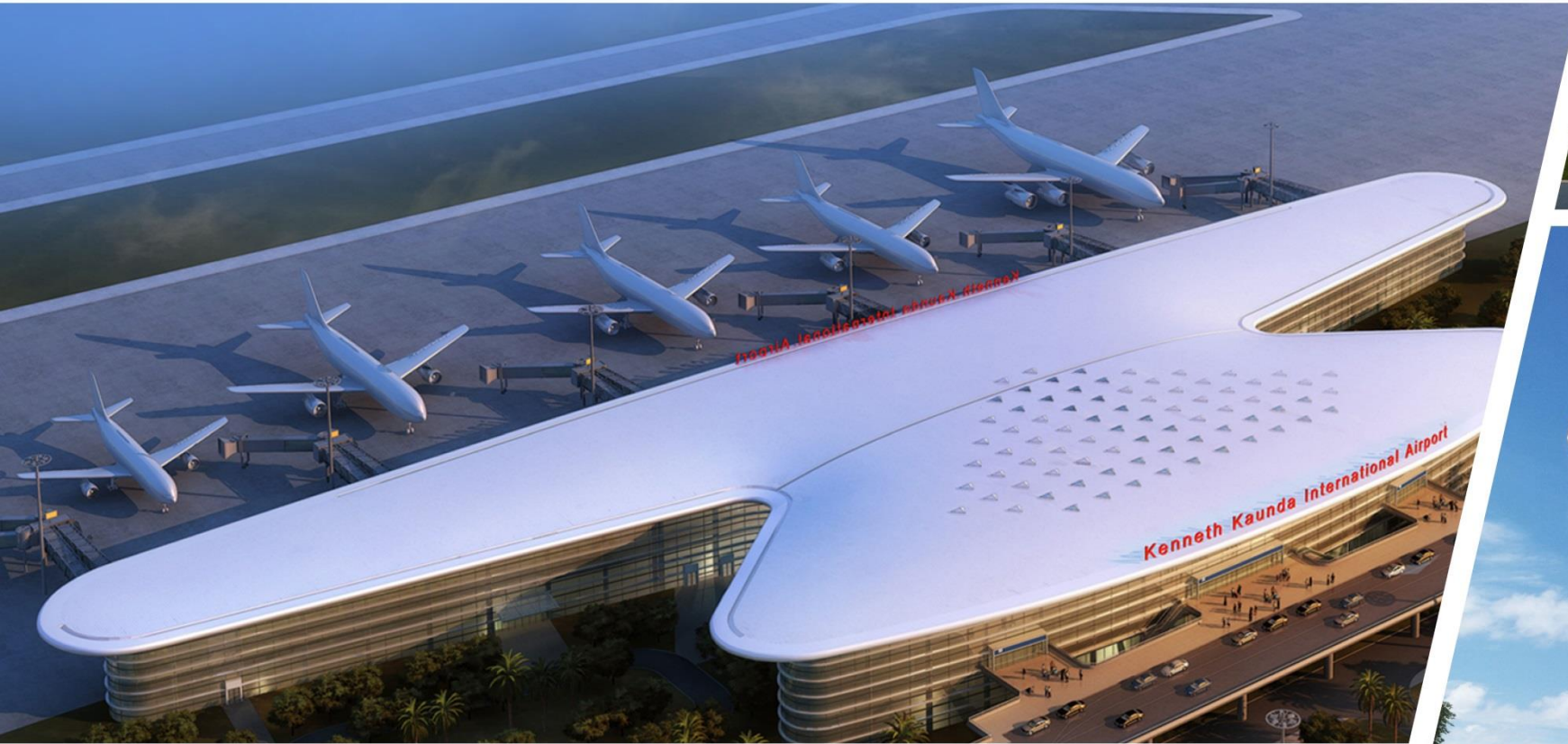




Zambia
IRPORTS
Corporation Limited



Airport Infrastructure Development

The Corporation Mandate



- Zambia Airports Corporation Limited was established by an Act of Parliament No. 16 of 1989, it is incorporated as an amendment No.5 of 2016 to the Civil Aviation Act, 2016 of the Laws of Zambia.
- ZACL is a Company limited by shares and registered under the Companies Act, Cap 388.
- The Company commenced operation on 11th September, 1989.
- The Company's shares are 100% owned by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.



The Corporation is responsible for the management of the four (4) designated airports and provision of air navigation services within the Zambian airspace. The designated airports are namely:

- Kenneth Kaunda (Lusaka),
- Harry Mwaanga Nkumbula (Livingstone),
- Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe (Ndola) and
- Mfuwe.



The functions of the Corporation referred to in Part III of the Civil Aviation Act, 2016:-

- To provide air traffic control service throughout the Republic;
- To provide aircraft services at designated airports;
- To provide fire and rescue services at designated airports;
- To provide and maintain navigational and telecommunications aids throughout the Republic of Zambia;
- To provide Security at designated airports;
- To provide terminal facilities for passengers and cargo at designated airports;



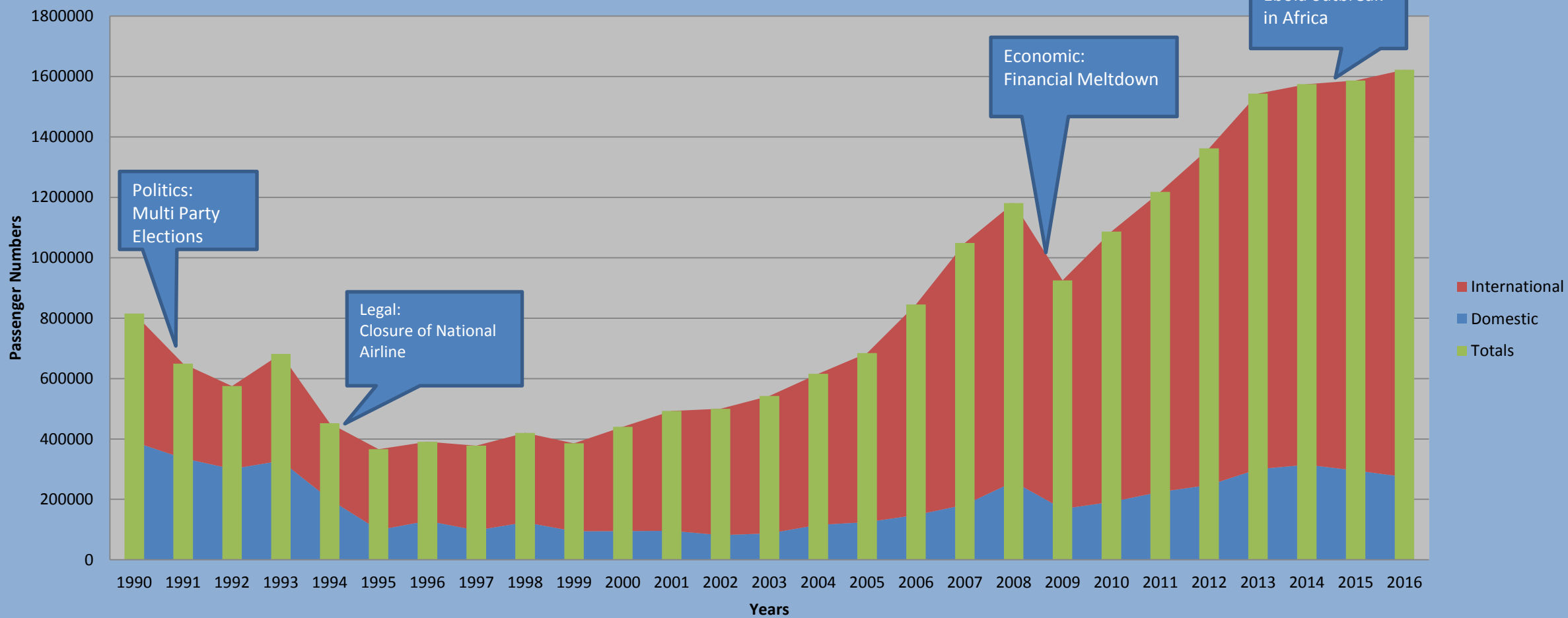
The five (5) year Strategic Plan is aimed at transforming the Corporation through:-

- infrastructure development;
- adherence quality management systems;
- rebranding of the company;
- improvement of income generating streams and;
- enhancing operational efficiency.

Passenger data 1990 to 2016 in Zambia



CONSOLIDATED PASSENGER TRAFFIC TRENDS 1990 - 2016



Importance of Air Transport Infrastructure

- The aviation industry has a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development and linking Africa;
- Improvements in air transport infrastructure would help to raise living standards and alleviate poverty in Africa by lowering transport costs, supporting more rapid economic growth and increasing personal mobility;
- Africa is the smallest region for air services in the world, reflecting its low income and lack of air transport infrastructure and connectivity;
- Air services are key to facilitating the development of a more diversified export base and increased tourism in Africa.



- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome - SARS (Asia - 2003)
- Bird Flu - H5N1 (Asia 1997-2003)
- Ebola (West Africa – 2014-16)
- Zika (Latin America - 2015)
- Ebola (Democratic Republic of Congo – 2017)



Border Controls – Zambia



- **Thermal Scanners installed at all international airports within Zambia.**
- **Quarantine areas established.**

Emergency Response – Crash Aid Wing



Medical Emergencies on Flights

- a) Who is responsible for the care and medical bills for a passenger offload in transit from a flight due to a suspected illness or disease?
- b) If an aircraft makes a **diversion for a medical emergency** to offload a sick passenger, who is responsible for the care and medical bills?
- c) Upon recovery, whose responsibility is it to get the passenger to their original destination? ***The Passenger or Airline or the Airport?***

Summary of Airport Investments



→ KKIA - Lusaka	US\$360 million
→ HMNIA - Livingstone	US\$60 million
→ Copperbelt Airport	US\$397 million + \$15(GRZ)
→ Mfuwe	US\$122 million*
→ Surveillance System	US\$20 million
→ Equipment	US\$27.9 million
→ Total	US\$1,001.9 million

Project status of KKIA as at 2nd June



→ Passenger Terminal	49%
→ Passenger Terminal Apron	65%
→ Airport Hotel	38%
→ Rescue Fire services	99%
→ RFS Water Reservoir	99%
→ Presidential Terminal	59%
→ Presidential Terminal Apron	65%
→ ATC and Control Tower	50%
→ Cargo Terminal	30%

Overall Project status 48%

Completion Date Oct 2019

Kenneth Kaunda International Airport and Expansion Project



中国江西国际经济技术合作公司
China Jiangxi Corporation for International Economic and Technical Cooperation

Passenger Terminal



Passenger Terminal – Western view



Passenger Terminal – Western view



Airport Hotel – 70 Rooms



Control Tower and ATM Office



Rescue and Fire Services Facility



Rescue and Fire Services Facility



Airport Mall and Office Park



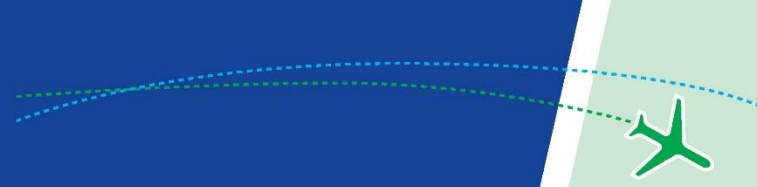
VVIP Terminal



Cargo Terminal



Other Facilities



- Aircraft Hangar
- Fuel Farm
- Rehabilitation of Existing Terminal
- Inflight Catering
- Extension of Taxiway
- Upgrade of ZASTI

Upgrade of CNS and ATM

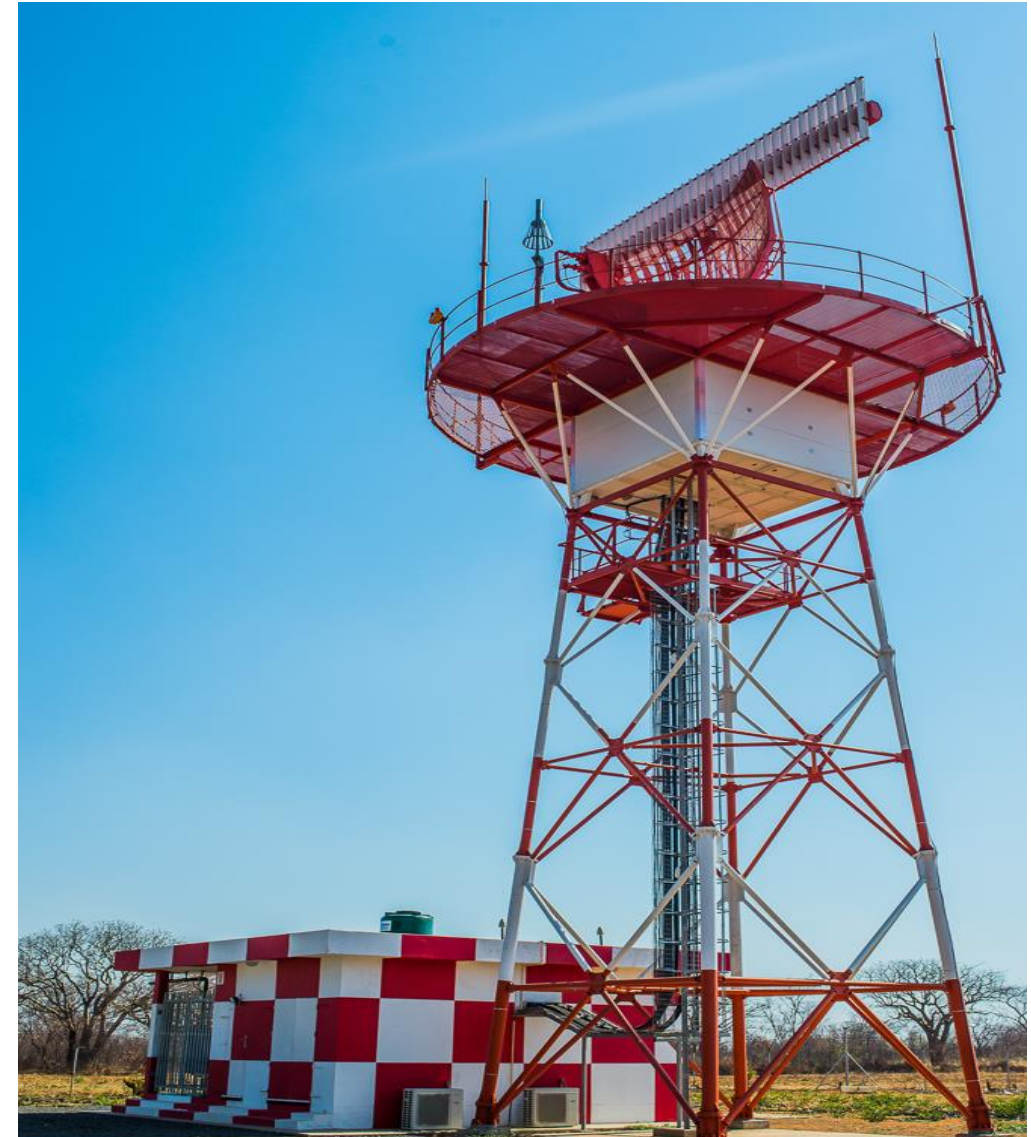


- Surveillance - Primary and Secondary Radar
US\$20million
- Aeronautical Information Management System (AIMS) and Automatic Message Handling System (AMHS)
CAD\$1million
- Automated Weather Observation Systems
US\$1million

Primary & Secondary RADAR



Radar Maintenance Console





Greenfield Airport:

- Terminal Capacity one (1) million passengers per Annum
- Runway - **3 500 m**
- Project Cost – **US\$ 397 million**
- The works include:-
 - Terminal building
 - Hotel
 - Office Complex
 - Airfield +Access road
 - Fuel Farm

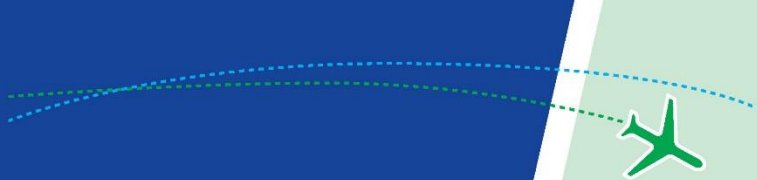
Copperbelt Int. Airport – Layout



Copperbelt Int. Airport – Layout



Control Tower



AIRPORT HOTEL – (50 rooms)

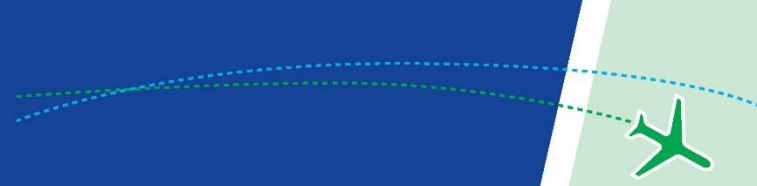


Business Complex



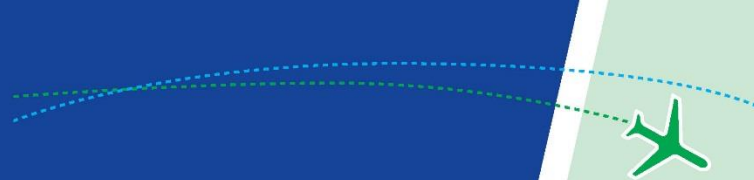
Aircraft Hangar





In conclusion I wish to state that:

- a) The main objective of an Airport Operator is to protect the health and welfare of travellers, staff and the public, and to reduce the opportunities for dissemination of communicable diseases by air;
- b) The responsibility for management of the risk of communicable diseases at airports rests primarily with the local/regional/national public health authority and the relevant airport operator;
- c) Airport operators should establish a method of testing their preparedness by means of drills/exercises involving all relevant stakeholders, especially public health authorities, airport operators and airlines.



Thank you