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## **DISPUTES IN THE FIELD OF AVIATION AS A SUBJECT OF INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW REGULATION**

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Aviation has a vital role in transportation, enabling fast and effective travel over long distances. However, the global nature of air travel has sparked numerous legal challenges that must be tackled, particularly regarding private international law. To regulate the aviation sector, Ukraine has established a legal structure as a subject of international private law. International air law incorporates legal provisions formulated by the international community to address the intricate and interrelated nature of air transport.

Ukraine has implemented numerous international treaties governing aviation, such as the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation signed in 1944, which covers a wide range of matters related to aircraft, including the use of airspace and liability for damage. As a signatory, Ukraine is bound to adhere to the Convention's provisions, and has also signed bilateral air service agreements with other nations that address issues like safety standards, flight routes, and numbers. In 1944, an intergovernmental specialized body was established - the International Civil Aviation Organization (hereinafter - ICAO), which began operating in 1947. Art. 44. of the Chicago Convention contribute to the development of international civil aviation, and promote the safety of flights on international air routes by developing flight rules, recommendations and standards for the operation of aircraft [1].

The "lex flagi" principle, which states that the laws of the country under whose flag an aircraft is registered apply to it, even when flying in

foreign airspace, is one of the essential principles Ukraine must follow as a signatory to the Chicago Convention, alongside other significant conventions like the Warsaw Convention and The Hague Protocol [1, 2, 3].

In addition to international agreements, Ukraine has enacted national laws governing the aviation industry. The Civil Code of Ukraine is the primary source of civil law, while the Air Code sets out requirements for licensing pilots and other aviation personnel. Pilots must meet specific training and experience criteria and undergo periodic medical exams to ensure fitness to fly [4, 5].

The Air Code also imposes strict liability on aircraft owners and operators for any damage caused by their aircraft, regardless of fault. Ukraine's legal framework comprehensively governs various legal issues related to air transport to promote safe and efficient air travel while safeguarding the interests of passengers and other parties involved [5].

Overall, Ukraine's regulation of aviation as a subject of international private law aims to promote secure and efficient air transport while safeguarding the rights and interests of passengers and other parties involved in air travel. The combination of international treaties and national laws ensures that aviation in Ukraine is governed by a comprehensive legal structure that addresses a wide range of legal issues related to air transport.

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