

Asian Breeze (36)

(亜細亜の風)

Happy Autumn to you

14 October, 2014

Dear Coordinators and Facilitators in the Asia/Pacific region. Having received the initial submission for S15 from airlines, you must be getting busy in allocating slots and facilitating schedule toward the end of this month of SAL. Cool and beautiful Autumn season has arrived in Japan with all the trees turning to yellow or red. This is the best season in the year for everything like touring, sporting, eating and studying. Allocating the slots at the airport, we are also allocating the time to trip to appreciate the color changes of trees and mountains.



For this issue, we have received a wonderful contribution from Mr. Michal Simacek featuring the slot coordination in Czech Republic where the next SC135 will be held in November. In addition, some tips as to where you should visit in Prague are featured. Please plan a head to include those nice tourist spots in your trip. We hope you will enjoy reading them.

Slot Coordination Czech Republic

Václav Havel Airport Prague has the status of a coordinated airport (Level 3). Therefore for all flights and whatever their changes (except emergency landing, flights connected with saving human life, search and rescue flights) the slots for arrival and departure shall be requested from the airport coordinators before execution of the flight.

Slot Coordination Czech Republic is the body responsible for the allocation of airport slots at Václav Havel Airport Prague. Slot Coordination in Prague was established on 1 January 2003 as the Professional Association of Legal Entities. On 1 January 2009, it was renamed Slot Coordination Czech Republic.

Members

The following three companies are members of the Slot Coordination Czech Republic;

- (1) Prague Airport
- (2) Czech Airlines
- (3) Travel Service

Funding Scheme

Slot Coordination Czech Republic is co-Financed by Prague Airport, Czech Airlines and Travel Service.

Airports in the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic is a country with a strategic position in Central Europe. It is bordered by Germany to the west, Austria to the south, Slovakia to the east and Poland to the north. The country consists of thirteen regions and a capital city with regional status. The Czech Republic's capital and largest city is Prague.

There are about ninety airports in the Czech Republic. Six of them serve as international airports including Brno-Tuřany Airport (BRQ), Karlovy Vary Airport (KLV), Leoš Janáček Airport Ostrava (OSR), Pardubice Airport (PED), Václav Havel Airport Prague (PRG) and Kunovice Airport (UHE).

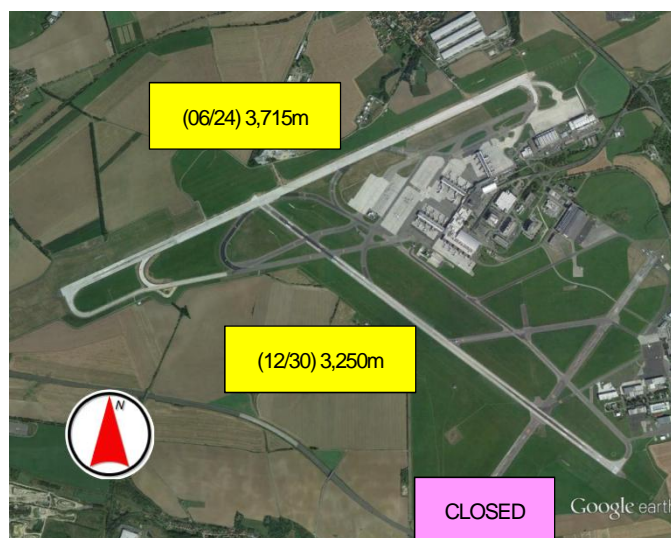
Václav Havel Airport Prague (PRG) serves Prague and is registered as level 3 at IATA.



Václav Havel Airport Prague (PRG)

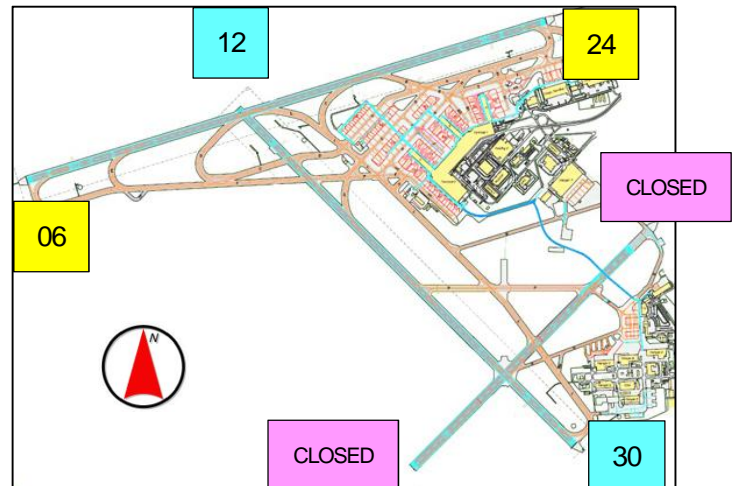
Václav Havel Airport Prague (IATA: PRG, ICAO: LKPR) is the most important international airport in the Czech Republic and the biggest airport among the new EU member states. It is operated by Prague Airport Company. It is located 10 km west from the city center and, with 11 million passengers in 2013, it is the busiest airport in the newer EU member states. It also serves as a hub for Czech Airlines as well as a base for Travel Service Airlines including its subsidiary SmartWings and Wizz Air.

The most important development project of Prague Airport Company is the planned construction of a parallel runway designated 06R/24L (also called BIS runway). The number of handled passengers and flights at Václav Havel Airport Prague has been growing steadily since the 1990s. Throughout the last decade alone, the volume of handled traffic has tripled. Terminal 2 launches of operations sufficiently increased the so-called terminal passenger handling capacity from a long-term perspective. The runway system of the airport, quite on the contrary,



has virtually not changed since the 1960s despite the sharp increase in the amount of passengers handled and flights serviced.

The concept of building a parallel runway to the existing main runway 06/24 at Prague's airport is not a new one. The plan to build a parallel runway in due course was already in place when the current main runway 06/24 was built in the 1960s. At the beginning of the 1970s, the plan was made part of the Prague land use allocation documentation. The interest of travelers in visiting Prague and the Czech Republic has not decreased since then and the airport expects the number of passengers and aircraft handled to still increase in the future. However, the increased demand for air transport will only be possible to be met upon construction of the planned parallel runway.



Prague Airport states that besides increasing the airport capacity, the new runway system will greatly reduce the noise level in some densely inhabited areas of Prague. This should be achieved by reorganizing the air traffic space around the airport, and shifting the traffic corridors after putting the two parallel runways into service. One runway will be assigned for arrivals and the other for departures only. This will enable more efficient traffic in the neighboring air space. All currently existing aircraft with a wingspan of up to 80 meters will be able to use the new runway (the current runways comply with international regulations for aircraft with a maximum wingspan of 65 meters). Located about 1,500m southeast of the present main runway, the 24L runway will be equipped with a category III ILS.

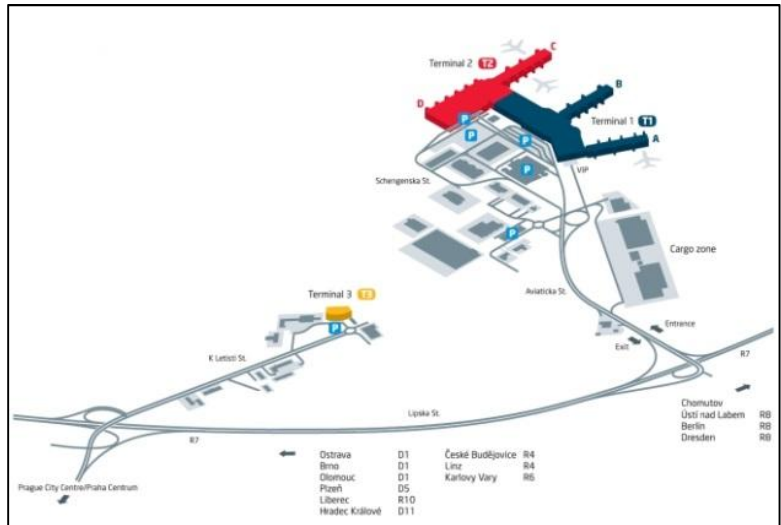
In 2011, the keeper of Vaclav Havel Airport Prague obtained a positive report on the EIA study of impact on environment by the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic. At present there is a selection procedure for a compiler of documentation for area management and a consequent building permit in progress.

Making use of the airport's potential represents an opportunity for its further development as an important European air hub that has throughout its 77 year-long history of operations become one of the most important in the Central/Eastern European region.

Airport Infrastructure

Two runways are currently used at Václav Havel Airport Prague: the main runway, RWY 06/24 (lengthened in 1982 to 3,715m) and a side runway, RWY 12/30 which is 3,250m long. Former runway 04/22 is permanently closed for take-offs and landings and is now used for taxiing and parking only. The Airport generally uses (for take-offs and landings) runway 06/24 in the so-called west operation, when there is wind from the west. Under

precisely specified circumstances it is required to use the runway in the opposite direction (from the east) or transfer a part or the whole operation to alternative runway 12/30.



Terminal Building

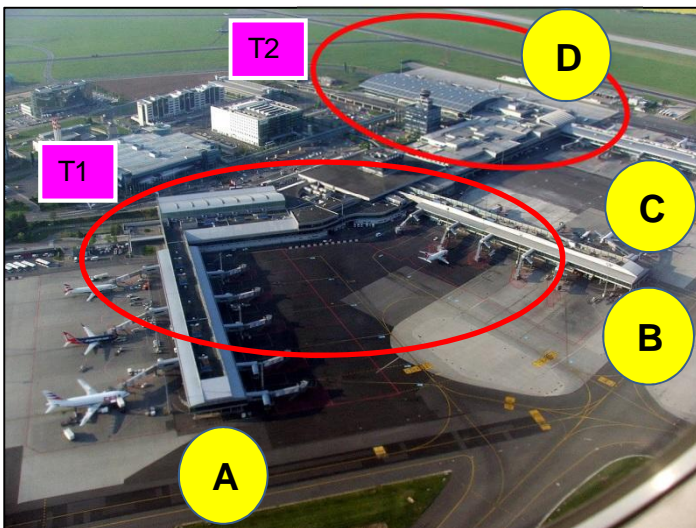
Prague Airport has two main passenger terminals, one general aviation terminal, as well as a cargo facility. Most flights depart from the North Area (from Terminal 1 and Terminal 2). The South Area contains Terminal 3 which handles irregular flights, special flights and small aircraft, and Terminal 4 which handles VIP flights and state visits.

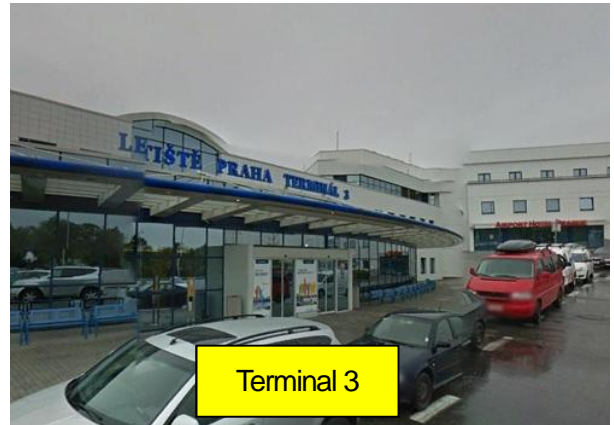
Terminal 1 is used for flights outside the Schengen Area; opened in 1997, it includes concourses A and B and 23 gates.

Terminal 2 is used for flights within the Schengen area; it was opened on 17 January 2006, it includes concourses C and D and 29 gates.

Terminal 3 is used for private and special charter flights; it was opened in 1997 and has one gate.

Terminal 4 is used exclusively for VIP flights and state visits; it is the oldest part of the airport, which was opened on 5 April 1937.





There are also two freight terminals. Cargo Terminal 1 is operated by Menzies Aviation Czech while Cargo Terminal 2 is operated by Skyport.

Airport Capacity

Hourly capacity figures for S14 season:

The operation in runways and all airport terminals is fully coordinated for the entire season in accordance with the limitations:

(1) Runway Capacity

Time/periods (local time)		5 min		60 min			120 min	240 min	
From	Until	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Total	Total	Total	
06:00	21:55	3	3	33	33	46			
22:00	22:55								
23:00	23:55						27		
00:00	00:55							34	
01:00	01:55						7		
02:00	02:55								
03:00	03:55						2		
04:00	04:55							14	
05:00	05:55							12	

(2) Apron + Terminal Capacity

Constraints/period		60 min	
Parking Stands		55	
Terminal 1 (Non-schengen)	Gate	23	
	PAX Flow	Arr.	1,800
		Dep.	1,700
		Total	3,500
Terminal 2 (Schengen)	Gate	29	
	PAX Flow	Arr.	3,500
		Dep.	2,100
		Total	5,600
Parking Stands		21	
Terminal 3 (GA, BA)	Gate	1	
	PAX Flow	Arr.	120
		Dep.	60
		Total	180

Aircraft Movements

Season: Summer 2014

Runway Movement Statistics (UTC Time)

Arrival:	Yellow
Departure:	Blue
Total:	Red
Result:	Period/Rolling Factor 60/10 (min)



Introduction of our computer system

SCORE is a long term airport capacity management system for coordinated airports and is known world-wide, currently used in 34 countries. The coordination tasks are performed efficiently and in adherence with IATA standards, using runway capacity, passenger flow limitations, parking and gate capacity.

When handling a slot request, the system shows exactly which flights are in violation of capacity limits, either in a graphical presentation or in plain text. This ensures effective control of capacity limits for both runway and terminal capacities. The system enables consideration of historical precedence.

Slot Coordination Czech Republic began using the system since 2001 and during 2011 introduced Online Coordination System (OCS).

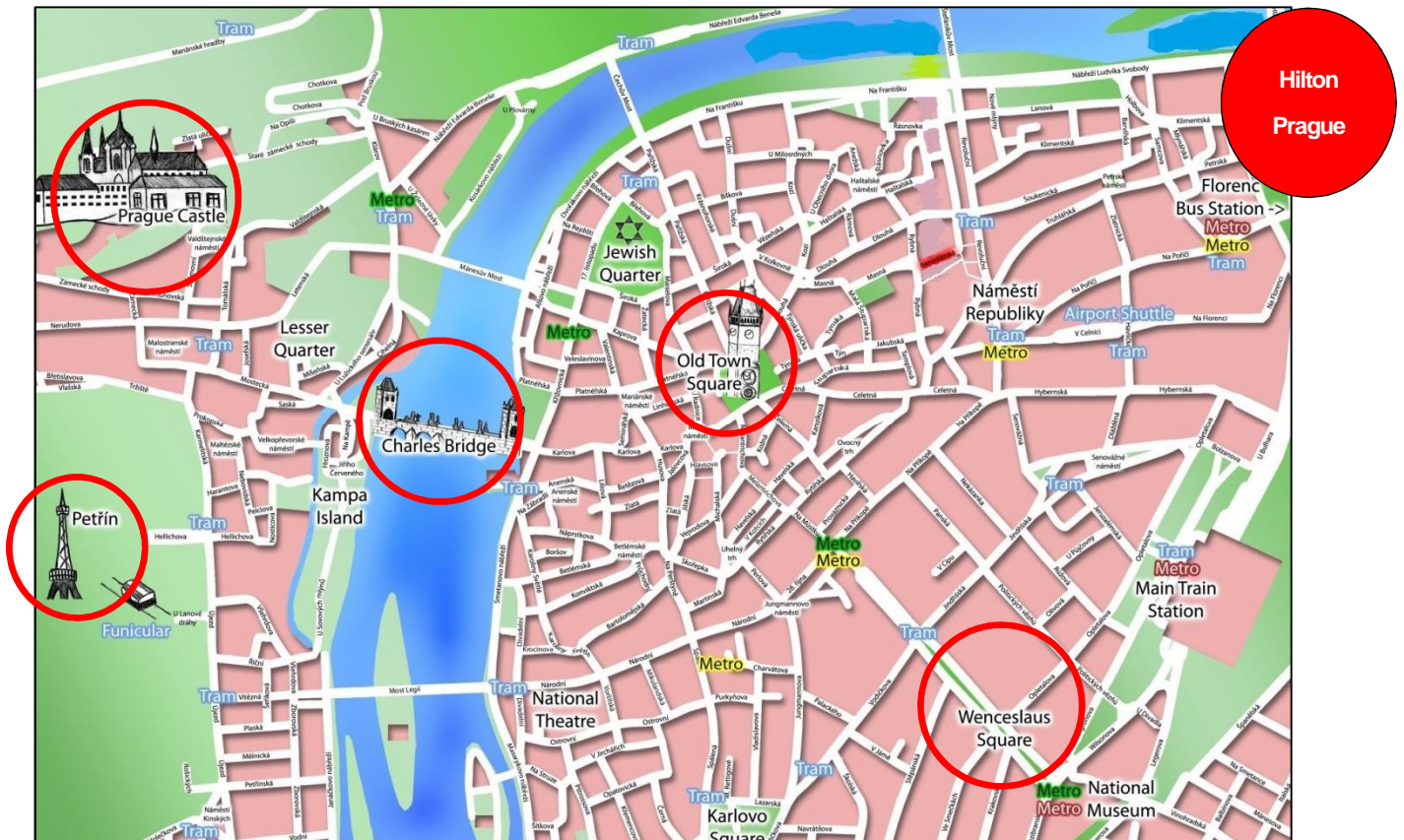
Introduction of our members

			
Head of Coordinator Michal Simacek	Coordinator Petr Bilek	Coordinator Radek Svatos	Coordinator Lukas Krosiak

Information of our office

Coordination Company	Slot Coordination Czech Republic
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E-mail for other communication	slot.coord@prg.aero
Office hours	H24

Tourist Spots during SC135



1. Old Town Square

Step into the Old Town Square in Prague and journey back in time, 600 or 700 years. As you stand in awe, the dramatic history of Prague permeates the air. With its ancient buildings and magnificent churches, this is one of the most beautiful historical sights in Europe.

The Old Town Square dates from the 12th century and started life as the central marketplace for Prague. Over the centuries buildings of Romanesque, Baroque and Gothic styles were erected around the market, each bringing with them stories of wealthy merchants and political intrigue. The most notable sights on the square are the Old Town Hall Tower & Astronomical Clock, Tyn Church and St. Nicholas Church.



(1) Old Town Hall Tower

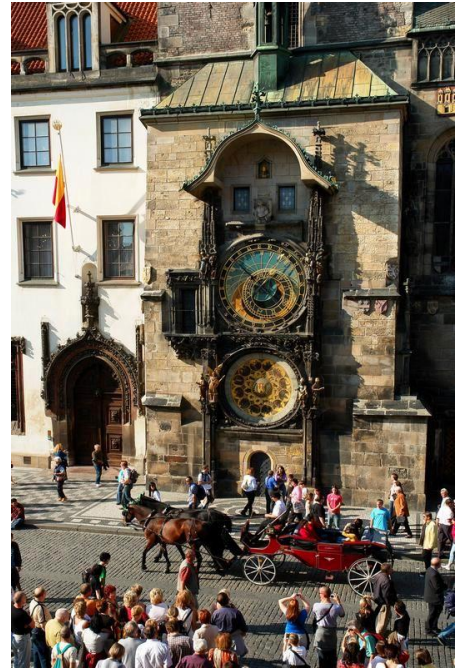
In 1364 the Old Town Hall Tower was joined to a private house adjoining it, which in turn was knocked into other houses beside that. This amalgamation of buildings became known as the 'Old Town Hall'. Extensive renovation

in 1470 further integrated the various houses of the Old Town Hall. And all the buildings were remodeled in the Gothic style.

Today the Old Town Hall houses the primary Prague Tourist Information Centre in the reception area, and hosts civic ceremonies in some of its many historical halls.

(2) The Astronomical Clock

The Astronomical Clock, built in to one side of the Old Town Hall Tower, dates from the 15th century. The Old Town Hall Tower, built in 1338, is one of the most striking buildings in Prague. Inside is a staircase and an elevator. For a fee, visitors can climb or ride to the top to experience terrific views over the Old Town Square and the rest of the Old Town.



To fully appreciate the clock's intricate construction, join the crowd in front of the tower to watch the procession of the Twelve Apostles: on the hour, every hour, a small trap door opens and Christ marches out ahead of his disciples, while the skeleton of death tolls the bell to a defiant statue of a Turk. Below the Astronomical Clock are 12 medallions with the signs of the zodiac, added by Josef Manes in 1865.

(3) Tyn Church

Tyn Church dominates one side of the Old Town Square. The two spires of this powerful looking, Gothic church (with a Baroque interior) can be observed from all over Prague. Tyn Church was founded in 1385, a tumultuous period when the Hussites were being slaughtered by the ruling Roman Catholics. Indeed, in time Catholic Jesuits took over the church, recasting the bell and replacing the Hussites symbolic chalice with a large figure of Mary nailed between the towers.

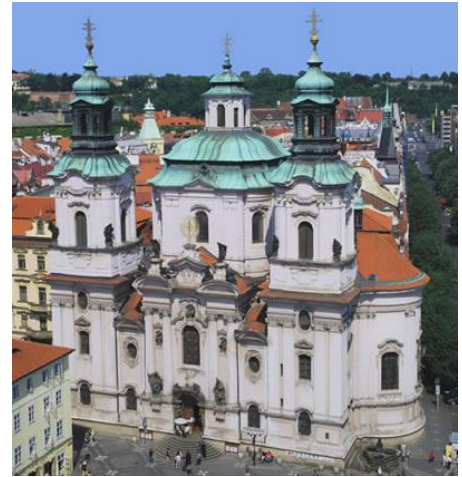


Although the structure is not the same, legend has it that Tyn Church gave Walt Disney the inspiration for Sleeping Beauty Castle. True or not, it is certainly an awe-inspiring sight both during the day, and even more so at night brightly lit against a dark sky. And take a close look at the two spires on the church. They are not symmetrical. They represent the masculine and feminine sides of the world. This is characteristic of Gothic architecture of the period.

(4) St. Nicholas Church

St. Nicholas Church was completed in 1735, which is a Baroque church, the interior of which was inspired by the chapel of St. Louis-des-invalides in Paris. The delicate stucco decoration was executed by Bernardo Spinetti, and the frescos by Peter Adam the Elder. The sculptures are by Antonín Braun.

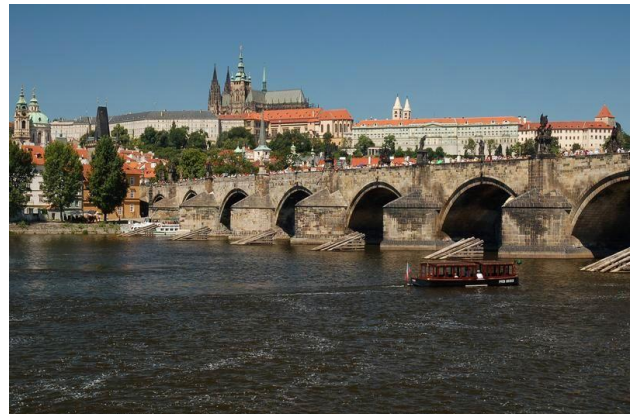
In 1781 the decoration inside St. Nicholas was removed after emperor Josef II ordered the closure of all monasteries without a social function. After some time, in 1870, St. Nicholas became Russian Orthodox. During the second World War Czech army units were stationed at St. Nicholas, and working alongside artists of the day, the troops were set to work restoring the church. Much of what we see today is thanks to their meticulous work.



It wasn't until 1901, when the Krenn House was demolished, that St. Nicholas's lovely white façade became visible to the rest of the Old Town Square. It simply gleams, hit by the sun during the day and lit by strong white lights at night. St. Nicholas now serves as both a church and as a magnificent venue for classical concerts.

2. Charles Bridge

Charles Bridge is a 14th century stone bridge linking the two sides of Prague. This magnificent structure, one of the city's finest attractions, is the main pedestrian route connecting the Old Town with the Lesser Town/ Prague Castle. From Charles Bridge visitors can enjoy fairy-tale views of Prague. The wide expanse of the Vltava River flows beneath it, flanked on both sides by elegant buildings.



King Charles IV commissioned the bridge. The foundation stone was laid in 1357. Charles IV's favorite architect and builder, Peter Parler, oversaw the majority of the work. The initial idea was to build a functional construction for knight tournaments, and for many years the only decoration on the bridge was a simple crucifix. Later, the Catholic desire for ornamentation resulted in 30 statues being erected between 1600 and 1800.

There are now 75 statues on Charles Bridge, but most are copies, as floods and catastrophes over the centuries damaged the originals. Perhaps the most interesting, as well as the oldest, is that of John of Nepomuk (8th from the right as you cross towards Prague Castle).

(1) The Old Town Bridge Tower

The Old Town Bridge Tower is a beautiful Gothic tower guarding one end of Charles Bridge, and heralding entrance to the Old Town. This blackened, aged gate was completed in 1380 and forms part of the old fortification system of Prague, built to protect the Old Town against northern invaders. Although partially damaged by the failed attempt of marauding Swedes to occupy



the Old Town in 1648, sculptures by Peter Parler (whose genius can also be seen in St. Vitus Cathedral) survive. Climb the 138 stairs inside the tower to reach the tower gallery, for a bird's-eye view over Charles Bridge, the Vltava River, the Old Town, the Lesser Town and Prague Castle.

(2) The Lesser Town Bridge Tower

The Lesser Town Bridge Tower is situated at one end of Charles Bridge, and is the ancient gate to the Lesser Town. For tourists arriving from the Old Town, this is the main pedestrian entrance to the Lesser Town, a lovely quarter of Prague with restaurants, bars and boutique shops.

The Lesser Town Bridge Tower was built in the second half of the 15th century under the rule of King George of Poděbrady. The model for its construction was undoubtedly the Old Town Bridge Tower, constructed earlier on the opposite side of Charles Bridge.



3. Prague Castle

Prague Castle, founded around 880 AD, is the largest medieval castle in Europe and was once the seat of the Kings of Bohemia. Today, the President of the Czech Republic rules from here. Prague Castle is located in the Castle District, which is above the Lesser Town.

The Prague Castle complex covers over 7 hectares (18 acres) and is centered around three great courtyards. The dominant building within the complex, and the most recognizable landmark in the city, is St. Vitus Cathedral.

Destructive wars and fires, along with differing political forces have resulted in an intriguing mix of palaces, churches, great halls, state apartments, a monastery, viewing towers, fortifications, museums, art galleries, and finally Golden Lane.



(1) St. Vitus Cathedral

While the Prague Castle complex houses many buildings, St. Vitus is the one that dominates the skyline wherever you are in city. St. Vitus Cathedral is a Gothic masterpiece, and the spiritual symbol of the Czech state.

The cathedral was commissioned by Charles IV, and construction began in 1344 on the site of an earlier 10th century rotunda. Its first builders, Matthias of Arras and later Peter Parler, built the chancel with a ring of chapels - St. Wenceslas Chapel, the Golden Portal and the lower section of the main steeple. However, it took almost six centuries to complete, with the final phase of construction in the period 1873-1929. As well as being the largest

and most important temple in Prague, St. Vitus Cathedral has also overseen the coronation of Czech kings and queens.

The Great South Tower of the Cathedral was founded in the late 14th century, then reconstructed in the 16th and again in the 18th centuries. The tower holds the biggest bell in the Czech Republic, called Žikmund, which dates from the 16th century. To the top of the tower there are 287 steps and is more than 90m high. The views from the stop are worth the effort.



(2) St. George's Basilica

St. George's Basilica is the oldest church building within the Prague Castle complex. It is also the best-preserved Romanesque church in Prague. St. George's Basilica was founded by Prince Vratislav (915-921) in 920. The basilica was then enlarged in 973 with the construction of St. George's Benedictine Convent. In 1142 St. George's Basilica had to be rebuilt following a fire. And the Baroque facade that we see today was added in 1671-1691.

Its ceiling is made of a deep, dark wood, its height accentuated by the fairly narrow width of the church. Decorative windows in the stone walls provide atmospheric lighting. The overall effect is very old world. The altar painting and frescos in the dome are the work of V.V. Reiner.



Within the church lie several tombs of major historic importance. In the Gothic Chapel of St. Ludmila lies the tomb of St. Ludmila, the saint and widow of the 9th century ruler Prince Borivoj. Also buried in the basilica are Prince Vratislav and Boleslav II.

(3) Golden Lane

Golden Lane is an ancient street within the Prague Castle complex. Golden Lane dates from the 15th Century and has a beautiful, olden world quaintness about it. It comprises 11 historic houses, inside which period scenes have been created to show the life of the artisans who once worked, ate, drank and slept in them.

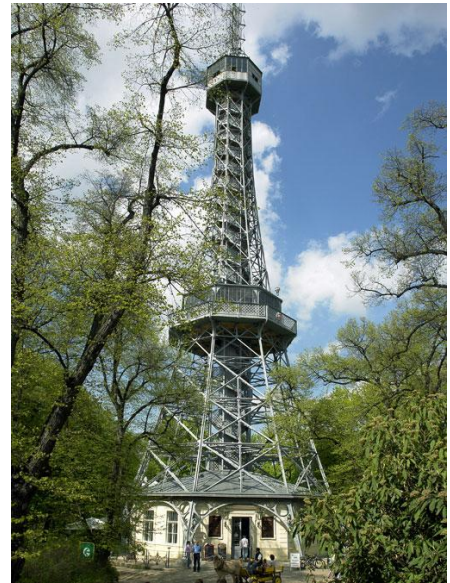
Golden Lane was created when a new outer wall was added to the existing Romanesque castle complex. It was originally known as Zlatnická ulička (Goldsmith's Lane), due to the many goldsmiths residing in the houses; some more alchemist than goldsmith!



4. Petrin Observation Tower

Built as a mini version of Paris's Eiffel Tower, the Petrin Observation Tower was built in 1891 for the Jubilee Exhibition. The tower is 60m tall, which doesn't seem particularly high until you add in the fact that it sits at the summit of Petrin Hill, which is 318m high. Climb the 299 steps to reach the top of the tower and the view over Prague is magnificent. On a clear day it is possible to see the highest peak in the Czech Republic, Snezka, which is 150km away.

The Petrin Observation Tower is set in landscaped gardens, which makes for a pleasant stroll all year round. In the grounds there is also a hall of mirrors, an observatory with a telescope open to the public, a church and a rose garden.

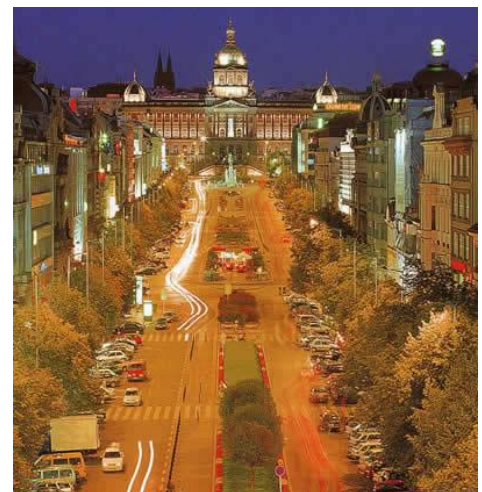


5. Wenceslas Square

Wenceslas Square in Prague is a vibrant area of hotels, apartments, restaurants, bars and clubs. There are also banks and an array of local and international shops. It is the entertainment and nightlife center of Prague, and the main shopping and commercial district begins here.

Wenceslas Square lies at the heart of the New Town - the word new is misleading though, as the area was actually laid out in 1348 by Charles IV. While there is plenty of history in this part of town for the visitor to immerse themselves in, it is also easy from here to walk anywhere in the city center, to visit all of the Prague sights and attractions.

Wenceslas Square is really a boulevard, measuring 750m long by 60m wide. It was originally laid out as the Prague horse market 650 years ago. Ever since it has been a parade ground for all kinds of organizations and political parties. From anti-communist uprisings to celebrations of national sporting achievements, Wenceslas Square is where the Czech's come to let off steam. It can hold up to 400,000 people!



At the top of Wenceslas Square a statue of St. Wenceslas on his horse cuts a striking figure. This is good King Wenceslas himself, murdered a thousand years ago by his brother, and a Czech national hero. Behind St. Wenceslas is the monumental National Museum, and just off to the left is the Prague State Opera.

APACA/9 meeting

The ninth general assembly meeting of APACA will be held from 17:00 to 18:00 on 11 November (Tuesday) at the Hilton Prague in Czech Republic. The meeting room for APACA/9 is “Brussels”, Lobby of Hilton Prague. The tentative agenda of APACA/9 meeting is shown below.

1. Approval of Minutes of 8th meeting held on 10 June 2014 in Abu Dhabi

2. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair (2)

3. Results of HOD Vote SC134 on SC structure

4. Post SAL Activity (The Survey Results)

5. Coordination Parameters

6. Any Other Business

P.S. Please make sure to come to the meeting since this meeting is very important where the election of Chair and Vice-Chair (2) takes place.

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 13 November (Thursday). The place would be coordinator’s room of “Athens” (ACA). The coffee/tea and some sweets 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. Michal Simacek for providing us with very informative article as well as tourist spots in Prague. I am very interested in the runway constraints of Václav Havel Airport Prague (PRG). Total movements are 46 with a maximum arrival of 33 and a maximum departure of 33 for 60min. In addition, total movements of 46 for 60min will be checked every 5min interval as a rolling factor. I felt that total movements are rather high for a single runway with one cross wind runway which may be used as an active runway. Once the open parallel runway is completed, the total movements will dramatically be increased in the future. Thank you so much for the tourist information in Prague as well. I would definitely like to visit those tourist spots while I am in Prague.

Having finished this issue, I am planning to go to the hot spring or “Onsen: 温泉” in Japanese in the mountain side to enjoy the hot bath as well as scenery of beautiful color changes of mountain. Staying in “Onsen Ryokan:

温泉旅館 “ or Japanese Inn for Onsen would be perfect for your body and stomach. Delicious Japanese food is waiting for you there. Since autumn festival is also high tide now to pray for the good harvest of crops, I may have a chance to encounter one of the festivals.



Finally, I look forward to seeing you all at the coming SC135 in Prague, Czech Republic in November and expecting as many attendants as possible to APACA/9 meeting. (H.T)