Risk Matrix for Airports

Full Description

Sample risk matrix – Airports

		Risk	Description	Public	Private	Shared	Mitigation
	Operating Risk	Inadequate performance	The risk of service quality provided by the concessionaire not meeting contracted service standards or availability		Х		Ensuring the appointment of a competent operator who could remediate any inadequacies in performance.
		O&M costs overrun	Risk of O&M costs being higher than forecast or budgeted.		X		Appointment of competent opera and management putting into pla timely remedial steps.
		Life cycle costs overrun	Risk of lifecycle costs being higher than forecast or budgeted		X		Appointment of competent opera and management putting into pla timely remedial steps to manage increased costs; passing of increa costs to end-users within the parameters of fee and charges setting regime
		Utilities costs overrun	Risks of utility costs being higher than estimated or budgeted due to inefficiencies or increased charges		X		Appointment of competent opera proactive asset management to ensure that assets are maintained manner that optimises costs.
		Latent Defects and Existing Liabilities	Risks of latent defects and existing liabilities in the airport assets			X	Conduct adequate technical due diligence; the Private Sector to be the risk up to a certain threshold beyond which the risk will be bo by the Public sector.
Rev	Demand/ Revenue Risks	Demand and traffic risk	Actual traffic at the airport is lower than forecast causing a shortfall in actual aeronautical revenue against budgeted revenue		Х		Ensure that traffic survey and forecast are conducted by compe advisers; defer timing of capacity driven capital expenditure prograre-deployment of staff and recalibration of level and intensity operational functions,
		Non- aeronautical revenue risk	The concessionaire fails to attract tenants or patronage at retail concessions is lower than budgeted causing a shortfall in actual vs. budget non-aeronautical revenue		X		Comprehensive feasibility study be conducted, including detailed review of Government objectives and plan; due planning and marketing initiatives.

Failure to collect airport charges	Due to failure or non- optimality of collection system from passengers and airlines		X		Proven collection system and good operation performa	nal
Charges setting risk	Risk that fees and charges indexation does not match inflation or cost increases and escalations, thereby impacting margins or that the Relevant Authority does not approve escalation as per agreed fee and charges escalation mechanism			X	Clear regulation or contract terms that regulate the rate and adjustment of fees.	
Financial	achieve financial close	Inability to achieve financial close due to market uncertainty or the project capital structure is not optimal		X		Good coordination with potential and credible lenders.
		Fluctuation of foreign exchange rate		X		Financing in local currency to the extent possible; taking into according currency fluctuation hedging instruments; such as future contraind currency options.
	interest rate risk	Increase of inflation rate used for estimating life-cycle costs and interest rate		X		Fee and charges indexation facto interest rate hedging.
Change in law/regulation	in law	Change in law such as taxation which impacts all businesses and industries		X		General change in law risk shoul borne by the concessionaire.
	or project	Change in project-specific law or regulation such as fee and charges setting	X			Mediation, negotiation; political insurance;

Force Majeure	Natural disasters	The occurrence of natural disasters disrupting operations		X	Insurance, to extent possible. Climate mitigation and adaptatio plan. Emergency Preparedness and Response plan (EPR plan) / Disa Risk Management plan (DRM plan). Incorporate Qualified Climate Ri Events.
	Political force majeure	Events of war, riots, civil disturbance		X	Insurance, to extent possible; termination with compensation if settlement cannot be reached.
	Prolonged force majeure	If above prolongs for 6 to 12 months, may cause economic problems to the affected party (esp. if insurance does not exist)		x	Either party should be able to terminate the contract and trigger early termination.

E&S Risks	E&S risks	Airport development and	X	The pa
and	management	operation create many E&S		and O
Climate		impacts and risks, which if		(O&N
Risks		not appropriately managed,		E&S S
		can result in impact on the social and natural		plans timpac
		environment.		with a
		Changes to noise emission		Reduc
		pattern and increased		using
		complaints.		reduci
		Changes in ecosystems and		enviro
		associated risks.		suppor
		Reduced air quality.		Sustai
		Changes in ecosystems and		cycle
		distributions of wildlife and		suppor
		wildlife attractants.		taxiing
				Target
				on noi
				on flig
				time.
				Design
				contro along
				such a
				Solid
				Integra
				(IVM)
				Wildli
				(WHN
				acoust
				Facilit
				adapta
				Use of
				materi
				runwa
				aggreg
				constr
				Achie
				sustair
				(e.g. R
				bevera
				Comp
				minim
				types

The party in charge for construct and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) should have undertaken E&S Studies prepared management plans to mitigate any adverse impacts and risks and consistent with applicable laws.

Reducing the use of electricity by using renewable energy and reducing fuel consumption by us environmentally friendly ground support equipment and transportation.

Sustainable landing and take-off cycle of aircraft(s) and ground support operations, single engine taxiing.

Targeted charges to airlines base on noise measurement. Restriction on flight operations during night time.

Design and implementation of no control measures (e.g. noise barr along the boundaries of the airposuch as earthen mounds, walls).

Solid waste management plan.

Integrated vegetation manageme (IVM).

Wildlife hazard management pla (WHMP), including e.g. bio-acoustic technology.

Facilitate ecosystem-based adaptation.

Use of supplementary cementitic materials (SCM) in concrete runways and use of recycled aggregates in taxiway and apron construction.

Achieve the environmental sustainability of passenger termin (e.g. Recyclable food packaging, beverage containers and utensils. Composting and/or food procurement practices aimed at minimizing waste. LED and other types of energy-efficient lighting

Risk of	X	The	
noncompliand		parties	
on the E&S		to	
aspect of the		review	
concession		complian	nce
agreement.		of the	
		E&S	
		aspect	
		of the	
		Concession	
		Agreement,	
		during	
		construction	
		and	
		O&M.	

Climate Deterioration of risks * runway surface integrity through softening and aircraft rutting. Flood risks to airports due to increased precipitation and/or sea level rise. Lift of aircraft reduced due to higher temperatures. Temperature change affect navigational signals and satellite coverage. Electrical power supply failed during strong winds and storms. Increasing wildlife-strike risks due to changes in the local ecosystem. Use of airport as shelter or as hub for relief operations.

Enhanced runway design criteria (e.g. increase height above sealevel of runaway to withstand a 1-in-100 year storm surge event).

Integrate climate resilience in maintenance regimes and runaway surface specifications.

Improve emergency repair procedures.

Upgrade drainage systems.

Installed permeable pavement to drain storm water.

Installation and closure of flood/tidal gates and floodstorage

* Based on "WB (2016) - Emerging Trends in Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Large Scale, Multisector Infrastructure PPPs and based on "ACI Resolution 3/2018 on resilience and adaptation to climate change" and based on "Sydney Airport 2021 Response to the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures"

Key variables to monitor on climate risks and its impacts, for airport assets:

- Runway Pavement cracking / potholes (runway area affected)
- Wildfires Events in 100km surrounding area (# of events)
- Maximum temperature and deviation vs. average monthly max temperature (in °C)
- Sea level rise (in meters)
- Flooding (airport area affected)
- Intense precipitation events (in milimetres)
- Wind speed (in km/hour)

Related Content

Guidelines for Implementing Asset Recycling Transactions (Download PDF version) - Now Available! **Additional Resources**

Public-Private Partnerships in Airports

Checklists and Risk Matrices

Allocating Risks in PPP Contracts

Page Specific Disclaimer

The Guidelines have not been prepared with any specific transaction in mind and are meant to serve only as general guidance. It is therefore critical that the Guidelines be reviewed and adapted for specific transactions To find more, visit the Guidelines to Implementing Asset Recycling Transactions Section Overview and Content Outline, or Download the Full Report.





