Redefining the Role of Government in Aviation

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CTA's Jurisdiction

- Air
- Marine
- Rail
- Accessible transportation

CTA's Jurisdiction

- Domestic travel deregulated
- Exceptions:
 - 120 days prior notice for discontinuance / reduced service
 - Unreasonable fares if only carrier on domestic route (review upon complaint)
 - Unreasonable terms and conditions (review upon complaint)

Effects of Domestic Deregulation

- Impacts policies both for international and domestic: need for uniformity
- Uneven administrative burden
- Is power to review upon complaint real deregulation?
- International travel still regulated
 Further deregulation needed

CTA's Discretionary Power

- Reasonableness test
- Extensive discretionary power
- Specialized, quasi-judicial tribunal
- High standard of review

Exercise of Discretionary Power

- Reasonableness test Acceptance of pets (*Peter Griffiths* v. *Air Canada*)
- Passengers with disability:
 - No undue obstacle to mobility
 - Acceptance of determination of self-reliance
 - Equivalent to human rights legislation
- Example: "One person, one fare" case

Regulating Code Share Relationships

- Conditions of license: marketing carrier rules
- Usual practice: Operating carrier rules
- Goal: consumer protection
- Regulation ill-adapted cannot reach goal
- Other possibility: informational requirements
- Internationally: different approaches

Need for uniformity?

International Regulators' Jurisdiction

- Seasonal code share approval
 - Systematic exercise of jurisdiction
 - Application rarely refused
- Initial license application often heavy burden
 - Requirements vary widely
 - Ex: Legalized copies
- Excessive regulatory requirements to display territorial jurisdiction

Need for uniformity?

Inherent regulatory conflicts

- Operating carrier rules vs. Conditions of license to code share
- Competition law: managing cultural and legislative differences
- Consumer protection:
 - No specific legislation in Canada
 - Growing in the US and EU
 - Applying the highest standard

Regulatory diversity

- Denied Boarding
- Flight cancellation / interruption / delay
- Advertising standards
- Passengers with a disability
- CRS / all-inclusive pricing
- APIS obligations technological burden
- Business registration requirements
- Taxation issues (commodity tax)



Potential for further regulatory conflicts?

Conclusion

• Need for international uniformity:

- Understanding legislative requirements is burdensome and costly
- Constant risk of non-compliance
- How to achieve uniformity?
 - Bilateral / Multilateral agreements?
 - Redefining ICAO's role?
- Further deregulate?