

Asian Breeze (60)

(亜細亜の風)

18 October 2018

Happy Autumn to you

Dear Coordinators and Facilitators in Asia/Pacific region. You must be very busy in coordinating S19 as the SAL deadline date is 1 November.

The best season of the year, Autumn, has finally come to Tokyo despite of the extraordinary hot summer. The color of trees has now been changing especially in the mountain side.

Taking a trip to some areas where leaves have turned red & yellow, especially in the mountains, public parks, or temple & shrine grounds is called “momijigari” in Japanese.

“Momiji” means maple trees (red leaves), and “Gari” means hunting - so quite literally, it means hunting autumn leaves. The

tradition began in Edo period, when royalties started visiting certain areas of Japan to look at the autumn leaves.

It is well understood the leaves have changed into its beautiful fall colors - Ginko trees turn brilliant yellow, Maple trees turn vibrant red, and other trees turn various shades of brown while some remained green - it makes for a warm blend of colors that is very pleasing to the eye. Typically, Japan's autumn foliage season starts in the beginning of October and ends at the end of November.

For this issue, we have received the wonderful contribution from Ms. Petra Popovac, Chief Executive Officer of Airports Coordination Australian (ACA) featuring Adelaide Airport (ADL), Brisbane Airport (BNE) and Cairns Airport (CNS). In addition, you will find the invitation of APACA/17 meeting and Asian Tea Gathering. We hope you will enjoy reading them.



Airports in Australia

There are some 500 airports in Australia which are registered at ICAO and IATA. The most of famous airports are located at the perimeter of Australian Continent as shown on the image to the right.

There are 8 airports registered as busy airports at IATA; Adelaide (ADL), Brisbane (BNE), Cairns (CNS), Darwin (DRW), Gold Coast (OOL), Melbourne (MEL), Perth (PER) and Sydney (SYD). These are all level 3 airports.



Airports Coordination Australia (ACA)

ACA has been providing airport coordination services for 21 years. ACA was formed in 1997 and was appointed by the Minister of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Services and Local Government to allocate slots for all aircraft runway movements at Sydney Airport.

Since its beginning, the ACA airport portfolio has grown to include 8 Australian airports (ADL, BNE, CNS, DRW, OOL, MEL, PER, SYD), and airports in the Philippines, Abu Dhabi, Oman and Saudi Arabia. ACA has been delivering a superior level of coordination services that are tailored to meet the needs of each individual airport. ACA is able to do this through its flexible coordination system, which can be tailored to suit each customer's requirements.

Adelaide Airport (ADL)

Adelaide Airport (IATA: ADL, ICAO: YPAD) is the principal airport of Adelaide, South Australia and the fifth busiest airport in Australia, servicing just over eight million passengers in the financial year ending 30 June 2017. Located adjacent to West Beach, it is approximately 6km west of the city center. It has been operated privately by Adelaide Airport Limited under a long-term lease from the Commonwealth Government since 29 May 1998.

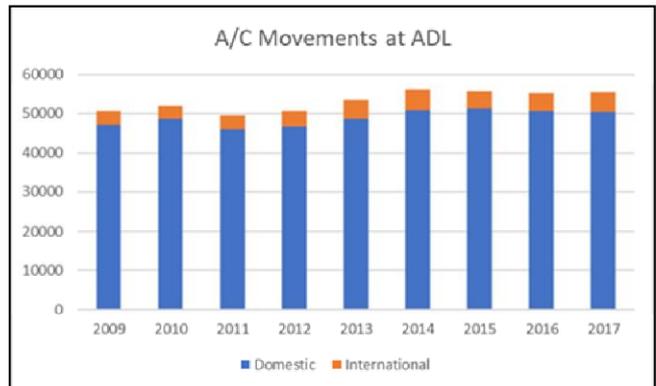
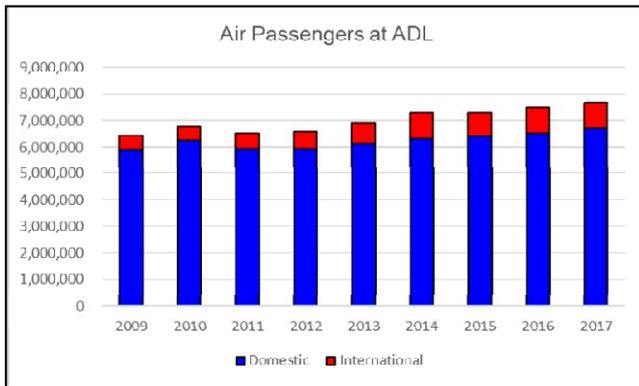
First established in 1955, a new dual international/domestic terminal was opened in 2005 which has received numerous awards, including being named the world's second-best international airport (5- 15 million passengers) in 2006. Also, it has been named Australia's best capital city airport in 2006, 2009 and 2011.

Over the financial year 2016/17, Adelaide Airport experienced passenger growth of 11% internationally and 1.5% for domestic and regional passengers; this added up to a new record number of passengers who passed through Adelaide Airport at 8,090,000 over the financial year. Adelaide Airport also experienced the greatest international growth out of any Australian port.

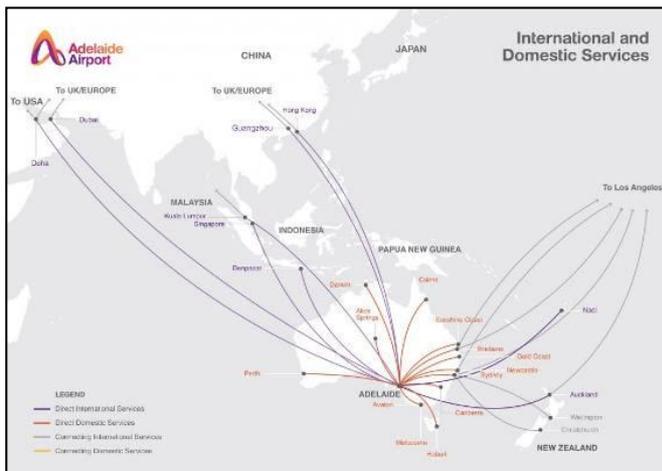
Air Transport Statistics

(1) Air Passengers

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	5,916,588	6,261,429	5,935,888	5,934,968	6,122,754	6,315,556	6,413,165	6,553,683	6,721,832
International	516,153	540,678	594,710	663,448	806,744	968,720	873,150	924,304	967,893
Total	6,432,741	6,802,107	6,530,598	6,598,416	6,929,498	7,284,276	7,286,315	7,477,987	7,689,725



Air Route Map



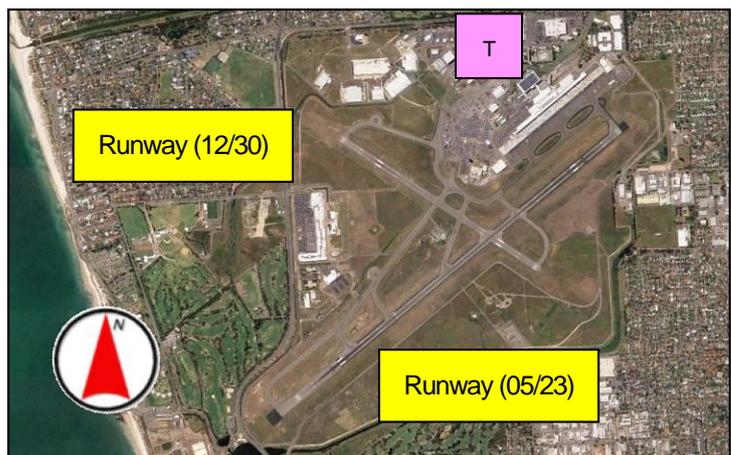
Airport Infrastructure

There are two runways at ADL. The main runway (05/23) is 3,100m and cross wind runway (12/30) is 1,652m.

The airport was redeveloped in 2005 at a cost of \$260 million. Before the redevelopment, the old airport terminal was criticized for its limited capacity and lack of aerobridges.

Proposals were developed for an upgraded terminal of world standard. The final proposal, released in 1997, called for a large, unified terminal in which both domestic and international flights would use the same terminal.

A combination of factors, the most notable of which was the collapse of Ansett Australia, then a duopoly domestic carrier with Qantas, and the resultant loss of funds for its share of the construction cost, saw the new terminal plans shelved until an agreement was reached in 2002.

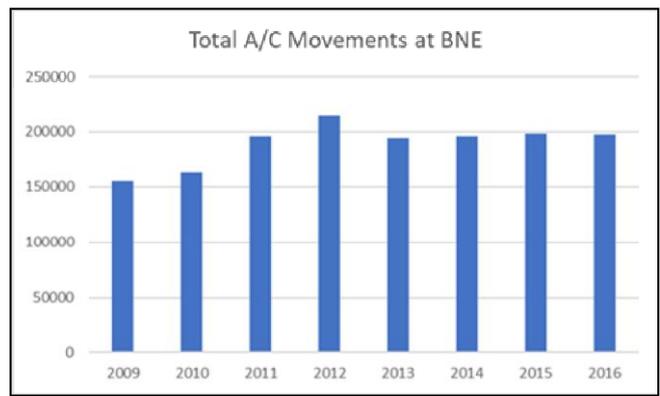
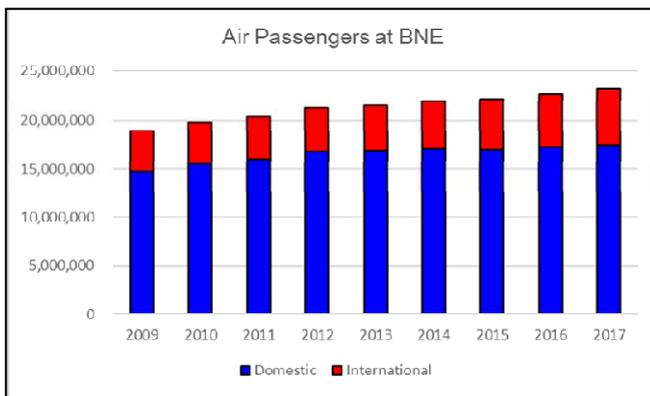


and domestic passenger terminals, a cargo terminal, a general aviation terminal and apron as well as two runways. JETGO Australia also operated from Brisbane Airport until its demise in 2018.

Air Transport Statistics

(1) Air Passengers

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	14,769,587	15,514,306	16,017,505	16,833,300	16,898,141	17,080,088	16,977,080	17,258,469	17,402,153
International	4,109,856	4,246,654	4,391,618	4,452,581	4,667,509	4,926,411	5,175,275	5,431,027	5,803,549
Total	18,879,443	19,760,960	20,409,123	21,285,881	21,565,650	22,006,499	22,152,355	22,689,496	23,205,702



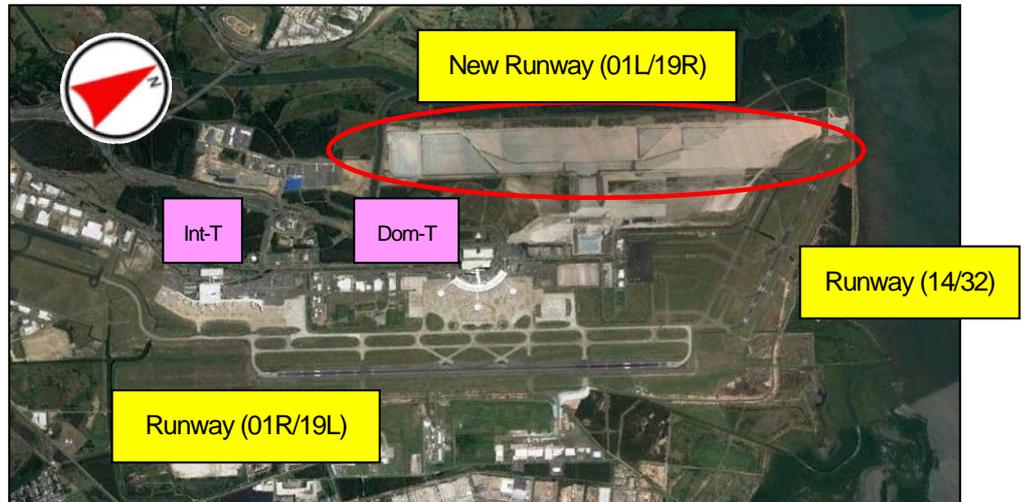
Air Route Map



Airport Infrastructure

There are two runways at BNE. The main runway is 01R/19L with the length of 3,560m. The cross wind runway is 14/32 with the length of 1,700m.

The new runway is under construction west side of the current runway. The open parallel runway is 01L/19R with the length of 3,300m.



International Terminal

The international terminal was built in 1995 and has 12 bays with aerobridges, two of these are capable of handling A380s. There are also four layover bays. The terminal has four levels: level 1 houses most airline offices and baggage handlers, level 2 handles arrivals, level 3 houses the departure lounge (airside) and other offices (landside), and level 4 houses departure check-in.

The airport contains an Emirates first class lounge, the first outside Dubai that has direct access to the A380 aerobridges, and also has Air New Zealand, Qantas, Singapore Airlines and Plaza Premium lounges.

There is also a five-story long term carpark and a smaller short term carpark within close proximity to the terminal. The international terminal at Brisbane Airport was the first airport in the world to roll out a Bitcoin and other crypto-currency related token payment service that majority of the stores within the terminal have taken part in.



Domestic Terminal

Brisbane Airport's domestic terminal is a two-story curved building with three complete satellite arms extending beyond the building providing additional passenger lounge and gate facilities for airlines.

The domestic terminal has three distinct areas serving Qantas and Qantaslink at the northern end of the building and Virgin Australia at the southern end of the building with other carriers such as Jetstar, Tiger Airways and JetGo are located in the central area of the terminal.



The Qantas concourse has 9 bays served by aerobridges including one served by a dual bridge. It has three lounges - the Qantas Club, Business Class and chairman's Lounge. Virgin Australia occupies what was the former Ansett Australia end of the terminal. Its concourse has 11 parking bays, nine of which are served by aerobridges including two served by a dual bridge. It has one lounge - the Virgin Australia Lounge which is located in the former Golden Wing Club opposite Gate 41.

Remote bays are located to the north and south of the building (serving non-jet aircraft), and in the central area (serving jet aircraft).

On 27 February 2014, Qantas announced it had disposed of its long-term lease (signed in 1987) at the domestic terminal which was due to expire on 30 December 2018. Under the new arrangements, Qantas would retain exclusive use and operational control over much of the northern end of the terminal until the end of 2018 while securing rights to key infrastructure beyond this period.

In addition, BAC plans to make a significant investment in upgrading and improving facilities and services within the terminal, such as lounges and will assume control of the retail space of this part of the terminal.

New Parallel Runway

On 18 September 2007, the federal government granted approval for the construction of a new parallel runway. The proposed \$1.3 billion, 3,300m runway will take approximately eight years to construct and is being built on swamp land 2km west of the current terminal area and parallel to the existing main runway. The long construction period is due to the settling period of the 13 million cubic meters of sand fill that is to be dredged from Moreton Bay. In early December 2014 the delivery of 11 million cubic meters of sand to the site was completed.

Cairns Airport (CNS)

Cairns Airport (IATA: CNS, ICAO: YBCS) is an international airport in Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Formerly operated by the Cairns Port Authority, the airport was sold by the Queensland Government in December 2008 to

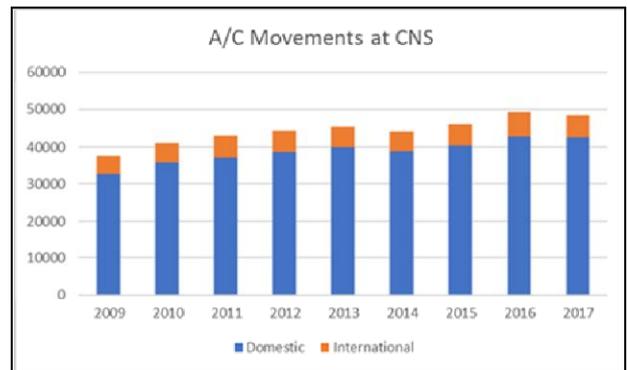
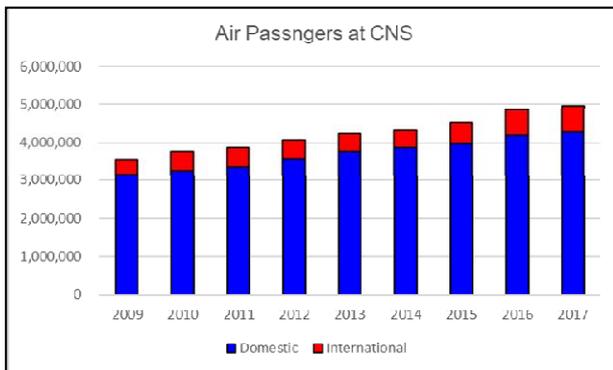
a private consortium. It is the seventh busiest airport in Australia. The airport is located 4.3km north northwest of Cairns or 7km north of the Cairns central business district, in the suburb of Aeroglen. The airport lies between Mount Whitfield to the west and Trinity Bay to the east.

The airport has direct flights to 18 international and 30 domestic destinations and many general aviation flights including a number of helicopter operators. Flights are operated to all major Australian cities and tourist destinations, regional communities in Far North Queensland, and a number of international destinations in the Asia-Pacific region with connections to the rest of the world. The airport formed the main base for Australian Airlines prior to its ceasing of operations in June 2006 (the airport remains a major port for parent company Qantas). It is also a base for the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia and the search and rescue helicopters of the State Emergency Service. In the 12 months ending 30 June 2013 Cairns Airport had 4.1 million passengers, up 263,532 from the previous year.

Air Transport Statistics

(1) Air Passengers

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Domestic	3,133,393	3,254,097	3,361,091	3,569,195	3,754,331	3,857,399	3,975,309	4,208,221	4,278,311
International	404,803	495,873	504,072	511,359	492,091	460,910	545,733	642,293	662,173
Total	3,538,196	3,749,970	3,865,163	4,080,554	4,246,422	4,318,309	4,521,042	4,850,514	4,940,484



Air Route Map



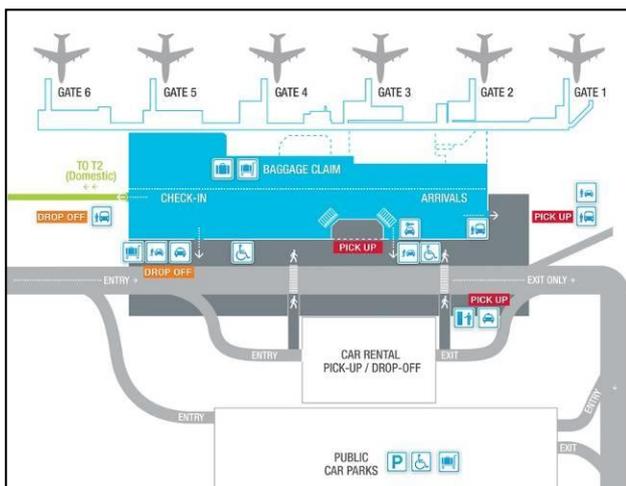
Airport Infrastructure

There is one runway (15/33) and its length is 3,156m.

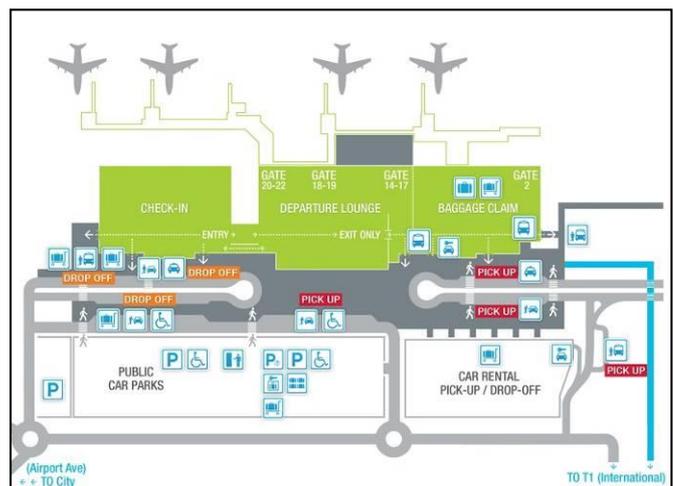


Passenger Terminals

The airport has two passenger terminals on the eastern side of the airport on reclaimed mangrove swamp. They are approximately 6km north of the Cairns Central Shopping Center and situated on Airport Avenue off Sheridan Street (Captain Cook Highway). The terminals are in two separate buildings 200m from one another. The Domestic terminal is number 2 it has five jet bridges and 17 gates, while the International Terminal is number 1 it currently has six jet bridges and ten gates in total.



(International Passenger Terminal)



(Domestic Passenger Terminal)

Introduction of New Learning Portal

ACA is pleased to announce the launch of the ACA Learning Center. ACA will provide slot and airport infrastructure management training courses in an online format. The training is tailored into four streams that deliver specific content for Coordinators, Airlines, Airports and Regulators.



The course content is covered in modules that allow you to learn at your own speed and time, at home or in the workplace at an affordable rate. The course work is supported by live webinars and forums that allow students to ask questions, receive feedback and discuss specific sections of the training with experts in the field.

The Learning Center will be launched at the next slot conference in Madrid and will be available through our website from Day 1 of the conference. There will be a 15% discount for all registrations during the conference.

If you have any enquiries, or would like further information please contact slots@airportcoordination.org, or ask us about it at the conference.

Information of our offices

(1) ACA Head Office

Organization	Airports Coordination Australia (ACA)
Address	Level 3, Suite 1297, International Terminal (T1), Sydney Airport
Email	slots@airportcoordination.org
Web site	http://www.airportcoordination.org
Telephone	+61 2 9313 5469
FAX	+61 2 9313 4210
Business Hours	08:30 – 16:30 Sunday - Friday

(2) ACA Dublin Office

Organization	ACA Airport Coordination
Address	Corballis Road North, Dublin Airport
Email	slots@airportcoordination.org
Web site	http://www.airportcoordination.org
Telephone	+353 (0) 1056605253
Business Hours	06:30 – 17:00 Sunday - Friday

Introduction of our members

Our Australian Team has 11 staff including:

Petra Popovac	Chief Executive Officer
Craig McAlister	Vice President International Coordination
Jennifer Birdsall	Vice President Australian Coordination
Thomas Parsons	Senior Coordinator International
Ross Bateman	Coordinator International
Ripa Tekerjyan	Coordinator Australia
Kristie Law	Coordinator International
Aletheia Soh	Coordinator Australia
Jessica Howard	Coordinator Australia
Ralph Folk	Business Analyst

Our Irish Team has 3 staff including:

Finbar Whelan	Director of Coordination
Sinead Hatt	Coordinator
Cian McHugh	Coordinator



APACA/17 meeting

The seventeenth general assembly meeting of APACA will be held from 17:00 to 18:00 on 13 November (Tuesday) at Madrid Marriott Auditorium Hotel & Conference Center in Spain. The meeting room for APACA/17 is “Frankfurt” on the ground floor of Madrid Marriott Auditorium Hotel & Conference Center. The tentative agenda of APACA/17 meeting is shown below.

1. Approval of Minutes of 16th meeting held on 19 June 2018 in Vancouver.
2. Update on WSG Strategic Review Management Group (WSRMG)
3. Proposal from Historic Determination Task Force (HDTF)
4. New Association
5. 2020 Tokyo Olympics
6. Any Other Business

Asian Tea Gathering

The Asian Tea Gathering will be hosted by Airport Coordination Australia (ACA) during the lunch time of 12:00 to 13:00 on 15 November (Thursday) 2018. The venue would be the “Baden Baden” room on the ground floor of Madrid Marriott Auditorium Hotel & Conference Center. Coffee/tea and tea break snacks will be served. Please come freely and join the Asian Tea Gathering to enjoy chatting over a cup of tea or coffee. This gathering is purely informal, no agenda and no speech but chatting. We would appreciate it if you would bring your unique sweets if possible.

From the Chief Editor

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Ms. Petra Popovac for her contributions. The article was very informative and I learnt a lot. There are more than 500 airports in Australia. What a big continent! As only three airports (ADL, BNE, CNS) were featured in this issue, the next issue will cover another three airports; Darwin Airport (DRW), Gold Cost Airport (OOL) and Melbourne Airport (MEL).

Having finished this issue, I should drive to mountain side to appreciate beautiful color changes of trees. I also would like to stay in “Ryokan” or Japanese Inn to enjoy hot springs with a beautiful scenery. There are many nice scenic spots around Tokyo like Hakone, Nikko and Mt. Fuji. There are more scenic spots in Kyoto. If you are planning to visit Japan, you should come during Autumn, the best season of the year. (H.T.)

