





UN High Level Political Forum 19 July 2017, New York



The global scope of air transport



1,402
Commercial airlines



51,554 Routes served



100,000 Flights per day



173 ANSPs



10 MILLION Passengers per day



26,065Aircraft in service



3,883
Airports



3.57 BILLION Passengers in 2015

Supporting the sustainable development framework



Supporting the sustainable development framework





Our global support for employment and GDP





EMPLOYMENT ECONOMIC BENEFIT (GDP)





Our global support for employment and GDP





International tourists

transported by air



Global trade

transported by air (by value): \$6.8 tn

5.2 million

11.2 million

9.9 million

Induced

Indirect

Aviation direct

\$355 billion

\$761.4 billion

\$664.5 billion

EMPLOYMENT

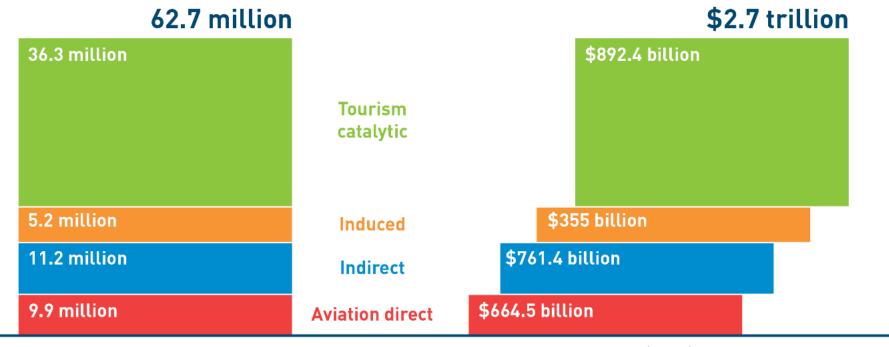
ECONOMIC BENEFIT (GDP)





Our global support for employment and GDP



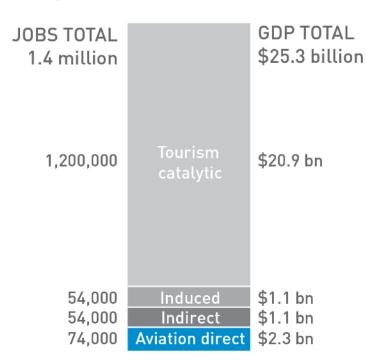


EMPLOYMENT ECONOMIC BENEFIT (GDP)

Aviation benefits in Small Island States

Air transport supports 1.4 million jobs and \$25.3 billion in GDP in countries that are members of the Association of Small Island States*.

Total jobs and GDP generated by air transport in Small Island States, 2014



89 million passengers

1% proportion of global passengers

59 airlines

368 aircraft in service

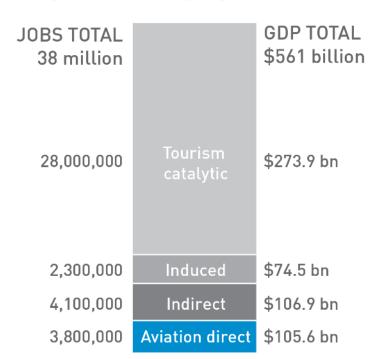




Aviation benefits in developing countries

Air transport supports 38 million jobs and \$561 billion in GDP in developing countries around the world.

Total jobs and GDP generated by air transport in developing countries, 2014



1.2 billion passengers

36% proportion of global passengers

832 airlines

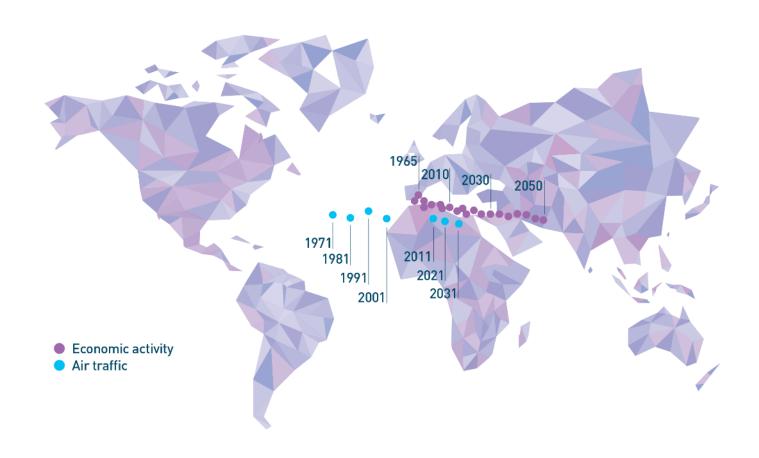
10,011 aircraft in service





Growth means the global centre of gravity is shifting







Growth in aviation fuels growth in jobs and economic activity

In 2034...

99.1 MILLION jobs supported in 2034

\$5.9 TRILLION in GDP supported in 2034







Taking care of our climate responsibility



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Setting the strategic direction



GOAL 1

GOAL 2

GOAL 3

PRE-2020 AMBITION

1.5% ANNUAL AVERAGE FUEL EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT FROM 2009 TO 2020.



IN LINE WITH THE NEXT UNFCCC COMMITMENT PERIOD

STABILISE NET AVIATION CO₂ EMISSIONS AT 2020 LEVELS WITH CARBON-NEUTRAL GROWTH.



ON THE 2°C PATHWAY

REDUCE AVIATION'S NET CO₂ EMISSIONS TO 50% OF WHAT THEY WERE IN 2005, BY 2050.



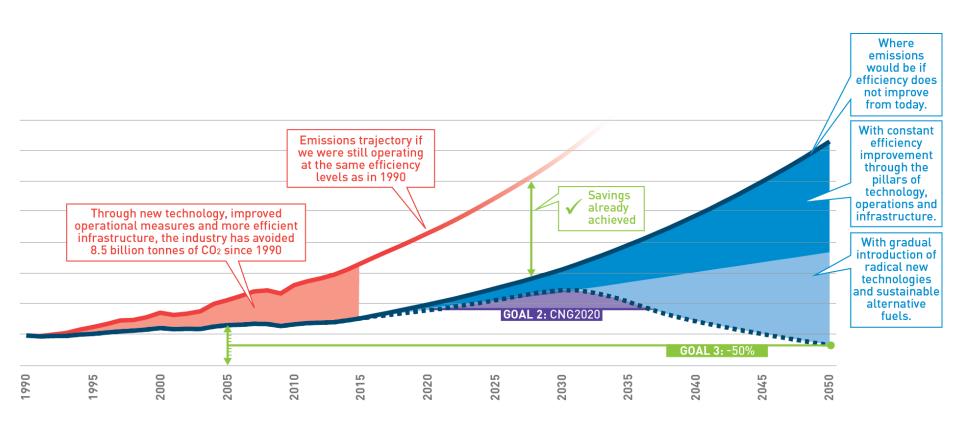
Making tactical improvements across the system

- TECHNOLOGY
- **O** OPERATIONS
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- M MARKET-BASED MEASURE



M

MARKET-BASED MEASURE





Encouraging more States to volunteer

CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

It demonstrates a state's **commitment** to address climate change and shows **leadership** and **solidarity** in climate action and aviation.

MORE DEMAND FOR OFFSETS

Increased coverage will generate more demand for carbon offsets. As the vast majority of the carbon offsets will be generated from projects hosted in developing states, increased coverage will drive investment in developing countries.

MORE SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL

Joining the scheme increases the sustainability of international flights to/from the volunteering state, which may be an important consideration for some air travellers/freight forwarders.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CORSIA

As more States join the scheme, **more coverage** and greater climate benefits will be achieved.

REDUCING MARKET DISTORTIONS

A key reason for industry support of the CORSIA was avoidance of a patchwork of competing measures which would distort the highly competitive airline market.

GAINING EARLY EXPERIENCE

Joining early will allow airlines in volunteering states to gain experience with carbon trading when the costs of the scheme are the lowest (since offsetting requirements in the first years of the scheme will be relatively small). This will be an advantage in the later phases of the scheme.



www.aviationbenefits.org



