

*Article 67.* When the certificate of operation has been granted, the respective company may not commence operations until it proves that it can rely upon:

- a) Aircraft which has been approved by the Ministry of Aviation for the service and duly authorized technical personnel;
- b) The itinerary, rates and schedules approved by the Ministry of Aviation; and
- c) Insurance contracts which, in accordance with this Code, will guarantee the reparation of injuries caused to passengers, or to persons or property of third persons on the ground. Or, in lieu of this insurance, that it posts the security referred to in Article 258.

*Article 88.* In every certificate of operation a reasonable period of time should be set for the company to commence its operations, which time shall not exceed three months from the date of issue of the certificate.

If services are not commenced within the said period, the Executive Power, through the Ministry of Aviation, may revoke the respective certificate, notice of which shall be communicated to the company concerned.

*Article 89.* No certificate shall confer ownership in or exclusive rights to the use of any airspace, air routes, airports, navigation facilities or services.

*Article 90.* Airlines are under a duty to supply, in a safe, adequate, and efficient manner, the services which the certificates of operation authorize. No air transport company may give unfair advantage or preference to any persons, entity, place, or airport, or subject these to discriminatory, unfair, or unjust practices.

*Article 91.* Any authorization to modify routes, or to alter landings on approved routes, as applicable, shall be subject to the same procedures and formalities which are stipulated in this Code and its regulations for the granting of certificates of operation.

*Article 92.* No certificates of operation shall be issued for air transport services in the following cases:

- a) When the applicant fails to prove his technical and financial capacity to render the air service under consideration;
- b) When, in the judgment of the Ministry of Aviation, the needs of the traffic are already completely satisfied;
- c) When, in the case of Nicaraguan companies, the applicant fails to prove the legal establishment of the company, the nationality of its capital and the effective control over the enterprise, as prescribed in Article 75; and

In the case of a foreign corporation:

- i) When the State of the applicant's nationality does not grant reciprocity to Nicaraguan companies;
- ii) When the State of the applicant's nationality has not granted the latter the proper authority to perform the said international services; and
- iii) When the authorization for the service is contrary to national interest, or to international agreements signed by the Government of Nicaragua.

*Article 93.* The Ministry of Aviation may, upon request of the interested party or on its own initiative, change, amend, modify or suspend