SQ/TG/TK/TP/UA/ZH only.

(8) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the
following options:
(a) Use EW fares that were in effect at the time
the ticket was issued provided -
(i) No change is made to stopover,
connection, or fare break points.
(ii) When no international coupons remain,
all new travel must be domestic.
(iii) Fully flown fare components are not
extended to further points.
(iv) The new fare is governed by the same
rule number as the previous fare.
(v) The advance reservation requirements of
the new fare are met by measuring from
the original ticket date to the
departure of the pricing unit.

(b) Use LH round trip fares that were in effect
at the time the ticket was issued provided;
(i) No change is made to fare break points.
(ii) When no international coupons remain all
new travel must be domestic.

(iii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.

(iv) When the same fare as the previous fare is used advance reservation requirements need not be met.

(v) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(c) Use EW one way fares in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -

(i) No change is made to fare break points.

(ii) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.

(iii) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.

(iv) The value of the new fare is higher than the value of the previous fare.

(v) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the original ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(d) For change requests made after departure of the journey and after departure of the originally scheduled flight: Changes are not permitted.
Rule 250 Voluntary Changes Not Permitted

This rule is governed by EW-1 general Rule 250 (paper), EW IPRG rules 6val (electronic).

(A) For change requests made before departure of the journey and before departure of the originally scheduled flight:

(1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.

(2) The international fare component may not override certain reissue provisions of the domestic fare component. No carrier may override.

(3) Changes not permitted except the new fare is higher OW.

(4) No charge will apply if the new fare is a higher OW.

(5) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.

(6) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.


(8) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:

   Use EW one way fares that were in effect at the time the ticket is presented for reissue provided -

   (a) No change is made to fare break points.

   (b) The value of the new fare is higher than the value of the previous fare.

   (c) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(B) For change requests made before departure of the journey and after departure of the originally scheduled flight:

Changes are not permitted.

(C) For change requests made after departure of the journey and before departure of the originally scheduled flight:

(1) All changes must be made within the ticket validity.

(2) The international fare component may not override certain reissue provisions of the domestic fare component. No carrier may override.

(3) Changes not permitted except the new fare is higher OW.

(4) No charge will apply if the new fare is a higher
(5) If a refund is due to the passenger, it will be returned in the original form of payment.

(6) The endorsement box of the new ticket must include the higher non-refundable amount of the previous and new ticket and any endorsements of the new fare.


(8) The ticket must be re-priced per one of the following options:
Use EW one-way fares in effect at the time the ticket WAS issued provided -
(a) No change is made to fare break points.
(b) When no international coupons remain all new travel must be domestic.
(c) Fully flown fare components are not extended to further points.
(d) The value of the new fare is higher than the value of the previous fare.
(e) The advance reservation requirements of the new fare are met by measuring from the reissue ticket date to the departure of the pricing unit.

(D) For change requests made after departure of the journey and after departure of the originally scheduled flight: Changes are not permitted.
Rule 550 Passengers Occupying Two Seats

Upon request and advance arrangement, a passenger will be permitted the exclusive use of two seats subject to payment of two applicable fares for the points between which the two seats will be used. A ticket will be issued for each seat, and the normal free baggage allowance will apply in connection with each such ticket presented to the carrier.
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