

(Road and) Airport Congestion Management: Lessons for the Rail Sector

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Airport Congestion

- In the US, China and Europe more than 25% of flights are delayed
- In 2007, total delay cost were around \$31 billion in the US (Ball et al. 2010)
- The volume of traffic relative to airport capacity is a major cause for congestion
- Airport slots or congestion pricing can be used to control delays

Slots and Congestion Pricing

Congestion Management

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graph TD; CM[Congestion Management] --> S[Slots]; CM --> CP[Congestion Pricing];
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Slots:

- Carriers need permission to schedule flights
- Limiting slot quantity reduces traffic volume

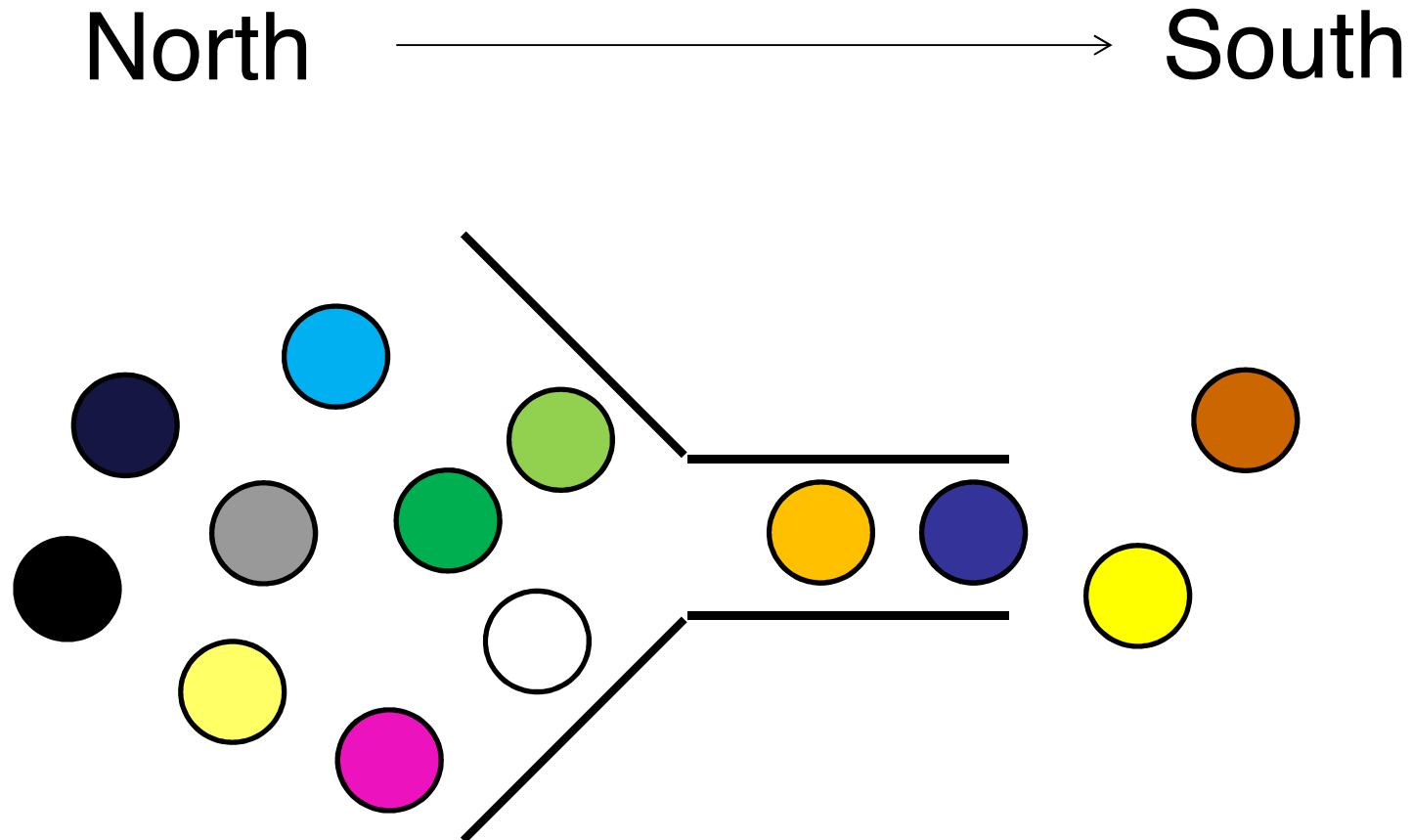
Congestion Pricing:

- First-come-first-serve
- Increasing airport charges increases carrier costs and ticket prices, thus demands and traffic volume

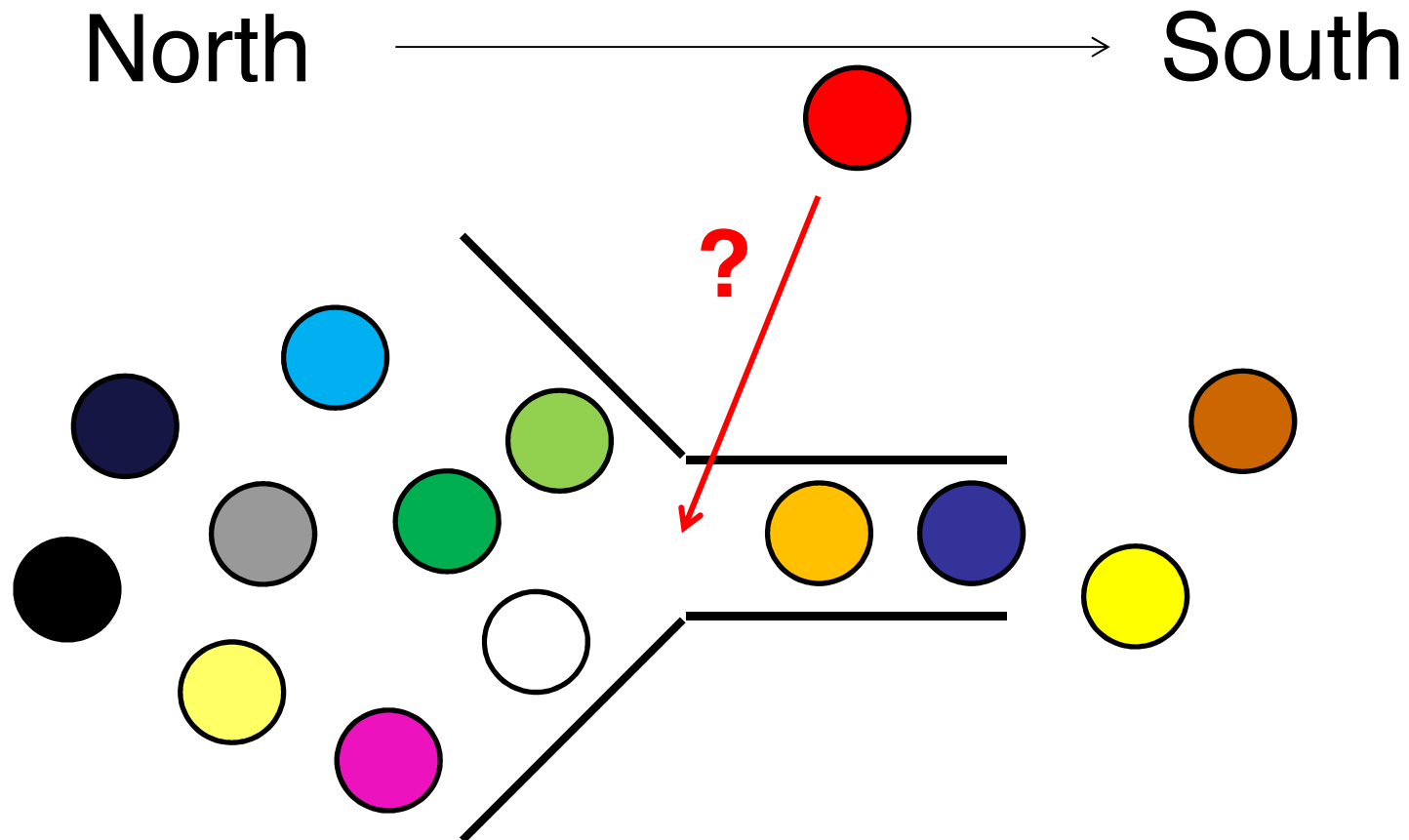
Studies Concentrate on Congestion Pricing

- While most European Airports are slot controlled, there are almost no airport slot controls in the US
- First-come-first-serve at Atlanta, the biggest airport in terms of passenger numbers (approx 90 mio/year)
- Studies concentrate on first-come-first-serve, where demand is controlled by “congestion pricing”
- Main finding: Airport congestion may be reduced by “self-internalization” (e.g. Daniel 1995, Brueckner 2002 and Zhang and Zhang 2006)

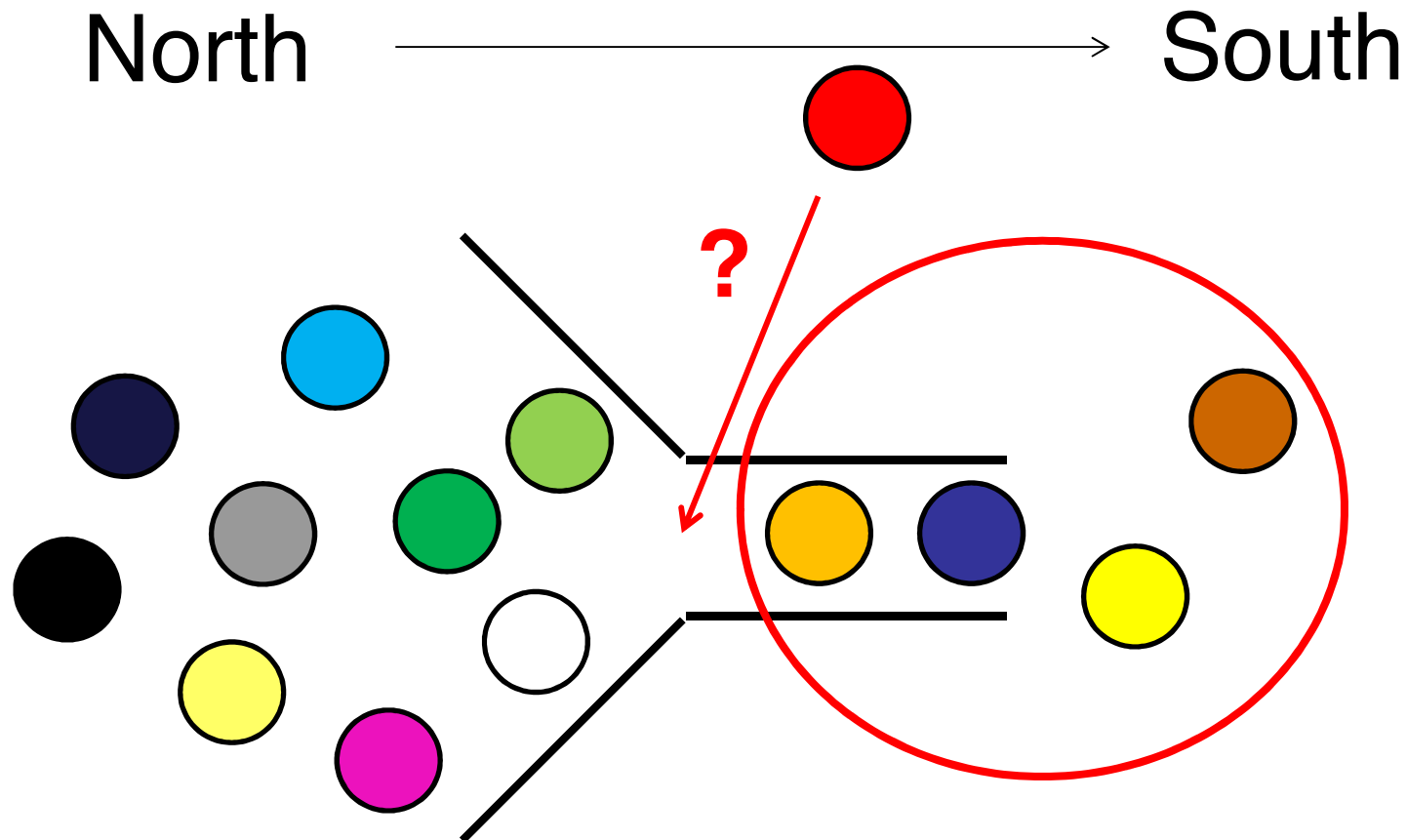
Self-internalization



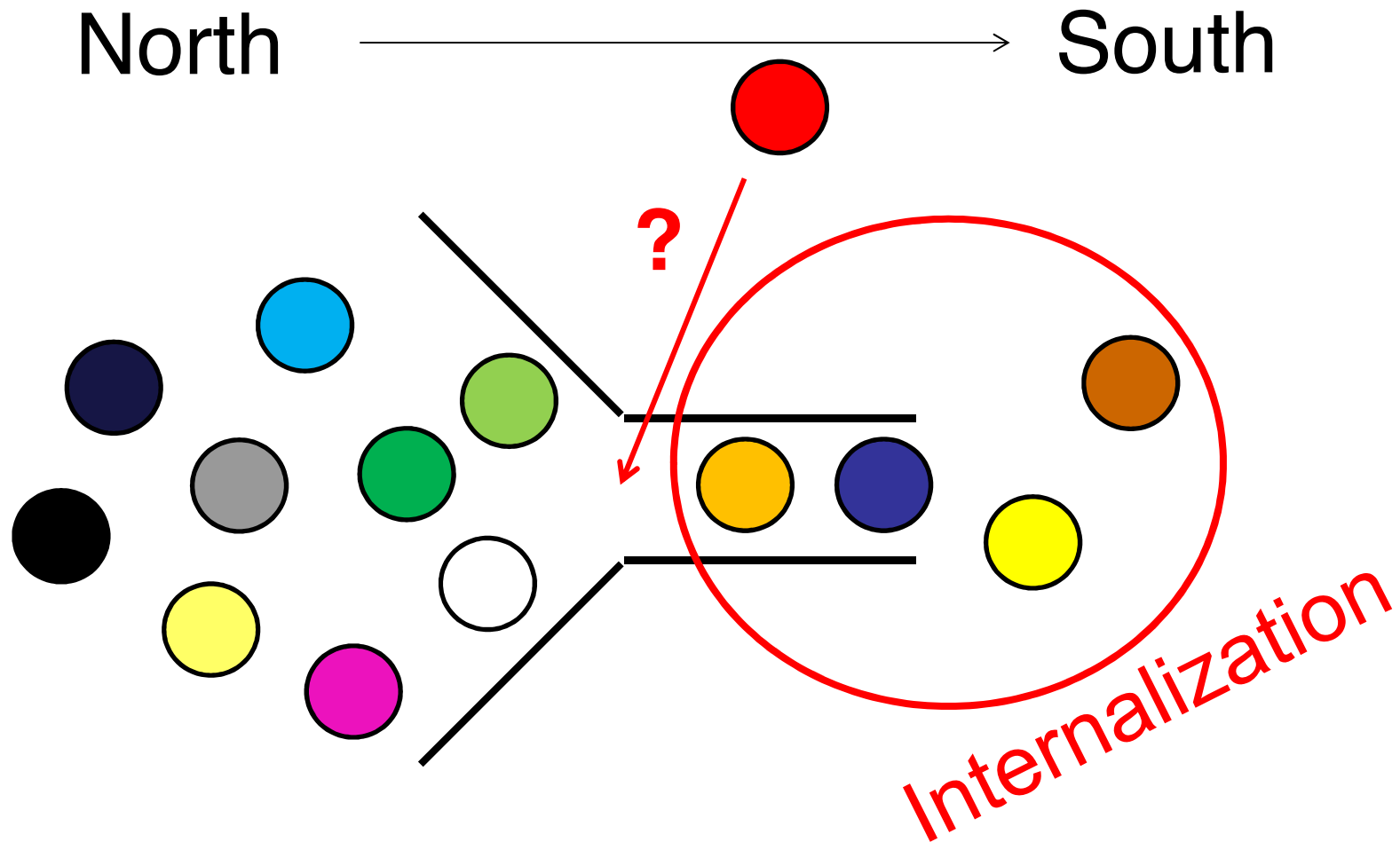
Self-internalization



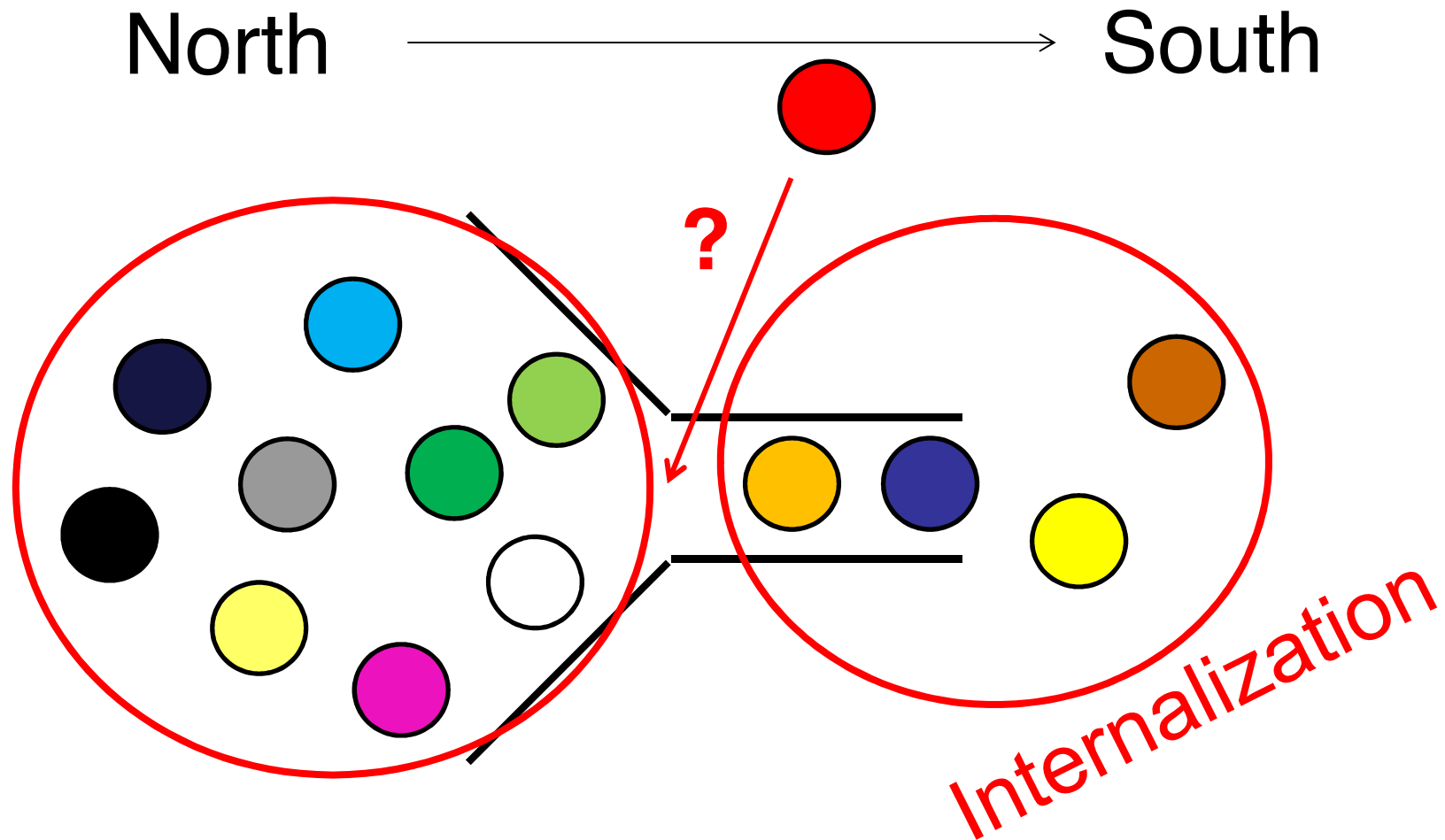
Self-internalization



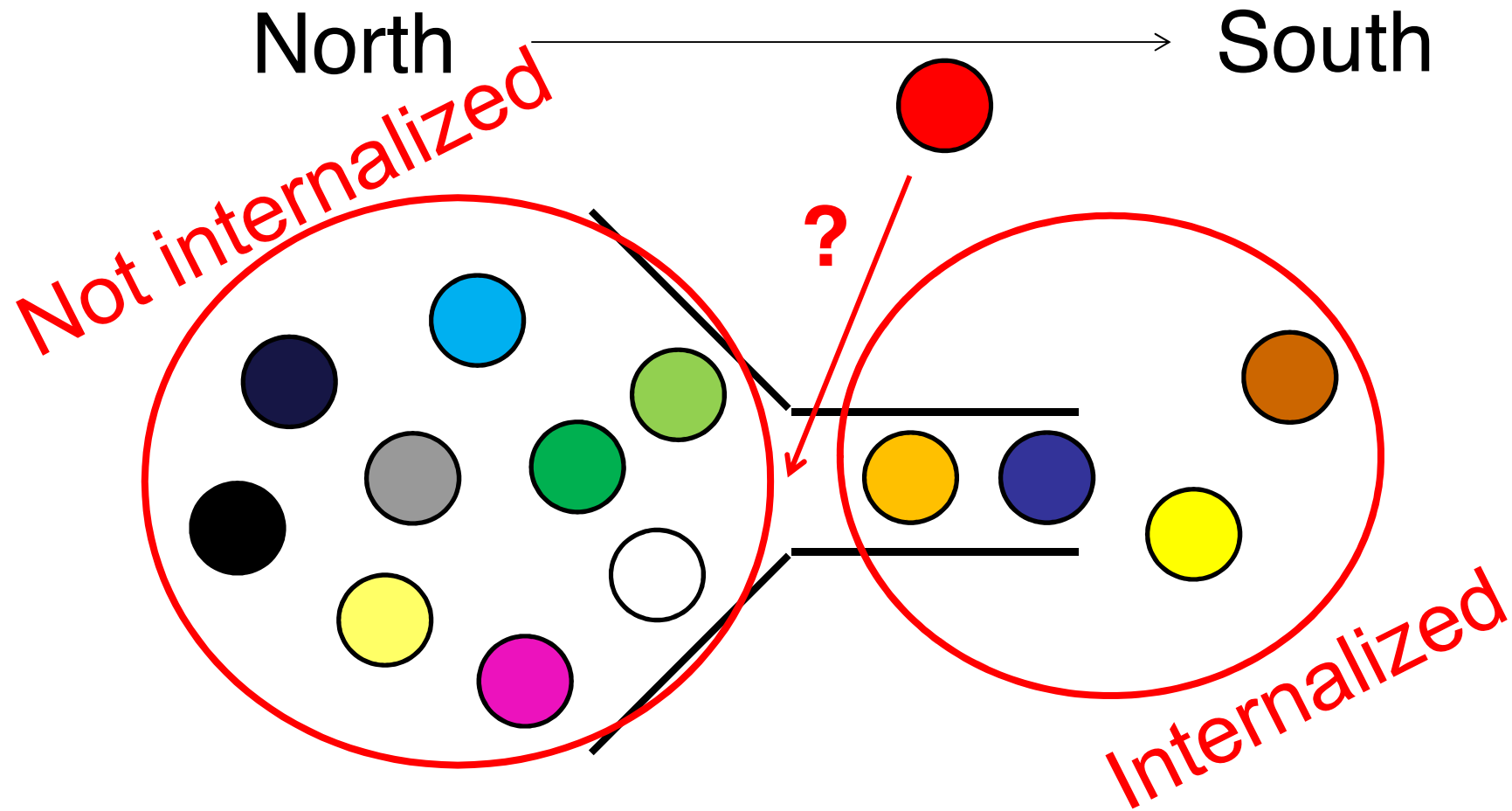
Self-internalization



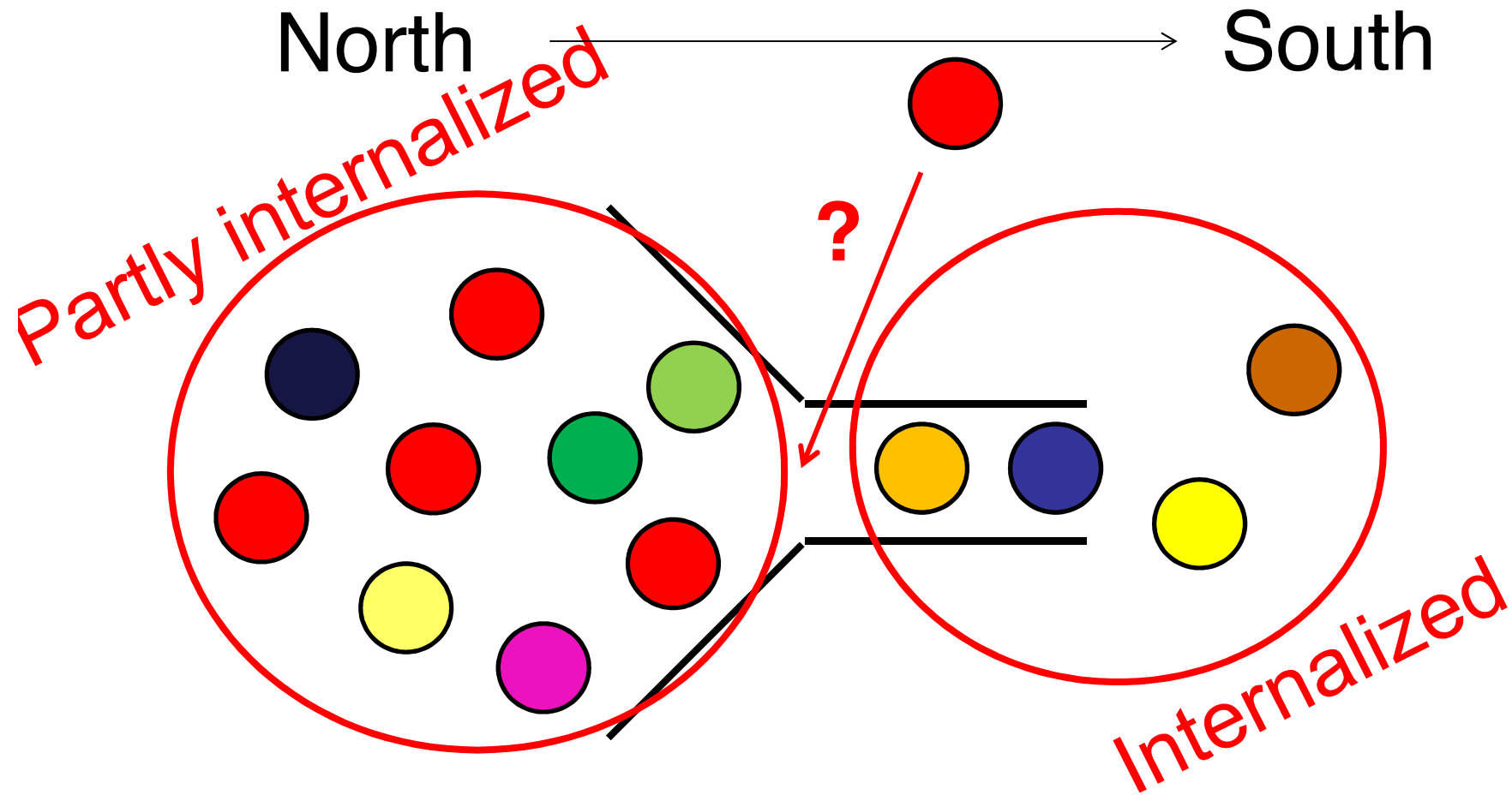
Self-internalization



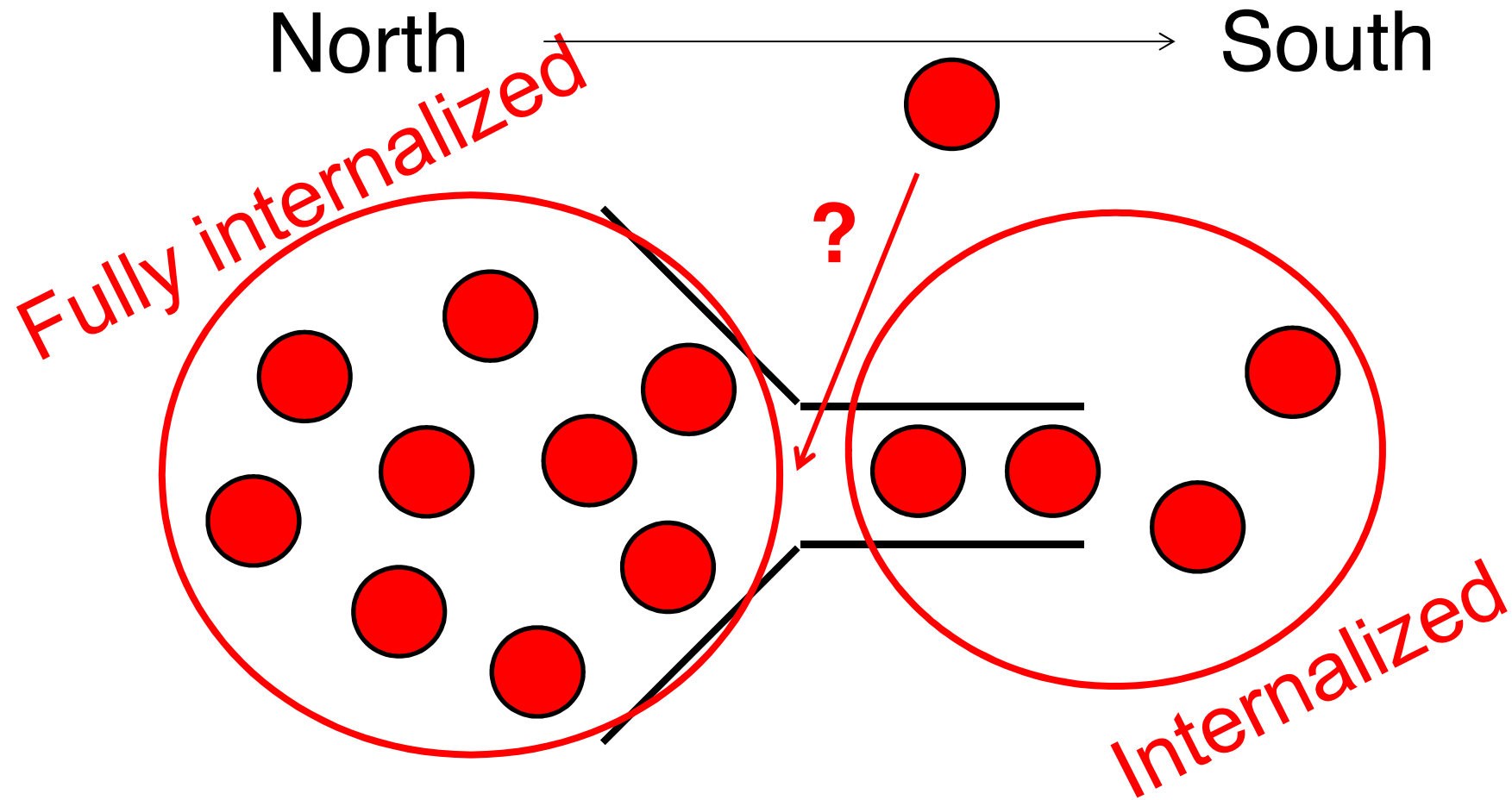
Self-internalization



Self-internalization



Self-internalization



Self-internalization

- Self-internalization means that carriers take into account that they impose congestion on themselves
- The incentive for self-internalization is high for large carriers relative to small carriers
- Large carriers produce little externalities relative to small carriers

Self-internalization

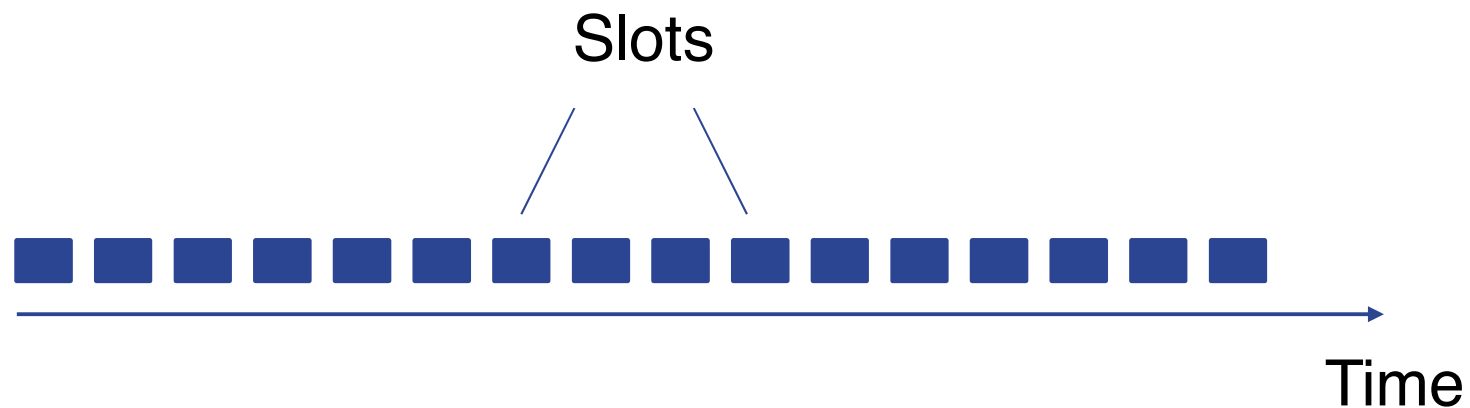
Bad news: Small carriers high airport charge and large carriers low airport charge!

Self-internalization

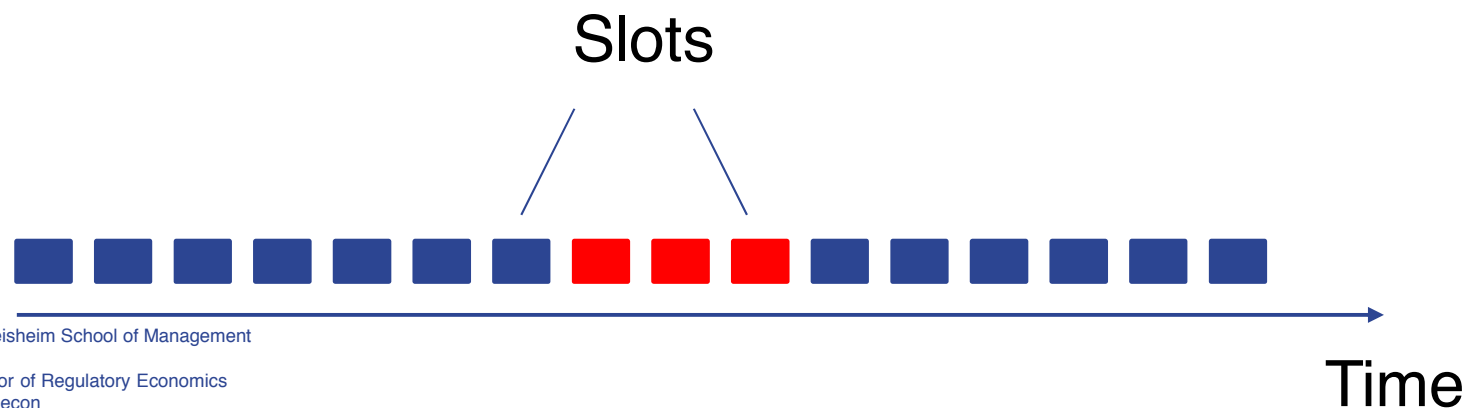
Good news: Self-internalization becomes irrelevant with slots (e.g. Brueckner 2010 and Basso and Zhang 2011)

Slots Eliminate Self-internalization

Monopoly blue airline



Small red airline enters the market



Lesson 1:

With slots self-internalization becomes irrelevant.

Aiport Slots and Competition

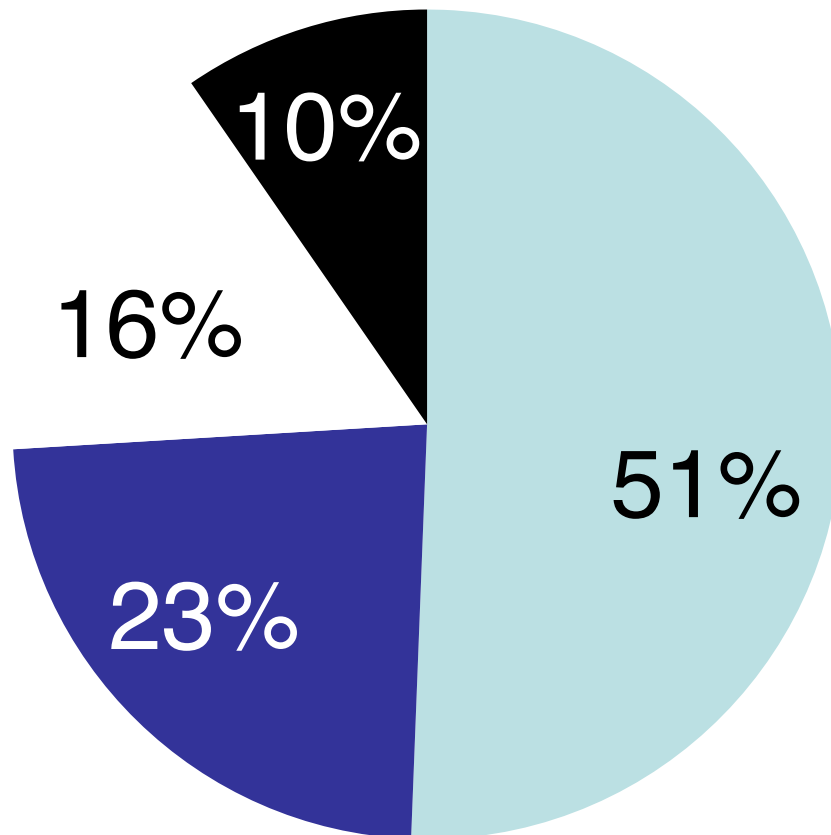
- Grandfather rules/historic “rights” can be implemented
- Use-it-or-lose-it is used to prevent slot-hoarding
- Priority to newcomers
- Voluntary slot transfers (exchanges/leases/trades) may increase concentration

Lesson 2:

Carrier competition works with slots.

Concession Revenues 50%

Revenue shares at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International in 2010:



- Parking, car rental and other concessions
- Terminal, maintenance buildings, and other rentals
- Landing fees
- Other

More Congestion, Higher Revenues

- More slots, more passengers, higher concession revenues (e.g. Zhang and Zhang 1997, Starkie 2001 and Czerny 2006)
- Concession revenues can be used to...
 - ...cover infrastructure investments and maintenance costs
 - ...reduce public subsidies
 - ...reduce infrastructure charges (to the benefit of carriers/train operating companies)

Lesson 3:

Use concession revenues for what you think is appropriate.

Conclusions

- Self-internalization: not with slots
- Slots and competition: no problem
- Concession revenues: be creative

Merci.