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**Air Transportation Management** 

M.Sc. Program

Air Transportation Systems and Infrastructure

Module 24

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# **Airport Revenues and Charges**

### Objective:

 Review briefly international practices concerning airport ownership and management

□Topics:

- Alternative "models" of ownership and management
- -Trends
- -Organizational structures

### **Reference: Chapter 7**

### **Airport Ownership and Management**

- Airports were, in the past, government-owned (national, regional or local) and managed by either government organizations or by independent Airport Authorities
- Often heavily subsidized by national governments (especially w.r.t. capital costs)
- Essentially not-for-profit organizations, with principal aim to provide infrastructure for air travel
- Change began in the mid-1980s

# **Airport Privatization Trend**

- Growing private participation in airport ownership [about 250 privatized airports world-wide as of 2012]
- Equally important, private-sector management practices are replacing traditional government-style management in an environment demanding economic self-sufficiency
- Trend toward "outsourcing" of airport activities, lean airport organizations ("US model")

Accompanied by improved understanding of need for regulatory safeguards to protect public interest and prevent monopolistic practices

### Forms of Ownership and Management of Airports

- A. Government-owned; operated by Department or Agency of national government
- B. Government-owned; operated by a municipal or regional Department or Agency
- C. Government-owned, possibly with some private participation; operated and managed by a contractor
- D. Operated by an autonomous Airport Authority, fully owned by municipal and/or regional and/or national government
- E. As in 'D' but with minority private shareholders (some shares may be publicly traded)
- F. Privately-owned (fully or in majority, possibly with some or all shares publicly traded); operated as autonomous airport authority

# **Typical Provisions for Type D Airports in US**

- Board of Directors appointed by shareholders
- Often tax exempt or privileged tax status
- □ Authorized to acquire land via "eminent domain"
- Authorized to undertake construction, manage the airport, and be responsible for all services
- Authorized to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds
- Typically expected to be economically self-supporting; authorized to adjust user charges to this effect
- □ Can make "contributions" to owner in lieu of taxes
- Possibly also operate other infrastructure (e.g., seaports, bridges, tunnels, etc.)
- □ All property reverts to owner if Authority is dissolved

#### **Ownership and Management of Airports: Comments**

- Tendency toward D F as airports become busier and more important to local and national economies
- Many variations within categories
- "Build, operate and transfer" (BOT) agreements often associated with E and F
- E and F often involve a fixed time period (e.g. 25-50 yrs): duration of "concession"
- BOT arrangements may also be made for individual facilities within an airport (e.g., terminals, car parks, etc.)

# Sample European Airports: Ownership + Operator

Airport	Туре	Operator	Ownership
Amsterdam	D	Schiphol Group	Dutch Govt. 69.77%, City of
			Amsterdam 20.3%, City of
			Rotterdam 20.3%, ADP 8%
Berlin	D	Flughafen Berlin	German Govt. 26%, State of
		Schönefeld, GmbH	Bradenburg 37%, State of Berlin
			37%
Brussels	F	Brussels Airport Co.	Macquarie Airports 75%, Belgian
			Govt. 25%
Copenhagen	F	Copenhagen Airport	Macquarie Airports 53.7%, Danish
			Govt. 39.2%, free float 8.1%
Dublin	D	Dublin Airport	Irish Govt. 100%
		Authority	
Frankfurt	E	Fraport AG	State of Hessen 31.5%, City of
			Frankfurt 20.1%, Lufthansa 9.9%,
			Artio Global Investors 10%, free
			float 28.5%
Greece (except	A	Ministry of Transport	Greek Govt. 100%
Athens)			

### Sample European Airports: Ownership + Operator

Airport	Type	Operator	Ownership
Lisbon	D	ANA	Portuguese Govt. 100%
London Heathrow	F	Heathrow Airport	Ferrovial Consortium 62%, Cdp du
		Holdings, Ltd.	Quebec 28%, Baker Street
			Investment 10%
London Gatwick	F	Gatwick Airport, Ltd.	Global Infrastructure Partners (GIP)
			100%
Madrid	D	AENA	Spanish Govt. 100%
Manchester	D	Manchester Airport	Council of City of Manchester
		Group	55%, 9 Borough Councils 45%
Milan	D	SEA	City of Milan 84.5%, Region of
(Malpensa+Linate)			Lombardy 14.5%, various 1%
Moscow	F	East Line Group	East Line Group 100%
Domodedovo			
Moscow	D	Joint Stock Company	Russian Govt. 100%
Sheremetyevo			
Munich	D	Flughafen München,	German Govt. 26%, State of
		GmbH	Bavaria 51%, City Munich 23%
Paris (Charles de	Е	Aéroports de Paris	French Govt. 52.4%, various
Gaulle + Orly)		(ADP)	institutional investors 29.1%,
			Schiphol Group 8%, free float
			8.5%, ADP employees 2%
Prague	D	Joint Stock Company	Czech Govt. 100% Page

### **Commercialization and Away-from-Home Ventures**

- Fast-growing non-aeronautical revenues as a result of emphasis on commercial activities and other landside services (due to growing traffic and to numbers and longer dwell times of connecting and departing passengers)
- Ventures away from home, sometimes in activities not directly related to airports (e.g., real estate)
- Evolving organizational structures reflecting these trends

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- Global airport operators" (Fraport -- \$500 million revenue from airports elsewhere in 2011, Vinci, TAV, Vantage, GMR, etc.)
- Evolving organizational structures reflecting these trends

### **Traditional 2-Tier Organizational Chart**



#### **Organizational Structure: The Amsterdam Schiphol Group**



# **Questions? Comments?**