

For the old Guangzhou airport with the same name, see Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport (former).

Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport

Simplified Chinese 广州白云国际机场

Traditional Chinese 廣州白雲國際機場

Cantonese Yale Gwóngjāu Baahkwàhn Gwokjai Gēichèuhng

show

Transcriptions

Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport (IATA: CAN, ICAO: ZGGG) is the major airport of Guangzhou, Guangdong province, in Southern China. Both airport codes were inherited from the former Baiyun Airport, and the IATA code is derived from Guangzhou's historical romanization Canton. Baiyun Airport serves as a hub for China Southern Airlines, FedEx Express, 9 Air, Hainan Airlines and Shenzhen Airlines. In 2020, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on aviation, it was the world's busiest airport by passenger traffic, handling 43.8 million passengers.[2]

In 2019, Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport was China's third-busiest and world's 11th-busiest airport by passenger traffic, with 65.8 million passengers handled. As for cargo traffic, the airport was China's third-busiest, as well as the third-busiest airport nationwide in terms of aircraft movements.

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Overview[edit]

1932–2004[edit]

Main article: Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport (former)

The old Baiyun Airport opened in 1932. Due to the expansion of Guangzhou, the airport could not expand to meet passengers needs as buildings surrounded the airport. On August 5, 2004, the new Baiyun Airport opened and the old airport was closed.

Since 2004[edit]

The new airport is located in Guangzhou's Baiyun District and Huadu District and opened on August 5, 2004 as a replacement for the 72-year-old, identically named former airport, which is now closed. Built at a cost of 19.8 billion yuan, the new airport is 28 kilometres (17 mi) north of downtown Guangzhou and nearly five times larger than its predecessor.

"Baiyun" (白云) means "white cloud" in Chinese and refers to the Baiyun Mountain (Baiyunshan), near the former airport even though the mountain is much closer to downtown Guangzhou than it is to the new airport. It is also referred to as "New Baiyun" to distinguish it from the previous airport, but this is not a part of the official name.

Former curfews and restrictions did not apply to the new airport so it could operate 24 hours a day, allowing China Southern Airlines to maximise intercontinental route utilisation with overnight flights. Other airlines also benefit from the removal of previous restrictions.

Data[edit]

Runways: 3—3,800 metres (12,500 ft), 3,800 metres (12,500 ft) and 3,600 metres (11,800 ft)

Aircraft parking bays: 173 (passenger apron and cargo apron)[3]

Current passenger capacity: 45 million passengers per year

Planned passenger capacity in 2020: 80 million passengers per year[4]

Current cargo capacity: 1 million tonnes

Planned cargo capacity in 2020: 2.5 million tonnes[4]

Destinations: 100 (mostly domestic)

Branch airports: Jieyang, Meizhou, Zhanjiang

Planned branch airports: Shaoguan, Zhaoqing

Facilities[edit]

Terminal 1[edit]

Terminal 1 has three components, Main Terminal, Area A and Area B. All check-in counters and most retail stores are placed at the Main Terminal. The two concourses controlled by individual security checkpoints, named Area A and Area B, are the boarding gates, security checkpoints, border control, customs and quarantine, baggage reclaim and relative facilities. Since 24 January 2016, East Piers 1 and 2 are dedicated to serve international flights; domestic flights occupy the rest.

Check-in counters at Term-in-al 1

Departure Lobby A at Term-in-al 1

Interior of Term-in-al 1

Boarding Gate at Terminal 1

Baggage Claim at Term-in-al 1

Terminal 2[edit]

Terminal 2 opened on April 26, 2018, with an area measuring over 808,700 square metres making it one of the world's largest airport terminal facilities. When Terminal 2 officially operates, it will be typically home to China Southern Airlines. In addition, most of SkyTeam member airlines will also typically operate in Terminal 2.[5]

Check-in counters at Terminal 2

Self Check-in with baggage counter at Terminal 2

Departure Lobby at Terminal 2

Boarding Gate at Terminal 2

Baggage Claim at Terminal 2

Airlines Check-in Counter

Domestic China Southern Airlines, XiamenAir, Sichuan Airlines, Chongqing Airlines, Hebei Airlines C, D, E, F, G, J

International Japan Airlines, Kenya Airways, Saudia, Garuda Indonesia M

Korean Air, China Airlines, Vietnam Airlines, Singapore Airlines, Air France, Thai Airways, Aeroflot, Sichuan Airlines N

China Southern Airlines P, Q

The new transport centre (GTC) is under construction on the south of terminal 2, passengers will be able to go to Guangzhou downtown by taking metro, rail, bus or taxi there.[6]

FedEx Asia-Pacific hub[edit]

On July 13, 2005, FedEx Express signed a contract with the airport authority to relocate its Asia-Pacific hub from Subic Bay International Airport in the Philippines to Baiyun Airport. The new Asia-Pacific hub covers an area of approximate 63 hectares (160 acres), with a total floor space of 82,000 square metres (880,000 sq ft).[7] At the beginning of operation, the hub employed more than 800 people and operated 136 flights a week, providing delivery services among 20 major cities in Asia and linking these cities to more than 220 countries and territories in the world.[8] The Guangzhou hub was, at the time of the opening, the largest FedEx hub outside the United States,[7] but it was later surpassed by the expanded hub at Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport.[9]

The hub has its own ramp control tower, a first for an international air express cargo company facility in China, which enables FedEx to control aircraft movements on the ground, aircraft parking plans as well as loading and unloading priorities. Included at the hub are a unique package and sorting system with 16 high-speed sorting lines, seven round-out conveyor belts and 90 primary and secondary document-sorting splits. With the new advanced system, up to 24,000 packages can be sorted an hour at the start of operations.[10]

Construction began in 2006 and the hub was originally scheduled to open on December 26, 2008. On November 17, 2008, after several months of testing, FedEx announced that the opening date was delayed to the first half of 2009 when the hub was expected to be fully operational. FedEx claimed that the revised operation date "provided FedEx with the necessary time to fully test all systems and processes, as well as work closely with the Guangzhou authorities to ensure all necessary approvals are in place".[10]

On December 17, 2008, the hub completed its first flight operations test. A FedEx MD-11

aircraft took off from Subic Bay International Airport in the Philippines and landed at Baiyun Airport at 5:50 am. The flight was handled by the new FedEx hub team, using the FedEx ramp control tower and the new 24,000 package per hour sort system. Following a successful operations' process, the flight departed on time for its final destination at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris, France. This Asia-Europe flight route operated four times per week during test run. FedEx also announced that the hub would start operation on February 6, 2009.[11]

FedEx closed its 13-year-old Asia-Pacific hub at Subic Bay of northern Philippines on February 6, 2009 with the last flight leaving for Taiwan just before dawn, while hub operations have moved to Baiyun Airport.[12] The first flight that arrived at the new FedEx Asia-Pacific hub originated from Indianapolis International Airport. The MD-11 aircraft landed at 11:07 pm at Baiyun International Airport from Charles de Gaulle International Airport in Paris, marking the opening and full operations of the new Asia-Pacific hub.[13]

Runways[edit]  
Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport now has three runways. The third runway opened on February 5, 2015,[14] which temporarily tackled the long-standing capacity obstacle. The operation of the third runway expanded Baiyun Airport's capacity, pushing business up.[15] Unfortunately, the third runway can only be used for landing, as its airspace conflicts with Foshan airport.[16] The airport is planning to build two additional runways.[16]

Expansion[edit]

In August 2008, the airport's expansion plan was approved by the National Development and Reform Commission.[17]

It included a third runway, 3,800 metres in length and 60 metres in width, located 400 metres to the east of the existing east runway. The centrepiece of the project is a 880,700-square-metre Terminal 2. Other facilities comprise new indoor and outdoor car parks and a transportation centre with metro and inter-city train services. The total cost of the entire project was estimated to be around ¥18.854 billion. Construction of the third runway began in 2012 and the runway commenced operation in early 2015. The whole project including the new terminal was scheduled to be finished in February 2018, at which time the airport will be able to handle 80 million passengers and 2.5 million tonnes of cargo a year.[4]

The 3rd phase expansion plan has been approved by the National Development and Reform Commission of China. After the expansion, Baiyun Airport will have 3 terminals, a satellite concourse, 5 runways and a high-speed railway station. The airport will be able to handle 120 million passengers, 3.8 million tons freight and 775, 000 aircraft movements a year. The whole expansion project is estimated to be finished in 2025.

Airlines and destinations[edit]

Passenger[edit]

Airlines Destinations

9 Air Changchun, Guiyang, Haikou, Harbin, Hefei, Lanzhou, Mandalay,[18] Nanjing, Ningbo, Osaka–Kansai,[19] Shanghai–Pudong, Tianjin, Urumqi, Wenzhou, Wuxi, Xi'an, Xishuangbanna, Yangon, Zhengzhou  
Aeroflot Moscow–Sheremetyevo

AirAsia Johor Bahru,[20][21] Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur–International  
Air China Beijing–Capital, Beijing–Daxing,[22] Chengdu–Tianfu, Chongqing, Dazhou,  
Guangyuan, Hangzhou, Hohhot, Luzhou, Shanghai–Hongqiao, Shanghai–Pudong, Tianjin,  
Tonghua, Urumqi, Wanzhou, Wenzhou, Wuhan, Yinchuan,[23] Yuncheng  
Air Madagascar Antananarivo, Saint-Denis de la Réunion  
All Nippon Airways Tokyo–Haneda, Tokyo–Narita  
Asiana Airlines Busan, Seoul–Incheon  
Beijing Capital Airlines Chengdu–Shuangliu, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Hohhot, Lijiang,  
Qingdao, Yinchuan  
Biman Bangladesh Airlines Dhaka  
Cambodia Angkor Air Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville[24]  
Cathay Pacific Hong Kong  
Cebu Pacific Clark,[25] Manila  
Chengdu Airlines Chengdu–Shuangliu  
China Airlines Taipei–Taoyuan  
China Eastern Airlines Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi,[26] Baoshan, Beijing–Daxing,  
Cangyuan,[27] Changchun, Changzhou, Chengdu–Shuangliu, Dali, Datong, Diqing,[28]  
Hangzhou, Hefei, Huai'an, Jiayuguan, Jinan, Kunming, Lanzhou, Lijiang, Lüliang, Mangshi,  
Nagoya–Centrair, Nanchang, Nanjing, Ningbo, Ordos, Qingdao, Shanghai–Hongqiao,  
Shanghai–Pudong, Shiyan,[29] Taiyuan, Taizhou, Urumqi, Weihai,[30] Wenzhou, Wuhan,  
Wuxi, Xi'an, Xishuangbanna, Yangon,[31] Yichang, Yinchuan  
China Southern Airlines Adelaide, Altay,[32] Amsterdam, Ankang,[33] Anqing, Anshan,  
Auckland, Baku,[34] Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Baotou,[35] Beihai, Beijing–Daxing, Bijie,  
Brisbane, Busan, Cebu, Changbaishan, Changchun, Changde, Changsha, Changzhi,  
Changzhou, Chengdu–Shuangliu, Chiang Mai, Chizhou, Chongqing, Christchurch, Colombo–  
Bandaranaike, Dali, Dalian, Daocheng, Daqing, Delhi, Denpasar/Bali, Dhaka, Dubai–  
International, Enshi, Frankfurt, Fuyang, Fuzhou, Ganzhou, Guiyang, Haikou, Handan,  
Hangzhou, Hanoi, Harbin, Hefei, Ho Chi Minh City, Hohhot, Hotan,[36] Huangshan,  
Islamabad,[37] Jakarta–Soekarno-Hatta, Jiamusi, Jieyang, Jinan, Jinggangshan, Jingzhou,[38]  
Jining, Jixi, Karamay, Kashgar, Kathmandu, Kota Kinabalu, Kuala Lumpur–International,  
Kunming, Lahore,[39] Langkawi,[40] Lanzhou, Lhasa, Lianyungang, Libo, Lijiang, Linfen,  
Liupanshui, London–Heathrow, Longnan,[41] Los Angeles, Luoyang, Malé, Manila, Meixian,  
Melbourne, Mianyang, Moscow–Sheremetyevo, Mudanjiang, Nagoya–Centrair, Nairobi–  
Jomo Kenyatta, Nanchang, Nanchong, Nanjing, Nanning, Nanyang, New York–JFK, Nha  
Trang, Ningbo, Nur-Sultan,[42] Nyingchi, Ordos, Osaka–Kansai, Paris–Charles de Gaulle,  
Penang, Perth, Phnom Penh, Phuket, Phu Quoc, Qingdao, Qiqihar, Rizhao, Rome–Fiumicino,  
San Francisco, Sanya, Seoul–Incheon, Shanghai–Hongqiao, Shanghai–Pudong, Shenyang,  
Shijiazhuang, Siem Reap, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei–Taoyuan, Taiyuan, Tianjin, Tokyo–  
Haneda, Tokyo–Narita,[43] Tongliao, Tongren, Toronto–Pearson, Turpan, Urumqi,  
Vancouver, Vienna,[44] Vientiane, Wenzhou, Wuhan, Wuhu,[45] Wuxi, Xiamen, Xi'an,  
Xiangyang, Xichang, Xingyi, Xining, Xinzhou, Xuzhou, Yan'an, Yancheng, Yangon, Yangzhou,  
Yanji, Yantai, Yichang, Yichun (Heilongjiang), Yinchuan, Yiwu, Yulin, Zhangjiajie, Zhanjiang,  
Zhengzhou, Zunyi–Maotai,[46] Zunyi–Xinzhou

Seasonal: Fukuoka, Jeju  
China United Airlines Beijing–Daxing, Shiyao  
Chongqing Airlines Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi,[47] Chongqing  
EgyptAir Cairo  
Emirates Dubai–International  
Ethiopian Airlines Addis Ababa  
EVA Air Kaohsiung, Taipei–Taoyuan  
Finnair Helsinki[48]  
Garuda Indonesia Denpasar/Bali, Jakarta–Soekarno-Hatta  
GX Airlines Baise, Changsha  
Hainan Airlines Beijing–Capital, Chengde, Chengdu–Shuangliu, Chongqing, Dalian, Da Nang, Dongying,[49] Dunhuang,[50] Haikou, Hangzhou, Hanzhong, Harbin, Hefei, Hohhot,[51] Jinzhou, Lanzhou, Nanjing, Nha Trang, Ningbo, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Qionghai,[52] Sanming, Sanya, Shanghai–Hongqiao, Shanghai–Pudong, Shenyang, Shijiazhuang, Taipei–Taoyuan, Taiyuan, Tangshan, Tianjin, Urumqi, Weifang, Wenzhou, Wuhai, Xi'an, Xinzhou,[51] Yinchuan, Zhangjiakou, Zhengzhou  
Hebei Airlines Shijiazhuang  
IrAero Moscow–Domodedovo[53]  
IndiGo Kolkata[54]  
Iraqi Airways Baghdad[55]  
Japan Airlines Tokyo–Haneda  
JC International Airlines Sihanoukville[56]  
Juneyao Airlines Lijiang, Shanghai–Hongqiao  
Kenya Airways Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta  
Korean Air Seoul–Incheon  
Kunming Airlines Kunming  
Kuwait Airways Kuwait[57]  
Lanmei Airlines Phnom Penh,[58] Sihanoukville[59]  
Lao Airlines Vientiane  
Lion Air Charter: Denpasar/Bali,[60] Manado[61]  
Loong Air Hangzhou, Ningbo, Shenyang, Xining,[62] Yantai  
Lucky Air Kunming  
Mahan Air Tehran–Imam Khomeini  
Malaysia Airlines Kuala Lumpur–International  
Malindo Air Johor Bahru,[63][64] Kuala Lumpur–International  
Myanmar Airways International Yangon  
Nepal Airlines Kathmandu[65]  
Okay Airways Tianjin  
Oman Air Muscat  
Pacific Airlines Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City  
Pegas Fly Moscow–Sheremetyevo[66]  
Philippine Airlines Manila  
Philippines AirAsia Manila

Qatar Airways Doha  
RwandAir Kigali, Mumbai[67]  
S7 Airlines Irkutsk[68]  
Saudia Jeddah, Riyadh  
Scoot Singapore  
Shandong Airlines Jinan, Qingdao, Wuyishan, Xiamen, Yantai  
Shanghai Airlines Shanghai–Hongqiao  
Shenzhen Airlines Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Changchun, Changzhou, Chengdu–Shuangliu, Chongqing, Dalian, Hangzhou, Harbin, Hefei, Jinan, Jingdezhen, Kunming, Linyi, Nanchang, Nanjing, Nantong, Ningbo, Phnom Penh, Phuket,[69] Qingdao, Quanzhou, Shanghai–Hongqiao, Shenyang, Taizhou, Tengchong, Wenzhou, Wuxi, Xi'an, Yangzhou, Yantai,[70] Yibin, Yichun (Jiangxi), Yinchuan  
Sichuan Airlines Chengdu–Shuangliu, Chiang Rai,[71] Chongqing, Hangzhou, Harbin, Kunming, Nha Trang, Yinchuan  
Singapore Airlines Singapore  
Spring Airlines Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Chiang Mai,[72] Jeju,[73] Osaka–Kansai,[74] Phnom Penh, Phuket, Shanghai–Hongqiao, Shanghai–Pudong, Shijiazhuang  
SriLankan Airlines Colombo–Bandaranaike  
Thai AirAsia Bangkok–Don Mueang  
Thai Airways Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi  
Thai Lion Air Bangkok–Don Mueang, Chiang Mai[75]  
Tianjin Airlines Tianjin  
Turkish Airlines Istanbul  
Uni Air Taichung  
US-Bangla Airlines Dhaka  
Vietnam Airlines Da Nang, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City  
West Air Chongqing, Zhengzhou[76]  
XiamenAir Fuzhou, Hangzhou, Quanzhou, Tianjin, Xiamen  
Cargo[edit]  
Airlines Destinations  
ANA Cargo Okinawa,[77] Tokyo–Narita[78]  
Asiana Cargo Seoul–Incheon  
China Airlines Cargo Taipei–Taoyuan  
China Postal Airlines Nanjing, Shanghai–Pudong  
China Southern Cargo Amsterdam, Chicago–O'Hare, Chongqing, Dhaka,[79] Frankfurt,[80] Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, London–Stansted,[81] Los Angeles,[82] Paris–Charles de Gaulle,[83] Qingdao, Taipei–Taoyuan, Vienna,[84] Zhengzhou  
Ethiopian Airlines Cargo Addis Ababa, Mumbai, Oslo[85]  
Emirates SkyCargo Dubai–Al Maktoum  
Etihad Cargo Abu Dhabi, Chittagong  
FedEx Express Almaty, Anchorage, Bangalore, Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Cebu, Chengdu, Clark, Cologne/Bonn, Delhi, Dubai–International, Frankfurt, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta–Soekarno–Hatta, Kuala Lumpur–International, Manila, Mumbai, Osaka–Kansai,

Paris–Charles de Gaulle, Penang, Seoul–Incheon, Shanghai–Pudong, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo–Narita

Garuda Cargo Jakarta–Soekarno–Hatta

Korean Air Cargo Seoul–Incheon

Lufthansa Cargo Chongqing, Delhi, Frankfurt, Krasnoyarsk

MASkargo Kuala Lumpur–International

Qatar Airways Cargo Doha[86]

Saudia Cargo Bangkok–Suvarnabhumi, Brussels, Riyadh

SF Airlines Beijing–Capital,[87] Wuhan, Zhengzhou

Turkish Airlines Cargo Almaty, Bishkek, Istanbul–Atatürk

Suparna Airlines Dhaka, Hangzhou, Nanning, Taipei–Taoyuan, Xiamen

Statistics[edit]

See source Wikidata query and sources.

Traffic by calendar year

Passengers Aircraft movements Cargo

(tons)

2004 20,326,138 182,780 506,988.3

2005 23,558,274 211,309 600,603.9

2006 26,222,037 232,204 653,261.3

2007 30,958,467 260,828 694,296.0

2008 33,435,272 280,392 685,867.9

2009 37,048,712 308,863 955,269.7

2010[88] 40,975,673 329,214 1,144,455.7

2011[89] 45,040,340 349,259 1,179,967.7

2012[90] 48,309,410 373,314 1,248,763.8

2013[91] 52,450,262 394,403 1,309,745.5

2014[92] 54,780,346 412,210 1,454,043.8

2015[93] 55,201,915 409,679 1,537,758.9

2016 59,732,147 435,231 1,652,214.9

2017[94] 65,806,977 465,295 1,780,423.1

2018[95] 69,720,403 477,364 1,890,560.0

2019 73,378,475 491,249 1,919,926.9

Ground transportation[edit]

Inter-Terminal[edit]

There is a free shuttle bus that goes between Terminals 1 and 2.

Road[edit]

The airport is connected to downtown Guangzhou by the S41 Guangzhou Airport Expressway.

Rail[edit]

Guangzhou–Foshan circular intercity railway which is under construction will set Baiyun Airport North railway station (for Terminal 2), Baiyun Airport South railway station (for Terminal 1) and Baiyun Airport East railway station (for Terminal 3) in the airport. The rail will connect the airport to the Panyu railway station and the Huadu railway station.



[Metro](#)[\[edit\]](#)

Baiyun International Airport is served by the Airport South Station (serving Terminal 1) and the Airport North Station (serving Terminal 2) on Line 3 of Guangzhou Metro.

In the future, Guangzhou Metro Line 22 has a plan to link the airport to the Guangzhou downtown.<sup>[96]</sup>

[Bus](#)[\[edit\]](#)

There are 5 Airport Express lines and 6 Airport Non-stop lines to round-trip between airport and downtown. Buses will take passengers to city's major hotels, grand plaza and transportation center, such as Garden Hotel, Guangdong Hotel, CITIC Plaza, Haizhu Square, Tianhe Coach Station, Guangzhou North Station and so on.

To service passengers out of Guangzhou city, the airport also provides intercity bus service. The buses will take up passengers from/to Dongguan, Foshan, Zhongshan, Huizhou, Jiangmen and so on.

[See also](#)[\[edit\]](#)

[China portal](#)

[Aviation portal](#)

[Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport \(former\)](#)

[List of airports in Guangdong province, from 1911-current \(Zh-Wiki\)](#)

[List of airports in China](#)

[List of the busiest airports in China](#)

[World's busiest airports by cargo traffic](#)

[World's busiest airports by passenger traffic](#)