



## IATA MONTHLY STATISTICS

The monthly traffic statistics presented in this release are sourced from IATA Statistics, Business Intelligence Services Department.

IATA Monthly Statistics represent the totality of scheduled commercial airline traffic, including non-IATA members, 'low cost' airlines, dedicated cargo operators including integrators, regional operators, etc. It is estimated that scheduled commercial traffic comprises approximately 97% of total commercial traffic in terms of revenue tonne-kilometres performed (97% in terms of passenger tonne-kilometres, 95% in terms of freight tonne-kilometres).

Monthly statistics are continuously updated for changes in airline reporting and/or data refinements. Updated time series are available through the IATA Business Intelligence Services portfolio (contact [bis@iata.org](mailto:bis@iata.org) for more information).

### **Metrics:**

Reported airline data include:

- RPK – Revenue Passenger-Kilometres
- ASK – Available Seat-Kilometres
- FTK – Freight Tonne-Kilometres
- ATK – Available Tonne-Kilometres

### **Concepts used:**

#### Airline operations:

Statistics are obtained, and grouped by, airline operators which are defined by a unique operator code that is used for air traffic control purposes. Airlines report on all traffic performed by their operations, independently from which airline may have issued the flight ticket or airway bill.

#### Passengers:

Passengers follow the revenue passenger concept, which excludes passenger travelling for free or for fares not available to the general public (for example airline staff or their relatives) and lap infants. Passengers flying on promotional programs, mileage redemption, etc. are considered revenue

passengers. Airlines may include no-shows, i.e. passengers that forfeited on non-refundable and non-changeable tickets.

#### Freight:

Freight includes general freight as well as express mail. Dependent on the reporting airline, classical mail may be included under freight or separately as mail (the latter not included in the monthly statistics reports). Freight data include freight carried by dedicated freighters as well as 'belly' freight, but exclude road-feeder traffic. Freight is expressed in terms of actual tonnage flown.

#### Scheduled operations:

For statistical purposes, IATA considers all operations to be scheduled when pre-established schedules exist which have enabled clients to book directly or indirectly seats or cargo space on those. Non-scheduled operations are the remainder. This definition of scheduled operations may differ from definitions applied by national civil aviation authorities.

#### Regions:

Regions as presented by the monthly statistics reports reflect the composite traffic performance of all airlines registered in the respective region, irrespective of the routes flown by these airlines.

#### International vs Domestic Traffic

International traffic is defined as all traffic (counted by flight stage) between two states. Traffic performed within a state by an operator that is not registered in that state (cabotage traffic) is considered International traffic.