Travel Facilitation & Open Borders

Nick Careen
IATA, SVP Airport, Passenger, Cargo, Security
There will be close to 4.6 billion departures by air in 2019
Friends and families will be reunited
Ppl travelling on business
Delivering aid to ppl in need
Exploring
This generates significant social and economic benefits
Taking tourism as an example - aviation is essential for tourism
- It represents 13.8% of the world’s GDP & accounts for 3.6% of all jobs
Over the next two decades passenger numbers will double – this creates significant opportunity for social and economic growth.

4.6 billion passengers in 2019 to 8.2 billion passengers by 2037
BUT barriers to travel are holding back growth.

- In 2013, destinations around the world still require on average two thirds of the world’s population to obtain a visa prior to departure.
- Especially relevant given that a large percentage of passenger growth is from emerging economies.
- Emerging economies continue to be more open than advanced ones. South-East Asia, East Africa, the Caribbean & Oceania remain the most open areas, while Central and North Africa and North America are the most restrictive sub regions.

Airport capacity constraints are also holding back growth

- IATA estimates that most of the 100 biggest airports by passenger volume need major infrastructure development in the next decade to keep pace with projected growth.
- Given the timelines for these projects and the relative scarcity of funding, it is unlikely that airports will expand as required within the timeframe.
end-to-end passenger experience that is secure, seamless and efficient
IATA strategy is two fold:

- Harness the power of data / digital transformation to:
  1. Open up borders
  2. Improve passenger processing efficiency.

**Open Borders:**

- Encourage States to revisit their visa regimes: Use data to for interactive API systems. Promote the removal of traditional visa and non interactive eVisa in particular. If eVisa are introduced they should be linked to iAPI so airlines are certain that the traveler has the proper authorization to travel to the country of destination (reduce risk of inadmissible).
- States are now obliged to request API (Advance passenger information = passengers’ passport information) from carriers but governments are processing the data efficiently
- Promote interoperable solutions. e.g. automated border control (ABC) systems that read ePassports allow the processing of more passengers than the ABC based on “known traveler programs” as those are usually country specific (few interoperability). Smart Automated Border Control gates with integrated customs
declarations also provide efficient alternatives.

**Automation and advanced screening:**

- **Increased automation** - self check in, bag drop, immigration, self-boarding – IATA’s Fast Travel addresses the future of travel, with more self-service options, more choices for passengers, and lower costs for the industry.
- **Introduce advance screening technologies** – for example use of advance passenger info – ID screening
- **One ID**: digital identity and biometric recognition – **FOUCS ON One ID**
seamless borders

Encourage states to reconsider visa regimes & remove travel restrictions

Consider alternatives to traditional visa (iAPI, eVisa, ETS)

Promote interoperable solutions in the passenger process

Include travel facilitation as part of bilateral and regional trade negotiations

Leverage trusted traveler programs
progress

Global visa requirements and utilization report to be published in July 2019

Industry best practices on travel authorizations is being developed by IATA

IATA participation in ICAO discussions on the technical specifications to eVisa issuance, process and verification

IATA working on case study to demonstrate the impact of visa relaxation on countries’ economy.

IATA has developed a regulatory competitiveness index of which visa openness is measured as a pillar.
passenger processing efficiency

Vision: a paperless future where your face is all you need to travel around the world safety and securely and your personal data is protected.
Compared to current legacy process (where you need to show at every or almost all touchpoint, many different documentation and token) One ID seeks to determine as early as possible in the process (ideally off-airport) “Who are you?”, “Are you who you say you are?”. Then at every subsequent touchpoint: “We were expecting you”, “we recognize you (biometrics)” and “we have already determined how to handle you in this process step”

The passenger is now put at the center of the process
- As a result, passengers will be able to transit from the curb to the gate without ever having to show a paper passport or boarding pass.
- This requires the use of biometric recognition technology and the collaborative and integrated identity management solutions to allow various stakeholders to exchange information

One ID improves border, aviation and airport infrastructure security
- Reduced possibilities for individuals to cross borders under a false identity, and thus help combat human trafficking and other cross-border criminal activities
- Contributes to elimination of queues and crowds in airport landside areas
- Enables the possibility of risk-based assessment and differentiated handling at border and security checkpoints
For this to happen it requires new global standards to facilitate collaboration between airports, airlines and governments when checking traveler identities.
Securing data is paramount

One ID Vision:
- Stakeholders have access to passenger data on a authorized need to know basis
- Exception processes in place for those who don’t want to share their biometric data
- All stakeholders need to adhere to privacy and data regulation applicable in their jurisdiction.

65% of passengers are willing to share personal data for an expedited airport experience.

- Securing data is paramount
- Travellers already provide their biometric data to governments at border control
- They may agree on airlines to use those to facilitate their airport journey
One ID Resolution

- Endorsement by ICAO Member States of the digital travel credential specifications, that will offer a secure and efficient alternative to passports

- Global standards for the safe access, transfer and use of passenger identity information – in-line with data privacy legislation

- Exploration by governments of the possibility of offering the verification of passenger identity information as a service

- Resolution to CALL all stakeholders (airlines, airports and government authorities) to work together to promote and implement a paperless passenger process utilizing biometric recognition.

- Specifically in the areas of... (listed on the slide)
There is not “one fits all” model. There are a number of potential solutions

IATA is working with all of the emerging models to identify the key elements of interoperability.

IATA’s role is to identify the key elements of interoperability brought through harmonization of some concepts and recommended practices and standards.

Then, once the guidance material is drafted, IATA works with the industry to accelerate the adoption
Thank you