

10 March 2023

Jason Dymowski
Assistant Secretary
Aviation White Paper Branch
Domestic Aviation & Reform Division
Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional
Development, Communications and the Arts
GPO Box 594
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Dear Mr Dymowski,

SUBMISSION ON THE AVIATION WHITE PAPER TERMS OF REFERENCE

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Terms of Reference for the proposed 2024 Aviation White Paper.

IATA is the trade association for the world's airlines, representing some 300 airlines or 83% of global air traffic. IATA member airlines include many that operate flights to Australia, including Australian carriers Qantas Airways and Virgin Australia Airlines. IATA supports areas of aviation activity and help formulate industry policy on critical aviation issues to drive a safe, secure, and sustainable environment for aviation to flourish.

Our recommendations for the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, and the Art's consideration have been highlighted in blue in the attached document.

IATA would be happy to provide further assistance to the Department in relation to the Aviation White Paper. If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at zanarinim@iata.org or Katherine Stone, Manager Industry Affairs at stonek@iata.org.

Yours sincerely,

Matteo Zanarini

Area Manager, South West Pacific



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#		Objective	Description
1	Purpose	The White Paper will explore the likely future trends in aviation over the period to 2050 and articulate long-term policy directions and define timelines to set the scene for the next generation of growth and innovation in the aviation sector.	It is important that the government define timelines so that tangible policy outcomes are achieved for the Aviation White Paper to be effective and for all stakeholders to work towards a common goal.
		Through the White Paper, the Government will promote an efficient, safe, sustainable, and competitive Australian aviation sector, that is critical to the economy and the standard of living of all Australians. The White Paper will consider future trends on the wide range of actors within the aviation sector, including airports and their local communities, government, ground staff, flight crews, freight users, tourism intermediaries, domestic and international airlines through to the travelling public.	Airline retailing technology is evolving rapidly and the role of intermediaries in the travel sector should be considered as a contributing factor to Australia's tourism and aviation development.
2	Scope and themes	The White Paper will examine the Government policy and economic reforms necessary to promote efficiency, safety, security, sustainability, and competitiveness of the aviation sector out to 2050. Areas to be considered include:	
		 aviation's role in economic development, trade, and the visitor economy – general, domestic, regional, and international aviation. how to maximize the aviation sector's contribution to achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 through offsets, sustainable aviation fuel and emerging technologies; 	Offsetting would be important in the short to medium term before sustainable aviation fuels and new technologies are adapted at scale. Please refer to IATA's environment industry objective.
		changing aviation technologies and ways to position our policies, regulations, and systems to encourage uptake and manufacturing of new, more efficient, transport technologies;	An appropriate aviation security framework and policy needs to be in place to address new technologies that pose a threat to aviation safety. Aviation security is a top priority for governments, airlines, and airport operators. The government should consider a roadmap that will address cyber security.
		 Policy that enables and supports new technologies in passenger facilitation that will ensure the safe, efficient and 	Evolving biometric technology will enable increased automation of border



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seamless movement through the airport system;

- controls that will allow for a more seamless and secure passenger journey, reducing overall travel times and adding speed to passenger movement through airports. IATA is working with industry on One ID and Australian airports are already testing biometric technology with the airlines. A consideration could be to trial these technologies on the Trans-Tasman route due to the close economic ties of both countries. Australian regulations (policy changes of the existing Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005) on international and domestic screening should also be reviewed to accelerate and enable the expansion of biometrics.
- airport development planning processes and consultation mechanisms that consider the impact and changing nature of aircraft noise and related expectations on the role of noise sharing and noise mitigation;
- how to support and regenerate Australia's general aviation sector;
- future industry workforce skills and training requirements;
- appropriate consumer protections and access to services.
- maintaining fit-for-purpose aviation safety, air navigation and aviation security systems and service delivery agencies;
- Due to loopholes in existing international air law, unruly passenger offenses can go unpunished. There should be adoption to <u>ICAO's ratification to the Montreal Protocol, 2014 (MP14)</u> to address unruly passengers as a safety issue. Any barriers to enforcement action should be addressed.
- the role of airlines and airports in supporting regional economies;
- transport system development and integration with aviation;

Considering Australia's vast landscape, it is important to integrate with other aviation transport modes, such as rail and road. Travelers can benefit from more seamless and efficient journeys with a more integrated transport system (i.e., Sydney Kingsford Smith Airport and Western Sydney Airport, Avalon Airport and Melbourne Airport and Sunshine Coast Airport and Brisbane Airport). This can help improve sustainability by



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			reducing overall emissions and promote more transportation options.
		an efficient and competitive airport sector through a robust economic regulatory framework that will ensure that safeguards are in place to protect the interests of consumers and industry stakeholders;	The 2009 Aviation White Paper covered economic regulation of airports. It is important for this White Paper to cover the topic, considering the deferral of the next Productivity Commission inquiry. Cost efficiency in the airport sector is fundamental in the provision of services to consumers, airlines, and airport operators, to support the growth of Australian aviation. A fit for purpose regulatory framework will ensure that airports are operated efficiently to deliver the required level of service and that airlines can remain competitive to offer more choice to consumers.
		the future role of air cargo and the infrastructure and systems needed to respond to significant growth in demand in the coming years; and	Air cargo should have its own section in view of its significance in ensuring continuity of supply chains. The acceleration and adoption of air cargo technology and the digitization of processes will be important, as well as addressing security and safety that includes the carriage of dangerous goods.
		other significant issues raised during the consultation process.	
3	Output	The White Paper will set overarching principles and directions for aviation over the short/medium/long term, including concrete actions and deliverables over the next five years to help position the sector to achieve these directions.	
6	Timeframes and deliverables	Green Paper, released mid-2023 – outline key challenges and opportunities for the aviation sector to enable government, industry, and community to give feedback on Green Paper proposals	The timeframes are unclear on the time allocated to provide industry feedback. It would therefore be appropriate to set a schedule that will help and support industry to provide feedback.
		White Paper, released in first half of 2024 – authoritative, in-depth report, drawing on feedback from the Green Paper.	