

# OPERATIONAL RESULTS FISCAL YEAR 2007

Aircraft movements at Narita Airport reached record levels in fiscal 2007 (while passenger traffic exceeded 35 million for the second consecutive year and cargo was the second highest on record).

## Aircraft Movements

There were 194,115 aircraft movements, 1.8% more than the previous year. International passenger flights increased 2.8% due mainly to an increase in flights to Chinese and other Asian destinations. International cargo flights dropped by 1.7% due to a shift to sea transport as air cargo rates increase in the face of sharply rising aviation fuel prices, and a drop of in exports to North America as the economy stagnates due to the sub-prime loan problems there. Meanwhile, domestic aircraft movements increase 1.3% above last year's figures.

## Passengers

Although passenger figures topped 35 million for the second successive year, international passenger traffic dropped slightly by 0.1% while domestic passenger traffic increased significantly by 6.5%. International Japanese traffic was down 2.7% to 18,783,355 while non-Japanese traffic rose by 9.2% to 9,280,159, the highest ever recorded at Narita Airport. This is estimated to be the result of visa waivers granted to visitors to Japan from many Asian countries as well as the success of the Visit Japan Campaign to promote tourism to Japan. Transit passengers totalled 6,099,788, a decrease of 4.3%.

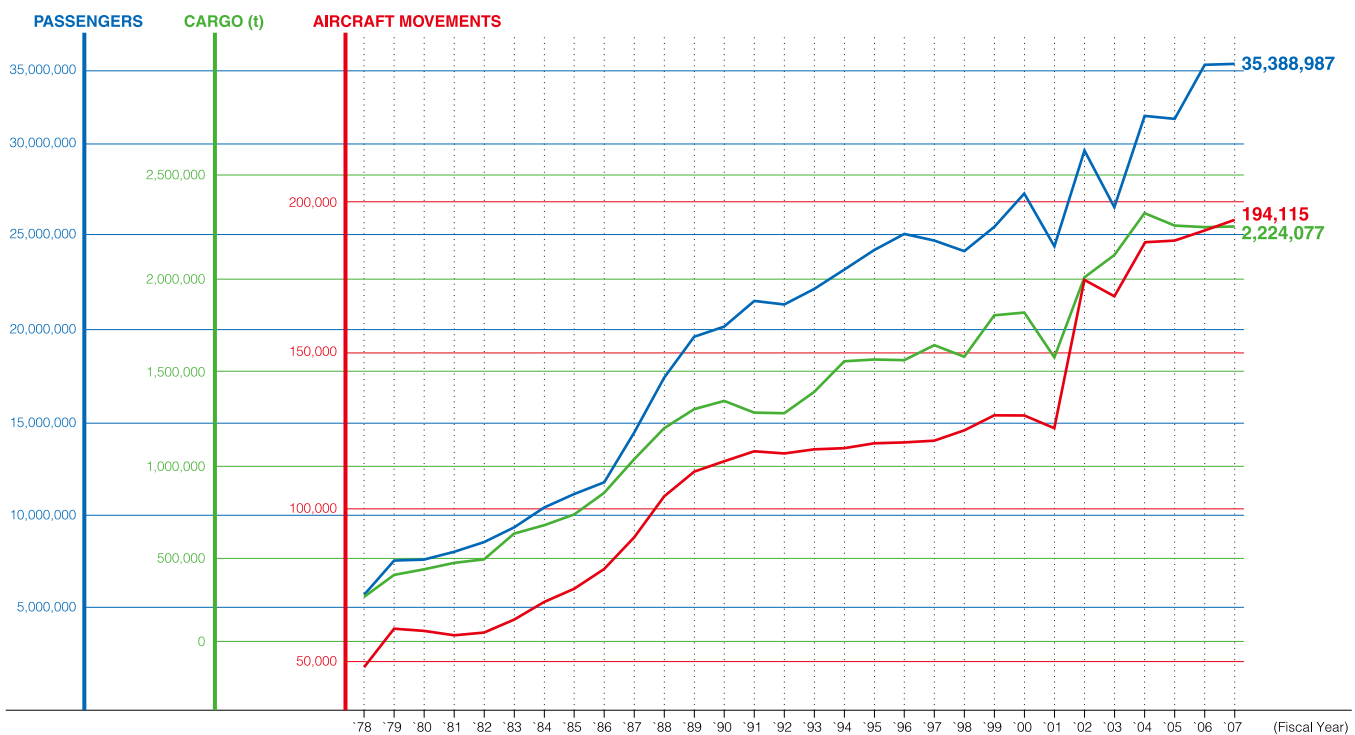
## Air Cargo

Air cargo increased by 3,596 tons above the previous year to reach a total of 2,224,077 tons. This was the second highest on record in the airport's history. Exports increased by 521 tons over the previous year, reaching a yearly total of 845,609 tons. Although exports of electronic parts to China and Taiwan rose, exports to the U.S. slowed since August because of the effects of the sub-prime loan problems. Imports totaled 879,705 tons, a decrease of 5% compared with a year ago. It is estimated that this was caused by a continuing shift to sea transport caused by the increase in oil prices as well as a reduction in seafood trade. Transit cargo posted significant growth of 10%. Apparel and electronic component exports from China to Europe demonstrated growth throughout the year.

## Fuel

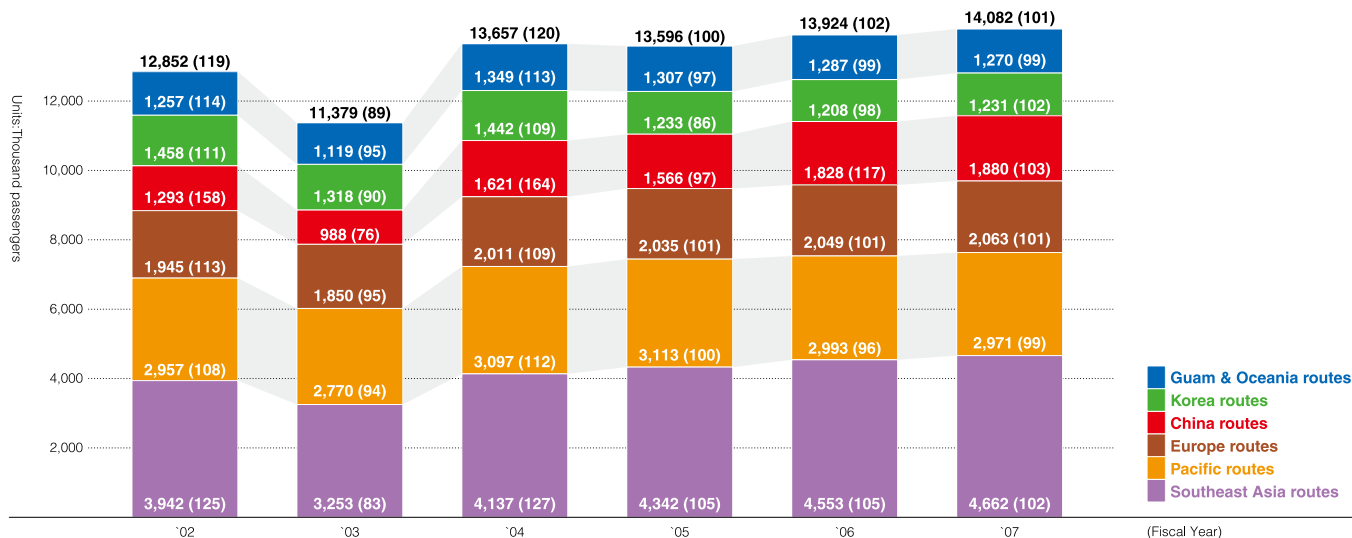
The volume of fuel supplied at Narita Airport was 5,622,869 kl, a minor drop of 1.3% from the previous year's level. Although aircraft movements went up, there was a trend among airlines to opt for small and more fuel efficient aircraft. This had a direct effect on the volume of fuel supplied per aircraft.

## Traffic Analysis : Aircraft Movements, Passengers and Cargo



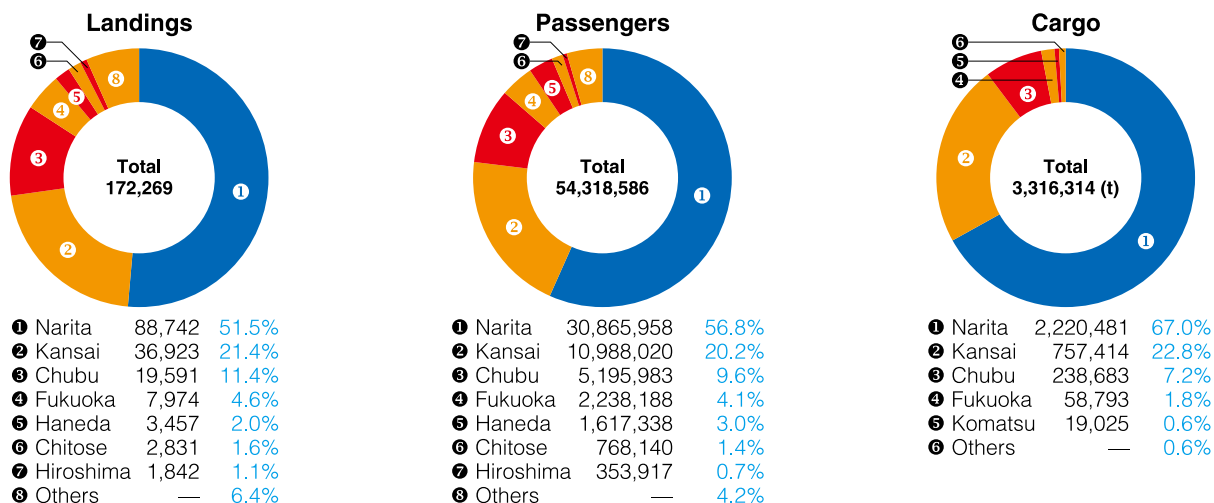
## International Outbound Passenger Traffic

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage compared to previous year.



## Narita Airports's Share of International Service in Japan (Fiscal 2006)

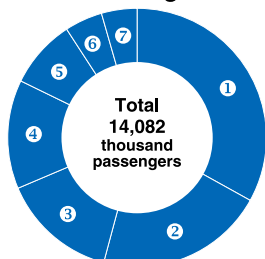
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



## Inbound / Outbound Passenger Statistics (Fiscal 2007)

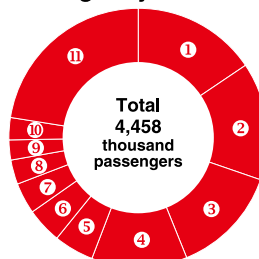
Source: Immigration statistics, Ministry of Justice

### Outbound Passenger Statistics



|   |                       |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Southeast Asia routes | 33.1% |
| 2 | Pacific routes        | 21.1% |
| 3 | Europe routes         | 14.7% |
| 4 | China routes          | 13.4% |
| 5 | Korea routes          | 8.7%  |
| 6 | Guam routes           | 4.6%  |
| 7 | Oceania routes        | 4.4%  |

### Inbound Non-Japanese Passenger by Nationality



|    |            |                 |
|----|------------|-----------------|
| 1  | Korea      | 686,498 (15.4%) |
| 2  | U.S.A      | 652,601 (14.6%) |
| 3  | China      | 605,198 (13.6%) |
| 4  | Taiwan     | 530,268 (11.9%) |
| 5  | Hong Kong  | 229,012 (5.1%)  |
| 6  | U.K.       | 191,595 (4.3%)  |
| 7  | Australia  | 181,852 (4.1%)  |
| 8  | Canada     | 127,985 (2.9%)  |
| 9  | Shingapore | 116,683 (2.6%)  |
| 10 | Thailand   | 115,945 (2.6%)  |
| 11 | Others     | — (22.9%)       |