



AirportCity

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol has the atmosphere of a metropolis and is a shining example of an AirportCity: a leading, efficient airport that provides the full range of services required by visitors and companies located there 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Schiphol Group is an airport business, with Amsterdam Airport Schiphol as our main asset. We wish to create sustainable value for our stakeholders, taking into account the different interests they have. Our core values of reliability, efficiency, hospitality, inspiration and sustainability play a central role in how we conduct our business. The mission of Schiphol Group is to connect the Netherlands with all the important economic, political and cultural cities and centres in the world.

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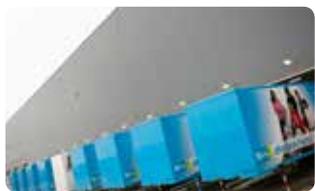
www.schiphol.nl

www.youtube.com/schiphol

The importance of Cargo

There are no more than a handful of airports in the world of aviation which successfully handle both passengers and cargo. In 2013, 1,531,089 tonnes of cargo were transported via Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, placing it third within Europe. Schiphol is one of the leading cargo airports in Europe.





The importance of Cargo

Cargo has always been part of Schiphol's history. KLM's first civil flight in 1920 already had cargo on board: a stack of newspapers and a letter from London for the mayor of Amsterdam. Cargo – along with passenger transportation – is one of the two pillars of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol's Mainport strategy. It started with airmail, newspapers, medicines and flowers. Today, a far greater range of goods are transported by air.



The air cargo market is driven by the fact that consumer goods have increasingly reduced life-cycles, and the fact that components are increasingly manufactured on different continents and eventually have to be brought together in one place.



Full freighter aircraft

Cargo aircraft make up only a small proportion of the total number of air transport movements. Of the 425,565 air transport movements at Schiphol in 2013, 3.7% were cargo flights, transporting 60.5% of all air cargo. The rest was transported on passenger aircraft. The largest cargo airlines at Schiphol mostly carry out intercontinental flights operating full freighters and are steadily increasing their frequency.



Economic importance

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol is the third largest European airport in terms of cargo. Schiphol derives more income from passengers than from cargo, but air cargo does contribute significantly to the development of the regional and national economy. Approximately 30,000 persons are employed by the chain of companies that operate in air cargo at Schiphol, such as handling agents, air cargo carriers, trucking companies and logistics service providers.

Top speed

Air transport is used in particular for goods that need to be quickly brought from A to B. Those goods are often perishable (like fruits and vegetables), or goods with a short life-cycle or high value, such as the latest fashions, state of the art electronics and pharmaceuticals. Air transport is also used when time is of the essence, for instance in transporting medicines and organs, urgent deliveries of various components for computers or machines, and for emergency aid when disasters occur around the world. The companies at Schiphol that provide ground handling for perishables use all of the latest facilities, such as special refrigeration equipment.





The importance of Cargo



Inspection stations

Imports of live animals, meat and fish destined for consumption, and goods containing animal products (such as some medicines for humans and animals, as well as sperm for breeding horses and bulls for instance) have to comply with special EU regulations. These types of goods must first be inspected, and those inspections take place in specially designed stations.

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol has three such inspection stations. KLM Special Care is licensed to inspect and store livestock, meat and fish and goods containing animal products. Not surprisingly, at Schiphol KLM is the leading airline for the transportation of animals such as horses, pets such as dogs and cats, and chicks. Animals travelling by air have their own facility, the 'Animal Hotel'. Special carers travel with important animals, such as racing horses or dressage horses.

One company, Freshport, specialises in the ground handling of fresh and frozen meat and fish, and live tropical fish, and it inspects such goods according to the relevant EU regulations. Its services are available to all airlines and logistics service providers. As from last year, Schiphol has a second facility specialised in transportation of horses managed by Aviapartner.



Aviapartner and Menzies, two other ground handling companies, also offer a facility for storing goods which require inspection.

Transportation hub

The Schiphol area is a transportation hub, where supplies of goods from all over the world are gathered together before being sent on again. That makes the region particularly appealing as a base for many European distribution centres. Those companies bring more transport with them. Every day, hundreds of trucks travel back and forth between the Aalsmeer Flower Auction and Schiphol alone.



Other products with a limited shelf-life, such as electronics, newspapers or donor organs also continue their journey from Schiphol by truck to their final destinations in the Netherlands or elsewhere in Europe. Of course there are also flows in the opposite direction, of products being delivered to Schiphol by trucks and loaded onto aircraft. Schiphol has a powerful network of forwarding services and trucking companies. The proximity of the Port of Rotterdam makes the Schiphol region a magnet for logistics companies in the Netherlands. Both the seaport and the airport benefit from this. The major part of all cargo handled at Schiphol, is transferring-cargo, not destined for the Dutch market. These goods arrive at Schiphol to continue transport to another destination. Transferring cargo strengthens the hub function of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol.





The importance of Cargo

An appealing base for business

One of Amsterdam Airport Schiphol's strengths is the large number of destinations it serves. In 2013, passengers and cargo had access to direct scheduled flights to 323 destinations in 98 countries. Of these, 19 were purely cargo destinations. Schiphol's excellent network of destinations and flight frequencies encourages international companies to specifically choose the airport region as a base for their EDCs (European Distribution Centres). More than 50% of Asian and American companies with European distribution centres have chosen the Netherlands as their base. To a large extent, they make that choice based on the quality of the storage and transshipment



facilities at and around Schiphol. The first line of facilities lie within the airport grounds, directly at the aprons, where the cargo ground handlers focus on making sure that goods are taken to and from the aircraft on time. This is also where

the goods are made ready for the forwarding agents. For exports, this is also where the goods are delivered by the forwarding agents.

Directly behind this first line of companies lie the so-called second-line companies. The forwarding agent is responsible for the entire cargo transportation process. This covers activities such as customs clearance, packaging and onward transportation on the ground. Recently, it has become possible for these companies to base themselves at the first line – that is, at the apron - for the sake of even faster and more efficient onward transportation of goods.

This development makes Schiphol a trailblazer in the air cargo sector.

Around the airport grounds, too, there are various business parks for cargo-related businesses.



In total, Schiphol offers 400,000 m2 cargo space of which 60% has direct access to the apron.

This makes Schiphol one of the few large airports in Europe that is able to continue offering more space to airlines, forwarders and logistics services providers. Examples include the Schiphol Logistics Park (opposite Schiphol-Rijk) and Schiphol Trade Park along the A4 motorway, which are both part of the Amsterdam Connecting Trade area programme. For instance, transport to and from the Aalsmeer Flower Auction benefits from the widening and rerouting of the N201. There are also plans for a Direct Logistics Connection between Greenport Aalsmeer, Schiphol-Southeast, Schiphol Logistics Park and the A4



Zone West and for a cargo transshipment station on the high-speed railway line (HST-Cargo) at A4 Zone West. Additionally, collaborating partners in the region focus on the digitalisation of information with a view to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the cargo transportation system and has designed a 'Seamless Connections' programme specifically to meet these needs.



The importance of Cargo

Flowers

Flowers are one of the best known and most appealing of air cargo products. The flower auction at Aalsmeer, FloraHolland, is the centre of the international flower trade and has become as large and world-famous as it is partly because of Schiphol. Sixty per cent of all flowers in the global flower trade travel via Schiphol and Aalsmeer.

Many flowers are flown in from East Africa and South America. Some of those are auctioned the same morning at the flower auction, and depart again the same day by air to North America or Asia, for instance. KLM, Saudi Airlines Cargo, LANCargo and Centurion are the major flower transporters.



Flower transportation reaches a peak in the first quarter, partly because of Valentine's Day and International Women's Day, and August is the peak season for the export of bulbs.

Night cargo

One of the most important reasons for Amsterdam Airport Schiphol to remain open 24 hours a day is the difference in daytime and night-time hours around the world. When it is daytime here, it is night-time on the other side of the world, and vice versa.

Flights between the Far East and Europe, in particular, cross so many time zones that it is almost impossible to depart and arrive during daytime hours. Only a limited proportion of night-time flights are cargo flights, but that is precisely why it is so important for cargo flights that Schiphol remains open at night.

The overwhelming majority of cargo transportation is intercontinental. This usually means crossing many time zones.

Important markets

Asia is Schiphol's most important cargo market. Almost 40% of all air cargo volumes travel to and from this region. Many countries, including the Netherlands, are benefiting from

South-East Asia's growth spurt and the deregulation of the Chinese air cargo market. SkyTeam members AFKLM Martinair Cargo, China Southern Airlines, China Airlines, China Cargo and airlines such as AirBridge Cargo, Singapore Airlines, China Cargo Airlines and Air Cargo China are all steadily expanding flights to and from this region.



Well equipped for cargo

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol has received many awards in the past naming it the best cargo airport in the world, or within Europe. Thanks to the quality of its cargo facilities, the efficiency of and innovation in cargo handling processes, Amsterdam Airport Schiphol has received highly respected awards as best cargo airport in the world and in Europe.

Amsterdam Airport Schiphol works closely with every partner in the transport chain to deliver the best facilities for every company working in air cargo. The Schiphol-Southeast area still has plenty of space for further development, which would allow Schiphol to process 3 million tonnes of cargo in the future, about double the current level.



The importance of Cargo

The appeal of Schiphol Southeast as a base has gone hand in hand with an increase in cargo traffic, and over the years a need has arisen for permanent parking facilities there. Voor 'short stay' parking (up to 24 hours) transport providers can use the parking facilities of TruckWorld at Schiphol Southeast, which offers around 70 parking spaces. A permanent 'truck parking' will be developed, which will offer space to about 230 trucks.

Schiphol SmartGate Cargo

One of the latest air cargo developments at Schiphol is Schiphol SmartGate Cargo. This is an integrated system to check goods leaving the EU from Schiphol. It allows for those goods to be handled even faster and more efficiently.

Some of the features introduced by Schiphol SmartGate Cargo include the Customs Control Centre (a central customs booth) and the Cargo Checkpoint (a drive-through facility for checks and inspections).

An 'information agent' has also been introduced. This is an electronic system which indicates whether or not goods need to be checked. It allows all parties in the cargo process to know early on if a consignment needs to be checked.



Fast data systems

Around 400 companies share information amongst each other using the Cargonaut computer system. Cargonaut is Schiphol's cargo data communication system, used to speed up the former paper-based system of handling cargo consignments on the ground. Cargonaut operates 24 hours a day and offers companies involved in the cargo process applications to use for filing customs declarations, producing air cargo manifests and planning export deliveries. It also provides information on rates and on the status of particular consignments.



For more information: www.cargonaut.nl

Information

Go to www.schiphol.nl/cargo for more information on cargo at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol.

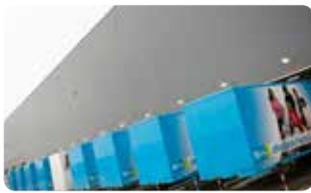
Key figures for 2013

52.6 million passengers,
1,531,089 tonnes of cargo,
425,565 air transport movements,
of which 15,623
or 3.7% carried out by full freighters

323 scheduled flight destinations,
19 destinations exclusively for cargo,
98 countries, with
99 airlines

500 companies within the airport grounds
with approximately 65,000 employees

3rd in Europe in terms of cargo volumes
4th in Europe in terms of passenger volumes
4th in Europe in terms of air transport movements



The importance of Cargo

Terminology

First line:

The area bordering the aprons where the transfer of air cargo to and from the aircraft takes place.

Second line:

Area directly behind the first line where the transfer of air cargo between transporters, forwarding agents and handling agents takes place.

Full freighter:

An aircraft used only for transporting cargo (no passengers).

Pax/combi:

An aircraft that transports both cargo and passengers.

Logistics service provider:

A company that provides physical storage, transshipment and/or transportation of cargo, as well as the administrative handling that goes with it.

Distribution centre/EDC:

A European Distribution Centre (EDC) is a central collection and despatch area for cargo, used by one or more transporters. Multiple markets or countries are usually served from this point. In the EDC goods are stored, made ready for market, packaged and possibly combined with other goods or consignments before being sent to other destinations or distributed.

