### IATA / WORLD TRAVEL GEOGRAPHY

Geography is one of the key aspects in planning and pricing of a travel. Importantly, IATA has divided the world in its Traffic conference areas and further sub areas with some exceptions to the general political geography which is particularly applied to various international air tariff construction rules.

Each traveler (customer) may need to travel to a different destination or a set of destinations. He contacts a travel consultant in expectation of an expert advice regarding the features of the destinations he likes to visit and the best way his travel plan is routed through

IATA has divided the world into three areas called IATA Traffic Conference Areas for the purpose of regulations. Each of the Traffic conference area has also been divided into sub areas. You will find the description of them in the following pages with a map and further detailed in the list of the countries, their capitals and major cities along with the three letter IATA city and airport codes. This workbook also contains some blank maps for you to practice memorizing the locations of the major travel destinations of the world.

**3.1 IATA AREAS OF THE WORLD**

For your easier reference, although the following locations are listed alphabetically in the PAT General Rules Book, this section gives you a copy of the list of countries arranged by sub-areas and Traffic Conference Areas.

**3.1.1 Traffic Conference Area 1 (TC1)**

In its entirety, Area 1 or TC1 is composed of the Western Hemisphere but has several classifications of sub-areas for fare construction purposes, two of which are listed below.

The first classification divides TC1 into the following sub-areas:

**1. North America**

Canada (CA)

USA (US)

Mexico (MX)

St. Pierre & Miquelon (PM)

**2. Central America**

Belize (BZ)

Costa Rica (CR)'

El Salvador (SV),

Guatemala (GT)-

Honduras (HN)

Nicaragua (NI)

Guyana (GY)

French Guiana (GF)

Suriname (SR)

**3. Caribbean Area,**

Bahamas (BS) -

Bermuda (BM)-

Caribbean Islands\*

**4. South America**

For travel wholly within the South American sub-area, the following countries shall also be considered as part of South America:

Argentina (AR) Bolivia (BO) Brazil (BR) Chile (CL), Colombia (CO)

Ecuador (BC) French Guiana (GF) Guyana (GY) Panamá (PA) Paraguay (PY)-

Peru (PE) Suriname (SR) Uruguay (UY) Venezuela (YE)

**3.1.2 Traffic Conference Area**

1. Europe

Albania (AL)- Algeria (DZ) Andorra (AD) Armenia (AM) Austria (AT) Azerbaijan (AZ) Belarus (BY) Belgium (BE) Bosnia Herzegovina (BA) Bulgaria (BG) Croatia (HR) Cyprus (CY) Czech Republic (CZ) Denmark (DK) Estonia (BE) Faroe Islands (FO) Finland (FT). France (FR) Georgia (GE) Germany (DE)  (TC2) Gibraltar (GI) Greece (GR)' Hungary (HU) Iceland (IS)/ Ireland, Rep. of (IE)---A. Italy (IT) Latvia (LV) Liechtenstein (LI) Lithuania (LT) Luxembourg (LU) Macedonia (MK) Malta (MT) Moldova, Rep. of (MD) Monaco (MC) Morocco (MA) Netherlands (NL) Norway (NO) Poland (PL). Portugal (PT) including Azores & Madeira Romania (RO) IATA

Russia in Europe (RU) San Marino (SM) Serbia and Montenegro (CS) Slovakia (SK) Slovenia (SI) Spain, including Balearic & Canary Islands (ES)  Sweden (SE) Switzerland (CH) Tunisia (TN) Turkey (TR) Ukraine (UA) United Kingdom (GB)

**2. Africa:**

Africa is subdivided further into regions such as:

**• Central Africa** composed of Malawi (MW), Zambia (ZM), Zimbabwe (ZW)

**• Eastern Africa** composed of Burundi (BI), Djibouti (DJ), Eritrea (ER), Ethiopia (ET), Kenya (KE), Rwanda (RW), Somalia (SO), Tanzania (TZ) and Uganda (UG)

**• Southern Africa** composed of Botswana (BW), Lesotho (LS), Mozambique (MZ), South Africa (ZA), Namibia (NA), Swaziland (SZ)

**• Libya** or Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LY)

**• Indian Ocean Islands** consisting of the Comoros (KM), Madagascar (MG), Mauritius (MU), Mayotte (YT), Reunion (RE), Seychelles (SC)

**Western Africa** consisting of Angola (AO), Benin (BY), Burkina Faso (BF), Cameroon (CM), Cape Verde (CV), Central African Republic (CF), Chad (TD), Congo (CG), Cote d'Ivoire (CI), Democratic Republic of Congo (CD), Equatorial Guinea (GQ), Gabon (GA), Gambia (GM), Ghana (GH), Guinea (GN), Guinea

**3.1.3 Traffic Conference Area 3 (TC3)**

Area 3 is composed of the wliole of Asia and the adjacent islands except the part included already in Area 2; the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand the neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean except those in TC1

**1. South East Asia Sub-area (SEA)**

Brunei Darussalam (BN) • Cambodia (KH) China excluding Hong Kong SAP. and Macau SAP. (CN) Chinese Taipei (formerly Taiwan) (TW) Christmas Island (CX) • Cocos (Keeling) Islands (CC) Guam (GU) Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (HK) Indonesia (ID) ' Kazakhstan (KZ) Kyrgyzstan (KG) Laos (LA) Macao Special Administrative Region, China (MO) Malaysia (MY) - Marshall Islands (MH) Micronesia (FM) Mongolia (MN) Myanmar (KM) • Northern Mariana Islands (MP) Palau (PW) Philippines (PH) Russia in Asia (XU) Singapore (SG) Tajikistan (TJ) • Thailand (TH) • Timor Leste (TL)  Turkmenistan (TM)° Uzbekistan (UZ) Viet Nam (VN)

**2. South Asian Subcontinent Sub-area (SASC)**

Afghanistan (AF). Maldives (MV) Bangladesh (BD) Nepal (NP) Bhutan (BT) Pakistan (PK) India (IN) Sri Lanka (LK)

**3.. Japan, Korea Sub-area**

Japan (JP) Korea, Democratic Republic of (ICP) Korea, Republic of (KR)

**4. South West Pacific Sub-area**

merican Samoa (AS) Australia (AU)' Cook Islands (CK)- Fiji (FJ) " French Polynesia (PF) Kiribati (KI) Nauru (NR) New Caledonia including Loyalty Islands (NC) New Zealand (NZ)- Niue (NU) Papua New Guinea (PG) Samoa (WS) Solomon Islands (SB) Tonga (TO)' Tuvalu (TV) Vanuatu (VU) Willis & Futuna Islands (WF) and intermediate islands