

ACI EUROPE

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October data shows improvements in passenger traffic levels – albeit at an uneven pace

Variations in recovery speeds reveal continued volatility, as airports now brace for the Omicron impact

Brussels, 10 December 2021: European airport trade body, ACI EUROPE, today released its air traffic report for October 2021.

The report shows that passenger traffic in the **European airport network** decreased by **-36.7%** in October compared to the same period prepandemic (2019) - an improvement compared to previous month (-42.9% in September).

EU+ AREA & INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IMPROVING

The lower passenger traffic losses came mostly from airports in the **EU+ area¹** (**-41.2%** in October, up from -48.1% in September). While airports in the **non-EU+ area** still kept outperforming in October (**-17.4%**), they did not see passenger traffic improving to the same extent when compared to September (-20.8%).

These improvements were all led by **international (mostly intra-European) passenger traffic** (**-42.4%** in October, up from -50.2% in September). Conversely, **domestic passenger traffic** slightly decreased during the month (**-18.1%**) compared to the previous one (-17.9%).

Olivier Jankovec, Director General of ACI EUROPE commented: "The significant progress made on vaccinations translated into an improved performance for many airports in October. This is good news – and the reopening of the transatlantic market in November only added to the momentum. But at the same time, this has not been a uniform trend. This autumn has shown that the patterns of our traffic recovery vary significantly from country to country and even between individual airports. Most of all, the emergence of the Omicron variant over the past weeks has shown that nothing can be taken for granted – and that our recovery path remains fragile. The reinstatement of travel bans is not supported by the WHO. We urgently need such measures to be reconsidered, and to make sure we finally learn to live with the virus."

UNEVEN RECOVERY PACE

Within the **EU+ area**, there were **significant variations in the performance of national markets**. Airports in Greece (-16.3%), Cyprus (-20.5%), Portugal (-27.4%) and Spain (-30%) posted the lowest passenger traffic decreases - as they benefitted from significant leisure demand towards the end of the Summer season facilitated by much eased travel regimes.

At the other end of the spectrum, airports in Finland (-65.7%), the Czech Republic (-60%), the UK (-56%) and Sweden (-53.1%) posted the worst

¹ EU, EEA, Switzerland and the UK.

performance not just within the EU+ area but across the whole of Europe, along with Israel (-64.3%). This largely reflected continued or reimposed travel restrictions and lockdowns.

Outside the EU+ area, the best performance came from airports in Albania (+7.1%), Kosovo (+4.1%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-8.4%), Russia (-10.5%) and Uzbekistan (-10.7%).

SLOW RECOVERY FOR LARGER AIRPORTS

Tight restrictions for travel beyond Europe were still the norm in October, heavily impacting the traffic performance of larger European airports in the EU+ area, in particular hubs.

The Majors (top 5 European airports in 2019) saw passenger traffic decreasing by an average of **-45.6%**, with London-Heathrow (-56.5%) the hardest hit, along with Paris-CDG (-51.4%), Frankfurt (-47.2%), Amsterdam-Schiphol (-41.8%). Istanbul (-29.6%) registered much lower traffic losses and remained the busiest European airport in October – a position it has held for most of the 12 preceding months.

The second busiest European airport in October was Antalya (-7.2%), followed by Amsterdam-Schiphol, Frankfurt and Moscow-Sheremetyevo (-23.7%).

FASTER RECOVERY FOR SMALLER & SECONDARY AIRPORTS

The almost exclusive reliance of **small regional airports** on domestic and intra-European traffic allowed them to tap into significant levels of pent-up demand, achieving lower traffic losses in October. **Category 4 airports** (less than 5 million passengers per annum) saw passenger traffic decreasing by **-22.8%** - less than half the decrease of the Majors.

Remarkably, a number of **insular airports serving popular tourism destinations** managed to fully recover or even exceed their pre-pandemic passenger traffic levels: Sochi (+70.7%), Calvi (+33.1%), Kerkira (Corfu: +12.9%), Ajaccio (+11.5%), Chania (+8%), Rhodes (+6.7%), Paphos (+3.1%) and Funchal (+1.4%). However, these were exceptions. Overall, there was extreme variance in the performance of smaller regional airports as airlines remained risk averse and as worsening epidemiological situations and travel restrictions took a heavy toll on most airports located in the UK and the central/Eastern part of the EU.

Similarly, the reliance of **secondary airports serving capitals or economic centers** on intra-European traffic and Low Cost Carriers also proved to be beneficial. This was the case for Rome-Ciampino (-24.2%) compared to Rome-Fiumicino (-61.2%), which was hit by the closure of Alitalia. This was also the case of Paris-Orly (-25.6%) and Paris-Beauvais (-16.1%) compared to Paris-CDG (-51.4%), Bergamo (-24.2%) compared to Milan-Malpensa (-58%) and Charleroi (-21.1%) compared to Brussels (-43.4%).

FREIGHT & AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Freight traffic in October stood at +9.7% above pre-pandemic volumes, with EU+ area airports (+9.1%) growing at a slower pace compared to the rest of Europe (+13.7%).

Aircraft movements in October decreased by **-29.8%** compared to prepandemic levels, with a sharp contrast between airports in the EU+ area (-32.1%) and those in the rest of Europe (-18.9%).

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ACI EUROPE is the European region of Airports Council International (ACI), the only worldwide professional association of airport operators. ACI EUROPE represents over 500 airports in 55 countries. Our members facilitate over 90% of commercial air traffic in Europe. Air transport supports 13.5 million jobs, generating €886 billion in European economic activity (4.4% of GDP). In response to the Climate Emergency, in June 2019 our members committed to achieving Net Zero carbon emissions for operations under their control by 2050, without offsetting.