



**Session 1:
Regional Economic Overview and
State of the Industry**

**Sesión 1:
Panorama económico regional y
estado de la industria**

**An overview of the regional economic performance & trends
Socio-economic benefits of aviation**

**Panorama del desempeño y las tendencias económicas de la región
Beneficios socioeconómicos de la aviación**

**Presentation by ICAO
Presentación de OACI**



Diogo Arbigaus

Regional Economic Overview and State of the Industry

ICAO

2026



Strategic Plan

2026-2050



ICAO

Strategic Goals

ICAO has identified six Strategic Goals to achieve and support its vision and mission. They serve as the guiding principles for the outcomes that ICAO strives to achieve, forming the foundation for all programmes, projects, and activities.



EVERY FLIGHT IS SAFE AND SECURE

ENSURE continuous protection for air passengers and cargo, the general public, and staff from all safety risks and from security threats posed by any act of unlawful interference.

ACHIEVE zero fatalities resulting from aviation accidents or incidents.



AVIATION IS ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE

STRIVE to achieve the global long term aspirational goal of net-zero carbon emissions for international aviation by 2050 and ensure that international aircraft noise and emissions are mitigated to the lowest level possible, in accordance with international provisions. Additionally, adapt aviation operations and infrastructure to the impacts from climate change.



AVIATION DELIVERS SEAMLESS, ACCESSIBLE, AND RELIABLE MOBILITY FOR ALL

ENSURE that regulations, procedures and systems facilitate seamless air navigation and travel through airports and borders for all flights, passengers, air cargo and air crew with easily understood, well-coordinated, predictable and affordable access to quality international travel services.

ENSURE that flight operations are reliable, and highly efficient by continuously advancing aircraft operations and airspace management. This accommodates the needs of all types of aviation operations, while also enhancing overall aviation resiliency and crisis preparedness to effectively address unanticipated challenges.



NO COUNTRY LEFT BEHIND

LEAD collaboration and cooperation, including with the support of its Member States and stakeholders, for continuous capacity building and support, enabling the achievement of safety, security, efficiency, and sustainability goals. This means States will benefit from ICAO's implementation support and resource mobilization activities, which are designed to promote the effective implementation of policies, standards and recommended practices and help overcome resource limitations that impact infrastructure, finance, training, supply chain access and coordination, especially in developing countries. This approach ensures that the benefits described in this strategic plan are enjoyed by all people, leaving No Country Left Behind.



THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION CONVENTION AND OTHER TREATIES, LAWS AND REGULATIONS ADDRESS ALL CHALLENGES

ADAPT International Air Law (legal frameworks, agreements, conventions and regulations) as necessary to ensure the international civil aviation legal framework remains responsive to current and emerging challenges and opportunities, thereby fostering strong Member States support for all aspects of ICAO's work as it moves towards its centenary and beyond.



THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT ASSURES THE DELIVERY OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND SOCIETAL WELL-BEING FOR ALL

FOSTER the development of a sound and economically viable and affordable civil aviation system, that will facilitate the achievement of measurable prosperity and well-being for everyone through aviation, with ICAO supporting every Member State using a balanced approach across all strategic areas.

Strategic Plan

2026-2050



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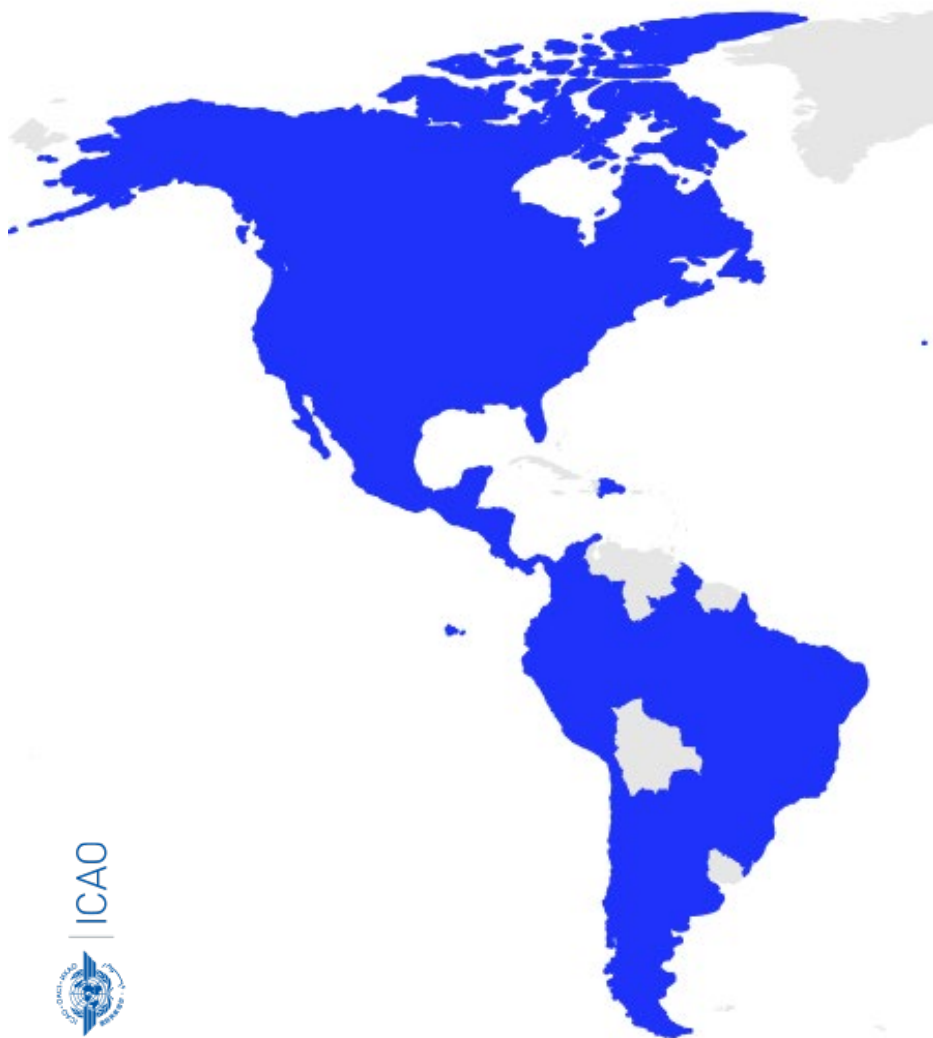


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The Value of Air Transport - Country Reports



The Americas

- Argentina (EN) - Argentina (ES)
- Belize
- Brazil (EN) - Brazil (PT)
- Canada (EN) - Canada (FR)
- Chile (EN) - Chile (ES)
- Colombia (EN) - Colombia (ES)
- Costa Rica (EN) - Costa Rica (ES)
- Dominican Republic (EN) - Dominican Republic (ES)
- Ecuador (EN) - Ecuador (ES)
- El Salvador (EN) - El Salvador (ES)
- Guatemala (EN) - Guatemala (ES)
- Guyana
- Honduras (EN) - Honduras (ES)
- Mexico (EN) - Mexico (ES)
- Nicaragua (EN) - Nicaragua (ES)
- Panama (EN) - Panama (ES)
- Paraguay
- Peru (EN) - Peru (ES)
- United States of America

AVIATION EMPLOYMENT IN THE AMERICAS

Direct jobs by State — 2023

Airlines | Airports, ANSPs and civil manufacturing



19

States covered



829,400

Airline jobs



2,439,000

Airport, ANSP & manufacturing jobs



3,268,400

Total direct aviation jobs

SUBREGIONAL TOTALS



AIRLINES

657,300

AIRPORTS / ANSPs /
MANUFACTURING

2,062,700

TOTAL DIRECT

2,720,000



AIRLINES

18,700

AIRPORTS / ANSPs /
MANUFACTURING

40,300

TOTAL DIRECT

59,000



AIRLINES

3,100

AIRPORTS / ANSPs /
MANUFACTURING

11,200

TOTAL DIRECT

14,300



AIRLINES

150,100

AIRPORTS / ANSPs /
MANUFACTURING

325,000

TOTAL DIRECT

475,100

SUBREGION	STATE	AIRLINES	AIRPORTS / ANSPs / CIVIL MANUFACTURING	TOTAL DIRECT	TOP STATES BY TOTAL DIRECT
NORTH AMERICA	United States	552,000	1,700,000	2,252,000	United States 2,252,000 Canada 265,400 Brazil 246,800 Mexico 202,600 Colombia 86,900
	Canada	75,800	189,600	265,400	
	Mexico	29,500	173,100	202,600	
CENTRAL AMERICA	Panama	5,500	17,300	22,800	
	Costa Rica	2,300	10,200	12,500	
	Honduras	4,300	3,300	7,600	
	El Salvador	3,100	2,200	5,300	
	Guatemala	1,800	3,400	5,200	
	Belize	1,400	2,300	3,700	
	Nicaragua	300	1,600	1,900	
CARIBBEAN	Dominican Republic	3,100	11,200	14,300	
SOUTH AMERICA	Brazil	61,100	185,700	246,800	
	Colombia	30,600	56,300	86,900	
	Chile	27,500	29,200	56,700	
	Peru	7,700	28,400	36,100	
	Argentina	18,700	6,200	24,900	
	Ecuador	3,400	16,600	20,000	
	Guyana	700	1,300	2,000	
	Paraguay	400	1,300	1,700	



Direct employment only. 'Airports, ANSPs and civil manufacturing' is a combined source category in the source profiles and cannot be disaggregated further.

Source: IATA country profiles, based on Oxford Economics (2023).

AIR TRANSPORT GDP CONTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAS

Direct aviation GDP contribution by State, separated into Airlines and Airports, ANSPs & Civil Manufacturing (2023)



19

States covered



USD 223.0 bn

Airlines GDP contribution



USD 288.2 bn

Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing GDP contribution



USD 511.2 bn

Total direct aviation GDP contribution

HIGHEST DIRECT AVIATION SHARE OF NATIONAL GDP



Belize

2.9%



Mexico

1.9%



United States

1.6%



Panama

1.2%



Canada

1.1%

SUBREGIONAL TOTALS



NORTH AMERICA



Airlines GDP

USD
212.5 bn



Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing GDP

USD
277.2 bn



Total direct aviation GDP

USD
489.7 bn



CENTRAL AMERICA



Airlines GDP

USD
547.5 mn



Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing GDP

USD
1,191.5 mn



Total direct aviation GDP

USD
1.7 bn



CARIBBEAN



Airlines GDP

USD
105.5 mn



Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing GDP

USD
237.0 mn



Total direct aviation GDP

USD
342.5 mn



SOUTH AMERICA



Airlines GDP

USD
9.8 bn



Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing GDP

USD
9.6 bn



Total direct aviation GDP

USD
19.4 bn



NORTH AMERICA



United States

USD 183.5 bn

USD 249.9 bn

USD 433.3 bn

1.6%



Canada

USD 5.9 bn

USD 17.1 bn

USD 23.0 bn

1.1%



Mexico

USD 23.1 bn

USD 10.2 bn

USD 33.3 bn

1.9%

NORTH AMERICA TOTAL

USD 212.5 bn

USD 277.2 bn

USD 489.7 bn



CENTRAL AMERICA



Belize

USD 52.1 mn

USD 43.6 mn

USD 95.7 mn

2.9%



Guatemala

USD 23.4 mn

USD 59.3 mn

USD 82.7 mn

0.1%



Honduras

USD 38.1 mn

USD 38.8 mn

USD 76.9 mn

0.2%



El Salvador

USD 39.3 mn

USD 63.5 mn

USD 102.8 mn

0.3%



Nicaragua

USD 2.0 mn

USD 10.8 mn

USD 12.8 mn

0.1%



Costa Rica

USD 142.1 mn

USD 220.1 mn

USD 362.2 mn

0.4%



Panama

USD 250.5 mn

USD 755.4 mn

USD 1.0 bn

1.2%

CENTRAL AMERICA TOTAL

USD 547.5 mn

USD 1,191.5 mn

USD 1.7 bn



CARIBBEAN



Dominican Republic

USD 105.5 mn

USD 237.0 mn

USD 342.5 mn

0.3%

CARIBBEAN TOTAL

USD 105.5 mn

USD 237.0 mn

USD 342.5 mn



SOUTH AMERICA



Brazil

USD 4.3 bn

USD 6.0 bn

USD 10.3 bn

0.5%



Colombia

USD 2.0 bn

USD 993.0 mn

USD 3.0 bn

0.8%



Chile

USD 1.4 bn

USD 705.1 mn

USD 2.1 bn

0.6%



Argentina

USD 1.5 bn

USD 1.0 bn

USD 2.5 bn

0.4%



Peru

USD 480.7 mn

USD 462.1 mn

USD 942.8 mn

0.4%



Ecuador

USD 48.3 mn

USD 351.7 mn

USD 400.1 mn

0.3%



Guyana

USD 45.7 mn

USD 33.2 mn

USD 78.9 mn

0.5%



Paraguay

USD 34.6 mn

USD 39.0 mn

USD 73.6 mn

0.2%

SOUTH AMERICA TOTAL

USD 9.8 bn

USD 9.6 bn

USD 19.4 bn



Source: IATA country profiles based on Oxford Economics, 2023.

Direct aviation GDP only. Airports, ANSPs & civil manufacturing is a combined category.

2025 Passenger Participation: Americas vs Rest of World

Share of total 2025 passengers carried



Selected America-related passenger markets (2025)

1	North America	857.266.578
2	South America	185.670.840
3	Central America/Caribbean - North America	82.757.443
4	Europe - North America	76.237.140
5	Central America/Caribbean	67.267.243
6	Intra North America	28.178.652
7	Intra South America	21.781.988
8	Central America/Caribbean - South America	17.685.554
9	Intra Central America/Caribbean	16.331.022



Americas-linked traffic accounts for nearly **one-third** of all 2025 passengers.



Total 2025 passengers:
4.664.948.167

Source: user-provided 2025 regional passenger data.



GLOBAL AVIATION RPK AND ASK OUTLOOK

Historical trend and forecast, 2010–2050



2025 RPK
9.41
trillion



2025 ASK
11.43
trillion

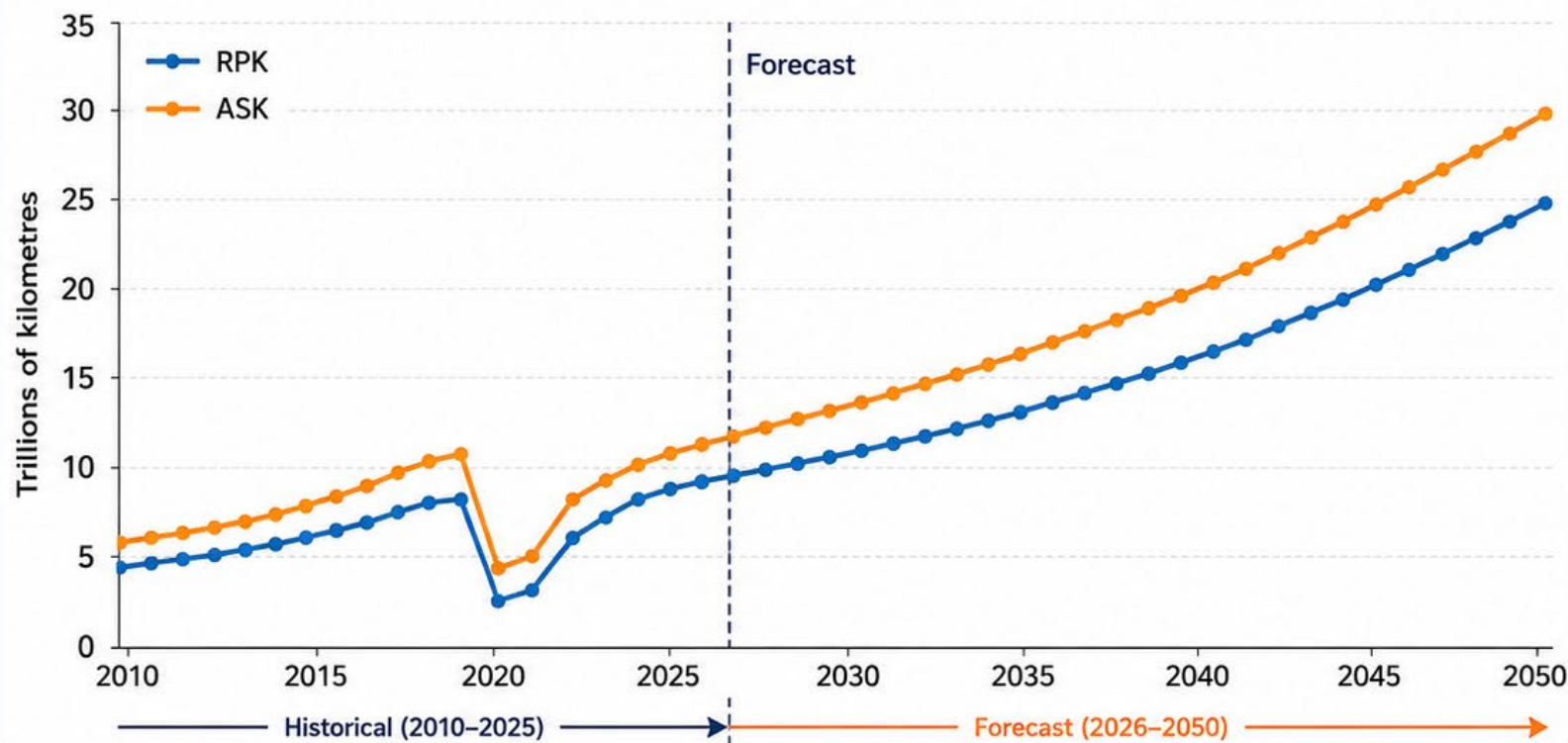


2050 RPK
24.90
trillion



2050 ASK
29.52
trillion

Global Aviation RPK and ASK Outlook, 2010–2050



KEY INSIGHTS

- 2020 trough: RPK 3.02 tn | ASK 4.77 tn
- 2025–2050 CAGR: RPK 4.0% | ASK 3.9%
- By 2050, both metrics are more than 2.5× 2025 levels



SELECTED YEARS (TRILLIONS)

Year	RPK	ASK
2010	4.86	6.30
2019	8.78	10.83
2020	3.02	4.77
2025	9.41	11.43
2030	11.29	13.61
2040	16.83	20.06
2050	24.90	29.52



RPK = Revenue Passenger Kilometres
ASK = Available Seat Kilometres



Source: user-provided data. Values displayed in trillions for readability.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AIR CONNECTIVITY

Estimated effects associated with a 10% increase

1



Airport connectivity

**+0.1% to +0.5%
local GDP**

A 10% increase in airport connectivity generates a 0.1% to 0.5% increase in local GDP.

2



Seats offered

**+4.7% foreign
direct investment**

A 10% increase in the number of seats offered increases foreign direct investment in the region by 4.7%.

3



Air passengers

**+0.5% to +0.9%
jobs**

A 10% increase in the number of air passengers generates a 0.5% to 0.9% increase in the number of jobs.

4



Air passengers

**+0.3% to +0.7%
wages**

A 10% increase in the number of air passengers increases wages by 0.3% to 0.7%.

5



International direct flights

**+4% headquarters
locations**

A 10% increase in international direct flights increases the number of headquarters locations in the region by 4%.



Illustrative economic relationships linked to stronger air connectivity.

GDP AND AVIATION: ECONOMIC LINKAGES

How economic growth and air transport influence each other



1. GDP impact on aviation demand

1.3%



Aviation has an estimated GDP elasticity of around 1.3.

This means that a 1% variation in GDP is associated with an approximately 1.3% variation in the air transport market.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE RELATIONSHIP



1%
change in
GDP



1.3%
change in
air transport
market

2. Air transport's wider economic impact

1.3
×



Air transport also has an estimated average economic multiplier of 1.3.

Its impact is assessed through three channels: direct, indirect, and induced effects.



Direct impact

Jobs and activities generated by airlines, airport operators, aircraft maintenance, air traffic management, and local manufacturers.



Indirect impact

Additional jobs and activities generated by suppliers to the aeronautics industry.



Induced impact

Employment and economic activity generated by the spending of people employed directly or indirectly in the air transport sector.



Key takeaway

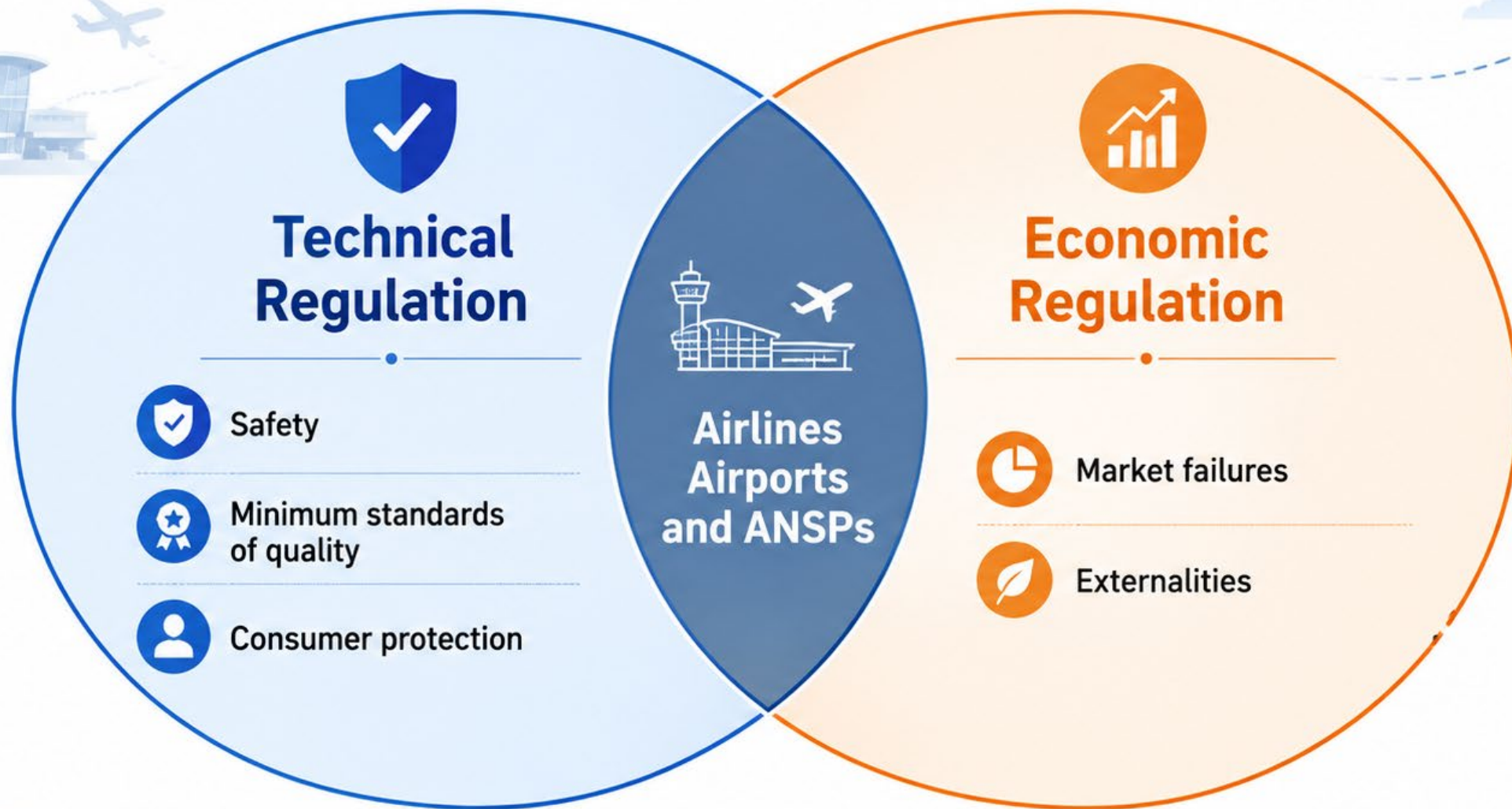


Economic growth supports aviation demand, and aviation in turn generates broader economic activity across the economy.



Air Transport Market Regulation

— Reasons for Market Regulation —



Air Transport Market Regulation

Key regulatory and oversight **challenges**

1



New airline business models

Low-cost and ultra-low-cost carriers are reducing fixed costs and reshaping market dynamics.

2



Infrastructure investment needs predictability

Long-term airport and ANSP investments require stable, transparent, and predictable regulatory frameworks.

3



New ownership and control arrangements

Airports and ANSPs are adopting new ownership, governance, and control structures.

4



Markets differ

Not all markets are the same, so oversight strategies need flexibility and adaptation to local conditions.

5



Different forms of regulation and oversight

Regulation can vary in scope, intensity, and tools depending on the market and the service provider.



Illustrative summary for presentation purposes.

Thank You

