

#### - How do we market Ljubljana Airport

- The Danube region air connections with Ljubljana airport
- Discussion

# Ljubljana Airport's Quick facts

- Strong hinterland and short distances to Austria, Italy and Croatia
- Connecting Balkan Region with Western and Central Europe
- 33 scheduled connections in 2018
- Home based carrier and 10 foreign scheduled airlines
- Modern infrastructure for aircraft (ability to land in poor visibility, CAT IIIb)
- Recognized MRO Centre for Airbus,
   Embraer and Bombardier customers:
   Swiss, Wizz Air, easyJet, SAS, Iberia...
- The Company is owned by Fraport AG of Germany



# Ljubljana Airport network

Direct destinations performed only by one carrier:

- Belgrade (Air Serbia)
- Berlin (easyJet)
- Helsinki (Finnair)
- Istanbul (Turkish Airlines)
- Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Manchester, Munich, Prague, Pristina, Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofia, Tirana, Vienna and
   Zurich (Adria Airways)
- Warsaw (LOT Polish)

Direct routes performed by at least two carriers:

- Amsterdam (Adria Airways, Transavia)
- Brussels (Adria Airways, Wizz Air)
- London (easyJet, Wizz Air)
- Moscow (Adria Airways, Aeroflot)
- Paris (Adria Airways, Air France)
- Podgorica (Adria Airways, Montenegro)
- Tel Aviv (Adria Airways, Israir Airlines in El Al Israel Airlines)

It is our strategic goal to offer as many as possible direct city pairs in Ljubljana airport's network no matter the business model of the airline (legacy or low-cost).

# Passenger Terminal Extension

- Estimated to be put into operation by 2021
- Capacity increase from 500 to 1280 passengers/hour
- 22 check-in counters

- -- Additional area of 11.700 m<sup>2</sup>
- -- Five security lines









# The Alps Adria Region and its Catchment Area

#### The Alps Adria region consists of:

- Slovenia
- South-eastern Austria
- North-eastern Italy
- North-western Croatia

#### **Characteristics:**

- Population: 4,5 million
- Region with one of the world famous touristic attractions
- Major cities: Ljubljana, Venice, Trieste, Graz, Salzburg, Zagreb, Pula
- One of the fastest developing economic regions in Europe
- Main industries: Tourism, automotive, chemical, furniture, pharmaceutical, electronics



## Competitive advantages over airports in the region

Location - strategic position at the crossroads of fifth and tenth European transport corridors.



 Strong hinterland with passengers from Southern Austria & North-eastern Italy within one hour drive from LJU airport. Greater purchasing power and consequently higher yields

Descending rank (world wide)	<b>EU Country</b>	GDP per capita in 2017		
15	Austria	\$47,290		
27	Italy	\$31,984		
38	Slovenia	\$23,654		
60	Croatia	\$13,138		

- Congestion free no slot restrictions
- Short ground times
- Local hub, closeness to local attractions, traffic mix
- Competitive Airport and Ground Handling charges and incentives

#### Slovenian Tourism In Numbers in 2017\*





#### 2017: STRONG GROWTH OF SLOVENIAN TOURISM

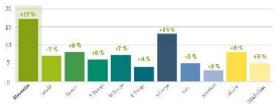
4,7 MIO ARRIVALS

ARRIVALS TOTAL +13.4 %

3,4 MIO FOREIGN +16,7 %

**1,3 MIO**DOMESTIC +5,6 %

INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS - GROWTH COMPARISON



2,4 MRD EUR

TOURISM EXPORT +9 %



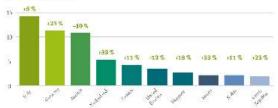
12,0 MIO OVERNIGHT STAYS

OVERNIGHT STAYS TOTAL +11,3 %

**8,1 MIO** FOREIGN +15,0 %

**3,9 MIO**DOMESTIC **+4,3** %

MARKETS RANGED BY SHARE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS IN SLOVENIA; GROWTH RATES



Source; SORS, BS; UNWTO. Growth rates, same period last year, arrivals and overnight stays. I-XII 2017/2016, tourism export, I-XII 2017/2016, international arrivals comparison; I-X 2017/2016.











\*Source: Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia, Bank of Slovenia, 2016

# Route support

# Incentive Scheme for the Airport and Handling Charges New Destination Incentive

Service / Incentive period	First year	Second year	Third year
Landing (fixed and variable)	Discount 90 %	Discount 60 %	Discount 30 %
Centralized infrastructure (all)	Discount 90 %	Discount 60 %	Discount 30 %
Passenger service charge	Discount 50 %	Discount 30 %	Discount 10 %

- Destination has not been served nonstop on a scheduled basis in the last two flight schedule periods before application for the incentive.
- Incentive period is 36 calendar months during which in each flight schedule period at least 80% of the calculated scheduled frequencies must be actually operated.
- If more airlines intend to open the same new destination, the airline that starts operation within three months is eligible for the incentive.
- Applies to opening scheduled services to new destinations on the basis of a city pair.
- Minimum two weekly scheduled services

# Ljubljana Airport traffic figures in the region

- 1,7 million passengers – the all-time record

- 20 % passenger growth – the highest passenger growth in the region

- 24.300 tones of cargo - 23 % growth

	2016	2017	Index
Ljubljana	1.404.831	1.683.045	120
Zagreb	2.766.087	3.090.307	
Klagenfurt	193.709	216.905	112
Venice	9.611.884	10.357.339	108
Trieste	725.082	777.981	
Graz	981.884	959.098	98

- How do we market Ljubljana Airport
- The Danube region air connections with Ljubljana airport
- Discussion

# The Danube region air connections with Ljubljana airport

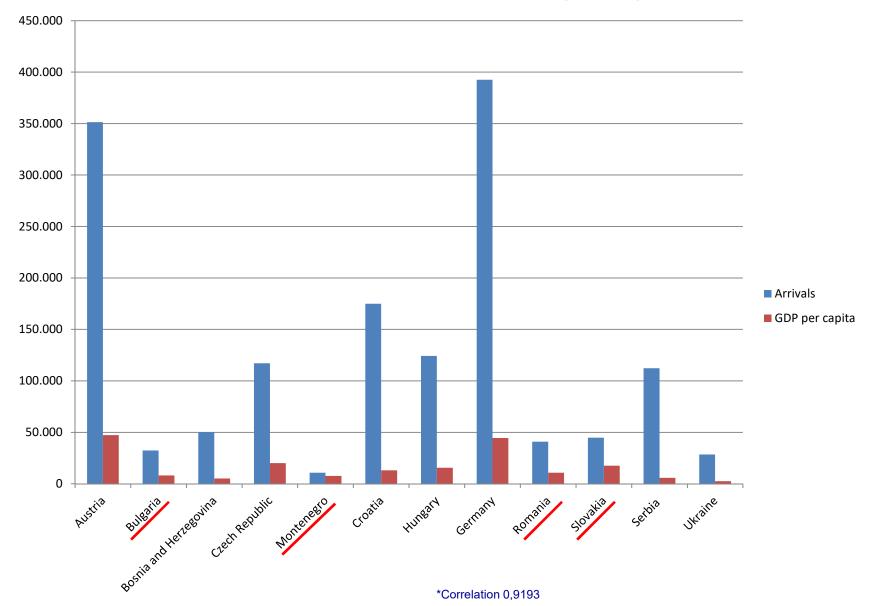


# Tourist arrivals and overnight stays by countries from Danube region to Slovenia, 2017 - annual data\*

	Tourist arrivals			Overnight stays			GDP/capita \$
			<u>2017</u>			2017	
	2017	share	2016	2017	share	2016	
			index			index	
							]
Total	1.480.235		118	3.703.470		117	
from Austria	351.435	23,74%	112,94	925.353	24,99%	110,91	47.290
from Bulgaria	32.327	2,18%	93,10	50.382	1,36%	95,96	8.064
from Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.342	3,40%	116,54	115.392	3,12%	121,01	5.149
from Czech Republic	117.132	7,91%	127,88	289.424	7,81%	125,64	20.152
from Montenegro	10.818	0,73%	109,51	23.964	0,65%	106,78	7.647
from Croatia	175.006	11,82%	114,40	392.801	10,61%	111,58	13.138
from Hungary	124.255	8,39%	122,81	316.811	8,55%	121,22	15.581
from Germany	392.562	26,52%	127,70	1.037.225	28,01%	126,39	44.550
from Romania	40.869	2,76%	112,65	86.831	2,34%	117,65	10.757
from Slovakia	44.753	3,02%	124,25	105.775	2,86%	119,27	17.664
from Serbia	112.251	7,58%	109,14	277.644	7,50%	111,46	5.879
from Ukraine	28.485	1,92%	105,39	81.868	2,21%	109,79	2.583

<sup>1)</sup> Data including tourist accommodations with at least 10 permanent bedplaces.

# 2017 Tourist arrivals vs GDP per capita (USD) comparison\*



## Summary

- Airports are more than ever trying to persuade airlines to include them in their networks in order to develop.
- Airlines have many options to fly and eventually decide for those airports/routes that would bring them the highest profit.
- As far as Ljubljana airport is concerned is the network towards Danube region quite well developed.
- Nevertheless it does not reflect the actual demand of »point to point« passengers due to transfer traffic between NW and SE of Europe on the same routes.
- Tourism should be more active in order to make those routes sustainable.
- We have the routes to Danube region but are not stimulating enough travels.
- According to our analyses is number of tourist to GDP per capita ratio underperforming in tourist flows from Montenegro and Bulgaria to Slovenia. That may lead airlines to cancel these routes if number of passengers does not increase. We have faced that scenario on Bucharest route already,.

