



## TOPIC

Assess government air transport policy and determine what impact it will have on airlines and airports

## ESSENTIAL CONTENT

- Current government announcements on air transport affecting air transport developments
- The implications of international and national government air transport legislation

# MULTILATERAL REGULATION

THIS REGULATION IS UNDERTAKEN JOINTLY BY THREE OR MORE STATES, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND/OR A MULTILATERAL TREATY OR AGREEMENT, OR AS A SEPARATE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY, AND MAY BE BROADLY CONSTRUED TO INCLUDE RELEVANT REGULATORY PROCESSES AND STRUCTURES, OUTCOMES OR OUTPUT WRITTEN AS TREATIES OR OTHER AGREEMENTS, RESOLUTIONS, DECISIONS, DIRECTIVES, OR REGULATIONS, AS WELL AS THE OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS, GUIDANCE AND DISCUSSIONS OF MULTINATIONAL BODIES, BOTH INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL.

(ICAO, 2011)

# MULTILATERAL REGULATION

THE GOAL OF MULTILATERAL REGULATION IN THE AIR TRANSPORT FIELD IS, FOR THE MOST PART, THE CONCLUSION, IMPLEMENTATION, OR CONTINUANCE OF COMMON ARRANGEMENTS, POLICIES, AGREEMENTS OR REGULATIONS ON MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE VARIOUS PARTIES.

(ICAO, 2011)

# INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS

## ➤ WARSAW SYSTEM

- WARSAW CONVENTION, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND UNIFIED THE RULES CONCERNING THE DOCUMENTS OF CARRIAGE AND THE LIABILITY OF AIR CARRIERS
- THE HAGUE PROTOCOL, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND SUBSTANTIALLY REDRAFTED, MODERNIZED AND SIMPLIFIED THE RULES RELATING TO THE DOCUMENTS OF CARRIAGE AS WELL AS DOUBLED THE LIMIT OF CARRIER LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS

(ICAO, 2011)

# INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS

## ➤ WARSAW SYSTEM

- GUADALAJARA CONVENTION, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND EXTENDED THE APPLICATION OF THE WARSAW CONVENTION TO THE CARRIER ACTUALLY PERFORMING THE TRANSPORT BY AIR WHEN A PASSENGER OR SHIPPER CONTRACTED WITH A CHARTERER OR FREIGHT FORWARDER
- GUATEMALA CITY PROTOCOL, WHICH IS NOT YET IN FORCE AND WOULD, INTER ALIA, SUBJECT THE CARRIER TO STRICT LIABILITY REGARDLESS OF FAULT, WITH RESPECT TO PERSONAL INJURY AND DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION OR LOSS OF BAGGAGE

(ICAO, 2011)

# INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS

- GENEVA CONVENTION, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND RECOGNIZES VARIOUS RIGHTS IN AIRCRAFT (PROPERTY, ACQUISITION, POSSESSION, ETC.)
- ROME CONVENTION, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND ENTITLES ANY PERSON WHO SUFFERS DAMAGE ON THE SURFACE CAUSED BY AN AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT OR BY ANY PERSON OR THING FALLING FROM THE AIRCRAFT TO CLAIM JUST COMPENSATION
- TOKYO CONVENTION, WHICH IS IN FORCE AND ESTABLISHES JURISDICTION OF THE STATE OF REGISTRATION OF THE AIRCRAFT OVER OFFENSES AND ACTS THAT DO OR MAY ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF THE AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT OR OF PERSONS OR PROPERTY THEREIN

(ICAO, 2011)

# CURRENT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IS PRIMARILY ONE OF ENABLER AND REGULATOR, OPERATING THROUGH THE PLANNING SYSTEM IN PARTICULAR, TO TAKE A STRATEGIC VIEW OF WHERE AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT MAY BE NEEDED.

IT MUST ALSO ENSURE AN APPROPRIATE BALANCE BOTH BETWEEN COMPETING LAND USES AND BETWEEN BENEFITS AND THEIR IMPACTS, WHEN PROPOSALS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(MADDALON, 2019)

# CURRENT GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

AIRPORTS ARE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE STRATEGIC TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE. THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT THE PRIMARY PROVIDER OF CIVIL AIRPORT CAPACITY IN MANY STATES. MAJOR AIRPORTS ARE IN THE MAIN OPERATED BY PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES OR, IN SOME CASES, UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITY OWNERSHIP.

(MADDALON, 2019)

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(MADDALON, 2019)

# KEY IMPACTS

- TAXATION
- TOURISM
- REGULATORY HARMANIZATIONS AND COMPATIBILITY
- INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS- LIBERALIZATION
- CONSUMER CONCERNS
- AIRCRAFT LEASING

(ICAO, 2014)

# RESEARCH TOPICS

1. How can trade in services be liberated and what kinds of agreements have been already made to liberate trade in services?
2. The impact on international trade on the environment
3. How does international trade affect poverty in Least Developed Countries
4. The impact of trade liberalizations on different types of firms
5. Importance of international air law agreements between state
6. Economical benefits from implementing bilateral/multilateral agreements