

# Asian Breeze (67)

## (亜細亜の風)

Merry Christmas to you

11 December 2019

Dear Coordinators and Facilitators in Asia/Pacific. Greetings from freezing cold Tokyo.

Christmas songs are floating around every corner of town and Christmas illuminations are everywhere in Tokyo. They are the common familiar sceneries at this time of the year. Tokyo is now wrapped up with joyous mood. What a splendid season of the year!

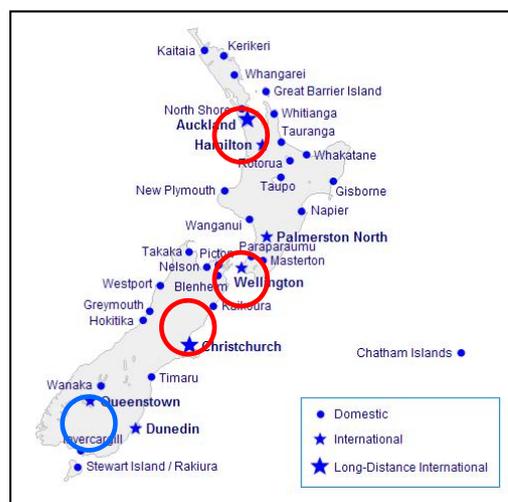
Eleven years have passed since I started issuing Asian Breeze. Time flies, doesn't it? The Asian Breeze has been issued every two months without disruption due to your constant support and contributions. I am committed to continue to issue it as long as I can. Please send me your contribution to [asianbreeze@schedule-coordination.jp](mailto:asianbreeze@schedule-coordination.jp).

We have received a wonderful contribution from Mr. Bruce Cargill, coordinator of ACL, New Zealand Office featuring Auckland International Airport (AKL) and Wellington International Airport (WLG). Some pictures of Brisbane and Asian Tea Gathering at IATA SC145 are posted. In addition, the new member of IATA Slot Policy Working Group (SPWG) and new member of WWACG Board are introduced at the end. I hope you will find them interesting.



### Airports in New Zealand

New Zealand is a sovereign island country in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. The country geographically comprises two main landmasses - the North Island and the South Island and around 600 smaller islands. It has a total land area of 268,000 km<sup>2</sup>. New Zealand is situated some 2,000 km east of Australia across the Tasman Sea and roughly 1,000 km south of the Pacific island areas of New Caledonia, Fiji, and Tonga. Because of its remoteness, it was one of the last lands to be settled by humans. During its long period of isolation, New Zealand developed a distinct biodiversity of animal, fungal, and plant life. The country's varied topography and its sharp mountain peaks, such as the Southern Alps, owe much to the tectonic uplift of land and volcanic eruptions. New Zealand's capital city is Wellington, while its most populous city is Auckland.



There are three Level 3 airports and one Level 2 airport registered in IATA which are shown below.

Airport Name	IATA Code	Airport Level	Operator
Auckland International Airport	AKL	L3	Auckland International Airport Limited
Christchurch International Airport	CHC	L3	Christchurch International Airport Limited
Queenstown International Airport	ZQN	L2	Queenstown Airport Corporation Ltd
Wellington International Airport	WLG	L3	Wellington International Airport Ltd

## Auckland International Airport (AKL)

Auckland International Airport (IATA: AKL, ICAO: NZAA) is the largest and busiest airport in New Zealand, with over 21 million passengers in the year ended March 2019. The airport is located near Mangere, a residential suburb, and Airport Oaks, a service hub suburb 21 km south of the Auckland city center. It is both a domestic and international hub for Air New Zealand, and as the New Zealand hub of Virgin Australia and Jetstar Airways.

The airport is one of New Zealand's most important infrastructure assets, providing thousands of jobs for the region. It handled 71% of New Zealand's international air passenger arrivals and departures in 2000. It is one of only two airports in New Zealand (the other being Christchurch) capable of handling Boeing 747 and Airbus A380 aircraft.

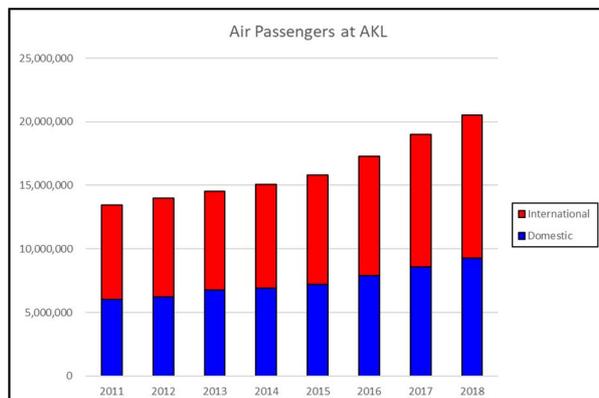
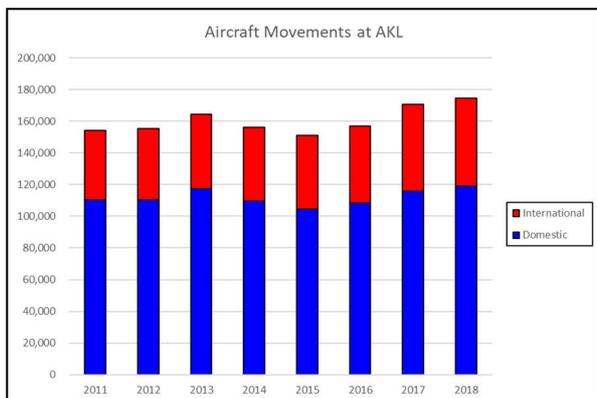
## Air Transport Statistics

### (1) Aircraft Movements

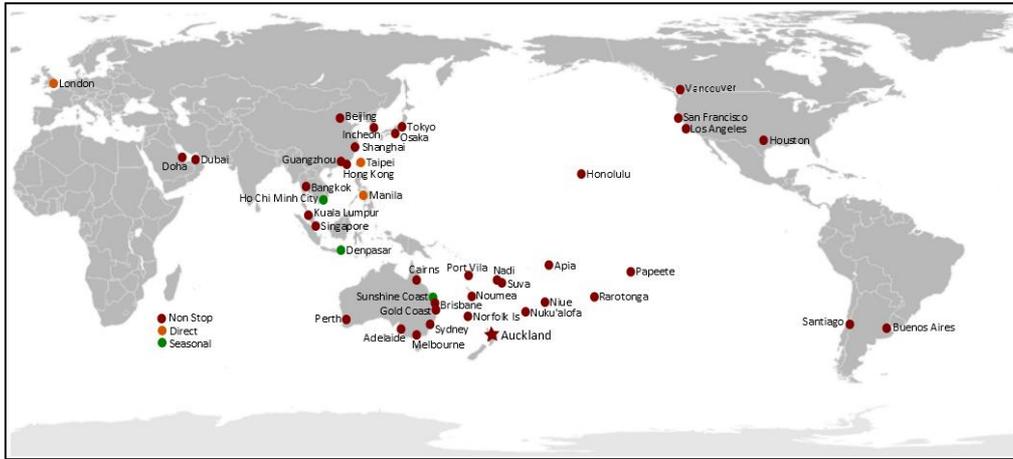
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	110,482	110,385	117,541	109,682	104,290	108,374	115,689	118,908
International	43,782	45,095	46,861	46,683	46,696	48,586	55,180	55,741
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,264</b>	<b>155,480</b>	<b>164,402</b>	<b>156,365</b>	<b>150,986</b>	<b>156,960</b>	<b>170,869</b>	<b>174,649</b>

### (2) Air Passengers

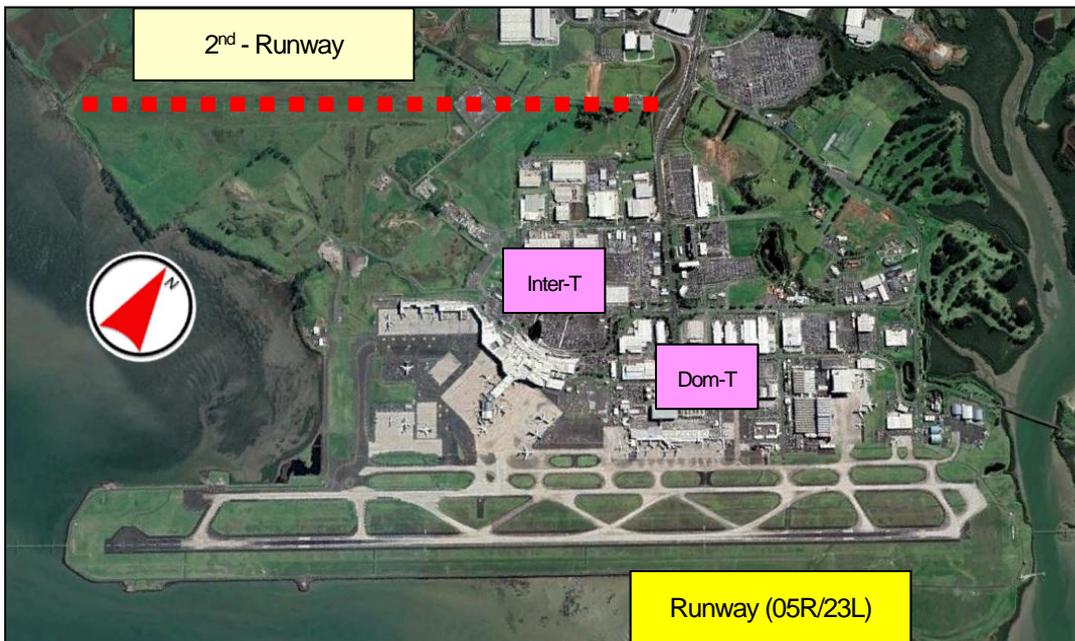
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	6,040,265	6,236,915	6,760,537	6,911,689	7,198,595	7,902,059	8,601,841	9,263,666
International	7,392,045	7,769,207	7,755,678	8,150,396	8,618,191	9,358,272	10,418,732	11,266,382
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,432,310</b>	<b>14,006,122</b>	<b>14,516,215</b>	<b>15,062,085</b>	<b>15,816,786</b>	<b>17,260,331</b>	<b>19,020,573</b>	<b>20,530,048</b>



## Air Route Network



## Airport Infrastructure



There is one runway with the length of 3,635m (05R/23L). It has a capacity of about 45 flight movements per hour, using a single runway that is fully Cat IIIb capable (at a reduced rate of movements). Along with other key anchor projects to develop Auckland Airport into a world-class facility, a second runway is currently planned for commission circa 2028.



## Passenger Terminal

Auckland Airport consists of two terminals; the International Terminal and the Domestic Terminal. The two terminals are located approximately 500 m apart and are connected by a free shuttle bus service and a signposted walkway. The airport has 65 gates in total, 23 with Jetbridges and 42 remote stands for aircraft parking.

## International Terminal

Check-in counters are at the eastern end of the international terminal building on the ground level.

Gates 1 - 10 are located in Pier A; Gates 1 - 9 are single-airbridge gates and Gate 10 is a twin-airbridge gate suitable for an A380 aircraft, but not two narrow body aircraft.

Gates 15 to 18 are located in Pier B, and are twin airbridges gates, each capable of handling an A380 aircraft with simultaneous double-deck boarding, or two narrow body aircraft each in the A320 or B737 class.

Gates 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 16A, 16B, 16C and 16D are bus gates used when passengers need to be transported to aircraft parked at remote stands.

Gates 4A and 4B are located on the eastern side of Pier A, and 4C and 4D are located on the western side of Pier A. They are accessed from the lounge for gates 2 & 4.

Gate 4E is used for groups requiring special handling such as sporting teams.

Stand 19 is a remote stand located west of Pier B.

Stands 70 - 73 and 82 - 84 are remote stands located to the east of Pier A. If boarding of aircraft is necessary at these stands, passengers are bussed from gate 4A or 4B. Stands 70 - 73 are also used by Jetstar regional flights and passengers are bussed from the Jetstar regional lounge (gate 62 and 63).

Stands 74 - 81 are remote stands located to the west of Pier A. If boarding of aircraft is necessary at these stands, passengers are bussed from gate 4C or 4D, or 16A or 16D.



## Domestic Terminal

The two previously separate domestic terminal buildings have now been connected by a common retail area. The Jetstar check-in area is located in the western end of the terminal, in the building previously used by Ansett New Zealand, Qantas, and Pacific Blue. The Air New Zealand check-in area is located in the center of the terminal. There are nine gates that have jetbridges in the domestic terminal.

Jetstar domestic A320 services operate from gates 20 - 23 (jetbridge gates). Gate 24 (tarmac gate) is used by both Jetstar and Air New Zealand's A320 aircraft. Gates 60 - 63 are used for Jetstar regional flights, with 62 and 63 being bus gates in a separate building at the Jetstar end of the terminal. Gates 20 and 21 are turned into 60 and 61 during peak regional times. Air New Zealand mainline services operate from gates 24 - 33. Gates 28 through to 33 all have jetbridges, while gates 25, 26 and 27 don't exist. Air New Zealand Link services operate from the regional section of the domestic terminal. This is located at the eastern end of the terminal and consists of gates 34 - 50 (excluding gate numbers 37, 38 and 44, which do not exist). These gates are linked to the terminal by covered walkways, and passengers walk across the apron to the aircraft.

Gates 51 - 59 are used by 3rd level operators Air Chathams, Barrier Air and Fly My Sky. Further to the east, gates 101 - 106 are used for Business Jets and long term parking.



# Wellington International Airport (WLG)

Wellington International Airport (IATA: WLG, ICAO: NZWN) is an international airport located in the suburb of Rongotai in Wellington, the capital city of New Zealand. It lies 5.5 km south-east from the city center. It is a hub for Air New Zealand and its subsidiaries. Wellington International Airport Limited, a joint venture between Infratil and the Wellington City Council, operates the airport.

Wellington is the third busiest airport in New Zealand (after Auckland and Christchurch) handling a total of 6,414,304 passengers in the year ending 31 March 2019. It is the second busiest airport in New Zealand for IFR movements (84,070 in 2013). Auckland is the busiest (105,403) with Christchurch third (68,764).

The airport, in addition to linking many New Zealand destinations with national and regional carriers, also has links to major cities in eastern Australia, Fiji, and a direct service to Singapore (via Melbourne to overcome a runway limitation) with A350-900. It is the home of some smaller general aviation businesses, including the Wellington Aero Club which operates from the general aviation area on the western side of the runway.

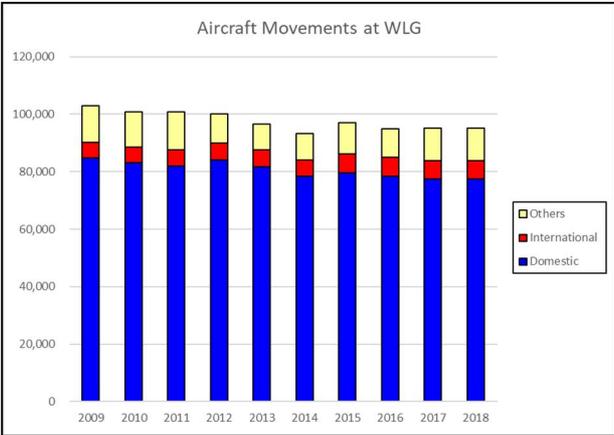
## Air Transport Statistics

### (1) Aircraft Movements

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	84,708	83,072	81,952	84,064	81,744	78,448	79,541	78,496	77,515	77,483
International	5,476	5,512	5,708	5,800	5,742	5,526	6,523	6,554	6,293	6,449
Others	12,834	12,112	13,249	10,134	9,055	9,232	10,985	9,764	11,318	11,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>103,018</b>	<b>100,696</b>	<b>100,909</b>	<b>99,998</b>	<b>96,541</b>	<b>93,206</b>	<b>97,049</b>	<b>94,814</b>	<b>95,126</b>	<b>95,102</b>

### (2) Air Passengers

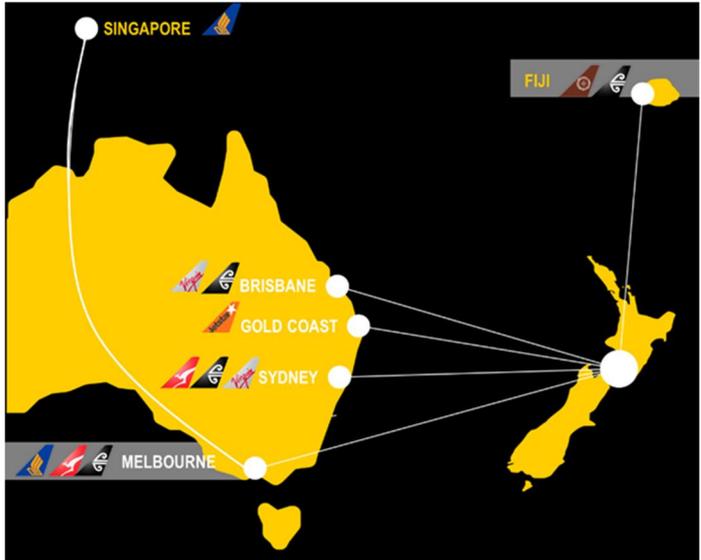
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Domestic	4,491,000	4,480,000	4,474,000	4,647,000	4,684,000	4,682,000	4,899,000	5,076,000	5,249,000	5,488,000
International	627,000	655,000	718,000	727,000	753,000	775,000	897,000	889,000	896,000	929,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,118,000</b>	<b>5,135,000</b>	<b>5,192,000</b>	<b>5,374,000</b>	<b>5,437,000</b>	<b>5,457,000</b>	<b>5,796,000</b>	<b>5,965,000</b>	<b>6,145,000</b>	<b>6,417,000</b>



## Air Route Network

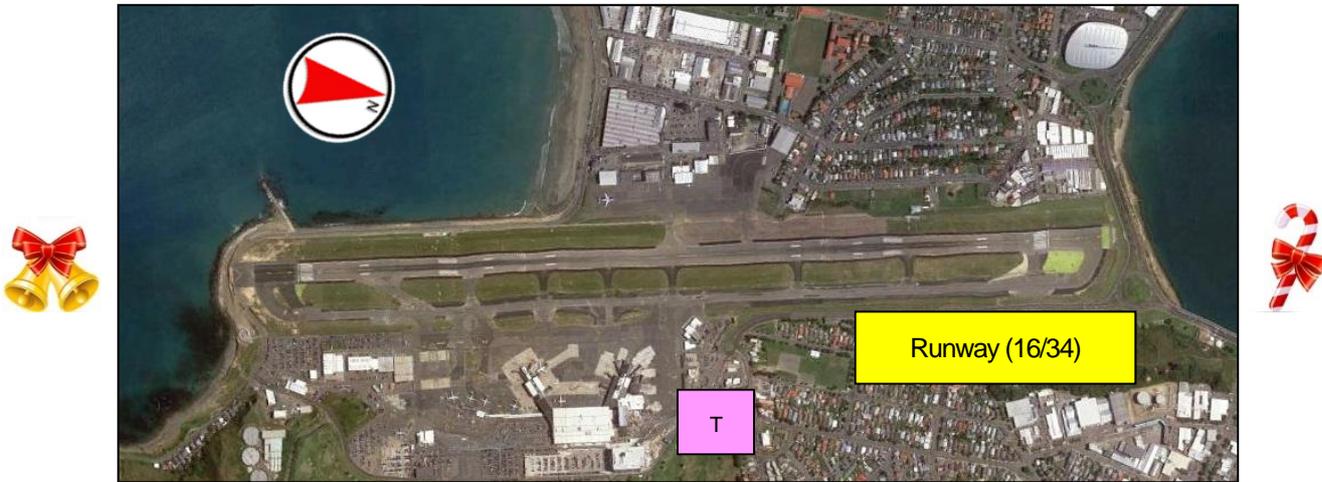


(Domestic Network)



(International Network)

## Airport Infrastructure



The airport comprises a small 110-hectare (270-acre) site on the Rongotai isthmus, a stretch of low-lying land between Wellington proper and the Miramar Peninsula. It operates a single 2,081m runway (16/34) with ILS in both directions. The airport handles turboprop, narrow-body and wide-body jet aircraft movements. The airport is bordered by residential and commercial areas to the east and west, and by Wellington Harbour and Cook Strait to the north and south respectively.

Wellington has a reputation for sometimes rough and turbulent landings, even in larger aircraft, due to the channelling effect of Cook Strait creating strong and gusty winds, especially in pre frontal north westerly conditions.

## Passenger Terminal

Wellington Airport operates a single terminal at the east of the airport, with three piers: South, South-West and North-West. The terminal and piers have a total floor area of 45,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The main terminal building contains a common check-in area on the first floor and a common baggage claim area on the ground floor. Both connect to a retail area on the first floor, looking out onto the runway. A recent addition in early 2019 is a 134-room hotel which is New Zealand's only airport hotel that is fully integrated into the terminal.

Gates 18 to 20 service piston-engined and turboprop aircraft. Gates 3 to 12 in the South Pier, all airstair gates, serve regional aircraft and Air New Zealand Link turboprop aircraft. Gates 13 to 17 in the South West Pier are used by Air New Zealand domestic jet and Link turboprop aircraft; gates 13, 16, and 17 are jetbridge gates used by Airbus A320. Air New Zealand has two Koru Lounges, one located after the centralized security screening area on the second floor of the south-western pier which is used by Koru Members who are flying on Air New Zealand domestic jet aircraft, the second is located opposite the screening area on the second floor, it was opened in early 2017 after the terminal upgrade was completed. It is used by Koru Members travelling regionally on Air New Zealand Turboprop aircraft. A third is located after international screening. Gates 21 to 29, all but one of which have jetbridges, are in the North West Pier; they can be transferred between international and domestic usage - when used internationally, the gates are referred to as gates 41 through 49 (e.g. gate 26 is referred to as gate 46 when used internationally). Qantas has an international lounge located after screening, as does Virgin Australia.



Information of ACL, New Zealand Office

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Airport Coordination Limited (ACL), New Zealand Office</b>
Address	Level 1 Quad 7 Building 6 Leonard Isitt Drive Auckland Airport
Email	Slots@acl-international.com
Web site	www.acl-uk.org
Telephone	+64 (0) 09 215 6104
Business Hours	09:00 - 17:00



Introduction of slot coordinators



Bruce Cargill



Gar Hung Man, Richard Cann, Oliver Thompson, Peter Bukovics

Slot Coordinators



## Good Memories of Brisbane (SC145)



## Asian Tea Gathering in Brisbane





## IATA SPWG Members

Slot Policy Working Group (SPWG) was established by IATA in September 2005 to address scheduling matters such as the development of amendments to the Worldwide Slot Guidelines (WSG), structure and efficiency of the Slot Conference (SC) and its related activities, and provide guidance to IATA and other industry groups on industry scheduling and/or slot matters.

Only airlines are eligible for participation in SPWG. Among those nominated by IATA member airlines, twenty one are selected by the IATA Director-General. Term of appointment is three years. Seven out of the SPWG members are appointed by IATA and act as members of Worldwide Airport Slot Board (WASB).



Region	Country	Number	Designator	Name
Europe	Netherland	1	KL	Mr. Bert Imminga (W)
	Germany	2	X3	Mr. Ansgar Kruse
	Germany	3	LH	Mr. Joerg Bauer
	Germany	4	DHL	Mr. Peter Hicksich
	U.K.	5	BA	Mr. Chris Carter (W)
	U.K.	6	VS	Ms. Rikke Christensen (Vice Chair)
	Norway	7	SK	Mr. Sebastian Pelissier (W)
	Ireland	8	FR	Ms. Nicola Somers
North/ South America	U.S.A.	9	UA	Ms. Michele Boyce
		10	DL	Ms. Jennifer Sayre (W)
		11	AA	Mr. Brent Alex
		12	FX	Ms. Christina Runer
	Columbia	13	AV	Ms. Alicia Vita
	Chile	14	LA	Mr. Santiago Tula
Asia/ Middle East	U.A.E	15	FZ	Ms. Gehan Omer
	Kuwait	16	KU	Ms. Asha Sethu
	Turky	17	TK	Mr. Billur Gokhan
	Japan	18	NH	Mr. Takayuki Asai (W)
	China	19	CA	Ms. Ge Niu
	Australia	20	QF	Mr. Paul Petrykowycz (Chair) (W)
	New Zealand	21	NZ	Mr. Steve Rowe

(W) denotes the member of Worldwide Airport Slot Board (WASB).

## WWACG Board Members



Region	Number	Country	Organization	Name
Europe	1	Austria	SCA	Mr. Wolfgang Gallistle (Vice Chair) (W)
	2	France	COHOR	Mr. Eric Herbane (Chair) (W)
	3	Norway	ACN	Mr. Fred Andreas Wister (W)
	4	U.K.	ACL	Mr. Edmond Rose (W)
America	5	U.S.A.	FAA	Mr. Brian Meehan (W)
Asia	6	Australia	ACA	Ms. Petra Popovac (Vice Chair) (W)
	7	Japan	JSC	Mr. Hiroki Takeda (W)

(W) denotes the member of Worldwide Airport Slot Board (WASB).

### From Santa Clause (Chief Editor)

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Mr. Bruce Cargill for his excellent contribution to Asian Breeze. I learnt a lot from this article. Auckland International Airport (AKL) is operating 175,000 movements with 20 million passengers which is almost the saturation level with a single runway. No wonder they are planning to build a second runway.

Having finished this issue, I should rush to famous illumination spots with my wife to appreciate their beautifulness. There are so many nice illumination spots in

Tokyo. Finally, we wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year of 2020. As Olympics and Paralympic games will be held in Tokyo from July to September 2020, please make sure to visit Tokyo to eyewitness the world event. BTW, the zodiac sign of 2020 is the Rat. (H.T.)

