



2010 AVIATION SAFETY PERFORMANCE

Western-built jet Hull Losses per million sectors

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Africa	9.21	4.31	4.09	2.12	9.94	7.41
Asia-Pacific	1.00	0.67	2.76	0.58	0.86	0.80
Commonwealth of Independent States	0.00	8.60	0.00	6.43	0.00	0.00
Europe	0.33	0.32	0.29	0.42	0.45	0.45
Latin America & the Caribbean	2.59	1.80	1.61	2.55	0.00	1.87
Middle East & North Africa	3.84	0.00	1.08	1.89	3.32	0.72
North America	0.19	0.49	0.09	0.58	0.41	0.10
North Asia	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.34
Industry	0.77	0.65	0.75	0.81	0.71	0.61
IATA Member Airlines	0.43	0.48	0.68	0.52	0.62	0.25

Summary:

- As of 31 December 2010, the industry rate is lower compared to 2009 (0.61 vs. 0.71)
 - 1 Western-built hull loss accident per 1.6 million flights (2010) vs. 1 accident per 1.4 million flights (2009)
 - The IATA members' rate correspondent to 1 accident per 4 million flights
 - According to the 2010 industry rate, if you were to take a flight everyday, odds are you could go 4,491 years without an accident

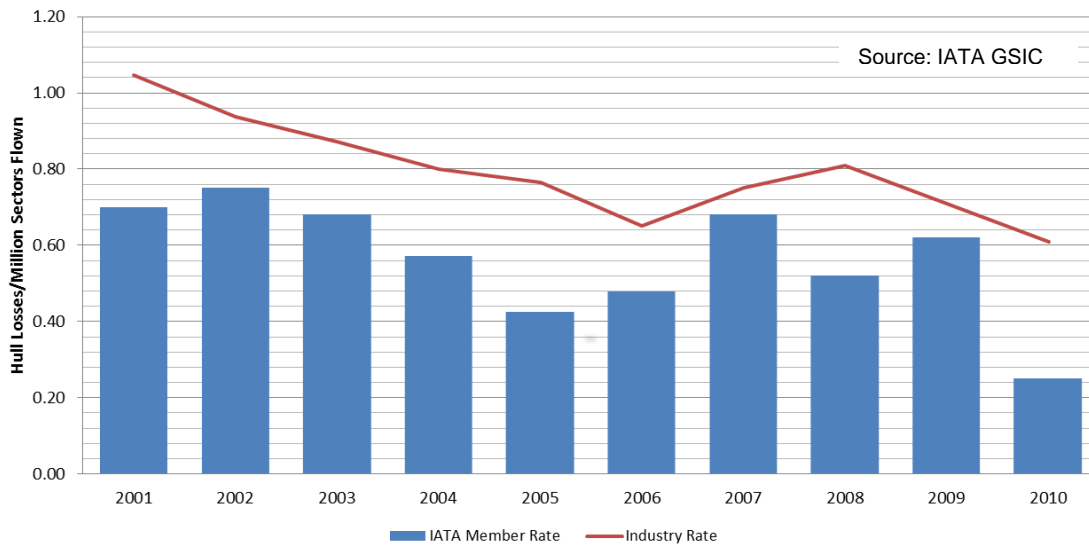
Regional Accident Rates Western-built Jet Hull Losses per Million Sectors As of 31 December 2010



Note:

- IATA member airlines hull loss rates are based on the number of Western-built jet hull losses per million flights for airlines that are members of IATA at the time of the accident

**Global Accident Rate
Western-built Jet Hull Losses per Million Flights**



Summary:

- The 2010 global accident rate of 0.61 is the best ever recorded
- The 2010 IATA rate of 0.25 is 59% better than the 2010 global historic level of 0.61

**Breakdown Western-built Jet Hull Losses by Region
2010**

Region	Operator	A/C Type	Fatal
Africa	Compagnie Africaine d'Aviation	B727	
	Ethiopian Airlines	B737-800	Yes
	Air Tanzania	B737-200	
	Mauritania Airways	B737-700	
Asia-Pacific	Merpati Nusantara Airlines	B737-300	
	Air India Express	B737-800	Yes
	Airblue	A321	Yes
Commonwealth of Independent States	----(none)-----	----	---
Europe	ACT Airlines	A300	
	Lufthansa Cargo	MD-11	
	Windjet	A319	
Latin America & The Caribbean	AeroUnion	A300	Yes
	SATENA	ERJ-145	
	Aires Colombia	B737-700	Yes
	Passaredo Transportes Aereos	ERJ-145	
Middle East & North Africa	Afriqiyah Airways	A330	Yes
North America	UPS	B747-400	Yes
North Asia	Henan Airlines	EMB-190	Yes

Accidents Overview
(All Aircraft Types, Eastern and Western-built)
2010 vs. 2009

	2010	2009
Total Accidents	94	90
Accidents with IATA Members	26	28
Western-built Jet Hull Losses	17	19
Fatal Accidents	23	18
Fatalities	786	685

Summary – Accidents overview (all aircraft types, Eastern and Western-built):

- The 2010 total number of accidents is higher than 2009 (94 vs. 90)
- 28% of all accidents involved IATA members
- The IATA-member rate for all accidents is 1.50 compared to the rate for non-IATA members of 3.51
 - IATA-members' rate is 57% better than the rate for non-IATA members
- 18% of the total number of accidents involved Western-built Jet Hull Losses
- 24% of the total number of accidents were fatal
- The 2010 number of fatalities is higher than 2009 (786 vs. 685)
 - Operators based in North America and Europe recorded no fatalities in 2010 during passenger operations

Total Accidents by Region
(All Aircraft Types, Eastern and Western-built)
2010 vs. 2009

Region	2010	2009
Africa	19	14
Asia-Pacific	12	15
Commonwealth of Independent States	9	2
Europe	12	17
Latin America & The Caribbean	12	10
Middle East & North Africa	9	15
North America	18	14
North Asia	3	3

Summary:

- In 2010, Asia-Pacific, Europe, Middle East and North Africa had fewer number of total accidents than in 2009
- Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America & The Caribbean and North America had a higher number of accidents than in 2009
- The total number of accidents in North Asia remained unchanged
- Of the 94 total number of accidents in 2010
 - 69 passenger flights, 23 cargo flights and 2 ferry flights
 - 59 jet plane accidents and 35 turboprop accidents

Notes:

1. All data in this report is extracted from the IATA Global Safety Information Center (GSIC).
2. IATA defines an accident as an event where ALL of the following criteria are satisfied:
 - Person(s) have boarded the aircraft with the intention of flight (either flight crew or passengers).
 - The intention of the flight is limited to normal commercial aviation activities, specifically scheduled/charter passenger or cargo service. Executive jet operations, positioning or maintenance/test flights are all excluded.
 - The aircraft is multi-engine, turbine powered, and has a certificated Maximum Take-Off Weight (MTOW) of at least 5,700KG (12,540 lbs) for Turboprops and 15,000KG (33,000 lbs) for Jets.
 - The aircraft has sustained major structural damage exceeding USD 1 million or 10% of the aircraft's hull reserve value, whichever is lower, or has been declared a hull loss.
3. A hull loss is an accident in which the aircraft is destroyed or substantially damaged and is not subsequently repaired for whatever reason including a financial decision of the owner.
4. Industry hull loss rates are based on the number of Western-built jet hull losses per million flights (i.e. excluding turboprop aircraft and Eastern-built jet aircraft).