



IATA Comments on Draft Bill 21506 on Health Promotion Plans for Aircrew

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is a global trade association for airlines representing some 290 airline members and accounting for 82% of total global air traffic. Our members include airlines based in the Republic of Korea and major foreign airlines that operate services to/from the Republic of Korea.

IATA understands that the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea is currently seeking public opinion on a draft bill on certification of qualifications that includes a requirement for aircraft operators to formulate and implement health promotion plans for aircrew. IATA would like to submit the below comments to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea for your kind consideration.

Ensuring that air travel remains a safe, secure and efficient mode of transport is a common objective for governments, aircraft operators and passengers. IATA and our member airlines recognize the importance of aviation safety and regard the safety of passengers as a top priority. Therefore, IATA is committed to supporting the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT) in promoting aviation safety in the Republic of Korea and ensuring that regulations on aviation safety are aligned with international standards and best practices.

Aviation safety is a key strategic objective of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the importance of aircrew health to aviation safety is recognized through the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) in various Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (the Chicago Convention). IATA notes that ICAO has been leading a global effort to ensure that these responsibilities are met and uniform standards are developed in order to mitigate negative impacts to the global aviation operating environment.

Therefore, regulatory actions to enhance aviation safety should be taken in coordination with ICAO and aviation authorities of other ICAO Member States and synchronized globally to ensure consistency across industry operators. Any unilateral action would only result in a confusing, complex and haphazard regulatory regime throughout the global aviation environment, which consists of over 100,000 daily flights, without any tangible enhancements to global aviation safety.

In this regard, IATA respectfully requests that an industry consultation on the health promotion plans for aircrew be conducted prior to any decision on the proposed regulation. IATA will be happy to support the Republic of Korea National Assembly and MOLIT in ensuring that any proposed regulation meets policy objectives but reflects the principle of proportionality and does not create an unnecessary burden on airlines. To this end, IATA also suggests that the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and MOLIT take reference from the IATA Smart Regulation Methodology (see [Annex A](#)) and IATA would be happy to further extend our support by conducting a workshop on the Smart Regulation Initiative for the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and/or MOLIT at your convenience.

For any questions or feedback, please contact Younkyung Kim at kimy@iata.org.

Annex A: IATA's Smart Regulation Methodology

Definition Statement

Smart regulation delivers clearly defined, measurable policy objectives in the least burdensome way. It is achieved through a transparent, objective, and consultative process.

Policy Design Principles

- Consistency and coherence – Regulations should be consistent with existing (and planned) rules and practices that are applicable to regulated activities so that there are no overlaps and contradictions (nationally or internationally). They should also be predictable and applied with clear oversight responsibility and without discrimination against those being regulated.
- Proportionality – Regulations should be used only when their necessity is demonstrated and should be proportionate to the problems identified so that the costs of compliance are minimized by pursuing the most cost-effective solution.
- Targeted at risk – Regulations should have specific and well-defined objectives that respond directly to the problems identified. Whenever appropriate, flexibility should be given to those being regulated to meet defined objectives.
- Fair and non-distortive – Regulations should be applied fairly and not create discriminatory burdens on any group/s in particular.
- Clarity and certainty – Audiences subject to regulatory compliance need to clearly know the regulations that will apply, what is expected of them, and have sufficient time to be able to comply with new requirements.

Process Principles

- The objective of the regulation should be identified based on sound evidence and available alternatives must be considered to select the most appropriate solution.
- There should be an assessment of the impacts from the regulation.
- The drafting of the regulation should involve those who are potentially affected; the decision-making process should be transparent and objective.
- The process of developing the regulation should focus on reducing the compliance burden and allow for regular and systematic review (and subsequent modification, if needed) to ensure that the regulation is still appropriate.
- There should be clear procedures to respond to adjudications and appeals and to revise the regulation if necessary.