

Auckland Airport PSE4 Review Supporting Information

August 2024

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AIAL has applied IATA Level of Service (LoS) metrics incorrectly

Air NZ has spoken directly with IATA who re-confirmed the following points:

- IATA deliberately provide a range for LoS and would expect to see different LoS applied to meet different customer (i.e. airline) expectations and requirements across international and domestic operations - "one size does not fit all"
- For example:
 - An international terminal is more complex than a domestic terminal, and passenger dwell time is higher, therefore airlines may agree to a higher LoS
 - A domestic/regional terminal serving exclusively Low-Cost-Carriers would require a lower LoS to meet the expectations of its airline customers
- IATA recommend that a LoS should be agreed between airport and the airline community in advance of design development
- AIAL has incorrectly applied IATA LoS to the terminal sizing it has applied an international LoS throughout
- This means that the domestic terminal is oversized and goes beyond the LoS that airlines require to meet their expectations and requirements
- A higher LoS does not necessarily translate into the provision of improved aeronautical services – we evidence this in the following slides



Efficient Capex

There is a 'base' LoS which provides the bare minimum facilities required in order to provide basic aeronautical services

In this example, the bare minimum facilities are provided in order to:

- park sufficient planes
- process passengers through security and border agencies (if required) and on to the plane
- handle baggage
- accommodate minimal domestic dwell time (and therefore limited retail need)
- provide essential back of house services
- provide essential services (e.g. toilets)

This might be the kind of terminal a Low Cost Carrier would require for its customers, who prefer low prices and no frills.



Through consultation with airlines, a higher LoS may be agreed to meet the carriers' service requirements for their customer base





If the same process was applied to an international terminal, a higher LoS may be agreed to accommodate complexity/dwell space



An international terminal would require a higher LoS for the same number of pax, due to:

- Extra complexity (customs, MPI, baggage screening)
- Higher dwell time, requiring extra facilities and retail space to meet customer service expectations
- Different mix of customers (e.g. more premium = more VIP lounges, greater choice of duty free shopping)

Similarly, the selection of the above would be based on consultation with airlines.

IATA Optimum range (NZ international expectations)



Efficient Capex

AIAL's Domestic Processor and Pier, however, is sized as a high-end international terminal

The additional space (orange) has been predominantly provided as:

- Very high provision of retail and f&b
- Very high provision of gate ٠ lounge, dwell space, circulation space and supporting additional facilities



Design Scenario Summaries

Minimum: Domestic: International: AIAL's Design: 25,000m² (-28% under Domestic) 35,000m² (-%) 47,000m² (+34% over Domestic) % over Domestic)

Efficient Capex

AIAL's Domestic Processor provides more airside retail space than its international terminal

- Existing international retail space (green and red) is 5,400m2
- Proposed Domestic Processor retail space (orange) is [_____]
- AIAL plans to allocate []]% of the cost of the IDT to the aeronautical till
- Passengers per hour per sqm of retail floorspace drives leasing values:

Existing International terminal = [**International Terminal**]/hour/sqm

Proposed comparable figure = ~[**[]**/hour/sqm

i.e. too much retail, not enough people



Existing International Terminal (5400m2 of retail)



Efficient Capex



Efficient Capex





Efficient Capex





• AIAL measured Gate Lounges based on seating only = 1.1 sqm per passenger (Table 4.4 of Commerce Commission's Consultation Paper)





- AIAL measured Gate Lounges based on seating only = 1.1 sqm per passenger
- Correctly measured Gate Lounges (seat/counter/queue) = 1.8 sqm per passenger (avg peer airport 1.2sqm)





• Significant additional unaccounted pier space shown as seating and waiting areas adjacent to gates



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- When included, this additional seating and waiting space = 2.75 sqm per passenger (avg peer airports 1.2sqm)



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- When included, this additional seating and waiting space = 2.75 sqm per passenger (avg peer airports 1.2sqm)
- The pier can also be shortened and narrowed while meeting full capacity for 12 domestic gates

Air NZ was supportive of spend on the new terminal until the costs spiralled well beyond what Air NZ had been consulted on

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