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EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1. This publication continues the series of publications on a calendar year basis presenting statistical information on the scheduled operations of international airlines operating into/out of Australia.
2. The figures in this publication were obtained from reports submitted by scheduled international carriers and are the best available at the time of publication.

COVERAGE

3. These statistics show uplift/discharge data – These data detail, by direction, the revenue traffic between the actual points of uplift and discharge within each flight, aggregated for all flights within the period. It shows the movement of traffic between two airports not necessarily directly connected but within the same flight number. Typically, flight numbers change when an aircraft reaches its home country. This means that uplift/discharge data for the port in the operator's home country are likely to be overstated by traffic whose origin/destination point is beyond that port. For example, uplift/discharge traffic reported in this publication as Singapore could include traffic whose origin/destination is Europe.
4. These statistics cover revenue traffic carried by the operators of scheduled regular public international air transport services only and do not include charter traffic.
5. Some airlines (generally, dedicated freighter operators) operate scheduled services into Australia but operate non-scheduled services out of Australia and therefore outbound activity is not recorded in this data collection.

PRODUCTION AND INTERPRETATION

6. Tables 1 and 2 show the country of the relevant uplift or discharge port served by that airline. For example, traffic uplifted/discharged between Sydney and Singapore by British Airways would be shown as Singapore traffic in Tables 1 and 2.
7. Table 3 shows figures for the country of service (or route) for each airline and therefore may not equate to the data in Tables 1 and 2. For example, the British Airways UK service identified in Table 3 could include passengers uplifted or discharged in Singapore or Thailand as well as the UK; these passengers would be shown individually under those countries in Tables 1 and 2. The difference in treatment of data between Tables 1 and 2 and Table 3 is necessary in order to work out a meaningful Seat Utilisation figure for Table 3.

Figures shown in Table 3 may include total traffic into and out of Australia for airlines that fly through Australia (also necessary in order to work out a meaningful Seat Utilisation figure). Therefore, figures in Table 3 may not equate to figures in Tables 1 and 2. For example, passengers carried by Qantas Airways from New Zealand via Australia to the UK will be included in Table 3 but will not be included in Tables 1 or 2 as these passengers were not uplifted/discharged in Australia.

8. Table 5 – shows uplift/discharge passenger and freight data for city pairs with same flight number international flight connections.
9. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals, and in percentage changes which are derived from figures prior to rounding.
10. Published figures may be revised where figures missing at the time of publication are received or misreporting/miscalculation necessitates revisions.

DEFINITIONS

11. The following definitions have been used in this publication:

- (a) Aircraft Movement: A landing or a take off.
- (b) Freight: The aggregate of all revenue freight uplifted.
- (c) Inbound: Inbound to Australia/Australian international airport.
- (d) Mail: The aggregate of all mail uplifted.
- (e) Outbound: Outbound from Australia/Australian international airport.
- (f) Revenue Passengers: please refer to paragraph 12.
- (g) Seat Utilisation: The ratio of passengers carried to seats available, expressed as a percentage.
- (h) Seats Available: Generally based on standard aircraft configuration, the aggregate of seats available on all flights operated over a particular service.
- (i) Services: Scheduled flights over authorised routes which are listed according to the main ports involved.

COMPARABILITY OF DATA OVER TIME

12. Revenue Passengers:

- For July 2000 and onwards: All passengers paying any fare (frequent flyer redemption passengers are regarded as revenue passengers). In most cases, Revenue Passengers will now include all passengers excluding Free Of Charge passengers and positioning crew.
- To December 1999: The aggregate of all passengers paying 25% or more of the standard air fare (as defined by ICAO).
- January 2000 to June 2000: Transition period.

The Revenue Passenger definition change could result in approximately a three per cent increase in passenger numbers over a full period (month or year).

13. Country and City data – reporting of Uplift/Discharge data by Qantas Airways:

- Prior to January 2003: Uplift/Discharge within Qantas Airways' international network.
- For January 2003 and onwards: Uplift/Discharge within flight number – as per the standard definition.

For example, what was previously reported as Adelaide to London (no direct services between these two cities) will now be reported as either Adelaide to Singapore or Melbourne/Sydney to London.

This change has been introduced in order to make the data comparable across all airlines operating services to/from Australia.

The effect of this change – comparing data under the two methods of reporting:

- Country of Port data (Tables 1 & 2) – There will be a shift in traffic to countries such as Singapore which are used as hubs and away from countries such as France, Germany and Italy which previously received traffic channelled through hubs. The total volume of traffic is not affected.
- Country of Service data (Table 3) – no change, as the Uplift/Discharge definition is not applicable to classifying the country of service.
- Australian International Airports (Table 4) – there may be a shift of traffic to the major airports.
- City Pairs (Table 5) – There will be a shift in traffic to cities such as Singapore which are used as hubs and away from cities such as Paris, Frankfurt and Rome which previously received traffic channelled through hubs. The total volume of traffic is not affected.
Prior to the change, statistics reported for city pairs without "same flight number" international flight connections mainly reflected carriage on interconnecting international services by Qantas Airways. That traffic should have been interpreted as increasing the volume of traffic between the primary international ports rather than as an indicator of traffic volumes between ports without "same flight number" international flight connections. It should be noted however, that there was no double counting of traffic.

14. Country of Service classification by Qantas Airways:

- For July 2002 and onwards: based on the foreign country where same flight number services commence or cease – as per the standard definition. For example, Sydney-Denpasar-Singapore services would be classified as Country of Service = Singapore.
- Prior to July 2002: based on Qantas classification – this mainly affected Indonesia and Singapore Countries of Service. For example, Sydney-Denpasar-Singapore services were classified as Country of Service = Indonesia.

15. Airline data – Reporting of code share services:

Reporting of traffic split by airline code for code share arrangements was discontinued as of June 2000. For July 2000 and onwards, ALL traffic carried is reported under the operating airline regardless of code share arrangements.

Monthly airline market share figures for July 2001 onwards will be comparable with the same month in the previous year. However, these figures may not be comparable with monthly data prior to July 2000.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGE

- nil or zero
- .. not applicable

INDEMNITY STATEMENT

The Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics has taken due care in preparing the information contained in this publication. However, noting that data have been provided by third parties, the Commonwealth gives no warranty as to the accuracy, reliability, fitness for purpose, or otherwise of the information.

DATA ISSUES

Air Paradise International	No data received for November 2005 and missing data for Adelaide and Melbourne for September 2005. Service ceased November 2005.
Austrian Airlines/Lauda Air	No outbound freight data for September 2000 onwards. No inbound freight data for April 2001 onwards.
Polar Air Cargo	No data received for March 2003 and onwards. Service ceased October 2005.
Polynesian Airlines	Data not received for August, September and October 2005. Service ceased October 2005.
Value Air	Data not received for September and October 2005. Service ceased October 2005.
Vietnam Airlines	No data received for inbound operations to Sydney for August 2002 to May 2004, July 2004 to November 2004, January 2005 to March 2005, May 2005, August 2006 and September 2006. Data for Outbound operations have been received for July 2003 onwards.

AIRLINES COMMENCING/WITHDRAWING SERVICES DURING 2006

Commencing:

JALways (Tokyo/Sydney services previously operated by Japan Airlines)

Withdrawing:

Australian Airlines

Transair

HIGHLIGHTS – YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2006

- Fifty-three international scheduled airlines operated services to/from Australia during the year (includes six dedicated freight airlines but excludes airlines operating only via code share arrangements).
- International scheduled passenger traffic in 2006 was 21.480 million compared to 20.878 million in 2005 – an increase of 2.9%.
- Chart I shows total passenger traffic for the years 1996 to 2006. Over this period, 2002 and 2003 were the only years that recorded a decrease in traffic compared to the previous year. Passenger traffic in 2002 was affected by the terrorist attacks on the USA in September 2001 and the collapse of Ansett International (also in September 2001). Passenger traffic in 2003 was affected by the SARS crisis (April, May and June 2003 in particular) and the war in Iraq.
- Following the two years of negative growth, each month since September 2003 has recorded the highest level of passenger traffic when compared to the same month in any previous year with the exception of March 2006 and August 2006. As a result of this, 2004 and 2005 were record years and 2006 has recorded the highest level of passenger traffic ever carried in a calendar year. Chart II compares monthly passenger traffic for 2006 with monthly passenger traffic for 2005.
- Chart III shows the airline market shares in terms of passenger carriage for the top ten airlines for 1996, 2001 and 2006. In the latest year, Qantas Airways had the largest share of the market with 28.2% followed by Singapore Airlines with 11.3%, Air New Zealand with 9.0%, Emirates with 6.8% and Malaysia Airlines with 5.0%.
- Compared to 1996, Qantas Airways' share has decreased by 10.3 percentage points, Singapore Airlines' share has increased by 4.6 percentage points, Air New Zealand's share has decreased by 1.8 percentage points, Emirates' share has increased by 6.7 percentage points (commenced operations to/from Australia in June 1996) and Malaysia Airlines' share has increased by 0.9 percentage points. The decrease in share for the Qantas group (Qantas, Australian Airlines and Jetstar in 2006 compared to Qantas and Australia Asia Airlines in 1996) was 7.6 percentage points. The Air New Zealand group's (Air New Zealand and Freedom Air) share has decreased by 0.3 percentage points over the same period.
- The share of passenger traffic accounted for by Australian designated airlines has decreased from 42.8% in 1996 (Qantas Airways, Ansett International, Australia Asia Airlines and National Jet Systems) to 37.1% in 2001 (Qantas Airways and Ansett International) and to 32.4% in 2006 (Qantas Airways, Australian Airlines, Jetstar and Pacific Blue's operations to Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu and some New Zealand services).
- International scheduled air freight traffic in 2006 increased by 5.3% over 2005 to 746 476 tonnes. Inbound freight traffic has increased by 6.3% and outbound freight traffic has increased by 4.0%.
- In 2006, dedicated freighter operations accounted for 27.5% of inbound air freight to Australia, 11.6% of outbound air freight from Australia and 21.0% of total air freight. Note that some freighters do not pick up freight in Australia – this accounts for the difference in inbound and outbound percentages. There are some smaller dedicated freighter operators who are not covered in these figures.

- Table VI on page xiii shows all passengers carried between Australia and the top fifteen international cities with non-stop air service connections. Singapore accounted for the largest number of passenger movements with 21.6% of the total.
- Total non-stop passenger movements between Australia and Singapore were 4.637 million, total uplift/discharge passenger movements were 3.691 million and total transit passenger movements on “same flight number” services were 0.956 million. By comparison, total non-stop passenger movements between Australia and Dubai were 0.484 million and total uplift/discharge passenger movements were 0.931 million with the difference of 0.447 million passenger movements being those carried via either Singapore or Bangkok on “same flight number” services.
- Table VII on page xiii shows the transit passenger traffic carried via international cities on “same flight number” services. In 2006, there were 2.087 million transit passenger movements (9.7% of total passenger movements to/from Australia). Singapore accounted for 45.8% of this transit total followed by Bangkok with 16.0%, Hong Kong with 8.3%, Auckland with 7.5%, Kuala Lumpur with 6.1% and Honolulu with 5.1%. Together, these six cities accounted for 88.8% of the transit traffic. Other transit traffic mainly covered movements from one city to another city in the same country. New York via Los Angeles for example.
- The information on Traffic On Board and Transits is derived from the uplift/discharge data used to produce the main Tables in this publication.
- Page xiv is a diagrammatic representation of passenger movements by region. The region is based on international cities with non-stop air service connections with Australia. In 2006, 37.9% of the 21.480 million passenger movements to/from Australia were either to/from or via South-East Asia. New Zealand had 23.6% of all passenger movements followed by North-East Asia with 21.8%.
- Page xv shows the operation of “same flight number” services beyond the non-stop point to/from Australia. Europe via South-East Asia accounted for the majority of the beyond passenger movements with 868 953 followed by Middle-East via South-East Asia with 548 417. Note that these beyond movements do not take account of passengers whose travel to/from Australia involves a change in flight number at the non-stop point to/from Australia.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2006

Chart I Total International Passengers Carried (millions) - Years ended December 1996 to 2006

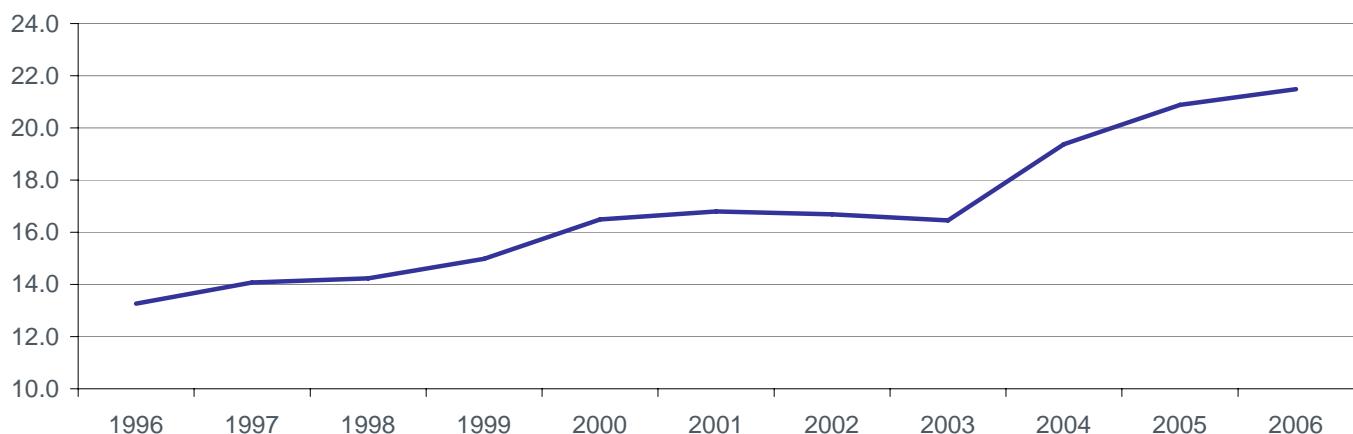


Chart II Total International Passengers Carried (millions) - By Month

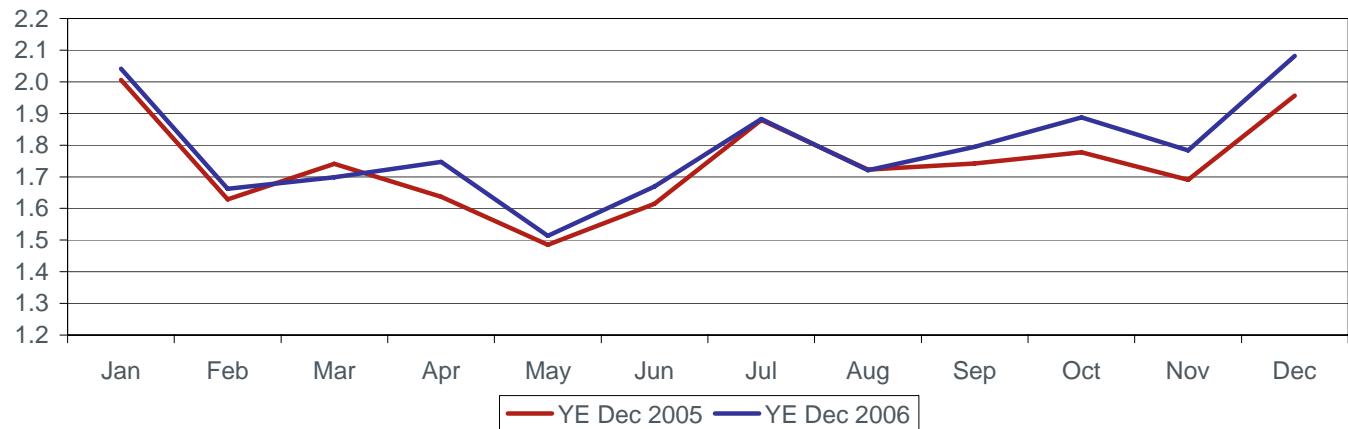


Table I International Passengers by Uplift/Discharge City Pairs (a)

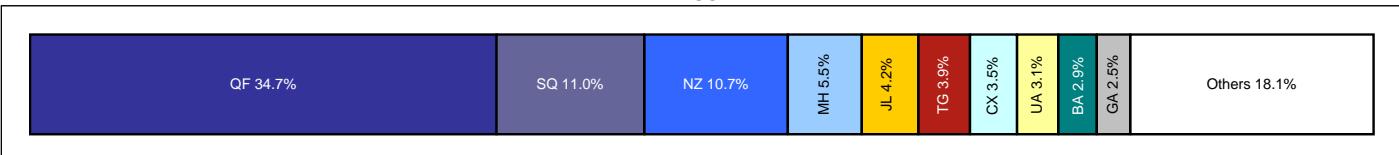
Foreign Port	Australian Port	Year ended December 2004	Year ended December 2005	Year ended December 2006	% of Total	% Change 2006/05
Auckland	Sydney	1 257 738	1 242 633	1 190 630	5.5%	-4.2%
Singapore	Sydney	968 301	936 773	977 456	4.6%	4.3%
Hong Kong	Sydney	604 986	779 387	868 789	4.0%	11.5%
Singapore	Melbourne	727 435	792 898	831 338	3.9%	4.8%
Singapore	Perth	713 170	805 693	818 436	3.8%	1.6%
Auckland	Brisbane	708 828	772 279	764 201	3.6%	-1.0%
Singapore	Brisbane	627 864	654 097	697 100	3.2%	6.6%
Auckland	Melbourne	627 731	652 711	661 491	3.1%	1.3%
Los Angeles	Sydney	622 382	648 205	635 517	3.0%	-2.0%
Bangkok	Sydney	472 295	484 163	551 511	2.6%	13.9%
Top 10 City Pairs		7 330 730	7 768 839	7 996 469	37.2%	2.9%
Other City Pairs		12 040 320	13 109 560	13 483 542	62.8%	2.9%
ALL CITY PAIRS		19 371 050	20 878 399	21 480 011	100.0%	2.9%

Chart III International Passengers by Major Airlines - Top 10 in each year - Years ended December

2006



2001



1996



AN - Ansett International
BA - British Airways
CX - Cathay Pacific Airways
DJ - Pacific Blue
EK - Emirates

GA - Garuda Indonesia
JL - Japan Airlines
MH - Malaysia Airlines
NZ - Air New Zealand
QF - Qantas Airways

SQ - Singapore Airlines
TG - Thai Airways
UA - United Airlines

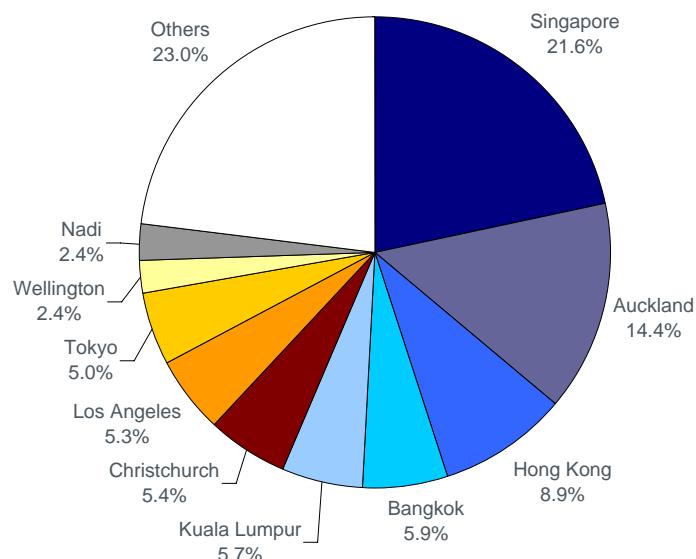
Table V Summary Statistics

	Year ended December 2004	Year ended December 2005	Year ended December 2006	Growth compared to 2005	Growth compared to 2004
Passengers carried	19 371 050	20 878 399	21 480 011	2.9%	10.9%
Freight (tonnes)	676 493	708 668	746 476	5.3%	10.3%
Mail (tonnes)	28 698	30 999	32 029	3.3%	11.6%
Available Seats	28 089 777	30 253 594	29 922 357	-1.1%	6.5%
Flights	109 329	118 752	118 116	-0.5%	8.0%
Aircraft Movements	127 966	134 323	131 548	-2.1%	2.8%

Table VI Traffic on Board Passenger Movements Between Australia and International Cities

Top Fifteen Based on Non-Stop Services - Year ended December 2006 (a)

First on departure from Australia or Last before arrival in Australia	Passenger Movements
Singapore	4 636 775
Auckland	3 096 658
Hong Kong	1 915 239
Bangkok	1 273 475
Kuala Lumpur	1 216 254
Christchurch	1 151 617
Los Angeles	1 133 929
Tokyo	1 066 201
Wellington	524 552
Nadi	514 309
Dubai	483 745
Seoul	418 701
Denpasar	393 622
Shanghai	381 285
Osaka	340 787
Others	2 932 862
Total	21 480 011



(a) Includes transit passengers on "same flight number" services.

Does not include passengers not uplifted/discharged in Australia. For example: Dubai-Auckland passengers on services that operate via Australia to Auckland.

TABLE VII TRANSITTING PASSENGER TRAFFIC THROUGH INTERNATIONAL CITIES

Based on "Same Flight Number" Services - Year ended December 2006

Hubs	Transiting to/from	Passenger Movements	Share
Singapore	Europe and Middle East	955 655	45.8%
Bangkok	Europe and Middle East	333 449	16.0%
Hong Kong	Europe	173 515	8.3%
Auckland	USA and South America	155 667	7.5%
Kuala Lumpur	Europe	128 266	6.1%
Honolulu	Canada	105 544	5.1%
Others (b)		234 654	11.2%
Total Transit traffic		2 086 750	

(b) Mainly covers transiting traffic from one city to another city in the same country.

For example: New York via Los Angeles.

Note: The information on Traffic On Board and Transits is derived from the uplift/discharge data used to produce the main Tables in this publication.

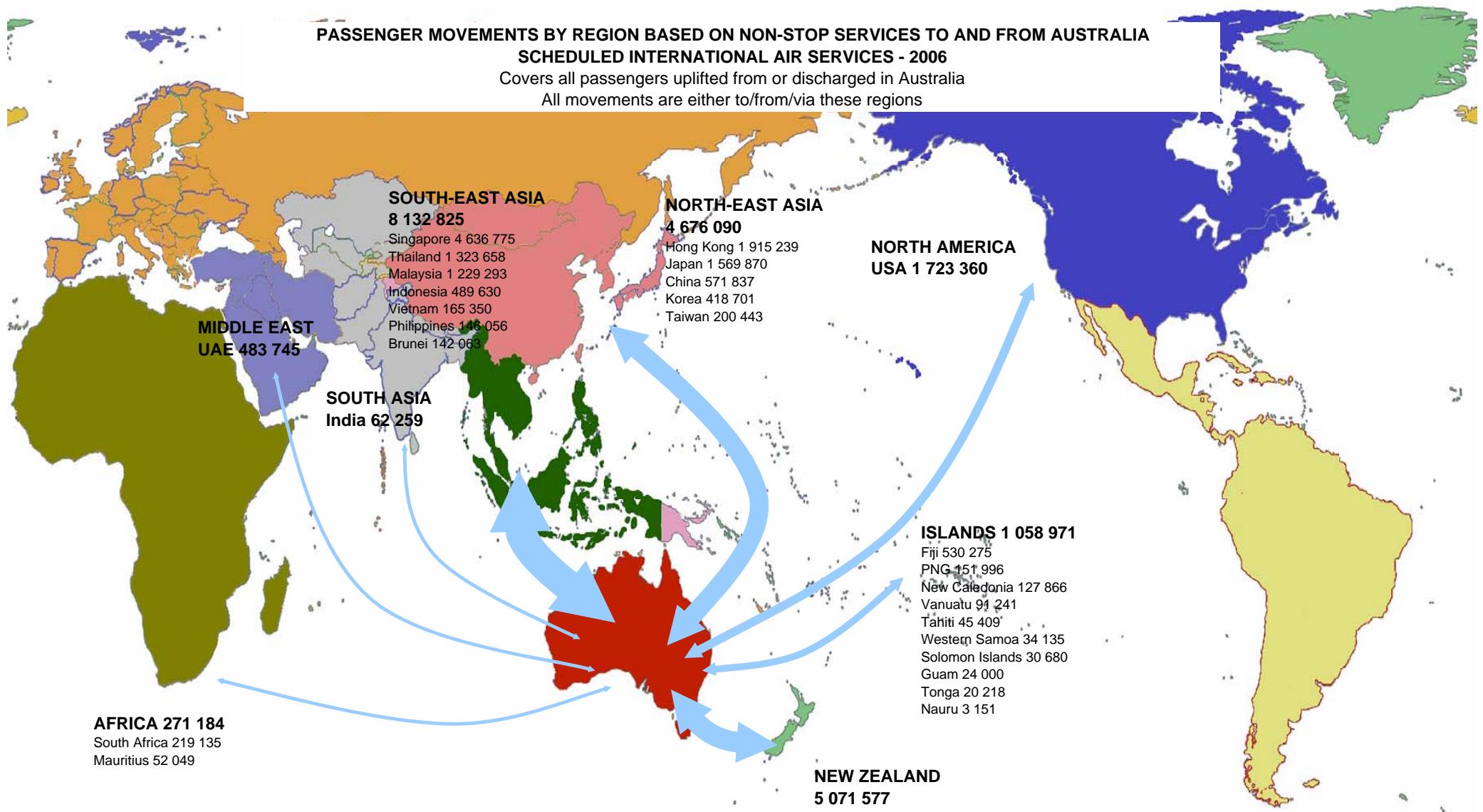
Passengers whose travel to/from Australia involves a change in flight number at the non-stop point are not covered in these transit figures.

PASSENGER MOVEMENTS BY REGION BASED ON NON-STOP SERVICES TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA

SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES - 2006

Covers all passengers uplifted from or discharged in Australia

All movements are either to/from/via these regions



Total Passenger Movements = 21 480 011 South-East Asia = 37.9%, New Zealand = 23.6%, North-East Asia = 21.8%, North America = 8.0%, Islands = 4.9%, Middle East = 2.3% Africa = 1.3% & South Asia = 0.3%

INTER-REGIONAL PASSENGER MOVEMENTS ON "SAME FLIGHT NUMBER" OPERATIONS BEYOND NON-STOP POINTS

SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICES - 2006

Covers all passengers uplifted from or discharged in Australia

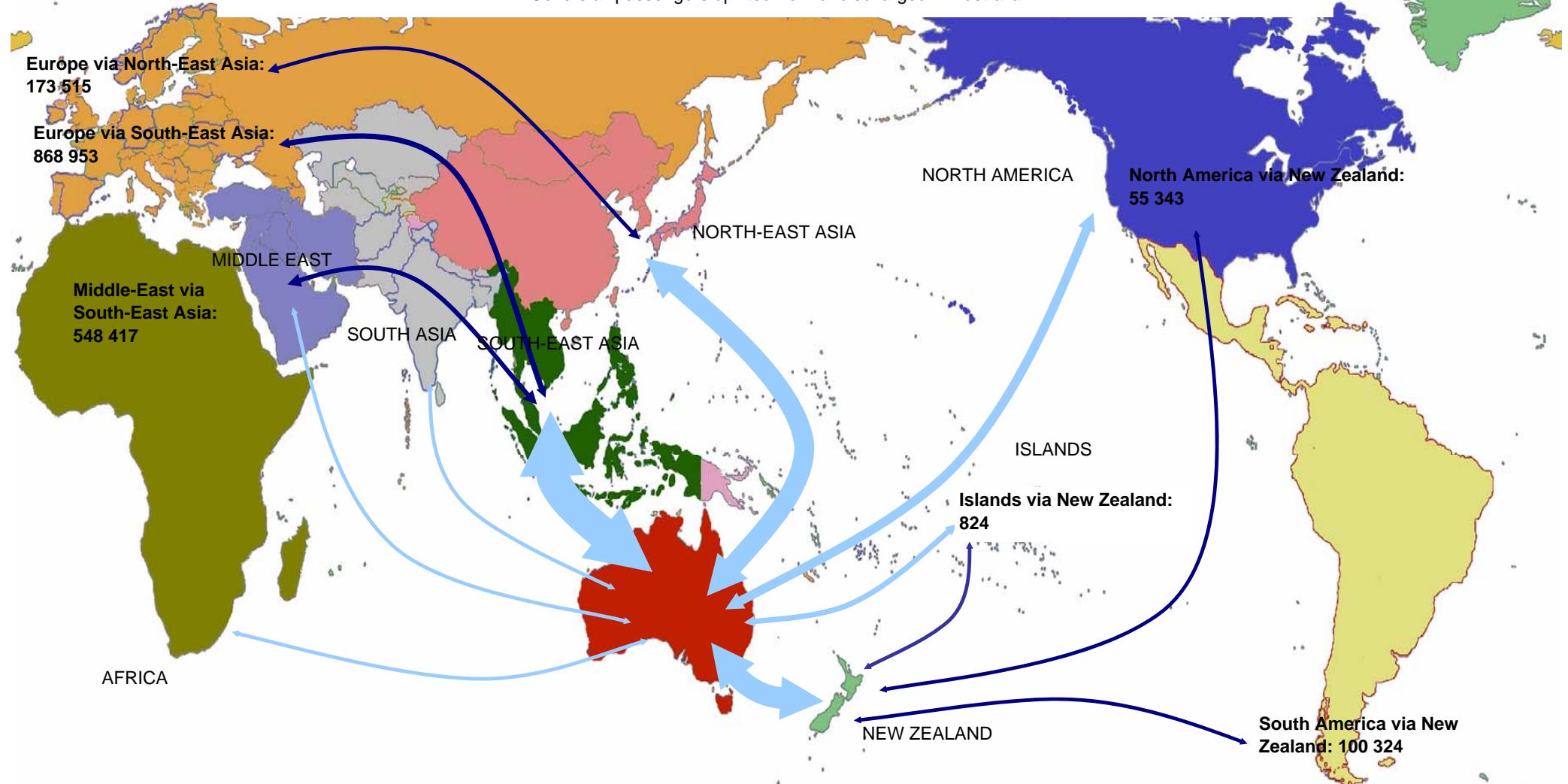


TABLE 1 SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA: Year ended December 2006

Scheduled Operator	Country to/from	Inbound			Outbound		
		Passengers	Freight (tonnes)	Mail (tonnes)	Passengers	Freight (tonnes)	Mail (tonnes)
Vietnam Airlines (e)	Vietnam	79 212	2 476.0	0.2	80 927	451.4	-
Virgin Atlantic Airways	Hong Kong	46 007	5 372.1	-	38 996	1 395.0	-
"	UK	28 236	983.1	-	30 319	500.3	-
"	ALL SERVICES	74 243	6 355.2	-	69 315	1 895.3	-
TOTAL		10 835 731	440 426.2	18 614.4	10 644 280	306 049.7	13 414.6

Please refer to explanatory notes - paragraphs 3, 6 and 13 in particular.

(a) Service ceased June 2006.

(b) No outbound freight data for September 2000 onwards. No inbound freight data for April 2001 onwards.

(c) Service commenced October 2006. These Tokyo/Sydney services were previously operated by Japan Airlines.

(d) Service ceased December 2006.

(e) No inbound data received for operations to Sydney for August and September 2006.

TABLE 2 SCHEDULED OPERATOR MARKET SHARES AND GROWTH: Year ended December

Please refer to explanatory notes - paragraphs 3, 6 and 13 in particular.

(a) Service ceased November 2005. No data received for November 2005 and missing data for Adelaide and Melbourne for September 2005.

(b) Service commenced July 2005.

(c) Scheduled services commenced in November 2005.

(d) Service ceased June 2006.

(e) Shown as Lauda Air to June 2005.

(f) No outbound freight data for September 2000 onwards. No inbound freight data for April 2001 onwards.

(g) Service commenced October 2006. These Tokyo/Sydney services were previously operated by Japan Airlines.

(h) Service commenced December 2005.

(i) Shown as Austrian Airlines for July 2005 and onwards.

(j) Service ceased March 2005.

(k) Service ceased October 2005. No data received for March 2003 and onwards.

(l) Data not received for August, September & October 2005. Service ceased October 2005.

(m) Service commenced November 2005.

(n) Service ceased December 2006.

(o) Data not received for September & October 2005. Service commenced December 2004 and ceased October 2005.

(p) No data received for inbound operations to Sydney for August 2002 to May 2004, July 2004 to November 2004, January 2005 to March 2005, May 2005, August 2006 and September 2006.

Data for outbound operations have been received for July 2003 onwards.

TABLE 3 AIRLINE PASSENGER CAPACITY AND UTILISATION TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA BY OPERATOR: Year ended December 2006

Scheduled Operator	Service to/from	Inbound				Outbound			
		No. of Flights	Pax Carried	Seats Available	Seat Utilisation %	No. of Flights	Pax Carried	Seats Available	Seat Utilisation %
Garuda Indonesia	ALL SERVICES	1 008	144 258	222 399	64.9	1 007	145 053	222 265	65.3
Gulf Air	Bahrain	363	64 093	93 267	68.7	362	62 018	93 018	66.7
Hawaiian Airlines	USA	180	31 563	45 715	69.0	180	30 498	45 715	66.7
JALways (c)	Japan	91	26 932	39 453	68.3	91	29 546	39 453	74.9
Japan Airlines	Japan	1 003	310 804	430 995	72.1	1 003	311 287	429 685	72.4
Jetstar	Indonesia	15	2 582	4 545	56.8	16	4 197	4 848	86.6
"	New Zealand	1 425	178 516	252 225	70.8	1 423	177 421	251 871	70.4
"	Singapore	64	8 177	11 328	72.2	64	8 274	11 328	73.0
"	Thailand	30	4 563	9 090	50.2	33	8 510	9 999	85.1
"	USA	4	327	1 212	27.0	4	972	1 212	80.2
"	Vietnam	13	1 329	3 939	33.7	14	3 882	4 242	91.5
"	ALL SERVICES	1 551	195 494	282 339	69.2	1 554	203 256	283 500	71.7
Korean Air	Korea	641	123 248	167 025	73.8	641	120 721	167 025	72.3
Lan Chile	Chile	265	49 618	68 635	72.3	262	54 471	67 858	80.3
Malaysia Airlines	Malaysia	2 606	537 341	748 747	71.8	2 575	533 362	747 510	71.4
Martinair Holland (a)	Netherlands	90	..	..	..	91	..	..	..
Merpati Nusantara Airlines	Indonesia	107	1 320	3 210	41.1	107	2 145	3 210	66.8
Pacific Blue	Fiji	521	63 008	93 780	67.2	522	62 154	93 960	66.1
"	New Zealand	1 403	178 186	252 540	70.6	1 395	192 468	251 100	76.6
"	Tonga	105	10 330	18 900	54.7	104	9 888	18 720	52.8
"	Vanuatu	103	13 581	18 540	73.3	103	13 375	18 540	72.1
"	ALL SERVICES	2 132	265 105	383 760	69.1	2 124	277 885	382 320	72.7
Philippine Airlines	Philippines	157	38 420	47 414	81.0	157	34 180	47 414	72.1
Polynesian Blue	Western Samoa	155	16 881	27 900	60.5	159	17 254	28 620	60.3
Qantas Airways	Bahrain	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
"	Canada	41	12 059	13 919	86.6	41	13 038	14 197	91.8
"	China	403	81 309	106 440	76.4	402	76 267	106 683	71.5
"	Fiji	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
"	Germany	415	134 202	149 618	89.7	423	131 765	150 051	87.8
"	Hong Kong	1 153	277 838	347 624	79.9	1 137	256 340	347 592	73.7
"	India	156	33 568	40 926	82.0	157	31 396	46 849	67.0
"	Indonesia	538	67 112	106 487	63.0	539	63 512	106 644	59.6
"	Japan	1 936	373 593	515 056	72.5	1 941	372 292	515 890	72.2
"	Korea	16	2 315	3 631	63.8	16	1 784	3 631	49.1
"	New Caledonia	211	28 546	41 436	68.9	212	28 669	41 642	68.8
"	New Zealand	4 649	656 812	868 032	75.7	4 649	649 034	878 754	73.9
"	Philippines	203	41 312	46 452	88.9	203	37 580	46 457	80.9
"	Singapore	1 382	328 225	398 008	82.5	1 379	307 229	398 082	77.2
"	South Africa	260	76 791	99 926	76.8	260	71 884	96 837	74.2
"	UK	1 454	473 715	549 136	86.3	1 457	474 699	550 273	86.3
"	USA	2 424	627 684	800 629	78.4	2 425	645 527	808 168	79.9
"	ALL SERVICES	15 244	3 215 081	4 087 320	78.7	15 245	3 161 016	4 111 750	76.9
Royal Brunei Airlines	Brunei	663	71 908	124 002	58.0	662	70 155	123 856	56.6
"	New Zealand	154	18 195	32 277	56.4	155	14 363	32 526	44.2

TABLE 3 AIRLINE PASSENGER CAPACITY AND UTILISATION TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA BY OPERATOR: Year ended December 2006

Scheduled Operator	Service to/from	Inbound				Outbound			
		No. of Flights	Pax Carried	Seats Available	Seat Utilisation %	No. of Flights	Pax Carried	Seats Available	Seat Utilisation %
Royal Brunei Airlines	ALL SERVICES	817	90 103	156 279	57.7	817	84 518	156 382	54.0
Singapore Airlines	Singapore	4 706	1 247 267	1 544 373	80.8	4 705	1 185 148	1 544 050	76.8
Solomon Airlines	Solomon Islands	165	14 286	22 440	63.7	167	14 457	22 712	63.7
South African Airways	South Africa	265	47 736	64 024	74.6	266	40 987	64 236	63.8
Thai Airways International	Thailand	1 359	357 880	479 109	74.7	1 358	354 335	478 703	74.0
Tiger Airways	Singapore	206	19 442	37 080	52.4	206	20 951	37 080	56.5
Transair (a) (d)	Papua New Guinea	165	..	-	..	165	..	-	..
United Airlines	USA	788	234 667	273 436	85.8	785	235 191	272 395	86.3
United Parcel Service (a)	China	-	..	-	..	100	..	..	..
"	Hong Kong	-	..	-	..	104	..	..	..
"	USA	217	..	..	..	-	..	-	..
"	ALL SERVICES	217	-	-	..	204	-	-	..
Vietnam Airlines (e)	Vietnam	367	79 212	123 239	64.3	369	80 927	123 892	65.3
Virgin Atlantic Airways	UK	364	74 243	111 568	66.5	364	69 315	111 568	62.1
TOTAL		59 093	11 001 515	14 952 253	73.6	59 023	10 809 378	14 970 104	72.2

Please refer to explanatory notes - paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 14 in particular.

In addition to the above, please note the following regarding **Seat Factors** shown in this table:

Traffic shown in this table for Australian Airlines and Qantas Airways will differ from traffic shown in Tables 1 and 2 because of the inclusion in this table of total traffic into and ex Australia (for seat factor purposes) whereas Tables 1 and 2 include uplift/discharge traffic only.

All other airlines report uplift/discharge traffic only. Therefore, for other airlines operating **via** Australia, the seat factors shown here reflect the total seats on the aircraft but only the Australian uplift/discharge portion of passengers on the aircraft. The true seat factors for airlines that operate **via** Australia will most likely be higher than what is shown in this table.

For example, on Dubai-Sydney-Auckland services:

Seats on the Dubai-Sydney sector are taken up by Dubai-Sydney and Dubai-Auckland passengers. However, when calculating seat factors, only the Dubai-Sydney passengers are used.

Similarly, seats on the Sydney-Auckland sector are taken up by Sydney-Auckland and Dubai-Auckland passengers. However, when calculating seat factors, only the Sydney-Auckland passengers are used.

The following airlines are affected:

Emirates, Garuda Indonesia and Royal Brunei Airlines

(a) Freight flights only.

(b) Service ceased June 2006.

(c) Service commenced October 2006. These Tokyo/Sydney services were previously operated by Japan Airlines.

(d) Service ceased December 2006.

(e) No inbound data received for operations to Sydney for August and September 2006.

TABLE 4 SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TRAFFIC AND AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS: Year ended December

		Inbound			(% Change)	Outbound			(% Change)	Total			(% Change)	(% of TOTAL)
		2005	2006			2005	2006			2005	2006			
Adelaide	Passengers	172 571	209 029	21.1		161 727	191 460	18.4		334 298	400 489	19.8	1.9	
	Freight (Tonnes)	7 199	9 236	28.3		8 227	9 588	16.5		15 426	18 824	22.0	2.5	
	Aircraft Movements	1 169	1 423	21.7		1 170	1 422	21.5		2 339	2 845	21.6	2.2	
Brisbane	Passengers	1 827 122	1 902 026	4.1		1 779 568	1 861 288	4.6		3 606 690	3 763 314	4.3	17.5	
	Freight (Tonnes)	42 584	46 645	9.5		38 427	43 125	12.2		81 010	89 770	10.8	12.0	
	Aircraft Movements	11 297	11 488	1.7		11 300	11 477	1.6		22 597	22 965	1.6	17.5	
Cairns	Passengers	433 784	399 459	-7.9		428 400	392 250	-8.4		862 184	791 709	-8.2	3.7	
	Freight (Tonnes)	3 343	3 309	-1.0		8 368	6 111	-27.0		11 711	9 420	-19.6	1.3	
	Aircraft Movements	4 156	4 122	-0.8		4 154	4 120	-0.8		8 310	8 242	-0.8	6.3	
Darwin	Passengers	52 436	61 497	17.3		51 946	65 331	25.8		104 382	126 828	21.5	0.6	
	Freight (Tonnes)	426	340	-20.0		230	222	-3.5		656	562	-14.2	0.1	
	Aircraft Movements	1 018	1 355	33.1		1 017	1 356	33.3		2 035	2 711	33.2	2.1	
Gold Coast/Coolangatta	Passengers	100 791	96 136	-4.6		102 732	97 305	-5.3		203 523	193 441	-5.0	0.9	
	Freight (Tonnes)	-	1	..		81	3	-96.5		81	4	-95.4	0.0	
	Aircraft Movements	1 305	1 052	-19.4		1 297	1 049	-19.1		2 602	2 101	-19.3	1.6	
Melbourne	Passengers	2 150 224	2 181 306	1.4		2 074 411	2 109 984	1.7		4 224 635	4 291 290	1.6	20.0	
	Freight (Tonnes)	108 838	109 470	0.6		87 639	91 258	4.1		196 478	200 728	2.2	26.9	
	Aircraft Movements	13 370	11 985	-10.4		13 386	11 964	-10.6		26 756	23 949	-10.5	18.2	
Norfolk Island	Passengers	9 812	9 429	-3.9		9 867	9 737	-1.3		19 679	19 166	-2.6	0.1	
	Freight (Tonnes)	104	92	-11.6		15	16	3.2		119	108	-9.7	0.0	
	Aircraft Movements	104	104	..		103	105	1.9		207	209	1.0	0.2	
Perth	Passengers	1 022 241	1 042 765	2.0		984 784	992 112	0.7		2 007 025	2 034 877	1.4	9.5	
	Freight (Tonnes)	23 921	30 624	28.0		32 703	33 339	1.9		56 624	63 963	13.0	8.6	
	Aircraft Movements	5 368	5 149	-4.1		5 406	5 151	-4.7		10 774	10 300	-4.4	7.8	
Sydney	Passengers	4 734 192	4 934 084	4.2		4 781 791	4 924 813	3.0		9 515 983	9 858 897	3.6	45.9	
	Freight (Tonnes)	228 016	240 710	5.6		118 547	122 338	3.2		346 563	363 048	4.8	48.6	
	Aircraft Movements	29 407	29 129	-0.9		29 296	29 091	-0.7		58 703	58 220	-0.8	44.3	
Townsville (a)	Passengers	..	..	..		..	..	..		-	-	..	..
	Freight (Tonnes)	..	-	..		..	51	..		-	51	..	0.0	
	Aircraft Movements	..	3	..		..	3	..		-	6	..	0.0	
TOTAL	Passengers	10 503 173	10 835 731	3.2		10 375 226	10 644 280	2.6		20 878 399	21 480 011	2.9	100.0	
	Freight (Tonnes)	414 431	440 426	6.3		294 238	306 050	4.0		708 668	746 476	5.3	100.0	
	Aircraft Movements	67 194	65 810	-2.1		67 129	65 738	-2.1		134 323	131 548	-2.1	100.0	

(a) Freighter operations only - during March, April and May 2006.

**TABLE 6 INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES OWN STOPOVER REVENUE PASSENGERS,
AUSTRALIAN CITY PAIRS: Year ended December 2006**

City Pair Route	Total Passengers
Melbourne/Sydney	39 923
Brisbane/Sydney	31 961
Brisbane/Cairns	1 663
Adelaide/Melbourne	118
TOTAL	73 665

Notes:

1. Own Stopover Revenue Passengers : The aggregate of revenue passengers uplifted at one Australian airport and discharged (excluding transit passengers) at another Australian airport by the same foreign registered international airline on which they entered or left Australia.
2. City Pair Route represents the aggregation of passengers travelling in both directions.
3. This data is additional to the information presented in tables 1-5 which cover only those passengers travelling to/from overseas airports.

TABLE 7 TOTAL AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS AT AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS BY AIRCRAFT TYPES: Year ended December 2006

Airport	Passenger Aircraft												Freighters			All Types			
	32S	330	340	737	747	767	777	F28	100	M11	DH8	EM2	Metro	72F	74F	M1F			
Adelaide	237	1 014		307	82	6	1 023							176		2 845			
Brisbane	4 392	2 929	314	4 658	2 936	2 994	4 571	53	97						21		22 965		
Cairns	342	428		267	38	5 522		206	462		645		330		2		8 242		
Darwin	904	680		391	4	512					214				6		2 711		
Gold Coast/Coolangatta	1 608			214		279											2 101		
Melbourne	3 557	3 262	2 226	1 207	6 595	2 005	3 963			44					1 090		23 949		
Norfolk Island	2			207													209		
Perth	106	2 765	1 495	1 201	373	1 578	2 768								14		10 300		
Sydney	6 536	6 592	5 484	4 203	17 413	10 117	4 722								482	1 728	943	58 220	
Townsville															6		6		
Australia	17 684	17 670	9 519	12 655	27 441	23 013	17 047	259	559	44	645	214	330	482	3 043	943	131 548		
% of All Types	13.4%	13.4%	7.2%	9.6%	20.9%	17.5%	13.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	2.3%	0.7%	100.0%		

NOTE:

These figures only cover scheduled operations of the airlines listed in this publication. Charter/ferry operations are not included.

Aircraft Types (all series)

Airbus	32S	330	340														
Boeing	737	747	767	777	72F	74F											
McDonnell Douglas	M11	M1F															
Fokker	F28	100															
Metro	Metro																
Embraer	EM2																