

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON TRAFFIC FORECASTING AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Cairo, 2 to 4 November 2010

Agenda Item 4: Air Transport Potential and Outlook for the Region

(Presented by the Secretariat)

Introduction

1. This paper describes past trends in the traffic of airlines in the Latin America/Caribbean region and examines some of the factors which underlie the demand for air transport in the region including an economic overview, operating costs, financial trends and other stimulants and constraints. The purpose is to provide background information for discussions among workshop participants on the prospects for future traffic growth and the potential impact of various causal factors.

Historic Traffic Trends

2. Over the past decade, scheduled traffic of airlines registered in the Middle East region grew at an average annual rate of 12 per cent. The trends for, and year-to-year changes in, passenger and freight traffic for the Middle East region and the world are illustrated in **Tables 1 through 6** for the period 1999 - 2009.

Table 1

PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF SCHEDULED AIRLINES 1999-2009

	_	r-kilometres lions)	Average Annual Growth (%)
	1999	2009	1998-2009
Middle East Airlines	82204	254735	12.0
International	70266	238052	13.0
Domestic			
	11938	16683	3.4
*** 11	2=02002	101 (500	4.0
World	2793003	4216733	4.2
International	1619368	2568605	4.7
Domestic	1173635	1648128	3.5

Table 2

FREIGHT TRAFFIC OF SCHEDULED AIRLINES 1999-2009

	Freight tonne (millio		Average Annual Growth (%)
	1999	2009	1999-2009
Middle East Airlines	4222	10938	10.0
International	4129	10861	10.2
Domestic	93	77	-1.9
World	108613	139200	2.5
International	93249	115643	2.2
Domestic	15364	23557	4.4

Table 3

TRENDS IN SCHEDULED PASSENGER TRAFFIC FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES
1999-2009

(Millions)

	Internation	onal	Domest	tic	TOTA	L
	Passenger-	%	Passenger-	%	Passenger-	%
Year	kilometres	change	kilometres	change	kilometres	change
1999	70266	6.4	11938	-3.5	82204	4.8
2000	81777	16.4	12061	1.0	93838	14.2
2001	86888	6.2	16692	38.4	103580	10.4
2002	93249	7.3	13176	-21.1	106425	2.7
2003	108524	16.4	16492	25.2	125016	17.5
2004	133730	23.2	14937	-9.4	148667	18.9
2005	153098	14.5	15794	5.7	168892	13.6
2006	175334	14.5	16885	6.9	192219	13.8
2007	202712	15.6	17212	1.9	219924	14.4
2008	218213	7.6	15343	-10.9	233556	6.2
2009	238052	9.1	16683	8.7	254735	9.1

Table 4

TRENDS IN SCHEDULED FREIGHT TRAFFIC FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES 1999-2009

(Millions)

	Internation	nal	Domestic	С	TOTAL	
	Freight tonne-	%	Freight tonne-	%	Freight tonne-	%
Year	kilometres	change	kilometres	change	kilometres	change
1999	4129	3.4	93	-5.1	4222	3.2
2000	4508	9.2	97	4.3	4605	9.1
2001	4496	-0.3	111	14.4	4607	0.0
2002	5498	22.3	104	-6.3	5602	21.6
2003	6422	16.8	112	7.7	6534	16.6
2004	7802	21.5	97	-13.4	7899	20.9
2005	8786	12.6	93	-4.1	8879	12.4
2006	9555	8.8	90	-3.2	9645	8.6
2007	10483	9.7	96	6.7	10579	9.7
2008	11083	5.7	81	-15.6	11164	5.5
2009	10861	-2.0	77	-4.9	10938	-2.0

2009

2569

-3.4

Table 5
WORLD TRENDS IN SCHEDULED PASSENGER TRAFFIC 1999-2009

(Billions)

International Domestic TOTAL Passenger-Passenger-% % Passenger-% kilometres kilometres Year change change kilometres change 1999 7.3 1622 1176 5.4 2798 6.5 2000 1790 10.4 1248 6.1 8.6 3038 2001 1727 -3.5 1223 -2.0 2950 -2.9 2002 1736 0.5 1229 0.5 2965 0.5 2003 1738 0.1 1281 4.2 3019 1.8 2004 2015 15.9 3445 14.1 1430 11.6 9.2 2005 2200 1522 6.4 3722 8.0 7.3 5.9 2006 2360 1581 3.9 3941 2007 2558 8.4 4234 7.4 1676 6.0 2008 2660 4.0 1642 -2.0 4302 1.6

Table 6

WORLD TRENDS IN SCHEDULED FREIGHT TRAFFIC 1999-2009 (Millions)

1648

0.4

4217

-2.0

	Internation	nal	Domestic	c	TOTAL	,
	Freight tonne-	%	Freight tonne-	%	Freight tonne-	%
Year	kilometres	change	kilometres	change	kilometres	change
1999	93280	7.2	15380	4.1	108660	6.7
2000	101560	8.9	16520	7.4	118080	8.7
2001	95950	-5.5	14850	-10.1	110800	-6.2
2002	101590	5.9	18250	22.9	119840	8.2
2003	103130	1.5	22630	24.0	125760	4.9
2004	115120	11.6	23920	5.7	139040	10.6
2005	118440	2.9	24080	0.7	142520	2.5
2006	124180	4.8	25470	5.8	149650	5.0
2007	131872	6.2	26141	2.6	158013	5.6
2008	130442	-1.1	25288	-3.3	155730	-1.4
2009	115643	-11.3	23557	-6.8	139200	-10.6

3. **Table 7** depicts the trends and distribution of passenger traffic for the airlines of the Middle East region and their per cent share in traffic as measured by Revenue Passenger Kilometres (RPK) and Available Seat-kilometres for the period 1999-2009.

Table 7

PASSENGER TRAFFIC OF SELECTED MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES
(Millions of International Scheduled RPKs)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Growth (%) 1999-09
W : 14 1 F : .												
United Arab Emirates	15210	10506	22126	20101	27100	40740	50100	72002	00520	100670	116042	22.4
EMIRATES IRLINES	15318	19506	23126	30181	37100	48749	59199	73903	90529	100672	116043	22.4
-Growth (%)	18.0	27.3	18.6	30.5	22.9	31.4	21.4	24.8	22.5	11.2	15.3	
-Regional RPK share (%)	21.8	23.9	26.6	32.4	34.2	36.5	38.7	42.2	44.7	46.1	48.7	
-Regional ASK share (%)	20.3	21.7	24.2	29.3	32.4	34.9	37.0	40.8	42.6	44.4	46.4	
Qatar QATAR AIRWANG				5001	8003	12172	17890	24022	22.420	36203	40407	
QATAR AIRWAYS	-	-	•	5664				24032	32438			-
-Growth (%)	-	-	-	<i>c</i> 1	41.3	52.1	47.0	34.3	35.0	11.6	11.6	
-Regional RPK share (%)	-	-	-	6.1 6.2	7.4 7.7	9.1 9.4	11.7 11.8	13.7 13.5	16.0	16.6 14.1	17.0	
-Regional ASK share (%)	-	-	-	0.2	7.7	9.4	11.8	13.3	15.6	14.1	17.1	
Saudi Arabia												
SAUDIA	13357	13806	13494	13817	13693	14897	15534	16545	18147	19451	20247	4.2
-Growth (%)	3.7	3.4	-2.3	2.4	-0.9	8.8	4.3	6.5	9.7	7.2	4.1	
-Regional RPK share (%)	19.0	16.9	15.5	14.8	12.6	11.1	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.5	
-Regional ASK share (%)	20.5	18.5	16.6	15.5	13.1	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.3	
Gulf States												
GULF AIR *	11344	12339	12305	11120	12739	16964	17467	16898	13736	13656	12753	1.2
-Growth (%)	6.9	8.8	-0.3	-9.6	14.6	33.2	3.0	-3.3	-18.7	-0.6	-6.6	
-Regional RPK share (%)	16.1	15.1	14.2	11.9	11.7	12.7	11.4	9.6	6.8	6.3	5.4	
-Regional ASK share (%)	15.7	14.5	14.2	12.0	11.7	12.5	11.6	9.8	7.1	6.3	5.8	
Kuwait												
KUWAIT AIRWAYS	6158	6134	6010	6706	6311	6681	7282	7864	7647	7368	7669	2.2
-Growth (%)	-0.8	-0.4	-2.0	11.6	-5.9	5.9	9.0	8.0	-2.8	-3.6	4.1	
-Regional RPK share (%)	8.8	7.5	6.9	7.2	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	
-Regional ASK share (%)	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	
Jordan												
ROYAL JORDANIAN	4195	4207	3848	4146	4498	5327	5389	5505	6436	-	6269	4.1
-Growth (%)	3.2	0.3	-8.5	7.7	8.5	18.4	1.2	2.2	16.9	-		
-Regional RPK share (%)	6.0	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	-	2.6	
-Regional ASK share (%)	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	-	2.8	
Iran												
IRAN AIR	2210	2551	2695	2609	2655	3239	3256	3274	3720	3829	3413	4.4
-Growth (%)	4.0	15.4	5.6	-3.2	1.8	22.0	0.5	0.6	13.6	2.9	-10.9	
-Regional RPK share (%)	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	
-Regional ASK share (%)	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Growth (%) 1999-09
Lebanon												
MEA	1288	1483	1658	1749	1905	2197	2168	1940	2225	_	2710	7.7
-Growth (%)	-14.4	15.1	11.8	5.5	8.9	15.3	-1.3	-10.5	14.7	_	2,10	,.,
-Regional RPK share (%)	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	_	1.1	
-Regional ASK share (%)	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	-	1.4	
Syrian Arab Republic												
SYRIANAIR	1259	1381	1422	1565	1727	2193	2500	2311	-	_	2476	7.0
-Growth (%)	-9.9	9.7	3.0	10.1	10.4	27.0	14.0	-7.6	-	_		
-Regional RPK share (%)	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	_	_	1.0	
-Regional ASK share (%)	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	-	-	1.2	
Yemen												
YEMEN AIRWAYS	960	1498	1498	1518	1876	2382	2716	2933	_	_	2969	12.0
-Growth (%)	-5.6	56.0	0.0	1.3	23.6	27.0	14.0	8.0	_	_	2707	12.0
-Regional RPK share (%)	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	-		1.2	
-Regional ASK share (%)	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	1.6	
Oman												
OMAN AIR	859	816	812	1045	1271	1359	1547	1550	2112	3276	4015	16.7
-Growth (%)	42.2	-5.0	-0.5	28.7	21.6	6.9	13.8	0.2	36.3	55.1	22.6	10.7
	1.2		0.9		1.2		13.8	0.2		1.5		
-Regional RPK share (%)		1.0		1.1		1.0			1.0		1.7	
-Regional ASK share (%)	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	
Total (11 Airlines)	56948	63721	66868	80120	91778	116160	134948	156755	176990	189641	213785	14.1
(%) of Total	81.0	77.9	77.0	85.9	84.6	86.9	88.1	89.4	87.3	86.9	89.8	
Total Middle East	70266	81777	86887	93249	108523	133730	153098	175330	202713	218213	238052	13.0
AFRICA												
Egypt												
EGYPTAIR	8355	7631	8241	8357	7517	7607	8720	9683	-	15131	14344	5.6
-Growth (%)	11.8	-8.7	8.0	1.4	-10.1	1.2	14.6	11.0	-		-5.2	
-Regional RPK share (%)	15.7	13.4	14.1	14.7	13.1	11.7	12.1	12.3	-	17.4	16.9	
-Regional ASK share (%)	15.2	13.8	14.5	15.0	13.7	12.3	12.8	13.5	-	17.5	17.0	
Sudan												
SUDAN AIRWAYS	588	639	652	659	659	758	841	908	-	-	955	5.0
-Growth (%)	102.1	8.7	2.0	1.1	0.0	15.0	10.9	8.0	-	-		
-Regional RPK share (%)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	1.1	
-Regional ASK share (%)	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	2.3	
Total Africa	53226	57087	58503	56898	57322	64835	72203	78500	85069	86876	85121	4.8
EUROPE												
Cypres												
CYPRES AIRWAYS	2711	2687	3012	3275	3352	3417	3187	3270	3378	3379	3081	1.3
-Growth (%)	2.0	-0.9	12.1	8.7	2.4	1.9	-6.7	2.6	3.3	0.0	-8.8	
-Regional RPK share (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
-Regional ASK share (%)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Total Europe	623180	671802	650048	645938	696047	786354	865876	942010	1028644	1082453	1058699	5.4

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual Growth (%) 1999-09
ASIA/PACIFIC												
Pakistan												
PIA	8654	10103	9854	9089	10153	11713	9372	13163	11980	12075	11280	2.7
-Growth (%)	-1.7	16.7	-2.5	-7.8	11.7	15.4	-20.0	40.5	-9.0	0.8	-6.6	
-Regional RPK share (%)	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	
-Regional ASK share (%)	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	
Total Asia/pacific	461852	526919	514044	543358	492878	588725	622517	654480	696174	696312	653300	3.5

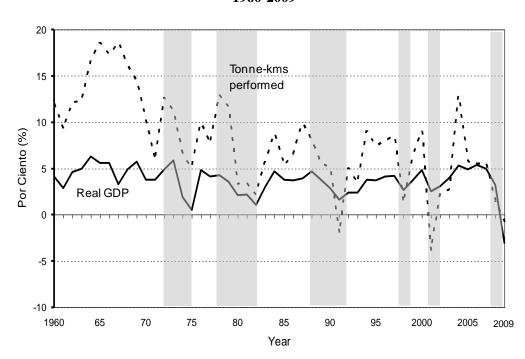
Factors Affecting Air Transport Potential for the Region

4. In order to assess the prospects for future traffic growth in the region, it is necessary to identify and, if possible, quantify the factors behind the demand for air passenger travel and air freight demand for the region. The remainder of this working paper discusses these factors.

Economic Trends

5. The demand for air passenger travel is primarily determined by income levels and demographics, and the cost of air travel. World energy demand, supply and prices are critically important both to economic progress and to the cost of travel. Hence, the airline industry is highly vulnerable to economic cycles and fluctuations in fuel prices. **Figure 1** depicts the relation between World GDP and traffic growths.

Figure 1
WORLD ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP AND AIRLINE TRAFFIC
1960-2009



World Market Perspective

6. The world air travel market has entered the ninth stage of development since the advent of jet airplanes. **Table 8** characterizes the various stages of the air transport market.

Table 8

STAGES OF GROWTH IN THE ECONOMY AND
THE AIR TRANSPORT MARKET

	Traffic Growth (%)			GI	OP Grow Real Te	` '	Yield Growth (%) Real Terms			
Time Period	World	U.S.	Middle East	World	U.S.	Middle East	World	U.S.	Middle East	
1960-1973	14.0	11.9	16.2	4.8	4.2	-	-3.7	-2.4	-	
1973-1975	4.7	1.7	19.7	1.2	1.7	4.8	4.1	2.1	5.0	
1975-1979	10.7	11.2	21.6	4.4	4.7	3.6	-2.0	-3.5	-2.9	
1979-1982	2.2	-0.9	6.2	1.2	-0.3	-1.3	4.6	1.3	2.0	
1982-1990	6.5	7.6	4.4	3.6	3.3	1.1	-2.3	-2.4	-7.8	
1990-1997	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.4	-3.4	-2.8	-2.6	
1997-2001	3.5	2.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	-4.6	-4.4	-6.1	
2001-2008	5.4	3.2	13.8	4.3	2.5	5.4	0.6	-0.1	-2.3	
2008-2009P	-2.0	-3.9	9.1	-0.7	-2.6	0.4	-14.2	-13.2	-13.0	

Sources: ICAO and IHS.

Since 1960, the world has experienced six major periods of economic slowdown, in 1974/1975 and 1980-1982, in 1991/1992, in 1997/1998 in 2001and in 2009. These periods of global economic downturns, which occurred as a result of a range of political/economic/social forces, are highlighted in Figure 1. However, most of them have been preceded by a serious shock: the Arab-Israeli conflict in 1973, the Iranian revolution in 1979, the Gulf war in 1990, the Asian crisis in 1997 and the events of 11 September in 2001; rapid oil price increases were associated with most of these occurrences, especially the most recent recession in 2009, and contributed significantly to the economic slowdown (particularly in the three earlier occasions and the one in 2009). Although the capability of economies to cope with the oil price increases has improved because of reduced energy dependency and the effects of structural reforms since the 1980s, due to uncertainty and trends in somewhat higher oil prices coupled with the disaster in Gulf of Mexico in June 2010, the recent economic situation is expected to affect the global economic performance in the near future.

- 8. In 2001, due to the events of 11 September, the United States' economy slowed down sharply and registered a growth of only 1.1 per cent. It also sparked a slowdown in the economic growth for the rest of the world and as a result, the world economy grew at 2.2 per cent in 2001. The performance of the world economy, since 2002, has been improving consistently and has shown significant growth rates in the range of 2.8 to 3.1 per cent until the year 2008. The world GDP for 2009 went into recession and declined about one per cent due mainly to the effects of global economic crisis. For the period up to 2030, the world economy is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.9 per cent in real terms whereas the Middle East GDP is forecast to grow at the average annual rate of about 4.0 per cent.
- 9. **Figure 2** depicts the relationship between GDP growth and passenger traffic for the region. **Figure 3** compares the annual growth of GDP with that of GDP per capita in the Middle East region.

Figure 2

ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP AND AIRLINE TRAFFIC MIDDLE EAST

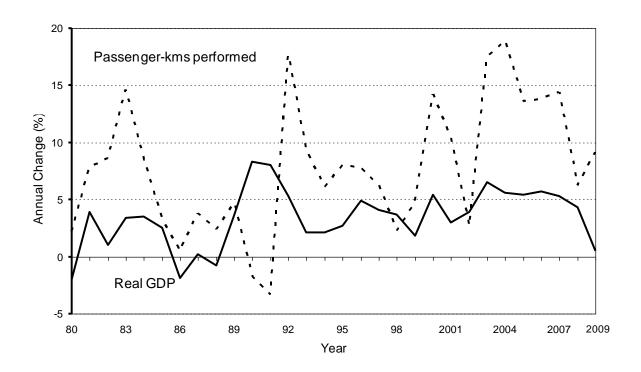
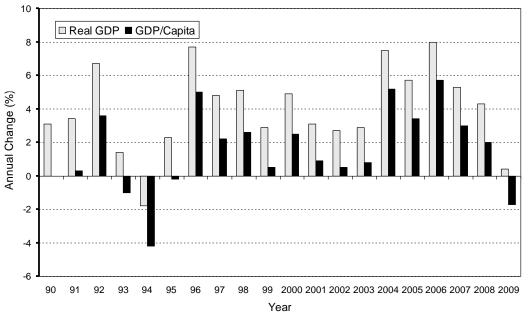


Figure 3

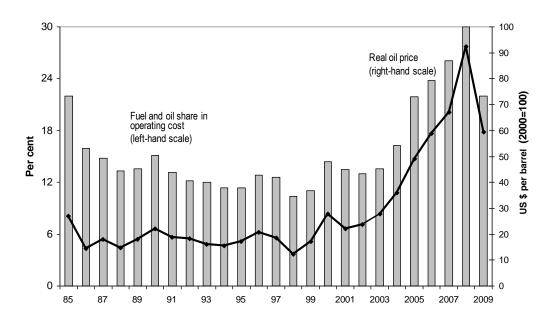
GDP, GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH
MIDDLE EAST, 1990-2009



Oil and Fuel Prices and Airline Profitability

10. World energy demand, supply and prices are critically important to economic progress, the costs of travel and to airline profitability. Figure 4 below, shows the relationship between oil prices, per cent shares of fuel and oil costs in airlines expenses and the operating margin for the world scheduled airlines. Since 1973, there have been several hikes in the price of crude oil as mentioned in paragraph 7. As a result of higher fuel costs and slower revenue growth, airline profitability declined precipitously from 1979 to 1982. During the years 1983 to 1989, fuel prices declined thereby helping airlines to return to profitability and to maintain a positive financial result. The period 1990-1992 saw again an increase in oil prices and once more the airlines incurred financial losses. From 1993 to 1999 the airlines returned to profitability due to efficiency gains and declining oil prices. Since 2000, with the exception of 2001 and due to a strong global demand, the oil prices have been rising each year. Crude oil prices jumped 22, 33 and 36 per cent in the years 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. During the 2001-2007 period, these prices rose at an annual average growth rate of 17.2 per cent. Despite all the negative impact of oil price increases, the airlines still managed to post a positive operating result in 2006 and 2007, due mainly to the timely improvements in airline operations. In the first half of 2008, oil prices increased to about 70 per cent (based on January and June 2008 prices). As expected, these increases produced serious consequences for the airline industry. A few airlines went into bankruptcy, airline capacity was reduced to improve the load factors, many aircraft were retired or put in storage and the airline fares were increased. The world airlines in 2008 suffered sizeable financial losses. In 2009 the severity of the economic crisis had slowed down but the Airlines were still faced with difficulties as they tried to recover from a difficult economic environment. According to the preliminary estimates, it is expected that the world airlines will again suffer a loss but not as severe as the previous year.

Figure 4
OIL PRICES, SHARE OF FUEL AND OIL IN OPERATING EXPENSES
AND OPERATING MARGIN
WORLD SCHEDULED AIRLINES, 1985 - 2009



International Trade

11. The demand for air freight depends on the volume of international trade in manufactured goods and other products suitable for shipment by air. Trade volumes are generally correlated with trends in economic conditions, and are sensitive to the development strategies and trade policies of countries and their major trading partners. In 2001, worldwide trade in goods and services slowed sharply – its volume grew at only 0.3 per cent compared to a strong growth rate of 12.3 per cent in the preceding year. However, the world trade activity bounced back and its volume grew 3.5 per cent during the year 2002. The world trade in goods and services in terms of volume has continued to grow impressively during the years 2003 to 2008 showing growth rates in the range of 2.8 and 10.7 per cent. The world trade volume has declined at about 10.7 per cent during 2008 and is expected to grow 7 per cent in 2010.

Monetary Factors

- 12. Inflation, interest rates and exchange rates have an effect on economic growth in real terms and the demand for air transport. For example, a high inflation rate and high interest rates can dampen demand for goods and services including air transport. Balance of payment problems and increased foreign debt have led, in the past, to the imposition of exchange controls in some countries which, in turn, affects international travel.
- 13. Travel decisions are affected by exchange rates and price comparisons at home and abroad. Differences in inflation rates and changes in exchange rates have at various times encouraged traffic in some markets, and discouraged traffic in others. Monetary factors are likely to continue to have an effect on the geography of traffic flows.

Travel Costs

14. The cost of travel substantially influences air travel growth. Changes in travel costs are generally represented by changes in airline yields (passenger revenues divided by RPKs). Airline yields are a convenient measure of airline fares, which usually constitute a major part of the total trip cost. **Figure 5** and **Table 9** depict the airline yields in current terms for the route groups local Middle East and between Middle East and Europe, as well as the world. According to figure 5, the yields had been declining until the year 2001, but since then the trend has reversed and yields have started to increase. The level of airline yield is related on the productivity performance of the airlines and the prices of inputs such as fuel, labour and aircraft used.

Figure 5

PASSENGER YIELDS FOR SELECTED TRAFFIC ROUTES,
MIDDLE EAST REGION

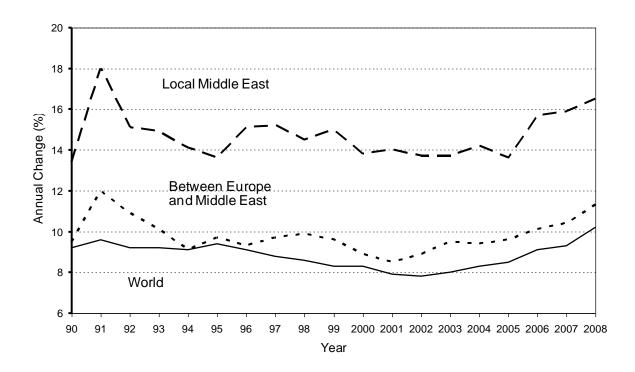


Table 9

AVERAGE PASSENGER YIELDS BY SELECTED ROUTE GROUPS AFFECTING MIDDLE EAST REGION

U.S. Cents (current terms)

		U.S. Cents (cur	chi terms)
Year	Local Middle East	Between Europe and Middle East	World
1992	15.1	10.9	9.2
1993	14.9	10.1	9.2
1994	14.1	9.1	9.1
1995	13.6	9.7	9.4
1996	15.1	9.3	9.1
1997	15.2	9.7	8.8
1998	14.5	9.9	8.6
1999	15	9.6	8.3
2000	13.8	8.9	8.3
2001	14	8.5	7.9
2002	13.7	8.9	7.8
2003	13.7	9.5	8
2004	14.2	9.4	8.3
2005	13.6	9.6	8.5
2006	15.7	10.1	9.1
2007	15.9	10.4	9.3
2008	16.5	11.3	10.2

Fleets of the Middle East Carriers

15. **Table 10** below shows the fleet of some of the region's carriers by aircraft type for the years 1999 and 2009. During the past decade, the total fleet has increased from 438 to 721 aircraft, representing a growth of about 64 per cent. Major Jet aircraft types of recent models form a huge part of this fleet and have also increased from 320to 639 units during the same period. B777, A320 and A330 were the dominating aircraft types with about 376 units being operated by the region's airlines by end of 2009.

Table 10

AIRCRAFT FLEETS OF SELECTED MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES 1999 and 2009

CARRIER	YEAR	300/310	A320	A330	A340	A380	B737	B747	B757	B767	B777	DC 10	DC9	ERJ 170	OTHER	Total
CYPRUS AIRWAYS	1999	4	5	0												9
	2009	0	8	2												10
EGYPTAIR	1999	11	11	0	3		4	2		1	3				1	36
	2009	0	17	7	3		16	0		0	5				0	48
EMIRATES	1999	13		5	0	0		0			11					29
	2009	0		29	18	7		5			83					142
ETIHAD AIR WAYS	1999		0	0	0						0					0
	2009		15	17	11						6					49
GULF AIR	1999		13	4	5					10	0					32
	2009		17	10	7					0	1					35
IRAN AIR	1999	7	0				3	8							15	33
	2009	17	6				0	9							18	50
KUWAIT AIR WAYS	1999	7	3		4			1			2				5	22
	2009	8	4		4			1			2				3	22
MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES	1999	5	4	0											2	11
	2009	0	9	4											0	13
OMAN AIR	1999	2		0			1								6	9
	2009	0		4			15								2	21
PIA	1999	16					6	12			0				13	47
	2009	12					6	6			9				7	40
QATAR AIRWAYS	1999	3	4	0	0						0				1	8
	2009	3	24	29	4						13				0	73
ROYALJORDANIAN	1999	9	5		0									0	2	16
	2009	5	12		4									7	0	28
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES	1999	12	0	0			10	25	0		19	4	25	0		95
	2009	3	9	2			1	29	4		23	4	28	15		118
SAUDIA SPECIALFLT. SVS.	1999														18	18
	2009														10	10
SAUDIA PRIVATE AVIATION	1999														0	0
	2009														4	4
SUDAN AIRWAYS	1999	3					1								8	12
	2009	4					0								9	13
SYRIANAIR	1999		6					2							30	38
	2009		7					0							17	24
YEMENIA	1999	3		0			3								15	21
	2009	3		2			4								12	21
Total Sum of 1999		95	51	9	12	0	28	50	0	11	35	4	25	0	118	438
Total Sum of 2009		55	128	106	51	7	42	50	4	0	142	4	28	22	82	721

Average Age of Fleets and Aircraft Types

Tables 11 and 12 show the average ages of aircraft by airline and by aircraft type. The overall average age of the Middle East fleet including all aircraft types of selected carriers decreased slightly from 12.4 years in 1999 to about 10.5 years by end 2009. At the end of 1999 the average fleet age by airline varied between 4.6 (Emirates) and 21.3 (Iran Air and Sudan Airways) years, whereas for the year 2009 it was between 3.1 (Etihad Airways) to about 25.7 (SyrianAir) years. Similarly, the average age by aircraft type for selected airlines as a group, ranged between 1.5 (DC9) to 18.3 (B737) years in 1999 and between 1.8 (A380) to 19.8 (A300) years by end of 2009.

Table 11

AVERAGE AGE OF FLEETS BY CARRIER
(Selected Middle East Airlines)

	199	9	200	9
CARRIER	Average Age (Years)	Number of Aircraft	Average Age (Years)	Number of Aircraft
CYPRUS AIRWAYS	12.3	9	12.6	10
EGYPTAIR	8.3	36	9.2	48
EMIRATES	4.6	29	5.8	142
ETIHAD AIRWAYS	0	0	3.1	49
GULF AIR	5.9	32	9.6	35
IRAN AIR	21.3	33	23	50
KUWAIT AIRWAYS	5.8	22	15	22
MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES	12.9	11	3.6	13
OMAN AIR	9.7	9	3.3	21
PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES	21	47	13.7	40
QATAR AIRWAYS	5.4	8	4.4	73
ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINES	11.8	16	7.8	28
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES	8.9	95	12.4	118
SAUDIA AIRLINES SPECIAL FLT. SVS.	16.1	18	22.1	10
SAUDIA PRIVATE AVIATION	0	0	0.9	4
SUDAN AIRWAYS	21.3	12	24.2	13
SYRIANAIR	17.4	38	25.7	24
YEMENIA	16.2	21	17.8	21

Table 12

AVERAGE AGE BY AIRCRAFT TYPE
(Selected Middle East Airlines)

	1999)	2009		
Aircraft	Average Age	Number of	Average Age	Number of	
Type	(years)	Aircraft	(years)	Aircraft	
A300	11.8	95	19.8	55	
A320	5.6	51	7.8	128	
A330	2.6	21	6.6	106	
A380	0	0	1.8	7	
B737	18.3	28	7.8	42	
B747	16.8	50	22	50	
B757	0	0	14.4	4	
B767	8.4	11	0	0	
B777	1.8	35	5.3	142	
DC10	2.5	4	12.5	4	
DC9	1.5	25	11.3	28	
ERJ170	0	0	3.1	22	
OTHER	20.7	118.0	21.2	82	

Destinations Flown by Scheduled Airlines of Middle east

Table 13 below, shows the regional distribution of countries serviced by selected Middle East carriers in 2009. On a worldwide basis, a total of 46 countries were being served by these carriers. The total number of countries served by individual airlines ranged from 6 to 31 among all the regions. The number of international destinations served in Europe was the highest among all other regions with flights operated to 27 countries in that region, whereas the regions of Africa and Asia/Pacific were next with flights being operated to 25 and 20 countries respectively, in each region. The number of countries in other regions served by these carriers were 14 in Middle East, 3 in Latin America and 2 in North America.

Table 13

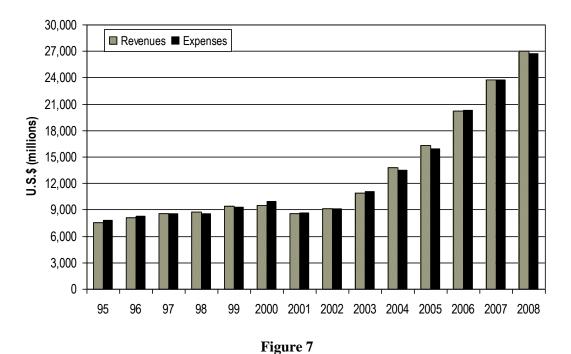
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SERVED BY
SELECTED MIDDLE EAST CARRIERS, 2009

AIRLINES	Africa	Asia/ Pacific	Europe	Middle East	North America	Latin America	Total
Cyprus Airways	1		13	7		1	21
Egyptair	17	7	18	11	2	0	31
Emirates Airlines	15	15	11	12	2	1	26
Etihad Airways	3	13	12	10	2	0	24
Gulf Air	2	8	6	12	0	0	18
Iran Air	0	8	12	8	0	1	21
Kuwait Airways	3	8	6	10	1	0	17
Middle East Airlines	4	0	9	7	0	0	16
Oman Aviation	2	5	3	8	0	0	11
Pakistan Intl Airline	0	9	10	6	2	0	18
Qatar Airways	10	16	11	12	1	0	24
Royal Jordanian	3	4	15	12	2	0	29
Saudi Arabian Airlines	8	10	7	12	1	0	20
Sudan Airways	8	0	1	5	0	0	6
Syrian Arab Airlines	4	0	15	9	0	0	24
Yemenia Yemen Airways	6	4	4	9	0	0	13
Total countries served	25	20	27	14	2	3	46

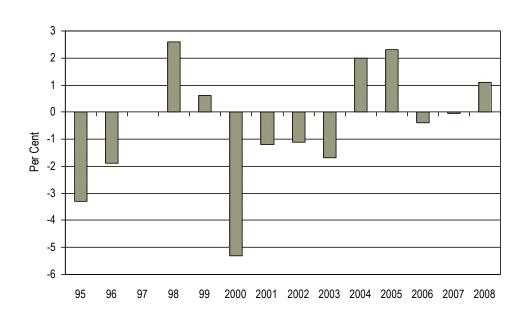
Operating Revenues and Cost Comparisons

17. For the Carriers registered in the Middle East region, **Figure 6** illustrates graphically the trends in revenues and expenses over the past decade and **Figure 7** shows the changes in operating profits as a per cent of revenues.

Figure 6
SCHEDULED AIRLINE OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES MIDDLE EAST



OPERATING PROFITS AS PER CENT OF REVENUE MIDDLE EAST



18. The most recent ICAO forecasts of passenger-kilometres for the Middle East region and the world, prepared in 2010, are shown in **Table 14 and 15** below. These forecasts and others will be included in a new ICAO Forecast Document, soon to be published by the end of this year.

Table 14

FORECASTS OF SCHEDULED PASSENGER TRAFFIC TO THE YEAR 2030 FOR AIRLINES OF MIDDLE EAST REGION

		Passenger-kilometres				Average Annual Growth			
		(thousand-million)				(per cent)			
	A	Actual		Forecast		1999	2008	2010	2010
	1995	2008	2010	2020	2030	2009	2010	2020	2030
Middle East	80.7	253.4	245	415	675	9.2	-1.6	5.4	5.2
International	69.9	237.8	230	391	635	9.9	-1.7	5.4	5.2
Domestic	10.8	15.6	15	25	39	2.8	-0.5	4.8	4.8
WORLD	2476	4509	4436	7111	11028	4.7	-0.8	4.8	4.7

Table 14

FORECASTS OF SCHEDULED FREIGHT TRAFFIC TO
THE YEAR 2030 FOR AIRLINES OF MIDDLE EAST REGION

	Fı	Freight-Tonne Kms				Average Annual Growth		
		(millions)				(per	cent)	
	Ac	Actual		Forecast		2009	2020	2009
	1989	2009	2020	2030	2009	2020	2030	2030
Middle East	2570	10938	25348	52438	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.7
International	2481	10861	25195	52170	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.8
Domestic	89	77	153	268	-0.7	6.4	5.8	6.1
WORLD	57260	139201	253564	433876	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.6