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PROBLEMS OF ADAPTATION OF UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL AVIATION TO EU LEGISLATION

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The process of integration of Ukraine involves changes in all spheres of public life of the state, in particular, in the field of civil aviation, formation of new rules, recognition of European values, gradual bringing them into line with the standards of the European Union. Ukrainian legislation in the field of civil aviation is at the stage of reformation in order to create conditions for stable development and increase the level of safety, since the approximation of civil aviation legislation of Ukraine to European standards is an important element of the European direction of Ukraine's development. The use of European aviation experience contributes to the compliance of the legal system of Ukraine with European civil aviation standards.

The purpose of the Agreement on Common Aviation Space between Ukraine and the EU (2021) is the gradual incorporation into Ukrainian legislation of the requirements and standards of EU legislation in the field of flight safety, aviation security, air traffic management, environmental protection, consumer rights protection, computer reservation systems and social aspects [1].

The accession of Ukraine to the aviation space of the EU provides benefits for the citizens of Ukraine and the aviation infrastructure and industry: an increase in the level of flight safety, an increase in the supply of passenger air transportation services on the market, and, as a result, a decrease in their prices and the attraction of investments in the

aviation industry. The Agreement on the Common Aviation Area provides for a free trade area for aviation, in particular in matters of flight safety, passenger protection, air carrier liability for transportation, environmental protection, competition and state aid.

According to the established tradition, EU regulations and directives in the field of civil aviation are adopted in Ukraine by the confirmation method, that is, only the cover is translated into Ukrainian, and the entire text is published on official websites in English or Russian. Scientists justify the lack of EU acts in the Ukrainian language by the fact that the volumes of such documents are large, the topics are highly specialized, there are very few professional translators, and errors in translation can have very serious consequences. The translation into Ukrainian involves the introduction of aviation technical terms that are not yet in the Ukrainian legal framework [2]. According to the recommendations of the State Aviation Service of Ukraine, if the original contains a significant amount of text in English with the use of special technical terms and is intended for limited use, then such documents are allowed to be adopted in the original language [3]. It is worth paying attention to the fact that the Law of Ukraine "On the Functioning of the Ukrainian Language as a State Language" [4] provides for the obligation to use it throughout the territory of Ukraine during the exercise of powers by state authorities. The national program of adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU legislation provides for the translation into Ukrainian of EU acts (Chapters V and XII of the Program), the mandatory creation of an electronic system of documentation of the European Union translated into Ukrainian [5; 6].

In our opinion, the text of the EU act, which Ukraine seeks to incorporate, should have an official translation at the stage of preparation, since it goes through several levels of familiarization, analysis, discussion, agreement, voting, etc. And on official websites, the official text should be published only in the state language. Maximizing the continuity of activities related to the adaptation of the Agreement on Common Aviation Space in the difficult conditions of military aggression by the Russian Federation is extremely important.

Conclusion

So, adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU acts, their translation into the state language requires special attention in order to comply with the principle of conscientious and conscientious implementation of civil aviation standards and rules in the formation of a common aviation space, taking into account the European vector of Ukraine's development.

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