

## Connectivity

- The TSC concluded that there will be 170,000 fewer flights from non-London airports compared to a no expansion scenario if a third runway is built.
- NPS forecast that growth at non-London airports between 2016 and 2030 will be 24% less due to a third runway at Heathrow and 17% less at between 2016 and 2050.
- There is no definition of a domestic route set by Government.
- Government only committed to an ambition of delivering "up to 15%" of slots for regional connections.
- Significant Government subsidy would be required to support additional domestic connectivity into Heathrow.
- The Government has no policy on the financial support it is prepared to offer regional airports.
- The NPS did not include any analysis of how any economic benefit would be broken down by region or nation of the UK.
- No mechanism established for Government to enforce Heathrow's domestic connectivity commitments..



- The NPS forecast that there would be just 5 domestic routes with a third runway (compared to 3 without expansion) which is down from 8 today.
- Without a regional slot allocation preference or some sort subsidy that these new routes may not be commercially viable.
- Heathrow could potentially subsidise links with UK regional airports in perpetuity. However, this is not something that they have committed to.
- The UK Government currently funds three PSOs into London from Londonderry, Dundee and Newquay. In addition, the Welsh Government funds a PSO from Anglesey to Cardiff, and the Scottish Government funds a further eighteen PSOs.
- The total annual subsidy in 2017 for these routes was £10,564,194.
- The average annual cost of these PSOs in 2017 was £480,191.
- The DfT Regional Air Connectivity Fund launched 11 routes in 2016, under existing already expensive Heathrow passenger charges. Of those 11 routes launched, 9 failed entirely and only 2 are left, but operating at reduced frequency.

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