Development of Civil Aviation in the Republic of Korea

14 July 2009
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I. Growth of Civil Aviation in Korea

1. Commencement of Air Services in Korea

◆ Sept. 1913: First airplane flown in Korea’s airspace
◆ Mar. 1916: Airfield construction in Seoul at Yeoeuido
  ❖ Additional airfields built at Pyeongyang, Shineuiju, Ulsan, Hamheung, and Cheongjin in 1929
◆ Dec. 1922: Changnam Ahn becomes the first Korean pilot to fly an aircraft in Korean airspace
◆ 1939: Gimpo Airport opens after completion of a runway
  ❖ 1945: US airlines Northwest Orient launches services between Seoul and Tokyo
  ❖ 1946: Northwest Orient launches domestic operations on 4 routes including between Seoul and Busan
I. Growth of Civil Aviation in Korea

2. Birth of Commercial Airlines

- 1946: Korean National Air (KNA) established with 100% private capital

- Oct. 1948: Seoul-Busan operations launched
  - Sept. 1948: Northwest Orient begins services on Seattle-Tokyo-Seoul route flying 2 times a week

- Sept. 1950: Services launched on Busan/Jeju and Busan/Daegu routes
  - Dec. 1953 - Jan. 1954: Test flights begun between Seoul and Hong Kong (72 person capacity DC-4)

- Dissolved in 1962 due to deficits
I. Growth of Civil Aviation in Korea

3. Birth of Korean Air

- 1962: Korea Airline Corporation founded as a government-owned public corporation
- 1968: Hanjin takes over Korean Airline
  - 1971: Changed name to Korean Air
  - 2006: Ranked 16th in int’l passenger transports and 1st in cargo transports
  - World’s top international air cargo carrier from 2004 to 2008
- June 2009: Operating to 101 cities/39 countries on 135 routes (124 aircraft)

4. Era of Multiple Air Carriers

- 1988: Asiana Airlines established and era of multiple air carriers begins
  - 1990: Begins international services with Seoul-Tokyo operations
  - 2006: Ranked the 35th in int’l passenger and 15th in cargo transports
- June 2009: Operating to 70 cities/23 countries on 87 routes (66 aircraft)
I. Growth of Civil Aviation in Korea

5. Appearance of Low Cost Carriers

◆ New airlines focusing on low cost operations emerge
  - Hansung Airline, 100% privately owned and Korea’s first local carrier begins services in August 2005
  - Jeju-based joint private/public owned Jeju Air begins operations in June 2006
  - 4 LCCs have 20 aircraft, 15 jet and 5 turboprop

◆ Diversification of air transport services
  - Fares are about 70% of major airlines
  - 28% of domestic market share (June 2009)

◆ Expanding operations to international services
  - Jeju Air: Incheon – Osaka & Incheon – Kitakyushu in March 2009
II. Global Status of Korea’s Civil Aviation

1. Global Standing in Aviation

◆ 9th largest passenger transport and 5th largest cargo transport country in the world (international routes as of 2006)
  ❖ Passengers: 66,452 million passenger-kilometers
  ❖ Cargo: 7,638 million ton-kilometers

◆ World’s leading airlines and airport
  ❖ Korean Air: Number 1 cargo carrier for 5 years in a row
  ❖ Asiana Airlines: Voted Airline of the Year in 2009 by Air Transport World
  ❖ Incheon Airport: Best Airport Worldwide winner for 4 straight years

◆ Scheduled air transport network connecting the whole world
  ❖ 59 airlines provide services to 146 cities in 45 countries on 265 routes (2,241 flights per week)

◆ Compliance rating of 98.89% in ICAO USOAP conducted in June 2008
## 2. Expansion of Air Services Liberalization

- **Liberalized passenger services with 19 countries and cargo services with 31 countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Passenger Services</th>
<th>Cargo Services</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~2005</td>
<td>Maldives, USA, Chile, Peru</td>
<td>Maldives, USA, Chile, Peru, Austria, Australia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, India, Germany, Thailand, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Vietnam, Thailand, China (Shandong Province, Hainan Island), Cambodia, Myanmar, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Vietnam, China, Cambodia, Myanmar, Finland, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Sri Lanka,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Kenya, Malaysia, Japan (excluding Tokyo)</td>
<td>Malaysia, Greece, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Mexico, Canada</td>
<td>Macau, Uzbekistan, Mexico, Canada, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Tunisia, Belarus</td>
<td>Tunisia, Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Korea’s Air Services Liberalization

- Passenger: 19 States
- Cargo: 31 States

World map showing passenger and cargo liberalization in different regions.
3. Growing Air Transport

- 1989: Restriction on overseas travels removed
  - International and domestic passenger volumes rose 30.4% and 42.2%, respectively, from 2008 to 2009

- Economic growths and income increases leading to increased passengers

II. Global Status of Korea’s Civil Aviation
III. International Cooperation in Aviation

ICAO Activities

Participation in ICAO Activities

- Member of Council
- Commissioner
- Council
- ANC
- Secretariat
- Panel
- Safety & security officer
- SOA auditor
- Airworthiness
- Air traffic management
- Aerodrome
- Separation & airspace safety
Financial Contributions to ICAO

2003 ~ 2009: 12.4 million USD

- COSCAP: 740,000 USD* (2009), 120,000 (2009)
- General Fund: 1,421,700 CAD* (9th among ICAO Member States)
- USOAP: 800,000 USD* (2009), 170,000 for 2009
- AVSEC: 560,000 USD* (2009), 70,000 for 2009
- IFFAS: 300,000 USD (2006~2008)
- ACIP: 100,000 USD* (2009), 50,000 for 2009
- CASP: 105,000 USD (2006~2007)
KOREA - ICAO Fellowship Training Programme

- 3 courses, 297 trainees from 81 States

Europe
- 12 trainees from 6 States

Asia
- 153 trainees from 24 States

Africa
- 104 trainees from 37 States

America
- 28 trainees from 14 States
KOREA - ICAO Fellowship Training Programme

- 3 courses (DVOR, GNSS, RAC Courses) for 45 trainees in 2009
SMIS shared with 40 States

- SMIS: SARPs Management & Implementation System
IV. Airports of Korea

1. Airports in Korea

- 15 airports in operation
- 1 national hub: Incheon Airport
- 6 regional hubs:
  - Gimpo
  - Cheongju
  - Jeju
  - Yangyang
  - Gimhae
  - Muan
- 8 local airports:
  - Wonju
  - Daegu
  - Pohang
  - Yeosu
  - Gunsan
  - Ulsan
  - Sacheon
  - Gwangju
IV. Airports of Korea

1. NE Asia’s Hub – Incheon Airport

- Opened in March 2001 after Phase 1 and Phase 2 completed in June 2008
- 3 runways, passenger terminal, concord (construction cost 8.7 trillion won)
- Can handle 44 million passengers, 3.8 million tons of cargo, and 410,000 flights per year
IV. Airports of Korea

2. Statistics of Incheon

- 11th in passenger and 2nd in cargo transports in 2008
- Started earning net profits beginning 2004
- Selected the Best Airport Worldwide for 4 consecutive years (2005~2008) in ACI surveys

![Graph showing the statistics of Incheon with bar charts for international passengers and cargo from 2001 to 2008, and a chart for sales and net profits in hundred million won from 2001 to 2008.](graph.png)
IV. Airports of Korea

3. International network of Incheon

ICN serves 58 airlines connecting 158 cities in 49 countries

- **Asia**: 31 cities
- **Europe**: 24 cities
- **Russia**: 10 cities
- **Africa**: 1 city
- **China**: 31 cities
- **Japan**: 27 cities
- **Middle East**: cities
- **North America**: 26 cities
- **South America**: 1 city
- **Oceania**: 6 cities

※ At the time of opening in 2001, ICN served 47 airlines connecting 109 cities in 33 countries
V. Boosting Int’l Cooperation and Readying for Future

1. Rejuvenate the air transport industry

- Revised the air transport licensing system (September 2009)
  - Scheduled/Non-scheduled → International/Domestic/Small-sized (19 seats or less) air transport businesses
  - Responding positively to diverse demands such as air taxis, small volume transports, and various business demands

2. Advancement of Aviation Technologies

- R&D in progress to develop 4 seater aircraft and developing independent certification technologies and infrastructures
  - 2007 - 2014: Approx. 120 billion won

- Research next generation satellite navigation and ATC systems
  - 2007 - 2014: Approx. 32.9 billion won

- Develop RFID-based airport passenger/logistics system
  - 2007 - 2012: Approx. 19.0 billion won
V. Boosting Int’l Cooperation and Readying for Future

3. Boosting International Cooperation

◆ Making greater contributions to ICAO
  - Financial contributions to ACIP: $100,000 (2009 – 2010)
  - Financial support of ICAO’s aviation safety improvement project (building paperless environment): $150,000
  - In-kind contributions to ICAO’s AVSEC and USOAP (2 experts)

◆ Hosted ICAO led international conferences, COSCAP-NA Operation Committee meeting, and involved in more and more international activities

◆ Expanding scope of participation in ICAO activities
  - Planning to send experts to serve on Dangerous Goods and Instrumental Flight Procedures Panels

◆ Strengthen supports to developing countries
  - Providing customized training for the African region beginning 2009 (13 trainees in air navigation facilities course)
  - Supply to SMIS to more countries and build a permanent system for installation/operation/support of SMIS
  - Provide consultations to interested Asia Pacific countries on ICAO USAOP
Thank You!