

Main topics are:

- The European Slot policy
- The ground handling market
- Distribution networks
- Airport charges
- Insurance





3.4 Other Agreements / Regulations









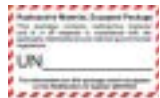
Of course, there are other agreements, conventions for international air transportation. Particularly when handling specific commodities, such as dangerous goods or the shipment of live animals, additional policies have to be taken into account.

3.4.1 Dangerous Goods Regulations

Dangerous goods are articles or substances, which are capable of posing a risk to health, safety, property or the environment.

Because of its diversity in article and chemical characteristics, dangerous goods can be divided into nine different classes. For a fast and clear identification, specific labelling and marking requirements have been composed in every class or division.

ICAO CLASS	Description	Sign
1 RGX RXS ...	Explosives 1.1 to 1.4: fireworks, etc. 1.5 only allowed in national exceptions	
2.1 RFG	Flammable Gases 2.1: gases which ignite on contact with an ignition source	
2.2 RNG RCL ...	Non-Flammable Gases/non-toxic Gases gases which are neither flammable nor poisonous	
2.3 RPG	Toxic Gases gases liable to cause death or serious injury to human health if inhaled	

3 RFL	Flammable liquids 3.1: highly flammable liquids with a boiling point below 35°C 3.2: flammable liquids with a flashpoint of less than 23°C and boiling point above 35°C 3.3: liquids with a flashpoint above 23°C but not exceeding 61°C and a boiling point greater than 35°C	
4.1 RFS	Flammable solids flammable solids which are easily ignited and readily combustible	
4.2 RSC	Spontaneously Combustible spontaneously combustible substances	
4.3 RFW	Dangerous when wet substances which emit a flammable gas when wet or react violently with water	
5.1 ROX	Oxidiser oxidising agents other than organic peroxides	
5.2 ROP	Organic Peroxide organic peroxides, either in liquid or solid form	
6.1 RIS RPB	Toxic Substance 6.1a: poisonous substances which are liable to cause death or serious injury to human health if inhaled, swallowed or by skin absorption 6.1b: toxic substances which are harmful to human health	
6.2 RIS	Infectious Substance bio hazardous substances	
7	Excepted Packages of Radioactive Material	

Regulatory Framework And Liberalization












7 RRW	Radioactive Material (Category I white) Radioactive substances comprise substances or a combination of substances which emit radiation	
7RRY	Radioactive Material (Category II yellow)	
7RRY	Radioactive Material (Category III yellow)	
8RCM	Corrosive substances 8.1: Acids 8.2: Alkali substances 8.3: different corrosive and caustic substances	
9 RMD ICE MAG RSB	Miscellaneous dangerous substances Substances which present relatively low hazards	 
- REQ	Dangerous Goods in excepted quantities	
Handling label CAO	Cargo Aircraft Only	
Handling label RCL	Cryogenic Liquids	
Handling label	Package Orientation	
Handling label	Keep Away from Heat	

Table 4: Classification of dangerous goods
(IATA codes are listed in breaks)

Some of these articles or substances must not be loaded into an aircraft. A few of them are even permitted to be transported in limited quantities or on cargo aircraft only.

To ensure the safe handling of dangerous goods in air transportation, it is essential to set up binding rules and requirements for anyone, who is carrying dangerous goods within the supply chain of air transportation. No doubt, a full compliance is strongly required.

The IATA published its dangerous goods regulations (DGR) in Annex 18 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

The IATA-DGR provide shipping regulations, names, labelling and packing requirements, training guidelines, to name only some.

Since the regulations are updated constantly, it is necessary and essential to be trained regularly and have the most recent IATA-DGR available.

All IATA member carriers are obliged by resolution 618 to carry only those goods, which are listed in the IATA-DGR. The mentioned resolution (No. 618) resolved duties, which have been assumed by the shipper, carrier or forwarder.

The shippers have to make sure that:

- the transport of the articles or substances are not forbidden in the air transportation
- the shipments are correctly classified, packed and labelled
- the shippers declaration for dangerous goods is signed and filled out correctly
- the regulations are adhered for packing, container or ULDs

Any shipment indicated as dangerous goods has to be checked separately. Shipments, which contain mixed packages of dangerous goods and normal goods, may be accepted in accordance with the regulations.

By proper labels, giving the United Nations (UN) identifying number and the shipping name, people can quickly identify the nature of risk to take immediate actions in case of emergencies.

Certain classes and divisions of dangerous goods require special handling for acceptance, handling, storage and loading incompatible dangerous goods. These must be segregated in accordance with the regulations.