

August 2022

Traffic category	August		January to August			
	absolute	Δ%	absolute	Δ%		
Passengers (arr.+dep.+transit)	5,192,476	54.1%	31,037,003	144.2%		
Airfreight (metric tons) (arr.+dep.+tr.)	151,711	-15.2%	1,319,438	-12.6%		
Airmail (metric tons) (arr.+dep.+tr.)	3,184	-9.3%	27,623	-8.0%		
Aircraft Movements (arr.+dep.)	35,998	24.6%	249,701	69.9%		
MTOWs (metric tons) (arr.)	2,275,724	28.5%	15,841,718	51.7%		
Traffic Units (arr.+dep.+tr.)*	6,741,418	29.8%	44,507,613	58.3%		
Traffic Units (arr.+dep.)**	6,700,052	30.2%	44,158,155	58.7%		
Cargo (metric tons) (arr.+dep.+tr.)	154,894	-15.1%	1,347,061	-12.5%		

Traffic Units (TU) are the combined annual values of passengers, cargo, and mail expressed in metric tons.

Cargo refers to the sum of airfreight and airmail volumes, all in metric tons.

However, due to measuring airfreight and airmail in kilograms, rounding diffrences may appear.

Prepared by UEW-MF, 12.09.2022

¹ TU = 1 Pax (assessed at 100 kg), or 100 kg of freight or 100 kg of mail.

^{*} Fraport internal definition: arriving+departing+transit

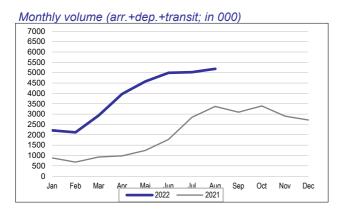
^{**} As per ADV-definition: arriving+departing.



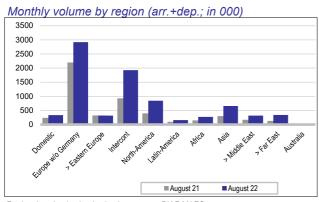
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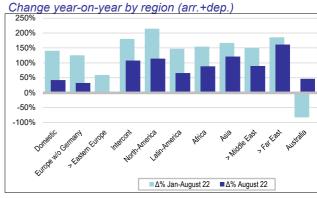
Passengers

August January to August 5,192,476 31,037,003 54.1% 144.2%









Regional evaluation by destination; source: BIAF-MAFO

The passenger count in August 2022 at 5.192 million was a new record for a single month since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. This count is slightly above 75 % of the passenger count in August 2019. Private air travel is still in the forefront of developments. The school summer vacation period, which existed in all German states during the first half of August, sustained the high demand for air travel to tourism destinations.

The share of business travelers, which is generally low during the summer months, was still far below the counts seen during the years before the start of the pandemic. This is proven if looking at the development of air travel to and from other airports in Germany. In comparison to August 2019 the count is still down by 43.9 %. Typical destinations for business travelers in Germany and Europe still have passenger counts far below what was seen in 2019.

In contrast to this, several traditional vacation destinations in Europe had higher passenger counts and these counts were back to levels seen before the start of the pandemic. For example, the passenger count connected to Southeast Europe was 8 % above the 2019 level. The increase of passengers is specifically connected to travel to and from Turkey (+15.2 %) and Greece (+10.4 %). The same applies for the Canary Islands. As was already the case in the summer of 2021, there was a high demand this year, too. The passenger count was 16 % above the 2019 level.

Regarding intercontinental traffic the passenger count increased as result of many pandemic rules/restriction having been lifted in many vacation regions. Many destinations in the Caribbean, specifically the Dominion Republic (+174.1 %), saw tremendous growth. North America likewise experienced growth regarding the passenger count and is now back to slightly over 85 % the 2019 level. Traffic to and from Canada increased even more than the already high share of USA traffic. Regarding Africa the highest growth rate is connected to Namibia (+43.9 %).

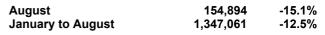


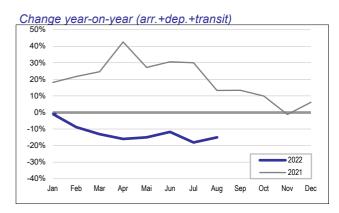
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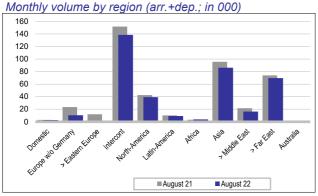
Cargo (t)

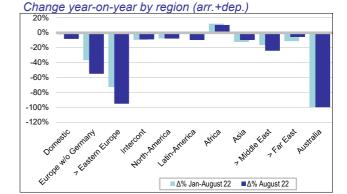
Monthly volume (arr.+dep.+transit; in 000)

220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
Jan Feb Mar Apr Mai Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec









Regional evaluation by destination; source: BIAF-MAFO

In August 2022 the cargo tonnage was down by 15.1 % to approximately 154,900 mt. Even in contrast to the weak precrisis year 2019, there were still noticeable declines (-10.5 %). Compared to August 2021 airfreight was down by 15.2 % to about 151,700 mt. The smaller share of airmail also declined by 9.3 % to approximately 3,200 mt.

The economic framework conditions continued to worsen in August 2022. The procurement manager indices of important trade partners could only in part stay above the growth threshold of 50 points. The index of the euro zone declined for the second month in a row. The main reason for this was the inflation-based decline of demand in many countries. This in turn increased the number of already finished goods in storage facilities. Consequently, the air cargo market faced a downturn.

This was to be seen in Frankfurt. The economic developments and limited handling capacities caused a reduced offer of freighter aircraft. As already in July 2022, the amount of cargo on freighter aircraft was below the 2019 level (-3.4 %) and 25 % below the level in August 2021. The count of freighter aircraft movements was only down by 18.6 %. Compared to August 2021, the amount of cargo in the bellies of passenger aircraft was up by 13.8 %. Over against July 2022, the share of cargo on freighter aircraft continued to drop (65.9 %). The decline of outbound cargo was 14.4 % and that of inbound cargo 15.8 %.

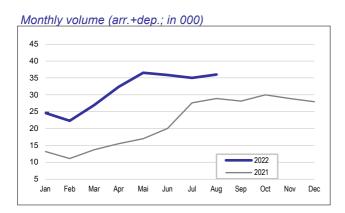
The war in the Ukraine practically stopped cargo going to East Europe (-95.2 %). The Far East region had the slightest decline since December 2021 and was 5.7 % below the August 2021 count. North America was likewise negative (-7.9 %). Declines are solely connected to the USA (-10.4 %). Regarding Canada there was even a growth rate (14.4 %). There was no growth for Latin America (-9.9 %). Only Africa was on the positive side (+10.4 %).

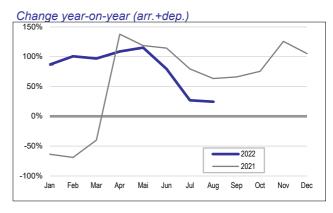


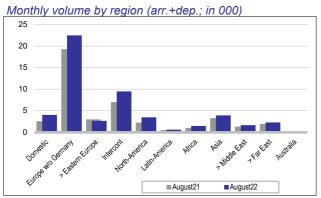
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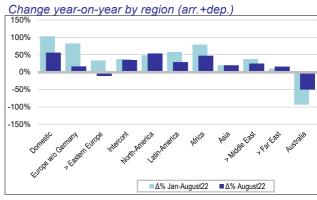
Aircraft Movements

August 35,998 24.6% January to August 249,701 69.9%









Regional evaluation by previous/next en-route stop; source: BIAF-MAFO

In August 2022 the were approximately 36,000 aircraft movements (takeoffs and landings) at Frankfurt Airport. This means about 7,100 more aircraft movements (24.6 %) than in August 2021. This is about 78 % the 2019 level. Growth was solely due to passenger aircraft traffic. Each day there were on the average more passenger aircraft movements than in July 2022. There were fewer freighter aircraft movements.

In August 2022 there were more passenger services (flights) offered than in July 2022. However, still fewer than in June 2022. There were 3,621 passenger flights (+68.1 %) connected to Germany and this is 62 % the 2019 level. Regarding Europe there was a growth of 17.2 % to 21,301 aircraft movements (75 % the 2019 level). Compared to 2019 the most growth was seen for traditional vacation spots in Turkey and Greece. However, also Norway recorded a high growth rate.

In August 2022 the intercontinental passenger aircraft movements were up by 54.9 % to 7,941. This is 82 % the 2019 level and the highest count since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The high volume market North America is already at above 90 % the 2019 level. Due to more flights to and from Qatar the Middle East is also back to this high level. The tourism markets North Africa and Latin America are back to 85 % the 2019 level. The Far East still remains far behind. The main reason for this is that China is only at 8 % the 2019 level.

In August 2022 freighter aircraft flights were down by 18.6 % (2,039) compared to August 2021. With only 13 % above the pre-crisis level the count of March 2020 was reached. Nonetheless, the intercontinental freighter aircraft offer was way above what was offered in 2019. Freighter aircraft movements within Europe did not reach this level. In August 2022 there were only 264 cargo flights conducted with passenger aircraft (so-called preighters). Most of these flights were headed for China.

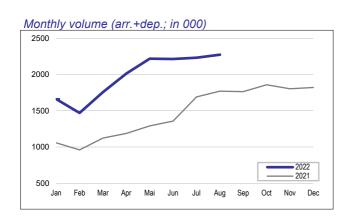


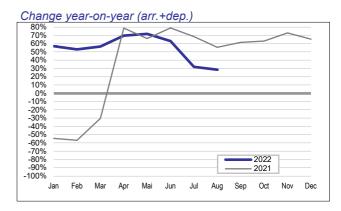
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Maximum Take Off Weights / MTOW (t)

 August
 2,275,724
 28.5%

 January to August
 15,841,718
 51.7%





At about 2.3 million tons the MTOWs were 28.5 % above the count in August 2021. This is about 79 % of the 2019 level. Since intercontinental passenger aircraft traffic developed most dynamically the increase of MTOWs in August 2022 was significantly higher than the increase of aircraft movements.

Due to there being hardly any cancellations regarding traffic to and from other German airports the MTOW per aircraft landing decreased slightly compared to July 2022. However, it was still at a high level of 126.4. Utilization was also slightly down. The seat load factor was 83.8 %. The quotient passengers per passenger aircraft movement was down to 158 and thus at about the 2019 level.

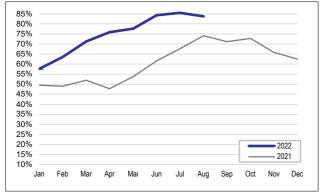
Special Information

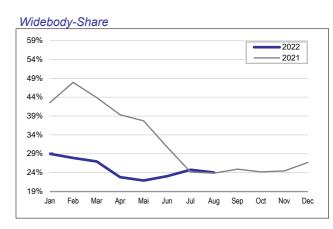
The seat load factor in August 2022 was at 83.8% versus 74.1% in the same month last year.

The share of widebody aircraft was at 24.0% (August 21: 23.8%).

The ratio 'passengers per passengerflight (sheduled & charter)' was at 158.0 vs. 132.3 in the same month last year. Compared to the same month last year the flight punctuality rate decreased by 11.3%-points and was at 58.4%.









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Tables

Month		Aircraft Mov	ements	Passengers		Air Freight (t)		Air Mail (t)	
		abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%
Type of traffic									
Total (civil aviation traffic)	arr.+dep.+tr.	35,998	24.6%	5,192,476	54.1%	151,711	-15.2%	3,184	-9.3%
	arriving	18,008	24.6%	2,632,685	52.2%	70,722	-15.8%	1,573	-12.5%
	departing	17,990	24.5%	2,551,546	56.2%	77,678	-14.4%	1,610	-5.1%
	arr.+dep.	35,998	24.6%	5,184,231	54.1%	148,400	-15.1%	3,182	-8.9%
	transit			8,245	56.1%	3,311	-19.7%	1	-92.0%
Commercial traffic	arr.+dep.	35,252	24.4%	5,184,080	54.1%	148,400	-15.1%		
Scheduled/Charter	arr.+dep.	34,902	24.9%	5,183,058	54.2%	148,400	-15.1%		
	transit			8,245	88.2%	3,311	-19.7%		
Passenger flights	arr.+dep.	32,863	29.1%	5,183,058	54.2%	51,523	13.4%		
Freighter flights	arr.+dep.	2,039	-18.6%			96,876	-25.1%		
Mail flights	arr.+dep.	0	n.def.					0	n.def.
Other traffic	arr.+dep.	350	-11.2%	1,022	2.9%				
Non-comercial traffic	arr.+dep.	746	36.1%	151	-43.0%	0	>100%		
Ferry flights	arr.+dep.	683	50.4%						

 $\begin{array}{cccc} & & \text{for information only:} & & \text{Air Cargo (t)} \\ & & \text{abs.} & & \Delta\% \\ & & \text{arr.+dep.+tr.} & & 154,894 & -15.1\% \\ & & \text{arr.+dep. (acc. to ACI-definition)} & & 151,582 & -14.9\% \end{array}$

Year-to-date		Aircraft Move	ements	Passeng	ers	Air Freigh	it (t)	Air Mail	(t)
		abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%	abs.	Δ%
Type of traffic									
Total (civil aviation traffic)	arr.+dep.+tr.	249,701	69.9%	31,037,003	144.2%	1,319,438	-12.6%	27,623	-8.0%
	arriving	124,835	69.9%	15,549,543	145.8%	621,677	-14.3%	13,747	-23.3%
	departing	124,866	69.9%	15,414,420	142.0%	670,147	-11.5%	13,847	15.6%
	arr.+dep.	249,701	69.9%	30,963,963	143.9%	1,291,824	-12.9%	27,595	-7.7%
	transit			73,040	344.4%	27,614	-0.5%	28	-79.1%
Commercial traffic	arr.+dep.	243,863	69.8%	30,960,902	143.9%	1,291,814	-12.8%		
Scheduled/Charter	arr.+dep.	240,716	70.5%	30,951,926	143.9%	1,291,814	-12.8%		
	transit			73,037	371.5%	27,614	-0.5%		
Passenger flights	arr.+dep.	221,529	88.3%	30,951,926	143.9%	382,687	17.8%		
Freighter flights	arr.+dep.	19,187	-18.3%			909,127	-21.5%		
Mail flights	arr.+dep.	0	n.def.					0	n.def
Other traffic	arr.+dep.	3,147	25.4%	8,976	41.4%				
	·								
Non-comercial traffic	arr.+dep.	5,838	76.8%	3,061	180.3%	10	>100%		
Ferry flights	arr.+dep.	4,951	76.5%	_					

for information only:	Air Cargo (t)		
	abs.	Δ%	
arr.+dep.+tr.	1,347,061	-12.5%	
arr.+dep. (acc. to ACI-definition)	1,319,419	-12.7%	