

# Air transport brings the world's population centres together

Source: CIESIN, SEDAC, Airbus GMF Paris - Beijing World's population by density **New York - London** 10 hours Astana - Beijing 7 hours **Los Angeles - New York** 5 hours 5 hours **Tokyo - Los Angeles** Casablanca - Jeddah 10 hours 🔑 6 hours **Mauritius - Delhi** Bogota - Sao Paulo 8 hours 6 hours **Perth - Sydney** 4 hours



# Air transport has given us simpler and faster connections

Source: BOAC Timetable 1957, Airbus GMF



# Air transport connects more countries than ever, facilitating exchanges

Source: OAG (September data), Airbus GMF

#### New additional country pairs served by a non stop flight between 1999-2019



New country pairs that have been created between 1999-2019:

**1,020** new **worldwide** country pairs (+33%)

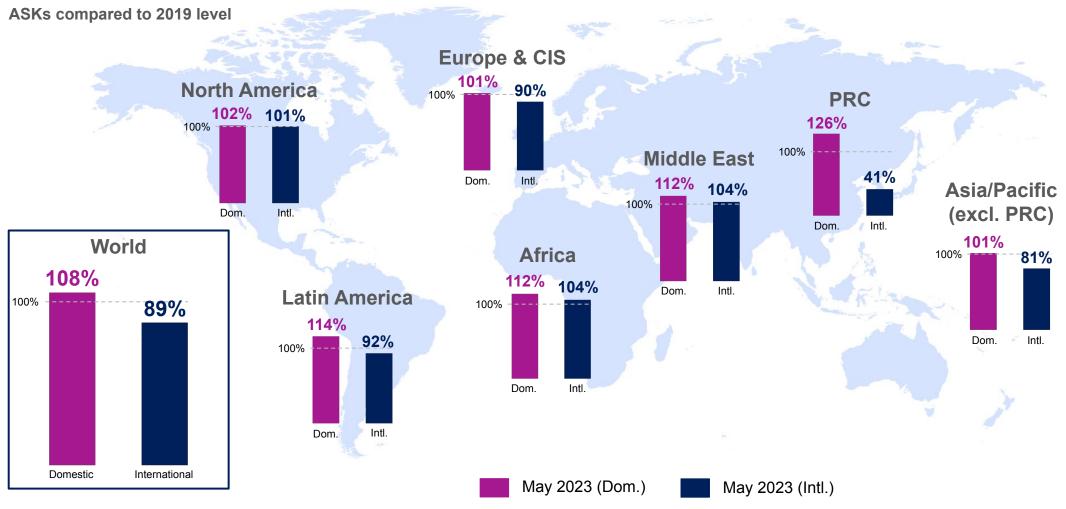
469 intra-regional (+30%)

**551** inter-continental (+36%)



# Post-Covid capacity has recovered quickly as restrictions were lifted

Source OAG, Airbus GMF

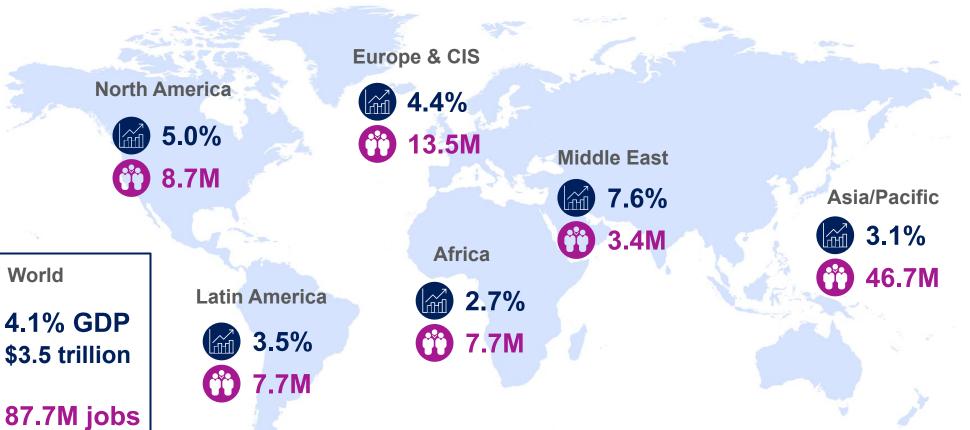


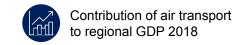


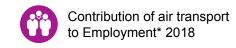
# Air transport is a major contributor to GDP and Employment

Source: ATAG's Aviation Benefits Beyond Borders, September 2020, Oxford Economics, Airbus GMF

\* Employment figures include direct, indirect, induced and tourism catalytic jobs





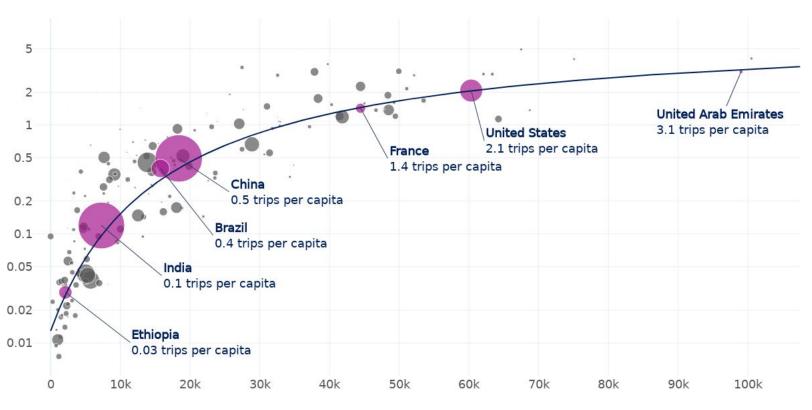




# Air transport is tightly linked to economic development and geography

Source: IHS Markit, Sabre GDD, Airbus GMF

**2019 yearly trips per capita** (bubble size proportional to country population)



**GDP per capita** (Purchasing Power Parity \$ - 2015)



### Efficiency improvement has enabled democratisation of air travel

#### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per RPK halved through technology and operational improvements

Source: IATA, ICAO, Airbus, EDGAR CO2 emissions, Airbus GMF \* Note: commercial air transport direct share of total anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> fossil emissions (excluding land use change) Index base 100 in 1990 4.5 billion **RPKs** 400 passengers carried 4.8% per year in 2019 350 300 250 200 Fuel consumption 2.1% per year 150 100 ~90 gCO, per Fuel burn per RPK 50 passenger kilometre -2.6% per year in 2019 Share CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (%) 3% -Air transport share of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions\* 1% 0% 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019

### **GMF23** is an exploratory scenario

Source: Airbus GMF



Sustainable Development Scenario - SDS

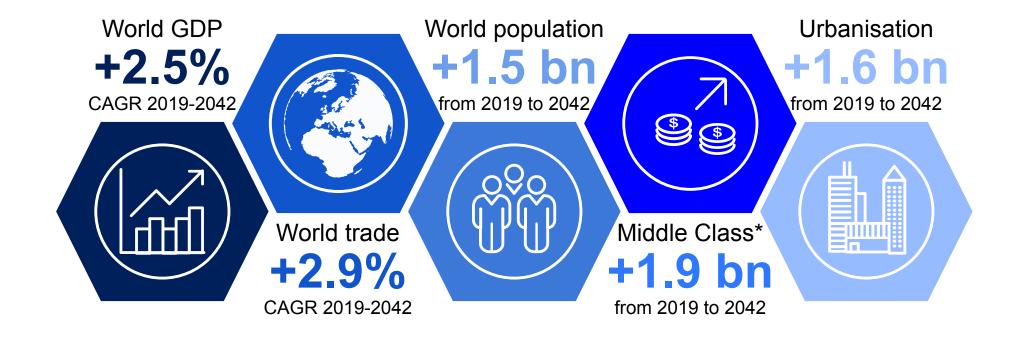
Net Zero Emission - NZE



# Underlying outlook for GDP, trade and population growth

Source: IHS Markit, Airbus GMF

\* Households with yearly income between \$20,000 and \$150,000 at PPP in constant 2015 prices





# Sensitivities approach to deal with future uncertainties

Source: Airbus GMF

#### Sensitivity on key drivers



**GDP** forecast



SAF: penetration, emission reduction factor and prices



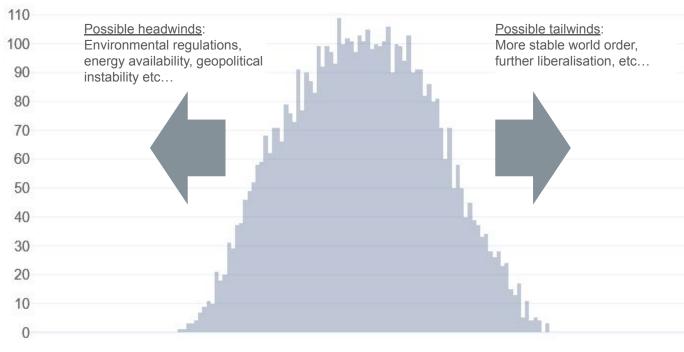
Market-Based Measures: scope and prices



Fuel efficiency

Traffic growth scenario median at 3.6% CAGR

#### **Number of traffic forecast scenarios**

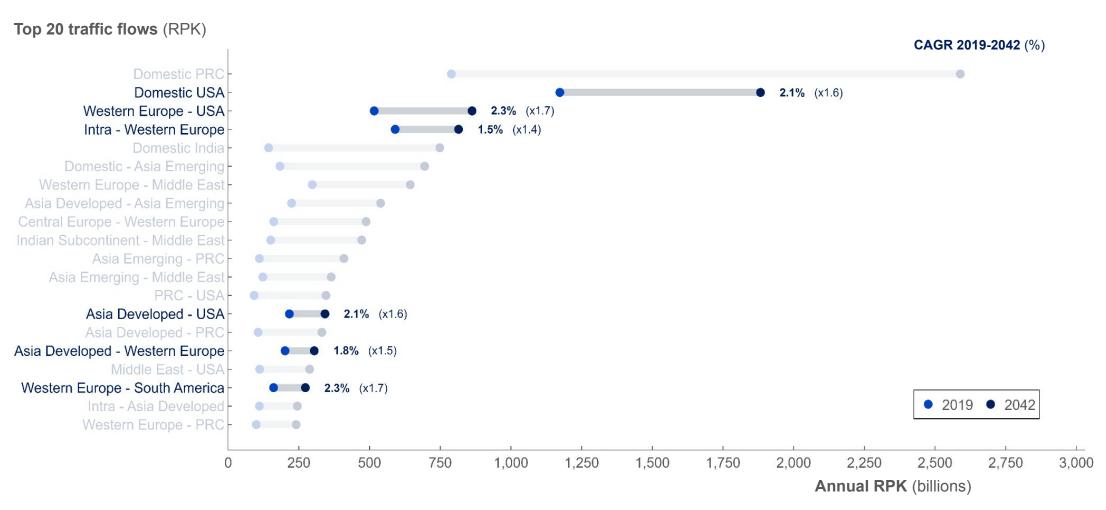


Passenger traffic 2019-2042 CAGR



### Modest growth in mature flows...

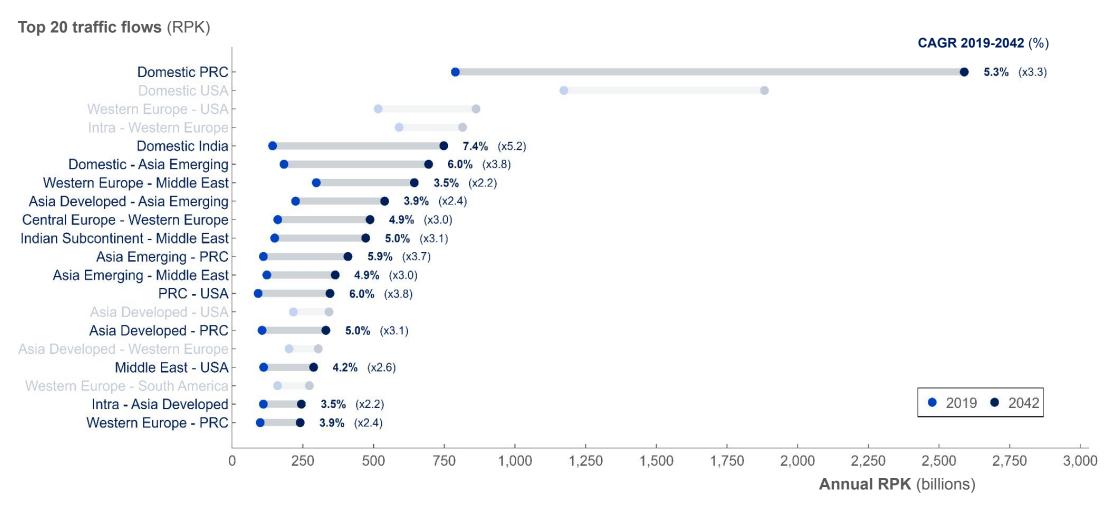
Source: Airbus GMF





### ...and stronger growth in Asia and Middle East, led by India and PRC

Source: Airbus GMF



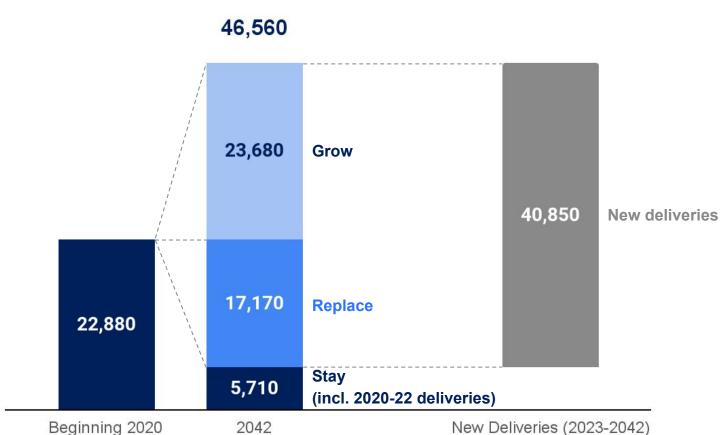


### Demand for 40,850 new passenger & freighter aircraft

Source: Airbus GMF

Notes: Passenger aircraft above 100 seats & freighters with a payload above 10t

#### **Number of aircraft**



# • 22,880 aircraft in-service beginning of 2020:

- 25% will stay in-service (including 2020-22 deliveries)
- 75% will be replaced
- 40,850 new deliveries
   2023-2042:
  - 58% for growth
  - 42% for replacement



# Demand for 40,850 new passenger & freighter aircraft over 2023-2042

Source: Airbus GMF

Note: Demand for passenger aircraft above 100 seats & freighters with a payload above 10t

**Typically Single-Aisle** 

32,630 aircraft

80% share of total new deliveries

**Typically Widebody** 

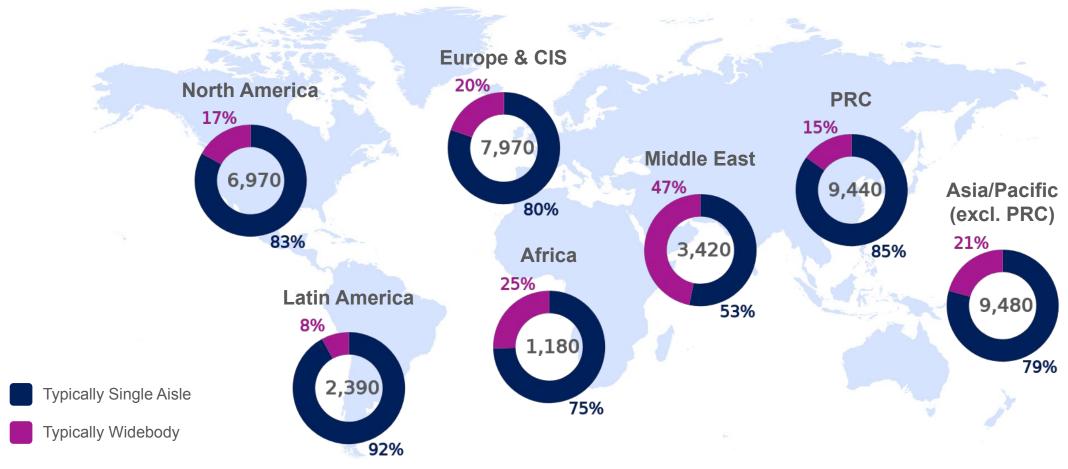
8,220 aircraft (inc. 920 new-built freighters)

20% share of total new deliveries

### 40,850 new deliveries between 2023 and 2042

Source Airbus GMF

Notes: Passenger aircraft (≥ 100 seats) & Freighters (≥ 10 tons payload) | Figures rounded to nearest 10

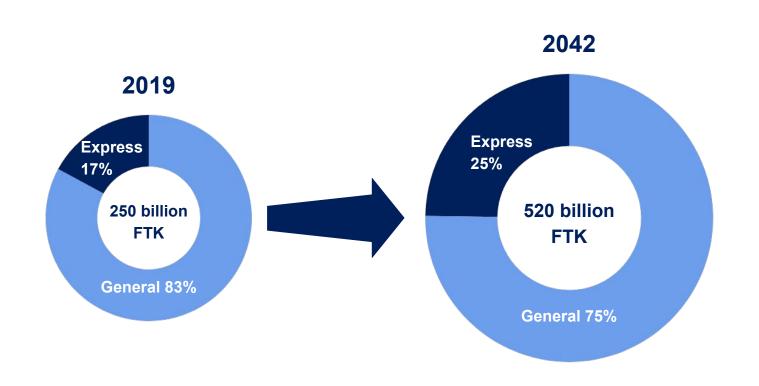




# Express air cargo growth will outpace General air cargo

Source: IHS Markit, Seabury, IATA, Airbus GMF

#### World air cargo traffic +3.2% CAGR 2019-2042





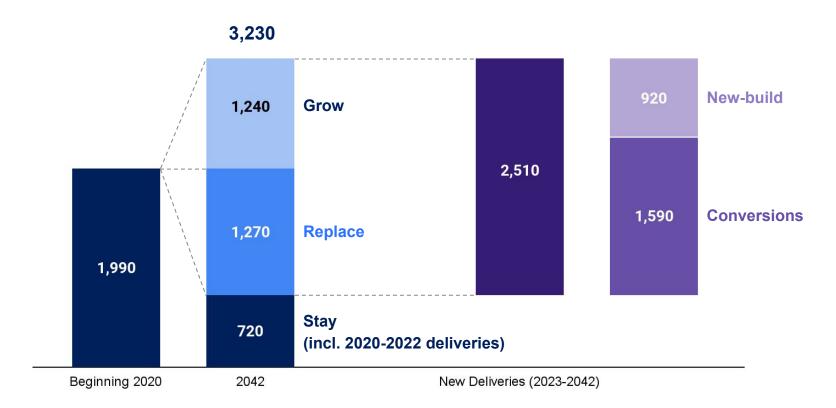




# World freighter fleet in service will reach 3,230 aircraft by 2042

Source: Airbus GMF Note: Freighters with a payload above 10t

#### Number of freighter aircraft





# Global demand for 2,510 freighters, over 2023-2042

Source: Airbus GMF Note: Freighters with a payload above 10t

Single-Aisle (10t - 40t)



**1,020** aircraft

Mid-size Widebody (40t - 80t)



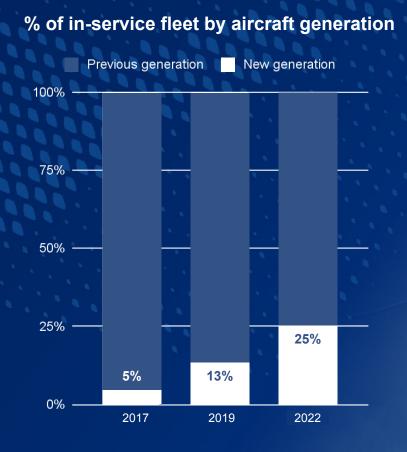
890 aircraft

Large Widebody (> 80t)



600 aircraft

# Airlines require the latest, most efficient and lowest-emission aircraft





# Airbus product line delivers 20 - 40% fuel burn reduction



### Airbus is leading aviation decarbonisation

Acting on all levers

Source: Airbus GMF

2050+ E.....) Fleet renewal / 25% less CO. Continuous incremental improvement Latest generation aircraft → Already 25% CO2 reduction compared to previous generation aircraft Services portfolio **Expanding** upgrades / performance & trajectory **Operations** → improving aircraft operational efficiency → Albatross → Fello'Fly **Sustainable Aviation Fuel** Up to 50% SAF capability Moving from 50 to 100% capability by 2030 **Disruptive technology** Developing disruptive aerodynamics / airframe / propulsion / energy → eXtra Performance Wing / ZEROe CO, Offsetting & Capture **Supporting CORSIA & carbon removals** → **DACCS** scale-up and advocacy







# Latest generation aircraft

- Up to 25% lower unit fuel and CO<sub>2</sub> vs. previous generation across the entire Airbus Family
- Only 25%\* of passenger in-service fleet are latest generation aircraft
- A350F will be the first latest generation freighter on the market







# **Operations & Infrastructures**

- Increased efficiency of the current fleet, by up to 10%, with a range of solutions
- Upgraded aircraft systems
- Optimized flight trajectories
- Decarbonised on-ground operations
- Air Traffic Management



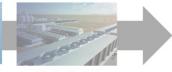












Aircraft

Operations & Infrastructures

**Aviation Fuels** 

Disruptive Technology Measures

### **Sustainable Aviation Fuels**

- Flying with 100% SAF reduces lifecycle CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by around 80%
- All Airbus aircraft are already certified to 50%, certification up to 100% by end of decade
- Industrial uptake needed to increase SAF's availability
- Coalitions and partnerships signed to foster production of SAF









# Disruptive technologies

- **Development, testing and maturity-based** deployment of advanced technologies
- Ambition to bring a hydrogen-powered aircraft to the market by 2035
- Hydrogen as a fuel for turbines, for electric motors via fuel cells and to produce SAF
- Developing advanced solutions for hydrogen or kerosene fuelled aircraft (aerodynamics / airframe / propulsion / hybridization)









**Aviation Fuels** 

Infrastructures



Disruptive

Technology



Market-based Measures

# **Carbon removal options**



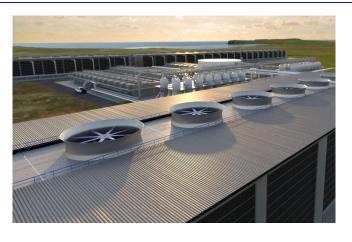
**Nature-based solutions** 

 Widely used as offsets for compensation in voluntary and regulated markets



#### **Point-Source Carbon Capture**

- Emerging technology
- Competes with other industries
- Necessary as a transition solution to develop synthetic fuels at scale



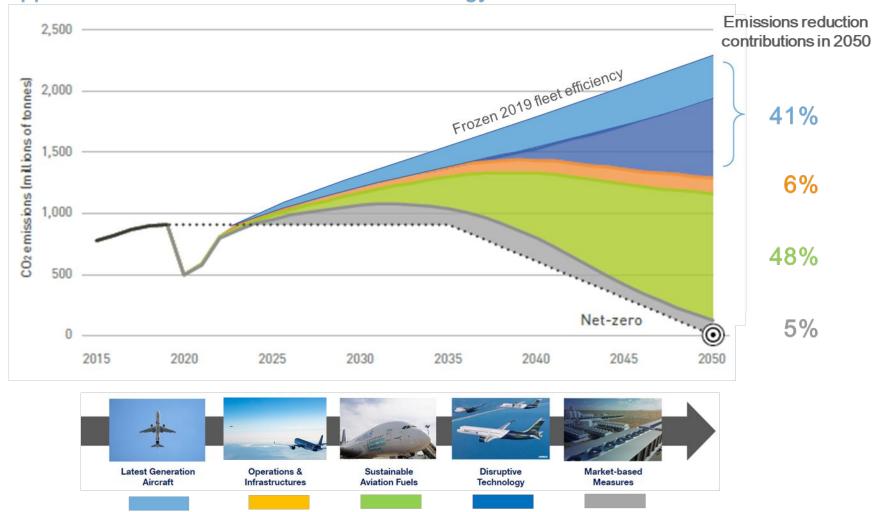
#### **Direct Air Carbon Capture**

- Emerging technology
- Enables credits from CO<sub>2</sub> storage and CO<sub>2</sub> as feedstock for synthetic fuels
- Carbon credits from storage can only be used on voluntary markets or local carbon markets



# There is no single solution to decarbonise aviation

Airbus supports the ATAG most ambitious technology scenario







### **Takeaways**

Passenger Traffic 3.6% 2019-2042 CAGR Freight Traffic 3.2% 2019-2042 CAGR **22,880** aircraft Fleet in service beginning of 2020 **46,560** aircraft Fleet in service in 2042 **40,850** aircraft New deliveries 2023-2042



Source: Airbus GMF



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