

Auckland Airport 2017-2022 pricing review

Draft report

26 April 2018

Deputy Chair Sue Begg



Overview

- Second review of Auckland Airport's (AIAL) pricing decisions since information disclosure requirements came in under Part 4
- Airport regulation 'light-handed' – we review pricing decisions to provide greater understanding of performance
- In this review we have focussed on:
 - reasonableness of target returns
 - efficiency of investment
 - efficiency of pricing



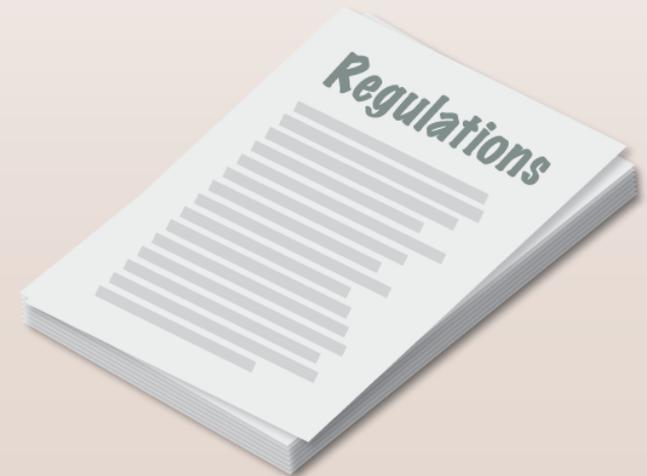
Draft conclusions

- We have no significant concerns with:
 - AIAL's pricing efficiency
 - Its planned cost and timing of investment
 - The forecasts used to set prices
- Our main concern relates to AIAL's target cost of capital
 - We are concerned AIAL's profits may be too high



Framework for considering target returns

- Airports do not have to apply our cost of capital approach when setting prices
- We use our estimate as a benchmark for assessing whether expected returns are appropriate
- The IMs require an airport to provide evidence to explain difference between its target cost of capital and our benchmark

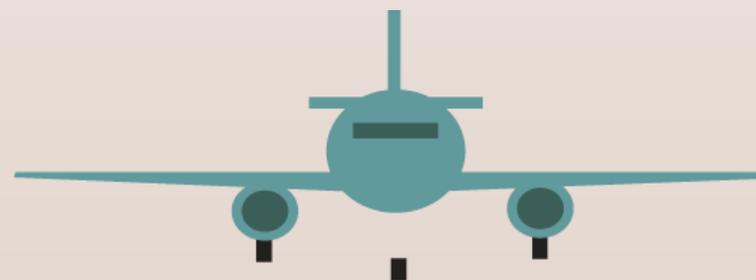


Reasonableness of target returns

- AIAL targeting returns of 7.06% on all regulated assets, above our mid point benchmark of 6.41%
- Difference could result in:
 - Customers paying an additional \$65 million over 5 years
 - 4% more in total revenue over 5 years
 - 61 cents more per passenger per flight
 - AIAL earning additional \$47 million in profits (after tax)
- There may be legitimate reasons for some of the difference but yet to be convinced

Aeronautical pricing

- AIAL targeting returns of 6.99% (65th percentile of our WACC range)
- Difference between AIAL's target return and our benchmark mainly due to cost of equity
 - AIAL expects its operating leverage to increase over PSE3, due to its large capital expenditure programme
 - Therefore, AIAL considers it will have a greater exposure to systematic risk (a higher asset beta)
- AIAL relies on estimate of its own asset beta to measure the operating leverage impact



Our view on aeronautical pricing

- Conceptually, we agree an increase in operating leverage may increase AIAL's exposure to systematic risk
- But we are not convinced that:
 - AIAL's operating leverage significantly higher than other companies in comparator sample
 - The difference is sufficient to justify the magnitude of AIAL's increased asset beta
- Beta estimate based on a single company (AIAL) is unreliable
- We are open to receiving additional evidence



Other regulated services

- We estimate that AIAL expects to earn 7.9% returns on other regulated services
- AIAL says it has not targeted any particular return and has set returns based on individually negotiated agreements, not standardised prices
- Explanation is not sufficient to conclude that:
 - The existence of a difference is appropriate
 - The magnitude is reasonable
- We are open to receiving additional evidence



Contingent runway land charge (RLC)



- AIAL can capitalise value of holding cost of future use assets at its own (higher) cost of capital
 - Results in \$8 million increase in asset value for second runway assets compared to our benchmark which AIAL can recover
- The RLC will allow AIAL to bring forward the recovery of this \$8m
 - but AIAL's ability to earn additional \$8m arises irrespective of RLC
- No other aspects of the RLC raised significant concern
 - Stakeholders generally agree second runway needed
 - Revenue will be offset against carrying value of assets

Forecast capital expenditure

- No significant concerns with the cost, timing or consultation for planned \$1.8 billion redevelopment
 - we recognise strong passenger growth putting pressure on facilities and expenditure
 - will continue to monitor actual expenditure versus forecast
- We have also considered expected quality performance
 - challenge for AIAL to manage construction while keeping airport open
 - redevelopment expected to result in a long term improvement in service quality



Other forecasts

- No concerns with the forecasts for:
 - Demand
 - Operating expenditure
 - Opening and closing investment values
- We have used AIAL's forecasts for these in assessing expected profitability



Improvements in pricing efficiency



- AIAL has introduced differential charges which:
 - Reduce likelihood of cross subsidisation between customer groups (eg, domestic trunk versus regional)
 - Allow airlines to make price-quality trade-offs (eg, check-in service options)
- New parking charges for planes to improve airfield efficiency
- AIAL should have given greater consideration to differentiating charges between peak/off-peak
 - Accept peak period users may not be responsive to peak pricing
 - May be efficient to recover fixed costs from peak users

Have your say

- Submissions due 25 May
- Cross submissions due 8 June
- Final report in September 2018 (at same time as Christchurch)
- Draft report can be found at www.comcom.govt.nz
- Email submissions to regulation@comcom.govt.nz



Airport regulation

We regulate certain key facilities and services to get people and cargo on and off aeroplanes at New Zealand's three major airports.



Regulated services

Airfield

This includes: runways, taxiways, plane apron parking; air and ground traffic control facilities; airfield maintenance, safety and emergency services.

Passenger terminal activities

This includes: check-in and baggage handling; security, customs, immigration and quarantine facilities; passenger facilities, seating, and duty-free collection areas.

Aircraft and freight

This includes: aircraft servicing, refuelling, maintenance and hangar facilities; freight handling and storage, security, customs and quarantine services.

Services *not* regulated

This includes: retail facilities; car parking; and access for taxis, shuttles and buses.

Information disclosure regulation

The Commission does not regulate airport *prices*. We review airport pricing decisions to promote greater understanding of their performance.

