

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. CENTRAL AMERICA	6
Belize	6
Costa Rica	7
El Salvador	9
Guatemala	11
Honduras	12
Mexico	14
Nicaragua	21
Panama	22
3. SOUTH AMERICA	23
Argentina	23
Bolivia	25
Brazil	26
Infraero's regional structure	31
Major investment programmes	38
Other Brazilian airports	49
Chile	52
Colombia	54
Ecuador	56
French Guiana	58
Guyana	59
Paraguay	60
Peru	61
Suriname	63
Uruguay	63
Venezuela	64
4. THE CARIBBEAN	65
Anguilla	65
Antigua and Barbuda	65
Aruba	66
Bahamas	67
Barbados	68
Bonaire	68
British Virgin Islands	69
Cayman Islands	70
Cuba	71
Curaçao	72
Dominica	72
Dominican Republic	73
Grenada	74
Guadeloupe	75
Haiti	76
Jamaica	77
Martinique	79
Montserrat	79
Puerto Rico	80
Saint Barthélemy	81
Saint Lucia	81
Saint-Martin/Sint Maarten	82
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	83
Trinidad and Tobago	84
Turks and Caicos Islands	85
US Virgin Islands	86

ARGENTINA

The Argentine Republic is the second-largest country in South America, after Brazil. It is situated between the Andes mountain range in the west and the Atlantic Ocean in the east, and is bordered by Paraguay and Bolivia to the north, Brazil and Uruguay to the northeast, and Chile to the south and west. Argentina also claims several islands in the Antarctic, which are administered by the United Kingdom as British Overseas Territories. Argentina is a federation of 23 provinces and the autonomous city and capital of Buenos Aires. The country's population exceeds 40 million. The market-based economy is led by the services and manufacturing sectors, with strong contributions from agriculture and natural resources.

Argentina has more than 100 commercial airports, headed by the two facilities of Jorge Newbery Aeroparque (AEP/SABE) and Ministro Pistarini International (Ezeiza) (EZE/SAEZ), both serving the capital city of Buenos Aires. Other principal international airports include Bariloche Tenient Luis Candelaria International (BRC/SAZS), Comodoro Rivadavia General Enrique Mosconi International (CRD/SAVC), Córdoba Ing. Aer. Ambrosio L V Tavearella International (COR/SACO), Corrientes Doctor Fernando Piragine Niveyro International (CNQ/SARC), El Calafate Commandante Armando Tola International (FTE/SAWC), Formosa International (FMA/SARF), Jujuy Gobernador Horacio Guzmán International (JUJ/SASJ), Mar del Plata Ástor Piazzola International (MDQ/SAZM), Mendoza Governor Francisco Gabrielli International (MDZ/SAME), Neuquén Presidente Perón International (NQN/SAZN), Puerto Iguazú Cataratas del Iguazú International (IGR/SARI), Resistencia International (RES/SARE), Rio Grande Hermes Quijada International (RGA/SAWE), Rosario Islas Malvinas International (ROS/SAAR), Salta Martín Miguel de Güemes International (SLA/SASA), Tucumán Teniente General Benjamin Matienza International (TUC/SANT) and Ushuaia Malvinas Argentinas International (USH/SAWH).

A total of 53 airports, including the international airports listed above, are regulated by the Organismo Regulador del Sistema Nacional de Aeropuertos (ORSNA), an agency of the Ministry of Federal Planning and Public Utilities, which is also responsible for the development of infrastructure.

Of these, 33 airports are operated by Aeropuertos Argentina 2000 SA (AA2000) under a concession agreement with the Argentine government, signed in February 1998 for a period of 30 years, with an option for a 10-year extension. Shareholders in AA2000 have changed over the years, but recently included Grupo Corporación América (89%), Milan airport operator SEA (10%) and RIVA (1%), until, at the end of 2011, the government exercised its option to acquire a 15 percent stake. The concession was based on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis, with an investment commitment of USD 2.2 billion over the concession period and a USD 171.2 million annual licence fee. In 2013 the 33 airports under concession handled 25,805,804 passengers, an increase of 4.4 percent compared to 2012.

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Argentina's busiest airports in 2013, passengers in millions (percentage growth or decline over 2012)				
Rank	City/Airport/IATA/ICAO code	Province	Passengers	Growth
1	Buenos Aires Aeroparque (AEP/SABE)	Capital	9,552,504	+7.9%
2	Buenos Aires Ezeiza (EZE/SAEZ)	Capital	8,533,372	-3.9%
3	Córdoba (COR/SACO)	Córdoba	1,572,429	+3.2%
4	Mendoza (MDZ/SAME)	Mendoza	1,269,289	+6.2%
5	Bariloche (BRC/SAZS)	Rio Negro	834,765	+31.2%

Buenos Aires Ministro Pistarini International (Ezeiza) (EZE/SAEZ)

The new 28,795m² Terminal B was opened in March 2013 at a cost of ARS 570 million (USD 72 million). It incorporates five passenger boarding bridges, 20 check-in positions, 34 immigration control posts, 376 additional car parking spaces and 42,300m² of aircraft apron. The Terminal B project was started in July 2011, one day after the formal opening of the 21,000m² Terminal C, which has been given the name of Mercedes Sosa. A new 700m² terminal is being built at a cost of ARS 13 million to handle general aviation aircraft.

Terminal B is the latest project in a mega programme which will eventually increase capacity to serve 13 million passengers and 90,000 aircraft movements a year. In addition, the airport will have 186,000m² of apron space, 21 passenger boarding bridges, 4,800 vehicle parking spaces, and 200 check-in positions.

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Córdoba Ing Ambrosio L V Tarella International (COR/SACO)

Some ARS 80 million (USD 10.1 million) is planned to be spent on complete refurbishment of passenger terminal, as well as on modernisation of equipment and facilities, and remodelling of the façade. The improved terminal will have six gates, with four to be equipped with passenger boarding bridges. The new layout will allow for future expansion to meet expected traffic growth. Also under consideration are a new office block and a redesign of 5,800m² of apron area. In 2013 the airport handled 1,572,429 passengers, an increase of 3.2 percent.

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Santiago del Estero Vicecomodoro Ángel de la Paz Aragonés (SDE/SANE)

An ARS 10 million (USD 1.26 million) improvement programme was due to be completed in February 2012, including remodelling the terminal building with the extension of the arrivals area and baggage claim sector, together with a new technical building, realignment and expansion of the road system and car parking.

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ORSNA has issued an invitation to tender for the rehabilitation and expansion of the runway.

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BOLIVIA

The Plurinational State of Bolivia is a landlocked country in central South America, bordered by Brazil to the north and east, Paraguay and Argentina to the south, Chile to the southwest and Peru to the east. Bolivia is administered through nine departments, including the administrative capital of La Paz, in the department of the same name, and the constitutional capital of Sucre, in the department of Chuquisaca. Total population is around 10 million. Its main economic activities are centred on agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and light manufacturing.

Administración de Aeropuertos y Servicios Auxiliares a la Navegación Aérea (AASANA)

There are some 38 controlled airports in Bolivia, all of which come under the jurisdiction of AASANA, and another 90, which are classified as uncontrolled airports. AASANA is responsible for most aviation sectors including air navigation services, security and the administration, operation, maintenance and planning and development of the country's airports. The three main airports of La Paz El Alto International (LPB/SLLP), Cochabamba Jorge Wilstermann International (CBB/SLCB) and Santa Cruz de la Sierra Viru Viru International (VVI/SLVR), were operated under a 25-year concession agreement, signed in March 1997 with Airport Group International. Subsequent ownership changes mean that these airports were operated by Spain's abertis airports through Servicios de Aeropuertos Bolivianos SA (SABSA). However, in February 2013, Bolivian president Evo Morales nationalised the company over allegations of under-investment. The government subsequently announced that it was to invest some USD 125 million in the three airports by the end of 2014. No specific details are available.

Important airports serving other large cities are Sucre Juana Azurduy de Padilla International (SRE/SLSU), Oruro Juan Mendoza (ORU/SLOR), Puerto Suárez International (PSZ/SLPS), Potosi Capitán Nicolas Rojas (POI/SLPO), Riberalta Selin Zeitun (RIB/SLRI), Santa Cruz de la Sierra El Tompillo (SRZ/SLET), Tarija Capitán Oriel Lea Plaza (TJA/SLTJ), Trinidad Teniente Jorge Henrich Arauz (TDD/SLTR) and Yacuiba (BYC/SLYA).

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Santa Cruz de la Sierra Viru Viru International (VVI/SLVR)

Work was started in September 2013 on the expansion of the eastern part of the terminal building. Estimated cost is USD 4.5 million.

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