



## **Purpose of the Session**

To explore the interplay between public and private sector partners in supporting and sustaining airport operations and developments in a crisis -

- → What flexibility has there been in existing partnership or concession arrangements?
- → What have been the problems and tensions in partnership arrangements during the pandemic?
- → Can the public sector do more to support their private sector partners?
- → What are the obligations on the private sector to ensure that airports can continue to fulfil their core role in economic development?

The options for how to manage the relationship in PPPs in a crisis will need to be shaped by understanding what the benefits are of doing so and why a concession was let or partnership



## **Option for Public Sector Response**

A crisis may expose whether a PPP actually the best form of asset disposal or driver for development?

- → Privatised airports have a clear path of funding and public sector can still intervene as a last resort as we have seen in some countries
- → Intervention is more straightforward in public ownership and operation
- → BUT Concessions or PPPs are let on the basis of a defined economic equilibrium and intervention has the potential to distort that balance and can limit solutions

## **Potential issues:**

- Minimum Guaranteed Revenues
- Concession Fee Waivers
- Capex Postponement
- Debt restructuring
- Concession term
- Reallocation of risk is this possible within the contract?

How might the public sector consider whether to intervene?

RISK

Identify Risk to Airport / Air Connectivity

(Business failure, regulatory / infrastructure funding, airlines focussing elsewhere / route consolidation / scaling back) **Economic Risk** 

(Jobs & Direct Impacts / Connectivity & Wider Impacts)

**INTERVENTION & Identify Intervention Options** OPPORTUNITY **Operational Support Investment Invest in Airports** Air Route Support / Fiscal Support To get the airport going again with (Full or partial stake) appropriate facilities and services To support inbound and outbound business To prevent airport closures and tourism, getting people flying again (Investment in specific facilities, Grant Funding, To introduce new / additional capacity to Loans, Training/re-training, Apprenticeships, (PSO, RDF, Marketing Support, APD relief) move forward New Social Distancing Measures) May require adjustment to intervention and re-assessment **Public Funds Private Funds** Climate Crisis Considerations (How does this fit with the stakeholder's **State Aid Considerations** agenda, could intervention be in areas to (May be 'ok' with right economic case) improve the environmental position i.e., surface access) Business Case & Business Plan / Funding Case / Due Diligence Governance (Structures, Shareholder Agreements, Business Planning) **DELIVERY** Clear Economic Case Exit Strategy / Repayment of Investment (If any is required)



## **Future – How To Do Things Better**

- → Recognising the risks and incorporating them properly into concession agreements requires defining where the risk should lie
- → Does a focus on risk allocation and immediate financial difficulties divert attention away from broader government priorities to secure ongoing air connectivity to support economic recovery?
- → Are there consequences for users:
  - will airlines necessarily face increased airport charges to pay for the cost of the pandemic?
  - what implications does this have for air connectivity?
- What does this mean for investors:
  - will there be a lower appetite for concession and PPP arrangements in future?
  - how will the changing risk profile impact on who will invest?
  - what does a changing perception of risk mean for the length of concession or PPP arrangements?