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## **ICAN 2018**

GLOBAL AVIATION'S PREMIER AIR SERVICES NEGOTIATION EVENT

NAIROBI, KENYA, 10-14 DECEMBER 2018

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# Vladimir D. Zubkov Secretary General of The International Air Cargo Association (TIACA)

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## **ICAN 2018**

**GLOBAL AVIATION'S PREMIER AIR** SERVICES NEGOTIATION EVENT

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## **Benefits of liberalization of International Air Transport:** Special focus on air cargo services





### Questions to be answered:

- 1. Why "Special focus" on air cargo services?
- 2. Are benefits widely known?
- 3. Do we have attention of the decision-makes?
- 4. Why are we not progressing well enough in air cargo liberalization?
- 5. How to make better progress?









**UNITING AVIATION** 

#### Air cargo benefits and drivers

#### **Benefits**

- Ability to bring businesses and customers together to expand markets.
- Especially for perishable products, a product segment which impacts the livelihoods of many millions of people today.

#### Essential drivers

- Liberalized air services agreements between States
- Development of infrastructure such as runways
- Increased connectivity in the form of easier access to point-to-point routes
  - greatly aids the ability of air cargo companies to deliver these economic benefits to businesses and regions.



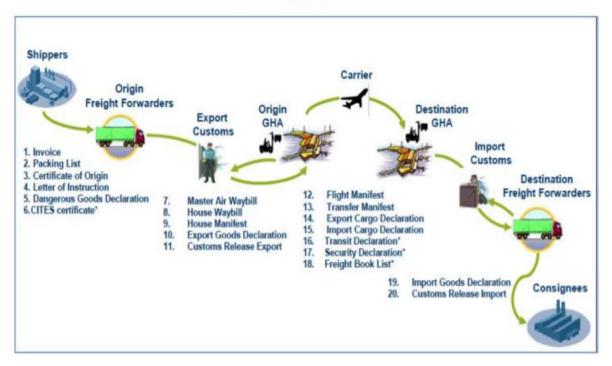




**UNITING AVIATION** 

#### **Economic Benefits of Air Cargo**

#### A Cargo supply chain











Topic of all and and an infrastructure of a small and a s

million tonnes of freight handled by air in 2013

(Source: Annual Report of ICAO Council: 2013)

Aviation's speed and reliability are also a key

factor in the delivery of urgently needed assistance during emergencies caused by

#### ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF AIR CARGO

Global Market Access &

Traffic Growth

### ATAG

The economic a social perionis of all transp01

This brochure has been financed by ATAG's funding members:















#### The importance of the industry - facts & figures



- · Aviation provides the only worldwide transportation network, which makes it essential for global business and tourism. It plays a vital role in facilitating economic growth, particularly in developing countries.
- · Aviation transports close to 2 billion 1 passengers annually and 40% of interregional exports of goods
- · 40% of international tourists now travel by air.
- · The air transport industry generates a total of 29 million jobs globally (through direct, indirect, induced and catalytic
- Aviation's global economic impact (direct, indirect, induced and catalytic) is estimated at US\$ 2,960 billion, equivalent to 8% of world Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- · The world's 900 airlines have a total fleet of nearly 22,000 aircraft<sup>1</sup>. They serve some 1,670 airports<sup>2</sup> through a route network of several million kilometres managed by around 160 air navigation service providers<sup>3</sup>
- 25% of all companies' sales are dependent on air transport. 70% of businesses report that serving a bigger market is a key benefit

Air transport is a major employer

a total of 29 million jobs globally.

- The airline and airport industry directly employ 4.3 million people globally.
   The civil aerospace sector (manufacture) of aircraft systems, frames and engines, etc.) employs 730,000 people.
- 5.8 million indirect jobs through purchases of goods and services from companies in its supply chain.

2.7 million induced jobs through

spending by industry employees.

15.5 million direct and indirect jobs through air transport's catalytic impact on tourism. Some 6.7 million direct tourism international visitors arriving by air.

As a capital intensive husiness productivity per worker in the air transport industry is very high, at three and a half times the average for other sectors.

Air transport is a highly efficient user of resources and infrastructure

- Aviation boasts high occupancy rates of 65 to 70% - which is more than double those of road and rail transportation.
- Air transport entirely covers its infrastructure costs. Unlike road and rail, it is a net contributor to national treasuries' through taxation.
- Modern aircraft achieve fuel efficiencies of 3.5 litres per 100 passenger-km or 67 passenger-miles per US gallon. The next generation aircraft (A380 & B787) are targeting an efficiency of less than 3 litres per 100 passenger-km or 78 passenger-miles per US gallon<sup>1</sup>, which exceeds the efficiency of any modern compact car on the market.



Air transport drives economic and social progress

#### The importance of the industry

facts 0 figures

Air transport drives economic and social progress

#### The economic benefits of air transport

Air transport generates wider catalytic (spin-off) benefits

The air transport industry's most important economic contribution is through its impact on the performance of other industries and as a facilitator of their growth. It affects the performance of the world economy, improving the efficiency of other industries across the whole spectrum of economic activity – referred to as catalytic or "spin-off" benefits.

- Air transport facilitates world trade: air transport helps countries participate in the global market by increasing access to main markets and allowing globalisation of production. Air transport also encourages countries to specialise in activities in which they have a comparative advantage, and to trade with countries producing other goods and services. See page 14.
- Air transport is indispensable for tourism, particularly for remote and island destinations. Tourism directly.

- Air transport boosts productivity
  across the global economy:
  improved transport links expand
  the market in which companies operate.
  As a result, companies are better able
  to exploit economies of scale thereby
  reducing costs, and to specialise in
  areas of comparative advantage.
  By opening up markets, air services
  expose companies to stiffer
  competition, encouraging them
  to become more efficient.
- Air transport improves the efficiency of the supply chain, for example, many industries use air transport to shorten delivery times as part of their just-in-time delivery systems, enabling them to deliver products to clients quickly and reliably and to reduce costs.
- Air transport is an enabler of investment both into and out of

- Air transport can act as a spur to innovation by encouraging effective networking and collaboration between companies located in different parts of the globe. A good transport infrastructure can also encourage greater spending on research and development by companies – for example, increasing the size of potential markets allows the fixed costs of innovation to be spread over larger sales.
- Air transport provides consumer welfare benefits to individuals in terms of the increased availability of travel connections, and for local airport communities. These must be taken into account when considering environmental impacts on, for example, air quality, noise and congestion in the vicinity of airports.

Trade performance economic growth a the last 40 years, o grown the fastest the the fastest growth Impact of Liberalisation

## Regional level

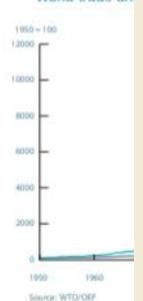
Pax: +343,000 CB: USD 58M Jobs:8,100 GDP: USD 114 M

**GDP: USD 77.6M** 

EGYPT

### Macro level

#### World trade an



#### NIGERIA

Pax: +397,000 CB: USD 93M Jobs: 17,400 GDP: USD 128M

#### **GHANA**

Pax: + 335,000 CB: US\$ 80M Jobs: 9,500 GDP: USD 47M

#### **ANGOLA**

Pax: +531,000 CB:USD 113M Jobs: 15,300 GDP: USD 137M

#### NAMIBIA

Pax: +529,000 CB:US\$ 86M Jobs:10,600 GDP:USD 94M

#### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Pax:+800,000 CB:US\$ 183M Jobs:14,500 GDP:USD 283.9M

#### ETHIOPIA

UGANDA
Pax: + 426,000
CB: USD 53M
Jobs: 14,800
GDP:USD 60 M

#### KENYA

Pax: + 406,000 CB: USD 89M Jobs: 15,900 GDP: USD 77M Versen, #

#### All 12 countries

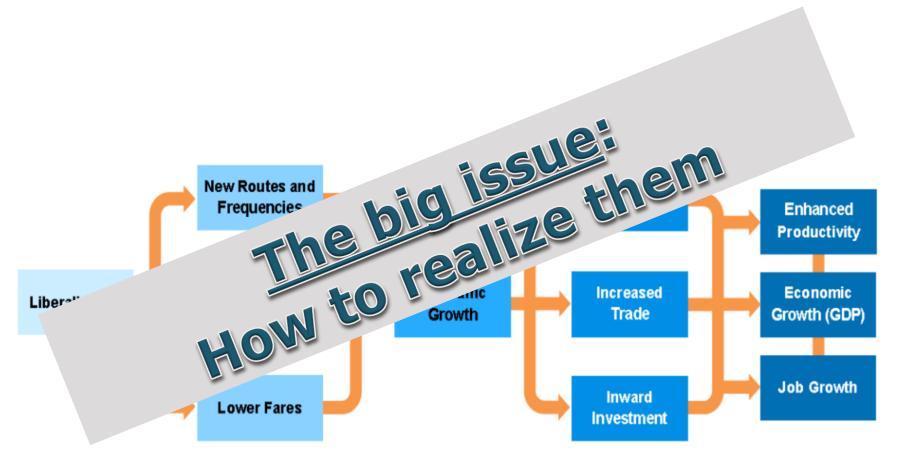
Passengers: + 4.9 Million Consumer Benefits: USD 1,023M Jobs: 155,100 GDP: USD 1297M

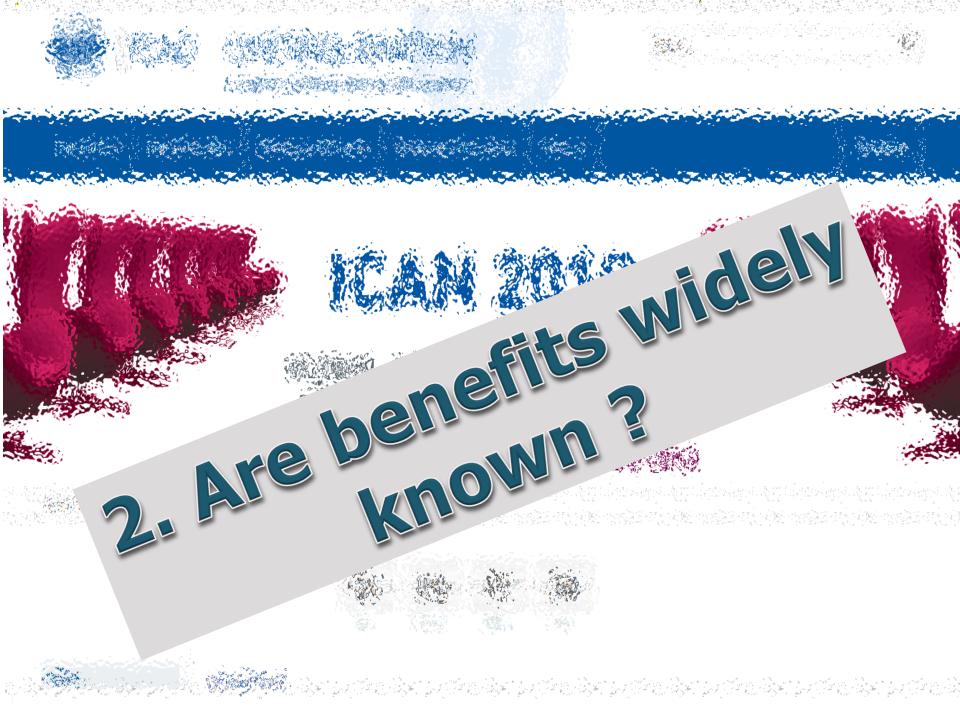
Source: InterVISTAS, 2014

Figure-1: The Air Transport Industry and **Catalytic Indirect** Direct (impacts on other industries) chain) Suppliers Airlines Trade Off-site fuel Passenger carriers suppliers Air cargo carriers Food & beverage Airline ticketing Construction General aviation Manufacturing Tourism Aviation Computers/ Electronics Sector Airport & services Retail goods Civil airports General aviation Location/ Air Business airports investment Handling & catering services Freight services Call centres Accountants Aircraft maintenance **Transport** Lawyers, banks Fuelling on-site Labour supply Computer software Retail **Impact** Air navigation Productivity/ Market Service providers Induced efficiency (spending of direct & indirect employees) Civil aerospace Food & beverages Civil Consumer welfare/ Airframes Recreation & social Aerospace Engines leisure Sector Equipment Transport Off-site maintenance Clothing Congestion/ Household goods environmental

Figure-1: The Air Transport Industry and **Catalytic Indirect** Direct (impacts on other industries) chain) Suppliers Airlines Off-site fuel **Trade** Passenger carriers suppliers Air cargo carriers Food & beverage Airline ticketing Construction General aviation Manufacturing Tourism Aviation Computers/ Electronics Sector Airport & services Retail goods Civil airports General aviation **Busi Investments** Air airports Handling & catering Call c.... Freight services Accountants Aircraft maintenance **Transport** Lawyers, banks Fuelling on-site Labour supply Computer software Retail **Impact** Productivity/ Air navigation Market Service providers Induced efficiency (spending of direct & indirect employees) Civil aerospace Consumer Food & beverag Civil Airframes Recreation & Aerospace Engines leisure Sector Equipment Transport benefits Off-site maintenance Clothing Household good

## Benefits of Liberalization can be presented in different formats





# They are in the studies, publications, working papers and presentations to the meetings ine number of jobs increases to 3.1 million and

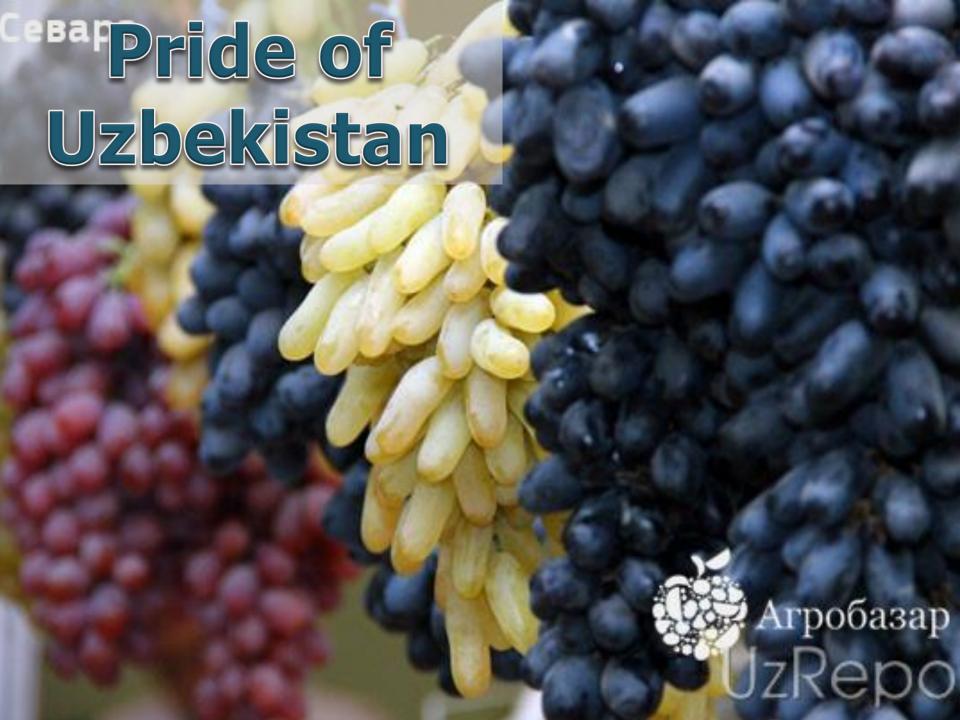
GDP to US\$ 55.5 billion.

...around 3.2 million jobs in the **Asia-Pacific** region and contributes more than US\$ 148 billion to Asia-Pacific GDP (direct, indirect and induced impacts). If catalytic impacts are included, the number of jobs increases to 9.8 million and GDP to US\$ 688.5 billion.

...around 450,000 jobs in the **Middle East** and contributes some US\$ 16.1 billion to Middle Eastern GDP (direct, indirect and induced impacts).

## Life examples are even more telling than working papers, tables and presentations











#### Kenya Cut Flowers Industry

Business

HOME>Business>Key Sectors >Kenya Flower Industry>Market Data

s '

- Background
- Types of Kenya Flowers
- Kenya Flower Council
- Market Data
- Kenyan Flower
   Success Rate In Japan

**Market Data** 

Overview | Japanese Market |

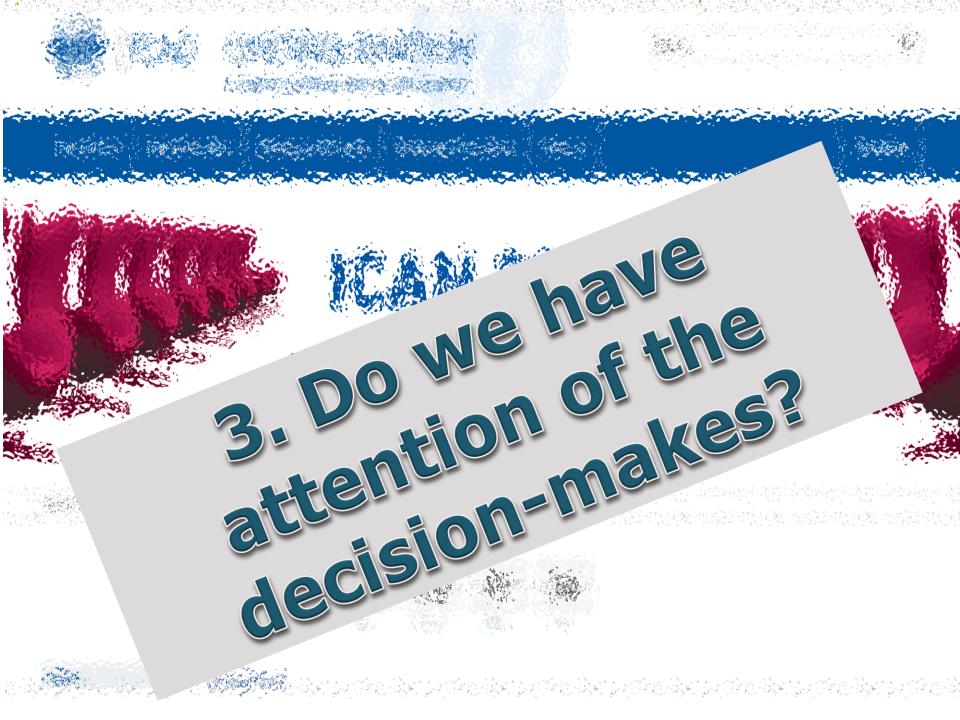
In contrast — Japan only 6%

#### Japanese Market

Cut flower exports from Kenya to Japan started over a period of fifteen years(15) ago, however Japan has been importing most flowers from the Netherlands auction which buys the bulk of Kenyan flowers and then re-sells to other markets after adding value. The Kenyan flower market to Japan remained low for over a decade owing to lack of direct flights, information and marketing strategy.

The main cut flower imported to Japan from Kenya comprise of various species of the rose flower. Kenya's rose imports into the Japanese market account for a moderate 6% of Japan's overall import in the rose market.

Back to the top



## The sixth Worldwide Air Transport Conference (ATConf/6) + ICAO Assembly

In terms of air cargo liberalization ATConf/6 concluded:

a) air cargo plays an important role in the global economy andb) contributes significantly to global trade and economic development

## The sixth Worldwide Air Transport Conference (ATConf/6) + ICAO Assembly

And further – on air cargo liberalization ATConf/6 concluded:

in the development of new regulatory arrangements on air cargo, ICAO should engage all parties concerned, ...the industry and interested stakeholders. Let's take a note of this



## ICAO/TIACA Meeting in Addis Ababa, June 2017



#### **Advancing Air Cargo**



















### ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOMÉ DECLARATION & ACTION PLAN

#### Addis Ababa, 29 June 2017

Participants to the Second ICAO Meeting on Air Cargo Development in Africa held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 June 2017, reviewed progress in the implementation of the *Lomé Declaration and Action Plan on the Development of Air Cargo in Agricula* adopted in Lomé, Togo on 7 August 2014. Scanable at:

http://www.icao.int/Meetings/aircargoafrica2017/Pages/Reference-Documents.aspx). Reference was also made to the Statement on the Implementation of the Antananarivo Declaration, adopted in Accra, Ghana, on 30 March 2017 (the "Accra Statement"), available at: <a href="https://www.icao.int/meetings/SUSDEV-AT/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.icao.int/meetings/SUSDEV-AT/Pages/default.aspx</a>. The areas listed in the right column of the table below have been identified as requiring action during the next cycle of the Air Cargo Development in Africa Initiative (2017-2019):

Lomé Action Plan (2014)	The Way Forward Identified in Addis Ababa (2017-2019)
Security and Facilitation	Security and Facilitation
	Control of the contro

#### Advancing Air Cargo













nt

#### Market access liberalization

Implement the Yamoussoukro Decision of 199° (YD), particularly its provisions on air

services to: (i) liberalize mark facilitate further liberalizes

The T

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Urge includ ...arket access rights, ... rights, for air cargo services.

Mar⊦

or the th the and the CFTA

and services in lity of the ICAO Air Services

to negotiate and streamline

anhance market access. In addition to a WAEMU, an interface should be created with

regional economic communities (RECs) and regional blocks such as the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area and a framework for consumer protection should be developed, in line with ICAO's core principles on consumer protection.

States and industry stakeholders should take measures to

Urge States to grant market access rights, including 7<sup>th</sup> freedom rights, for air cargo services. Advancing Air Cargo

developed, in line with ICAO's core prin protection.

States and industry rican Civil Aviation Policy

Tr Carrier owner

training, including

pate at the ICAO Next Generation of Aviation Professionals (NGAP) Symposium from 3-5 December 2014 in Montréal

ig-term vision for ... ation in implementing the (AFCAP) and in particular the

air carrier ownership and control.

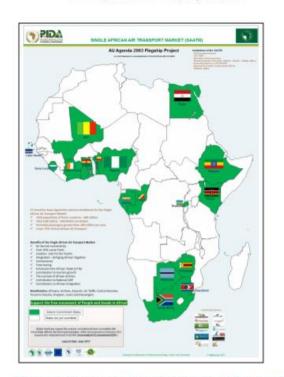
States, supported by relevant stakeholders, should implement the actions identified in the Accra Statement with respect to training of professionals (para. 12).

ICAO should organize symposia, seminars or workshops in Africa, to sensitize States, as well as relevant international and regional organizations, on the economic benefits of enhanced connectivity for air cargo.

# So - why are we not progressing with liberalization?

The Single African Air Transport Market

- An Agenda 2063 Flagship Project -



Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM),

It took three decades since conception for the launch to take off ...

Liberalising intra-African air transport through the full implementation of the Yannousoukro Decision to improve air connectivity and lower fares, ensuring the sustainable development of air transport in Africa and its contribution to economic growth, job creation and integration of the Continent



## Need for unity, political will and partnership

The Single African Air Tra - An Agenda 2063 Flagsh POIS ( NAMES & APRICAN ARE TRANSPORT MARKET IN AU Agenda 2063 Flagship Project CAFAC-AFCAC





BY AN RALITE

spur industry

William members

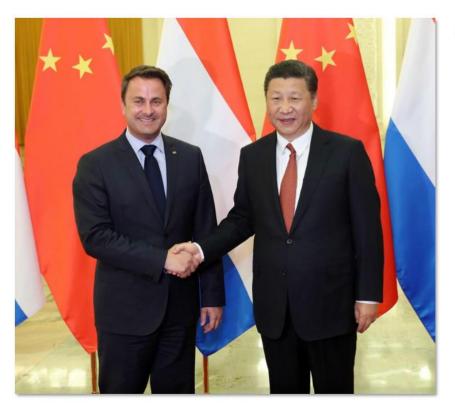
value erber

### Belt and Road Initiative



### Aviation can and should be a part of BRI

China - Luxemburg:
"Air Silk Road handshake"



◆ 2017年6月14日,习近平主席会见卢森堡,人泰尔时提出:中方支持建设郑州-卢森堡"空户之路" June 14th. 2017, President Xi Jinping, mee Prime Minister Betel, stressed that construction of the "Air Silk Road"



e 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation after a group photo in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Monday, wu ZHOLA CHINA DAILY

## to bring China, Africa closer

Countries welcomed to join

mutual 1 Ct of Dalt Dag

vestment, trade talks

nhave broad view (

remon mission, China i helped each other mbarked on a distinc-

one and taking less, givfor returns. With open d the express train of k the Chinese people repvenation.

na and Africa to judge

evernents of China-Afors or imagination. Ity in global growth, only for win-win coopteconomy and the fectionism and unlatlation on a single stand



mea-verigned assertions

#### **Advancing Air Cargo**















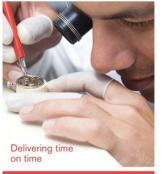




## obtain support from the Trade Ministries and trade organizations

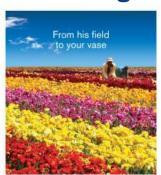
## Promote — why the global air cargo deserves attention

#### Benefits of air cargo

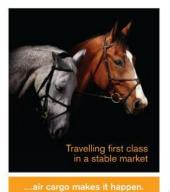


















TATA



## **Conclusion:**

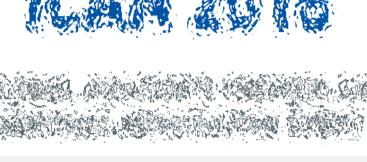
Cargo Liberalization a slow moving process, requiring actions by all the stakeholders

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## CAN 2018





vzubkov@tiaca.org +1 (613) 620-6337

