

Voice of the world's airports

An overview of the regional economic performance & trends – Economic challenges faced by Airports

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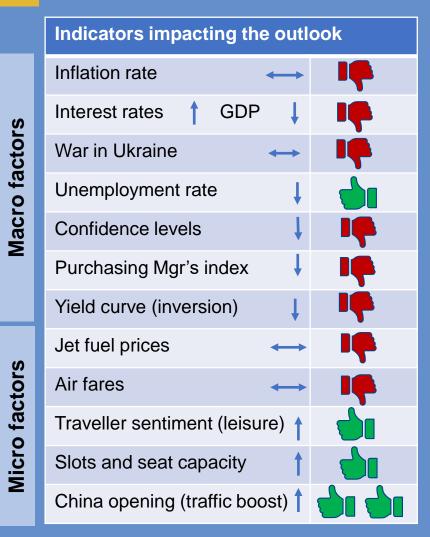
Summary:

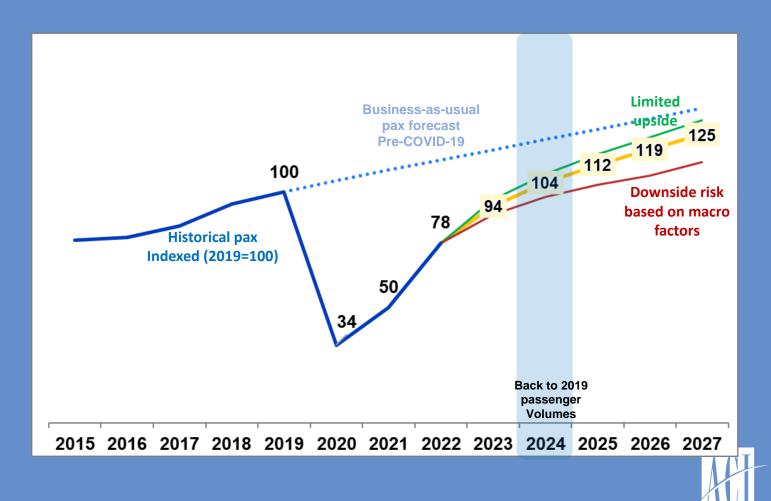
- Global and regional passenger traffic recovery
- Economics of airport size
- Airport management and ownership models in Africa
- SWOT Analysis on the airport business with special focus on Africa



African projected passenger traffic recovery

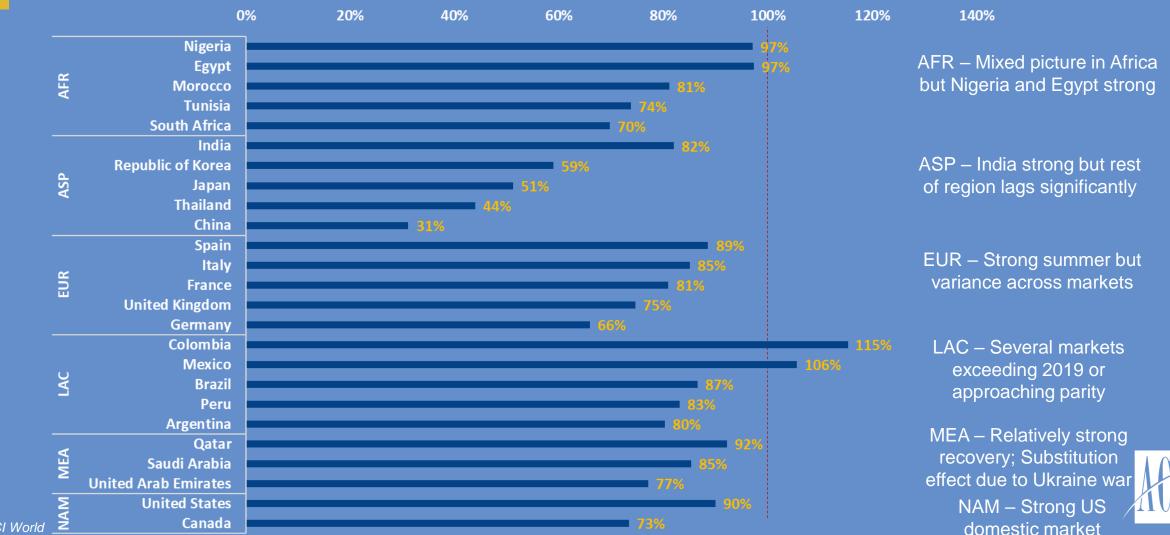
Short- Medium- and Long Term





"Recovered" markets in 2022

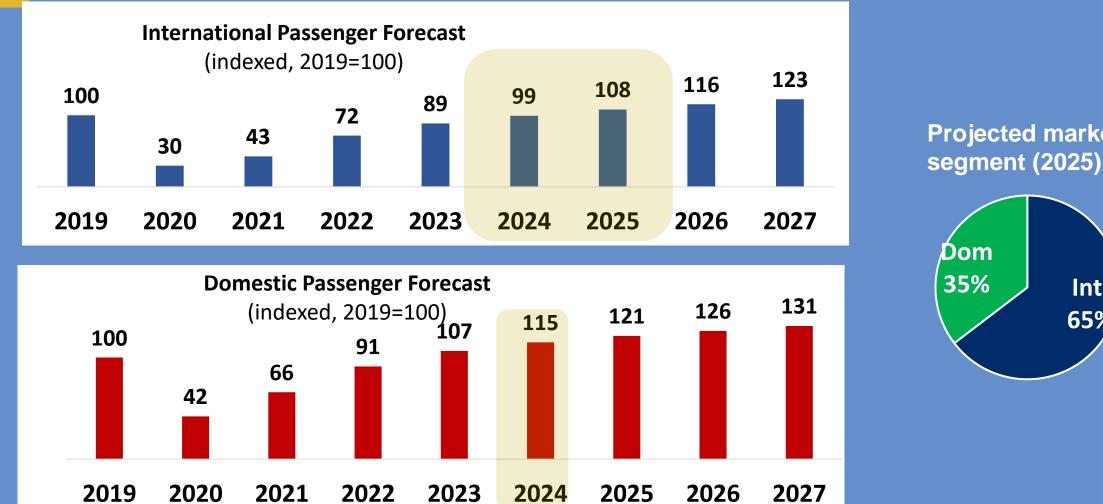
Selected countries by region - % of 2019



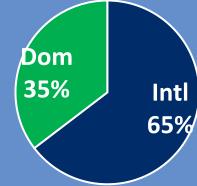
Source: ACI World

African outlook – International and domestic pax

2022 - 2027



Projected market





African economic performance

Unit revenues and unit costs (2021)



Revenues per pax

Costs per pax



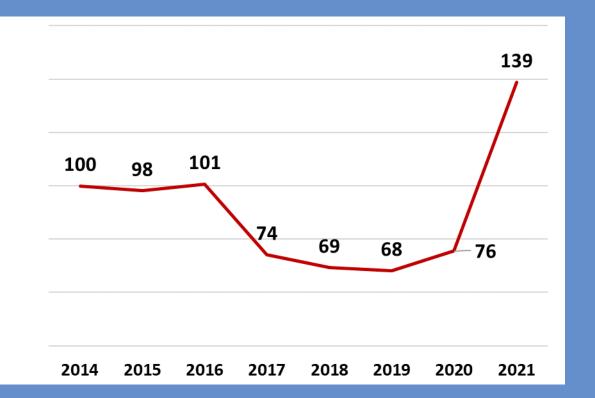
Source: ACI World Airport Economics Survey

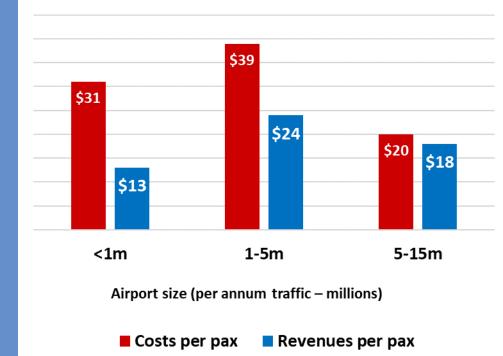
African airports unit costs and revenues

Achieving economies of scale to break even

Unit costs (Indexed 2014=100)

Unit costs and unit revenues (US\$) by airport size (2021)

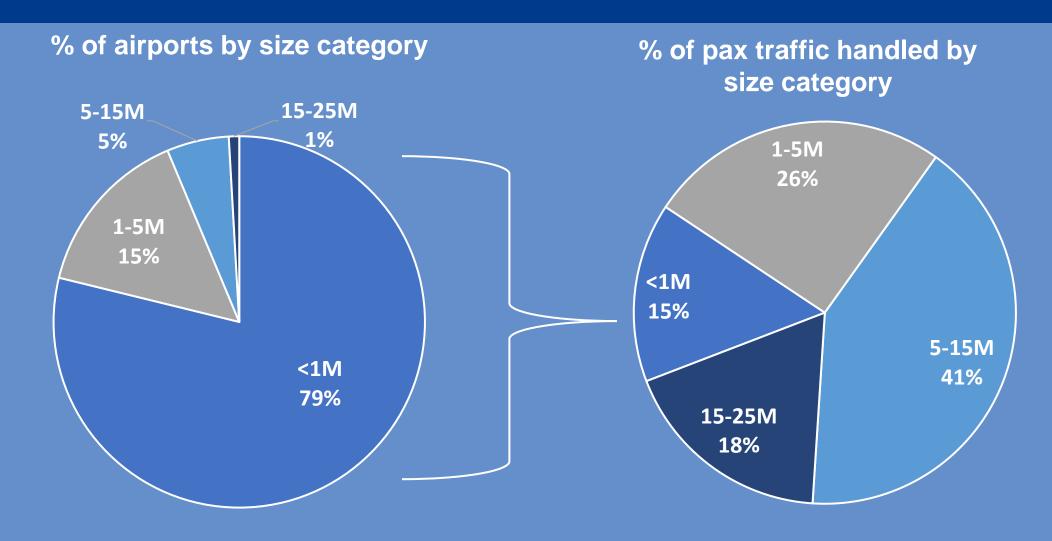




Source: ACI World Airport Economics Survey

Airport size in Africa

Distribution of airports and traffic by size category (2019 passengers)





Airport networks

Management models supporting the sustainability of small airports

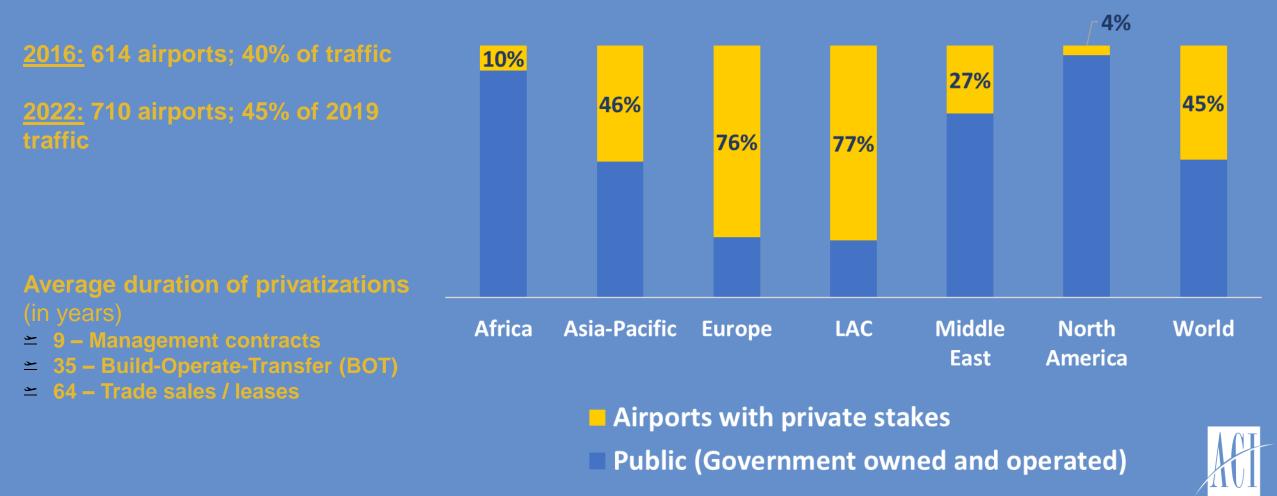


- The airport network is a management model used to sustain small, economically non-viable airports and connectivity.
- Prior to the pandemic, 66% of the airports in the world operated at a net loss and that over 92% of the loss-making airports handle fewer than one million passengers per annum.
- Africa has an overwhelming majority of small airports belonging to airport networks (92%)



Ownership models – Airports with private stakes

% of passenger traffic handled (2019)



Source: ACI World Inventory of private airports

SWOT analysis of the airport business model





Airports face high fixed costs

Distribution % of airport costs (2019)





Source: Air Transport Action Group (ATAG)

Revenues are heavily reliant on passenger traffic

Distribution of TOTAL airport revenues (2019)





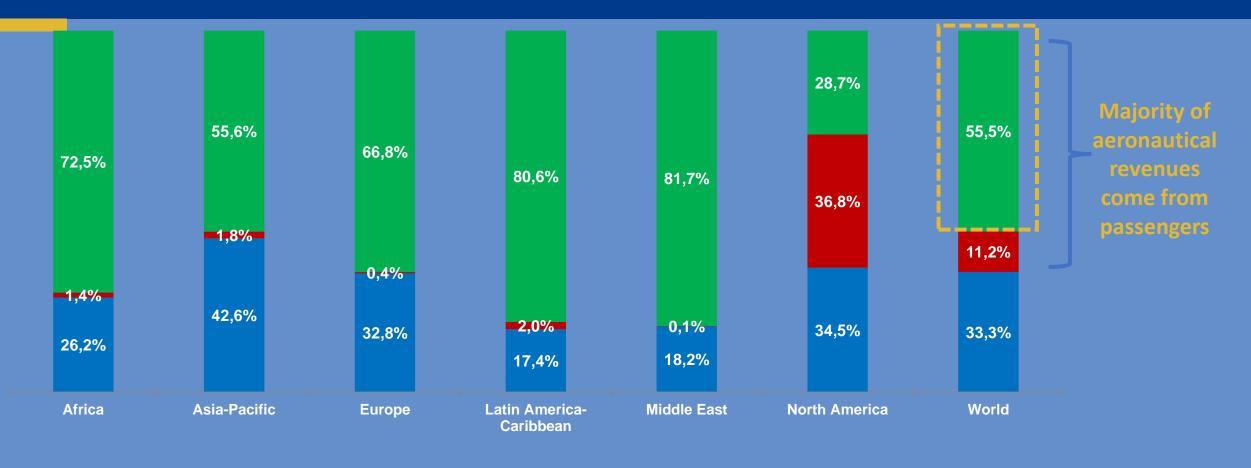
- Across most jurisdictions the majority of revenues are linked directly to passengers either via aeronautical charges or sales revenues on the commercial (non-aero) side of the business.
- >70% of non-aeronautical revenues are directly linked to passengers



Source: ACI World Airport Economics Survey (2019), n=956; Coverage 81% of global passenger traffic

Aeronautical revenues distribution

Distribution of airport AERONAUTICAL revenues BY REGION



Aircraft-related revenues

Terminal rentals

Passenger-related revenues



Source: ACI World Airport Economics Survey (2019), n=956; Coverage 81% of global passenger traffic

SWOT analysis of the airport business model

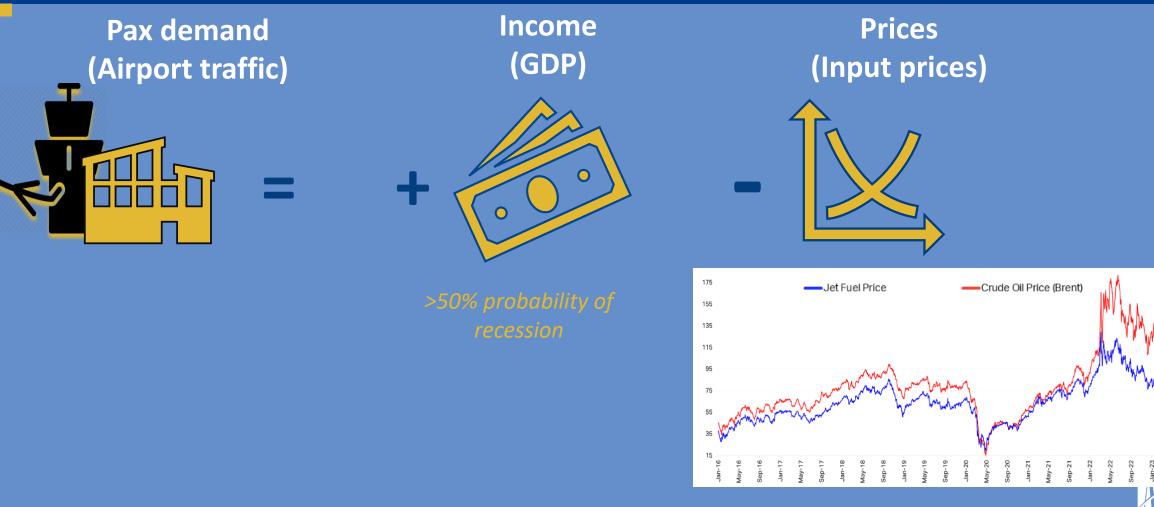




Exogenous shocks – Demand side

Managing the "known unknowns"





Exogenous threats – Demand side

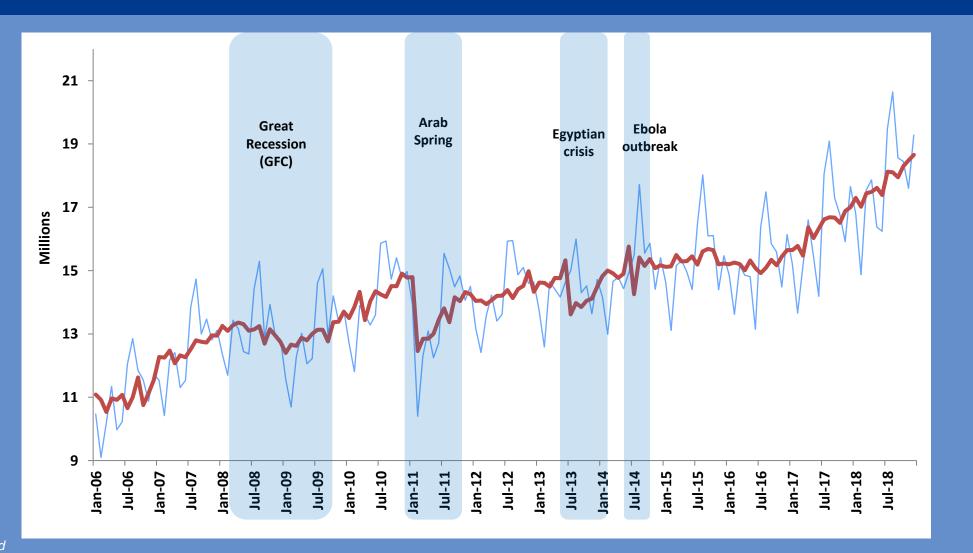
Managing the "known unknowns"





Exogenous threats – African traffic

Evolution of monthly passenger traffic in Africa (2006–2019)

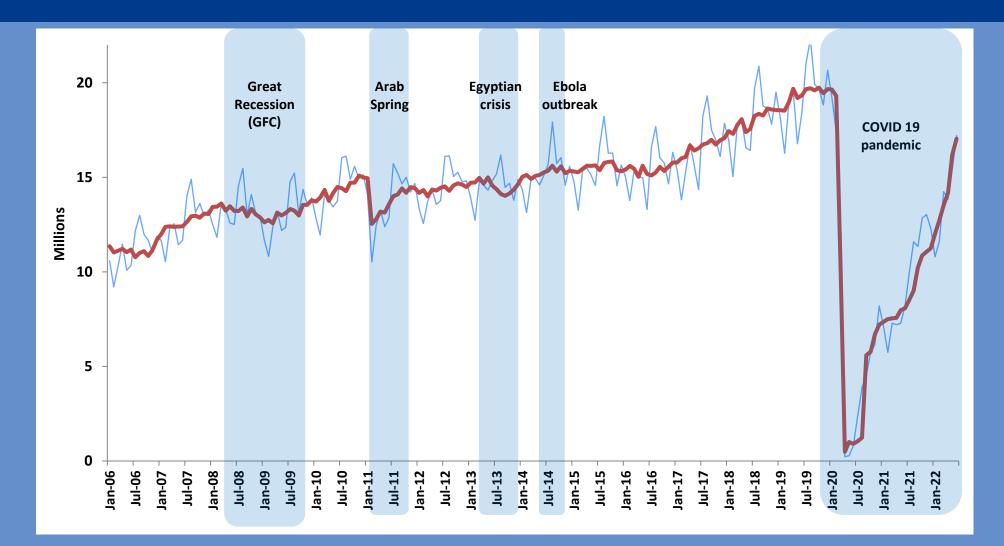




Source: ACI World

Exogenous threats – African traffic

Evolution of monthly passenger traffic in Africa (2006–2022)





Source: ACI World

SWOT analysis of the airport business model

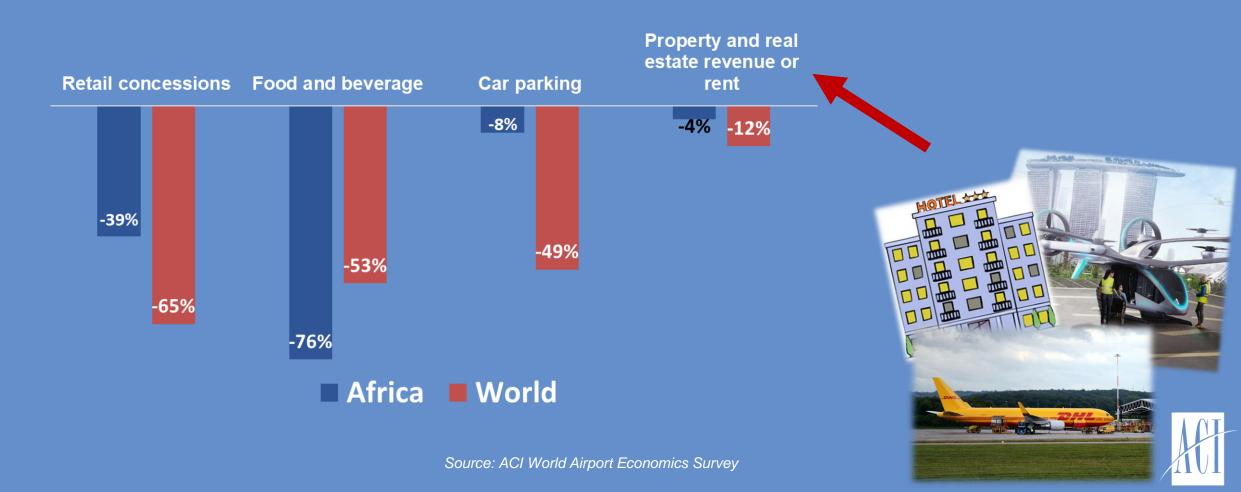




Managerial levers – Revenue diversification

Minimizing the impact of downside traffic risk

Non-aeronautical revenues 2020/2019 % change



Managerial levers – Customer experience

Enhancing customer experience to boost revenues



Technology, dwell time and experiential retail/activities



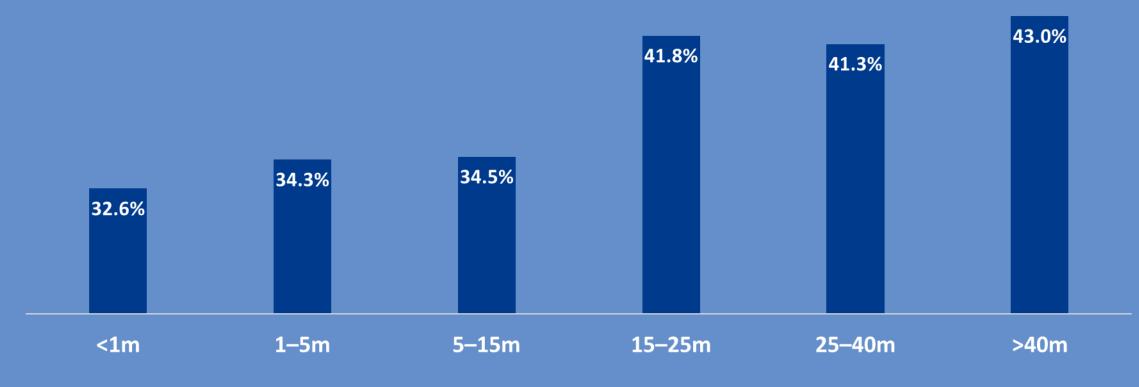
Source: ACI Report – Does passenger satisfaction increase no-aeronautical revenue?



As traffic increases, non-aeronautical revenues increases



Non-aeronautical revenues % of total revenues (2019)



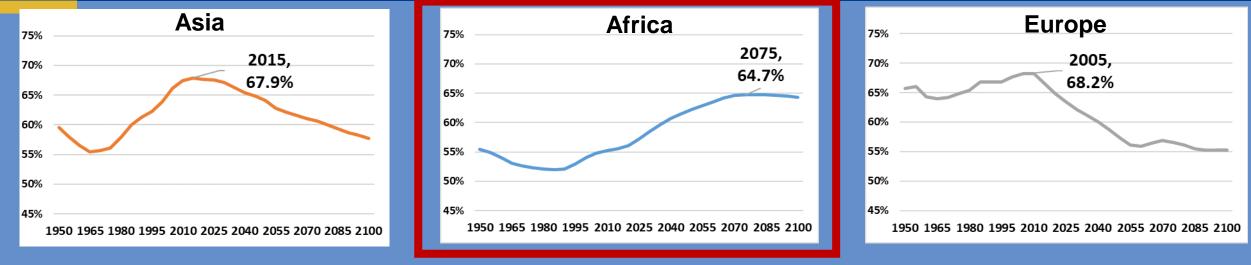
SWOT analysis of the airport business model





The demographic dividend and the propensity to travel

Share of working age population by region (1950-2100)



LAC **North America** Oceania 75% fric 🕬 Oxford Economics forecasts that the average African 486 2010. 70% 0. **422**5.2% household personal disposable income will increase by 1% 36 301 approximately 40% between 2020 and 2035, while the 29 working age population is expected to grow by 450 million people (close to 70%) between 2015 and 2035. 50% 45% 45% 1950 1965 1980 1950 1965 1980 1995 2010 2025 2040 2055 2070 2085 2100 1950 1965 1980 1995 2010 2025 2040 2055 2070 2085 2100

Source: United Nations World Population Prospects, 2019

Aviation benefits (pre-COVID)

The socio-economic multiplier of aviation and airport infrastructure

55% of direct aviation jobs with In "business-as-usual times", 57% of airport operators or on airport site tourists arrive by air 87.7 million \$3.5 trillion Civil 44.8 million \$1 trillion aerospace TOURISM Airport CATALYTIC operators Airlines On airport site \$692.8 billion 13.5 million INDUCED Air navigation \$816.4 billion 18.1 million INDIRECT \$961.3 billion 11.3 million AVIATION DIRECT **Equates to the GDP of Indonesia** JOBS GDP and the Netherlands.





Source: Air Transport Action Group (ATAG)

Summary



Discussion points

Air transport demand

- Strong recovery in many African markets in 2022
- Full recovery expected by 2024 due to lagging international traffic

Ensuring greater economic resilience in business model:

• How do we diversify airport revenue streams and cost base?

Conundrum – Need to grow non-aero revenues but this requires growth in traffic first and foremost

• SAATM plays an important role

Exogenous threats – Managing and mitigating future risks

• Known unknowns

Aviation and airport infrastructure – Strong underlying fundamentals remain

African aviation and the demographic dividend

