

В целом Пекинская Конвенция является существенным шагом вперед в области совершенствования авиационной правовой базы. Она существенно расширяет круг преступных деяний, вводит новые положения, однако, как и предыдущие конвенции по авиационной безопасности, Пекинская конвенция не содержит реальных механизмов и мер исполнения ее предписаний.

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ACCESS TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION: EXPERIENCE OF NORWAY AND UKRAINE

One of the most important human rights in the world is the right to access environmental information. Due to the full and timely receipt of environmental information by society it is possible to ensure the principles of sustainable development, rational use of natural resources and nature conservation for future generations, as well as the effective provision and implementation of other human rights and freedoms.

The regulatory framework for access to environmental information includes international legal acts, such as the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Council of Europe Recommendation № R (81) 19 on access to information held by public authorities, Council of Europe Recommendation № R (2002) on access to official documents, etc. [1]. The specialized acts are the Aarhus Convention, as well as the Directive on Freedom of Access to Environmental Information (90/313/ EEC) (repealed), Directive 2003/4/ EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/ EEC. It is important to

point out that the rules governing access to information are also contained in specialized EU directives [2].

On the national level the first laws proclaiming the human right to the access to information were developed and adopted in the United States and the Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway). On the international level the issue of access to information was brought up for discussion for the first time by the Council of Europe in 1976. The Freedom of Information Colloquium, held in The Hague, proclaimed that the duty of public authorities was to ensure the access to information [2]. This issue was put on the agenda apparently due to the fact that there was a wave of assertion of the right to the access to information rose at the national levels in the different countries in the 1970's.

The first such law was passed in Sweden in 1776, then in 1951 in Finland, and in 1970 in Norway and Denmark; Czech Republic - 1999, Great Britain - 2000, Estonia - 2000, Lithuania - 2000, Poland - 2001, Romania - 2001, Slovenia - 2003, Germany - 2005, etc. [3]. In the United States, this issue will be raised from 1917. However, we can see a huge difference in approaches and understanding of the importance of information rights in different countries.

In general, the most progressive in this area are the Nordic countries, namely Sweden, Norway, Finland, which have ratified the Aarhus Convention. No wonder the first law on free access to information was passed in Sweden in 1776. Centuries later, laws on free access to information began to be passed in other countries. To date, about 70 countries have adopted legislation on free access to information [4].

In Ukraine the access to environmental information is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as the Laws of Ukraine: "On the basic principles (strategy) of state environmental policy of Ukraine until 2030", "On environmental protection", "On information", and "On access to public information", etc. It is important that the rules governing access to environmental information are in other specialized natural resources and special legislation of Ukraine.

Legislation on access to public information ensures that the protection of commercial interests cannot outweigh the public interest in environmental information. The law does not contain special rights for public access to environmental information. A thorough review of Norwegian national legislation prior to the adoption of the Norwegian Environmental Information Act in 2003 concluded that most of the Convention's provisions on access to information had already been applied in the Freedom of Information Act. However, some elements of these provisions have been identified as insufficient. Thus, Norwegian legislation has been amended to ensure full compatibility of the law with the Aarhus Convention. Thus, the Norwegian Law on Environmental Information (Miljøinformasjonsloven) meets the requirements of the Aarhus Convention and the EU Directive, and goes further,

ensuring the right to information of private enterprises. On January 1, 2009, the new Law on Freedom of Information came into force, which provides even easier and wider access to public information than the previous act.

Thus, the Norwegian Law on Environmental Information contains specific provisions on access to environmental information, but refers to and is supplemented by the Freedom of Information Act on exceptions and processing of requests for information.

In general, the most progressive and effective in this area are Sweden, Finland, Norway, Estonia, Denmark, Iceland and the United Kingdom. We assume that the northern countries are based on the peculiarities and high level of trust in the government.

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КОЛЛИЗИИ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА О ВОЗДУШНЫХ ПЕРЕВОЗКАХ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ

После восстановления независимости Азербайджанская Республика ратифицировала 25 международных соглашений в сфере авиаперевозок. Наряду с международными соглашениями, участником которых является Азербайджанская Республика, другие акты, включенные в законодательную систему Азербайджанской Республики, имеют также важное значение для регулирования международных перевозок