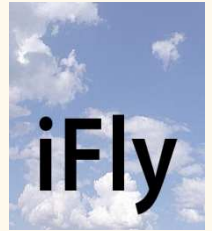




# A<sup>3</sup> ConOps Cost-Benefit Analysis



AUEB-RC/TRANSLOG

TRANsportation Systems and LOGistics Laboratory  
Department of Management Science and Technology

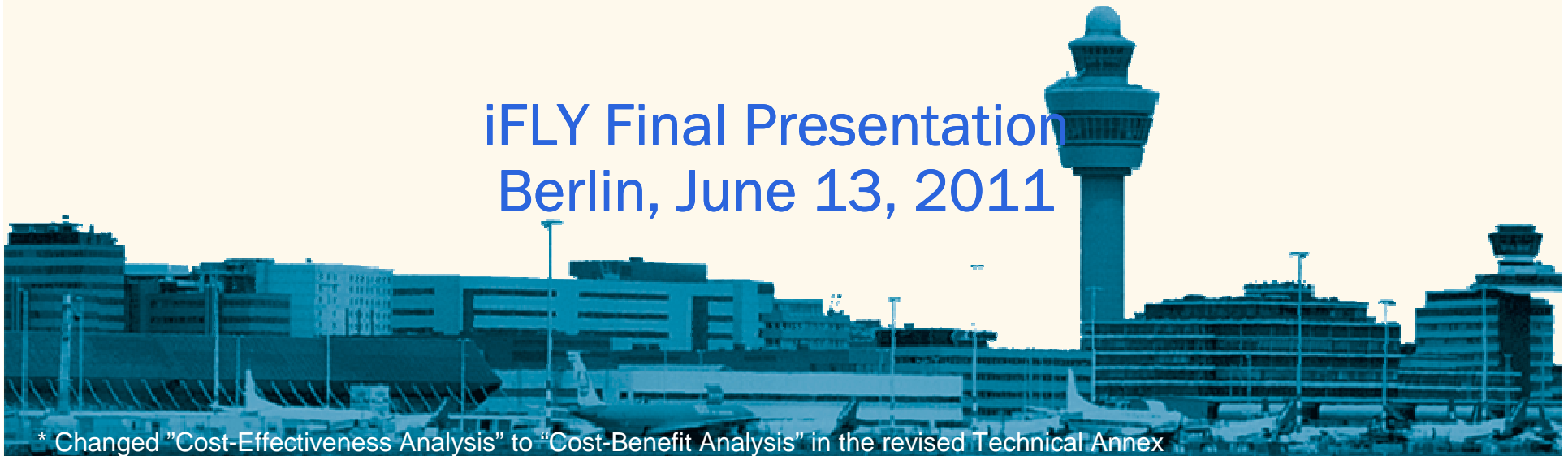
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Email: [translog@aueb.gr](mailto:translog@aueb.gr), Web site: <http://www.translog.aueb.gr>

iFLY Final Presentation  
Berlin, June 13, 2011



\* Changed "Cost-Effectiveness Analysis" to "Cost-Benefit Analysis" in the revised Technical Annex



# Table of Contents



- ❑ Problem Definition
- ❑ Objectives
- ❑ Methodology
- ❑ CBA for the Airlines
- ❑ CBA for the ANSPs
- ❑ Concluding Remarks





## Problem Definition



- ❑ A<sup>3</sup> ConOps Economic Assessment
- ❑ Degree of Concept Maturity
- ❑ Stage in Project Lifecycle
- ❑ High Uncertainty in estimating Benefits and Costs
- ❑ Consideration of all relevant stakeholders





## Objective

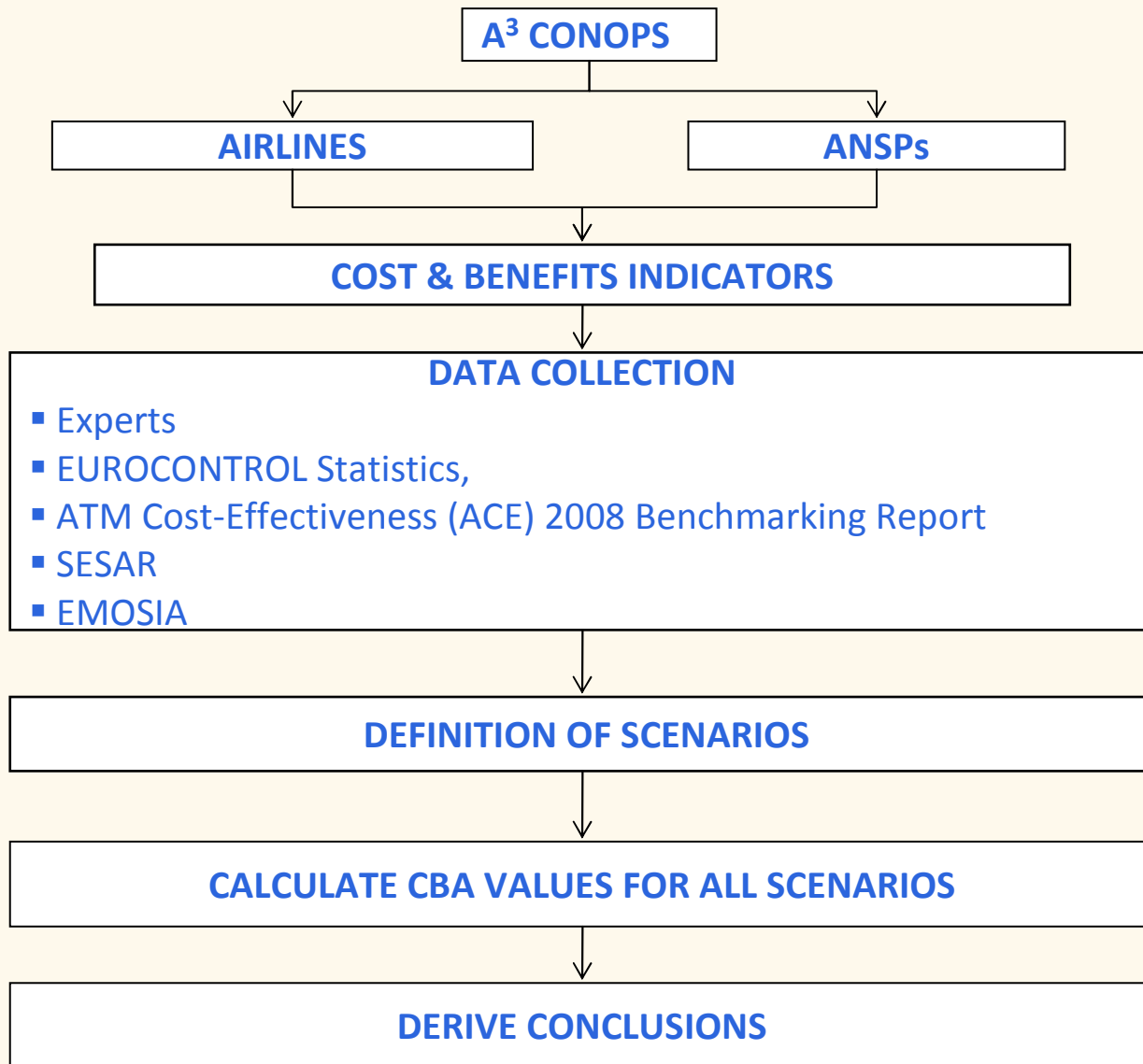
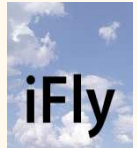


- Develop and apply Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) to assess the economic viability of A<sup>3</sup> ConOps considering the implications to both Airlines and ANSPs





# Cost-Benefit Analysis Methodology





# Building Analysis Scenarios for Airlines



- ❑ **Uncertain Benefit variables:**
  - *Horizontal & Vertical Flight Efficiency Gain (%)*
  - *En-route ATFM Delay Reduction (%)*
  - *ANSPs en-route charges Reduction (%)*
  
- ❑ **Uncertain Cost Variables:**
  - *Forward-fit per aircraft*
  
- ❑ **Analysis Scenarios definition:**
  - ❑ Select a values of B/C from 1 to 2
  - ❑ Determine alternative combinations of cost and benefit variables





## CBA Assumptions for Airlines

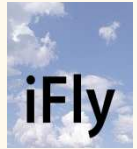


- ❑ Horizontal Flight Efficiency Gain: 0-20%
- ❑ En-route ATFM delay reduction: 0-20%
- ❑ En-route ANSPs Charges: 0-62%
- ❑ Retro-fit/Forward-fit Cost was assumed equal to 2 (as in SESAR CBA)
- ❑ Analysis period: 2010-2035
- ❑ Full scale benefits are encountered by the end of the implementation period (in 2026)

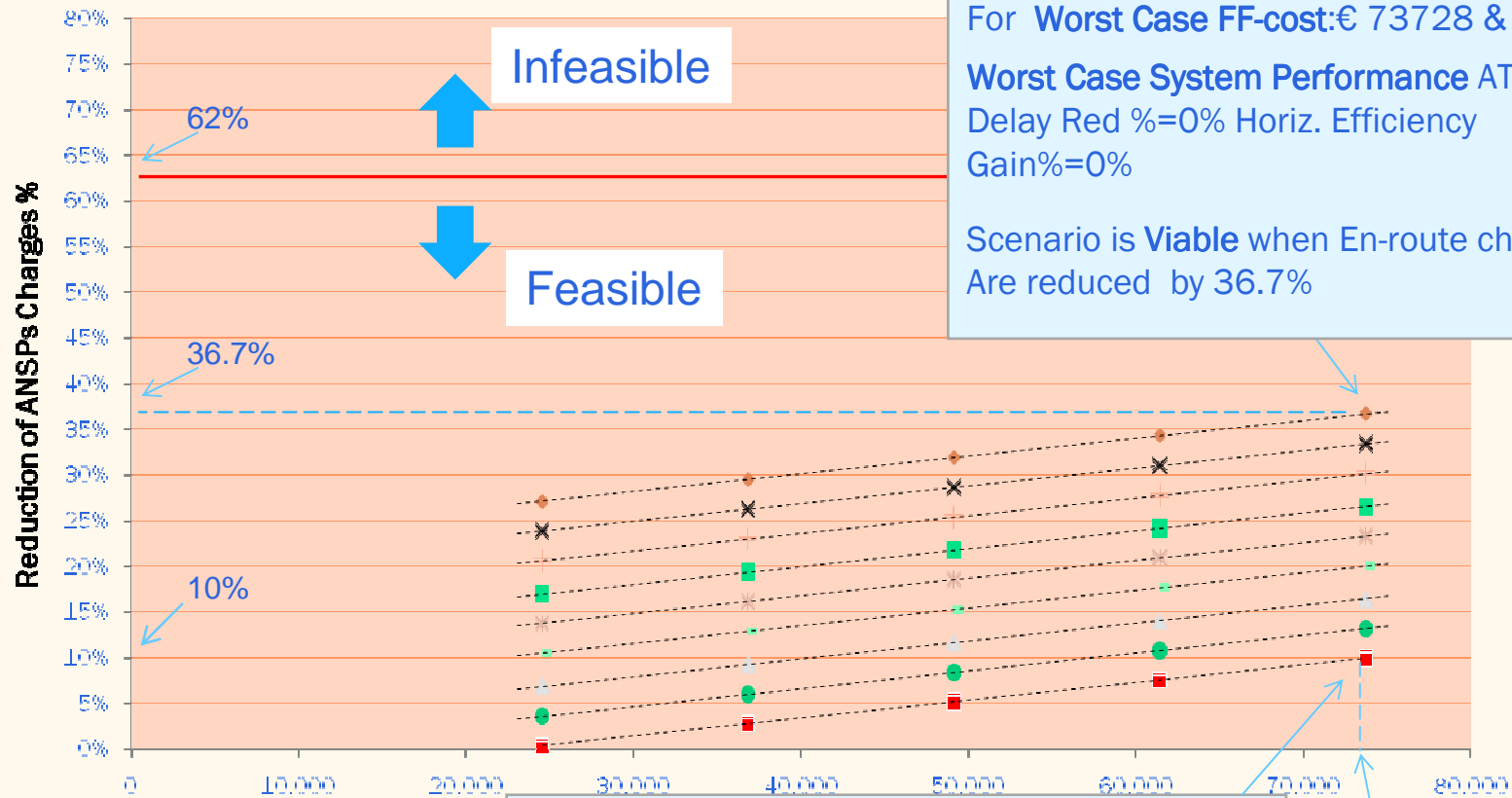




# CBA Results for Airlines: B/C=1 (IRR 8%)



- ▶ ◆ ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ▶ ◆ ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▶ ▲ ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- ▶ ✕ ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ▶ ✕ ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▶ ● ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- ▶ + ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ▶ - ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▶ ■ ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%



For **Worst Case FF-cost: € 73728 & under**  
**Worst Case System Performance**  
 Delay Red %=0% Horiz. Efficiency Gain%=0%

Scenario is **Viable** when En-route charges Are reduced by 36.7%

For **Worst Case FF-cost: € 73728**  
 & under **“Optimistic” System Performance**  
 ATFM Delay Red %=10%, Horiz. Efficiency Gain%=20%, **Scenario Viable** when  
 En-route charges are reduced by 10%

€73728



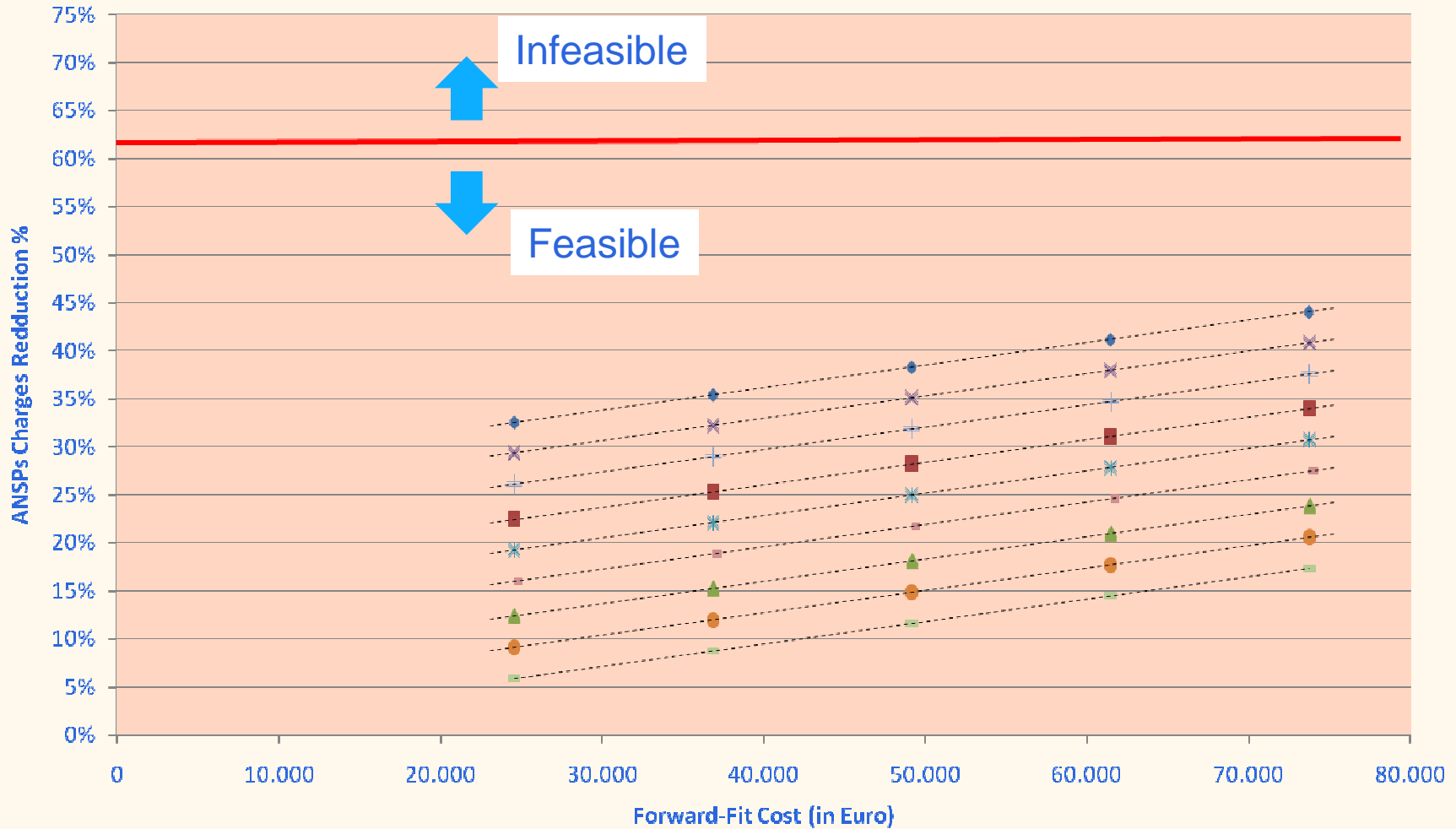




# CBA Results for Airlines : B/C=1.2 (IRR: 9.7%) iFly



- ◆ ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- × ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- + ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- \* ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▲ ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%

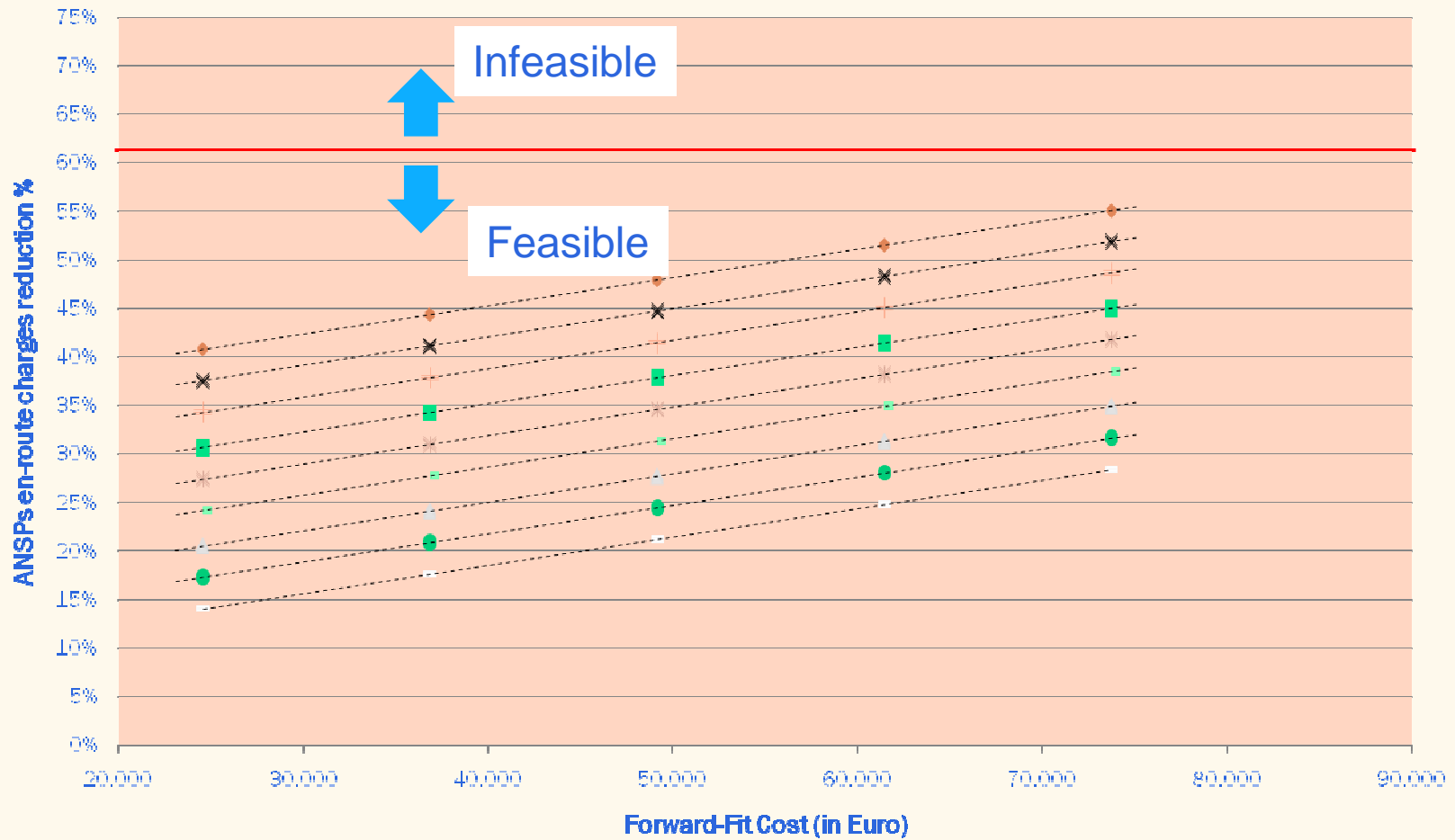




# CBA Results for Airlines : B/C=1.5

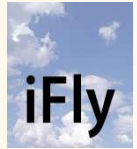


- ◆ ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▲ ATFM Delay Red: 0%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- × ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ✕ ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ATFM Delay Red: 5%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- + ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%. Horiz. Efficiency: 20%

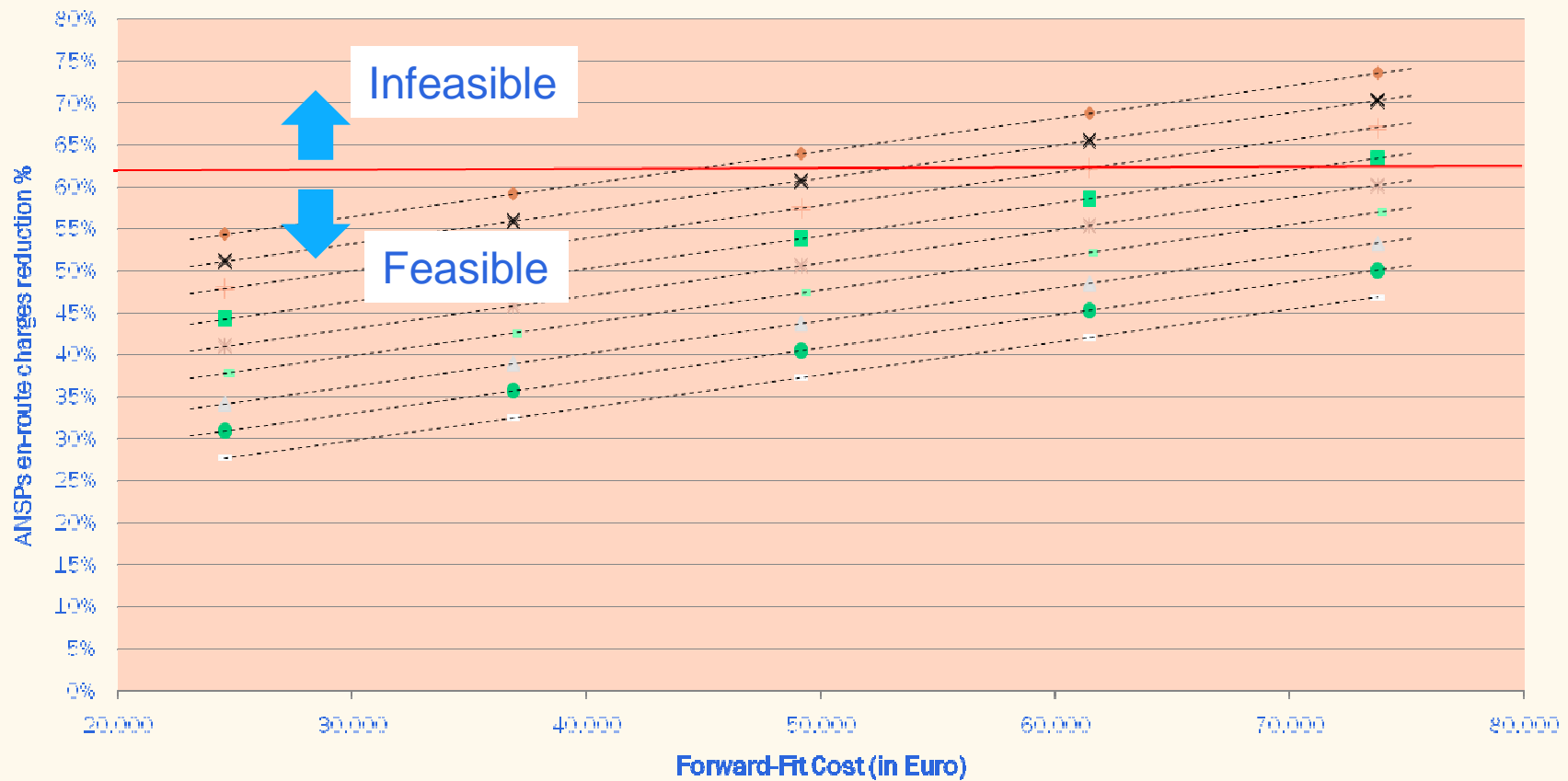




# CBA Results for Airlines : B/C=2

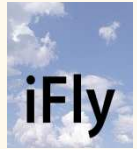


- ◆ ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ▲ ATFM Delay Red: 0%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- × ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ✱ ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ATFM Delay Red: 5%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%
- + ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 0%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 10%
- ATFM Delay Red: 10%, Horiz. Efficiency: 20%





## Key Findings from CBA for Airlines



- ❑ As B/C increases, higher reduction of en-route charges is required for the same level of benefits (ATFM delay reduction & Flight Inefficiency Reduction)
- ❑ In the most pessimistic scenario (forward-fit Cost= €73728, ATFM delay reduction=0% & Flight Efficiency Gain=0%) the maximum B/C achieved is 1.68 (IRR: 13.3%)
- ❑ Viable B/C ratios can be achieved even if the FF Cost is underestimated by a factor 2-2.5 and system performance results to ATFM delay reduction=0% & Flight Efficiency Gain=0%





# Building Analysis Scenarios for ANSPs



- ❑ **Uncertain Cost variables:**
  - *One-off Implementation Cost (Transition & Training Cost)*
  
- ❑ **Uncertain Benefit Variables:**
  - *Operating Staff Cost Savings(%)*
  - *Operating non-staff cost savings(%)*
  
- ❑ **Analysis Scenarios Definition:**
  - ❑ Select B/C from 1 to 2
  - ❑ Determine combinations of values for Staff Cost Savings (%), Non-Staff Cost Savings (%), and one-off implementation cost





## CBA Assumptions for ANSPs



- ❑ Analysis Time horizon: 2010-2035
- ❑ The (Transition cost/Training cost) ratio was assumed equal to 6
- ❑ En-route Staff Cost Reduction up to 70%
- ❑ Operating non-staff cost up to 5%





## Key Findings from CBA for ANSPs



- ❑ The A<sup>3</sup> ConOps changes will have dramatic implications to the en-route ANSPs operations
- ❑ This will result to considerable reduction of operating (staff and non-staff) cost
- ❑ Transition and Training cost are expected to be the major cost elements for ANSPs
- ❑ Overall Service cost is expected to be significantly reduced





## Building Combined Analysis Scenarios



- ❑ ANSPs en-route staff cost reduction affects En-route charges reduction
- ❑ Combined analysis scenarios aim to examine the economic implications to Airlines and ANSPs simultaneously
- ❑ Define Analysis Scenarios:
  - Select a B/C value
  - Determine alternative combinations of values for the Airlines and ANSPs uncertain Costs and Benefits Variables







## Assumptions for Airlines-ANSPs CBA



- ❑ %En-route Staff Cost Reduction: 5%-70% (thus En-route ANSPs Charges Reduction 3.1%-43.4% )
- ❑ %Operating (non-staff) Cost Reduction:0%-5%
- ❑ Analysis Time Horizon: 2010-2035
- ❑ ATFM En-route Delay: 0%-10%





# Results from Combined Scenarios: B/C=1.1



For **Worst Case** FF-cost=73728, Staff Cost Red%=10% (en-route charges reduction 6.2%) & ATFM delay reduction= 0%

Scenario is **viable** for Flight Efficiency Gain%=34%

For **Worst-case** FF-cost=73728, Staff Cost Red%= 60% (en-route charges reduction 37.2%), & ATFM delay reduction= 0%

Scenario **viable** for Flight Efficiency Gain%=4%





## Concluding Remarks



- ❑ A<sup>3</sup> ConOps can be viable for the Airlines even when the operational performance (ATFM delay and Flight Inefficiency reduction) is very low.
- ❑ As expected A<sup>3</sup> ConOps will have substantial implications on the role and the staffing level of ANSPs
- ❑ On the basis of these results A<sup>3</sup> ConOps seems promising from an economic perspective and it should proceed to the next development stage
- ❑ The proposed method could be used to gain knowledge regarding the potential costs and benefits for both stakeholders



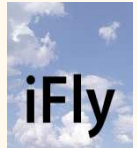


THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION  
ANY QUESTIONS?



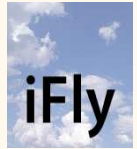


# Input Data for CBA



Category of Variables	Variable	Input Value
<i>Time Variables</i>	Discount Rate	8%
	<i>This Year</i>	2010
	<i>Benefit Start Year</i>	2026
	<i>Benefit End Year</i>	2035
	<i>Final Year</i>	2035
	<i>Implementation Duration</i>	8 years
	<i>Start Year</i>	2013
	<i>Pre-Impl. Start year</i>	2013
	<i>Pre-Impl duration</i>	10 years
<i>Baseline Variables</i>	<i>Aircraft BL number</i>	16759 (2009)
	<i>Aircraft Growth Rate (annual)</i>	3%
	<i>Annual Retirement Rate</i>	2%
	<i>BL Annual Flights</i>	10.1 (2009)
	<i>Average Flight Duration (min)</i>	106
	<i>BL Delay per flight TS</i>	1,9 min
	<i>S1 Horizontal BL Flight Path Inefficiency % (TS)</i>	3.7%
	<i>Vertical Flight Inefficiency</i>	0.6% (of the jet fuel consumed per flight)
	<i>Jet Fuel Price</i>	655 €/mt
<i>Cost Variables</i>	<i>Forward-fit Cost</i>	€24576 (2010)
	<i>Overall Annual Operating Cost</i>	66.3 M€
	<i>Airlines One-off Implementation cost (Training)</i>	3.86 B€
	<i>Total Pre-Implementation Cost</i>	5.85 M€
<i>Benefit Variables</i>	<i>Cost per unpredictable Delay Minute</i>	89.76 €/min
	<i>Cost per flight minute</i>	69.77 €/min
	<i>Incremental Efficiency Gain (%)</i>	0%
	<i>Incremental Delay Reduction</i>	0%

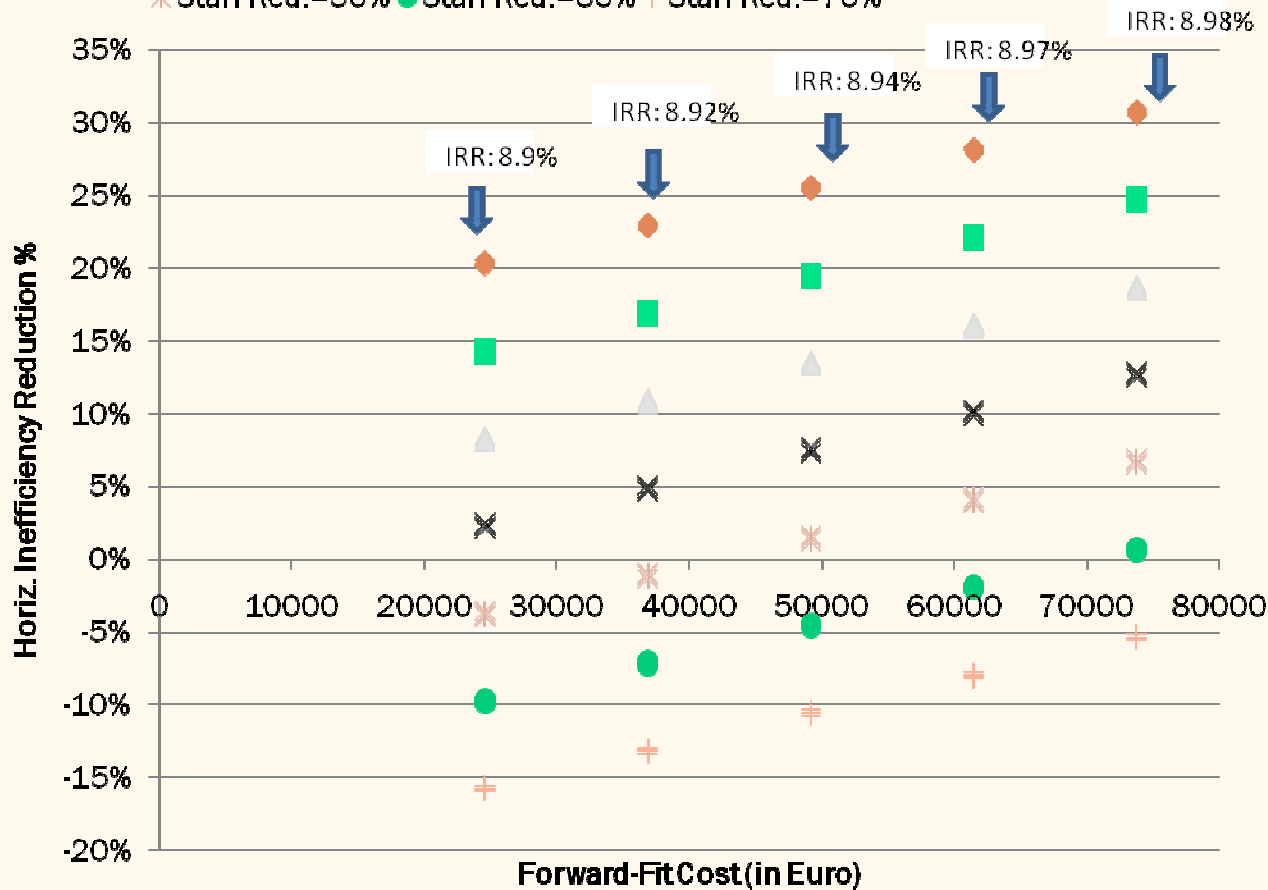




# Results from Combined Scenarios: B/C=1.1 (II)

◆ Staff Red.=10%   ■ Staff Red.=20%   ▲ Staff Red.=30%   × Staff Red.=40%  
 ✖ Staff Red.=50%   ● Staff Red.=60%   + Staff Red.=70%

ATFM delay reduction= 5%

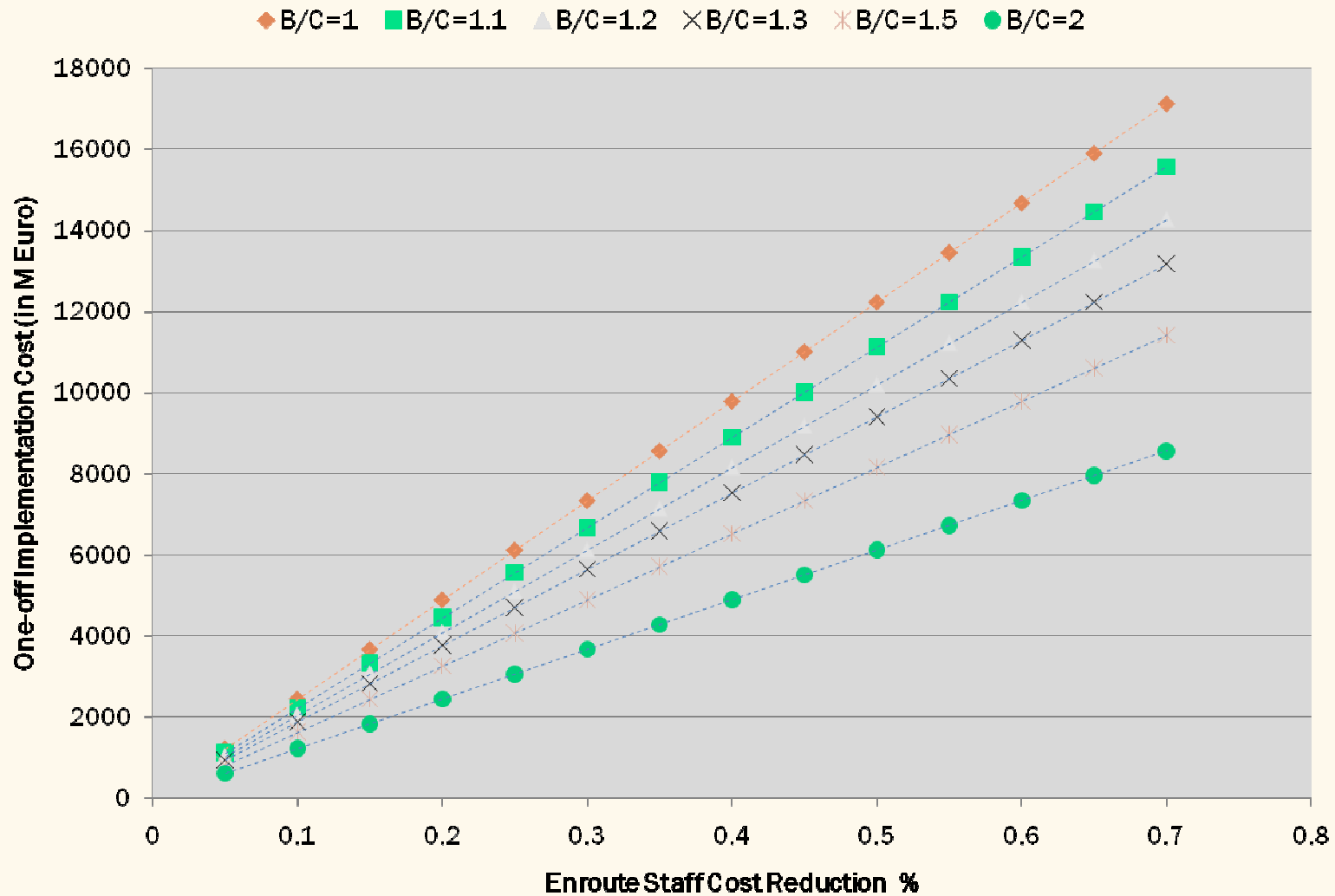


Staff Cost Reduction (%)	One-Off Implem. Cost (in Million €)
10	2224.07
20	4448.15
30	6672.23
40	8896.31
50	11120.39
60	13344.47
70	15568.55





# CBA Results for ANSPs: Operating Cost Red 0%





# CBA Results for ANSPs: Operating Cost Red 5%

