جامعة المنارة الخاصة

الأعمال الالكترونية في السياحة والاستضافة

المحاضرة الثالثة

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IATA Traffic Conference Areas

International Air Transport Association(IATA)

Any **travel professional** who handles the matters related to preparations of Itineraries, reservations, Group Bookings, fare calculations and ticketing should have knowledge about the world geography and also should be able to identify the cities by the location, country, areas and sub areas defined by **IATA**.

Geography is a subject which builds on young people's own experiences, helping them to formulate questions, develop their intellectual skills and prepares into handling every type of travel client.

If a person who is related to travel field is having the knowledge about the world geography then he or she can easily plan out the best suitable itinerary for their clients.

The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere which are the two parts of the world as per the elementary geography is further divided by IATA into3 traffic conference areas called IATA Areas which comprise of further sub areas and that is different from the geographical definitions.

The three areas of IATA:

IATA Area1

comprises of North America, South America, Central America and the adjacent islands like Greenland, Bermuda, West Indies, Islands of the Caribbean Sea, Hawaiian Islands which includes Midway and Palmyra.

Traffic Conference-1 Sub-Areas.

-   North Atlantic: North Atlantic comprises of Canada, Greenland, USA and Mexico excluding Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Island.
-   Mid Atlantic: Including The Caribbean Islands, Central America , South America plus Panama Canal Zone except Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.
-   South Atlantic: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay & Uruguay.

IATA Area2

comprises of Europe, Africa and Ascension Island and parts of Asia west of Ural mountains including Iran and countries of Middle East.

1. Europe

2. Africa

3. Middle East

IATA Area3

Asia (East of the Urals), Oceania, (Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific Islands)

1. South East Asia

2. South Asian Sub continent

3. japan, Korea (Japkor)

4. South West pacific

Freedoms of the air

The first right:
It's a right to fly over a country without landing which requires permission from the local civil aviation authorities in advance.

> E.g. (Air India – Malaysian Airlines – Tunis Air – Turkish Air) Companies have the right to fly over Syria.

The second right:
(Landing for technical reason only) it's a right to land in the airport without taking or leaving passengers, mail, or cargo. In other words landing for technical reasons, like providing fuel.

The third right:
It's the right of an airline to transfer passengers, mail, or cargo from the origin country to another.

> E.g. BAH / PAR Gulf Air can practice this right by transferring passengers, mail, or cargo from the origin country (Bahrain) to another country as France.

The fourth right:
It's the right of an airline to transfer passengers, mail, or cargo from any country to the origin.

> E.g. TUN / CAI Egypt Air can practice this right by transferring passengers, mail, or cargo from any country as Tunis to the origin country which is Egypt in this example.

The fifth right:

It's the right of an airline to transfer passengers, mail, or cargo between two countries other than the origin.

> E.g. TUN / ALG   Syrian Air can practice this right by transferring passengers, mail, or cargo between Tunisia and Algeria.

The sixth right:

(It's not a legal or admitted right which states the carrier company can transfer passengers from one country to another other than the origin after they are fictional brought to the country of origin / transit / .

أعتمد على السادس فقط

Airline codes

	Airline	code
1	Egypt Air	MS
2	Saudi Air	SV
3	Emirati	EK
4	Kuwaiti	KU
5	alkhalij Air	GF
6	Oman Air	WY
7	Royal Jordanian	RJ
8	alqatariat	QR
9	British	BA
10	French	AF
11	Turkish	TK
12	Hungarian	MA
13	Singaporean	SQ
14	Italian	AZ
15	Dutch property	KL
16	Spanish	IB
17	Cypriot	CY
18	Romanian	RO
19	Swiss	LX
20	Austrian	OS
21	Kenyan	KQ

22	Hindi	IC	
23	Japanese	JL	

City codes

	City	code
1	Cairo	CAI
2	sharm alshaykh	SSH
3	alghardiqat	HRG
4	aswan	ASW
5	al'aqsar	LXR
6	alriyad	RUH
7	jadh	JED
8	almadinat almunawarat	MED
9	aldammam	DMM
10	alttayif	TIF
11	jazan	GIZ
12	hayil	HAS
13	abaha'	AHB
14	alqsym	ELQ
15	aljawf	AJF
16	tbwk	TUN
17	ynbae	YNB
18	najaran	EAM
19	abu zabi'	AUH
20	alfujayrat	FJR
21	aleayn	AAN

22	alshshariqa	SHJ
23	tunis	TUN
24	alkuayt	KWI
25	albahrayn	BAH
26	Damascus	DAM
27	athina'	ATH
28	baris	PAR
29	madrid	MAD
30	mumbay	BOM
31	Milan	MIL
32	adis 'ababa'	ADD
33	huanj kunk	HKG
34	kulmbw	CMB
35	dakar	DKR
36	Delhi	DEL
37	Manila	MNL
38	Lahur	LHE
39	kutashaa	COK
40	kuala lambur	KUL
41	Frankfurt	FRA
42	jynif	GVA
43	iislam 'abad'	ISB
44	iistanbul'	IST
45	Juhansbirgh	JNB
46	singhafurat	SIN
47	Washington	WAS
48	turuntu	YTO
49	bragh	PRG

Alphabetical

Abbreviations of Days and Months

MON	= Monday	= 1	JAN	= January	
TUE	= Tuesday	= 2	FEB	= February	
WED	= Wednesday	= 3	MAR	= March	
THU	= Thursday	= 4	APR	= April	
FRI	= Friday	= 5	MAY	= May	
SAT	= Saturday	= 6	JUN	= June	
SUN	= Sunday	= 7	JUL	= July	
			AUG	= August	
			SEP	= September	
			OCT	= October	
			NOV	= November	
			DEC	= December	

Alphabetical

A	Alpha	B	Bravo	C	Charlie
D	Delta	E	Echo	F	Fox
G	George	H	Hotel	I	India
J	Juliet	K	Kilo	L	Lima
M	Mike	N	Nancy	O	Oscar
P	Papa	Q	Queen	R	Romeo
S	Sierra	T	Tango	U	Uniform
V	Victor	W	WHISKEY	X	X-Ray
Y	Yankee	Z	Zulu		

CHARACTER	MORSE CODE	TELEPHONY	PHONIC (PRONUNCIATION)
A	• —	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	— • • •	Bravo	(BRAH-VOH)
C	— • — •	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	— • •	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	• • — •	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— — •	Golf	(GOLF)
H	• • • •	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	• •	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	• — — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	— • —	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	• — • •	Lima	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	— •	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	• — — •	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— — • —	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	• — •	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	• • •	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	• • —	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	• • • —	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	• — —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	— • • —	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	— • — —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— — • •	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	• — — — —	One	(WUN)
2	• • — — —	Two	(TOO)
3	• • • — —	Three	(TREE)
4	• • • • —	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	• • • • •	Five	(FIFE)
6	— • • • •	Six	(SIX)
7	— — • • •	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — — • •	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — — •	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

Abbreviations of days and months

sequence	abbreviation	day
1	*Mon*	Monday
2	*Tue*	Tuesday
3	*Wed*	Wednesday
4	*Thu*	Thursday
5	*Fri*	Friday
6	*Sat*	Saturday
7	*Sun*	Sunday
sequence	abbreviation	month
1	Jan	January
2	Feb	February
3	Mar	March
4	Apl	April
5	may	May
6	Jun	June
7	Jul	July
8	Aug	August
9	Sep	September
10	Oct	October
11	Nov	November
12	Dec	December