Hvassahraun Airport - Assessment of Risk -

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Definition of a Megaproject on an Icelandic Scale – What constitutes a Megaproject?

- Anything beyond about 100 billion ISK (700 million dollars)
- » No aviation infrastructure falls into this category except perhaps the Leifur Eríksson Air Terminal at Keflavík Airport over an extended period of time
- >> Iceland has never built a full-fledged international airport
 - > Reykjavik and Keflavik Airports were built by UK and US during WW II
 - > Egilsstaðir Airport was opened in 1993 as a regional airport and alternate to Keflavik with a 2000 m runway and parking area for 4 aircraft. Domestic terminal building was expanded to accommodate one domestic and one international flight at a time
 - > Total updated project cost on the order of 3-4 billion ISK
- Total first class rebuild of Runways and Electrical Works of Reykjavik Airport in 2002 cost less than 5 billion ISK updated on the basis of building cost index

Multiple Construction Projects at Keflavik Airport



Egilsstaðir International Airport









Reconstruction Completed in 2002



Large Aircraft at Reykjavik Airport



Boeing C-17



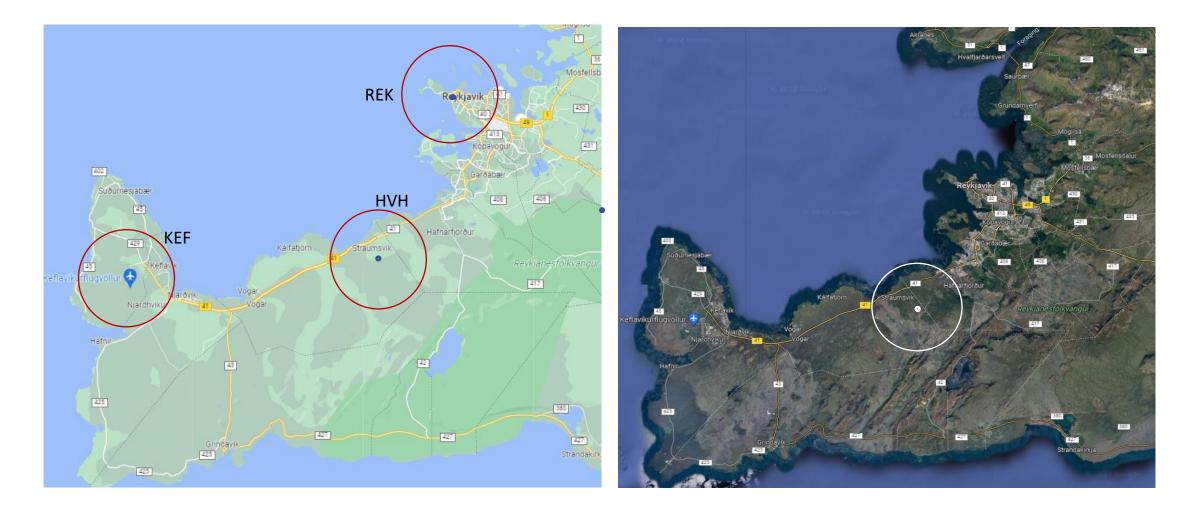
Boeing 757-200



How did Hvassahraun Airport become Player on this Scene?

- > Culmination of Decades of Search for a Suitable Replacement of Reykjavik Airport (BIRK)
- > New Airport to assume the Role of Reykjavik Airport as:
 - > Hub Airport for Domestic Air Services
 - > Alternate Airport for Keflavik
 - > International Flights of all types
 - > Flight Training Facility Flight Schools
 - > Ambulance Flights Domestic/International
 - > Search and Rescue Center Coast Guard
 - > Civil Helicopter Operations
 - > Civil Defense Emergency Air Lift
- Two International Airports Serving the Capital Area is an Irrevocable Requirement
- >> Hvassahraun is the sole Surviving Candidate for Replacing BIRK

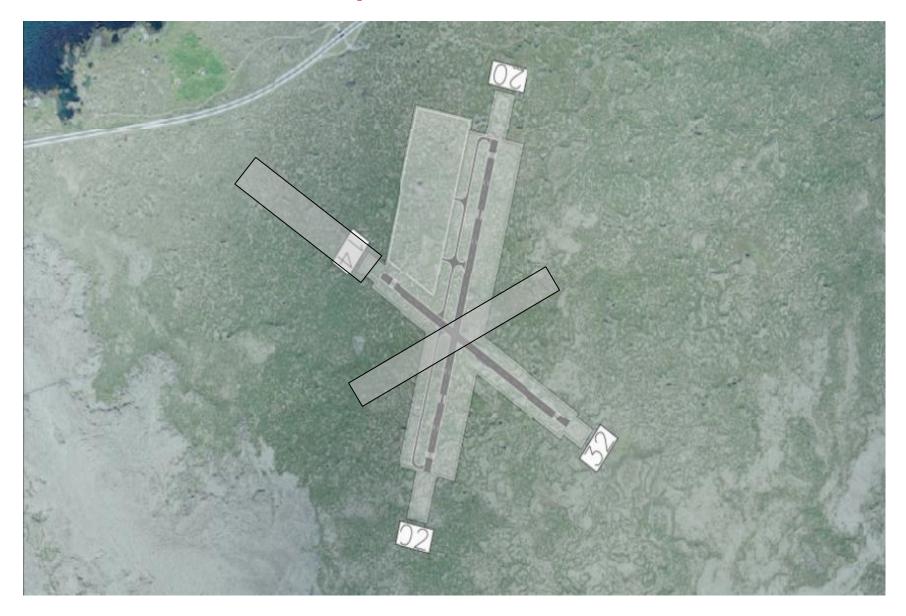
Hvassahraun Site



Hvassahraun Airport Proposed in 2015



Hvassahraun Airport with Extensions



Hvassahraun Proposed as New International Hub

- Proposed as Replacement for KEF as Gateway to Iceland
- Cost of Construction was estimated at over 300 billion ISK (2 billion US dollars)
- Investments at Keflavik Airport amounting to 160 billion ISK would be written off
- Proposal has recently been rejected by Icelandair
- Proposal by Icelandair to retain BIRK for up to two decades
 - Decision by Sweden in 2008 retaining Bromma Airport in Stockholm until 2038

Early Concept Rendering of HVA Airport Terminal

Special Risks involved in New Airport Projects

- >> Environmental conditions favorable and/or within limits
 - > Weather Conditions (wind, visibility, cloud-base, turbulence, precipitation, temperature, humidity)
 - > Physical Obstacles in the Area
 - > Access to the Site
 - > Detrimental effects on the Neighborhood
 - > Exposure of persons on the ground to Physical Danger
 - > Detrimental effects on Nature
 - > Noise

» Natural Hazards

- > Earthquakes
- > Volcanic Eruptions
- > Storms (Hurricane Force)
- > Flooding

Financial Risks

>> Underestimated Costs of Construction and Systems Implementation

- > New and Unproven Systems Technology
- > Unknown Physical Site Properties

> Overestimated Market Appeal

- > Mirabel Airport in Montreal (35 km from the City Center)
- Gander Airport in Newfoundland (Aircraft Technology)

» Overestimated Revenue

- > Aeronautical
- > Commercial

Insecure and Delayed Financing

- > Sale of Airport Land in Reykjavik is Difficult
- > Up-front Financing
- » Poor Project Management

Alternatives

» Scenario 1

- > Hvassahraun is built as a total replacement of BIRK with all the Trimmings (50-60 Billion ISK)
- > Process Anticipated to take Two Decades
- > Continued Development of Keflavik as Main Gateway

» Scenario 2

- > Hvassahraun is built as a Training and General Aviation Airport to be eventually developed into a BIRK replacement
- > At least two decades of Development Reaching this Goal
- > Functional and Financial Risk is spread out in Impact and Time
- > Financially and Operationally Impractical

» Scenario 3

- Reykjavik Airport is Improved in its Present Role with Extension of East/West Runway by about 800 meters into the Bay on a Land Fill
- > Project takes about Two Years and Costs about 10-15 Billion ISK
- > Functional And Financial Risks are Minimized Compared with other Scenarios

Conclusions

» Replacement of the now 80 year Plus Reykjavik Airport is a MegaProject by Icelandic Standards

- > Not High on the list Compared in Terms of Infrastructure Funding
- Major Impact on the Aviation Sector which is Responsible for 10-15% of Iceland's GDP
- > Impact on all Communities Distant from the Capital Area
- > Essential for Public Services, Civil Defense, Security and Safety
- > Education and Training of Future Pilots and Crew
- The Decisions on the Way Forward Must not Fail as the Consequences of such Failures are Dire for Aviation and the Economy
- The Risks Involved must be Carefully Explored, Analyzed and Assessed to Clarify the full Impact of Such Decisions