

Ratification of International Air **Law Treaties**

Mr. Chunyu Ding

Deputy Director, Legal Affairs and External Relations Bureau

International Civil Aviation Organization

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Ratification of International Air Law Treaties 3



1.Outlines the benefits of certain international air law treaties adopted under the auspices of ICAO and urges States of the APAC region that have not done so to ratify these treaties.



Provides summaries of the provisions and benefits of six key international air law instruments.



Contains information pertaining to the ratification process and an overview of the resources available for States to assist them with ratification matters.

Ratification of International Air Law Treaties

- The 41st Session of the ICAO Assembly recognized in several Resolutions that unification of international rules could only be achieved through universal participation by all ICAO Member States
- Called upon States that have not done so to consider becoming parties to international air law treaties



Doc 10184

Assembly Resolutions in Force (as of 7 October 2022)



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INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Provisions and Benefits of Six Key Treaties



Montreal Convention 1999 (air carrier liability): 139 Parties (23 APAC States): Universal application for uniform regime



Beijing Convention 2010 (security and safety): 47 Parties (3 APAC States): deals with new and emerging threats using aircraft, BCN weapons, cyber attacks



Beijing Protocol 2010 (security and safety): 46 Parties (3 APAC States): deals with new forms of unlawful seizure including by any technological means



Montréal Protocol 2014 (unruly and disruptive passengers): 45 Parties (3 APAC States): expands jurisdiction beyond State of registry, and promotes enforcement



2016 Protocol on Art. 50 (a) of the Chicago Convention (increase in the size of Council): 86 ratifications (11 APAC States), 128 needed: broader representation n the Council



2016 Protocol on Art. 56 of the Chicago Convention (increase in the size of the ANC): 86 ratifications (11 APAC States), 128 needed: broader representation on the ANC



Ratification process for international air law treaties

Two-phase process

- First phase: treaty to be approved for ratification by the national legislature or other organ of a State responsible for approving ratification of treaties
- DGCAs can assist to:
 - Identify organs of State responsible for ratification process
 - Propose ratification of treaties to them, follow up for further action
 - Facilitate consultation processes with industry/key stakeholders



Ratification process for international air law treaties

Two-phase process

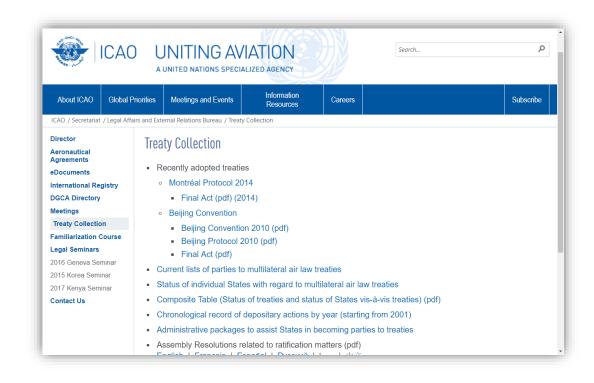
- <u>Second phase</u>:
- deposit of an instrument of ratification with ICAO





ICAO Treaty Collection

- Administrative packages providing guidelines for the ratification of, or accession to, international air law instruments in order to assist States in the ratification/accession process
- Lists of Parties to international air law instruments
- Forms indicating the current status of individual ICAO Member States with respect to international air law instruments





Other resources to assist States in the ratification of air law treaties

- ICAO legal seminars and workshops
 - Forthcoming workshop on ratification of international air law treaties (Singapore, 12 to 13 December 2023)
- ICAO International Air Law Course
- Meetings of the Civil Aviation Legal Advisers Forum (CALAF)





ICAO

[NAME OF THE MEMBER STATE] TREATY PROPOSED TREATY SUBMITTED AWAITING TREATY NOT COMMENTS BY DGCA TO FOR APPROVAL TO SUBMISSION OF THE CONSIDERED FOR COMPETENT LEGISLATURE OR INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION **AUTHORITY FOR** OTHER COMPETENT RATIFICATION TO THE RATIFICATION AUTHORITY **DEPOSITARY (E.G.,** ICAO) [NAME OF TREATY] [NAME OF TREATY] [NAME OF TREATY] [...]

Tracking Matrix for Treaty Ratification

Conclusion

States of the APAC Region are invited to:

- a) become parties to the international air law treaties that they have not yet ratified;
- b) make use of ICAO legal seminars and workshops, the Civil Aviation Legal Advisers Forum (CALAF), the ICAO International Air Law Course and other similar events for the continuous training and development of their legal advisers; and
- c) inform ICAO <u>before 1 March 2024</u> on progress made towards ratification by using the DGCA tracking matrix set out in Appendix B to the discussion paper.

INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION OF THE BEIJING CONVENTION 2010

WHEREAS the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation was adopted at Beijing on 10 September 2010;

WHEREAS the said Convention was signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of;

AND WHEREAS Article 21, paragraph 2, of the Convention specifies that this Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval;

NOW THEREFORE I, Ms. Jane Doe, Minister of Foreign Affairs declare that the Government of Republic of, having considered the above-mentioned Convention, ratifies the same and undertakes faithfully to perform and carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have signed this instrument ratification on 28 November 2017 in the city of

Misures

Minister of Foreign Affairs



Emails:

treaty@icao.int

officeleb@icao.int

 For any questions with respect to the ratification process with ICAO please do not hesitate to contact LEB











