Airport Access – The challenge for Business Aviation in the 21st century



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THE VOICE OF EUROPE'S AIRPORTS



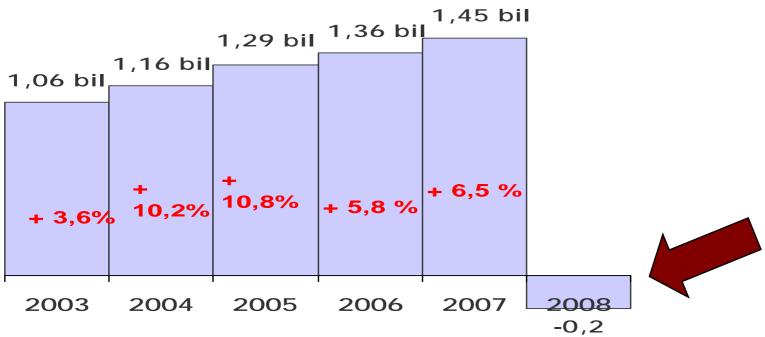
ACI EUROPE'S MISSION

"ACI EUROPE advances the collective interests of Europe's airports and promotes professional excellence in airport management and operations"



TRAFFIC EVOLUTION 2003-2008

EUROPEAN AIRPORTS PASSENGER TRAFFIC: +42,5%
 (2003 – 2007)







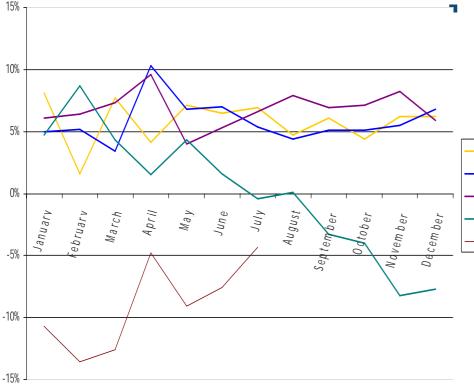
SETTING THE SCENE: THE ECONOMIC CRISIS AND AIRPORTS

· 2005 · 2006 · 2007

2008



Overall passenger growth in Europe



- Airports heavily affected by Economic crisis
 - Falling passenger-numbers
 = less commercial- and
 non-commercial revenues



HOW ARE AIRPORTS REACTING?

TIGHTENING THEIR BELTS

- Cost cutting programmes
- Staff reduction AMS 10-25% (220-550) SEA: up to 30%

DEFERRING "NON-ESSENTIAL" INVESTMENTS

- Review of capex programmes
- But, not always possible/advisable...
- No European stimulus package for airports (\$ 2 bil in US!)

RESPONDING PROACTIVELY ON CHARGES

- Crisis incentive schemes
- No charges increase, where possible
- POSITIONING FOR THE <u>NEXT</u> ENVIRONMENT...



Despite the current crisis traffic is set to double by 2030. Airports need to anticipate this growth!



THE AIRPORT CAPACITY CHALLENGE

THE CRUNCH (EUROCONTROL)

- 11% to 25% of demand not accommodated by 2030!
- 19 to 39 Heathrow-style congested airports in Europe!
- Unprecedented congestion levels!

FINANCING ISSUE

POLITICAL ISSUE

- Lack of EU support (priority is Single European Sky project)
- Increasing environmental pressure
- Aviation's license to grow at risk!



CAPITAL INTENSIVE BUSINESS

- 2000-2015: EUR 120 billion planned investment!
 - 50% pax and cargo terminal facilities
 - 30% aircraft movement areas
 - 20% equipments, property, parking, ...
- 2008-2030 : 41% PLANNED CAPACITY INCREASE
 - 5 new airports
 - 27 new runways
 - Air/ground side increase at 79 airports
- AIRPORTS ARE CAPITAL-INTENSIVE

« To meet their cost of capital, airlines must generate an operating margin of 9%, by contrast, airports need to generate a rate of return on sales of nearly 25% »

IATA, Value Chain profitability report (2006)

IMPORTANCE OF BUSINESS AVIATION FOR EUROPEAN REGIONS

- ACI EUROPE recognises the increasing importance of Business Aviation for
 - Local economies;
 - Small airports;
 - Regions with limited scheduled services and city pairs in larger metropolitan areas to cater for business related travel between smaller regions.



CHALLENGES RAISED BY BA OPERATIONS

- Mega hubs: typically capacity issues (coordinated airports)
- Secondary hubs: will accommodate BA but capacity issues or other at certain times of the day/week/year (coordinated or scheduled facilitated airports)
- Small and regional airports: typically keen to attract BA. May have ATC or environmental constraints



CHALLENGES RAISED BY BA OPERATIONS

- No-slot flights
 - A particular problem for coordinated airports;
 - Scheduled facilitated airports may also face problems with such fligths depending on time of arrival;
 - Less of a problem for non-coordinated airports.
- Poor slot performance (off-slot)
 - Number one challenge currently raised by BA;
 - Heavy effect on coordinated and scheduled facilitated airports;
 - Penalties not appropriate (no history, financial penalties not effective for BA);
 - A pragmatic, co-operative approach is needed to effectively address this challenge.



CHALLENGES RAISED BY BA OPERATIONS

- In slot allocation timing is of the essence
 - History has shown that a number of BA operators address their slot requirements at very short notice;
 - This is difficult to reconcile with the way co-ordinated and scheduled facilitated airports operate;
 - Timely communication (when feasible) from the operator would effectively address this challenge.



CHALLENGES RAISED BY BA OPERATIONS

- Slot bypass strategies
 - Such as, for instance, filing of the intended arrival airport as an alternate airport in the ATC flight plan, causes significant slot management diffculties;
 - Not a general problem but does increase unwelcomed congestion when it occurs.
- Use of certain types of equipment
 - Such as, for instance, turboprops or very small business jets which have a reduced approach speed results in delays at airports and, therefore, impacts their capacity.



OPERATIONAL CONSEQUENCES

- Higher level of congestion
 - That is a particularly acute problem in the case of noslot or off-slot flights trying to reach coordinated or scheduled facilitated airports.
- Inefficient use of scarce capacity
 - Mainly as a consequence of flight equipment used;
 - A particular problem for coordinated and for a number of scheduled facilitated airports.
- Generally, the challenges exposed above add significant difficulty to the complex slot allocation process in place at airports

LOOKING FOR SOLUTIONS

- Measures may include:
 - improvement of the data-exchange process between airport operators through the use of A-CDM;
 - granting business aviation operators access to latest information relating to online slot coordination;
 - continous education of pilots (an « airport coordination » chapter should be taught as a distinct subject in the CPL/ATPL licence programme).



IN CONCLUSION

- Role and importance of business aviation for local and regional development must be recognised
- Access to hub airports will be increasingly difficult for BA
 - Specialisation of airports
 - Alternate airports may provide a solution for BA
- Need to ensure BA access to Europe's key urban areas
- Political decisions needed (revision of slot Regulation)
- Discuss the potentially positive role for local rules
- Evaluate an effective penalty system
- Reconcile slot management process with realisation of the Single European Sky project while ensuring the most efficient use of scarce airport capacity

Thank you!

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