

Asian Breeze (28)

(亜細亜の風)

Happy Summer to you

10 June, 2013

Dear Coordinators and Facilitators in Asia/Pacific region. You feel relaxed, don't you by sending out SAL on 5 June? Rainy season has come to Tokyo this year too. Rain makes us a little blue, but it is very important for agricultural products, especially for the rice to grow, main staple in Japan. However, this year's weather is little strange. It does not rain at all even though one week has passed since Meteorological Agency announced the rainy season has started. Is this a part of global warming??

During the rainy season, the beautiful flowers will bloom called a hydrangea (紫陽花) which make us feel very relaxed and comfortable. The color of this flower varies depending on the acid of soil. So, you can enjoy variety of colors letting you to forget the rainy season for a while.



In this issue, we have received a wonderful contribution from Mr. Frank Holton, Managing Director & Head Coordinator of Airport Coordination Denmark (ACD). His article features not only his organization and airports but also tourist spots in Copenhagen. You should visit those places while you are in Copenhagen. In addition, the announcement of APACA/6 meeting and Asian Tea Gathering is included at the end of article. We are hoping that you are coming to APACA/6 meeting and Asian Tea Gathering.

Airport Coordination Denmark (ACD)

Airport Coordination Denmark (ACD) was established in December 1995 as a non-profit company based on the EU Regulation 95/93. Airport Coordination Denmark A/S is owned by Copenhagen Airport with 50%, Scandinavian Airlines System with 41% and Cimber A/S 9%. The distribution of operators' shareholding can be continuously adjusted according to the current share of slots, calculated on the basis of the previous two years of traffic.

The board includes 5 members from the shareholders and the board is also open for to include two members from the remaining part of Danish airlines without ownership. All bound together by a Participation Agreement between the airport and all airlines participating in the agreement - dated 15 December 1995.

It's a non-profit company. The liability of its owner is limited. Funding Arrangements is that 50% comes from Copenhagen Airports & 50% comes from the Danish Airlines. Annual turnover 2012 is Euro 375,000.

ACD is responsible for slot allocation, schedules facilitation and schedule data collection at a number of airports. Slot allocation is a widely recognized technique designed to balance the supply and demand for scarce airport capacity, in order to avoid unnecessary congestion and delays, through the issue of permissions for aircraft to land and take off at particular times.

Today, ACD provides coordination services to Billund airport (BLL) and Copenhagen airport (CPH) in Denmark and Keflavik airport (KEF) in Iceland. ACD collects schedule data for Aalborg airport (AAL) and Aarhus airport (AAR) and Roskilde airport (RKE) in Denmark and Vagar Airport (FAE), Faroe Island. ACD also provides relief coordination services for Helsinki in Finland and Bergen, Kirkeness, Oslo and Stavanger in Norway.

Financial Scheme

ACD raises about 1/3 of its funding from “Other Sources” e.g. selling data, coordination and consultancy, about 1/3 of the ACD funding comes from Copenhagen Airports and about 1/3 from Airlines with Danish AOC or operators serving Danish domestic routes or operators using Copenhagen Airport as base.

Airports in Denmark

Denmark is a Scandinavian country in Northern Europe and the senior member of the Kingdom of Denmark. It is the southernmost of the Nordic countries, southwest of Sweden and south of Norway, and bordered to the south by Germany. Denmark borders both the Baltic and the North Sea. The country consists of a large peninsula, Jutland and many islands, most notably Sjælland (Zealand), Fyn, Vendsyssel-Thy, Lolland, Falster and Bornholm, as well as hundreds of minor islands often referred to as the Danish Archipelago. The capital city of Denmark is Copenhagen.



There are 17 airports where commercial schedule flights are served. Considering that 34% of Danes live in the Greater Copenhagen area, it is not surprising that Copenhagen houses the most important airport in the country. Copenhagen Airport, Kastrup is very modern and conveniently located close to central Copenhagen. The airport is also very accessible to southern Sweden. Malmo, Sweden is just across the Oresund Bridge, which connects Denmark and Sweden. Central Malmo is only 24km away from the Copenhagen Airport. Billund Airport is the second most important airport in Denmark, and it is located in central Jutland. This airport mainly has flights to and from major European cities.

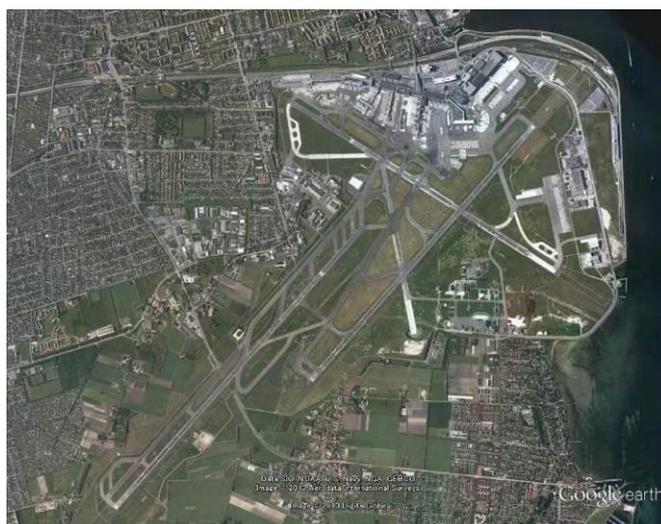
There are also a handful of smaller airports throughout Denmark. These airports are primarily used by the many low cost airlines which have sprung up in recent years. These airlines generally only fly to and from popular

vacation destinations.

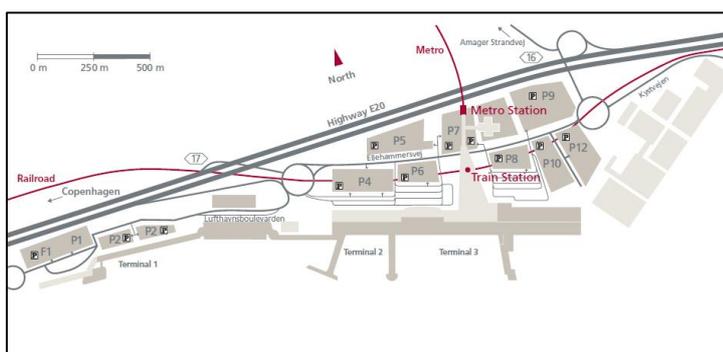
Copenhagen International Airport (CPH)

Copenhagen Airport, Kastrup or Copenhagen Airport (IATA: CPH, ICAO: EKCH) is the main international airport serving Copenhagen, Denmark, Øresund Region, the entire Sjælland (Zealand) and a large part of southern Sweden. The airport is located on the island of Amager, just 8km south of Copenhagen city center, and 24km west of Malmö city center on the other side of the Øresund Bridge. It is the largest airport in the Nordic countries and one of the oldest international airports in Europe.

There are three runways at this airport: two close parallel runways of 3,600m (04L/22R) and 3,300m (04R/22L) and cross wind runway of 2,800m (12/30). The airport is the main hub out of three used by Scandinavian Airlines and is also a hub for Thomas Cook Airlines Scandinavia and Norwegian Air Shuttle. Copenhagen Airport handles 60 scheduled airlines and serves more than 62,000 passengers per day; 23.3 million passengers passed through the facility in 2012, making it the busiest airport in the Nordic countries, with a maximum capacity of 83 loadings/hour and with room for 108 airplanes. Unlike



other Scandinavian airports, a considerable share of the airport's passengers is international. The domestic part of the annual passengers is lower than 10%. The airport is owned by Københavns Lufthavne, which also operates Roskilde Airport.



Copenhagen Airport has three terminals. Terminal 1 is used for all domestic flights. Terminals 2 and 3 handle international flights (both Schengen and non-Schengen) and share a common airside passenger concourse as well as the arrivals section - which houses customs and baggage claim and is physically located in Terminal 3.

The newest terminal, CPH Go, dedicated to low-cost carriers opened in October 2010. So far Easy Jet is the only airline operating from this terminal. CPH Go is located in a new extension with direct access to six gates to be added to the end of Pier D. CPH Go will form an integral part of the existing terminal structure, offering passengers a simpler, more efficient way to travel. Copenhagen Airport expects that about one million

passengers travelling to and from low-cost destinations inside as well as outside the Schengen area will pass through CPH Go during the first year. CPH Go, an investment of some DKK 200 million, is part of the development plan set up to ensure that Copenhagen Airport remains a competitive, important world-class airport also in the future.



Billund Airport (BLL)

Billund Airport (IATA: BLL, ICAO: EKBI) located 1.9km northeast of Billund, serves as one of Denmark's busiest air cargo centers, as well as a charter airline destination, although some regular airlines also offer flights there. The proximity of the airport to the LegoLand theme park in Billund arguably makes it easier for the airport to attract passengers, and to lure more airlines into operating to the airport. However, the majority of the passengers live in western Denmark, and this is their main airport for international travel. The airport handles an average of more than 2 million passengers a year, and millions of pounds of cargo.



There is one runway of 3,100m (09/27) which can handle airliners as large as the Boeing 747, although most passengers arrive on smaller airplanes, such as ATR-42s, Boeing 737s and Boeing 757s. Boeing 747 activity at this airport is almost exclusively limited to cargo flights.

In the 2011-12, many charter airlines began long-haul operations out of Billund with the following destinations: Colombo, Phuket, Sharjah, St.Croix in

the winter and Cancún, Punta Cana in the summer. The flights are operated by Boeing 737 to Sharjah, but 767 and A330 are operating the service to the others by Jetairfly, TUIfly Nordic and Thomas Cook Airlines Scandinavia.

The new Terminal Two was opened in 2002, which allowed officials to close Terminal One to passengers and turn it into a cargo-only terminal. The passenger terminal is 40,000 m² in size and designed to handle 3.5 million passengers a year in accordance with the present traffic pattern. The terminal is open and bright, almost transparent, due to the wide use of glass. A unique ambience is created by the proximity of the people inside and the aircraft on the apron. From the top level of the terminal, the observation balcony is freely accessible. From this location, one has a free view over the entire flight area, the passenger bridges and the taxiways. The passengers can access the aircraft via 10 loading bridges or can be bussed to the 16 remote parking spaces.



The former terminal houses Cargo activities and the General Aviation Centers. The original passenger terminal is used for Cargo Center Billund's (CCB) activities. A Business and General Aviation Center is located at the west end of the terminal where company and business flights, as well as taxi and private aircrafts, will be handled. CCB is the gathering place of forwarding agencies (11), air freight departments for Maersk Air and SAS and the express parcel company TNT, known as integrator as they have their own worldwide network handling all shipments. The number of forwarding agencies located permanently at CCB has doubled within the last few years. As a result, Billund Airport has handled the biggest part of air freight activities in West Denmark.

Keflavik International Airport (KEF)

Keflavík International Airport (IATA: KEF, ICAO: BIKF), also known as Reykjavík-Keflavík Airport, is the largest airport in Iceland and the country's main hub for international transportation. It is situated 3.1km west of Keflavík and 50km south-west of Reykjavík. The airport has two runways; one is 3,054m (02/20) and the other is 3,065m (11/29), and the airport area is about 25km². Most of international journey to or from Iceland passes through this airport.



The main carriers at Keflavík are Icelandair and WOW air, who make the airport their main hub. The airport is almost exclusively an international airport; most domestic flights are flown from Reykjavík Airport, which lies within 3km from Reykjavík's city center, although seasonally flights from Akureyri are flown to Keflavík. Keflavík Airport is operated by Isavia, a government enterprise.



The Airport has one terminal named Leifur Eiríksson Air Terminal, named for Leif Ericson. It was opened in April 1987 and separated the airport's civil traffic from the military base. It was later extended with the opening of the South Building in 2001 (not a separate terminal) to comply with the requirements of the Schengen Agreement. The North Building was later enlarged and finished in 2007. The terminal has duty-free stores in the departure and arrival lounges.

Our computer system for coordination

ACD uses Score Airport Capacity Management System for the coordination process and we are connected to the Online Coordination portal (OCS). Score system is working on a "Common Slot Server" used by Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Introduction of our members



Mr. Frank Holton, (57-yrs)
 Managing Director & Head of Coordination
 since Nov-2000.



Mr. Allan Petersen (54-yrs)
 Coordinator & IT
 since Apr-2007

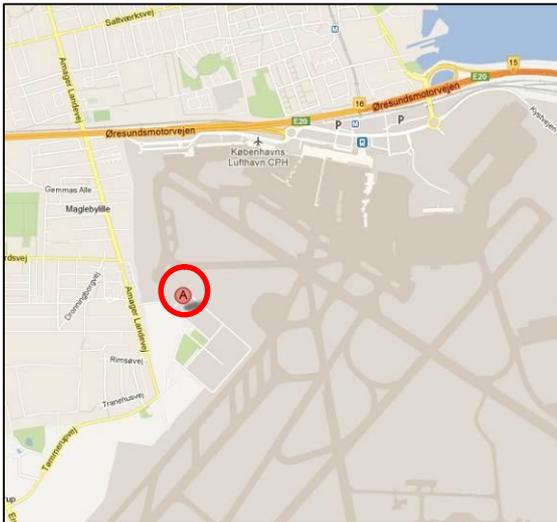
Location Map of our office

Office address: Vilhelm Lauritzens Alle 1, 2770 Kastrup, Denmark

Tel: +45-3231-2472

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Sita: CPHAPYD



Tourist Spots during SC132

Copenhagen is one of the greatest travel destinations in Northern Europe. Copenhagen is a city that will take your breath with its great attractions. It is one of the oldest capital cities in the continent and what makes it so attractive is the royal touch, the Danish monarchy is the oldest one in the world. Here are some of attractive tourist spots you should visit while you are in Copenhagen.

1. The Little Mermaid (statue)

The Little Mermaid is a statue depicting a mermaid located 3km north east of Copenhagen Central Station. Based on the fairy tale of the same name by Hans Christian Andersen, the small and unimposing statue is a Copenhagen icon and has been a major tourist attraction since 1913. It has become a popular target for defacement by vandals and political activists. The statue sits on a rock in the harbor off Langelinie promenade. It has a height of 1.25m and weighs 175 kg.



2. Kastellet

Kastellet is one of the best preserved star fortresses in Northern Europe. It is constructed in the form of a pentagram with bastions at its corners. Kastellet was continuous with the ring of bastioned ramparts which used to encircle Copenhagen but of which only the ramparts of Christianshavn remain today. A number of buildings are located within the grounds of Kastellet, including a church as well as a windmill. The area houses various military activities but it mainly serves as a public park and a historic site.



3. The Royal Castle Amalienborg

Amalienborg is the winter home of the Danish royal family. It consists of four identical classicizing palace façades with rococo interiors around an octagonal courtyard in the center of the square is a monumental equestrian statue of Amalienborg's founder, King Frederick V.

The Royal Danish Guard patrols the royal residence Amalienborg Palace and serves the royal Danish family. The guard marches every day at 11:30 from Rosenborg Castle through the streets of Copenhagen to Amalienborg Palace, where it executes the change of guards at noon. When the Queen is in residence, the guard is accompanied by the Royal Guard's music corps.



4. Nyhavn

Nyhavn, meaning New Haven, was originally a busy commercial port where ships from all over the world would dock. The area teemed with sailors, ladies of pleasure, pubs and alehouses. Over the years the beautiful old slanted houses were gradually renovated and classy restaurants started popping up. In summer Nyhavn is a popular hangout for dining and drinks.



5. Rosenborg Castle

Rosenborg Castle is a renaissance castle located 1.5km north east of Copenhagen Central Station. The castle was originally built as a country summerhouse in 1606 and is an example of Christian IV's many architectural projects. It was built in the



Dutch Renaissance style, typical of Danish buildings during this period, and has been expanded several times, finally evolving into its present condition by the year 1624.

6. Strøget (Shopping Area)

Copenhagen's largest shopping area is centered around Strøget in the heart of the city. Strøget is the world's longest pedestrian street with a wealth of shops, from budget-friendly chains to some of the world's most expensive brands. The stretch is 1.1km long and runs from City Hall Square to Kongens Nytorv. Strøget is a nickname from the 1800s and covers the streets Frederiksberggade, Nygade, Vimmelskafte and Østergade.



7. Christiansborg Palace

Christiansborg Palace, on the islet of Slotsholmen in central Copenhagen, is the seat of the Danish Parliament, the Danish Prime Minister's Office and the Danish Supreme Court. Also, several parts of the palace are used by the monarchy, including the Royal Reception Rooms, the Palace Chapel and the Royal Stables. The palace is thus the house of Denmark's three supreme powers: the executive power, the legislative power, and the judicial power. It is the only building in the world that houses all three of a country's branches of government.



8. Copenhagen City Hall

Copenhagen City Hall is the headquarters of the municipal council as well as the Lord mayor of the Copenhagen Municipality. The building is situated on The City Hall Square in central Copenhagen. The current building was inaugurated in 1905. It was designed by the architect Martin Nyrop in the National Romantic style but with inspiration from the Siena City Hall. It is dominated by its richly ornamented front, the gilded statue of Absalon just above the balcony and the tall, slim clock tower. The latter is at 105.6m one of the tallest buildings in the generally low city of Copenhagen. In addition to the tower clock, the City Hall also houses Jens Olsen's World Clock.



APACA/6 meeting

The sixth general assembly meeting of APACA will be held from 17:00 to 18:00 on 20 June (Thursday) at the Bella Center, Copenhagen. The meeting room for APACA/6 is BV5 on 1st floor of Bella Center. The agenda of APACA/6 meeting is shown below.

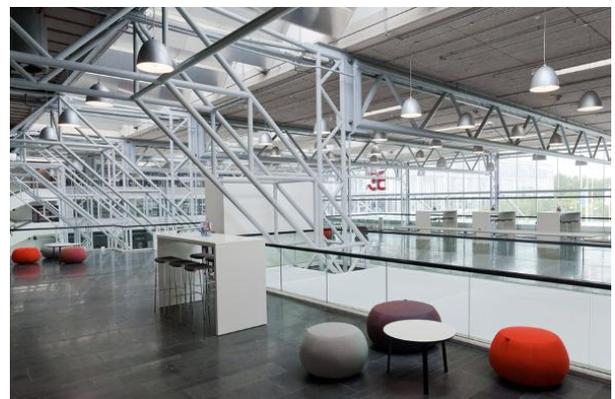
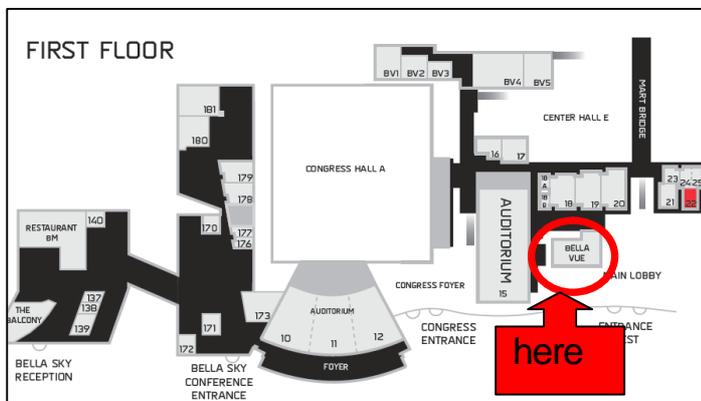
1. Approval of Minutes of 5th meeting held on 16 November 2012 in Toronto
2. Election Result of WWACG
3. Notification of SHL & SAL dates at WWACG Web Site
4. Slot Allocation (Level 3 Airport)
5. Schedule Facilitation (Level 2 Airport)
6. Schedule Optimization Meeting (SOM) by EUACA
7. Any Other Business

The presentation materials for the meeting will be circulated later this week.

Asian Tea Gathering

The Asian Tea Gathering will be hosted by Japan Schedule Coordination (JSC) during the lunch time of 12:00 to 13:00 on 22 June (Saturday). The tea gathering will take place at Bella Vue on 1st floor of Bella Center. The location and picture of the place is shown below.

The coffee/tea, sandwich and some cakes will be served. Please come freely and join the Asian Tea Gathering to enjoy chatting over a cup of tea or coffee with some sweets. 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 Mr. Frank Holton for wonderful contribution. It was very informative for us. ACD is taking care of Keflavík International Airport (KEF) in Iceland in addition to airports in Denmark. Score system is shared by Denmark, Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The introduction of tourist spots was very nice for those who have not visited Denmark including myself. I will surely visit those places next week.

Having finished editing Asian Breeze (28), I should prepare myself seriously for SC132 in Copenhagen. There will be many extra activities including WWACG, JSAG and APACA next week. I am now making some materials for those meetings. I am looking forward to seeing you all at those occasions. (H.T.)

