# HKIA's Third Runway - <br> The Key for Enhancing Hong Kong’s Aviation Position An Updated Exercise 

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by

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## When will HKIA can't cope with the traffic growth?

## Traffic Statistics at HKIA

- Average annual growth rate of aircraft movements at HKIA
- 2004-2008: 6.1\%
- 1999-2008: 6.7\%
- Average annual growth rate of passenger throughput at HKIA
- 2004-2008: 6.8\%
- 1999-2008: 5.5\%

Source: Civil Aviation Department

- Proportion of wide-body aircraft at HKIA in 2008: 66.3\%
- Average number of seats provided by each aircraft in 2008
- Narrow-body aircraft: 153 seats / flight
- Wide-body aircraft: 299 seats / flight

Source: Statistical Review of Hong Kong Tourism 2008

## Capacity of the Two Existing Runways at HKIA

- Capacity of the two existing runways at HKIA
- 2007: 54 flights / hour
- 2008: 55 flights / hour
- 2009: 58 flights / hour
- 2015: 68 flights / hour
- 2017: 72 flights / hour
- Estimated ultimate capacity of the two existing runways at HKIA at 2015:
- 397,120 flights yearly if the airport operates 16 hours daily (08:00 to 24:00)
- 446,760 flights yearly if the airport operates 18 hours daily
- Estimated ultimate capacity of the two existing runways at HKIA at 2017:
- 420,480 flights yearly if the airport operates 16 hours daily (08:00 to 24:00)
- 473,040 flights yearly if the airport operates 18 hours daily


## \% of Seat Filled

|  | Wide-body <br> aircraft <br> proportion (\%)* | Total <br> Aircraft <br> movt | Narrow-body aircraft movt | Wide-body <br> aircraft <br> movt | Average no. of seats provided by <br> a <br> narrow-body aircraft | Average <br> no. of <br> seats <br> provided <br> by a <br> wide-body <br> aircraft | Total number of seats provided every year | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion <br> of seat <br> filled (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2001 | 70.2 | 196,833 | 58,595 | 138,238 | 159 | 301 | 50,965,975 | 32,025,944 | 62.8 |
| 2002 | 71.6 | 206,705 | 58,614 | 148,091 | 155 | 297 | 53,109,536 | 33,451,572 | 63.0 |
| 2003 | 70.4 | 187,508 | 55,581 | 131,927 | 157 | 301 | 48,414,548 | 26,752,294 | 55.3 |
| 2004 | 69.4 | 237,308 | 72,677 | 164,631 | 155 | 302 | 60,994,693 | 36,286,642 | 59.5 |
| 2005 | 63.9 | 263,506 | 95,191 | 168,315 | 148 | 304 | 65,175,239 | 39,799,602 | 61.1 |
| 2006 | 66.5 | 280,387 | 93,875 | 186,512 | 150 | 305 | 70,942,653 | 43,273,673 | 61.0 |
| 2007 | 65.9 | 295,342 | 100,808 | 194,534 | 153 | 302 | 74,171,886 | 46,296,563 | 62.4 |
| 2008 | 66.3 | 301,142 | 101,460 | 199,682 | 153 | 299 | 75,139,998 | 47,138,492 | 62.7 |
| 2009 ${ }^{\text {\# }}$ | 66.3 | 279,463 | 94,156 | 185,307 | 153 | 299 | 69,730,723 | 44,979,094 | 64.5 |

Note:

* Due to data limitation, only the passenger aircraft is included in calculating the proportion of wide-body aircraft.
\# Since there has no information on wide-body aircraft proportion and average no. of seats provided by narrow-body aircraft \& wide-body aircraft in 2009, we assume that the situation in 2009 is the same as in 2008

Source: Statistical Review of Hong Kong Tourism 2009

## Scenario 1:

## Conditions:

a. Average annual growth rate of aircraft movement: 6\%
b. Average annual growth rate of passenger throughput: $5 \%$
c. Operation hours: $16 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day
d. Change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $70 \%$ when the aircraft movements become saturated

Table 1a No conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts is made

|  | Projected <br> Aircraft Movt | No. of <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 296,163 | 99,782 | 196,381 | $73,897,639$ | $47,245,576$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2011 | 313,933 | 105,769 | 208,164 | $78,331,497$ | $49,607,855$ | $63.3 \%$ |
| 2012 | 332,769 | 112,115 | 220,654 | $83,031,387$ | $52,088,248$ | $62.7 \%$ |
| 2013 | 352,735 | 118,842 | 233,893 | $88,013,270$ | $54,692,660$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2014 | 373,899 | 125,973 | 247,926 | $93,294,066$ | $57,427,293$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| 2015 | 396,333 | 133,531 | 262,802 | $98,891,710$ | $60,298,658$ | $61.0 \%$ |
| 2016 | 397,120 | 133,796 | 263,324 | $99,088,125$ | $63,313,591$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2017 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $66,479,270$ | $63.4 \%$ |
| 2018 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $69,803,234$ | $66.5 \%$ |
| 2019 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $73,293,396$ | $69.9 \%$ |
| 2020 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $76,958,065$ | $73.4 \%$ |
| 2021 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $80,805,969$ | $77.0 \%$ |
| 2022 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $84,846,267$ | $80.9 \%$ |
| 2023 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $89,088,581$ | $84.9 \%$ |
| 2024 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $93,543,010$ | $89.2 \%$ |
| 2025 | 420,480 | 141,666 | 278,814 | $104,916,838$ | $98,220,160$ | $93.6 \%$ |

Table 1b With the conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts

|  | Projected <br> Aircraft Movt | No. of <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 296,163 | 99,782 | 196,381 | $73,897,639$ | $47,245,576$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2011 | 313,933 | 105,769 | 208,164 | $78,331,497$ | $49,607,855$ | $63.3 \%$ |
| 2012 | 332,769 | 112,115 | 220,654 | $83,031,387$ | $52,088,248$ | $62.7 \%$ |
| 2013 | 352,735 | 118,842 | 233,893 | $88,013,270$ | $54,692,660$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2014 | 373,899 | 125,973 | 247,926 | $93,294,066$ | $57,427,293$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| 2015 | 396,333 | 133,531 | 262,802 | $98,891,710$ | $60,298,658$ | $61.0 \%$ |
| 2016 | 397,120 | 133,796 | 263,324 | $99,088,125$ | $63,313,591$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2017 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $66,479,270$ | $62.0 \%$ |
| 2018 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $69,803,234$ | $65.1 \%$ |
| 2019 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $73,293,396$ | $68.4 \%$ |
| 2020 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $76,958,065$ | $71.8 \%$ |
| 2021 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $80,805,969$ | $75.4 \%$ |
| 2022 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $84,846,267$ | $79.2 \%$ |
| 2023 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $89,088,581$ | $83.1 \%$ |
| 2024 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $93,543,010$ | $87.3 \%$ |
| 2025 | 420,480 | 126,144 | 294,336 | $107,177,392$ | $98,220,160$ | $91.6 \%$ |

If the average annual growth rate of aircraft movements and passenger throughput are $6 \%$ and $5 \%$ respectively, the proportion of wide-body aircraft movements keeps at $66.3 \%$ and HKIA operates 16 hours everyday, the aircraft movements will become saturated some time between 2016 and 2017 and the proportion of seats filled will reach $70 \%$ at around 2019. However, if we change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $70 \%$ at the time that the aircraft movements becomes saturated, the proportion of seats filled will reach $70 \%$ about a year later, at around 2020.

## Scenario 2:

## Conditions:

a. Average annual growth rate of aircraft movement: 6\%
b. Average annual growth rate of passenger throughput: $5 \%$
c. Operation hours: $18 \mathrm{hrs} /$ day
d. Change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $75 \%$ when the aircraft movements become saturated

Table 2a No conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts is made

|  | Projected |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aircraft Movt | No. of <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |  |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 296,163 | 99,782 | 196,381 | $73,897,639$ | $47,245,576$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2011 | 313,933 | 105,769 | 208,164 | $78,331,497$ | $49,607,855$ | $63.3 \%$ |
| 2012 | 332,769 | 112,115 | 220,654 | $83,031,387$ | $52,088,248$ | $62.7 \%$ |
| 2013 | 352,735 | 118,842 | 233,893 | $88,013,270$ | $54,692,660$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2014 | 373,899 | 125,973 | 247,926 | $93,294,066$ | $57,427,293$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| 2015 | 396,333 | 133,531 | 262,802 | $98,891,710$ | $60,298,658$ | $61.0 \%$ |
| 2016 | 420,113 | 141,543 | 278,570 | $104,825,213$ | $63,313,591$ | $60.4 \%$ |
| 2017 | 445,320 | 150,035 | 295,284 | $111,114,726$ | $66,479,270$ | $59.8 \%$ |
| 2018 | 472,039 | 159,037 | 313,001 | $117,781,609$ | $69,803,234$ | $59.3 \%$ |
| 2019 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $73,293,396$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2020 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $76,958,065$ | $65.2 \%$ |
| 2021 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $80,805,969$ | $68.5 \%$ |
| 2022 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $84,846,267$ | $71.9 \%$ |
| 2023 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $89,088,581$ | $75.5 \%$ |
| 2024 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $93,543,010$ | $79.3 \%$ |
| 2025 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $98,220,160$ | $83.2 \%$ |

Table 2b With the conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts

|  | Projected <br> Aircraft Movt <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 296,163 | 99,782 | 196,381 | $73,897,639$ | $47,245,576$ | $63.9 \%$ |
| 2011 | 313,933 | 105,769 | 208,164 | $78,331,497$ | $49,607,855$ | $63.3 \%$ |
| 2012 | 332,769 | 112,115 | 220,654 | $83,031,387$ | $52,088,248$ | $62.7 \%$ |
| 2013 | 352,735 | 118,842 | 233,893 | $88,013,270$ | $54,692,660$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2014 | 373,899 | 125,973 | 247,926 | $93,294,066$ | $57,427,293$ | $61.6 \%$ |
| 2015 | 396,333 | 133,531 | 262,802 | $98,891,710$ | $60,298,658$ | $61.0 \%$ |
| 2016 | 420,113 | 141,543 | 278,570 | $104,825,213$ | $63,313,591$ | $60.4 \%$ |
| 2017 | 445,320 | 150,035 | 295,284 | $111,114,726$ | $66,479,270$ | $59.8 \%$ |
| 2018 | 472,039 | 159,037 | 313,001 | $117,781,609$ | $69,803,234$ | $59.3 \%$ |
| 2019 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $73,293,396$ | $59.1 \%$ |
| 2020 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $76,958,065$ | $62.1 \%$ |
| 2021 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $80,805,969$ | $65.2 \%$ |
| 2022 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $84,846,267$ | $68.4 \%$ |
| 2023 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $89,088,581$ | $71.8 \%$ |
| 2024 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $93,543,010$ | $75.4 \%$ |
| 2025 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $98,220,160$ | $79.2 \%$ |

If the average annual growth rate of aircraft movements and passenger throughput are $6 \%$ and $5 \%$ respectively, the proportion of wide-body aircraft movements keeps at $66.3 \%$ and HKIA operates 18 hours everyday, the aircraft movements will become saturated some time between 2018 and 2019 and the proportion of seats filled will reach $70 \%$ at some time between 2021 and 2022. However, if we change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $70 \%$ at the time that the aircraft movements becomes saturated, the proportion of seats filled will reach $70 \%$ at some time between 2022 and 2023.

## Scenario 3:

## Conditions:

a. Average annual growth rate of aircraft movement: 7\%
b. Average annual growth rate of passenger throughput: 7\%
c. Operation hours: $18 \mathrm{hr} /$ day
d. Change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $75 \%$ when the aircraft movements become saturated

Table 3a No conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts is made

|  | Projected <br> Aircraft Movt | No. of <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 298,957 | 100,723 | 198,234 | $74,594,786$ | $48,145,492$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2011 | 319,884 | 107,774 | 212,110 | $79,816,421$ | $51,515,677$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2012 | 342,276 | 115,318 | 226,958 | $85,403,571$ | $55,121,774$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2013 | 366,235 | 123,390 | 242,845 | $91,381,821$ | $58,980,298$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2014 | 391,872 | 132,028 | 259,844 | $97,778,548$ | $63,108,919$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2015 | 419,303 | 141,270 | 278,033 | $104,623,047$ | $67,526,543$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2016 | 446,760 | 150,521 | 296,239 | $111,474,140$ | $72,253,401$ | $64.8 \%$ |
| 2017 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $77,311,139$ | $65.5 \%$ |
| 2018 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $82,722,919$ | $70.1 \%$ |
| 2019 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $88,513,523$ | $75.0 \%$ |
| 2020 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $94,709,470$ | $80.2 \%$ |
| 2021 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $101,339,133$ | $85.9 \%$ |
| 2022 | 473,040 | 159,375 | 313,665 | $118,031,443$ | $108,432,872$ | $91.9 \%$ |

Table 3b With the conversions of narrow-body aircrafts to wide-body aircrafts is made

|  | Projected |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aircraft Movt | No. of <br> Narrow-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of <br> Wide-body <br> Aircrafts | No. of Seats <br> Provided | Passenger <br> Throughput | Proportion of <br> Seats Filled |  |
| 2009 | 279,399 | 94,134 | 185,265 | $69,714,754$ | $44,995,787$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2010 | 298,957 | 100,723 | 198,234 | $74,594,786$ | $48,145,492$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2011 | 319,884 | 107,774 | 212,110 | $79,816,421$ | $51,515,677$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2012 | 342,276 | 115,318 | 226,958 | $85,403,571$ | $55,121,774$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2013 | 366,235 | 123,390 | 242,845 | $91,381,821$ | $58,980,298$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2014 | 391,872 | 132,028 | 259,844 | $97,778,548$ | $63,108,919$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2015 | 419,303 | 141,270 | 278,033 | $104,623,047$ | $67,526,543$ | $64.5 \%$ |
| 2016 | 446,760 | 150,521 | 296,239 | $111,474,140$ | $72,253,401$ | $64.8 \%$ |
| 2017 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $77,311,139$ | $62.3 \%$ |
| 2018 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $82,722,919$ | $66.7 \%$ |
| 2019 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $88,513,523$ | $71.4 \%$ |
| 2020 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $94,709,470$ | $76.4 \%$ |
| 2021 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $101,339,133$ | $81.7 \%$ |
| 2022 | 473,040 | 118,260 | 354,780 | $124,019,032$ | $108,432,872$ | $87.4 \%$ |

If both of the average annual growth rates of aircraft movements and passenger throughput are 7\%, the proportion of wide-body aircraft movements keeps at 66.3\% and HKIA operates 18 hours everyday, the aircraft movements will become saturated some time between 2016 and 2017 and the proportion of seats filled will reach $70 \%$ at around 2018. However, if we change the proportion of wide-body aircrafts to $75 \%$ at the time that the aircraft movements becomes saturated, the proportion of seats filled will reach 70\% about a year later, at around 2019.

## Year Reaching Maximum Flight / Passenger Capacity under Different Scenarios

| Changes in different <br> parameters | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average annual growth of <br> aircraft movement | $6 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Average annual growth of <br> passenger throughput | $5 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $7 \%$ |
| Operation hours | 16 hrs / day | 18 hrs / day | 18 hrs / day |
| Maximum number of flights | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| per hour by 2017 |  |  | $2018 / 19$ |

