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Multi-stakeholder Approach to Air Transport Development – Guyana's Experience



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### Introduction



#### Area: 214,969 sq.km

- Population: 747,884 (2012 Census)
- Population Density: 3.5/sq.km

Industries: Bauxite, Sugar, Rice, Timber and Gold Mining.

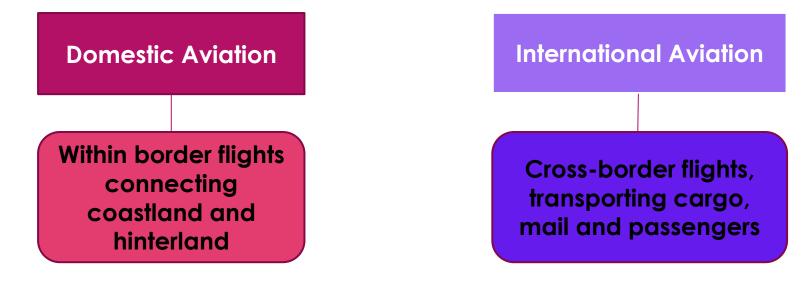
#### Introduction



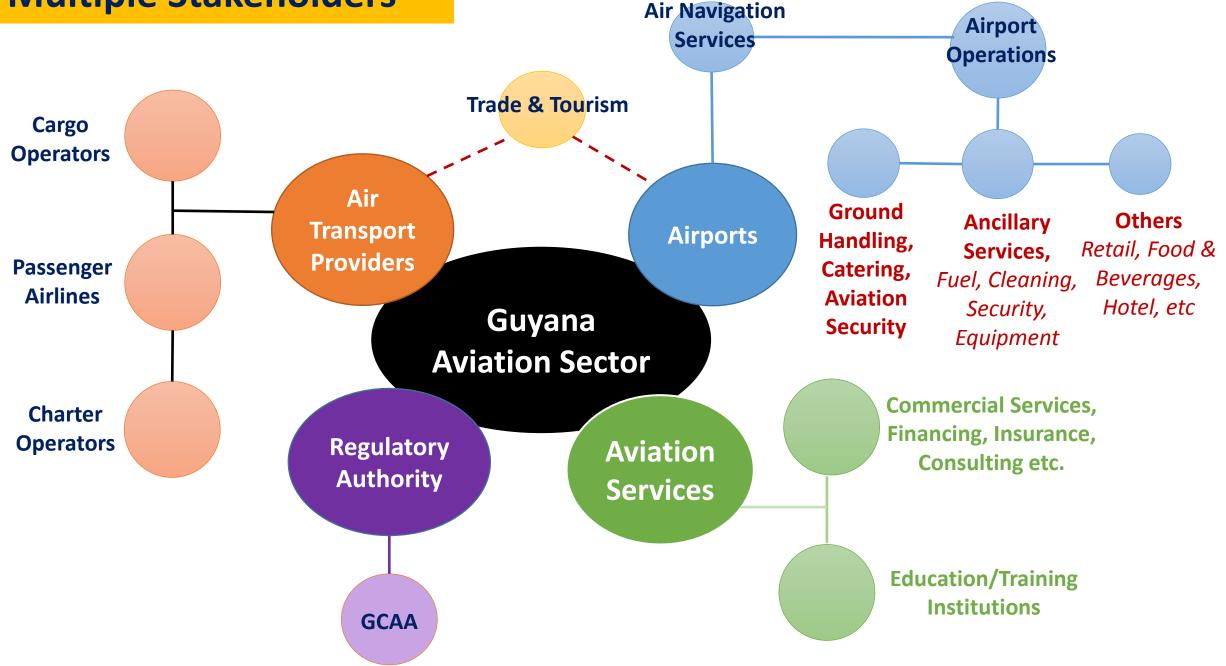
"Guyana may be the best kept secret of South America" – National Geographic 2014.

#### **Overview of Air Transport Sector in Guyana**

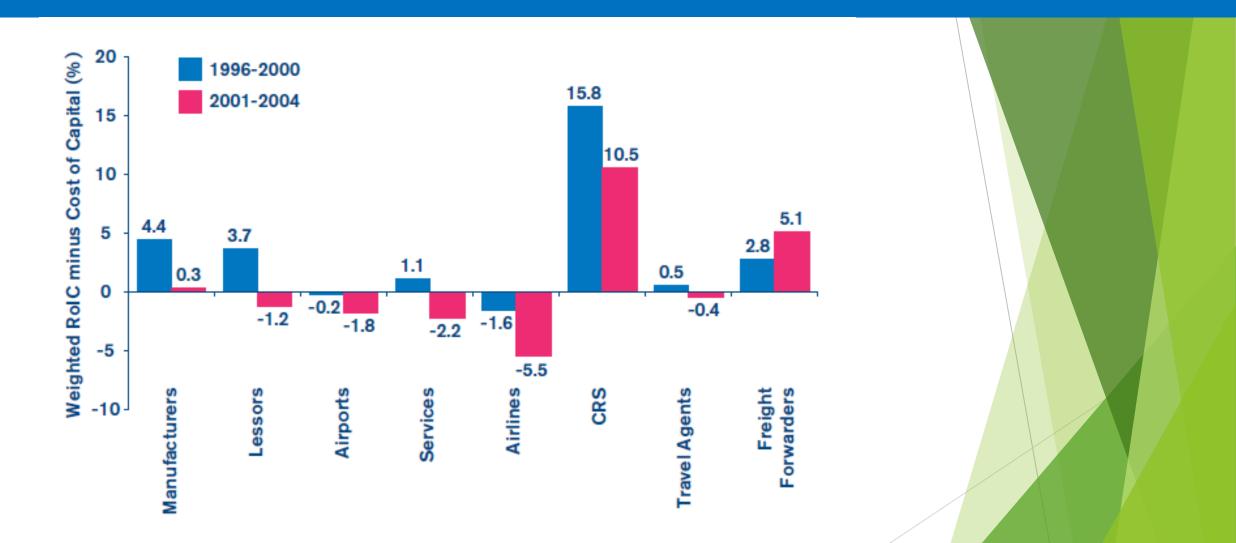
#### Air transport industry is divided into two broad groups



#### **Multiple Stakeholders**



## The Need for Synergy

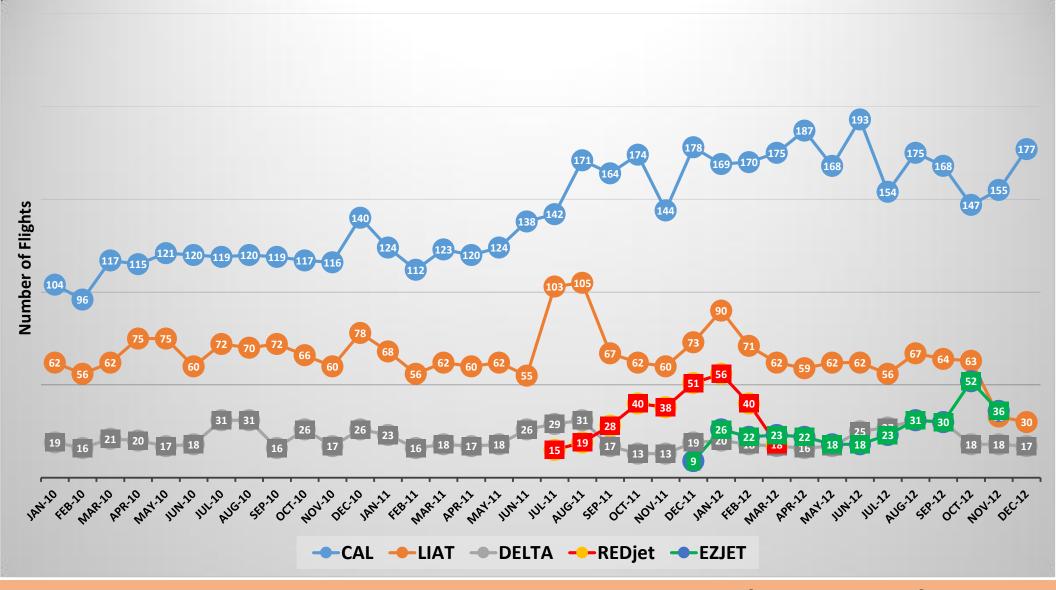


Source: IATA Economics Briefing No 4: VALUE CHAIN PROFITABILITY by Mark Smyth & Brian Pearce, IATA, June 06

## The importance of Synergy for development

# Synergy reduces the "wastage" of scarce resources and valuable capital.

#### **Case Study of Redjet & Ezjet**



Number of flights conducted by Airlines (2010-2012)

#### **Role of Government**

## In 1993 Government initiated a National Development Strategy (NDS).

The NDS identified the challenges in the air transport sector and proposed strategies to mitigate the challenges and grow the sector.

# Air Transport Challenges

substandard physical facilities at Ogle Aerodrome

Public service bureaucracy

Major international conventions on civil aviation have not been ratified. Limited runway length at Cheddi Jagan International Airport

Weak Legislation No Air Services Agreements exist between Guyana and most countries in the world.

Limited International air connections

Lack of coordination among stakeholders

No effective and equipped Search and Rescue Unit

substandard quality of airfields

# Strategies implemented since 2000

Revised and update Legislation and Regulations

Autonomous Civil Aviation Authority

Autonomous Airports Authority

Invest to improve the physical facilities at Airports

Encourage & Promote Private Airlines

Increase frequency of international flights

Establish and renegotiate

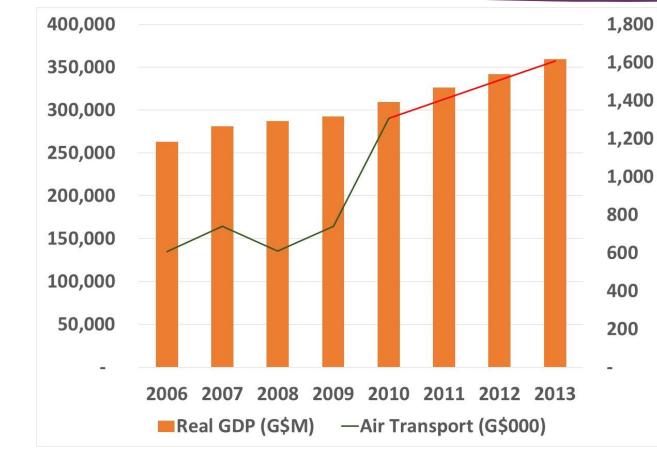
**ASAs** 

Establish and strengthen Search and Rescue Systems

## Liberal Approach

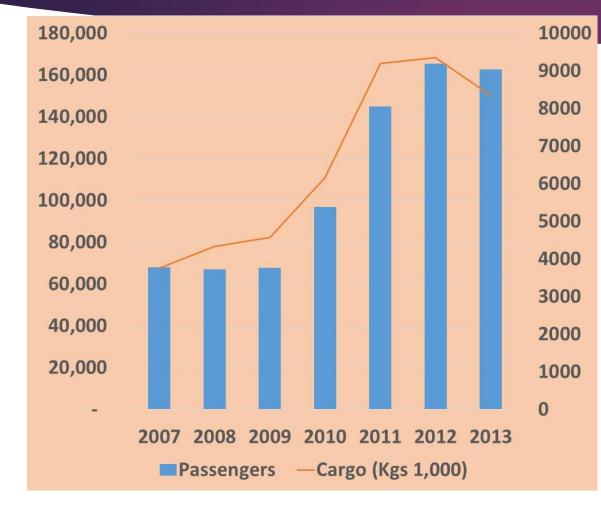
# The strategies followed an "Open Skies Policy" and Liberal Approach for the development of the air transport sector.

#### **Result: Air Transport Sector**



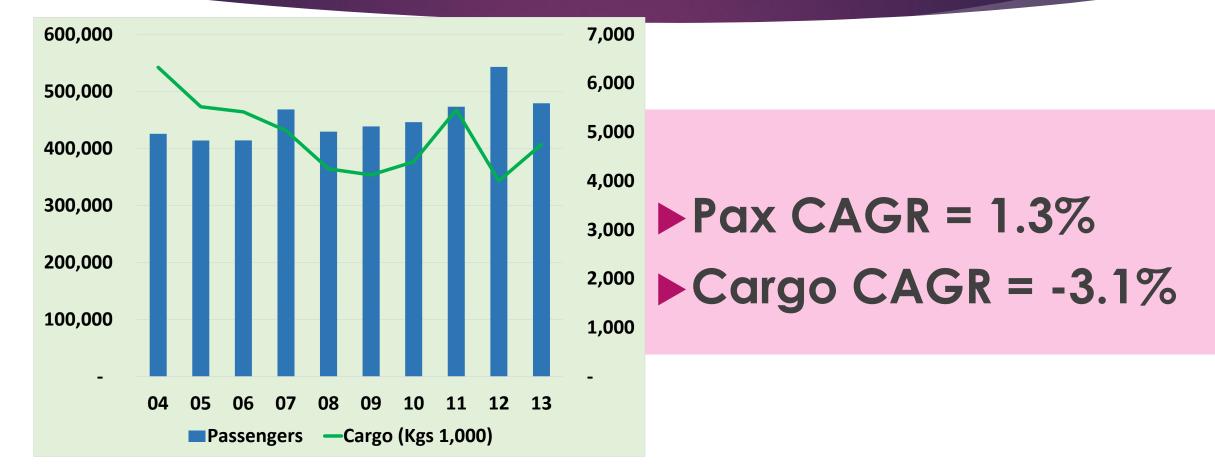
- ► CAGR = 14% (2006-2013)
- Direct contribution of the Air Transport Industry accounts for approx. 1% of Guyana's Real GDP.
- Provides an estimated 3,000 Direct jobs

#### **Result: Domestic Aviation**



Pax CAGR = 15.6%
 Cargo CAGR = 14.2%

### **Result: International Aviation**



#### **Public-Private Partnership in Air Transport**

- The Government of Guyana has adopted a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in promoting the development of the country.
- Private investment brings efficiency and increased productivity while public involvement brings stability.
- The PPP model has been used in the development of the Ogle Airport.

## **Result: Ogle Airport**



<u>2013 data</u>
130 flights daily
445 passengers daily
50,300 kgs of cargo daily.

## **Building a Hub**

In 2012 the Government took a decision to <u>deliberately</u> make the Cheddi Jagan International Airport into a Hub serving as a major transit point for African, Latin, South and North American traffic.



Source: http://gifsec.com/funny/air-traffic-over-the-world-gif/

#### **Road Map to Hub Development**







#### Airport Investment & Infrastructural Development





Strengthening Institutional & Regulatory Capacity

Hub Study by

**IKEW UK LTD** 

#### **Passenger Growth Projection**

With the expected improvement in airport capacity, additional routes, additional airlines and growth in the tourism sector; annual passenger movement is projected to grow at:

▶3% in 2015

▶4% in 2015~2020

▶5% in 2020~2030

### Guyana's Air Connectivity with Brazil



## **Regional Connectivity**

With all the infrastructural development in the region, there is still a need to improve regional connectivity.

There is a need to move away from the dependence of flying North to reach South.

# **Regional Connectivity**

Guyana still does not have Bilateral Air Services Agreement with most South and Latin American countries, this is now changing and must change quickly.

# **Regional Connectivity**

Less developed countries should be able to benefit from the growth of stronger economies with better hub network. This will help to improve the air transport infrastructure within the region.

# Recommendation

Technical Study be done to improve the air connectivity between the Guiana Shield (Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, Brazil) and the rest of South America.



#### Recommendation

### The objective of the study is to create a simulation if certain variables are changed, how will air connectivity improve.

# Funding to be sought through collaborative effort.

# Thank You