



International Organisations and Conventions

Air Regulations Chapter 1

1919: Paris Convention

The Pioneer

The first truly international agreement on civil aviation.

Established the International Commission on Air Navigation (ICAN), the forerunner to ICAO.



WP-1919

1944: Chicago Convention

The Bedrock of Modern Aviation

Signed on December 7, 1944.
Consists of exactly 96 Articles.
It superseded Paris and established ICAO.
India is a ratifying member.



WP-1944

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Tag 1: Article 1 - Sovereignty

Every State has **complete and exclusive sovereignty** over the **airspace** above its territory.

Tag 2: Article 2 - Territory

Defined strictly as the **land areas AND the territorial waters** adjacent to them.

Chicago Convention 1944: Core Principles

Tag 3: Article 3 - Civil vs. State

Convention applies **ONLY** to civil aircraft. Aircraft used in **military, customs**, and police services are **state aircraft** and require **special authorization**.

Tag 4: Article 4 - Misuse

States agree not to use civil aviation for any **purpose inconsistent with** the Convention's aims.

Article 6 - Scheduled

Scheduled international air service requires special permission.

Article 5 - Non-Scheduled

Right to fly across or stop for non-traffic purposes.

Article 12 - The High Seas

Over the high seas, the rules in force are strictly those established under this Convention.

Article 7 - Cabotage

Right to refuse foreign airlines permission to transport passengers/cargo for remuneration destined for another point within the SAME territory.

Articles 8 & 9 - Prohibited Areas & Drones

Pilotless aircraft require special authorization. States can restrict areas for military/public safety.

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



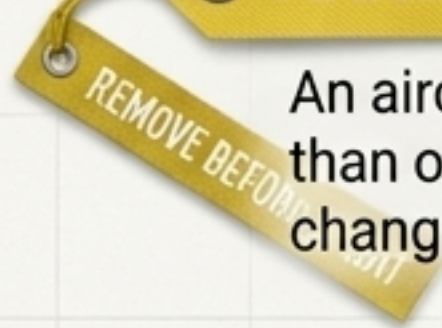
Article 17: Nationality

Aircraft take the nationality of the State in which they are registered.



Article 18: Dual Registration

An aircraft cannot be validly registered in more than one State at a time. Registration may be changed from one State to another.



Article 20: Display of Marks

Every aircraft engaged in international navigation must explicitly display its nationality and registration marks.



Article 21: Report of Registrations

The registering State must report ownership and control data to ICAO upon demand.



Article 29: Essential Aircraft Documents



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THE ASSEMBLY

Highest body. Meets at least once every 3 years.
One Contracting State = One Vote.



ICAO Headquarters

Montreal, Canada

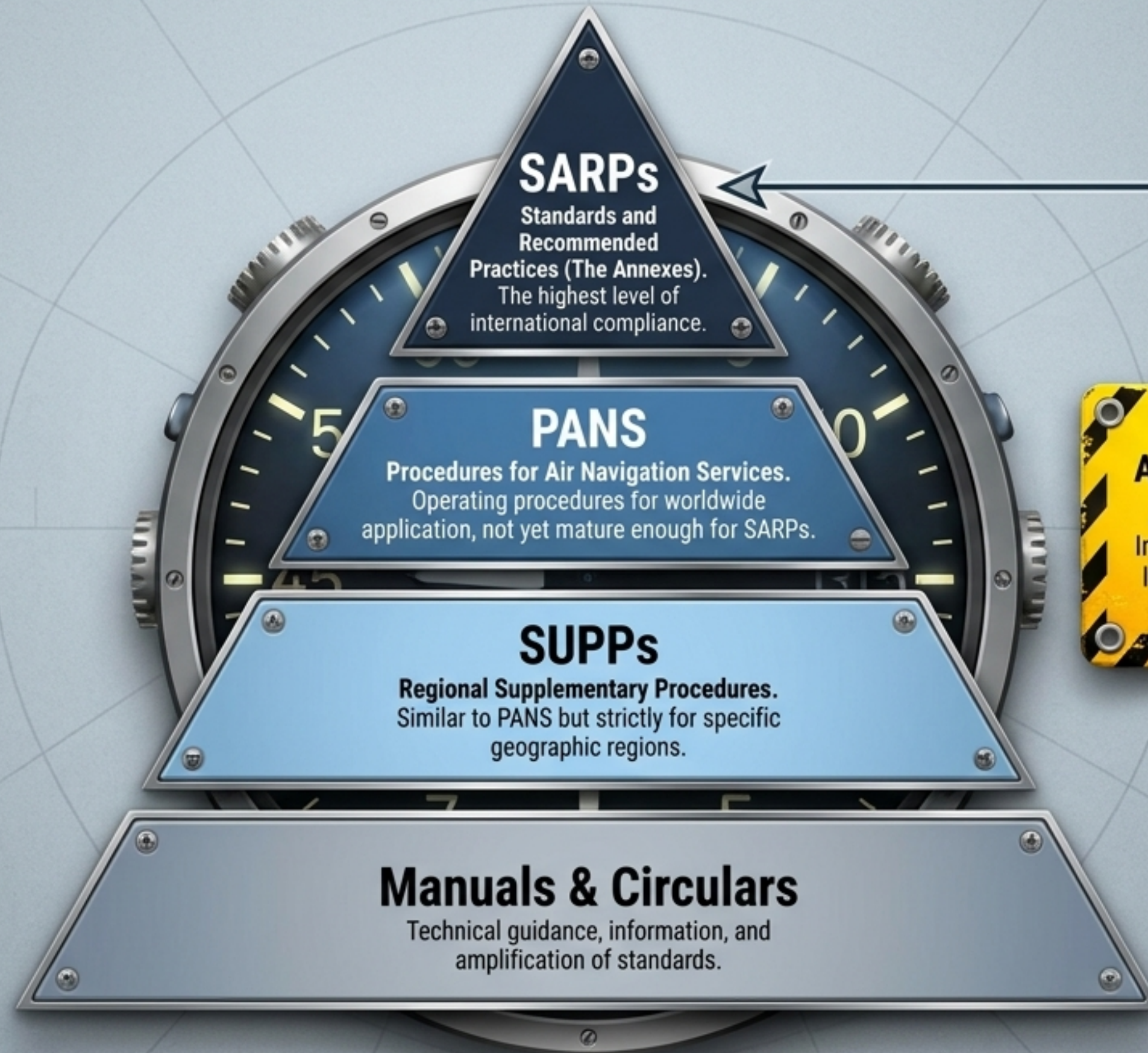
UN Specialized Agency (1947)
- 193 Members

THE COUNCIL

Governing body. 36 elected member states.

Air Navigation Commission (ANC)

Consists of exactly 19 members
appointed by the Council.



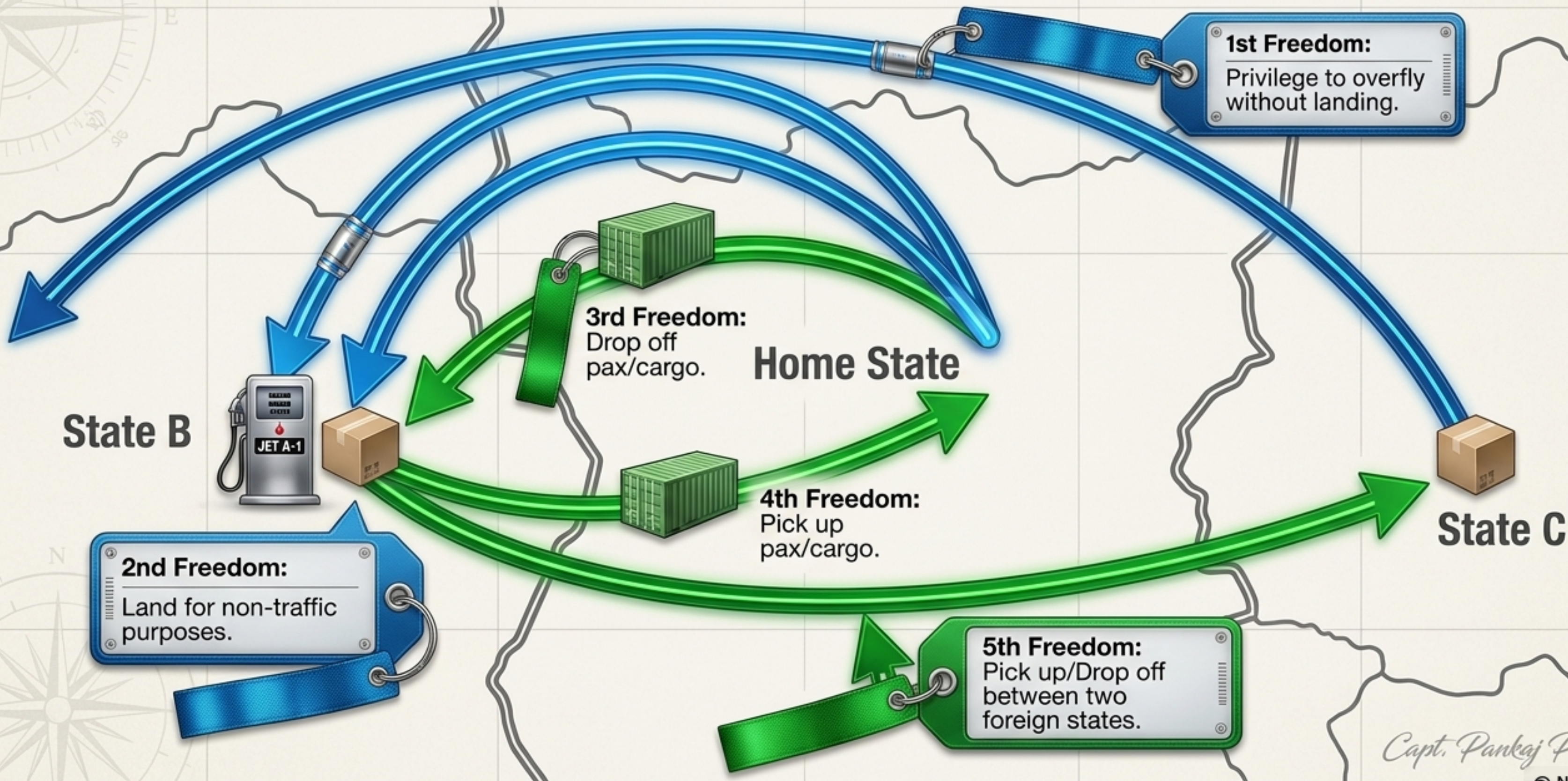
Article 38: The 60-Day Rule
Any State unable to comply with an International Standard must notify the ICAO Council within exactly 60 days.

The 19 Annexes Dashboard (The Must-Know Grid)



Note: Annexes 2, 5, 7 & 8 contain **ONLY** International Standards (no recommended practices).

FREEDOMS OF THE AIR: TECHNICAL & COMMERCIAL



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SECURITY & UNLAWFUL ACTS

CONVENTION	YEAR	CORE FOCUS
Tokyo Convention	1963	Offences on board. Grants Aircraft Commander powers to impose reasonable restraint.
Hague Convention	1970	Hijacking. Unlawful Seizure of aircraft in flight.
Montreal Convention	1971	Sabotage. Acts of violence, destroying an aircraft, or damaging navigation facilities.
Montreal Protocol	1988	Aerodromes. Extended to cover violence at aerodromes serving international aviation.
Montreal Convention	1991	Plastic Explosives. Marking of plastic explosives for detection purposes.

LIABILITY & OWNERSHIP CONVENTIONS

CONVENTION	PROTECTED ENTITY	CORE FUNCTION
Warsaw Convention (1929)	Passengers, Baggage, Cargo	Defines financial liability for airlines, ticketing, and carriage rules.
Rome Convention (1952)	Third parties on the surface	Defines liability for damage caused on the ground by foreign aircraft.
Geneva Convention (1948)	Sellers & Financiers	Secures rights in aircraft bought on hire purchase, lease, or mortgage.
Cape Town Convention (2001)	Mobile equipment investments	Secures international interests in aircraft finance and object enforcement.

LIABILITY
RULES

SURFACE
DAMAGE

FINANCE
RIGHTS

ASSET
SECURITY

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MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (MoCA)

Responsible for formulation of national policies, development, and administrative control.



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION (DGCA)

The primary regulatory body dealing with safety issues.

- Registration of civil aircraft & granting Certificates of Airworthiness
- Licensing of Pilots, AMEs, and Air Traffic Controllers
- Granting Air Operator's Certificates (AOCs)
- Conducting incident/accident investigations
- Formulating Safety Management programmes

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AAI) - FUNCTIONS

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA (AAI)

Formed 1st April 1995

Design, operation, and maintenance of domestic & international airports.

Provision of Air Traffic Services (ATM) and CNS (ILS, DVOR, Radar).

Management of Indian airspace beyond territorial limits (as accepted by ICAO).

Publication of AIP, NOTAMS, AIRRACS, and PIBs.

Provision of visual aids, runways, aprons, and taxiways.

THE CAPTAIN'S EXAM CHECKLIST: GOLDEN RULES

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



Cabotage (Article 7) strictly refers to **DOMESTIC** air services.

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



For aircraft flying over the **HIGH SEAS**, the rules established under the **CONVENTION** apply.

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



If a question involves the Aircraft Commander's powers of restraint, the answer is **ALWAYS** the Tokyo Convention.

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



States have exactly **60 DAYS** to notify ICAO if they cannot comply with an International Standard (SARP).

REMOVE BEFORE FLIGHT



ICAO was established by the Chicago Convention, but its predecessor ICAN was established by Paris (1919).

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