



#### Model ICAO Forum 2018 Stream 3: The Socio-Economic Benefits of Air Transport



Shenzhen, China 12-14 December 2018

# STREAM 3

#### **GROUP** C





## Our Task

Analyze and present arguments about the local virtuous circle succeeding the creation of Quito's new airport.

What is the situation? What are the challenges? What are the solutions?

## BACKGROUND



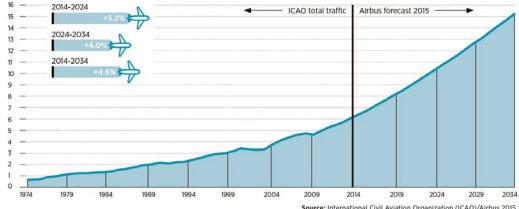


## Background

- **Global air traffic growth** applies to Ecuador **Evidence:** 
  - Increasing number of travellers in the Metropolitan District of Quito: 404,000 in 2012 to **510,000** in 2015
- **New Quito Airport** 
  - Congestion at city airport
  - New airport development relocated

#### GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC (TRILLION REVENUE PASSENGER KILOMETRES)

Traffic is expected to double in the next 15 years



Source: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)/Airbus 2015





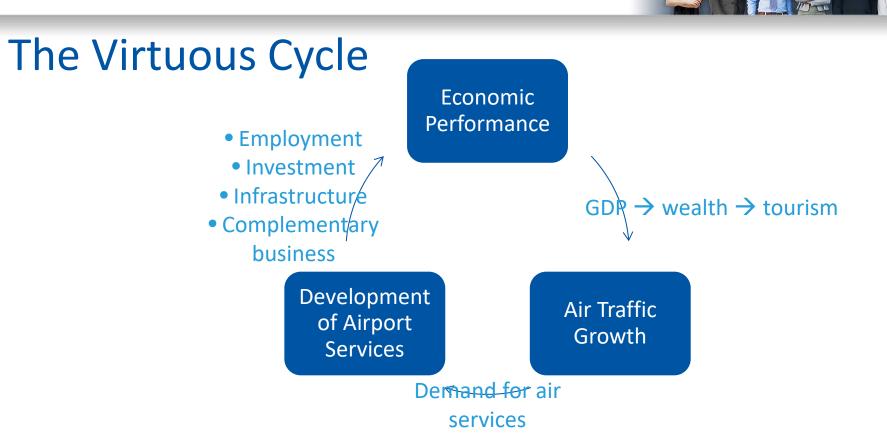
### Quito Airport's Economic Benefits

- Construction
- Tourism
- Employment
- Exports
- GDP

These benefits are inter-correlated











### Strengths

- 1. A380 ready runway
- 2. Environmentally friendly
- 3. "Best Regional Airport in Latin America"
- 4. Only airport that serves Quito
- 5. Enhanced capacity for cargo operations
- 6. Reduced elevation for enhanced safety of Aircraft Movement
- 7. Increased passenger processing capacity (+1M)
- 8. Government subsidies on fuel of up to 40%

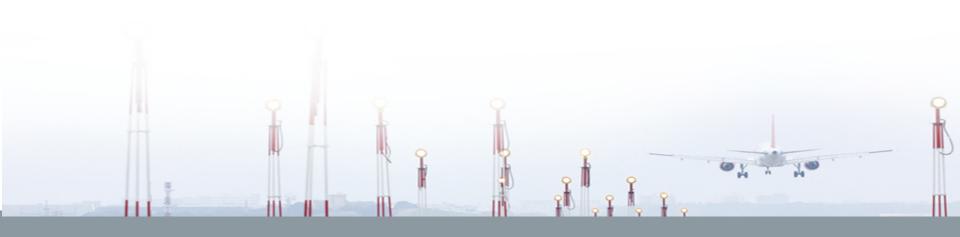




#### Weaknesses

- 1. Low transportation connectivity of airport
- 2. Extreme geography
- 3. Weather patterns will affect airport operations







#### **Opportunities**

- 1. Expand for air passenger and freight traffic
- 2. Liberalize air services
- 3. New direct routes
- 4. Development of Public transport
- 5. Encourage FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)
- 6. Liberalised taxation
- 7. Technological development
- 8. Engage talented, trained, affordable staff





### Threats

- 1. GDP is stagnant in 2018
- 2. Inflation of 1.7%
- 3. FDI inflow 744 million USD (Very low)
  - Unattractive to foreign investment
- 4. Political instability (7 presidents over the last 10 years)
- 5. Frequent policy changes
- 6. High levels of crime
- 7. High risk of natural disasters
- 8. Regional competition may affect airport potential
- 9. Trade imbalance



# ANALYSIS





### Below is a graph that indicates the growth in International Passenger Aircraft Movements at Quito (Indicated by orange line)

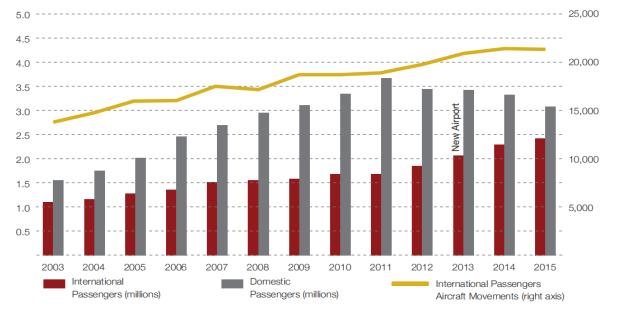


Figure 4.3. Passenger Evolution at Quito's Airport (2003-2015). Source: Quito Tourism Bureau (2016a).



### Challenges

#### **1. Increased distance from city**

Inconvenience of commuting

#### 2. Conjestion on the roads

• Delayed Passengers

#### 3. Relocation of airport and airline services

- Expense
- Training
- Communication

#### 4. Increase in land price

#### **5. Pollution**

- Noise
- Waste (air and land)

#### 6. Implications for agriculture

- Required land
- Lost jobs
- Farmer relations





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### **Solutions**

PROBLEM	SOLUTION
1. Increased distance from city	Development of Public Transport
2. Conjestion on the roads	Dedicated bus lanes and car pool lanes
3. Relocation of services	Communication and Strategic Planning
4. Increasing land price	Government intervention
5. Pollution	New technology and sustainability planning
6. Agricultural implications	Negotiation and compensation

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### Conclusion

It is recemmended that the Quito Airport and their service providers consider the reccommendations to help address the identified concerns.







### Acknowledgements

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