

PRESS RELEASE

Nanterre, 14 April 2022

VINCI Airports – Traffic at 31 March 2022

- **Passenger traffic in Q1 2022 increased threefold compared to Q1 2021, to 46.1% below its 2019 level (40.8% below in March)**
- **Traffic was hampered in January by the resurgence of the epidemic due to the Omicron variant, then climbed back progressively and steadily in February and March as restrictions were relaxed in several countries, notably in the United Kingdom**

In the paragraphs below, unless otherwise indicated, variations refer to traffic levels in Q1 2022 compared to the same period in 2019.

More than 30 million passengers travelled through VINCI Airports' network in Q1 2022, i.e. three times more than in Q1 2021 (and 46.1% less than in 2019). In January, the resurgence of the epidemic due to the Omicron variant and the resulting decision to keep travel restrictions in place slowed down the upturn seen in Q4 2021. In February and March, growth in traffic resumed as the epidemic ebbed to some extent, restrictions were eased in several countries and winter breaks came around. At the end of March, traffic in VINCI Airports' network had not been disrupted by the war in Ukraine, as activity in the Russian and Ukrainian markets and flights in the countries' airspace have traditionally been marginal.

The overall trend is still converging towards pre-crisis levels, but the stages in the recovery still vary substantially from one region to another.

Traffic at the airports in the Americas remains buoyant and near its 2019 levels. The shortfalls in traffic in Q1 2022 compared to 2019 in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica are due to a few unfavourable weather events. In **Brazil**, traffic at the airports in Amazonia, which VINCI took over this quarter, stood above its pre-pandemic levels. Traffic at Salvador Bahia airport benefited from Azul's and Gol's one-off capacity increases.

The increase in traffic – particularly international traffic – at European airports results from the easing of pandemic-related restrictions in several countries. In **Portugal**, traffic shrank in January then rose briskly to near its 2019 level by the end of the quarter. Lisbon, Porto and Faro attracted a large number of passengers from France during the February break. This trend is expected to continue into the summer as several airlines (Air Canada, Emirates, United, LATAM, easyJet, Transavia, Eurowings, Swiss) have announced plans to increase capacity on international flights. The UK's decision to lift restrictions starting on 11 February spurred an increase in traffic at **London Gatwick**, which picked up

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following the announcement both on domestic flights (down 29% in February and March) and international flights (Portugal down 30%, France down 47%, Switzerland down 39%). A symbol of this positive momentum, the South Terminal reopened on 27 March and several airlines restarted flights or started up new ones during the quarter (Wizz Air, Emirates, Scoot, Icelandair, easyJet). British Airways began operating its subsidiary BA Euroflyer (30 new routes) in early April. This summer, Wizz Air will add four aircraft to its base to provide 18 new services, over and above the new flights planned by easyJet, Vueling, Ryanair, Air Malta and TUI. In **France**, the reopening of ski resorts enabled traffic to recover at Lyon Saint-Exupéry, Grenoble and Chambéry airports, and now at Annecy (light aircraft). In **Nantes**, some international services contributed significantly to growth in traffic (Portugal down 18%, Spain down 13%).

Airports in Asia are still severely affected by the border closures or remaining restrictions in this region. In **Japan**, domestic traffic at Kansai Airports increased over the quarter (from a 70% drop at the end of January to a 24% decline by the end of the quarter) as the epidemic waned.

The decisions to ease restrictions in several countries spurred flight bookings for the spring and summer. Airline capacity forecasts suggest that the figures this summer may be close to their 2019 levels and in some cases higher – for example in Porto, Toulon and Santo Domingo. **These trends underpin the recovery momentum for the rest of the year.**



About VINCI Airports

VINCI Airports, as the leading private airport operator in the world, manages the development and operation of 45 airports located in 12 countries in Europe, Asia and the American continent. Through its expertise as a comprehensive integrator, VINCI Airports develops, finances, builds and operates airports, leveraging its investment capability and know-how to optimise operational performance, modernise existing infrastructure and manage airports' environmental transition. In 2016, VINCI Airports was the first airport operator to commit to an international environment strategy, to achieve its goal of net zero emissions across its network by 2050. www.vinci-airports.com
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About VINCI

VINCI is a global player in concessions, construction and energy businesses, employing more than 260,000 people in some 100 countries. We design, finance, build and operate infrastructure and facilities that help improve daily life and mobility for all. Because we believe in all-round performance, we are committed to operating in an environmentally, socially responsible and ethical manner. And because our projects are in the public interest, we consider that reaching out to all our stakeholders and engaging in dialogue with them is essential in the conduct of our business activities. Based on that approach, VINCI's ambition is to create long-term value for its customers, shareholders, employees, partners and society in general. www.vinci.com

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Appendix – Passenger traffic and commercial aircraft movements at 31 March 2022

I- Change in VINCI Airports* passenger traffic¹

| | March 2022 | | March YTD (3 months) | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
| VINCI Airports | x3.3 | -40.8% | x2.9 | -46.1% |
| Portugal (ANA) | x8.7 | -16% | x5.8 | -26% |
| United-Kingdom | x27.5 | -49% | x18.8 | -57% |
| Japan (Kansai Airports) | +43% | -68% | +67% | -72% |
| Chile (Nuevo Pudahuel) | x2.1 | -34% | x2.2 | -34% |
| France | x4.7 | -33% | x3.4 | -40% |
| Cambodia (Cambodia Airports) | x2.7 | -92% | x2.5 | -94% |
| United States of America | +93% | -16% | x2.4 | -15% |
| Brazil ² | +87% | -10% | +42% | -11% |
| Serbia | x3.0 | -21% | x2.6 | -28% |
| Dominican Republic (Aerodom) | +65% | -4% | +76% | -6% |
| Sweden | x2.0 | -76% | +76% | -77% |
| Costa Rica | x3.1 | -1% | x3.4 | -8% |

¹Data at 100%, irrespective of percentage held, including airport passenger numbers over the full period.

²Traffic including the seven airports in Brazil's North Region that have recently joined the VINCI Airports network (start of operations in January/February 2022).

II- Change in VINCI Airports commercial movements (ATM)³

| | March 2022 | | March YTD (3 months) | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
| VINCI Airports | x2.0 | -27.1% | +90.9% | -30.4% |
| Portugal (ANA) | x4.1 | -10% | x3.1 | -17% |
| United-Kingdom | x10.3 | -42% | x7.1 | -51% |
| Japan (Kansai Airports) | +42% | -37% | +52% | -39% |
| Chile (Nuevo Pudahuel) | +69% | -30% | +72% | -30% |
| France | x2.5 | -31% | x2.1 | -35% |
| Cambodia (Cambodia Airports) | +86% | -84% | +65% | -86% |
| United States of America | +22% | -16% | +53% | -6% |
| Brazil ⁴ | +44% | +21% | +24% | +13% |
| Serbia | +69% | -15% | +74% | -17% |
| Dominican Republic (Aerodom) | +20% | -6% | +28% | -8% |
| Sweden | +27% | -72% | +22% | -75% |
| Costa Rica | +54% | +14% | +78% | +13% |

³ Data at 100%, irrespective of percentage held, including commercial movements over the full period.

⁴ ATM including the seven airports in Brazil's North Region that have recently joined the VINCI Airports network (start of operations in January/February 2022).

III- Passenger numbers per airport

| <i>In thousands of passengers</i> | VINCI Airports share (%) | Q1 2022 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Portugal (ANA) of which | | | | |
| Lisbon (LIS) | 100 | 4,519 | x6.1 | -27.7% |
| Porto (OPO) | 100 | 1,951 | x5.5 | -25.2% |
| Faro (FAO) | 100 | 762 | x13.9 | -24.8% |
| Madeira | 100 | 626 | x5.3 | -14.5% |
| Azores | 100 | 337 | x2.6 | -17.3% |
| TOTAL | | 8,195 | x5.8 | -25.6% |
| United Kingdom | | | | |
| Gatwick (LGW) | 50 | 3,809 | x24.6 | -60.6% |
| Belfast (BFS) | 100 | 891 | x9.3 | -33.6% |
| TOTAL | | 4,701 | x18.8 | -57.3% |
| Japan (Kansai Airports) | | | | |
| Kansai (KIX) | 40 | 1,057 | x2.1 | -86.7% |
| Itami (ITM) | 40 | 2,001 | +55.9% | -48.5% |
| Kobé (UKB) | 40 | 425 | +42.6% | -45.6% |
| TOTAL | | 3,483 | +67.3% | -72.4% |
| Chile (Nuevo Pudahuel) | | | | |
| Santiago (SCL) | 40 | 4,610 | x2.2 | -34.0% |
| TOTAL | | 4,610 | x2.2 | -34.0% |
| Dominican Republic (Aerodom) of which | | | | |
| Saint-Domingue (SDQ) | 100 | 1,144 | +63.0% | +11.1% |
| Puerto Plata (POP) | 100 | 192 | x3.0 | -44.5% |
| Samana (AZS) | 100 | 17 | x33.2 | -74.6% |
| La Isabela (JBQ) | 100 | 20 | +41.4% | +8.6% |
| TOTAL | | 1,373 | +75.9% | -6.1% |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Serbia | | | | |
| Belgrade (BEG) | 100 | 743 | x2.6 | -28.2% |
| TOTAL | | 743 | x2.6 | -28.2% |

| <i>In thousands of passengers</i> | VINCI Airports share (%) | Q1 2022 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| France of which | | | | |
| Lyon-Saint Exupéry (LYS) & Lyon-Bron (LYN) | 31 | 1,452 | x3.2 | -43.4% |
| Nantes Atlantique (NTE) | 85 | 855 | x3.5 | -31.7% |
| Rennes Bretagne (RNS) | 49 | 116 | x2.7 | -35.2% |
| Grenoble Alpes Isère (GNB) | 100 | 136 | ns | -40.6% |
| Chambéry Savoie Mont Blanc (CMF) | 100 | 80 | ns | -50.4% |
| Toulon Hyères (TLN) | 100 | 66 | +72.2% | -37.1% |
| Clermont Ferrand Auvergne (CFE) | 100 | 40 | x3.1 | -57.1% |
| TOTAL | | 2,749 | x3.4 | -40.3% |
| Brazil of which | | | | |
| Salvador (SSA) | 100 | 1,827 | +32.9% | -17.8% |
| Manaus (MAO) | 100 | 729 | +65.9% | -1.0% |
| Porto Velho (PVH) | 100 | 206 | +36.5% | +1.0% |
| Boa Vista (BVB) | 100 | 102 | +48.0% | +22.1% |
| Rio Branco (RBR) | 100 | 104 | +71.2% | +11.3% |
| TOTAL | | 3,014 | +41.8% | -10.7% |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Stockholm Skavsta (NYO) | 90 | 91 | +75.9% | -77.1% |
| TOTAL | | 91 | +75.9% | -77.1% |
| Costa Rica | | | | |
| Guanacaste (LIR) | 45 | 414 | x3.4 | -7.8% |
| TOTAL | | 414 | x3.4 | -7.8% |
| Cambodia (Cambodia Airports) | | | | |
| Phnom Penh (PNH) | 70 | 174 | x2.6 | -89.0% |
| Siem Reap (REP) | 70 | 18 | ns | -98.7% |
| Sihanoukville (KOS) | 70 | 3 | ns | -99.0% |
| TOTAL | | 195 | x2.5 | -94.0% |
| United States of America of which | | | | |
| Orlando-Sanford (SFB) | 100 | 677 | +60.2% | -11.5% |
| Hollywood Burbank (BUR) | MC* | 1,081 | x3.9 | -12.1% |

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|---------------------|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Atlantic City (ACY) | MC* | 216 | +69.0% | -32.4% |
| TOTAL | | 1,974 | x2.4 | -14.7% |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Total VINCI Airports | | 31,542 | x2.9 | -46.1% |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|

*MC : Management Contract

IV- Commercial movements per airport

| <i>Commercial flights (ATM) *</i> | VINCI Airports share (%) | Q1 2022 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Portugal (ANA) of which | | | | |
| Lisbon (LIS) | 100 | 38,306 | x3.6 | -19.3% |
| Porto (OPO) | 100 | 16,175 | x3.1 | -20.7% |
| Faro (FAO) | 100 | 6,305 | x6.1 | -12.6% |
| Madeira | 100 | 5,421 | x2.6 | -9.8% |
| Azores | 100 | 5,404 | +41.7% | -1.3% |
| TOTAL | | 71,635 | x3.1 | -17.2% |
| United Kingdom | | | | |
| Gatwick (LGW) | 50 | 27,327 | x12.8 | -55.4% |
| Belfast (BFS) | 100 | 8,284 | x2.9 | -27.0% |
| TOTAL | | 35,611 | x7.1 | -50.9% |
| Japan (Kansai Airports) | | | | |
| Kansai (KIX) | 40 | 18,451 | +35.9% | -63.1% |
| Itami (ITM) | 40 | 29,941 | +70.1% | -12.3% |
| Kobé (UKB) | 40 | 7,388 | +34.0% | +4.0% |
| TOTAL | | 55,780 | +52.0% | -38.8% |
| Chile (Nuevo Pudahuel) | | | | |
| Santiago (SCL) | 40 | 30,304 | +71.7% | -30.2% |
| TOTAL | | 30,304 | +71.7% | -30.2% |
| Dominican Republic (Aerodom) of which | | | | |
| Saint-Domingue (SDQ) | 100 | 11,097 | +28.3% | +8.7% |
| Puerto Plata (POP) | 100 | 1,445 | +77.3% | -38.4% |
| Samana (AZS) | 100 | 212 | +91.0% | -56.7% |
| La Isabela (JBQ) | 100 | 1,779 | +3.2% | -31.6% |
| TOTAL | | 14,539 | +28.1% | -7.7% |
| Serbia | | | | |
| Belgrade (BEG) | 100 | 11,215 | +73.7% | -17.3% |
| TOTAL | | 11,215 | +73.7% | -17.3% |

| <i>Commercial flights (ATM) *</i> | VINCI Airports share (%) | Q1 2022 | % change 2022 / 2021 | % change 2022 / 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| France of which | | | | |
| Lyon-Saint Exupéry (LYS) & Lyon-Bron (LYN) | 31 | 17,169 | +80.0% | -40.8% |
| Nantes Atlantique (NTE) | 85 | 7,486 | x2.3 | -39.2% |
| Rennes Bretagne (RNS) | 49 | 1,578 | +66.6% | -48.3% |
| Grenoble Alpes Isère (GNB) | 100 | 2,309 | x12.3 | -12.7% |
| Chambéry Savoie Mont Blanc (CMF) | 100 | 4,094 | x5.2 | -8.1% |
| Toulon Hyères (TLN) | 100 | 1,162 | +24.1% | -28.7% |
| Clermont Ferrand Auvergne (CFE) | 100 | 1,404 | +82.1% | -38.0% |
| TOTAL | | 36,741 | x2.1 | -35.4% |
| Brazil of which | | | | |
| Salvador (SSA) | 100 | 20,482 | +20.3% | -3.4% |
| Manaus (MAO) | 100 | 11,049 | +23.2% | +26.4% |
| Porto Velho (PVH) | 100 | 3,148 | +42.1% | +24.7% |
| Boa Vista (BVB) | 100 | 2,207 | +73.6% | x2.7 |
| Rio Branco (RBR) | 100 | 1,773 | +4.8% | +14.9% |
| TOTAL | | 41,546 | +23.8% | +13.4% |
| Sweden | | | | |
| Stockholm Skavsta (NYO) | 90 | 678 | +22.4% | -74.9% |
| TOTAL | | 678 | +22.4% | -74.9% |
| Costa Rica | | | | |
| Guanacaste (LIR) | 45 | 5,270 | +78.2% | +12.8% |
| TOTAL | | 5,270 | +78.2% | +12.8% |
| Cambodia (Cambodia Airports) | | | | |
| Phnom Penh (PNH) | 70 | 3,390 | +56.0% | -75.5% |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Siem Reap (REP) | 70 | 301 | ns | -97.6% |
| Sihanoukville (KOS) | 70 | 352 | ns | -90.0% |
| TOTAL | | 4,043 | +65.2% | -86.4% |
| United States of America of which | | | | |
| Orlando-Sanford (SFB) | 100 | 5,103 | +6.0% | -12.7% |
| Hollywood Burbank (BUR) | MC* | 25,285 | +67.1% | -4.1% |
| Atlantic City (ACY) | MC* | 1,927 | +55.3% | -13.4% |
| TOTAL | | 32,315 | +52.5% | -6.2% |
| Total VINCI Airports | | 339,677 | +90.9% | -30.4% |

*MC : Management Contract