# ICAO NAM/CAR/SAM Regions Airport Privatization Seminar

Canadian Airport Devolution Lessons Learned



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### HISTORY OF AIRPORTS IN CANADA

1939	Municipal airports taken over for
	war purposes

- 1945 Some municipalities refuse to reassume operations
- 1948 New policy
  - Federal role in "main line" sites
  - **☎** Encourage municipal control with subsidy
  - **☎** Set safety standards
  - **Provide support to remote sites**

## HISTORY OF AIRPORTS IN CANADA

1958	Expanded role because of larger aircraft. Limit federal role in local sites
1965	Federal government will operate and subsidize
1979	Task force recommends devolution and trust fund
1985-87	Beginning of devolution strategy (LAA)
1994	National Airport Policy (CAA)

#### FORMS OF TRANSFER

## Initial transfer framework (1985-1992)

- Long-term lease with option to review
- Transfer to Local Airport Authorities
- Not-for-profit corporation
- Local appointment of board
- Tive international airport transferred

#### FORMS OF TRANSFER

- 1994 Framework
- Some renegotiations of LAA leases
- Three key categories of airports
  - National airports (26)
    - **☎ Long-term lease with option to renew**
    - Transfer to Canadian Airport Authority
    - **™** Not-for-profit corporation
    - ☐ Ground lease based on operating cash flow with minor adjustment for capital
    - Tederal, provincial and local board members

#### FORMS OF TRANSFER

- Regional airports (71)
  - Scheduled service but less than 2000,000E/D PAX
  - Sold to local interest (provincial, municipal, private)
- **☎** Small airports (31)
  - **™** No scheduled service
  - Transfer by sale
  - If satellite can be transferred to CAA/LAA

#### TRANSPORT CANADA PHILOSOPHY

- Out of operations by March 31, 2000 (transfer or close)
- Airports will be viable March 31, 2000
- Major/national airports leased on longterm basis
- Regional/small airports sold to local interests
- **Government** is "no worse off" financially
- Airport authorities are not-for-profit corporation

#### TRANSPORT CANADA PHILOSOPHY

- Employment guarantee for two years
- Tive year performance reviews
- **Community consultation committee**
- ☐ Government retains regulatory authority
  for safety and security standards

#### THE TRANSFER PROCESS

- Negotiation had protracted timeframe
- Transport Canada inflexible
- To Disagreement over Authority costs of operation
- Biggest issue is required future level of capital
- The Lease form made financing difficult

#### THE GOOD

- Airports have embarked on significant capital programs
- Improvements in capacity
- Improvements in passenger service levels
- Airports are now integral part of local economic development initiatives

#### THE BAD

- Ground rents paid are excessive and are main factor in requirement for airport improvement fees
- Transport Canada "changed the rules" after the fact
- **™** No regulatory framework for fee increases
- Increased fee/charges has had negative impact on travel demand

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#### CONCLUSIONS

- Transfer process is almost complete
- Transport Canada lease formula results in heavy financial burden at local level
- Federal government is revenue "positive" from process and transfer model used
- Future fees and charges will have to increase significantly to support required capital development

#### CONCLUSIONS

- Ownership model needs revisiting in light of financial results and dynamics of Canadian airline industry
- Costs and contribution of airport sector to Federal government needs to factored into assessment of any new models