



2014 Visa Openness Report

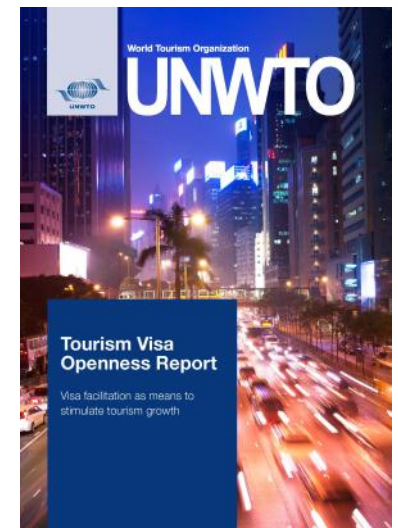
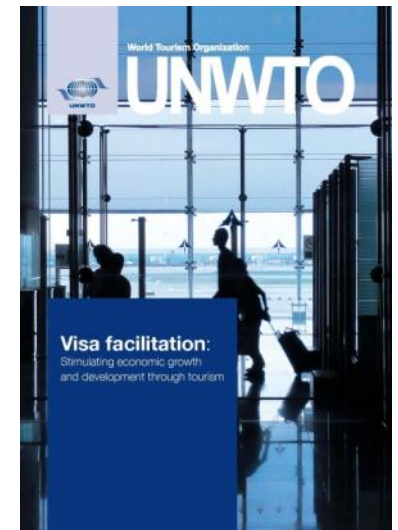
Eight Meeting of ICAO Facilitation
Panel (FALP/8)

Montréal, Canada
27 November 2014

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Director
Sustainable Development of
Tourism Programme
UNWTO

Visa Facilitation

- Visa provide essential functions
 - Immigration Control
 - Security
 - Limitation of duration of stay and activities
 - Application of measures of reciprocity
- However ... visa also act as a constraint to international travel and its economic benefits



Data

Classifications

- No visa
- Visa on arrival
- eVisa
- Traditional visa

For BARBADOS, the following types of visas are required from the following countries:

Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6
Types of visa	Visa required	Visa on arrival	eVisa	No visa required	Correction	Comments
Afghanistan	x					
Albania				x		
Algeria	x					
Andorra	x					
Angola	x					
Antigua and Barbuda				x		
Argentina				x		
Armenia				x		
Australia				x		
Austria				x		
Azerbaijan				x		
Bahamas				x		
Bahrain	x					
Bangladesh				x		
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus				x		
Belgium				x		
Belize				x		
Benin	x					
Bhutan	x					
Bolivia	x					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	x					
Botswana				x		
Brazil				x		





2014 Status



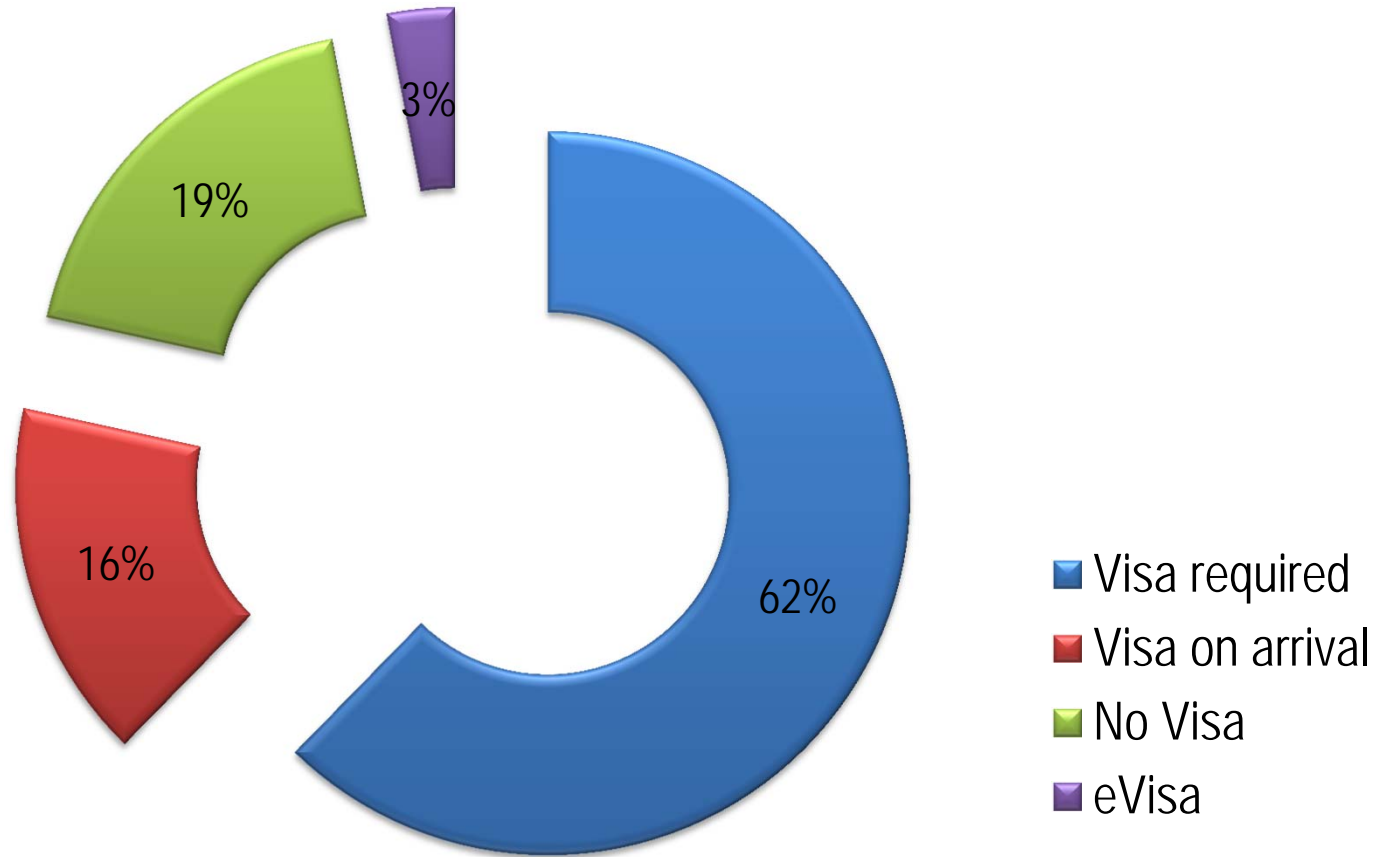
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Population affected

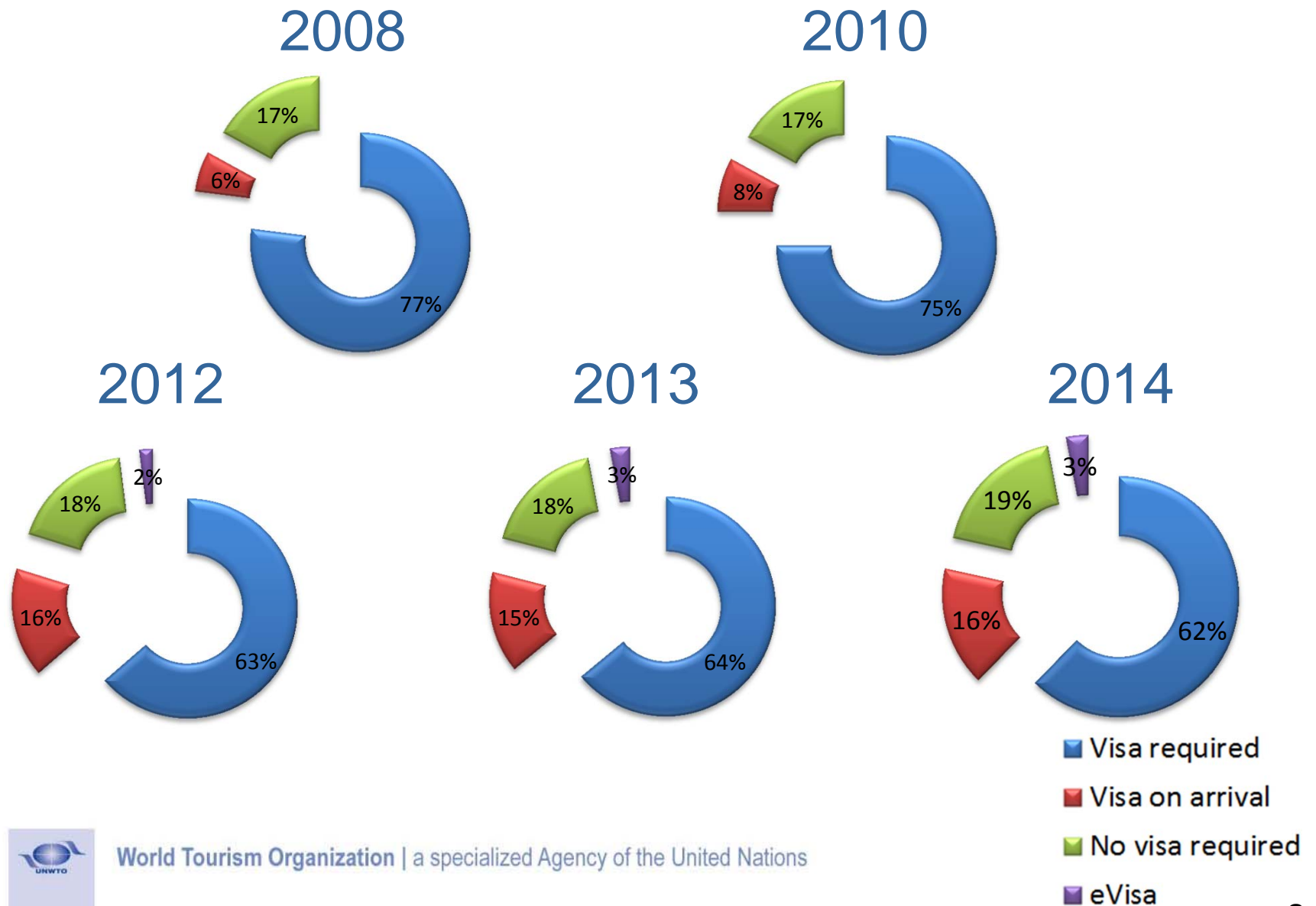
World population affected by different types of visa policies



World Population Affected, 2014



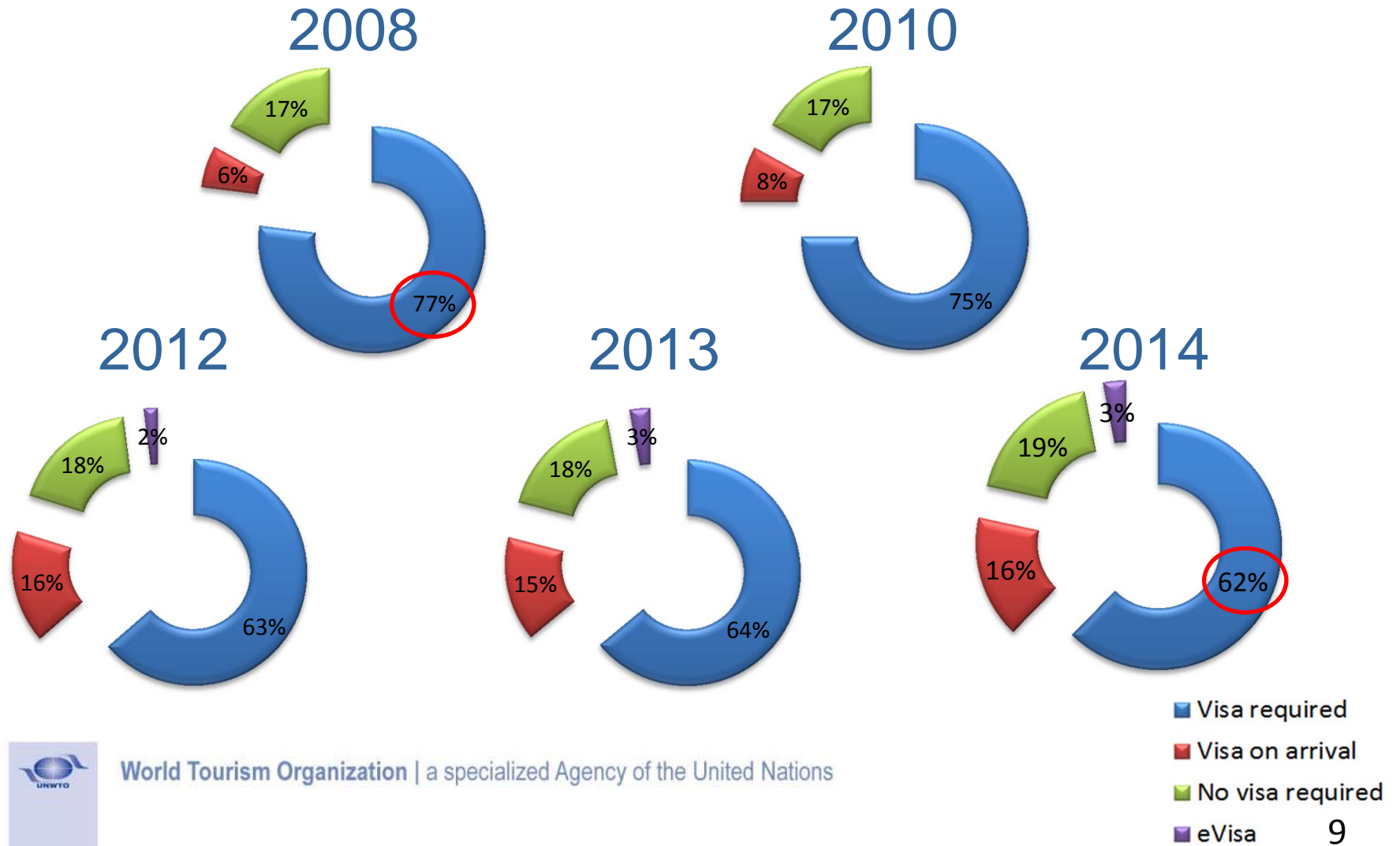
World Population Affected, 2008-2014



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World Population Affected, 2008-2014

Requests for traditional visas decreased from 77% to 62%

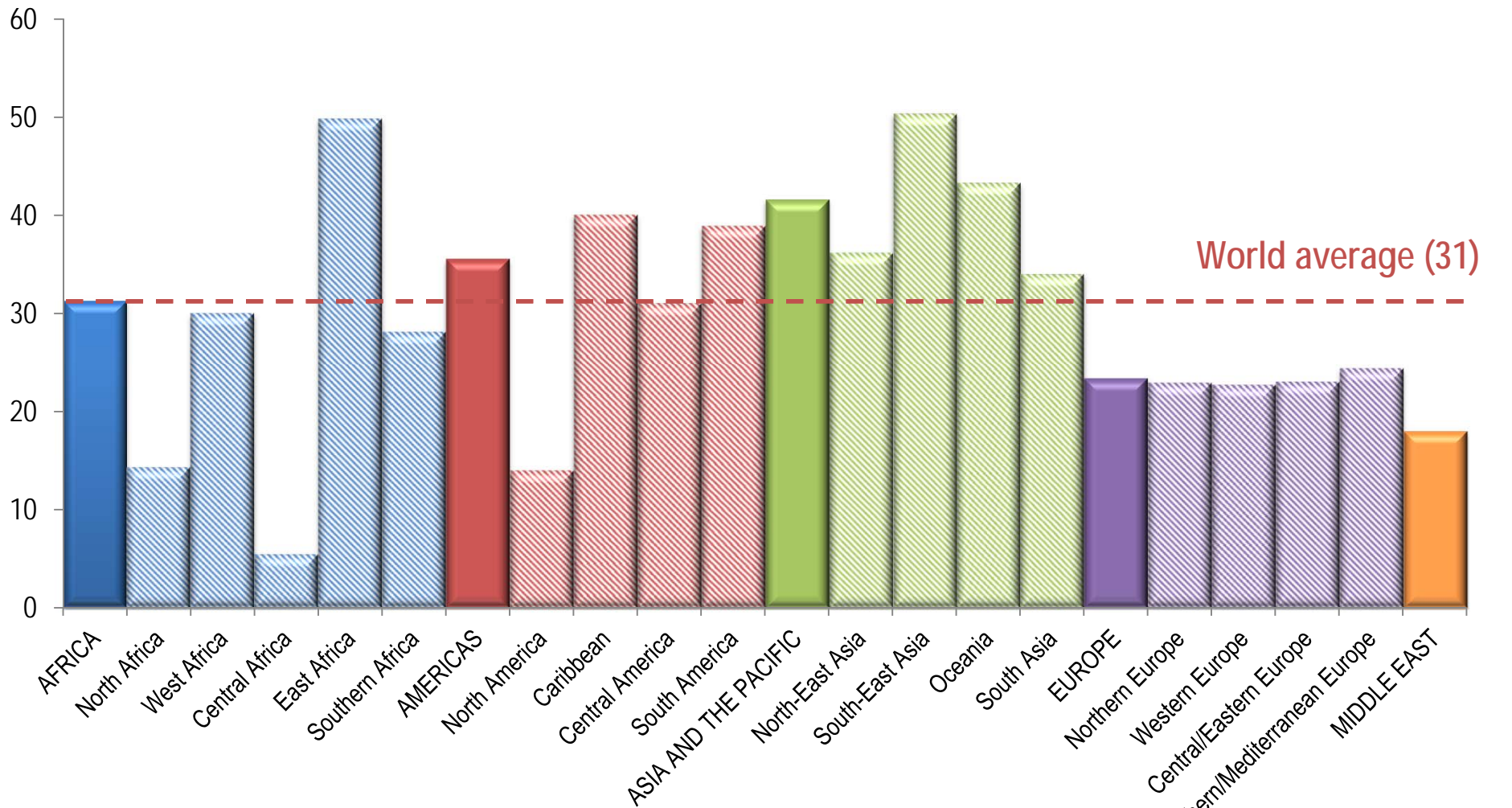


Openness



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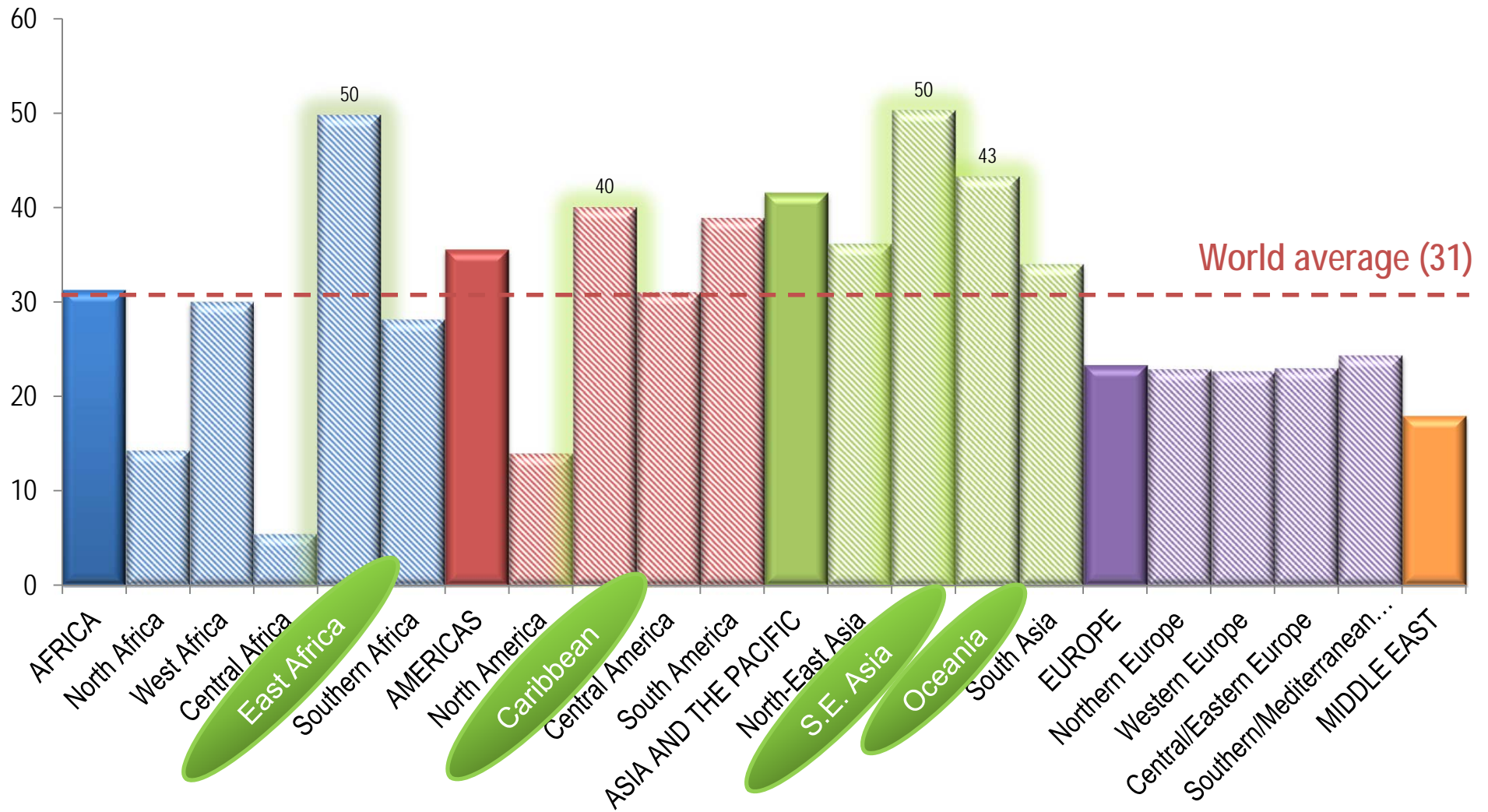
2014 Status – Openness Score



Africa **Americas** **Asia and the Pacific** **Europe** **Middle East**

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2014 Status – Most Open Destinations



Africa
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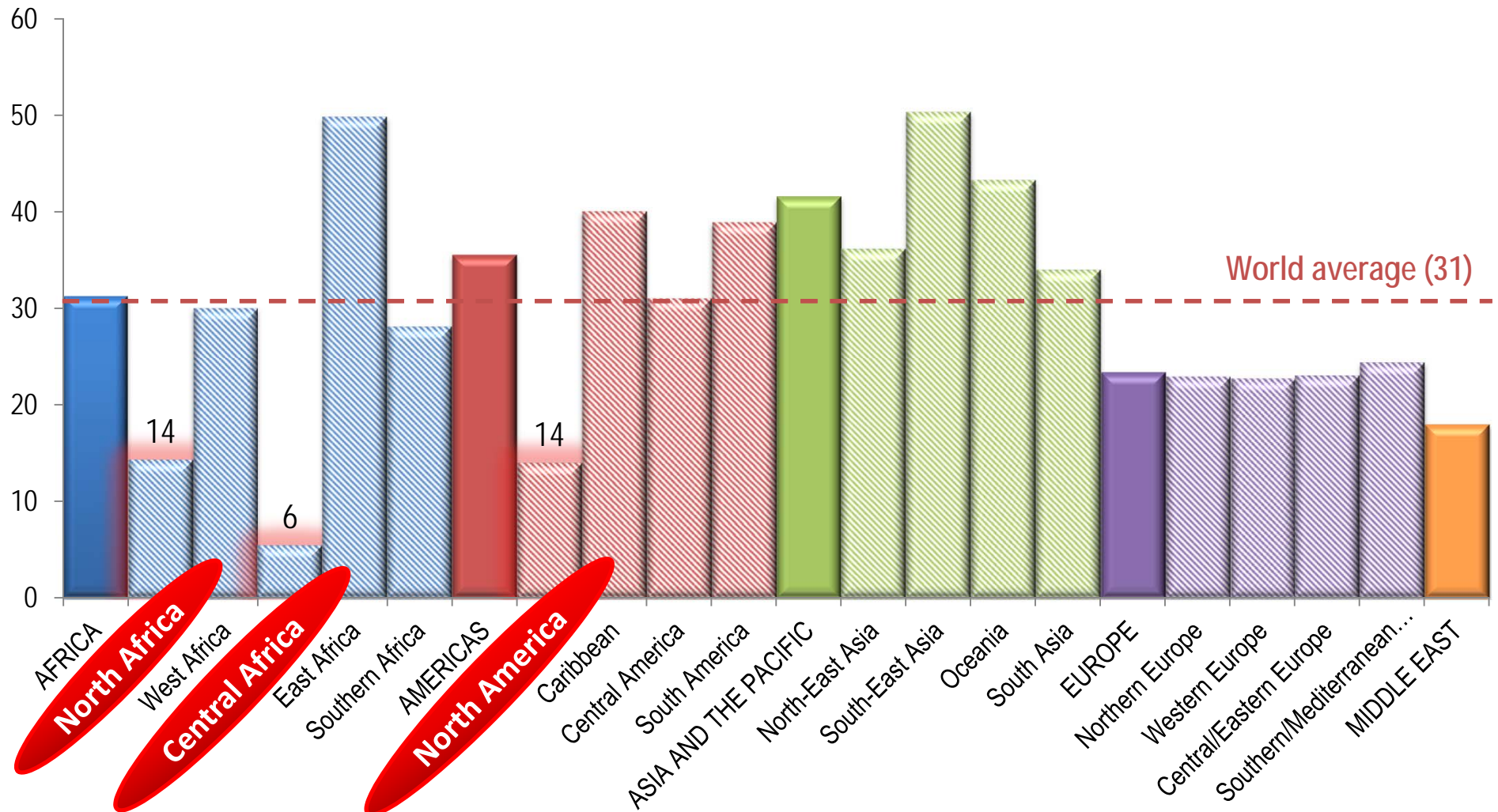
Americas

Asia and the Pacific

Europe

Middle East

2014 Status – Most Restrictive Destinations



Africa **Americas** **Asia and the Pacific** **Europe** **Middle East**

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The Most Open Destinations

Openness: 100

Cook Islands
Dominica
Micronesia
Niue

Openness: 99-80

Haiti
Macao (China)
Philippines
Georgia
Hong Kong (China)
Mauritius
Islands

Openness: 79-70

Turks & Caicos Islands
Fiji
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Montserrat
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Guyana
Seychelles
Vanuatu
Cambodia
Mali
Cape Verde
Guinea-Bissau
Togo
Palau
Nepal
Uganda
Senegal
Ecuador
Mozambique
Burundi
Mauritania
Timor-Leste
Sri Lanka
Comoros Islands
Madagascar
Samoa
Tuvalu
Maldives
Djibouti
Kenya



Destinations Improving Visa Procedures, 2010-2014

195-180 Improvements

- Niue
- Micronesia
- Palau
- São Tomé e Príncipe
- Djibouti
- Burundi
- Haiti
- Mozambique
- Rwanda
- Guinea-Bissau

179-130 Improvements

- Togo
- Cape Verde
- Mali
- Iran
- Senegal
- Mauritania
- Uganda
- Guyana
- Bangladesh
- Lao (P.D.R.)
- United Arab Emirates
- Kenya
- United Republic of Tanzania

129-75 Improvements

- Ecuador
- Bolivia
- Macao (SAR)
- Armenia
- Sri Lanka
- Georgia
- Colombia
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Nicaragua
- Montserrat
- Tajikistan
- Mauritius



Drivers of Change

- 54 destinations significantly facilitated the visa process for citizens of 20 or more countries
- Between 2010 and 2014 visa requirements were facilitated for 6,748 destination-source market pairs
- Significant changes (20 or more) were predominant
- Most common change was visa on arrival (57% of all changes)



Economic Blocs and Thematic Routes



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Visa Facilitation in G20 Economies

- 5% to 25% international tourist arrivals growth
- US\$ 206 billion in tourism receipts
- 5 million additional jobs by 2015



G20 Los Cabos Summit Leaders' Declaration

The G20 Leaders recognized at their June 2012 Summit, the role of tourism as

“a vehicle for job creation, economic growth and development”

furthermore, they committed to

“work towards developing travel facilitation initiatives in support of job creation, quality work, poverty reduction and global growth.”



Visa Facilitation in APEC Economies

- 9% to 13% international tourist arrivals growth
- Between US\$ 62 and US\$ 89 billion in tourism receipts
- 1.8 to 2.6 million additional jobs by 2016



APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Travel Facilitation

APEC 2013 Leaders' Declaration:

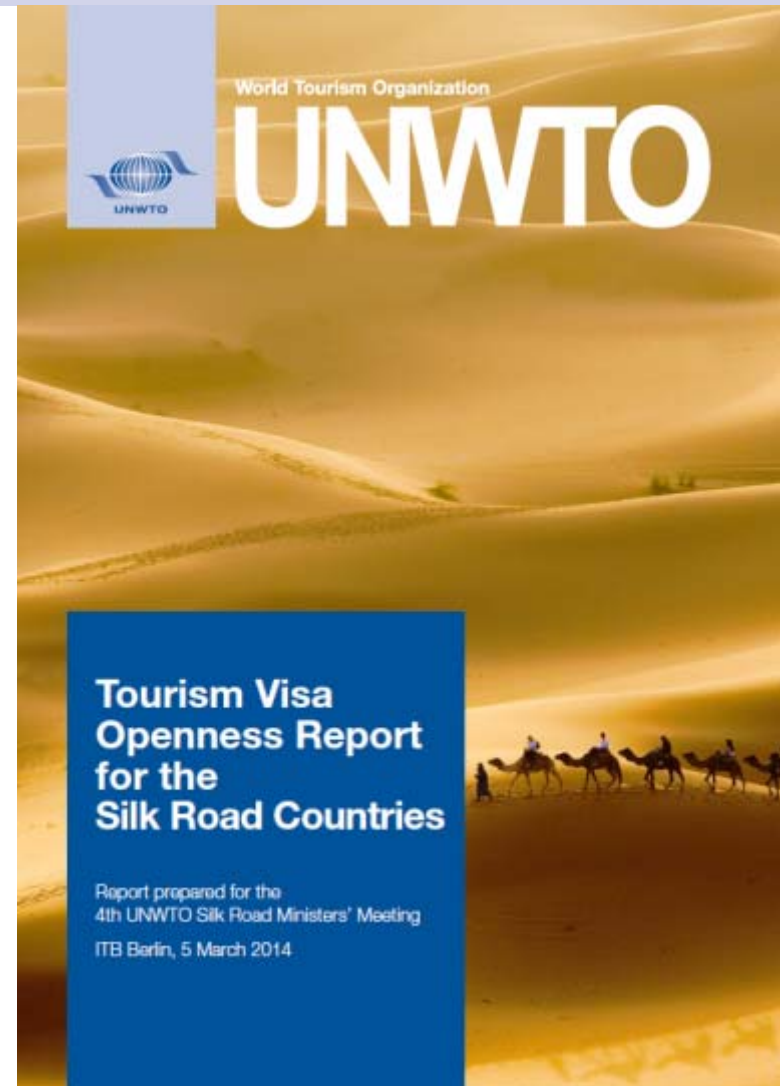
“...we will...progress work on the Travel Facilitation Initiative as a way to promote tourism and facilitate business...”



Visa Facilitation in the Silk Road Countries

Presented at the 4th UNWTO Silk Road Ministers' Meeting at ITB Berlin, 2014

The development of tourism in the Silk Road relies more than usual on a prevailing tourism interest that produces cooperative initiatives and solutions for the tourism sector.

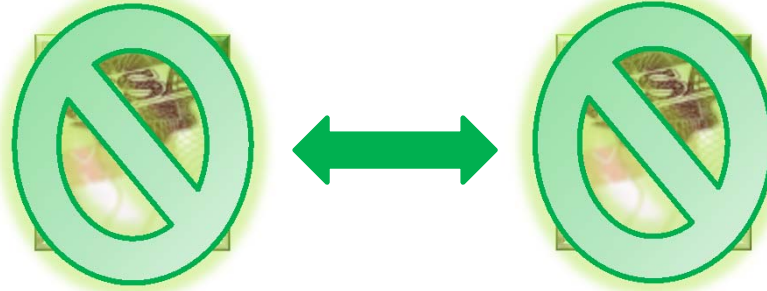


Reciprocity

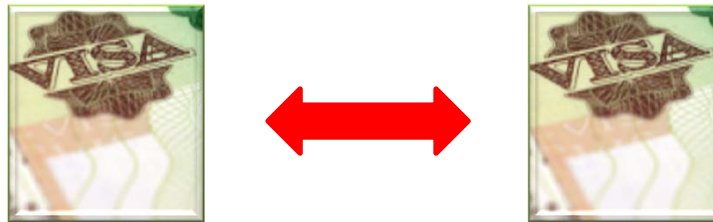
Global Status and Selected Economic Blocs



Global Reciprocal Policies, 2014



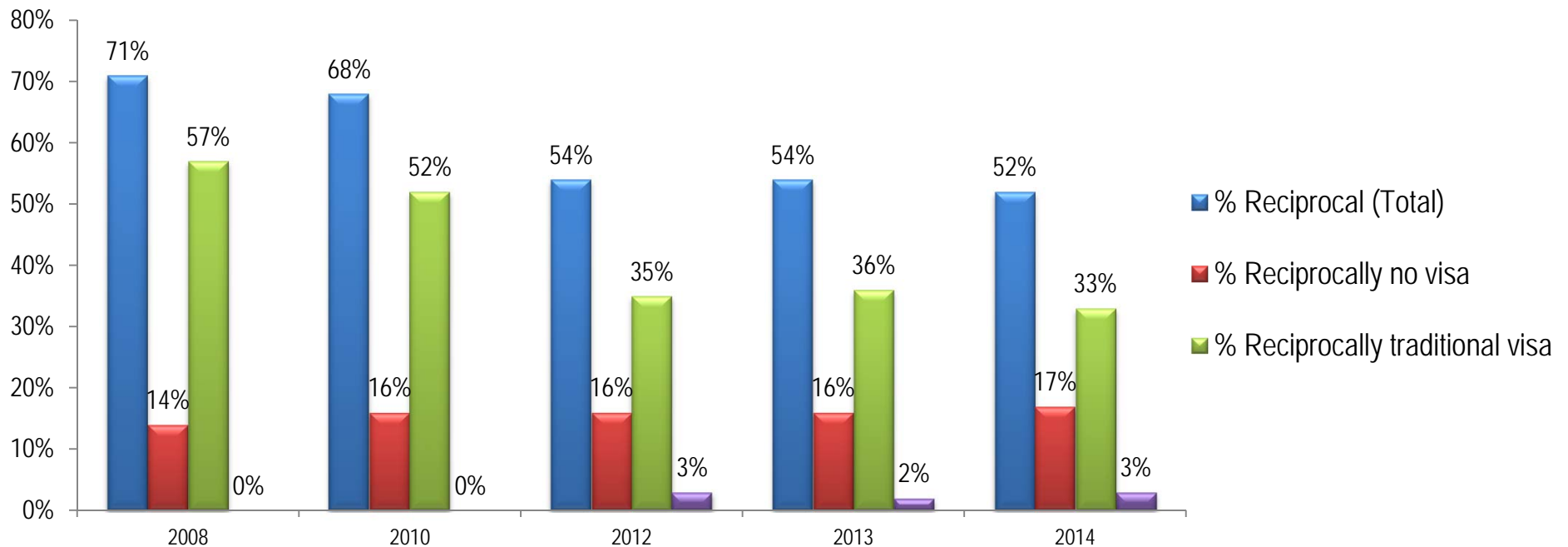
- **17%** of visa policy pairs between countries are reciprocally open



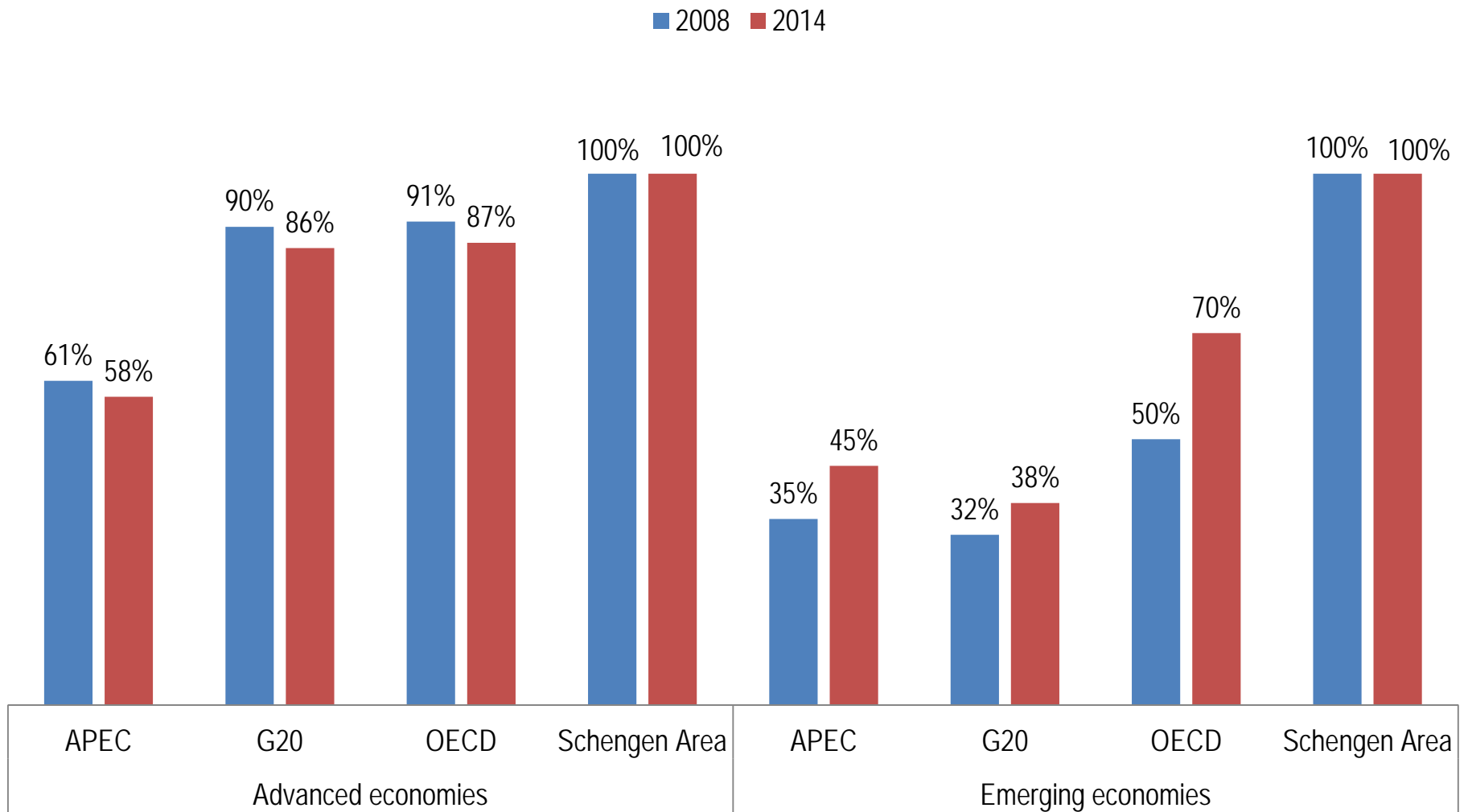
- **33%** of visa policy pairs between countries reciprocally require traditional visas

Global Reciprocal Policies, 2008-2014

Reciprocal traditional visa restrictions decreased from 57% to 33%
Reciprocal “no visa” increased from 14% to 17%
Non-reciprocal policies increased from 29% to 48%

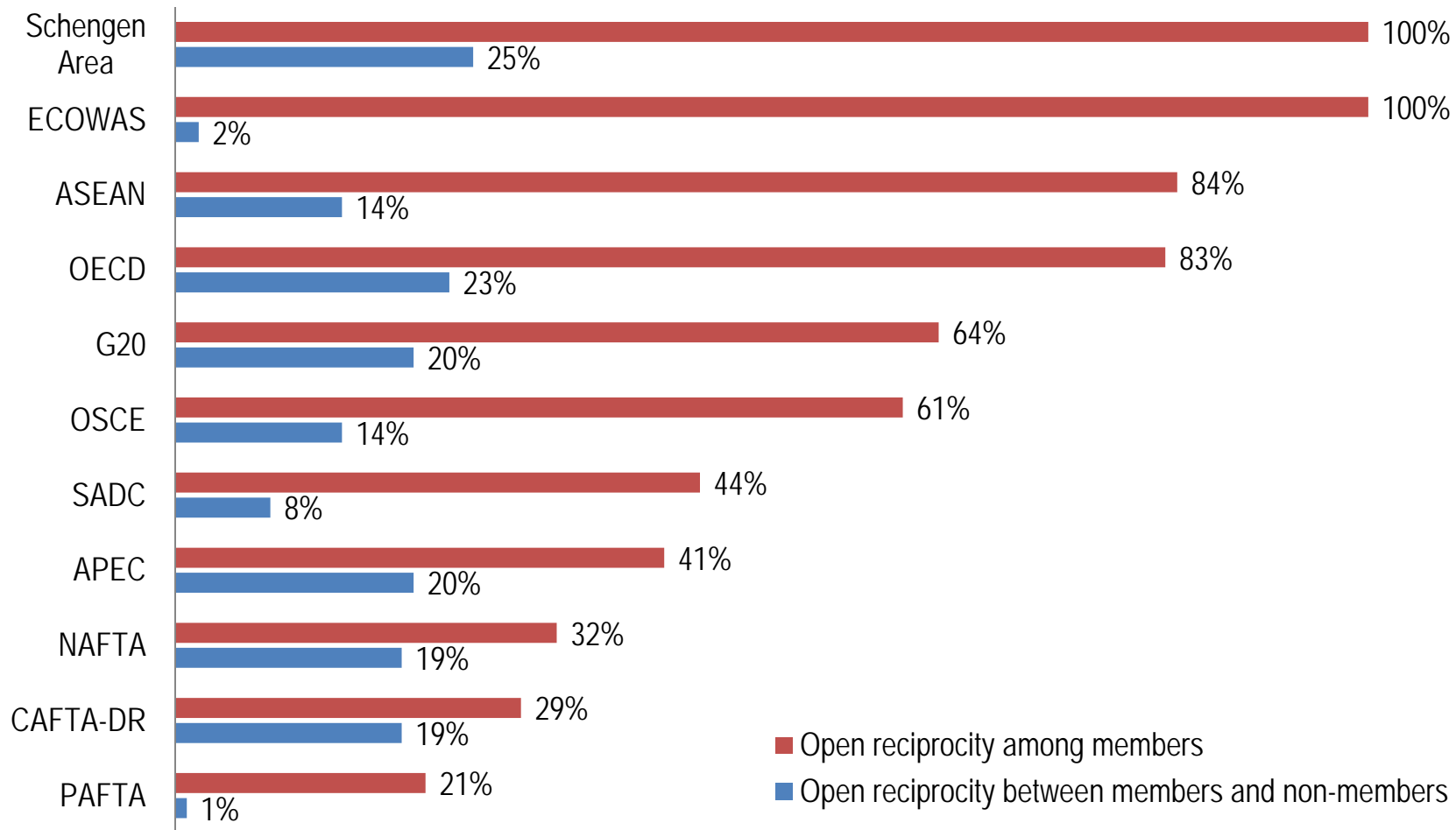


Open Reciprocity, 2008-2014

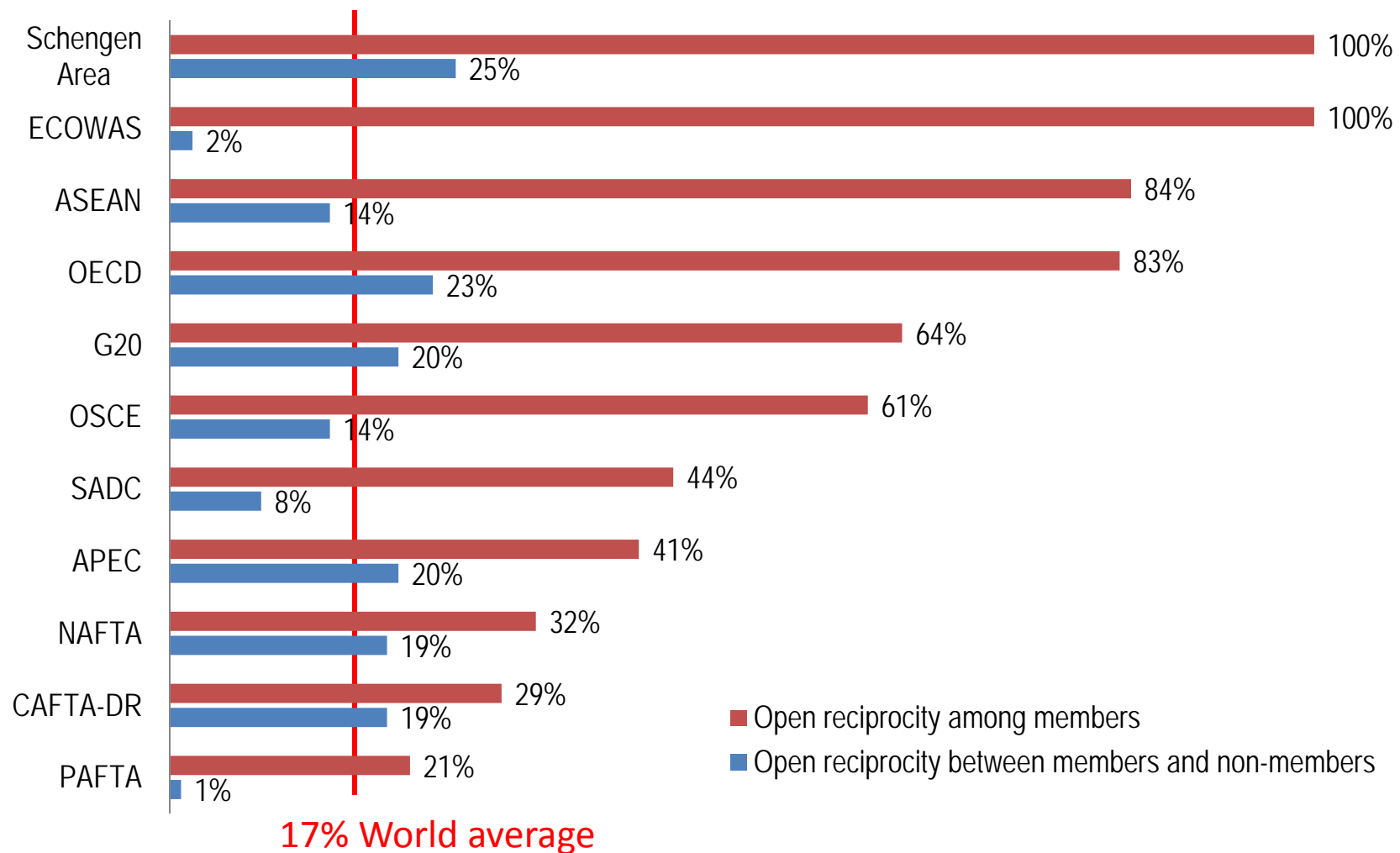


Open Reciprocity – 2014

(among members and between members and non-members)



Open Reciprocity – 2014 (among members and between members and non-members)



87 States represented at the 1963 Conference on International Travel and Tourism

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo(Leopold-Ville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.



UN Conference on International Travel and Tourism

States agreed:

“Governments should extend to the maximum number of countries the practice of abolishing, through bilateral agreements or by unilateral decision, the requirement of entry visas for temporary visitors.”





Thank you!

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Director

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