



# Giorgio Parolini

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World Economic Forum (WEF)

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Session 7: Financing Future Energy Hubs



# Financing the Airports of Tomorrow

**01** Overview of Airports of Tomorrow

**02** Drivers behind aviation decarbonisation investment at airports

**03** The airport decarbonisation journey

**04** Our airport financing toolkit

**05** Next steps and year ahead

# 01 Airports of Tomorrow

The forum's flagship aviation decarbonisation initiative

## 2024 Pillars of Work

Cross-Pillar Advisory Partner: ACI World



Infrastructure			Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF)	
<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Energy Hubs</b></p> <p>New infrastructure needs for hydrogen and battery electric aircrafts</p> <p>Knowledge Partners <b>McKinsey &amp; Company</b></p> <p>Champions <b>DUBAI AIRPORTS</b> <b>AIRBUS</b> <b>AtkinsRéalis</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>Resilience</b></p> <p>Maintaining safe, secure and sustainable operations amid a changing climate</p> <p>Knowledge Partners <b>AtkinsRéalis</b></p> <p>Champions <b>ferrovial</b> <b>SOFIA AIRPORT</b></p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Smart &amp; Circular</b></p> <p>Digitalization tools to optimize airports' operations</p> <p>Knowledge Partners <b>ARUP</b></p> <p>Champions <b>industry.AI</b> <b>GTAA</b> <b>IAWMA</b> <b>AtkinsRéalis</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>Supply scaling</b></p> <p>Overcoming regional barriers to scaling SAF worldwide</p> <p>Knowledge Partners <b>KEARNEY</b></p> <p>Champions <b>AIRBUS</b> <b>EcoCeres</b> <b>world energy</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>Financing</b></p> <p>De-risking SAF investment by connecting public &amp; private actors</p> <p>Champions <b>European Bank</b> <b>Mundys</b></p>



# AoT brings together the aviation decarbonisation value chain

## Advisory Partner



## International Organizations



## Financing



## OEMs & New Propulsion



## Airports



## Carriers



## Infrastructure, Engineering & Construction



## Energy Producers



## Airport Ground Handling & Service Providers



Airports of Tomorrow ecosystem

# 02 Drivers behind aviation decarbonisation investment at airports



### Government Policy

Affects the availability of funding through incentives, and the legal basis for adopting decarbonisation measures (e.g. landing charges)



### Financial Environment

Banks and financial institutions in “climate-mature” geographies will offer more green finance instruments and may even require climate disclosure



### Airport Ownership

Government-owned airports will be subject to national priorities and restrictions while private airports may have flexibility if they are part of a multi-national firm



### Airport Size

Larger airports can have stronger balance sheets, but not always – small airports may have greater flexibility in their project choices



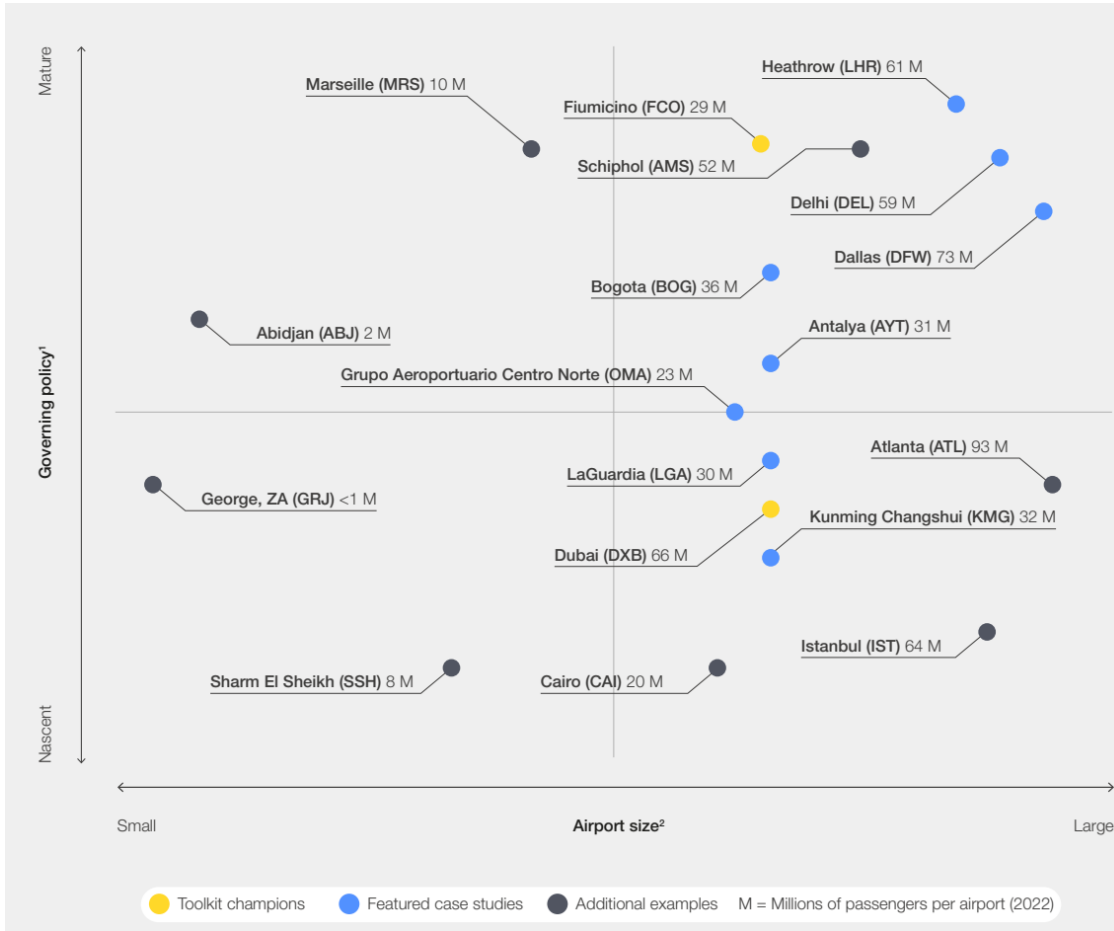
### Airport Archetype

City airports, global hub connector, cargo champions or leisure gateways will affect their users’ priorities



### Public Opinion

Can marginally change the way projects are perceived, especially from a noise and nuisance reduction point of view



**Airport decarbonisation drivers matrix**

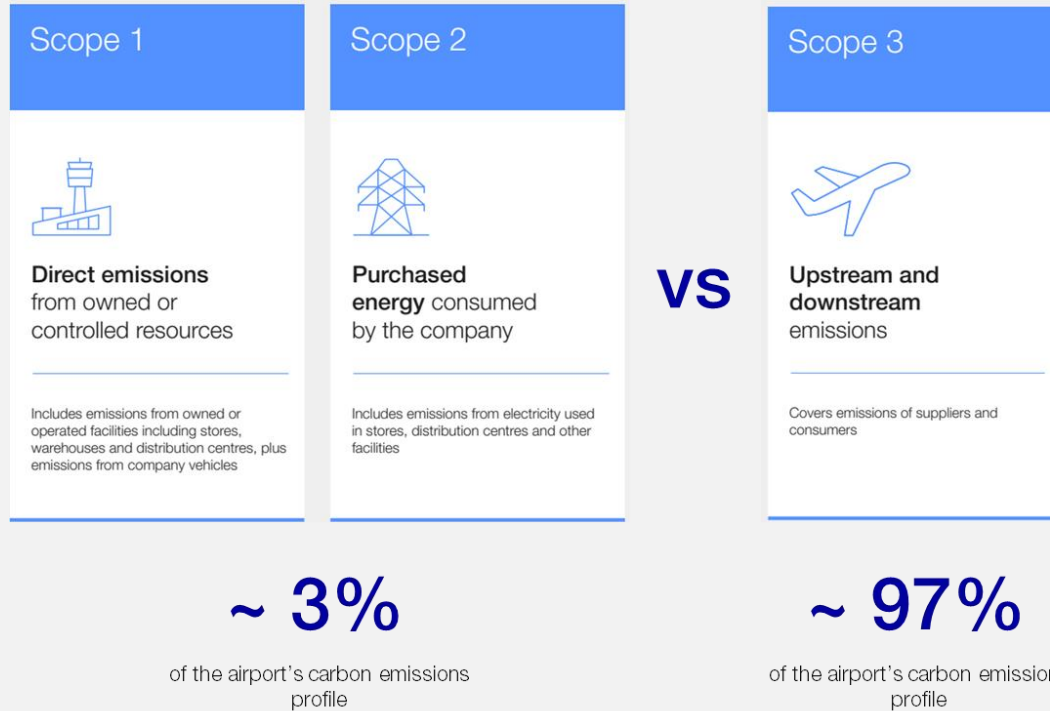
# Government policy and airport size are the main drivers behind airport decarbonisation projects

These in turn have an impact on accessibility to finance. Airport size impacts revenue, risk profile as a borrower and access to financial institutions and investors.

Hence larger airports with stronger balance sheets often represent lower-risk investment for financial institutions, and may have access to a wider network of funding. Some exceptions apply.

# 03 The decarbonisation journey for airports

## Airport emissions breakdown



A number of short-, medium- and long-term options could be explored to address Scope 1 and 2 emissions, and to influence the supply chain on Scope 3 emissions reduction



# More sustainable propulsion will require infrastructure changes at airports

Electricity consumption at a typical intercontinental hub, GWh per year

**Current state:** airports consume electricity for terminal operations (e.g. lighting, HVAC, water management)

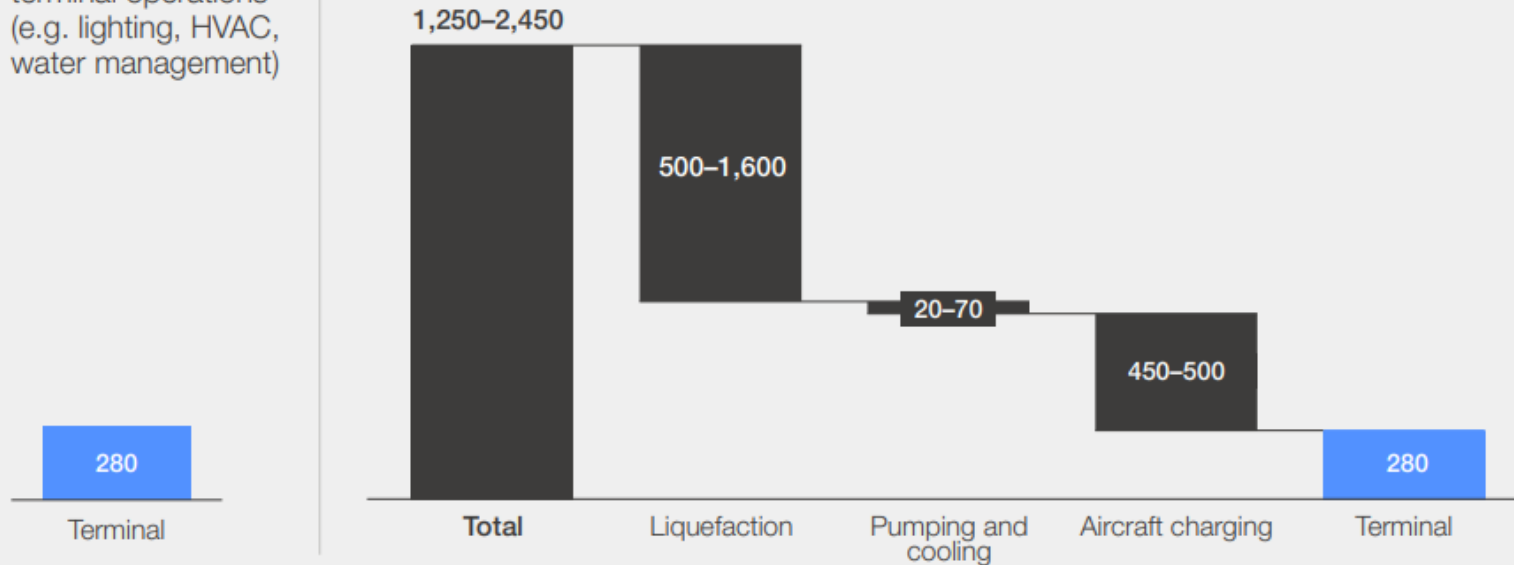
**Future state:** airports could consume 5-10 times more electricity to support alternative propulsion

**Notes:**

**1** The terminal figure (280 GWh/yr) is based on direct grid electricity consumption at London Heathrow in 2019; we assume the same consumption in 2050, though other factors may drive changes (e.g. energy efficiency improvements, increased ground vehicle charging requirements etc.).

**2** The low end of costs is assumed in MPP's prudent scenario; the mid-range is assumed for MPP's optimistic scenario.

Source: McKinsey & Co.



● Future state ● Current state



Electricity consumption could increase 5-10x by 2050



New infrastructure value chains for battery electric aviation and hydrogen



Land requirements should clean energy be generated onsite

# Alternative propulsion could require \$700bn-\$1.7tn by 2050, with 10% on-airport

**90%** Investment for off-airport infrastructure (power generation, hydrogen electrolysis and infrastructure)

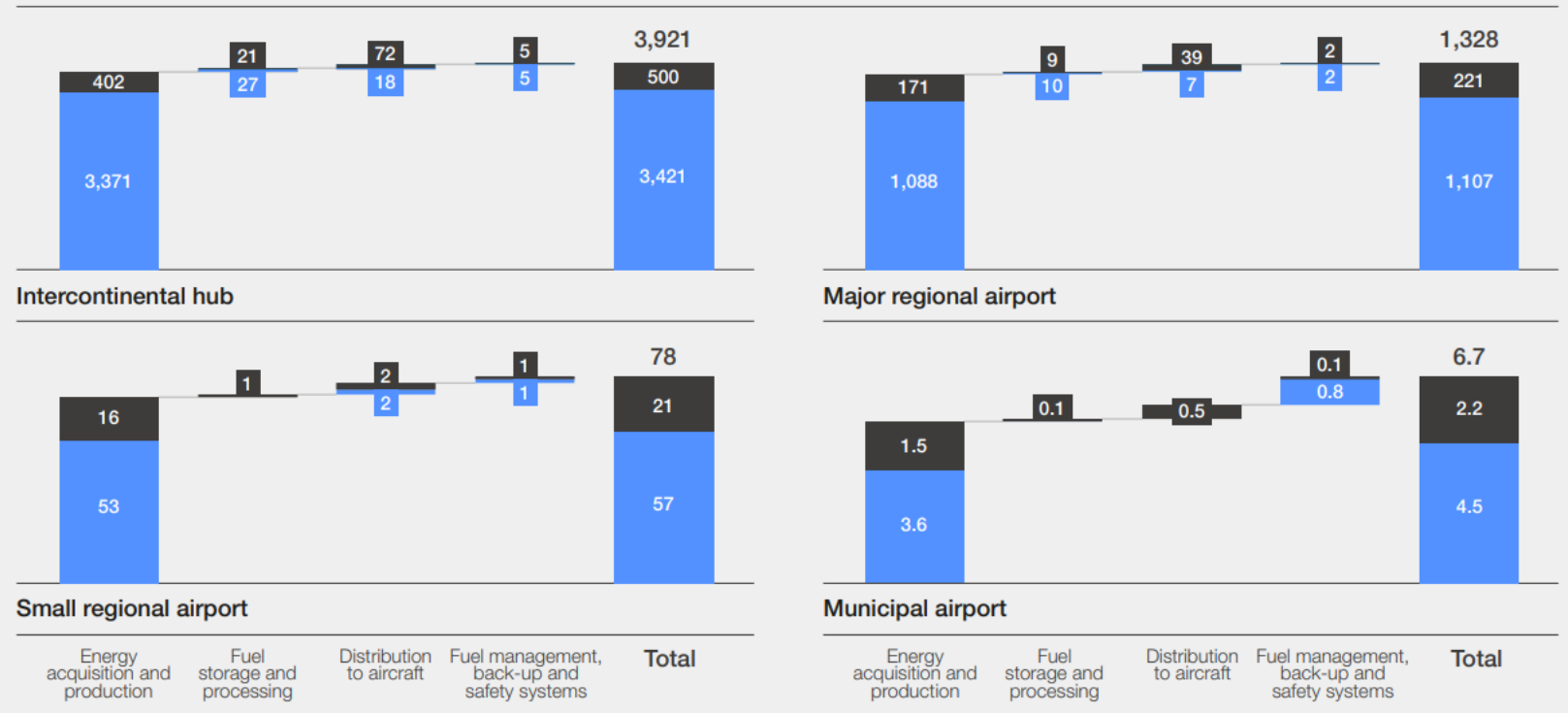


Investment needed for airport infrastructure will be significantly higher for larger airports, similar to the investment needed to build a new terminal



Cost to operators of alternative propulsion are expected to be around 76-86% higher over the market price for green electricity

MPP prudent scenario (\$ millions, 2022)

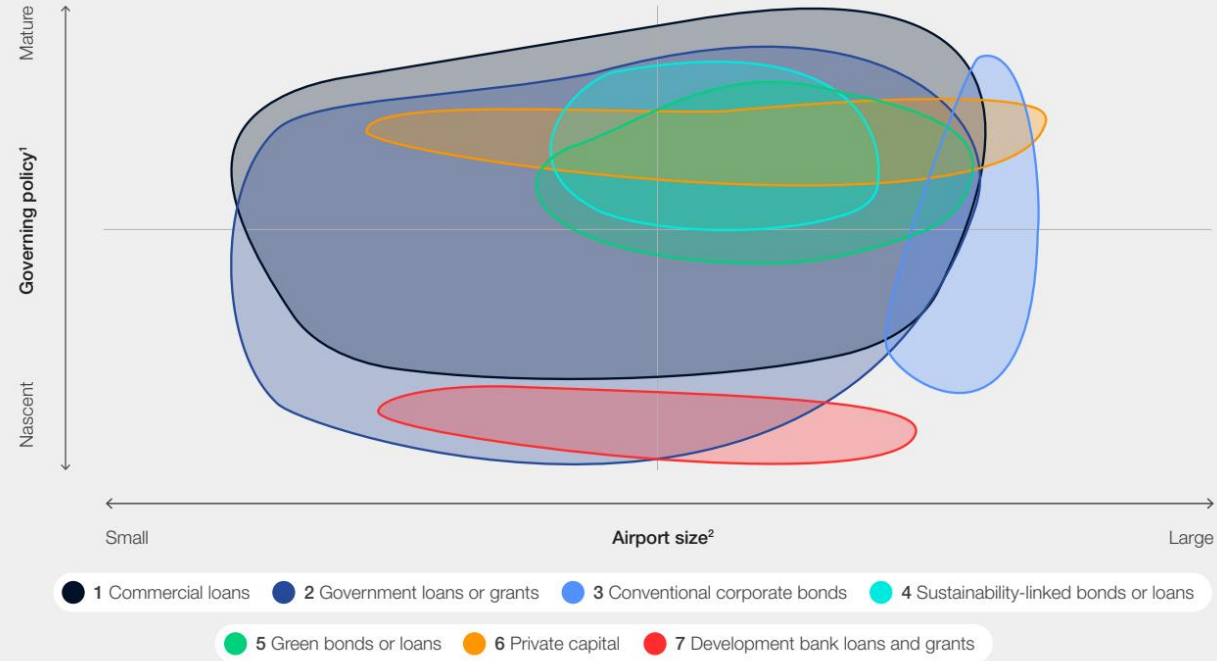
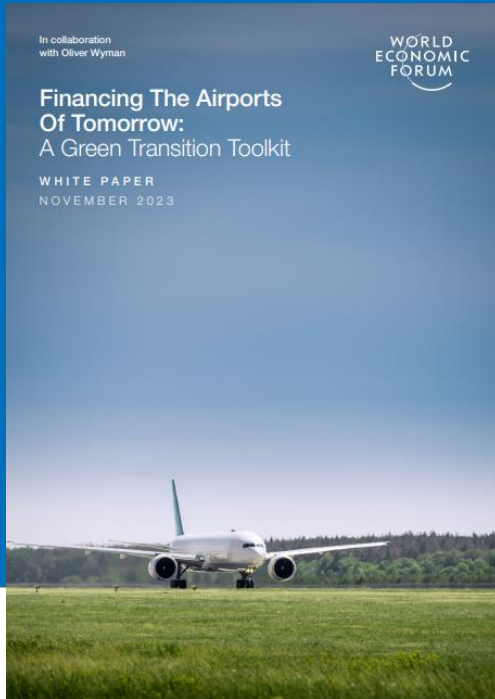


Notes: 1 Includes capex for zero-emission energy generation; 2 Airport would be unlikely to cover the full cost of energy acquisition and production on its own

Source: McKinsey & Co.

● Battery-electric ● Hydrogen

# 04 Our airport financing toolkit



While the specific financing options available to an individual airports may vary, funding sources that have been used to finance infrastructure, operations and energy transition can be grouped into seven main categories

# A number of options can be available to finance airports' transition

Option	Description	Pricing	Sustainability	Example
<b>Commercial loans</b>	Debt-based capital from financial institutions at a fixed or floating interest rate	Depends on airport creditworthiness, yield, tenor and other factors	Decarbonisation or conventional projects	Antalya Airport, Turkey
<b>Government loans or grants</b>	Debt-based capital that does not need to be repaid	Often free (but competitively available)	Predefined uses, including decarb	El Dorado Airport, Bogota
<b>Conventional corporate bonds</b>	Debt raised from institutional investors such as pension funds, with coupons paid to bondholder	Average 2.96% coupon rate since 2018	Infrastructure, operations, expansion & decarb	Dallas Forth Worth, US
<b>Sustainability-linked loans or bonds</b>	Financial instruments that incentivise the issuer to achieve predetermined sustainability performance targets	Potentially lower interest rates than conventional loan/bonds	Linked to transition plans and carbon targets	OMA, Mexico
<b>Green loans or bonds</b>	Financial instruments that allow airports to raise debt-based capital for green projects only	Potentially less expensive	Only low-carbon projects	Indira Gandhi Airport, Delhi
<b>Private capital</b>	Private equity, venture capital and other forms of investment, incl. from institutional investors and PPPs	Slightly higher than conventional corporate loans or gov't loans	Conventional or decarbonisation projects	La Guardia, New York
<b>Multilateral dev. bank loans / grants</b>	Medium- and long-term capital for investment, often supported by technical assistance	Usually advantageous conditions	Unlikely to cover conventional projects	Kunming, China

# 05 Next steps and year ahead

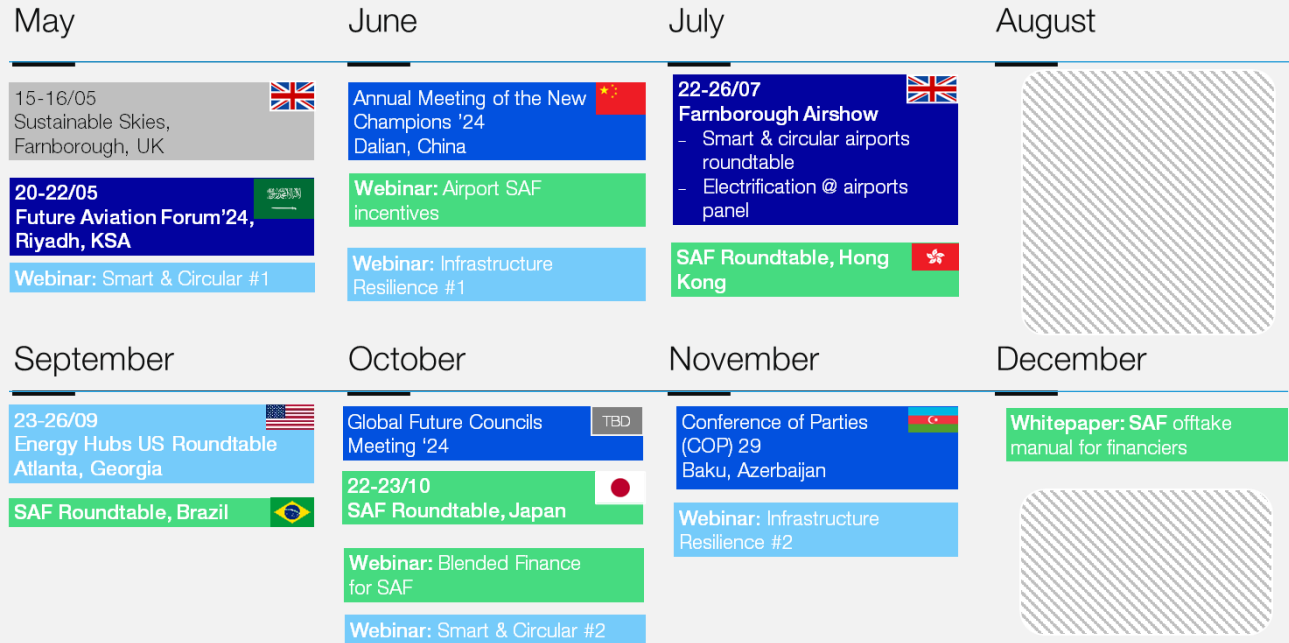
## 2024 Timeline



### Indicative Dates

**Legend**

- AoT initiative-wide events
- Infrastructure Pillar focused events
- SAF Pillar focused events
- World Economic Forum events
- Other key industry events



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# Thank You

