## **PART C**

# ECONOMIC, TRADE AND TRAFFIC PROFILES

- 148. This Part contains individual profiles for 184 Contracting States. Each profile is identical and made up of the following elements:
  - A map, drawn from the Air Services Agreements Projector (ASAP) software. The map charts all bilateral ASAs concluded by the Contracting State concerned as recorded in the World Air Services Agreement (WASA) database. The thickness of the lines linking the parties to each ASA is indicative of the volume of the traffic, with thicker lines signifying higher-traffic agreements. Given that the map is centred on the Atlantic Ocean, the lines do not follow actual aeronautical routes implying, for example, that trans-Pacific flights are shown as going all the way across the Atlantic.
  - Table 1 contains data of general economic and demographic nature as well as trade and air transport statistics for the Contracting State, drawn from a variety of sources.
  - Chart 1 illustrates the share of the total WASA traffic<sup>71</sup> of the Contracting State accounted for by bilateral ASAs falling within given Air Liberalisation Index (ALI) ranges.<sup>72</sup>
  - Chart 2 illustrates the share of the total WASA traffic of the Contracting State accounted for by bilateral ASAs belonging to given QUASAR types.
  - Chart 3 illustrates the share of the total WASA traffic of the Contracting State accounted for by bilateral ASAs concluded with partners from given geographical regions.
  - Chart 4 illustrates, for each of the market access elements analysed in QUASAR, the amount of WASA traffic of the Contracting State that is accounted for by the ASAs that contain each of the different options (e.g. for fifth freedom, the traffic accounted for by those ASAs that grant it and the traffic accounted for by those that do not).
  - Table 2 contains selected indicators for all bilateral ASAs concluded by the Contracting State as recorded by the WASA database, ordered by descending volume of traffic. For each agreement, the table lists the name of the ASA partner, the date of conclusion, the standard and non-standard (i.e. 5<sup>th</sup>+, OWN+ and DES+) ALIs, the QUASAR type, the existence, or otherwise, of a direct air transportation service between the two parties in question, the distance between them, and the traffic, expressed as a range, covered by the agreement.
  - Table 3 lists the countries or territories with which the Contracting State has a direct air transportation service in the absence of a corresponding bilateral ASA as recorded in the WASA, as well as the range of traffic covered by this service.<sup>73</sup>
- 149. The figure for total WASA traffic in Table 1 has been expressed as a range for those Contracting States which have concluded only one ASA<sup>74</sup> as recorded in the WASA for copyright

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> The numbering of the ASAs currently reflects only software programming needs, but it will be refined in the final ASAP CD-Rom.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> This is total incoming and outgoing WASA traffic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> The ALI ranges are as follows: 0-4; 5-9; 10-14; 15-19; 20-25; and above 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> In this respect, the scope of QUASAR extends further than that of the WASA to all countries and territories that appear as distinct entities within the IATA mileage statistics, including territories that have no autonomy regarding their air transport policy (e.g. the French Département of Guadeloupe).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> The Contracting States in question are: Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Bhutan, Djibouti, Estonia, Haiti, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland.

reasons.<sup>75</sup> The same rationale is behind the removal of the traffic labels in Chart 4 of the relevant profiles. Charts 1 to 4 are empty whenever the WASA traffic of the Contracting State in question equals zero.

150. The index of the Contracting States profiled is contained on page I. 89. It is preceded by a mock profile for a hypothetical Contracting State A, which contains all the data sources and technical notes for the individual tables and charts.

<sup>75</sup> Otherwise, the exact amount of the traffic covered by the single ASA in question would have been disclosed.

**Table 1**Selected indicators

		STATISTICAL D	ATA			POLIC	CY DA	ATA	
General (2004)		Trade (2004)		Air transport (2004)		Trade (2006)		Air Transport (2005)	
Population (million)	1	Total trade (million US\$)	8	WASA traffic (passengers) (2005)	15	Final bound MFN tariffs (%)	23	Traffic weighted average ALI (Standard)	31
Share in world population (%)	2	Share in world trade (%)	9	Share of total WASA traffic (%) (2005)	16	Services sectors committed (out of ~160 sub-sectors)	24	Traffic weighted average ALI (5th+)	32
GDP (million current US\$)	3	Trade per capita (US\$)	10	Number of planes (of which, in parenthesis, jets) (2005)	17	Tourism and travel-related services sectors committed (out of 3 sub-sectors)	25	Traffic weighted average ALI (OWN+)	33
Share in world GDP (%)	4	Trade to GDP ratio (%)	11	Number of international airports (2005)	18	Services auxiliary to all modes of transport committed (out of 4 sub-sectors)	26	Traffic weighted average ALI (DES+)	34
GDP per capita (current US\$)	5	Commercial services trade (million US\$)	12	Domestic traffic (passengers) (2005)	19	Air transport services sectors committed (out of 4 sub-sectors)	27	Dispersion of ALI (standard)	35
Size (km²)	6	Share in world commercial services trade (%)	13	Air transport services (million US\$)	20	MFN exemptions on air transport services	28	National ownership regime (2004)	36
Density (pop. by km²)	7	Travel services (million US\$)	14	Passenger air transport services (million US\$)	21	Number of bilateral FTAs	29	Number of bilateral ASAs recorded by ICAO	37
				Freight air transport services (million US\$)	22	Number of regional FTAs	30	Number of plurilateral ASAs recorded by ICAO (2006)	38

Source: WT	O Secretariat (2006), compiled on the basis of:
1-7	World Bank World Development Indicators
	online database (September 2006)
8-14,23-24	WTO Secretariat (as of September 2006)
15,16	WTO Secretariat, on the basis of ICAO, WASA
	Database (2005), and IATA traffic data (2005)
17-19	ICAO Secretariat
20-22	IMF Balance-of-Payments CD-Rom (July 2006)
25-30	WTO Secretariat
31-34,37	WTO Secretariat
36	ICAO Secretariat, Responses to State Letter
	SC5/6-03/88, 26 September 2003
38	ICAO Secretariat, Information Paper
	"Regulatory and Industry Overview", 15 August
	2006

#### Notes:

Unless otherwise indicated, "Statistical Data" refer to 2004, "Policy Data – Trade" to 2006 and "Policy Data – Air Transport" to 2005.

- **8-14** Data refer to exports plus imports of goods, commercial services and travel (balance of payments basis)
- **15,16** WASA traffic is traffic covered by the ASAs contained in the WASA database (2005)
- 17,18 17 Fixed wing civil aircraft registered in ICAO Contracting States with maximum certified take-off weight equal or greater than 2000 lbs. 18 Airports from which international services are offered.
- 23 Simple average; excludes non *ad valorem* duties
- 24-28 Based on available information and in light of the W/120 and Air Annex classification
- The 4 sub-sectors are: Computer Reservation System (CRS); Selling and marketing (Sell/Mark); Repair and maintenance (Maint); and Other
- 29,30 Goods FTAs in force, notified and non-notified to the GATT/WTO, as of 30 June 2006
- 31-35 For an explanation of "Standard", "5<sup>th</sup>+", "OWN+" and "DES+", see Methodological notes in Part D
- 36 SOEC = Substantial Ownership and Effective Control; PPOB = Principal Place of Business Symbols and abbreviations:

dia doore viations.		
Not available or not reported	-	Not applicable (non WTO Member)
Air Liberalisation Index	ASA	Air Services Agreement
Gross Domestic Product	MFN	Most Favoured Nation
Free Trade Agreement	WASA	World Air Services Agreements
	Air Liberalisation Index Gross Domestic Product	Air Liberalisation Index ASA Gross Domestic Product MFN

Chart 1
Share of traffic by ALI range (percentage, 2005)

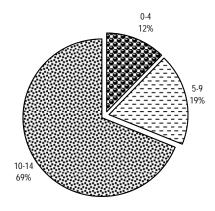


Chart 2 Share of traffic by type (percentage, 2005)

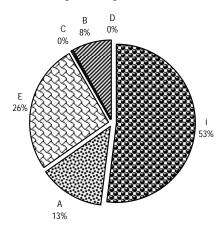
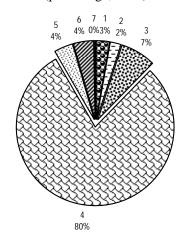


Chart 3
Share of traffic by region of partner (percentage, 2005)

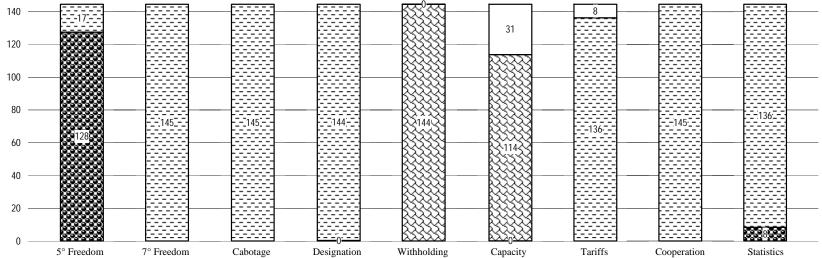


1 Africa, 2 Asia and Oceania, 3 Commonwealth of Independent States, 4 Europe, 5 Middle East, 6 North America, 7 South and Central America and the Caribbean

Note: "0%" indicates a share of between 0.01% and 0.49%. Total may not equal 100 due to approximation. Source: WTO Secretariat (2006)

Chart 4
Distribution of traffic by feature of bilateral Air Services Agreements (thousand passengers, 2005)

#### 1000 passengers



Notes: Sum of traffic may not equal the total WASA traffic figure contained in Table 1 due to approximation.

"0" indicates that a feature is present and covers between 1 and 999 passengers.

**Designation** in this chart refers to the right to designate one or more airlines (i.e. **multiple** designation).

Statistics in this chart refers to "no exchange of statistics". In the example above, there is no requirement to exchange statistics in ASAs covering 8,000 passengers.

Cooperation refers to the presence of a provision for entering into cooperative marketing arrangements, such as blocked-space or code-sharing.

Source: WTO Secretariat (2006).

eedom, 7° Freedom, Cabotage, nation, Cooperation, Statistics	Withhol	ding	Capaci	ity	Tariffs	
With		Principal Place of Business		Free Determination		Free Pricing
Without		Community of Interest		Bermuda I		Zone Pricing
		Substantial Ownership and Effective Control		Pre-Determination		Double Disapproval
		Undetermined		Undetermined		Country of Origin
						Double Approval
						Undetermined

Table 2
Bilateral Air Services Agreements recorded by ICAO, selected indicators (2005)

Party	Date	Direct services	ALI Standard	ALI 5th+	ALI OWN+	ALI DES+	Type	Distance (km)	Traffic Range (passengers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Notes: 1,2 List compiled on the basis of the information contained in ICAO, World Air Services Agreements (WASA) database (2005).

3 Existence of direct services (i.e. service operated under the same flight number) by IATA member airlines, based on summer 2006 data.

**4-8** Computed by the WTO Secretariat

Data refer to the distance between the main city of Contracting State A and the main city of its ASA partner. Compiled from the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII), Country Data "geo\_cepii", available from http://www.cepii.fr/anglaisgraph/bdd/distances.htm.

10 IATA traffic data (2005).

"<1" implies that there is no traffic.

Source: WTO Secretariat (2006)

Table 3

Direct air transport services not covered by a bilateral Air Services Agreement as recorded by ICAO (2005)

Countries or territories	Traffic range	Countries or territories	Traffic range
1	2	1	2

Notes: 1 List compiled on the basis of a comparison between the information contained in ICAO, World Air Services Agreements (WASA) database (2005), and data on direct services by IATA member airlines (summer 2006).

2 IATA traffic data (2005).

Symbol: ... Not available

Source: WTO Secretariat (2006)

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