

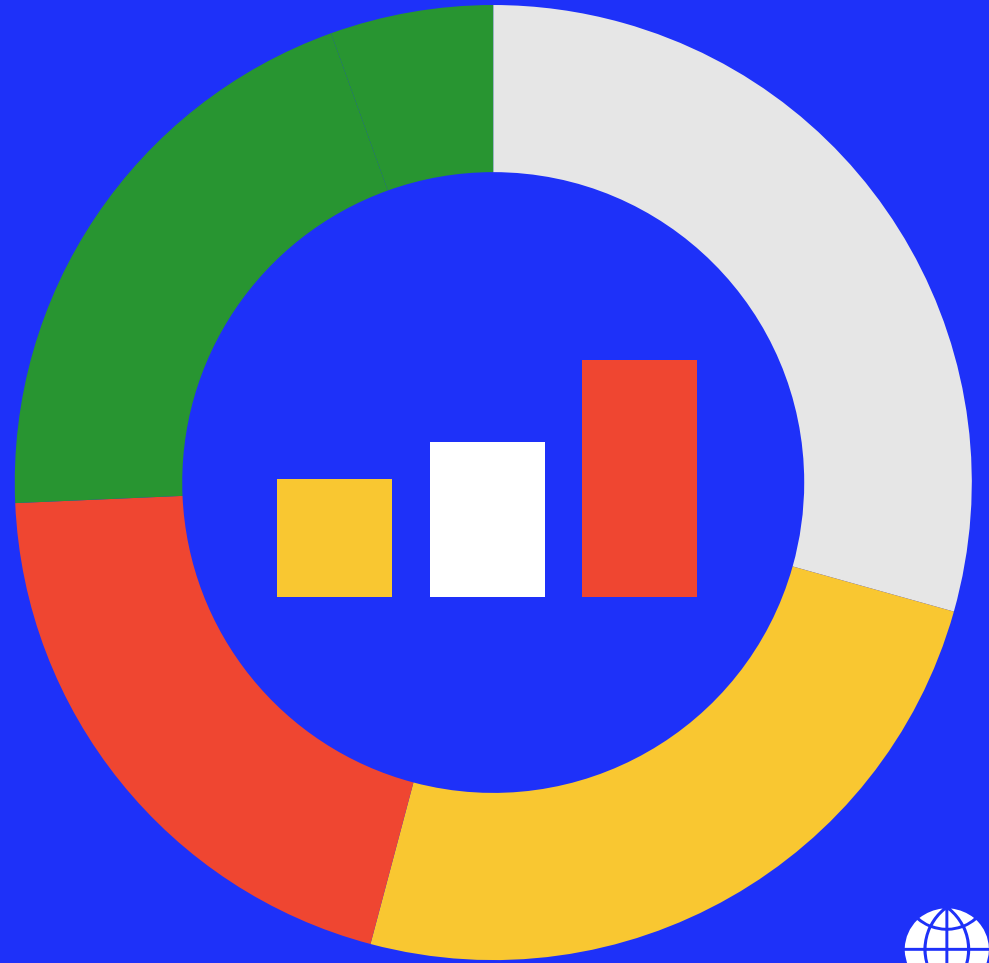
COVID-19

Outlook for air travel in the next 5 years

Brian Pearce

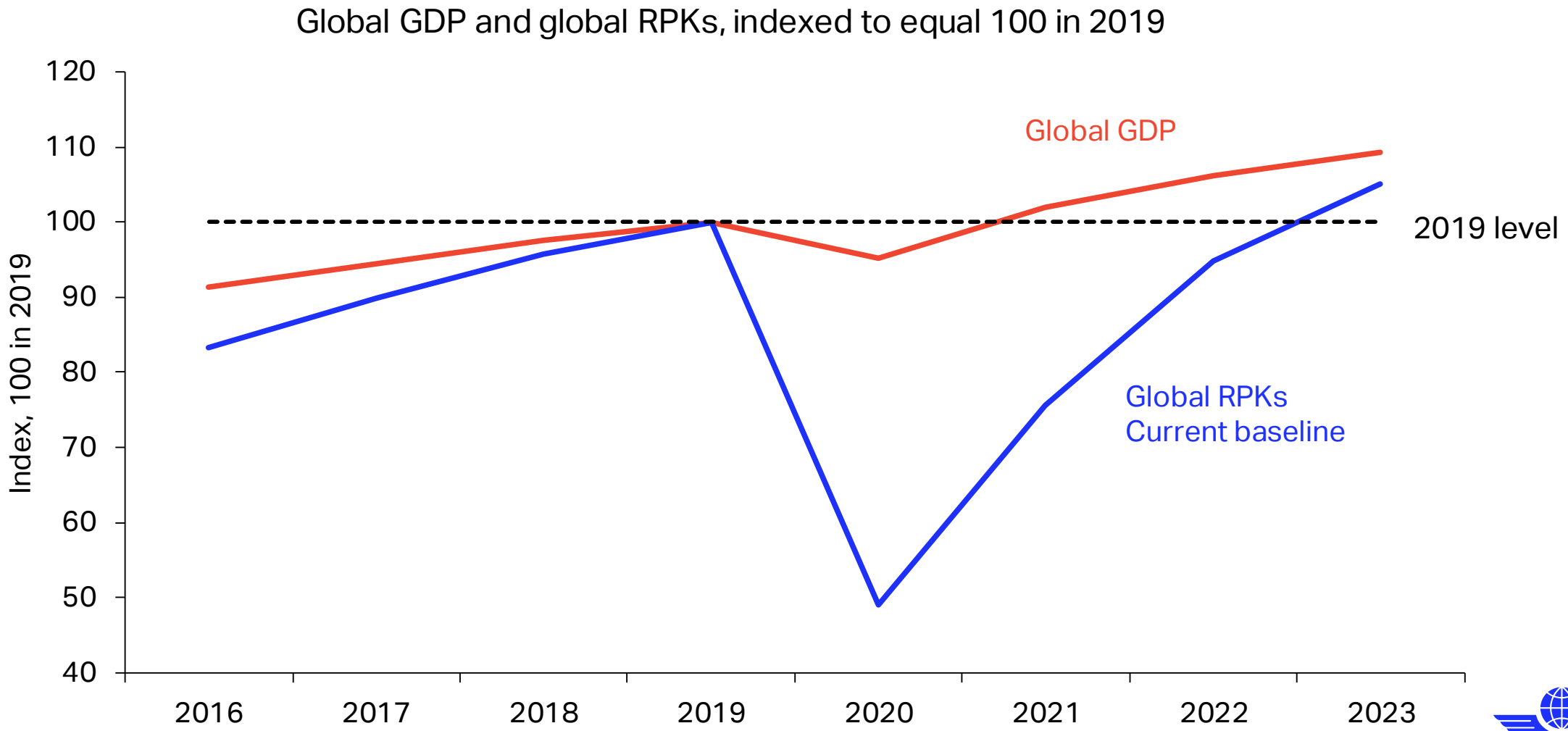
Chief Economist

13th May 2020



Air travel may recover more slowly than most of economy

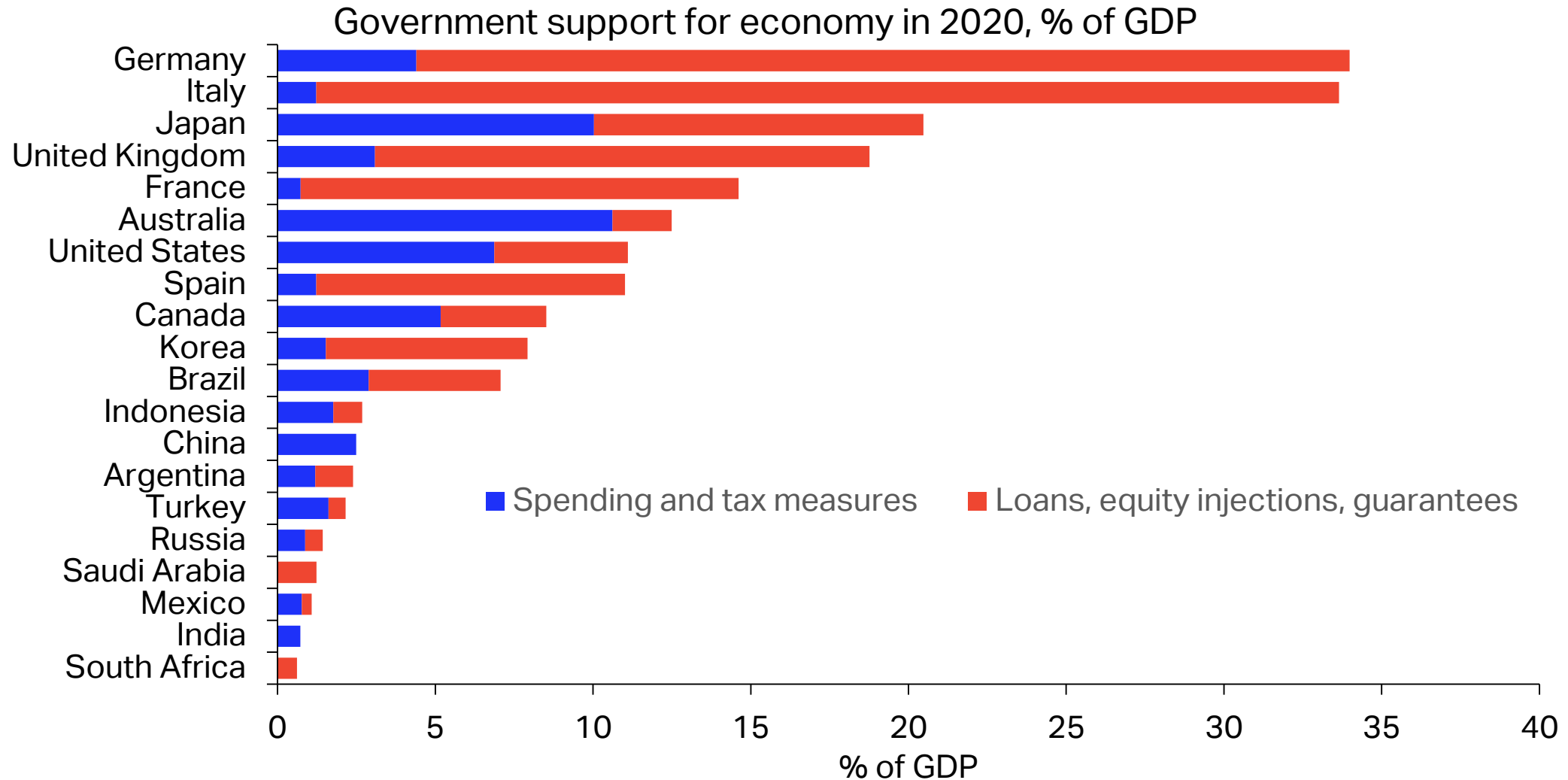
Global RPKs recover 2019 levels in 2023, 2 years behind GDP recovery



Source: IATA/Tourism Economics, Air Passenger Forecasts, April 2020

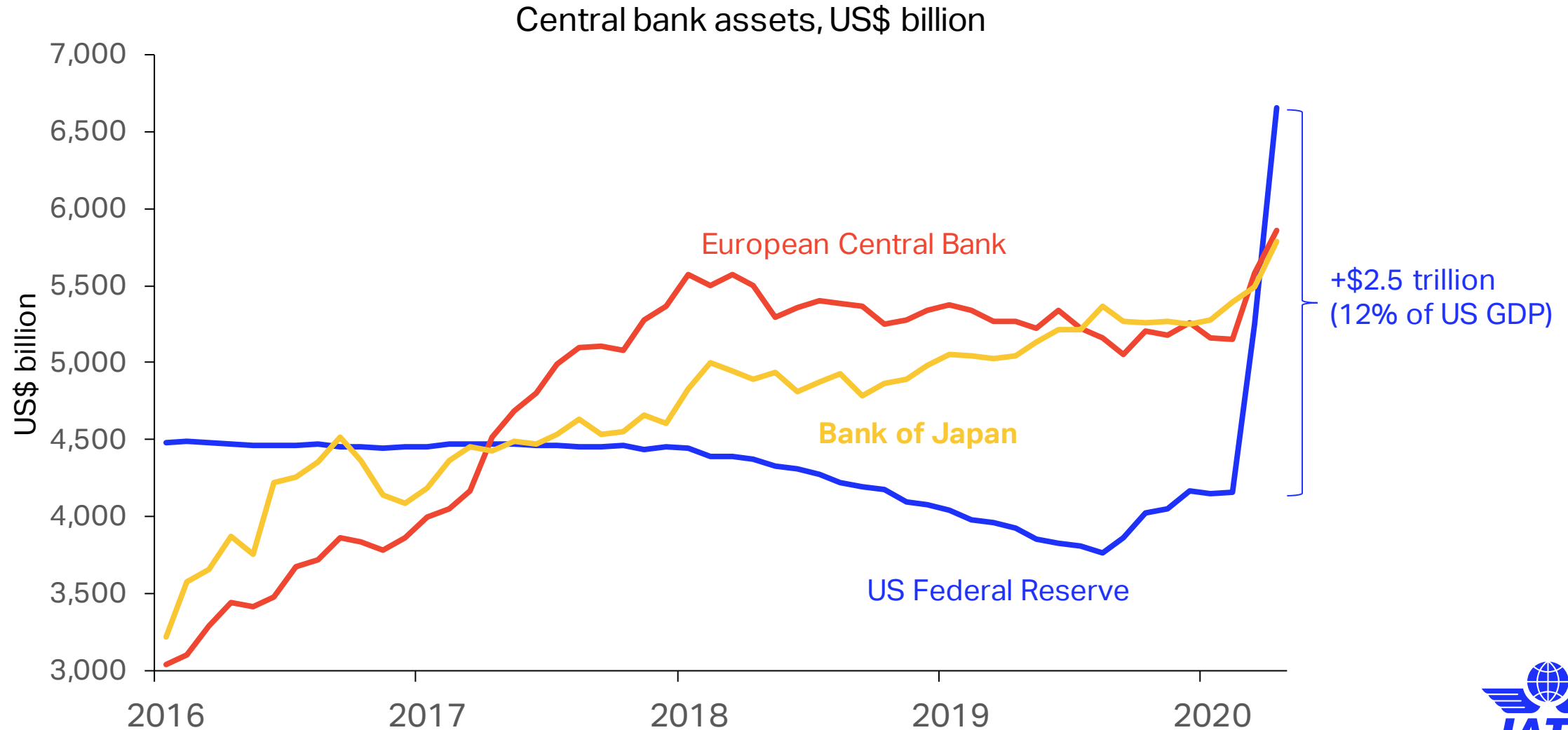
Governments have provided unprecedented support

Wage subsidies, grants and loans should allow strong GDP rebound



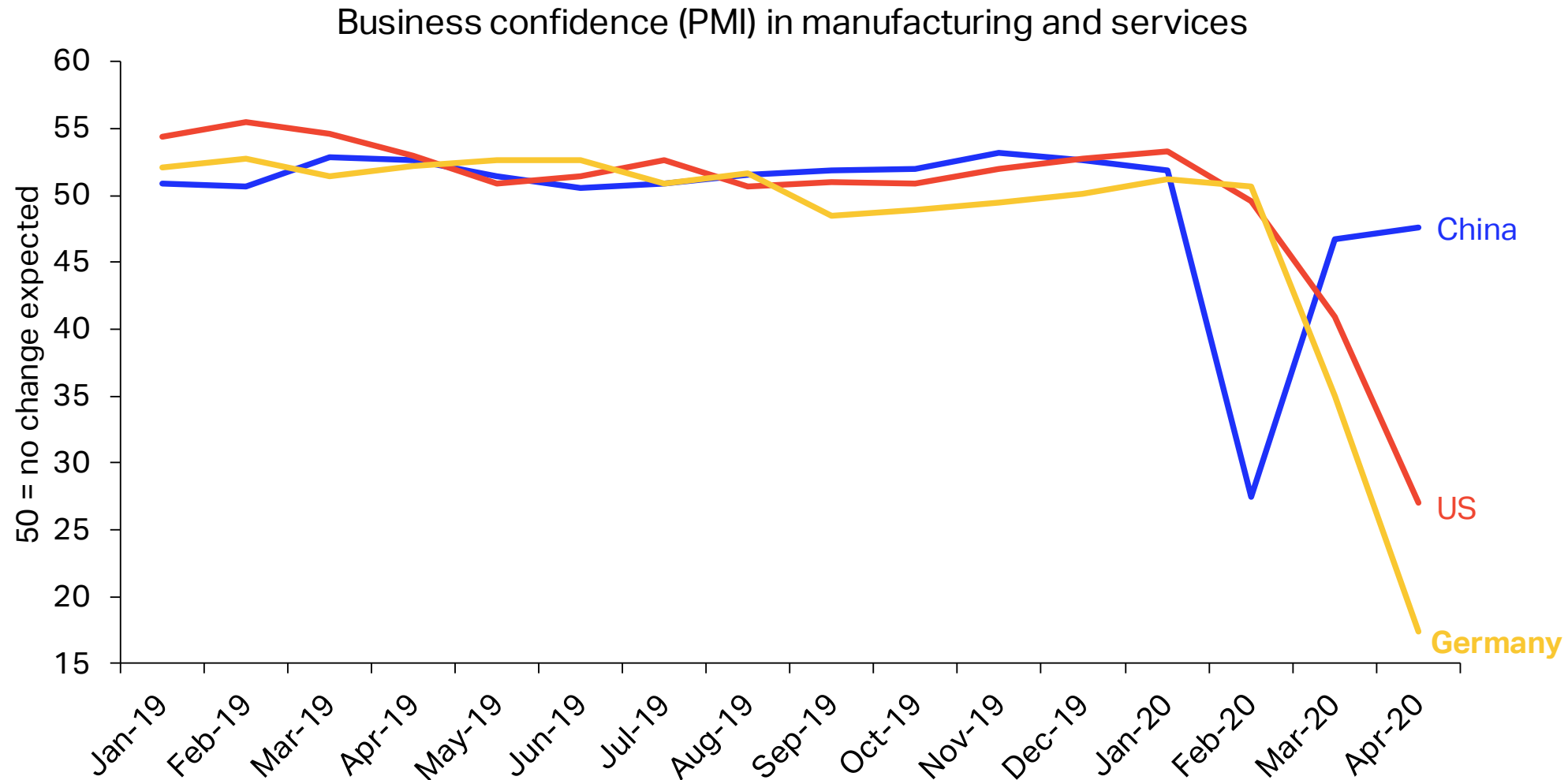
Central banks have also injected cash into economies

The US Federal Reserve has added cash equivalent to 12% of US GDP



Business confidence has rebounded in China

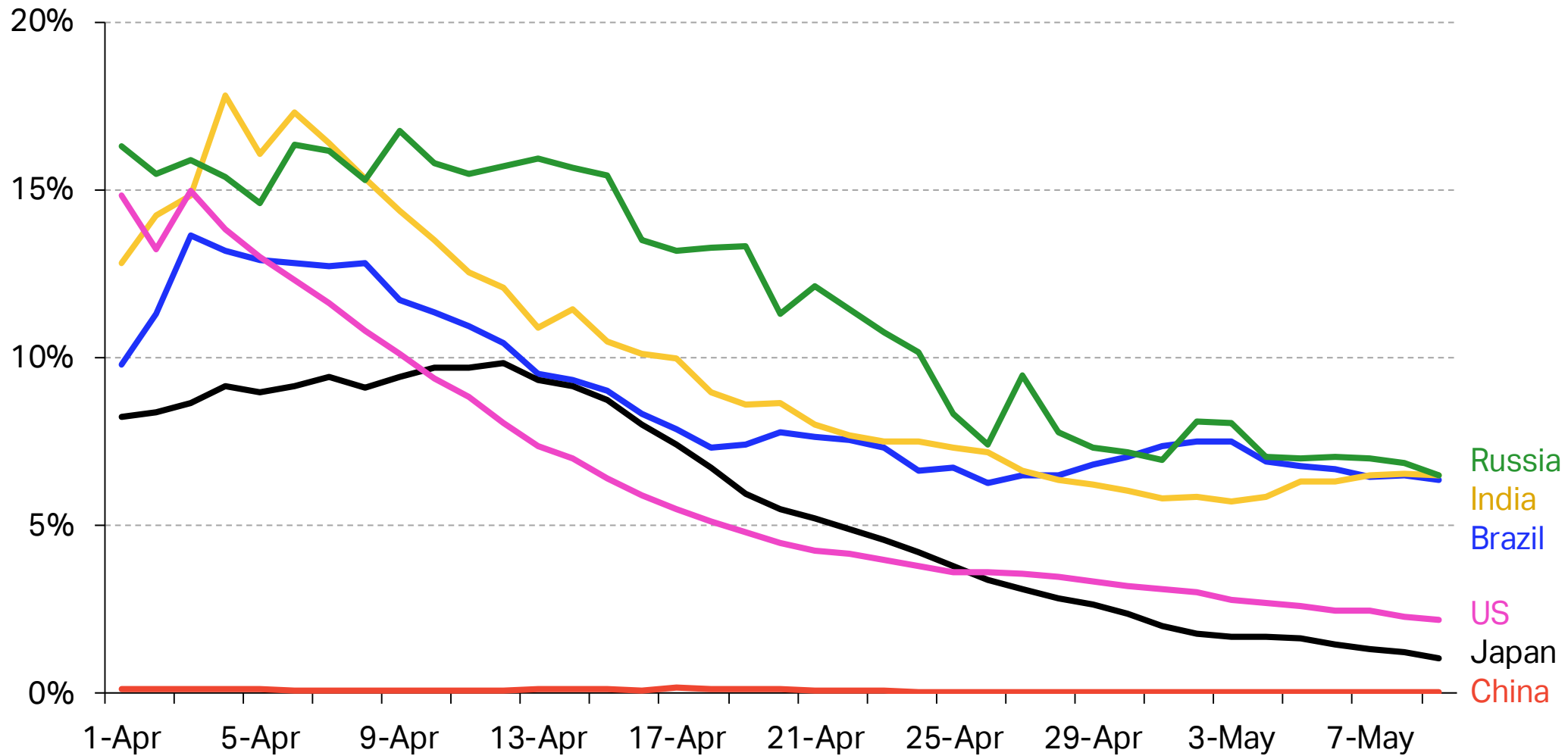
As lock-down relaxed in China 'V-shaped' rise of business confidence



Solving health challenge critical for international travel

Until vaccine, opening borders to travel requires fall in COVID-19 risk

New COVID-19 cases, % of total cases, 7-day moving average

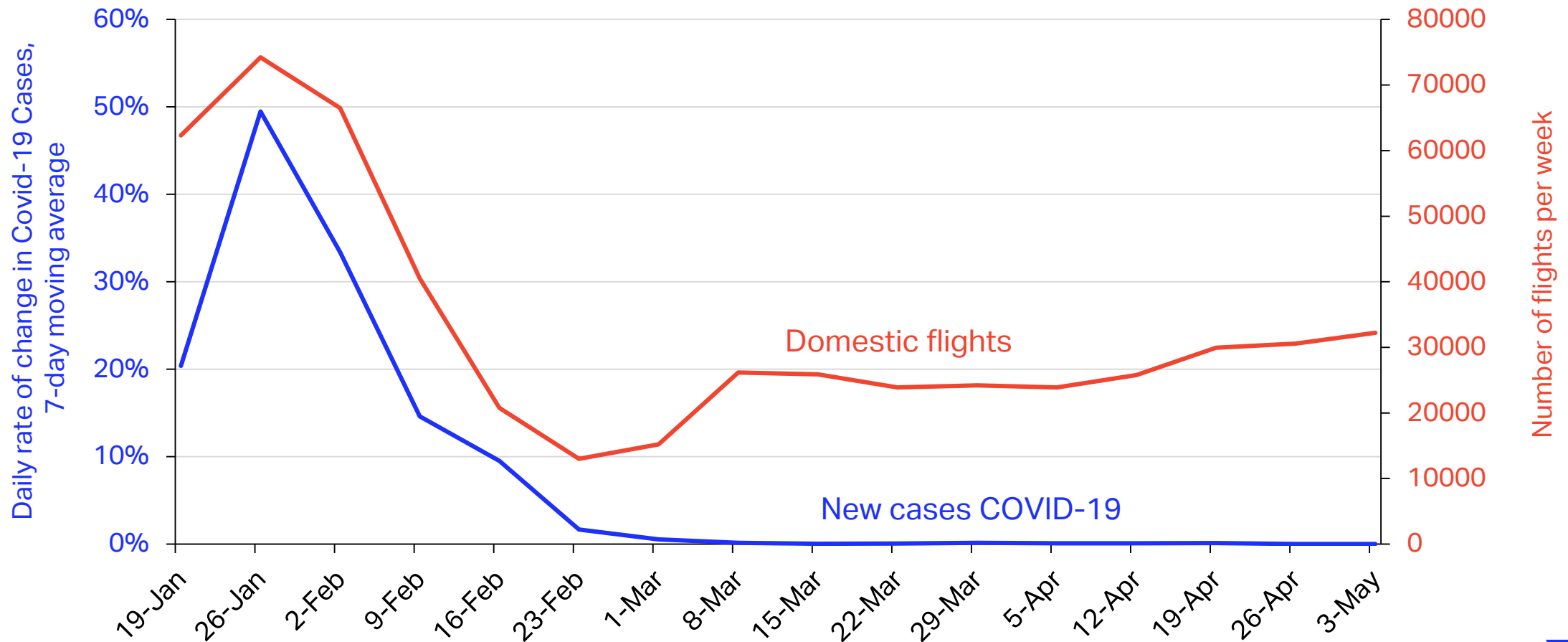


Source: IATA Economics using data from the World Health Organization (WHO)

China domestic air travel lagging business confidence

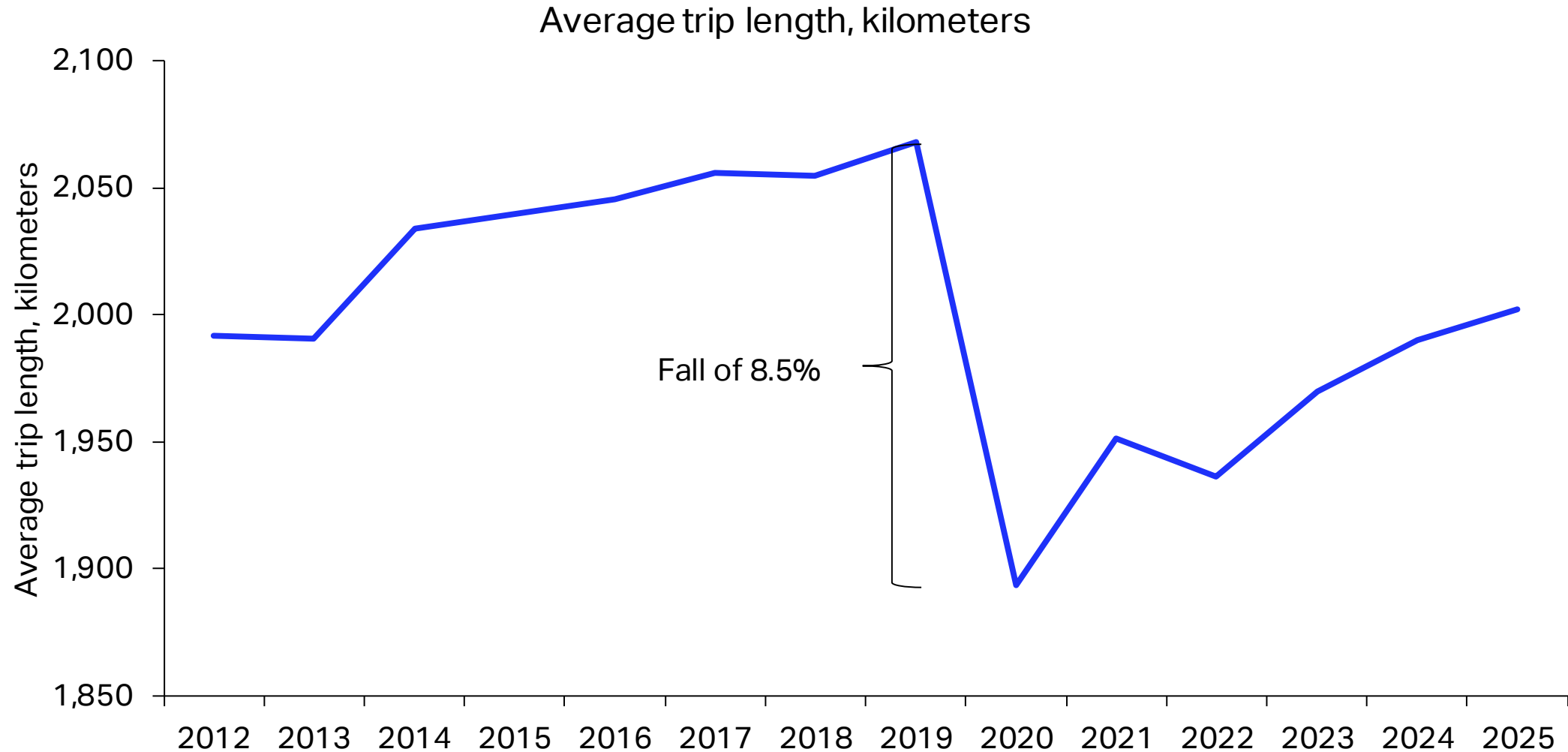
Rise in flights with return to work & VFR, but discretionary travel weak

China domestic flights, COVID-19 new cases



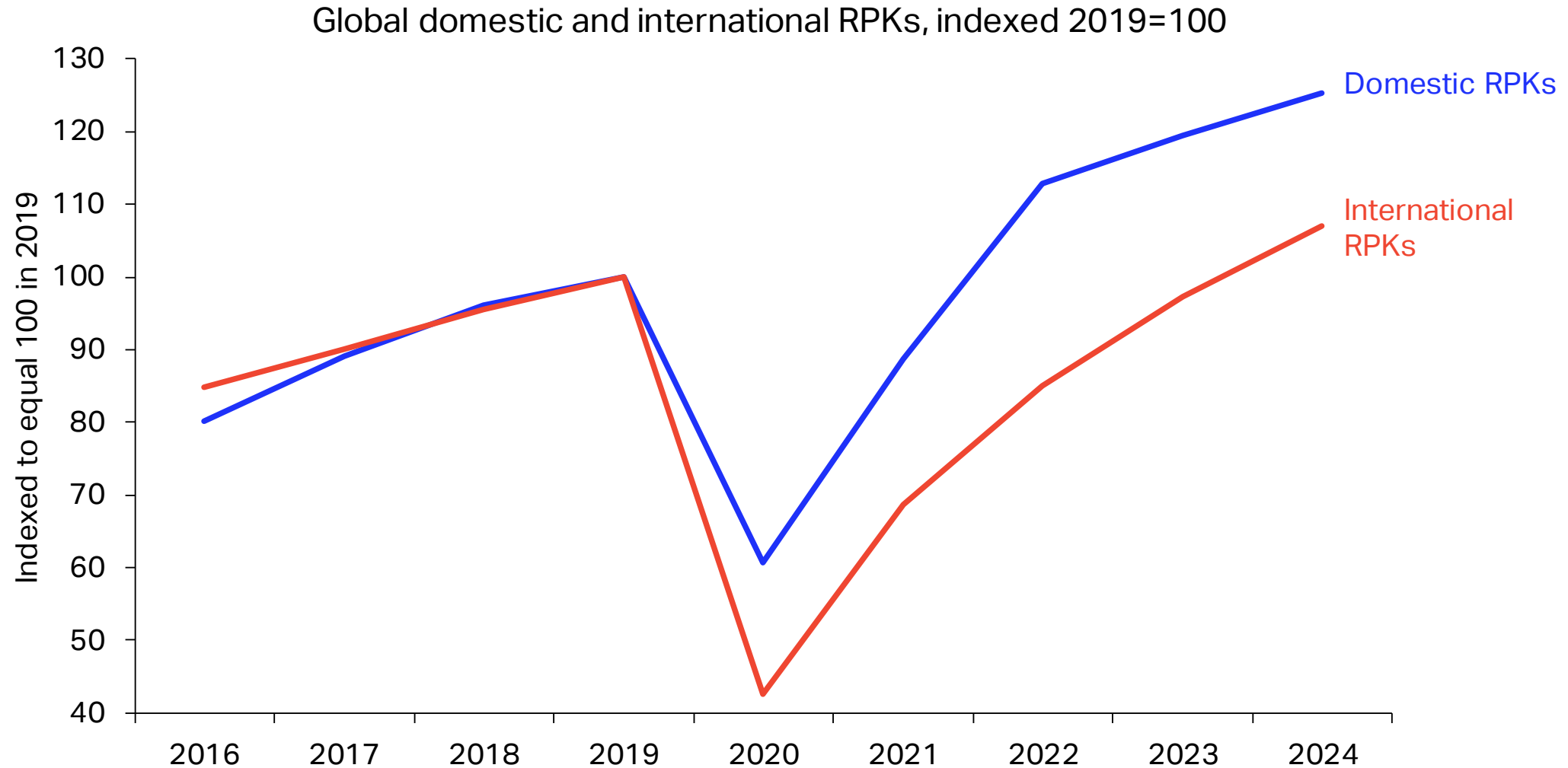
Average trip length will fall sharply

Domestic markets open first and initial preference for short-haul trips



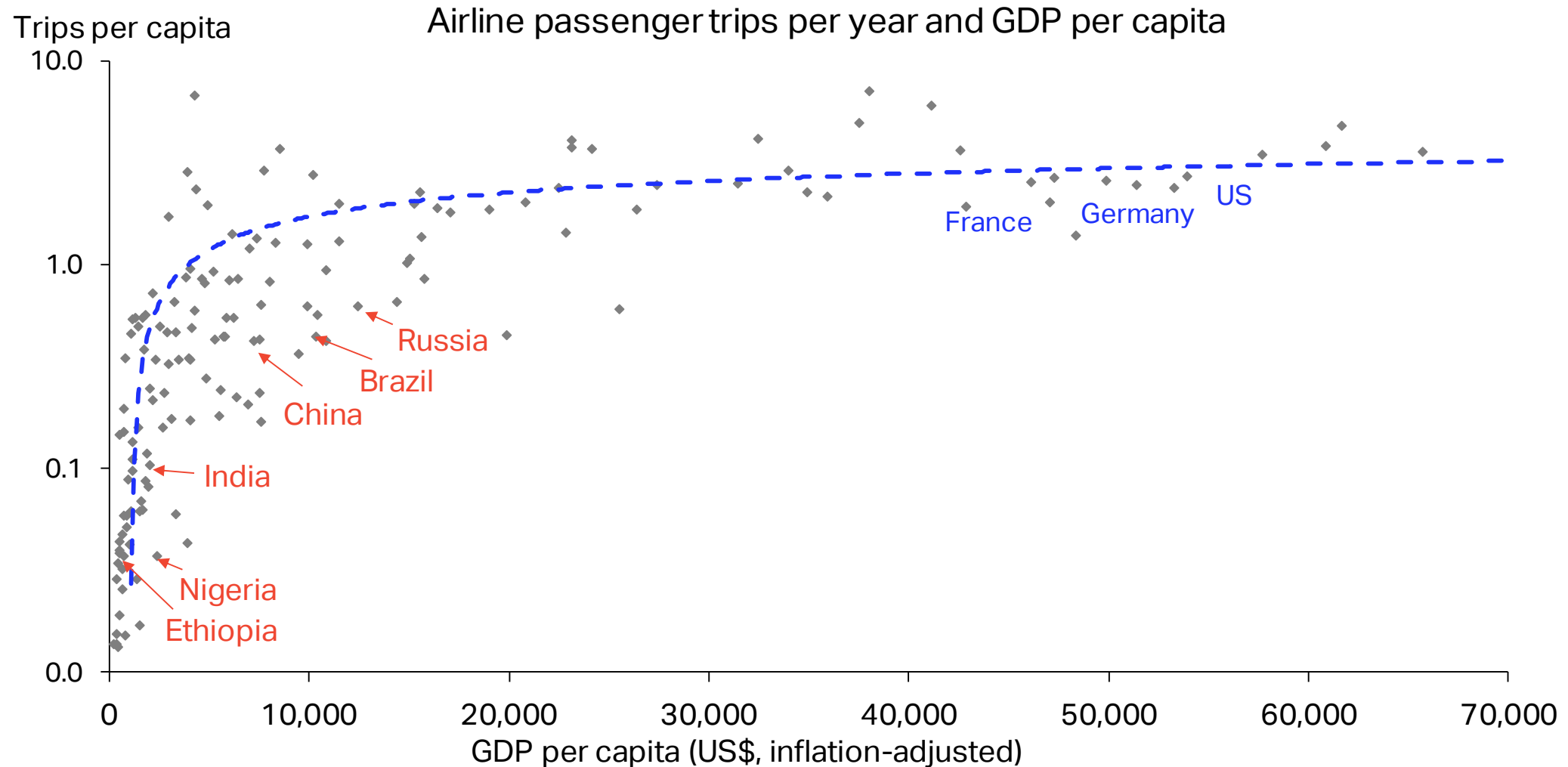
International RPKs will lag domestic air travel markets

International air travel may not recover 2019 levels until 2023-24



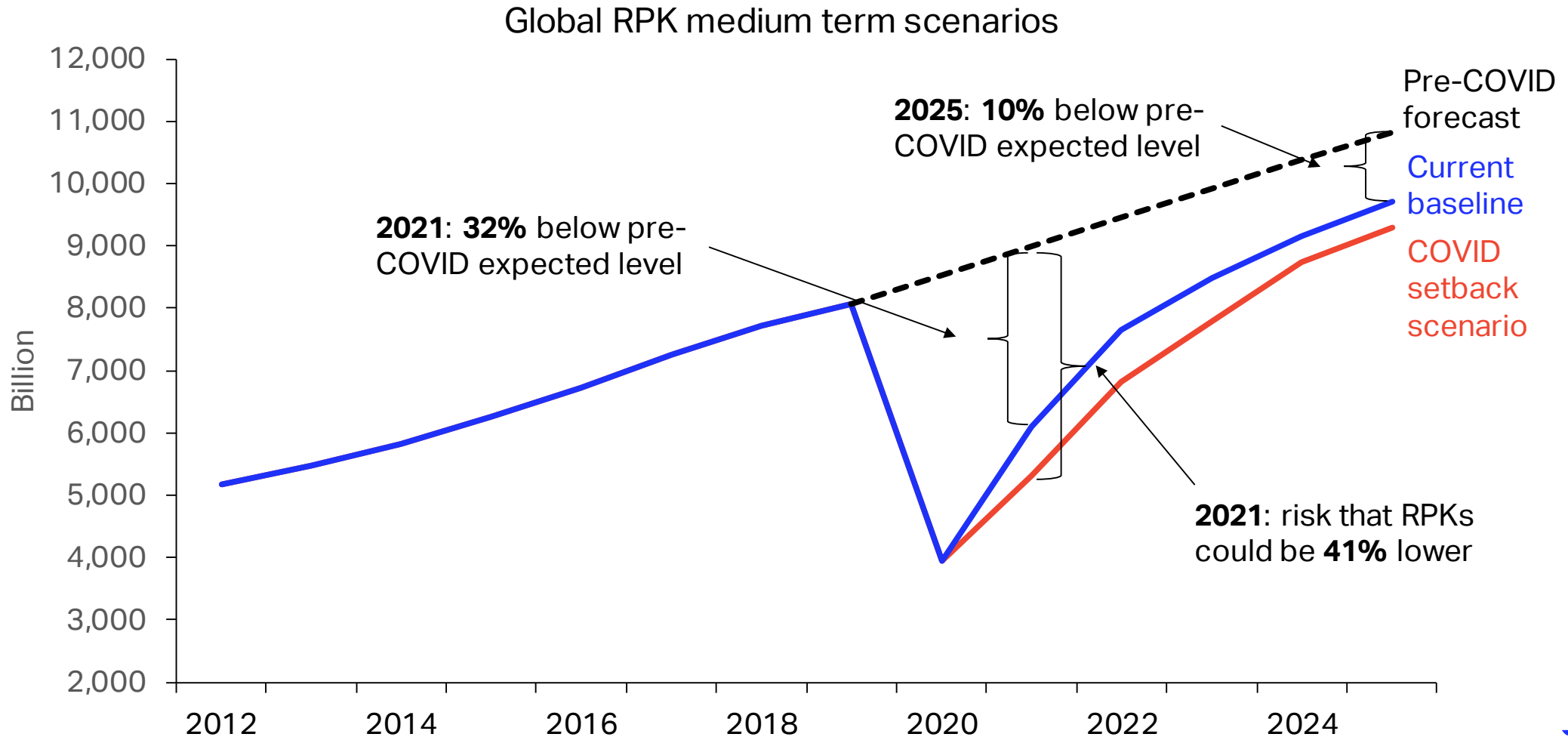
Long-term drivers for expanded demand remain

Populous emerging markets are still likely to want more air services



Return to growth post-COVID but at a lower level

Global RPKs forecast to be 32%-41% below expected levels in 2021



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