## **OCTOBER 2008 OPERATING RESULTS**

The operating results for October 2008 are given in the table below.

How Singapore Airlines performed in October 2008			
	2008	2007	Change
SINGAPORE AIRLINES (PASSENGER) Capacity (M seat-km) Passenger-km (M) Passengers carried ('000) Passenger load factor (%)	10,004.2	9,605.7	4.1 %
	7,749.4	7,525.9	3.0 %
	1,602	1,581	1.3 %
	77.5	78.3	-0.8 pt
Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia Americas Europe South West Pacific West Asia and Africa	74.3	74.6	-0.3 pt
	75.3	76.5	-1.2 pts
	79.8	82.3	-2.5 pts
	84.6	84.4	0.2 pt
	71.3	73.4	-2.1 pts
SIA CARGO Capacity (M tonne-km) Freight tonne-km (M) Freight carried (M kg) Cargo load factor (%)	1,066.6 633.1 104.7 59.4	1,147.4 713.9 114.3 62.2	
Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia Americas Europe South West Pacific West Asia and Africa	57.0	61.5	-4.5 pts
	59.9	60.0	-0.1 pt
	61.6	65.2	-3.6 pts
	59.3	65.6	-6.3 pts
	55.1	59.6	-4.5 pts
OVERALL (PASSENGER & CARGO) Capacity (M tonne-km) Load carried (M tonne-km) Overall load factor (%)	2,056.5	2,097.9	-2.0 %
	1,373.4	1,432.5	-4.1 %
	66.8	68.3	-1.5 pts

In October 2008, Singapore Airlines recorded a 3.0% year-on-year growth in systemwide passenger carriage (measured in revenue passenger kilometres) while capacity (measured in available seat kilometres) grew by 4.1%. As a result, the passenger load factor (PLF) declined by 0.8 percentage point to 77.5%. The number of passengers carried increased 1.3% over the same month last year, to 1.6 million.

The year-on-year increase in capacity arose from the delivery of new aircraft in recent months. The deployment of the larger A380 on the London, Sydney and Tokyo routes also contributed to the capacity increase.

All route regions, except for South West Pacific, recorded declines in PLF, attributable to the slowdown in traffic growth as a result of the prevailing global economic slowdown. Although there was growth in passengers carried, the growth was insufficient to fully meet the increase in capacity over the previous year.

Systemwide cargo capacity contracted by 7.1%, while cargo traffic (measured in freight tonne kilometres) fell by 11.3%. As a result, cargo load factor (CLF) decreased by 2.8 percentage points. CLF declined for all regions, mainly attributed to weaker economic conditions and a reduction in demand for goods to be moved by air freight.

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