

CHANGI

AIRPORT SINGAPORE





Singapore Changi Airport ([IATA: SIN](#), [ICAO: WSSS](#)), or simply **Changi Airport**, is the primary civilian airport for [Singapore](#), and one of the largest transportation hubs in [Southeast Asia](#). It is currently the World's Best Airport ([Skytrax 2015](#)), and is one of the world's busiest airports by international passenger traffic and cargo traffic. The airport is located in [Changi](#), at the eastern end of Singapore, approximately 17.2 kilometres (10.7 mi) northeast^[B] from [Marina Bay](#) (downtown Singapore), on a 13-square-kilometre (5.0 sq mi) site. It is operated by [Changi Airport Group](#) and it is the home base of [Singapore Airlines](#), [Singapore Airlines Cargo](#), [SilkAir](#), [Scoot](#), [Tigerair](#), [Jetstar Asia Airways](#), [Valuair](#) and [BOC Aviation](#), as well as a [focus city of AirAsia](#).



Overview of Changi

Airport

Changi Airport serves more than 100 airlines flying to some 320 cities in about 80 countries and territories worldwide. Each week, about 6,800 flights land or depart from Changi, or about one every 90 seconds, with 55.4 million passengers passing through the airport in 2015.^[2]

For the 2015 full-year figures published by the airport, the airport handled 55,448,964 passengers (a 2.5% increase over the previous year), the most in its 34-year history. This made it the seventh busiest airport by international passenger traffic in the world and the second busiest in Asia by international passenger traffic in 2015. In December 2015, Changi Airport registered a total of 5.29 million passenger movements, the highest ever traffic the airport has achieved in a month since it opened in 1981. Its daily record was also broken on the Saturday before Christmas (19 December 2015), with more than 192,000 passengers passing through during the 24 hours. In addition to being an important passenger hub, the airport is one of the busiest cargo airports in the world, handling 1.85 million tonnes of cargo in 2015. The total number of commercial aircraft movements increased by 1.4% from the previous year to 346,334 in 2015.^[2]

The airport has won over 500 awards since 1981, including 28 "Best Airport" awards in just 2015 alone.^[4] Changi Airport's efforts to mitigate the effects of ageing infrastructure include continual physical upgrades to its existing terminals and building new facilities to maintain its reputation for setting standards in airport service quality.



Terminal 2 Check-in area



Terminal 3 airside area



◎ **Passenger Terminals**

- ◎ Changi Airport has three main passenger terminals, arranged in an elongated inverted 'U' shape. Currently the airport has a designed total annual handling capacity of 66 million passengers.
- ◎ [Terminal 1](#) opened in 1981, located at the northern end.
- ◎ [Terminal 2](#) in 1990, located to the eastern side.
- ◎ [Terminal 3](#) in 2008, located to the western side.
- ◎ There is also a privately run luxury terminal called the [JetQuay CIP Terminal](#). It is similar to the Lufthansa First Class Terminal at [Frankfurt Airport](#), but is open to all passengers travelling in all classes on all airlines but with an access fee.

- **Former Terminal**

- The [Budget Terminal](#), opened on 26 March 2006 and closed on 25 September 2012.

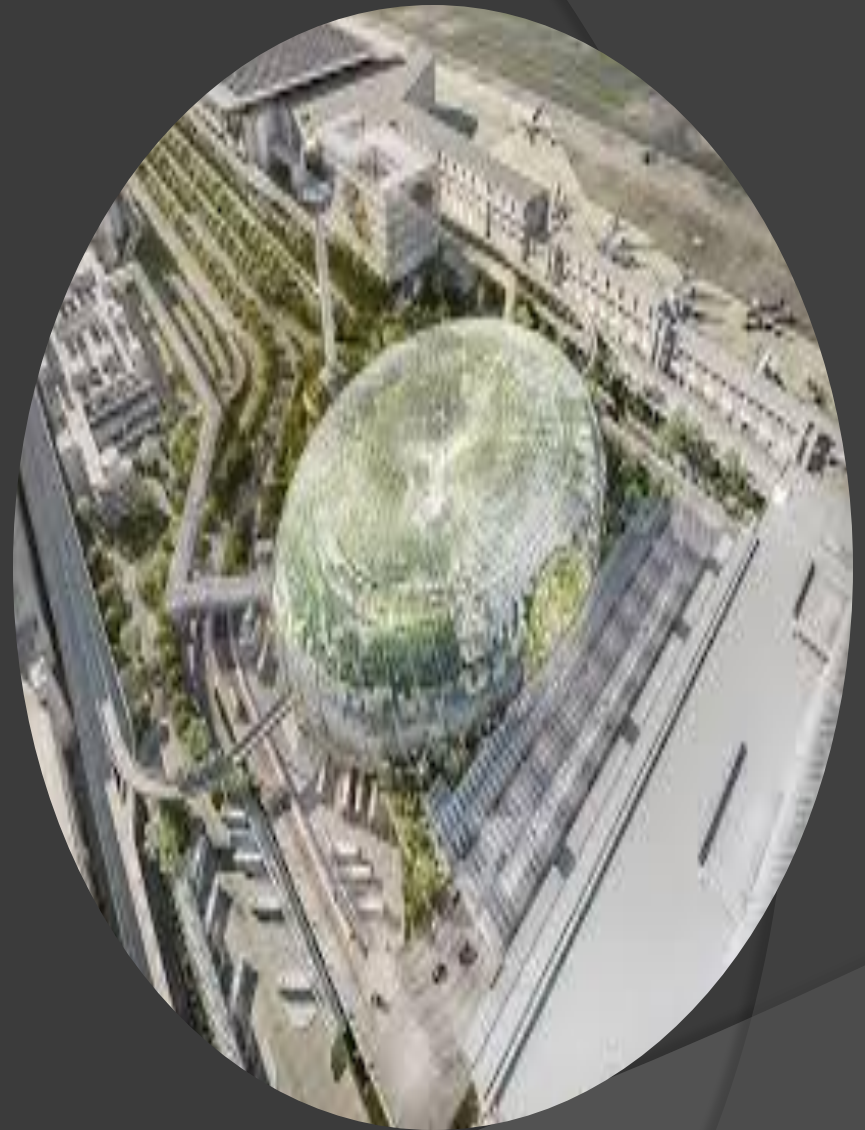


- **Future Terminals**

- [Terminal 4](#) which will be ready by 2017, built on the site of the former Budget Terminal.
- [Terminal 5](#) is set to be ready in the mid-2020s. It will be able to handle 50 million passenger movements per annum. ^[7] The airport terminal structure will almost be larger than all the previous terminals combined, built on reclaimed land to the east of the present terminals.
- [Jewel Changi Airport](#) set to open in 2018, is a multi-use structure interconnecting Terminals 1, 2 & 3. Part of the project will help expand Terminal 1 to handle 28 million passengers per year.

- ◎ **Passenger operations**

- ◎ As all passenger traffic out of the airport is international in nature, the three major terminals in operation are equipped with immigration-processing facilities for international travel.
- ◎ After recovering from a drop in passenger traffic as a result of the [September 11 attacks](#) in 2001, the [severe acute respiratory syndrome](#) (SARS) epidemic in 2003, the airport saw rapid growth in traffic which hit the 30-million mark for the first time a year later in 2004. In March 2008 and prior to the full effect of the [financial crisis of 2007–2010](#) on the global economy, the airport predicted that it will handle 50 million passengers by 2012, ^[8] with increases due to the opening of [casinos](#) in Singapore, together with the phased liberalisation of the [Asean](#) aviation sector. As predicted, the airport surpassed the 50-million mark for the first time in history in 2012.





Cargo operations

The Air Cargo Division of the Changi Airport Group manages the Changi Airfreight Centre located in the north of the airport premises. The airport handled 1.81 million tonnes of air cargo in 2012, making it the 7th-busiest airfreight hub in the world and the fifth-busiest in Asia. Due to Singapore's large electronics sector, electrical components constitute a significant part of the total cargo traffic handled at the airport, although it has initiated attempts to diversify into the perishable air cargo market.

In 2015, Changi Airport handled 1,853,087 tonnes of air freight, which is more than the total combined weight of four [Burj Khalifa](#) skyscrapers.

Air Cargo World awarded Changi Airport the 2013 Air Cargo Excellence Award for airports handling more than 1,000,000 tonnes of cargo in Asia.

- The **Changi Airport Group** manages the overall safety and security of the airport. The Airport Management Division of the CAG manages the customer aspects of the airport's security, while the Aviation Security Unit oversees the airport's compliance with [aviation security](#) (AVSEC) policies, manages AVSEC-related projects.^[10] Operationally, the airport's emergency and fire-fighting services are handled by the Airport Emergency Service Division of the CAG.^[14] The AES handles all instances of rescue and fire-fighting within the airport premises as well as in surrounding waters through its specialists operating from two main fire stations (Station 1 by Runway 1 along W. Perimeter Road) and Station 2 by Runway 2 along Changi Coast Road), a sub-station (Domestic Fire Station), a sea rescue base (at CAFHI jetty supporting Griffon Hoverworks 2000TD and 8000TD rescue hovercrafts, Rigid-hulled inflatable boats) around the airport.



Thank you!!!!!!!!!!