

the reaction of the air, whether or not designed for the transportation of persons or goods. In this way the law permits future introduction of rocket vehicles of any kind flying in the air and in outer space.

Detailed provisions regulate the problems concerning applicability of the laws with respect to aircraft, persons, property and acts aboard an aircraft. Special situations arise where the state territorial jurisdiction concurs with the jurisdiction of the state of the nationality of the aircraft. Polish law, as a rule, does not accord preference to any of these jurisdictions, nor does it introduce any special system which would violate the general principles of the conflict of laws. It regards territorial jurisdiction as well as the law of the nationality of the aircraft within the limits required by the conditions of air navigation, supplementing the general conflict of laws' provisions insofar as their simple applicability would not be sufficient or practicable.

With respect to territorial jurisdiction, foreign aircraft within Polish territory, as a rule, are subject to Polish law. Each Polish or foreign aircraft as far as its traffic in the air, on land or water is concerned, is subject to the local law and on the territories not subject to any territorial power it is subject to international law. Territorial law is also applicable with respect to claims for damages caused by aircraft to third persons as well as by reason of help granted to aircraft. *Lex fori* is applicable only in cases of actions on the territory not subject to any sovereign power. The application of the local law or territorial law is applicable to transportation contracts and other aviation services if these contracts were made or are to be performed in Poland and the parties did not select any other law. Offenses for the violation of the Polish air law are subject to Polish criminal law even though the offenses were committed abroad. The air law does not change the provisions of the Polish criminal law with respect to offenses committed within the Polish air space (*locus delicti commissi*).

Polish law as the law of the nationality of the aircraft applies to the aircraft during the flight or during the stay on a territory not subject to any sovereign power as well as to transportation performed or to services rendered by the Polish aircraft. The law of the nationality of the aircraft was made equally applicable with the Polish law where property rights of an aircraft or goods aboard are involved or where the rights and duties of the members of the crew arising out of labor law are concerned. With respect to acts and other events aboard during the flight or on territory not subject to any sovereign power, the law considers the event as if it had occurred at the place where the aircraft is registered. The purpose of this provision is to localize the event involved, and the general rules of the conflict of laws determine the law applicable in the case. Polish criminal law was made applicable to offenses committed aboard Polish aircraft by any person and to offenses committed at any place by the owner of a Polish aircraft, person utilizing or possessing it or by a member of the crew of such aircraft insofar as these offenses violate air law.

Several international agreements to which Poland is a party, membership in international air organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Air Transport