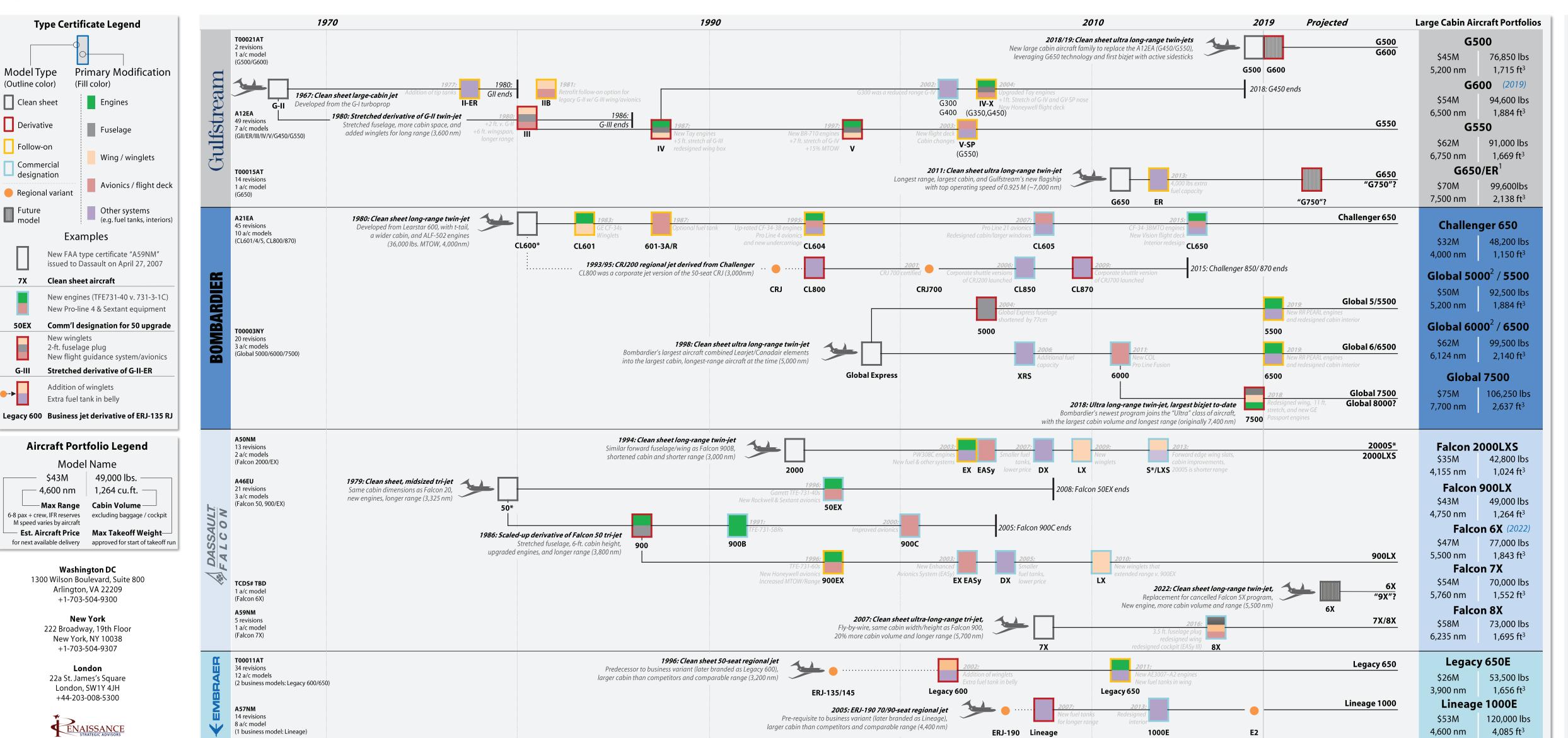


## **Evolution of the Large Cabin Business Jet Market**

**FAA Aircraft Type Certificate Development by OEM** (1965-2025)



- In 1963, the business jet industry was born with the Learjet 23, but in 1967 it was Gulfstream (Grumman) that developed the first purpose-built, large-cabin business jet, the G-II; Gulfstream remained the sole supplier in the segment for almost 20 years, developing the G-II into the G-III, G-IV, & G-V derivatives (re-branded as the G450/G550 family). In 2011, Gulfstream expanded its portfolio with the clean sheet G650, establishing the "Ultra" large cabin, long-range segment.
- In 1980, Bombardier (Canadair) introduced the Challenger 600, derived from the Learstar, which it developed into a longer-range follow-on in 1995, the CL-604.
  In 1998, Bombardier expanded its portfolio with a new ultra longrange, large cabin twin-jet, the Global Express.
- ➢ In 1986, Dassault entered the large cabin segment with a tri-jet derivative of its smaller Falcon 50, called the Falcon 900, which is still in production today as the 900LX. In 1994, it expanded its portfolio with the smaller Falcon 2000 and again in 2007 with the new flagship Falcon 7X, which it further modified & branded as the 8X.
- In 2002, Embraer entered the large cabin market with the Legacy 600, derived from its successful 40-seat ERJ-135/145 regional jet family. In 2007, Embraer pushed further upmarket with the Lineage 1000, derived from its 90-seat E-190 regional jet family, which offered the most cabin space for its class/price.
- Today, Gulfstream is refreshing its portfolio with the G500 and G600 in 2018/19, Bombardier with the Global 7500 in 2018 and a refresh of the Global 5/6000 in 2019, and Dassault with the new Falcon 6X in 2022.

2025