

# THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REGULATION OF AVIATION TRANSPORTATION IN THE WORLD

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In the proper functioning of international civil aviation, the creation and development of international air law, a significant role is played by international aviation organizations, the number of which is growing steadily.

A special place belongs to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). ICAO interacts with 193 Member States (as of May 7, 2020), including Ukraine (became a member of ICAO in 1992), ICAO's mission: to serve as a global forum for international civil aviation. ICAO develops guidelines and standards and conducts inspections to verify compliance, conducts research and analysis, provides assistance, builds aviation capacity and carries out many other activities in cooperation with Member States and interested partners [1].

ICAO has set five comprehensive strategic goals:

1. Flight safety.
2. Aeronautical potential and efficiency.
3. Aviation security and simplification of formalities.
4. Economic development of air transport.
5. Environmental protection [1].

Council Member States in 2019-2022. During the ICAO Assembly

in 2019, which included 36 members of the ICAO Governing Board, the following states were elected from among 193 ICAO member states:

Phase I - the countries that play a leading role in air transport: Australia, Brazil, Germany, Italy, Canada, China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the United States, France and Japan.

Phase II - The countries that make the largest contribution to the provision of services for international civil air navigation: Argentina, Egypt, India, Spain, Colombia, Mexico, Nigeria, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Finland and South Africa.

Phase III - States whose destination is provided by geographical representation: Greece, the Dominican Republic, Zambia, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Sudan, Tunisia and Equatorial Guinea [1].

New states that joined the Council in 2019.

The second most important international aviation organization is the International Air Transport Association (IATA). IATA is an association of air carriers that operate scheduled commercial flights. IATA was founded in 1945 in Havana by 57 members from 21 countries after the signing of the 1944 Chicago Convention, which gave rise to ICAO. The organization is the de facto successor to the International Air Transport Association, founded in 1919 in The Hague [2].

In April 2020, IATA celebrated 75 years of flying with member airlines. IATA is the world's largest airline trade association, representing about 290 airlines as of May 5, 2020 (29 airlines joined the IATA community in 2017) from 120 countries, accounting for 82% of total air traffic. IATA has about 480 strategic partners who work with its member airlines to provide solutions that shape all aviation. 100,000 accredited IATA travel and freight agents reliably serve travelers and freight around the world. IATA supports many areas of aviation and helps to develop sectoral policies on critical aviation issues [2].

IATA's mission: to represent, manage and service the aviation industry. The main tasks of IATA are the development of safe scheduled and economical air services, the promotion of air commerce and the study of related issues [2].

The purpose of IATA is to help airlines simplify processes and increase passenger convenience while reducing costs and increasing efficiency. IATA helps airlines operate safely, reliably, efficiently and cost-effectively in accordance with clearly defined rules. Professional support is provided to all industry stakeholders with a wide range of products and expert services.

IATA supports the international perspective and provides a unique global voice on behalf of its members. With more than 60 offices worldwide, IATA maintains relationships with governments and other industry

stakeholders around the world, speaking on behalf of its members on key industry issues [2].

Fighting COVID-19 is a top priority in the world. The economic and social costs of fighting the virus will be high. An extraordinary example of this is the extraordinary financial difficulties of airlines. In the post-pandemic world, a viable air transport industry will be extremely important. It will be a leader in economic recovery, fulfilling its traditional role of connecting people, goods and businesses around the world. But the industry will be changed. In anticipation that by November 2020, the world will return to sufficient normalcy, IATA will gather the world's airlines to address the biggest challenges facing the industry. Also, analyze the economic and political developments that affect the financial performance of the world's airlines [3].

Thus, with the help of international aviation organizations ensures the proper functioning of international civil aviation, the creation and development of international air law. Leading among them are ICAO and IATA, which have been contributing to the stable and safe development of international air transport in the world for many years. Thus, under the direct control of ICAO and IATA is about 95% of passenger air travel worldwide.

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