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### **International Civil Aviation Organizations, regulating the airport activities**

*The importance of determining the essence and content of state regulation of the activities of airports and civil airfields, the purpose and tasks of international and regional organizations of civil aviation. Directions of their activities at the international level in the regulation of international civil aviation activities.*

Since the advent of civil aviation, the international community has raised the question of measures to ensure the protection, security and safety of passengers and crew, aviation personnel, aircraft, airport facilities and radio navigation support facilities, regardless of their forms of ownership and subordination. ICAO in these important role in the implementation of the task. Although many Ukrainian scientists and those from neighbouring countries have considered the structure and competence of ICAO, their activities change and expand every year.

Air transport of passengers, their luggage and cargo is governed by each country's national legislation and international agreements. Aviation transportation, as well as transportation in general, is connected with the clear implementation of the established rules and regulations, and therefore the norms of the specified normative acts are mainly of an imperative nature.

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Air transport of passengers, their luggage and cargo is governed by each country's national legislation and international agreements. The importance of international airspace, as well as national airspace, lies in its intensive use for transport purposes, which objectively requires precise regulation of such activities both at the national and international levels and conditions the development of technical requirements for it. At the international level, it was necessary to regulate regular transit flights of aircraft, joint international flights from the territory of one state to the territory of another state, with or without transit through the territory of a third state using international airspace.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was created in 1944 with the aim of ensuring the effective development of the world air transport system, as well as to develop the basics of aviation safety regulation. Characteristics of the Charter of the ICAO. A special group is formed in the Charter of the ICAO by norms that ensure the functioning of the organizational and legal mechanism of this Organization. It is they who determine which bodies the ICAO has at its disposal, in

which dependence and subordination they are, which methods they can use to perform their functions, in which organizational form they should carry out their activities. In general, the ICAO Charter stipulates the order of membership, the structure and organization of the work of bodies, the application of procedural rules, the unification of the rules of international air navigation, the simplification of formalities, the adoption of amendments to the Chicago Convention, the development and adoption of new conventions, the resolution of disputes and disagreements between member states, the provision of technical assistance, promoting the development of international air transport and carrying out ICAO administrative activities. ICAO performs coordination, operational, control, regulatory and arbitration functions. For their implementation, the ICAO is endowed with special competence, i.e. the right to make decisions or participate in solving issues of international air navigation and international air transport.

ICAO tries to minimize the impact of aviation on the environment by reducing harmful emissions and limiting the noise level of aircraft. The member countries of the organization agreed that the resources for environmental protection will be directed to technological innovations, to the optimization of the flight process to reduce the amount of fuel used, to increase the production and distribution of sustainable aviation fuel and clean energy, to introduce the System of compensation and reduction of carbon emissions for the international aviation

Most international air services are carried out for commercial purposes: the transportation of passengers, baggage, cargo and mail for a certain fee. Non-commercial international flights are carried out much less often (transportation of official delegations, research flights, air travel by private individuals on their own planes, etc.). In international law, the concept of international air connections (carriage) is usually disclosed through commercial rights (or "freedom of the air"). Airlines seek to obtain permission for commercial activity in the amount of five "freedoms of the air", because this ensures the highest profitability of their work. At the same time, the fifth "freedom of the air" in full (transportation of passengers and cargo to any third countries) is usually not granted, as it would worsen the position of national airlines in providing similar services. With the development of international air connections, the process of improving "freedom of the air" took place.

#### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

It is a specialized UN agency whose task is to establish international standards of civil aviation and coordinate its development in the field of improving flight safety and efficiency. The organization was established in 1944, according to one of the provisions of the adopted Chicago Convention (on international civil aviation). Subsequently, the date of signing this document, December 7, officially became the International Day of Civil Aviation. The headquarters is also located in Montreal. Unlike IATA, ICAO members are not airlines, but states (192 countries that are part of the UN). In addition to general provisions and safety issues, it is ICAO that establishes the boundaries of airspace, assigns call signs to airlines, and unique four-letter codes to airfields. These identifiers are used to transmit aeronautical and meteorological information.

The role performed by IATA consists in coordinating the activities of airlines performing transportation on international and domestic routes, establishing standards and rules for the safety of air traffic.

Safety is a top priority for IATA. The main tool for evaluating safety is the International Operational Safety Audit (IOSA), which is used by aviation companies that want to be tested for compliance with international safety requirements.

According to the rules of the Association, all airlines that are members of IATA must undergo an IOSA audit procedure for compliance with 872 requirements.

IATA monitors safety not only during the operation of aircraft, but also during flights. This concerns the transportation of high-risk cargo, insider and cyber threats to civil aviation, and the safety of passengers during domestic flights.

Governments and the aviation industry must work together to replace inflexible security measures with coherent and responsive security systems based on risk management data and effective technologies.

Modern technologies provide an opportunity to exchange ideas and develop innovations. Strengthening international partnership is the most important in solving world problems. Partnerships between all areas of aviation, such as airports, airlines, air traffic control, manufacturing and supply, drive the development of international civil aviation. The implementation of the Global Flight Safety Plan will allow states to improve aviation safety, which will ensure the sustainable development of the air transport system and will result in economic growth.

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