

The logo for Air France KLM, featuring the words "AIRFRANCE" and "KLM" in a blue, sans-serif font, separated by a thin horizontal line with a small red vertical tick mark in the center.

AIRFRANCE KLM

# Investor day

11 September 2014

PERFORM 2020

# Agenda

Setting the new ambitions

Alexandre de Juniac

Operational review

Passenger hub activity

Alexandre de Juniac

Point-to-point passenger activity

Frédéric Gagey

Transavia

*Q&A session*

Bram Gräber

**Break**

Cargo

Camiel Eurlings

Maintenance

*Q&A session*

Franck Ternier

Financial framework

Pierre-François Riolacci

Conclusion

Alexandre de Juniac

Q&A session

Lunch

Afternoon: visit of Air France exhibition at Grand Palais

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# Setting the new ambitions

PERFORM 2020

# Agenda

- ◆ Transform 2015:  
first phase of group turnaround accomplished
- ◆ Key considerations for the next phase
- ◆ Perform 2020 priorities

# Transform 2015: first phase of group turnaround accomplished

## Strict capacity discipline



## Successful renegotiation of labour agreements



## Operational transformation



- ◆ Upscaling of long-haul offer through investment in product and new partnerships
- ◆ Short and medium-haul restructuring well underway
- ◆ Full-freighter activity significantly downsized

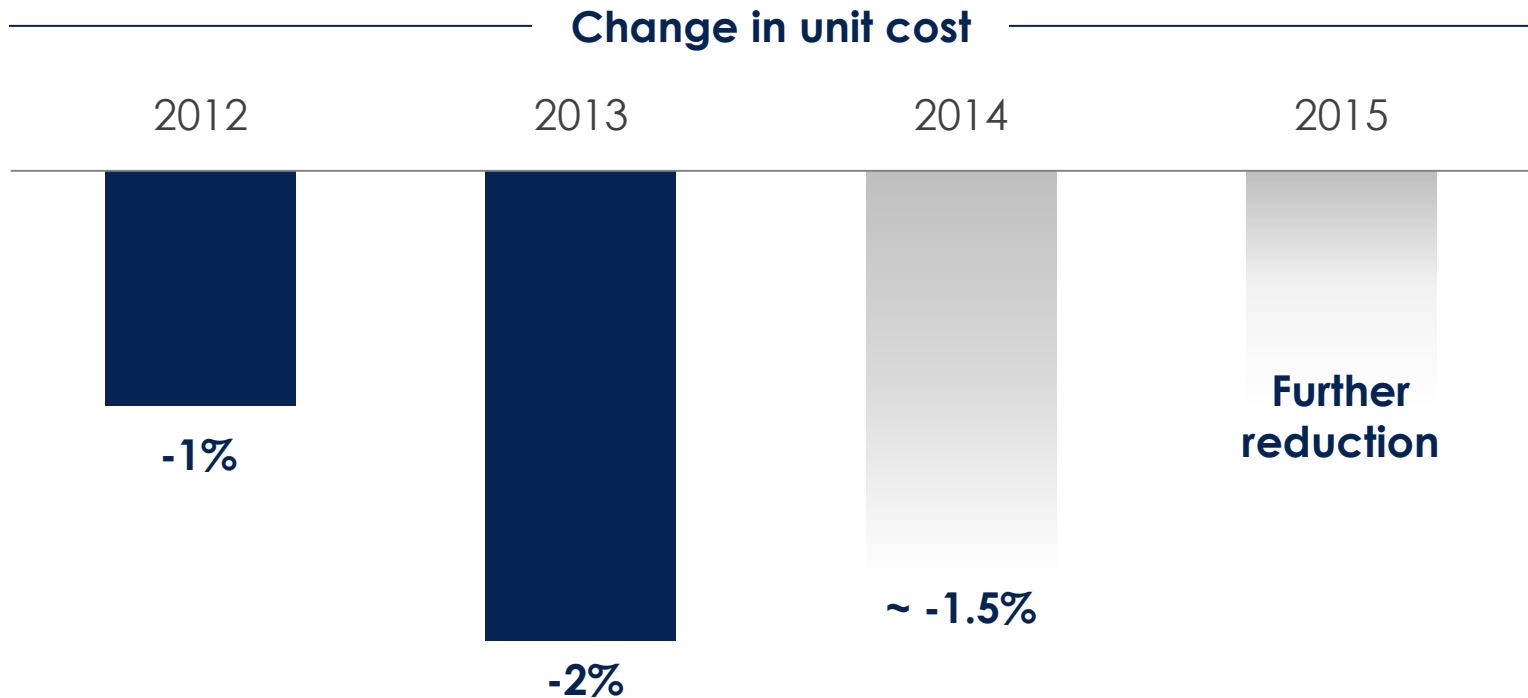
## Financial targets delivered



- ◆ Reduction in unit cost
- ◆ Significant improvement in profitability
- ◆ Improvement of financial situation

# Significant unit cost reduction...

Net unit cost per EASK in € cents, at constant currency, fuel price and pension expense

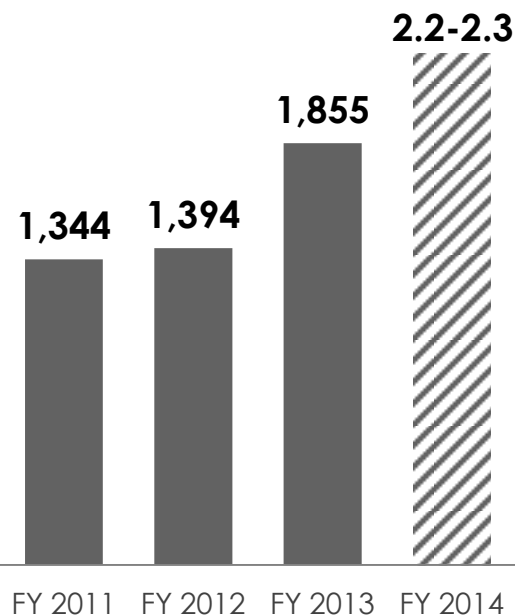


Annual costs reduced by  
over **€1 billion** in 3 years

# ... leading to a strong improvement in profitability and financial situation

## Full Year EBITDA

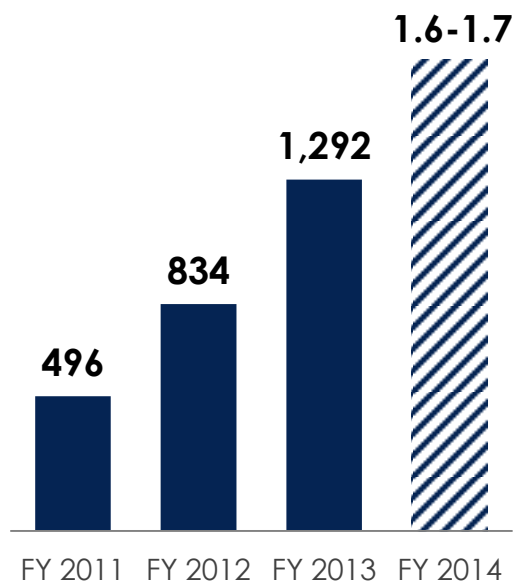
(€m)



→ FY 2014 vs FY 2011:  
~€900m increase

## Full Year Operating cash flow

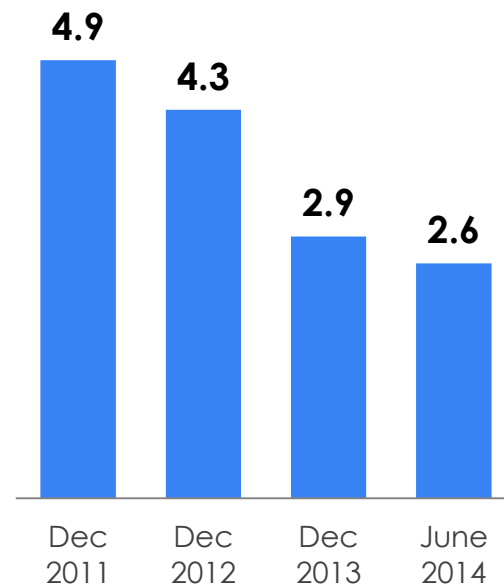
€m, before change in WCR and Voluntary Departure Plans



→ FY 2014 vs FY 2011:  
~€1.2bn increase

## Net debt/EBITDA ratio

sliding 12 months



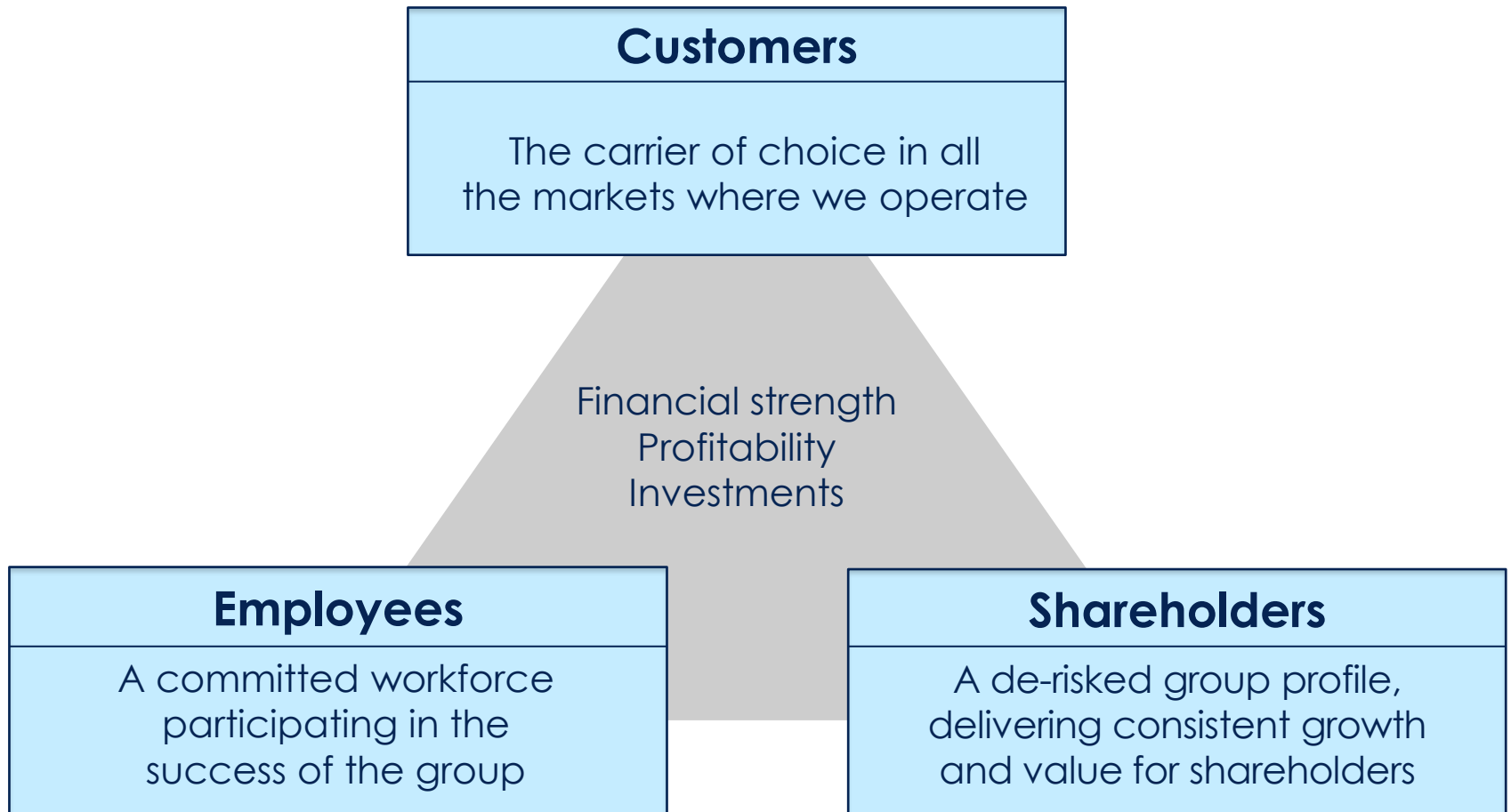
→ June 2014 vs Dec 2011:  
almost halved

# Agenda

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first phase of group turnaround accomplished
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- ◆ Perform 2020 priorities



# A 5-year plan towards a strengthened enterprise model

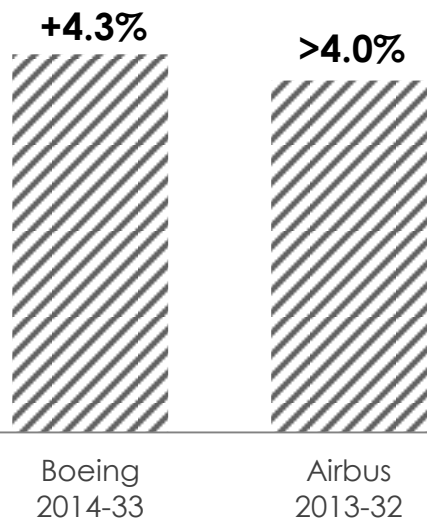


## Context remains challenging...

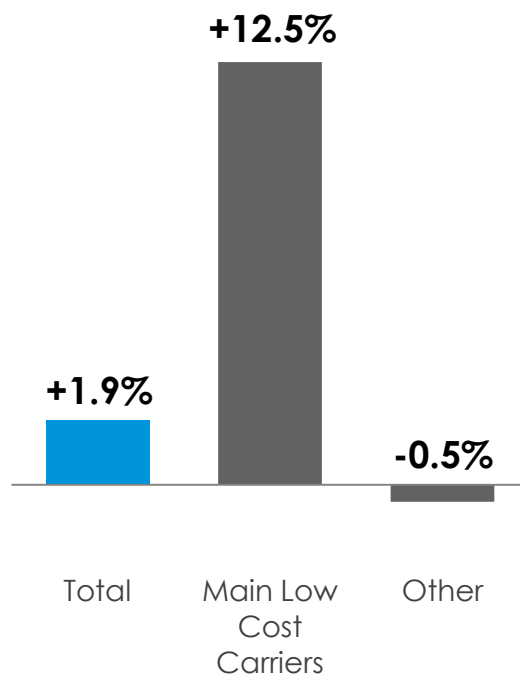
- ◆ Weak economic situation in our core markets
- ◆ Tough competition, especially from LCCs and Gulf carriers
- ◆ Competitors continuing to improve their cost positions
- ◆ Unstable geopolitical environment in many of our markets

# ...but growth opportunities exist in our markets

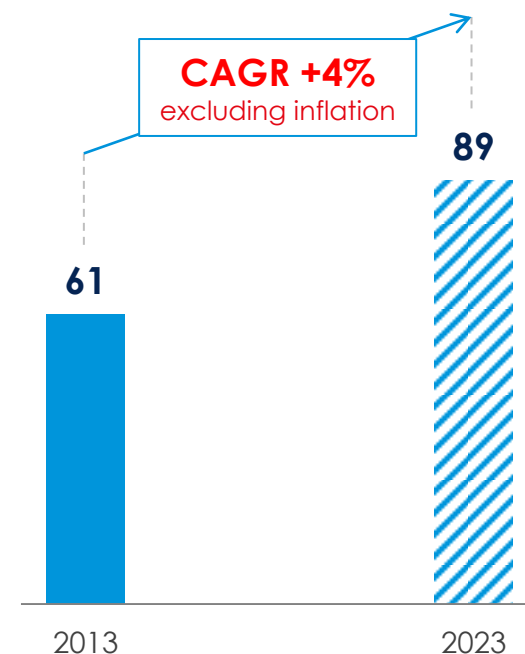
## Long-haul travel demand to/from Europe



## Short and Medium-Haul traffic within Europe (2007-2013)



## Maintenance (total market in \$bn)



# Air France-KLM will build on its strengths

## Network

- ◆ Broadest long-haul network out of Europe, especially to high growth markets
- ◆ 2 of the 4 largest hubs in the heart of Europe
- ◆ Unique portfolio of strategic partnerships in key markets

## Products and brands

- ◆ Premium product and brand positioning

## Service activities

- ◆ Strong presence in service activities around air transport

# Agenda

- ◆ Transform 2015:  
first phase of group turnaround accomplished
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- ◆ Perform 2020 priorities

## Perform 2020 priorities: growth and competitiveness

- ◆ Selective development to increase our share of growth markets
  - ◆ Smart growth in passenger hub business
  - ◆ Transavia development as a pan-European low-cost
  - ◆ Profitable service activities around the air transport industry
- ◆ Upgrade products and services to world-class level
  - ◆ Product and brand evolution to increase customer focus and capture new revenue opportunities
- ◆ Ongoing focus on competitiveness, within a framework of financial discipline
  - ◆ Capacity discipline
  - ◆ Cost reduction and more efficient processes, addressing underperforming activities
  - ◆ Strict capital discipline, to ensure increase in ROCE and deleveraging

# PERFORM 2020



- ◆ Long-haul operations at the center of a global network of world class partners
- ◆ An efficient short and medium-haul business including a strengthened low-cost operation
- ◆ A more balanced portfolio of service activities around the air transport industry: cargo, maintenance and catering
- ◆ A strong brand portfolio addressing all customer segments
- ◆ A de-risked business and a deleveraged balance sheet, delivering healthy ROCE
- ◆ Delivering growth and value to shareholders



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# Operational review

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- ◆ Passenger hub business
- ◆ Point-to-point activity
- ◆ Transavia development
- ◆ Cargo restructuring
- ◆ Maintenance

Alexandre de Juniac

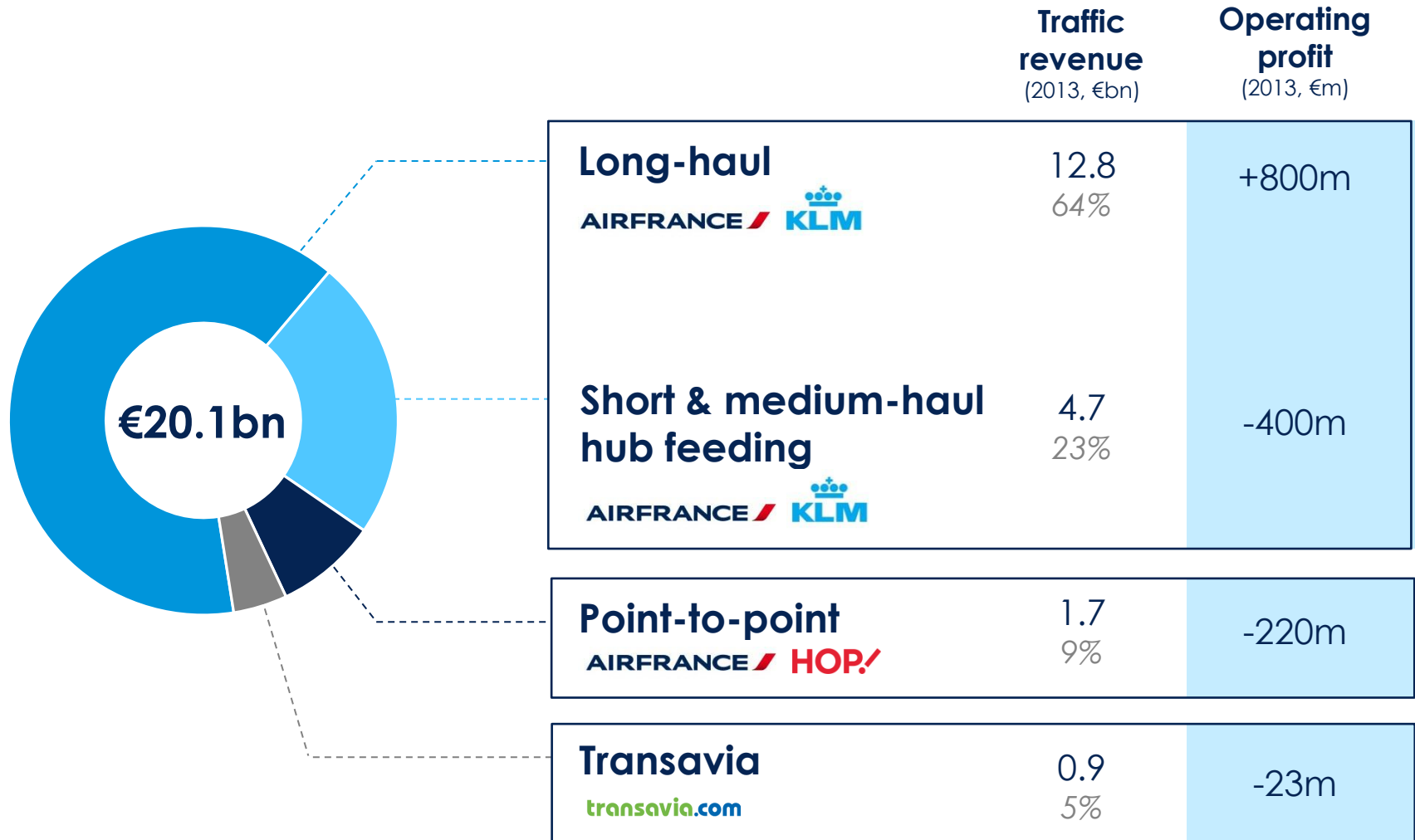
Frédéric Gagey

Bram Gräber

Camiel Eurlings

Franck Turner

# Reminder: three operating platforms for passenger air transportation



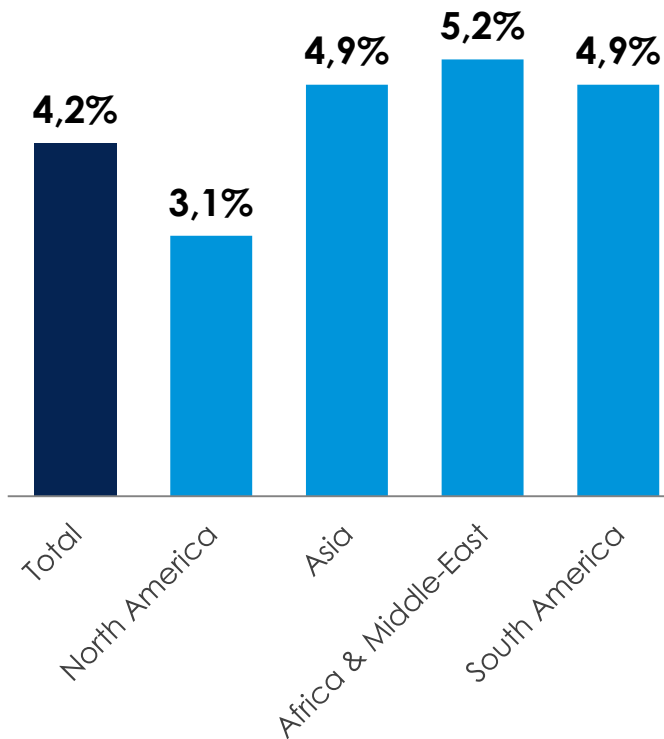
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# Passenger hub business

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# Well-positioned to benefit from structural growth in long-haul demand

## Expected annual growth in long-haul market demand to/from Europe



## Air France-KLM

- ◆ Increased customer focus
- ◆ Upgraded product offer
- ◆ Leveraging brands and networks
- ◆ Long-haul partnerships, with focus on Asia-Pacific
- ◆ Further network optimization
- ◆ Strict capacity control to ensure profitable growth

## Value creation through increased customer focus

- ◆ An improved and upgraded experience
  - ◆ In flight
  - ◆ On the ground, before and after flight
  - ◆ In the digital space
- ◆ A stronger differentiation for each of our B2C brands



- ◆ In order to attract and secure the loyalty of higher contribution passengers

# 2015-17: customer experience improved thanks to €900m investment in product and service upgrade across all segments



**2/3 of long-haul fleet equipped with new product by Summer 2017**

# Sharper brands to reinforce difference, complementarity and customer preference

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- ◆ Caring
- ◆ High quality
- ◆ Pleasure

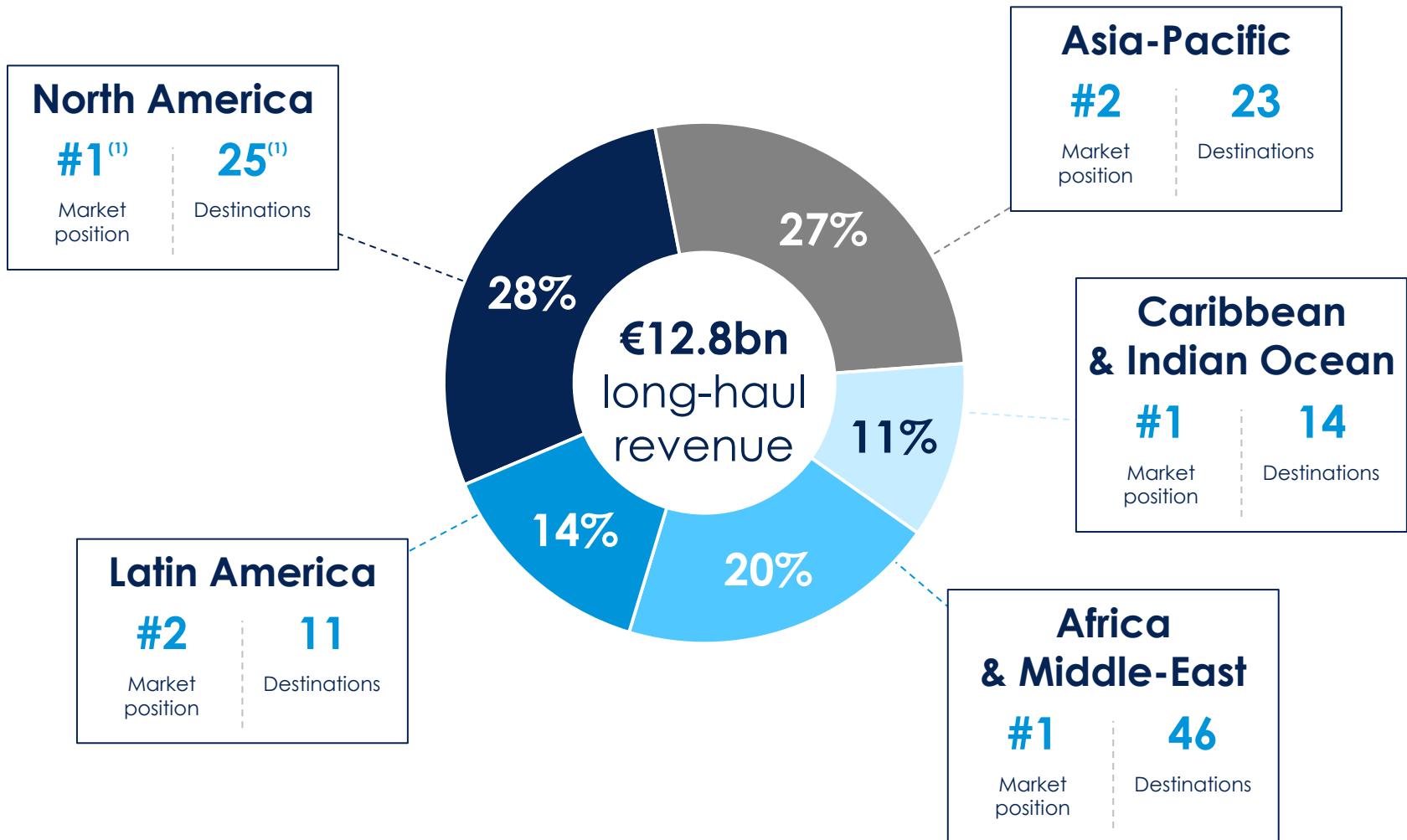




- ◆ Friendly
- ◆ Reassuring
- ◆ Dutch opennes



# Broader access to growth thanks to balanced long-haul network with significant exposure to higher growth markets

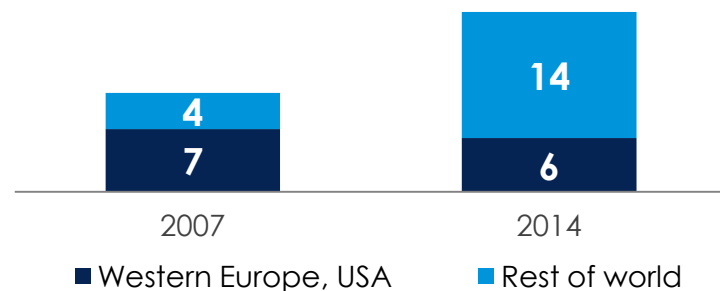




# Developing long-haul partnerships in Asia-Pacific

- ◆ A powerful global network of leading airline partners
- ◆ Building joint-ventures and strategic partnerships in all key markets
- ◆ Ongoing focus on Asia-Pacific
  - ◆ Chinese joint-ventures
  - ◆ Cooperation with Etihad
  - ◆ Investigating new partnership opportunities

## SkyTeam members



## Long-haul strategic partners



## Further network optimization initiatives...

- ◆ Further leverage dual-hub structure
  - ◆ Opening of long-haul destination from other hub eased by built-in network complementarity
  - ◆ Reinforces competitive position in long-haul markets
  - ◆ Implement more extensive code-sharing
- ◆ Investigate opportunities to adjust hub organization
- ◆ Further adapt medium-haul hub feeding network
  - ◆ Reduce capacity on weakest routes
  - ◆ Enhance portfolio of medium-haul destinations and frequencies
  - ◆ Increase medium-haul to medium-haul connections

## ...combined with efficiency initiatives in hub operations

### ◆ Further efficiency initiatives

- ◆ Adaptation of staffing to increased seasonality
- ◆ “Avenir du hub” project including simplification of processes at CDG
- ◆ Deployment of e-services/self-service
- ◆ New medium-haul fleet densification project at CDG



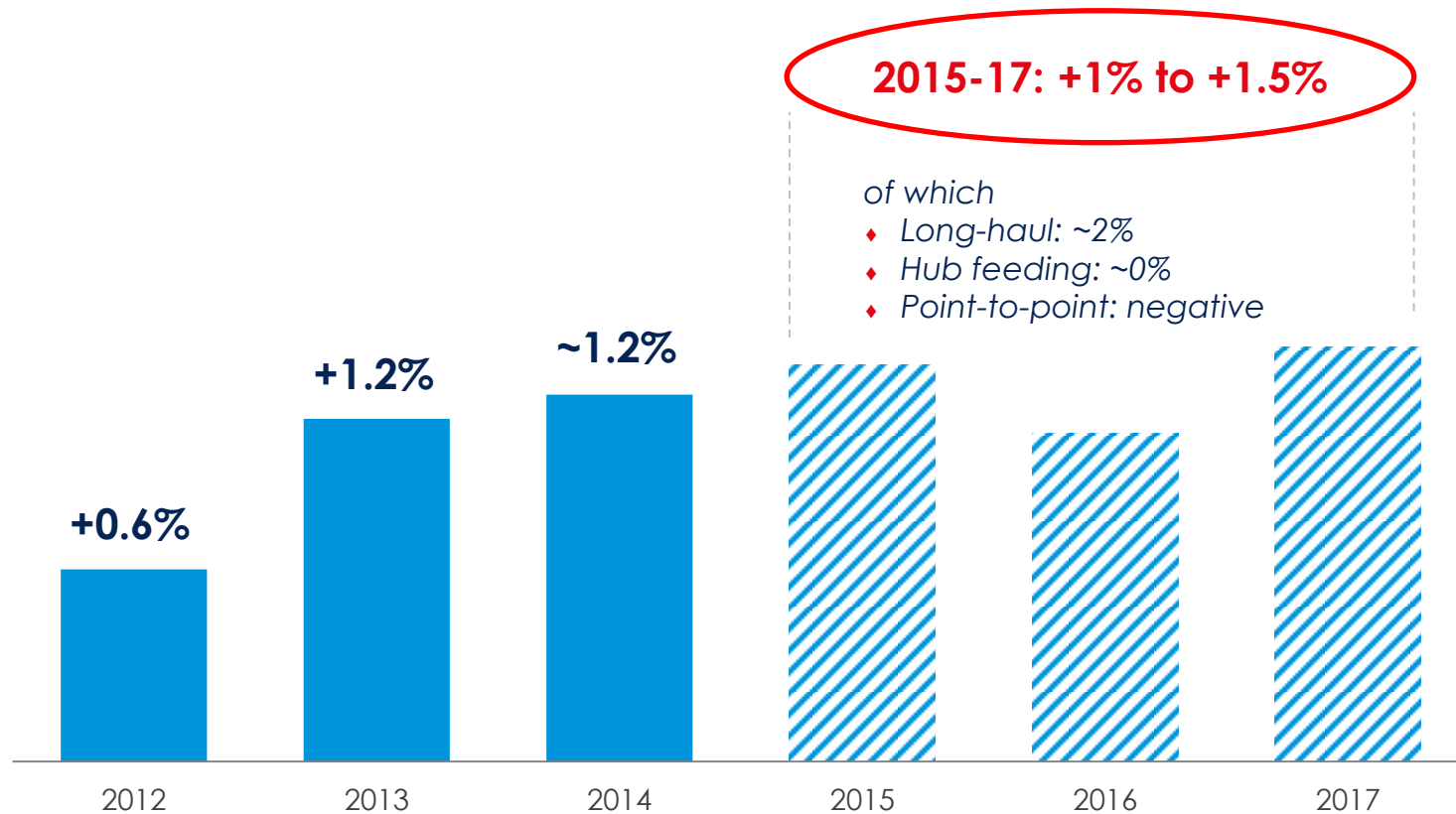
### ◆ Stronger relationship with hub airports

- ◆ To achieve further efficiency and improved customer experience

# Maintaining ongoing capacity discipline

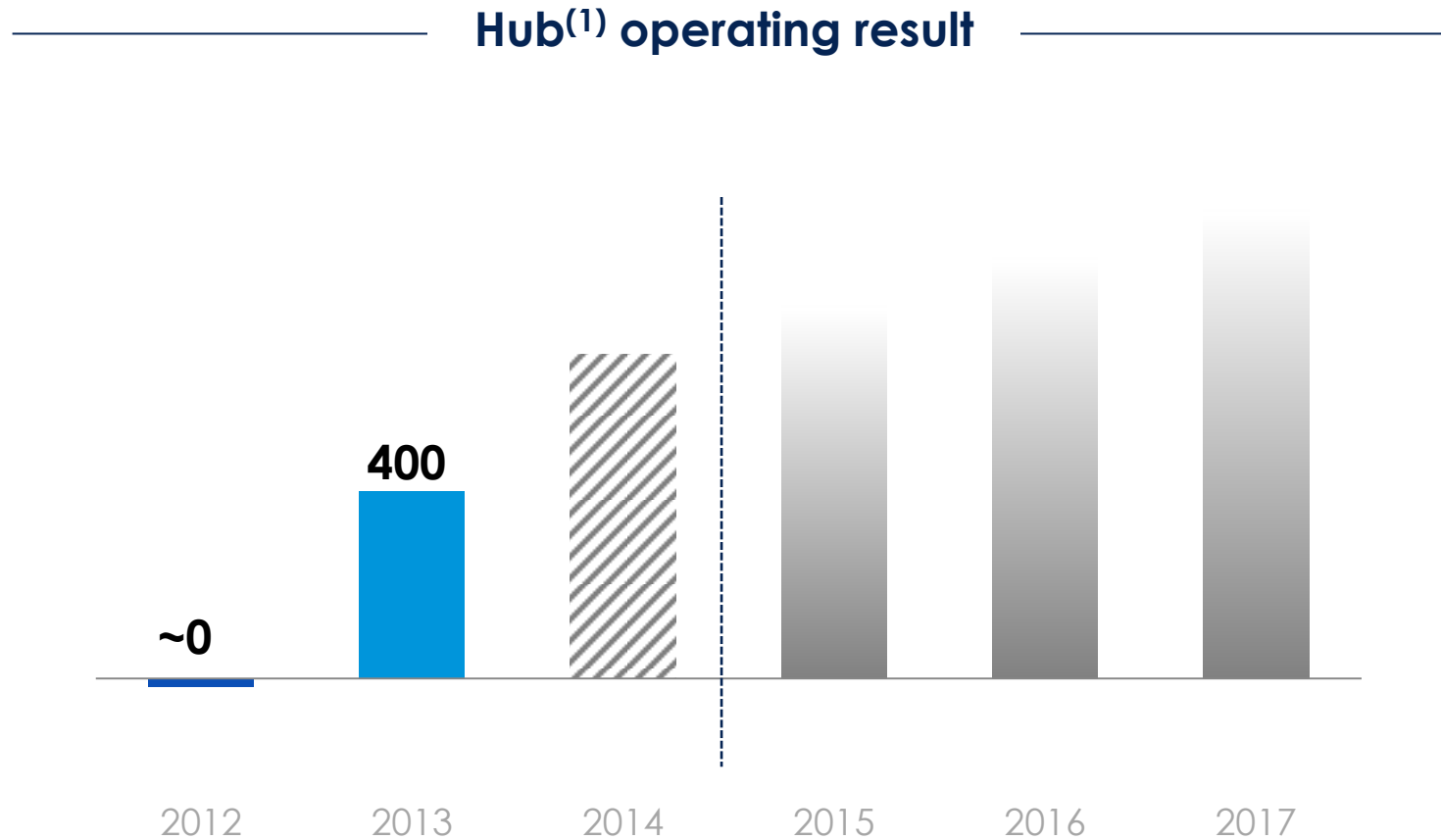
Capacity growth plan – passenger business

## Change in passenger capacity



# Perform 2020: further improvement in hub profitability

€ million



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Restructuring  
Air France's  
point-to-point  
network

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# Air France's point-to-point network: a significant asset

- ♦ Air France point-to-point and HOP
  - ♦ €1.7 billion revenues, 15 million customers, 34 stations<sup>(1)</sup>
  - ♦ 38 Airbus narrowbody aircraft and 61 regional aircraft<sup>(2)</sup>
- ♦ Significant market share in France



- ♦ Large customer base and dense network are key
  - ♦ Direct access to customers throughout France
  - ♦ Complete corporate offering, increased efficiency of the loyalty program
- ♦ A challenging, constantly changing, market
  - ♦ High-Speed Train development, LCC ambitions in France, car-pooling
  - ♦ Tools and technology: digital tools, self-services, etc.

# Transform 2015: significant network restructuring and cost reduction measures...

## ◆ Network restructuring

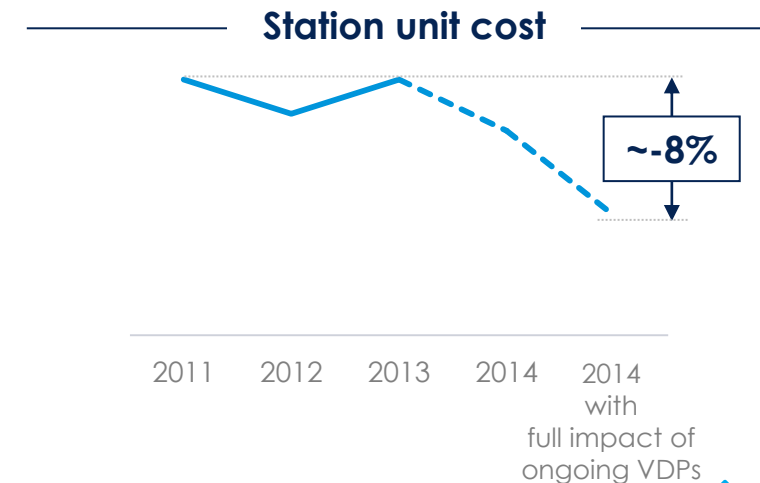
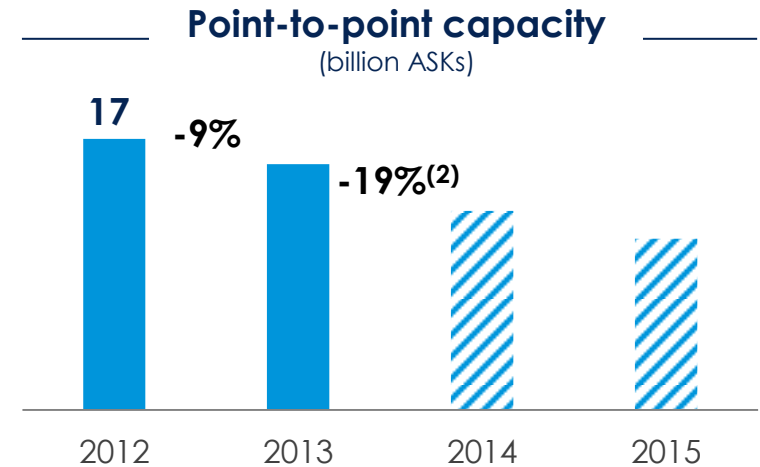
- ◆ Resizing of regional bases
- ◆ Reduction of activity on multi-frequency domestic routes
- ◆ Transfer of Orly slots to Transavia
- ◆ Network and fleet at HOP

## ◆ Productivity measures

- ◆ Daily aircraft utilization: +45 min vs 2012<sup>(1)</sup>
- ◆ Strong reduction of station unit cost despite lower activity

## ◆ Voluntary Departure Plans

- ◆ Point-to-point FTEs in 2015: -14%<sup>(3)</sup> vs 2012



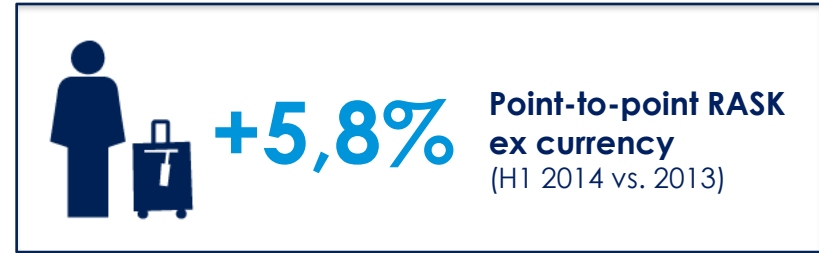


# ...combined with commercial initiatives and reorganization of regional activity

## ◆ Product and brand

- ◆ Leisure offer: launch of MiNi fares
- ◆ Business offer: revamped pricing; Business motive traffic up 5% in H1 2014 vs H1 2013
- ◆ Discount pass: price reduction in January 2014 leading to 11% increase in number of pass holders
- ◆ New advertising campaign

## ◆ Launch of HOP



+11% pass holders



# Transform 2015: strong improvement in point-to-point operating result

## Transform 2015

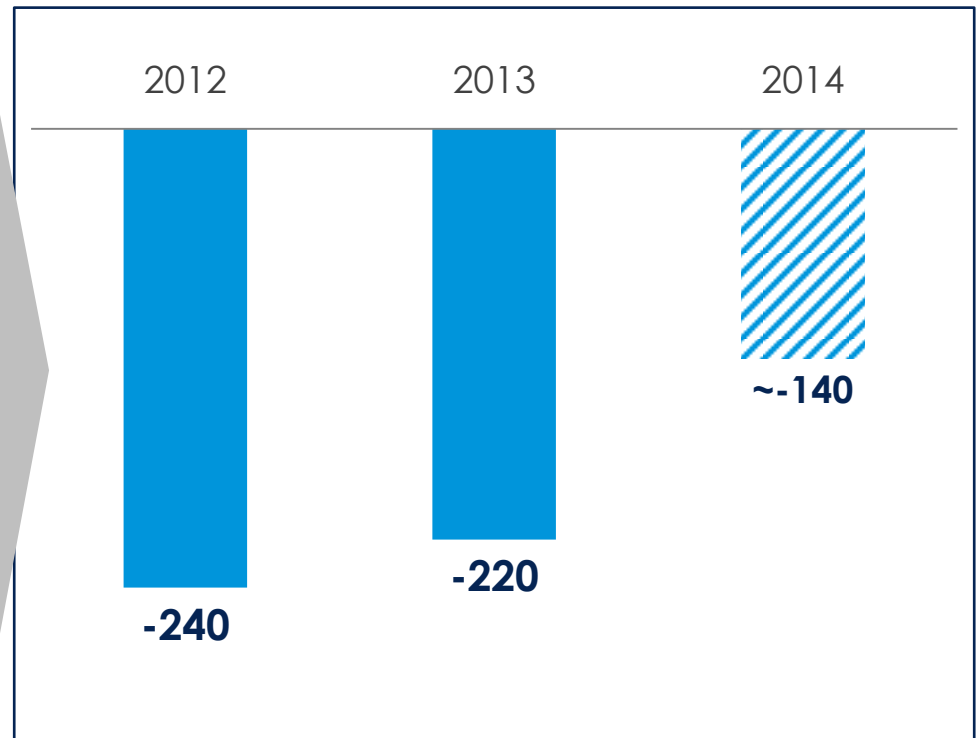
Network optimization

Cost reduction

Commercial initiatives

## Point-to-point operating result

(Air France + HOP, €m)



# Preparing the future of Air France group point-to-point

- ◆ Improve Air France group's segmentation on the domestic network:
  - ◆ Leverage our assets (network, improved offer, commercial attractiveness, brand awareness...)
  - ◆ Continue adaptation: capacity, costs
  - ◆ Improve the group's reactivity and agility
- ◆ Rationalize Air France point-to-point and HOP operations through the creation of a single Business Unit
- ◆ Further expand Transavia on the leisure segment, first Orly-Europe, second Province-Europe



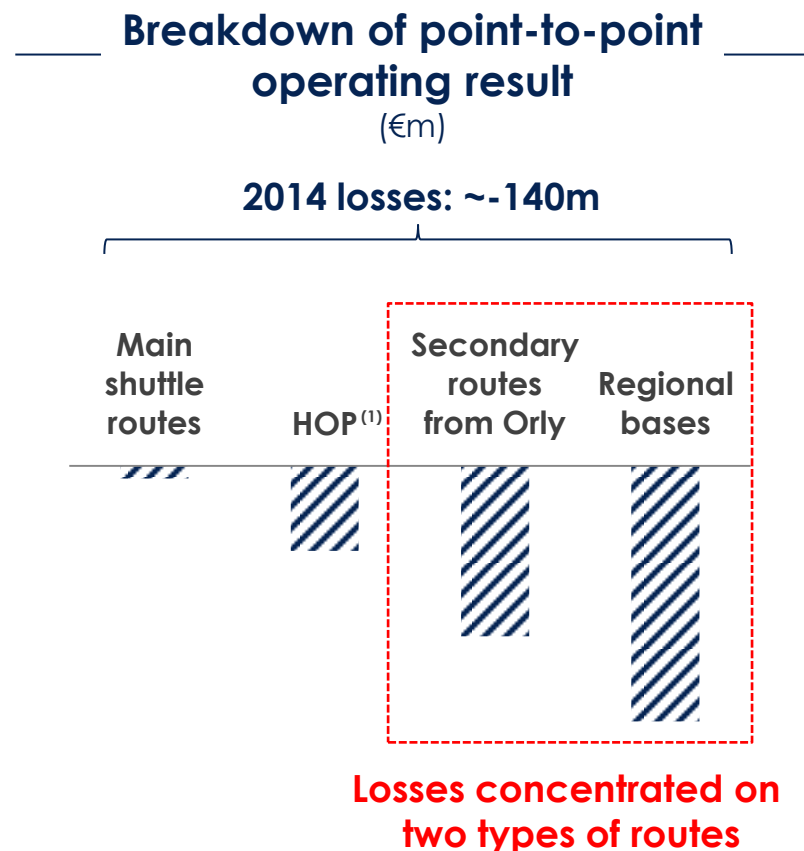
# First lever: continue to restructure the network

- ◆ Reconfigure the Orly network by:

- ◆ Optimizing the use of narrowbody and regional aircraft
- ◆ Expanding Transavia while preserving its network agility

- ◆ Streamline the regional bases network by:

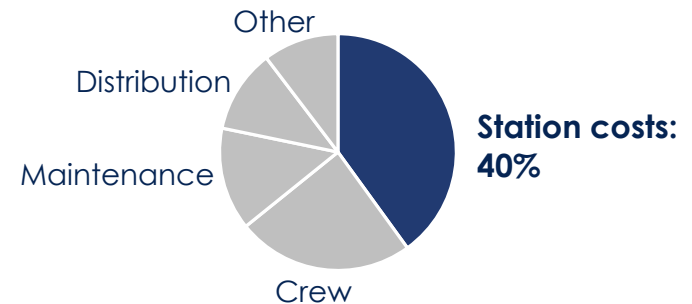
- ◆ Optimizing schedules and use of narrowbody and regional aircraft
- ◆ Closing unprofitable routes



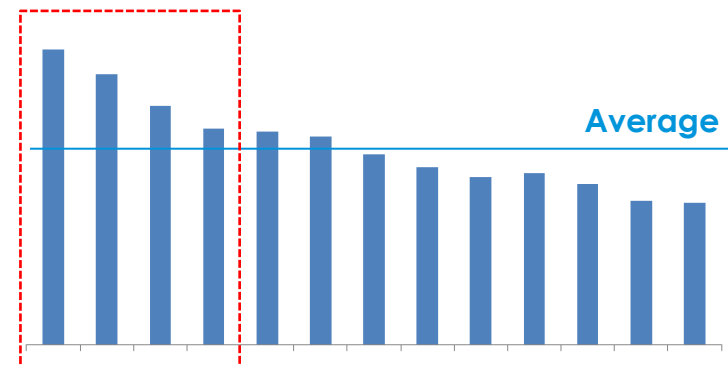
## Second lever: cost reduction, with a focus on stations

- ◆ Rationalize processes
  - ◆ Working hours, back offices...
- ◆ Take additional measures to adapt to seasonality
- ◆ Develop subcontracting
  - ◆ Subcontracting is an efficient way to reduce operating costs
  - ◆ The most efficient stations have already introduced partial subcontracting

### Point-to-point manageable cost structure



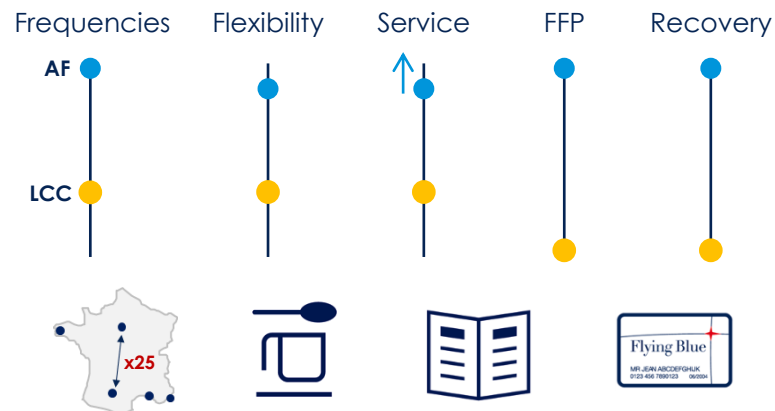
### Station costs range (€ per turnaround, Average = 100)



# Third lever: reposition Air France's offer to further increase unit revenue

- ◆ Strengthen our promotional and brand presence
  - ◆ Break with Air France's image of being an expensive airline
  - ◆ Leverage the new brand platform and visuals on domestic market
- ◆ Be more innovative with pricing and grow ancillary revenues
- ◆ Preserve high number of frequencies, a competitive asset
- ◆ Enhance the customer experience
  - ◆ Increase SkyPriority efficiency
  - ◆ Develop self-services
  - ◆ Improve inflight service experience

## — AF “value for money” vs. LCC —

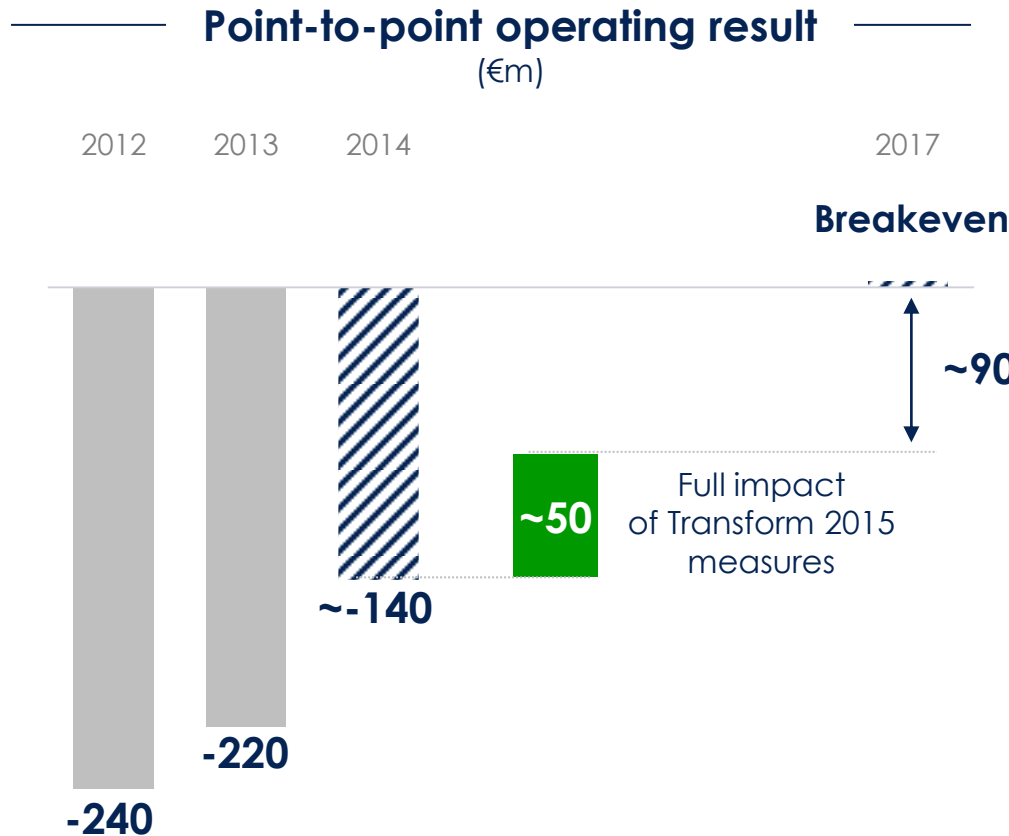


## Fourth lever: re-organize Air France point-to-point and HOP

- ◆ Launch a new single Air France-HOP organization with multiple benefits:
  - ◆ Increase efficiency through a simpler organization
  - ◆ Increase consistency between HOP and Air France offers
  - ◆ Clarify the identity and scope of each brand
- ◆ Work in project mode to ensure a smooth transition: implementation planned by Q1 2015



# Perform 2020: aiming for point-to-point breakeven in 2017



## PERFORM 2020



- ① Further restructuring of network
- ② Further cost reduction
- ③ Repositioning of offer
- ④ Reorganization in single business unit

**➔ Breakeven in 2017 and profitable beyond**



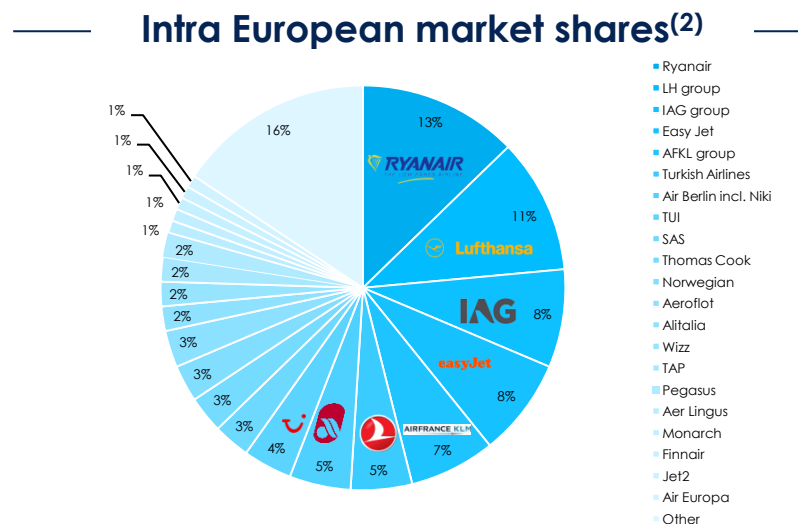
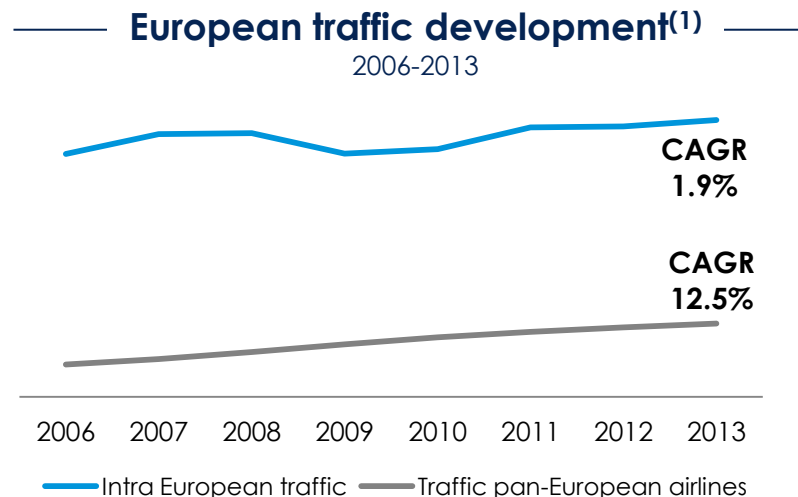
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# Capturing growth in the European leisure market

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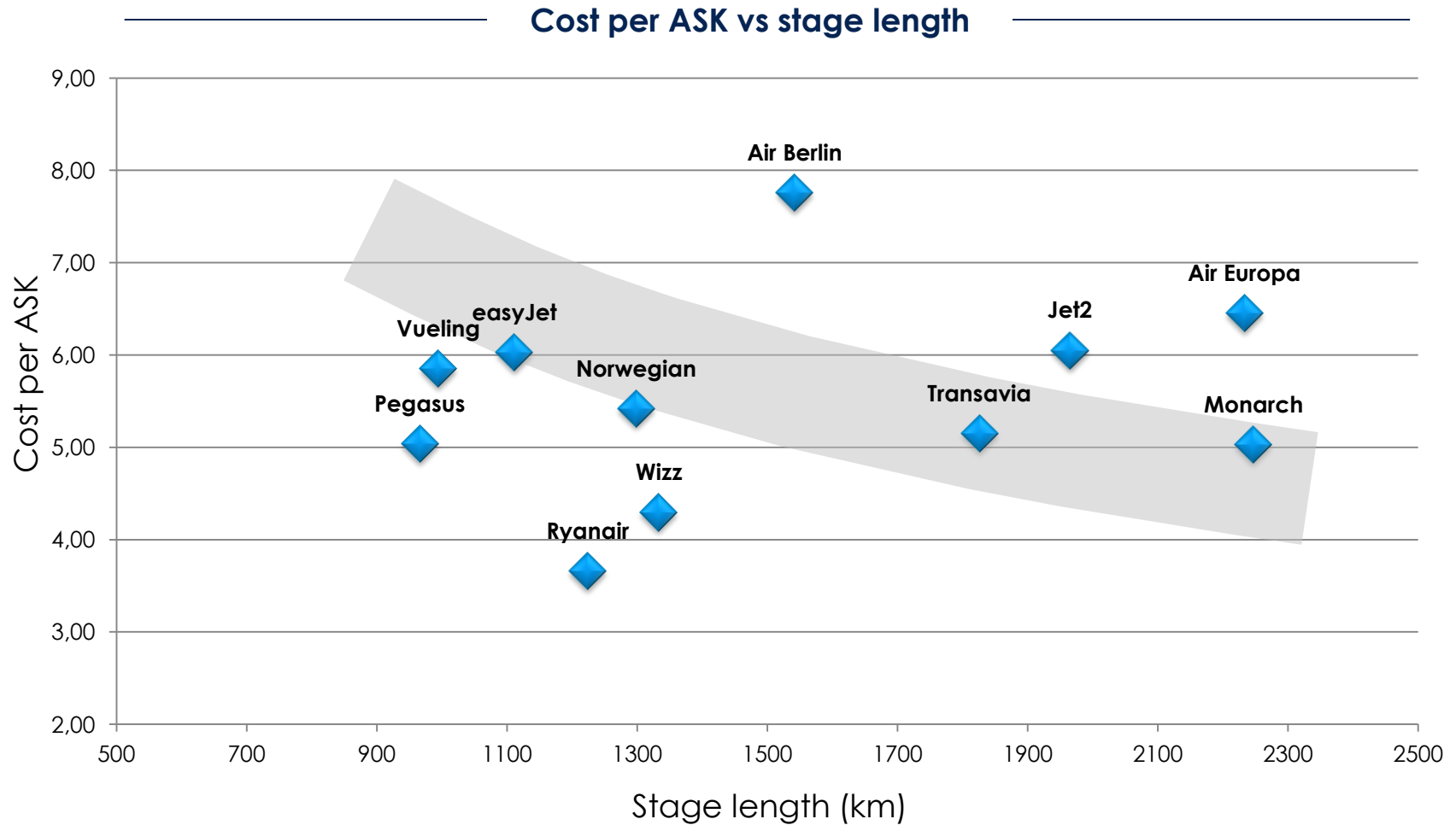
# Leisure market in Europe: growth and fragmentation

- ◆ European point-to-point demand growing
- ◆ Growth mainly benefiting low cost carriers
  - ◆ CAGR European market +2% versus Pan European low cost carriers ~+12.5%
- ◆ Market remains fragmented



# Unit cost is the key factor in achieving profitable growth

€ cents per ASK, 2013. Source: Airline business, financial reports



# Transavia development to ensure effective segmentation of short/medium-haul offer

## Business/network driven segment

- ◆ High network quality: destinations, schedule, frequency
- ◆ Differentiated offer and distribution per segment
- ◆ Includes attractive prices, especially to capture non-business travel



## Leisure/price driven segment

- ◆ Route driven, point-to-point
- ◆ Simple, transparent offer, at sharp prices
- ◆ Options at a fee
- ◆ Direct distribution



# Positioning is mature, as a “pleasant low fare plus”

## Product



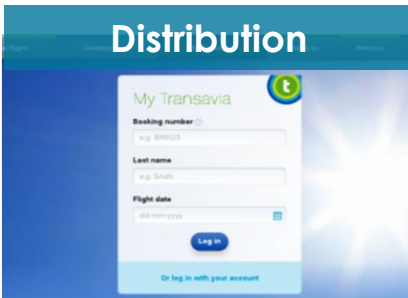
- ◆ Simple, flexible one-way pricing with fares starting from €29
- ◆ Fully unbundled product, ancillaries at a fee
- ◆ Focus on innovation, especially on digital side
- ◆ Leveraging Air France-KLM assets

## Brand



- ◆ Strong brand equity in the Netherlands, and growing in France
- ◆ Well positioned between LCCs and legacy brands
- ◆ High proportion of loyal customers, rapid growth of first time customers in France, Italy, Portugal

## Distribution



- ◆ Strong direct sales via omni-channel digital platform
- ◆ Wide distribution network, including direct connection to GDSs and ultra low-cost distribution models
- ◆ Key relationships with local and European tour operators

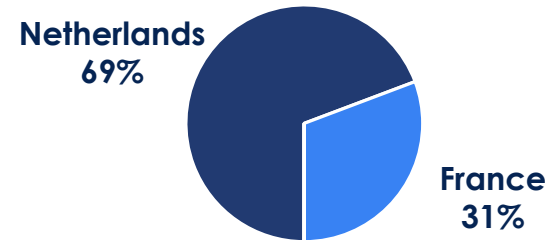


**High level of customer satisfaction**  
**Successful ramp-up of Transavia in France**

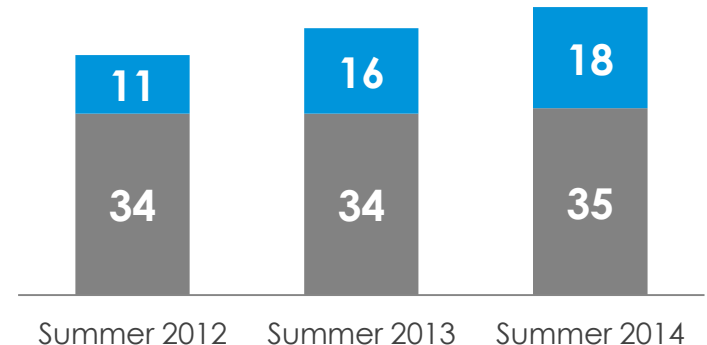
# Transavia: A leader in the Netherlands, on track to become number one international airline at Paris-Orly by 2016

- ◆ ~2,000 employees
- ◆ 200 routes with 870 weekly frequencies to 85 destinations<sup>(2)</sup>
- ◆ Bases in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Eindhoven, Paris-Orly, Lyon and Nantes
- ◆ Mixing scheduled and charter operations
- ◆ Netherlands: market share above 20% and 98% brand awareness
- ◆ France: accelerated development and increased brand awareness
- ◆ Limited commercial presence in destination markets

## Revenue breakdown<sup>(1)</sup>



## Transavia fleet (number of aircraft)



- Netherlands (incl. summer lease)
- France (incl. summer wet lease from Air France)

# Addressing the challenges in its home markets

## ◆ Unit cost reduction

- ◆ Already comparable to other Low Cost Carriers
- ◆ Launching plan targeting 15% cost reduction combined with simplification in the Netherlands
- ◆ France: economies of scale following ongoing doubling of fleet

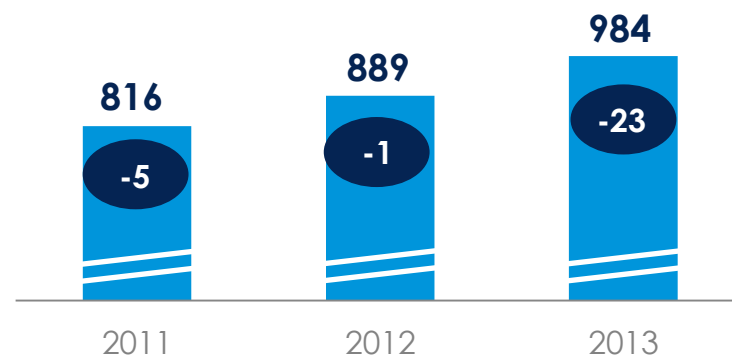
## ◆ Adapting to faster than expected decline in Dutch charter market

## ◆ Need to absorb ramp-up costs linked to growth strategy in France

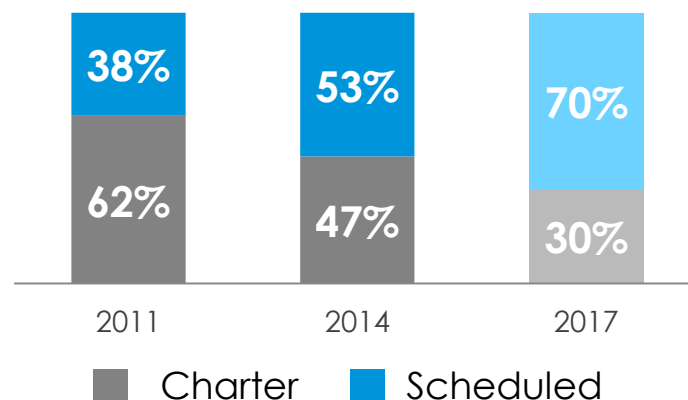
- ◆ 2012-14 capacity growth in France: +15% per year

### Revenue and operating result evolution

(€m)



### Netherlands: operations mix evolution



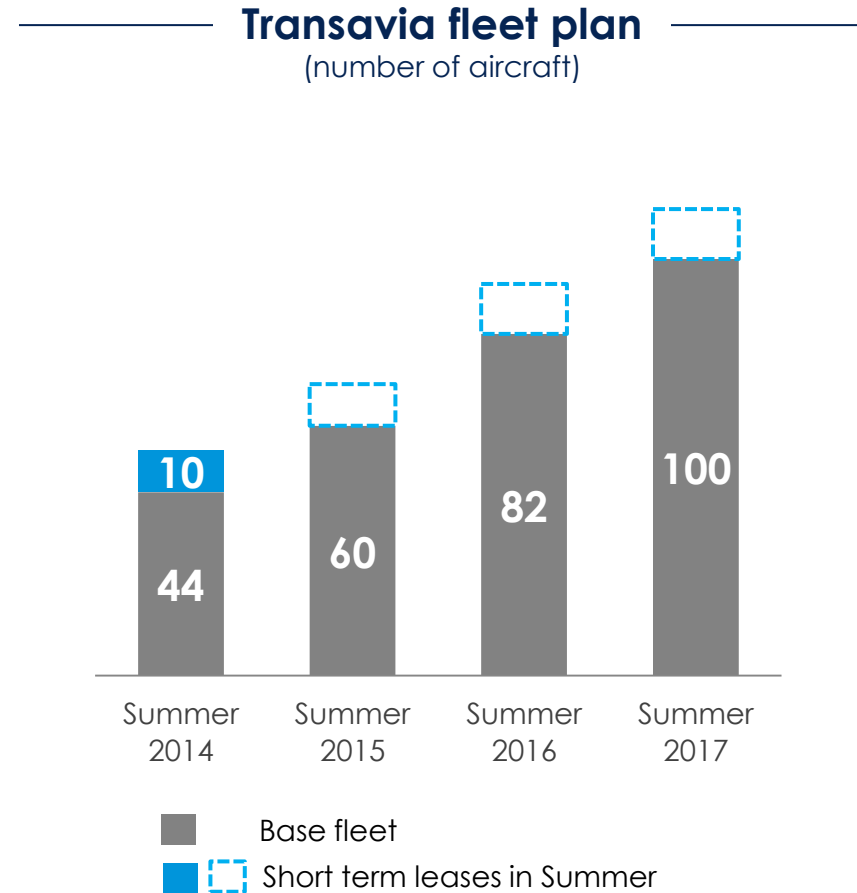
# Moving to a more pan-European scale

- ✓ Access to growth outside home markets
  - ✦ Initial list of 15-20 airports fitting criteria for base selection
  - ✦ Aiming to open 5-10 bases
- ✓ Synergies above €40m in 2017 within Transavia
  - ✦ Economies of scale on fixed costs, including IT
  - ✦ Broader customer case, brand awareness, Flying Blue
  - ✦ Slot portfolio
- ✓ Enhanced development flexibility thanks to bases in multiple markets
- ✓ Experienced team already in place
  - ✦ Leveraging Transavia staff and hiring additional executives with LCC experience
  - ✦ Actively preparing opening of new bases in 2015



# 2015-17 development plan will build on existing solid assets

- ◆ Continue fast growth in Orly
- ◆ Aiming to open 5-10 bases outside of home markets
  - ◆ Targeting #2 or #3 market position with 3 to 10 aircraft in each base
  - ◆ Building on existing links with home markets
- ◆ Solid brand and product positioning
  - ◆ Enhanced “low fare plus” value proposition: ‘pleasant’
- ◆ Leveraging group assets
  - ◆ Access to slots, especially at Orly
  - ◆ Link with Flying Blue
  - ◆ Air France-KLM brand endorsement
  - ◆ Group sales and distribution

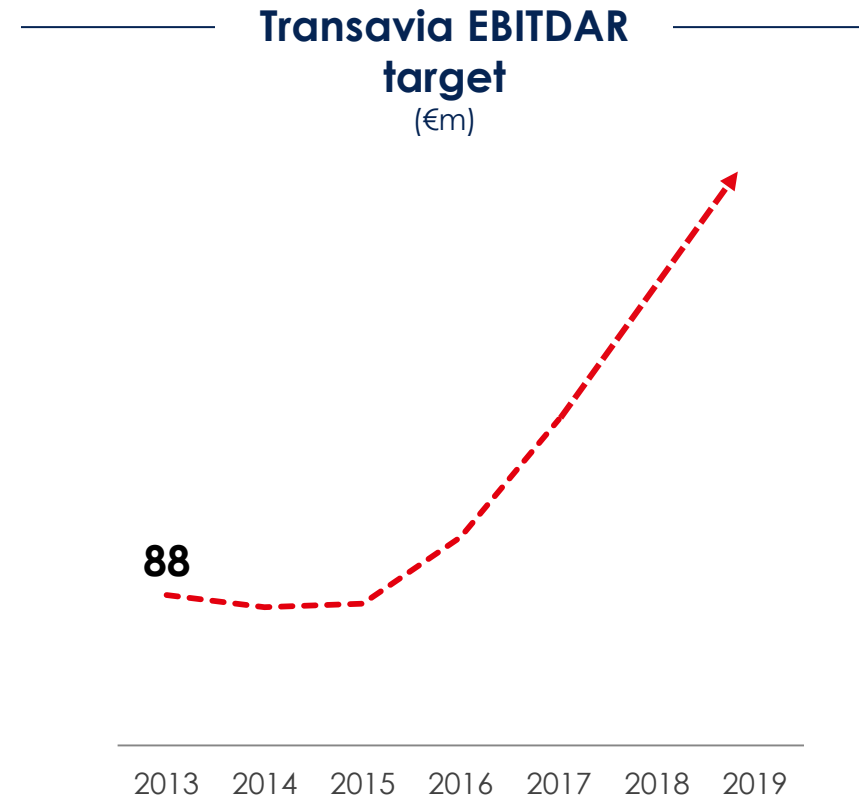


# Transavia in 2017: a solid footprint in the fast growing leisure market, targeting profitability by 2018

- ◆ Among Top 5 low cost carriers in Europe
  - ◆ Low cost leader in the Netherlands
  - ◆ Largest international airline at Orly
  - ◆ #2 or #3 in 5 to 10 markets outside France and the Netherlands
  - ◆ Above 20m passengers in 2017 (versus 9m in 2013)
- ◆ Delivering medium-term operating margin above 5%
  - ◆ 2014-17 profitability impacted by on-going ramp-up costs of new bases
- ◆ Reinforcing group position in European markets in the long-run



**2014-17 target: €100m additional EBITDAR**



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# Finalisation of cargo repositioning

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# Cargo faces a weak market with structural overcapacity

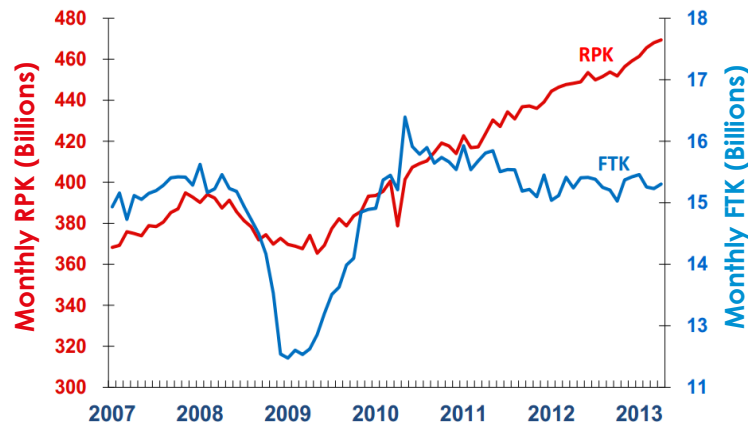
- ◆ No pick-up in air freight volumes since 2011
- ◆ Structural overcapacity
  - ✦ New generation passenger aircraft: 21 tons in a B777-300 vs 12 tons in a B747-400
  - ✦ Sea shipping gaining market share on certain routes and products
- ◆ Air-freight more and more belly dominated



**Full-freighters remain effective on niche routes and products, and to support belly business**

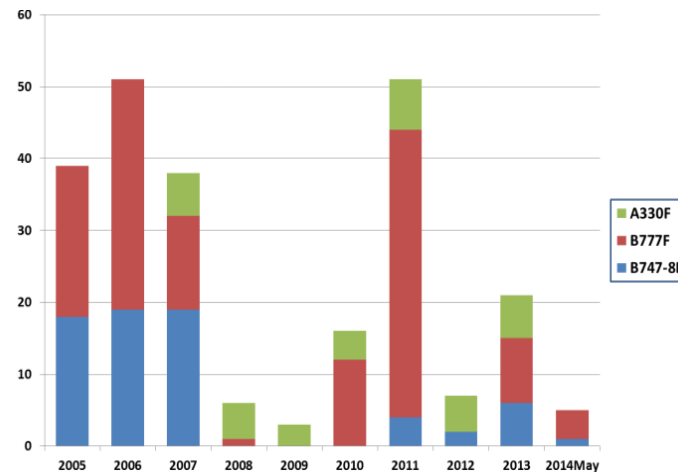
## Air freight and passenger volumes

(Seasonally Adjusted)



## Orders for Large Freighters

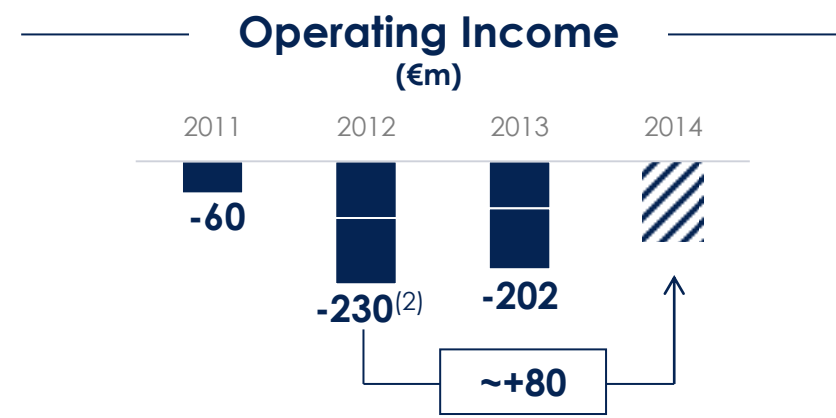
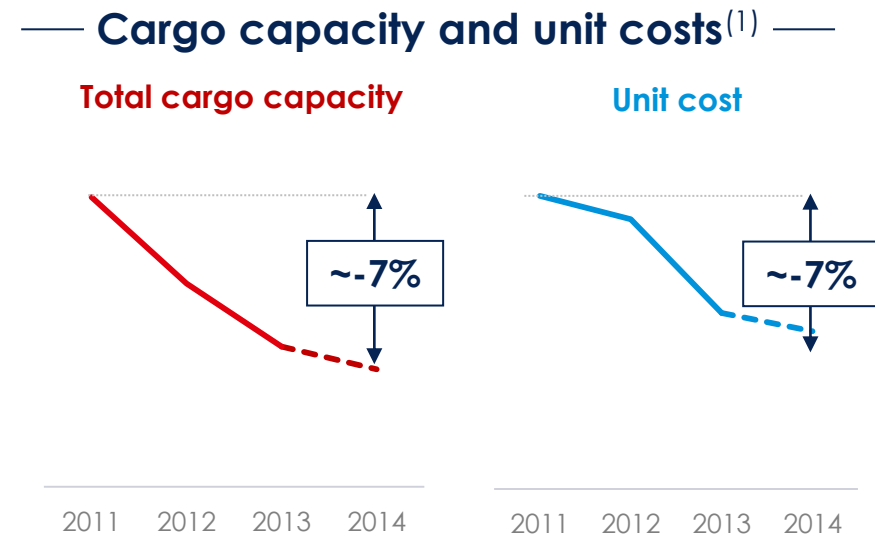
Number of Aircraft



# Transform 2015: significant fleet and unit cost reduction

- ◆ Reduction of full-freighter fleet
- ◆ Major initiatives on unit costs
  - ◆ 700 FTE reduction since 2011
  - ◆ Unit cost down ~7% over 3 years
- ◆ New commercial policy, including significant push on higher margin specialized products
- ◆ Operational performance and efficiency

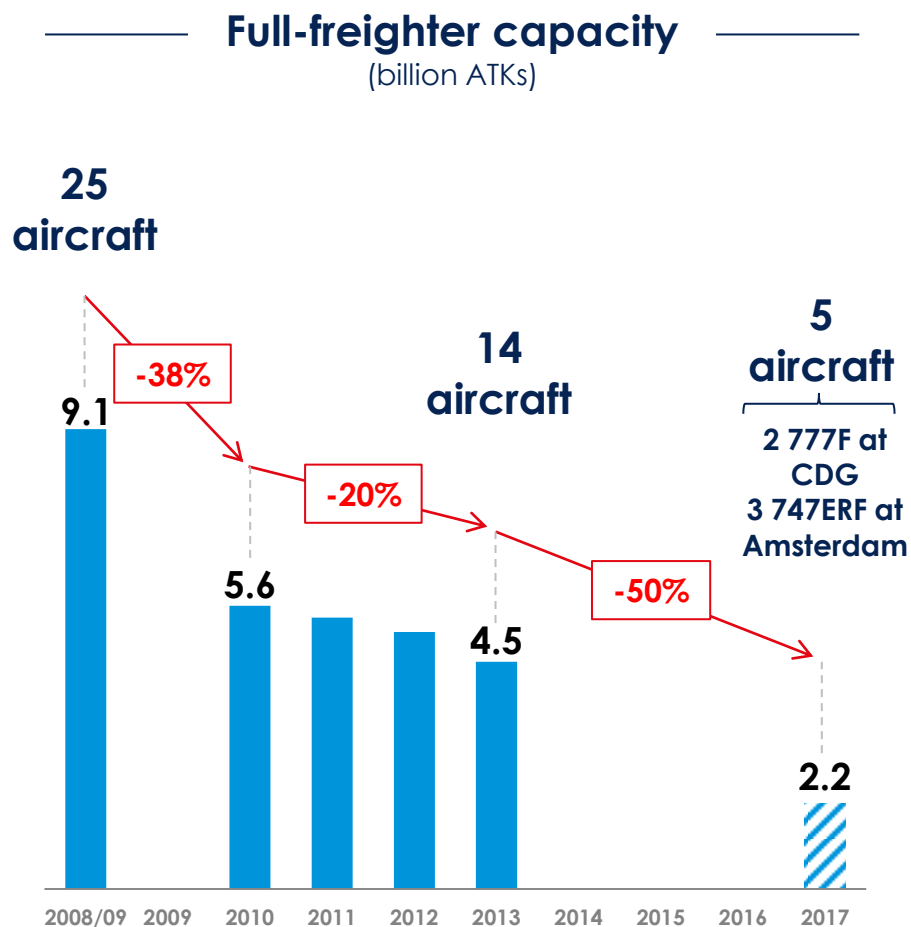
➔ **Reduction in fleet and costs insufficient to offset weak revenues**



# Perform 2020: further full-freighter fleet reduction in Amsterdam...

- ◆ Accelerated phase out of 5 MD11s in Amsterdam
  - ✦ On top of phase-out of 5 full-freighters already decided in October 2013
- ◆ Phasing out of MD11 rather than B747-ERF
- ◆ Maintaining a small full-freighter fleet as important commercial lever to maintain revenue premium in bellies
- ◆ Planned ~400 employee reduction achieved mainly through internal mobility
  - ✦ Expecting limited restructuring cost

➔ **3 full-freighters in operation in Amsterdam by 2016**



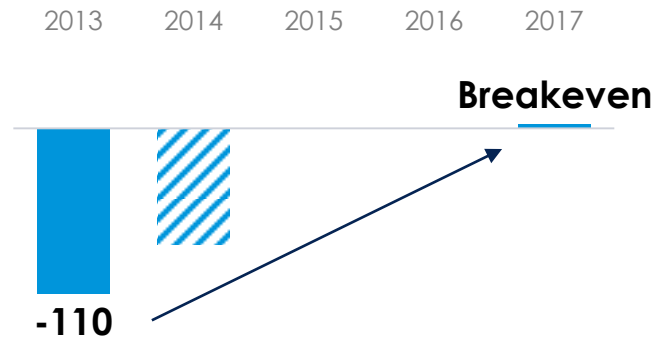
...ensuring return to full-freighter profitability by 2017

# PERFORM 2020

- ◆ An extensive belly network
- ◆ Complemented by 5 full-freighter aircraft representing less than 15% of capacity
- ◆ Strong focus on specialized products
- ◆ Investments in state-of-the-art IT infrastructures and E-developments
- ◆ Further cost reduction and expansion of partnerships

→ **A major player in the European cargo sector, with very limited exposure to full-freighter volatility**

## Full-freighter operating result (€m)



## 2017 planned cargo capacity mix



AIRFRANCE **KLM**

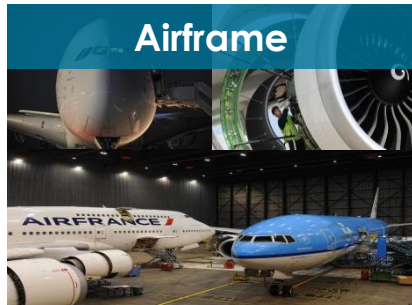
# Capturing growth in Engineering & Maintenance

PERFORM 2020

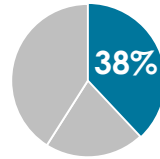


# Worldwide Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) market: three segmented businesses...

## Market size<sup>(1)</sup>



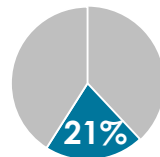
**\$23bn**



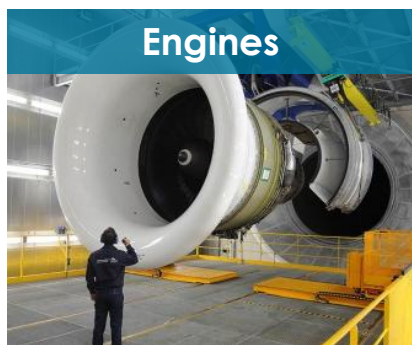
- ◆ Three segments: line maintenance, heavy maintenance, modifications
- ◆ Majority of heavy maintenance now performed in lower labor cost countries (labor: 70% of costs)
- ◆ Long-term growth: ~3% excluding inflation<sup>(1)</sup>



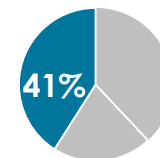
**\$13bn**



- ◆ Service business: supply chain and repair
- ◆ Requires large investments in inventories and tooling
- ◆ Long-term growth: ~4% excluding inflation<sup>(1)</sup>



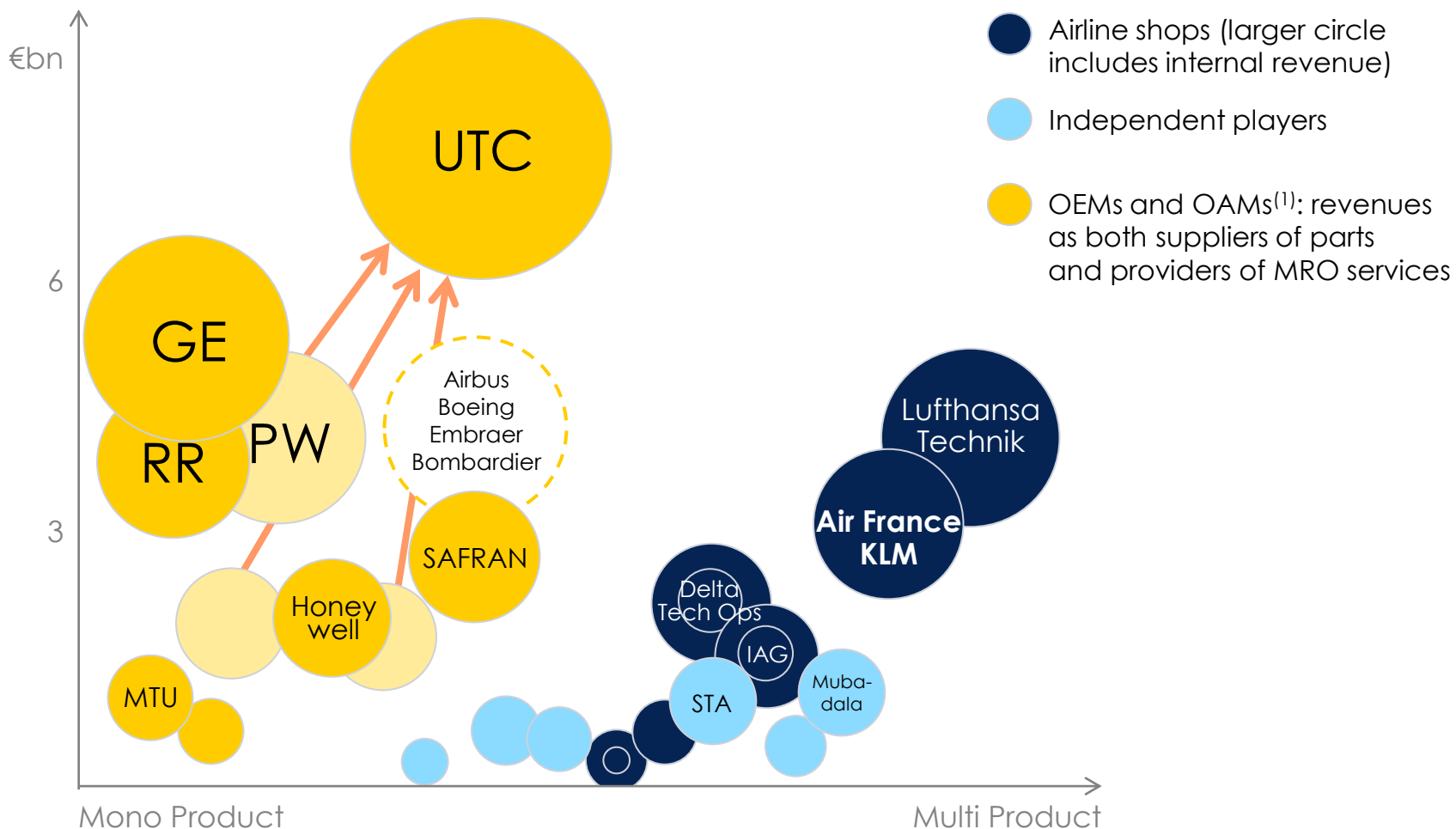
**\$25bn**



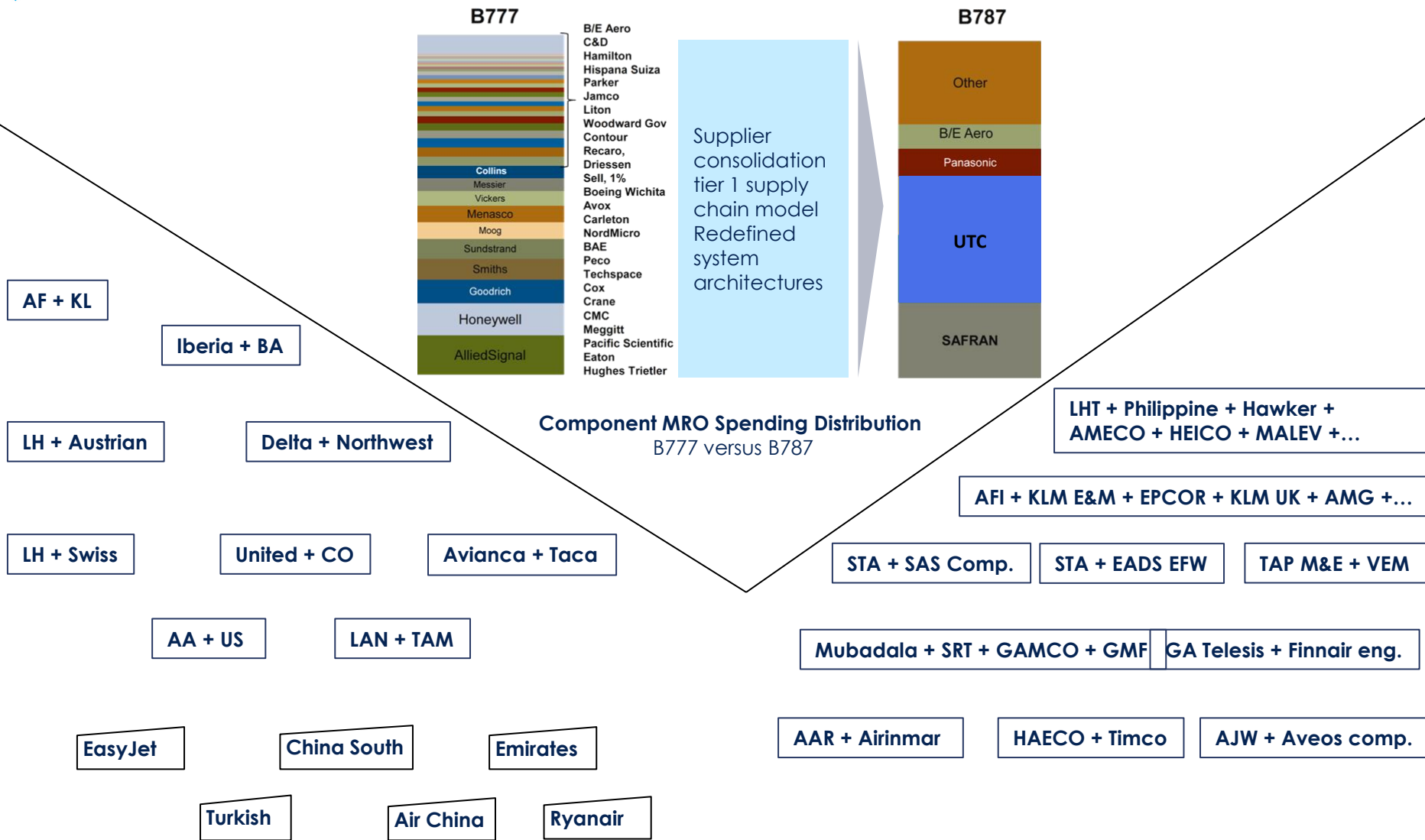
- ◆ Parts represent 80% of cost
- ◆ Long technology cycles
- ◆ 10 year+ contracts
- ◆ Requires large investments in facilities and training
- ◆ Long-term growth: ~4% excluding inflation<sup>(1)</sup>

# ...addressed by three types of players

## MRO providers by revenues and product scope



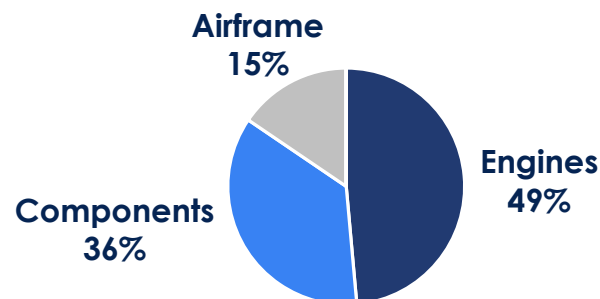
# Consolidation is ongoing in the aviation industry, also in MRO



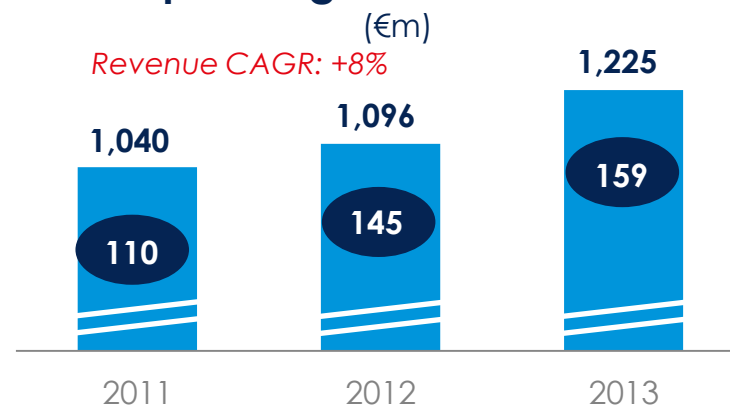
# AFI KLM E&M: a leader in multi-product MRO...

- ◆ 15 industrial sites
  - ◆ 7 in France and the Netherlands
  - ◆ 8 in other countries
- ◆ 14,000 employees
  - ◆ 12,000 in France and the Netherlands
  - ◆ 2,000 in other countries
  - ◆ 700,000 training hours per year
- ◆ Handling 1,200 aircraft departures per day for group fleet
- ◆ 450 engine shop visits per year on 9 engine types
- ◆ 200 Fan Thrust Reverser overhauls per year
- ◆ 1,300 aircraft under component support

## External revenue breakdown<sup>(1)</sup>



## External revenue and operating result evolution



# ...with a worldwide network of strong brands



- Network Facilities
- Logistic Centers
- Sales Offices
- AFKL Major Stations

**Aerotechnic**  
INDUSTRIES  
A320 Family & 737NG  
Airframe services

**CRMA**  
Engine parts repair  
Component services

**Max MRO Services Pvt. Ltd.**  
Component services

**MG Aero Maintenance Group**  
Component services

**KLM UK Engineering**  
Airframe services

**Bonus Tech Inc.**  
Engine tear-down

**BARFIELD**  
Component services,  
GSTE & Distribution

**Spairliners**  
A380 & Ejet component services

**Bonus Aerospace Inc.**  
Engines JT8 & PW4000

**ames**  
Aerostructure services

**aaf spares**  
Component Sales & Leasing

**AIRFRANCE KLM**  
INDUSTRIES  
Engineering & Maintenance  
COMPONENTS CHINA  
中国附件中心

**EPCOR**  
APU services  
Pneumatic component services

# Transform 2015 has ensured a strong improvement in maintenance unit cost

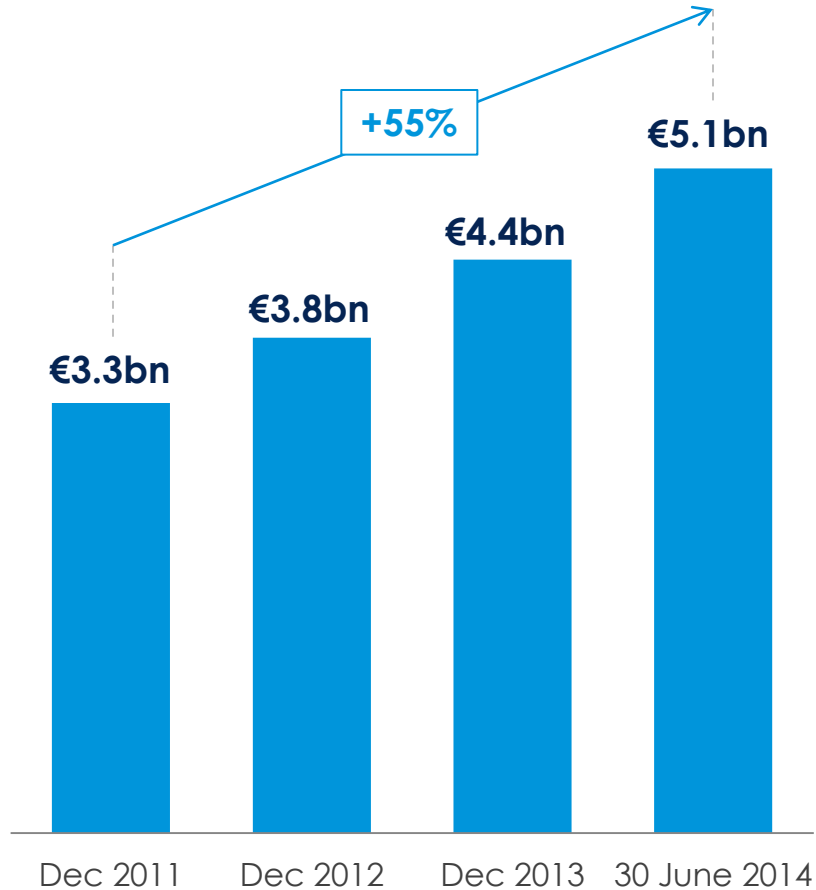
## Maintenance unit cost evolution

(€ per hour, index 100 in 2011)



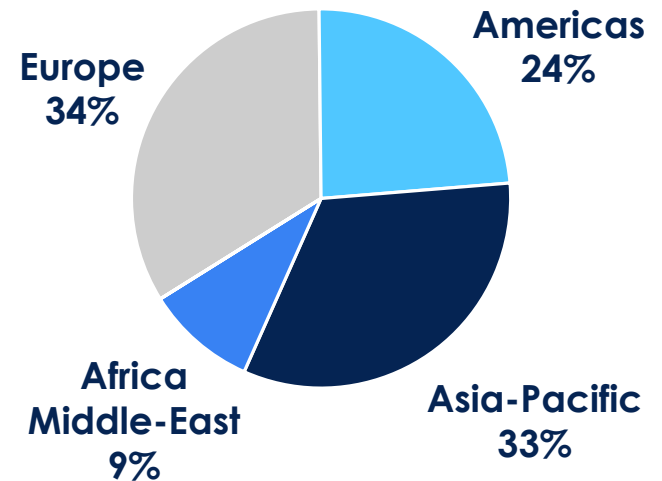
# Rapid growth of order book secures significant share of future revenues

## Growth of order book



## Order book by region

(at 30 June 2014)



# Key market trends support growth opportunity for the group

## Market trends

**Continuing market growth**, especially in emerging countries, with “shift to the East”

**Customer airlines consolidating** and demanding “long term full fleet deals” with more sophisticated buying criteria

**New fleet technology**, new industry standards demanding quite different capabilities

**Suppliers consolidating**

**Risk of supplier monopoly** with consequences for airlines (cost) and MRO providers

## Key factors of success

- ◆ Maintain competitive edge as one of the few large players able to respond large/complex customer requests
- ◆ Group continues to make targeted investments in know-how, state-of-the-art facilities, and global network
- ◆ Business scale (own fleet and external customers) key in relationship with OEMs



# Engines: leverage overall business position

## Segment context

6%<sup>(1)</sup> annual market growth  
on group engine types portfolio

Large engines require significant investment  
in new facilities and know-how

Challenging market for CFMI engines

OEMs applying strict license policies

Group already well established in large  
engine segment

- ◆ Leader in large GE engine maintenance
- ◆ Recognized for repair innovation
- ◆ Strong increase in order book

## PERFORM 2020 priorities

- ◆ Accommodate the rising proportion of Very Big Engines
- ◆ Develop small engine volume
- ◆ Develop parts repair and trading businesses

# Components: significantly increase market share in a growing market

## Segment market trends

5%<sup>(1)</sup> annual growth on aircraft types serviced by group

Customers require geographical proximity

- ◆ Focus on Americas (volume) and Asia/China (growth)

Growing competition from OEMs

## PERFORM 2020 priorities

- ◆ Continue to increase market share
- ◆ Develop network through targeted acquisitions
- ◆ Control costs

## Perform 2020 ambitions

**“Be the benchmark player on the market, leveraging a powerful global network”**

<b>Engines</b>	Leverage overall business position
<b>Components</b>	Significantly increase market share in a growing market
<b>Airframe</b>	Further reduce cost of group fleet airframe maintenance while guaranteeing airworthiness, continuity, quality and service level

High level  
of staff commitment

Innovation

Customer excellence



**2014-17 target: €50 to €80m additional EBITDAR contribution, coming from both internal growth and targeted acquisitions**

An aerial night view of a city skyline, likely New York City, with numerous skyscrapers illuminated. A large white diamond shape is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text. The text is in a dark blue, sans-serif font.

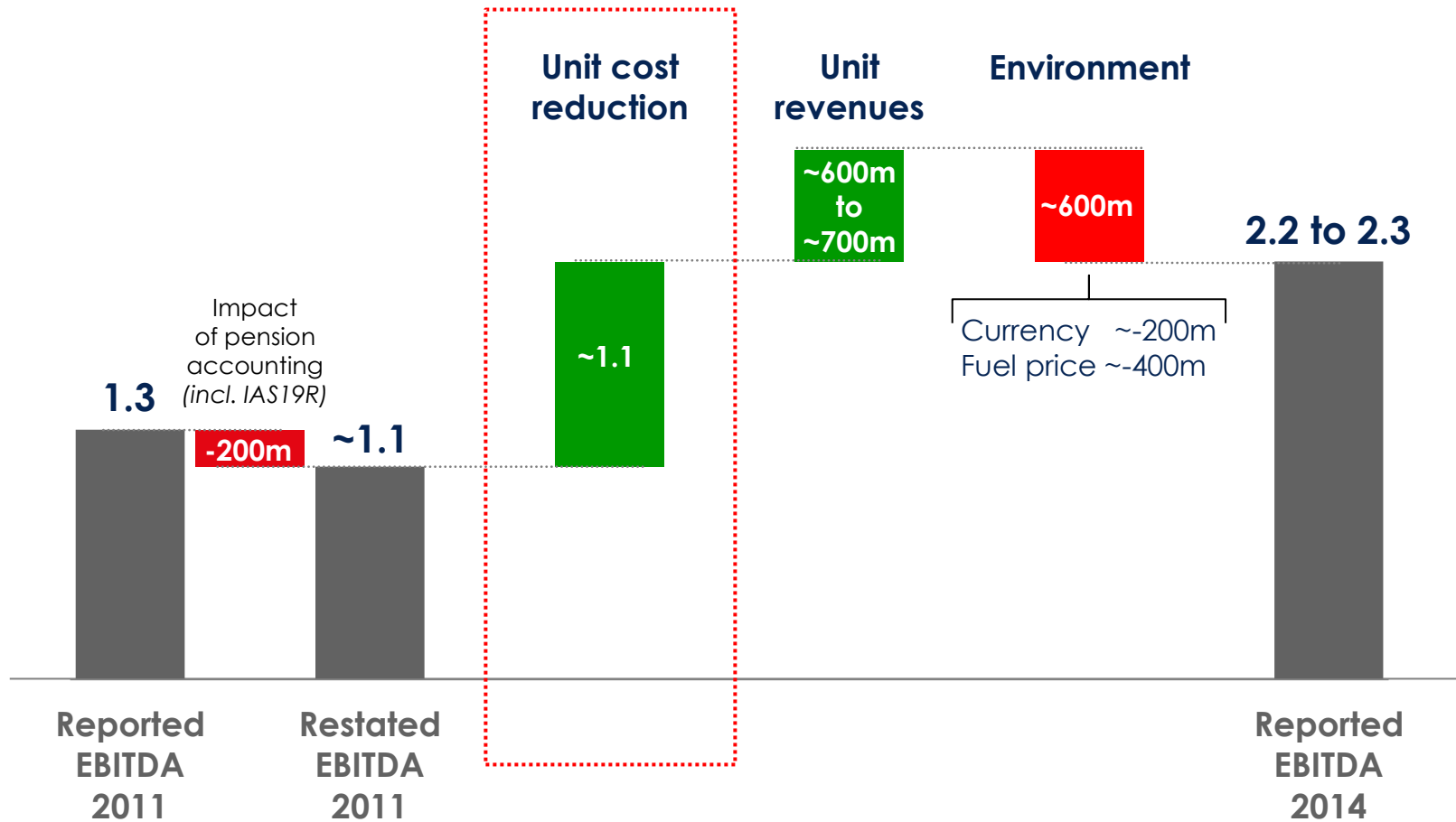
AIRFRANCE KLM

# Financial framework

PERFORM 2020

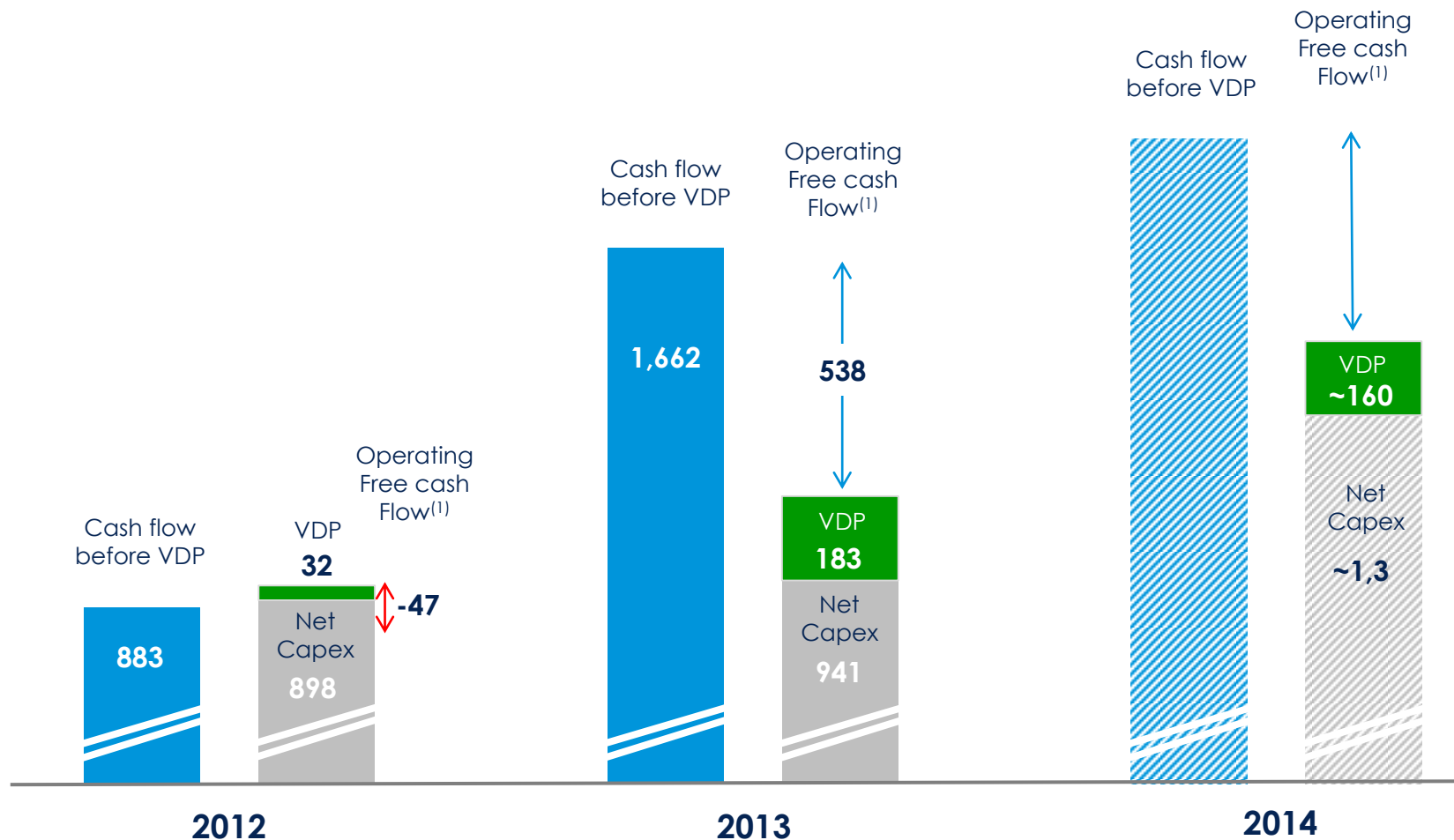
# Transform 2015: Strong EBITDA improvement through cost reduction

€ billion



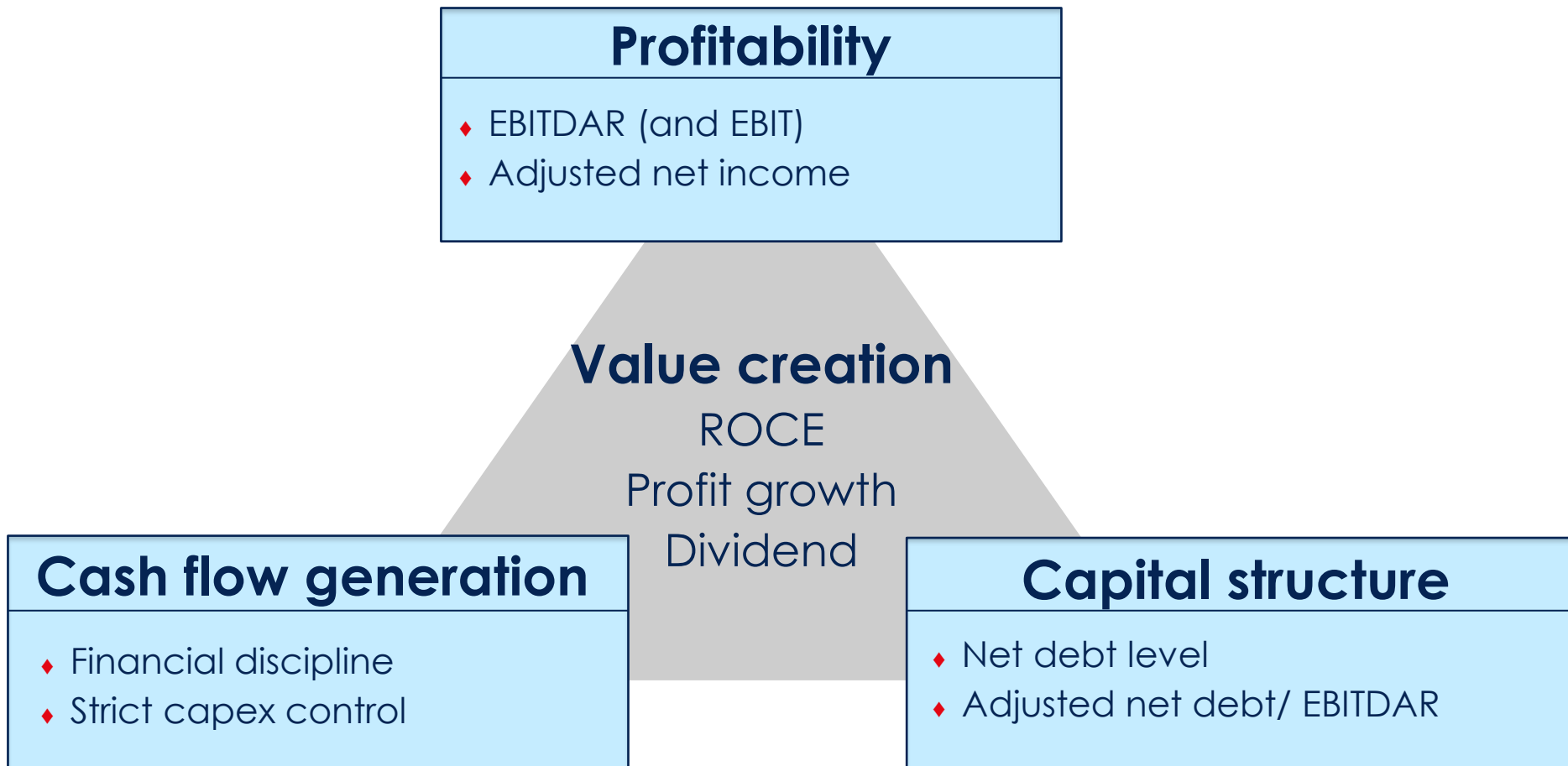
# Net debt reduction thanks to strict capex control

€ million



(1) Net cash flow from operating activities less net capex on tangibles and intangibles. All amounts excluding discontinued operations. See definition in press release

# Managing economic performance



# Future financial framework: base business

## ◆ Revenues

- ◆ Capacity discipline
- ◆ Cautious outlook for revenue growth

## ◆ Costs / profitability

- ◆ Restructuring of underperforming activities
- ◆ Operating cost reduction

## ◆ Capital discipline

- ◆ Selective capex management
- ◆ Free cash flow generation



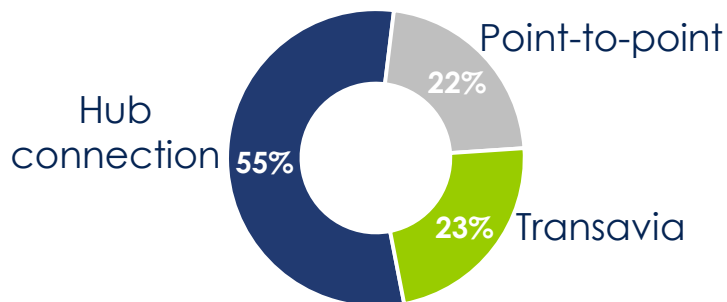


# A deep transformation of the business mix

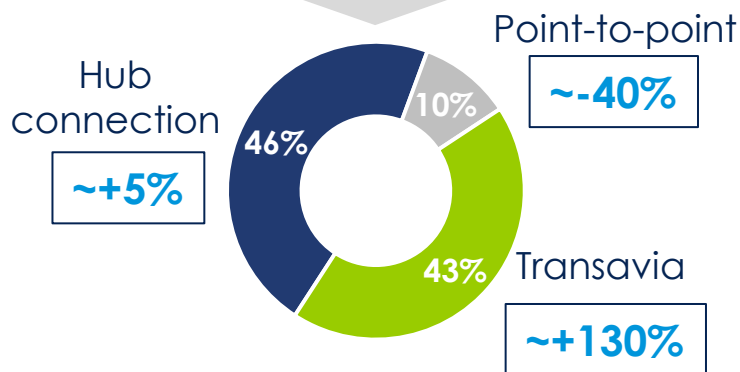
## Medium-haul capacity

(ASK)

2012



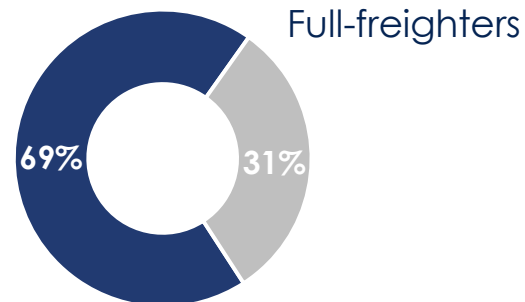
2017



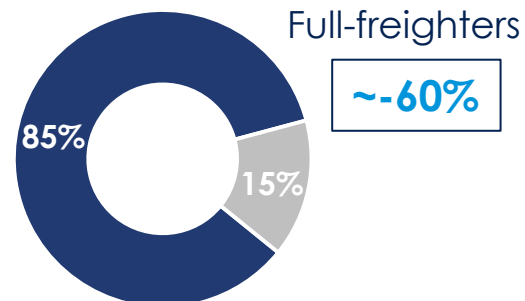
## Cargo capacity

(ATK)

Bellies



Bellies



# Leveraging key contributors beyond traditional efforts on operational excellence and external cost

## Operational excellence

- ◆ Renewal of long-haul fleet
- ◆ Fleet densification
- ◆ Smarter processes
- ◆ Activity by activity benchmarking

## Restructuring

- ◆ Point-to-point
- ◆ Cargo
- ◆ Smaller underperforming business units

## External cost reduction

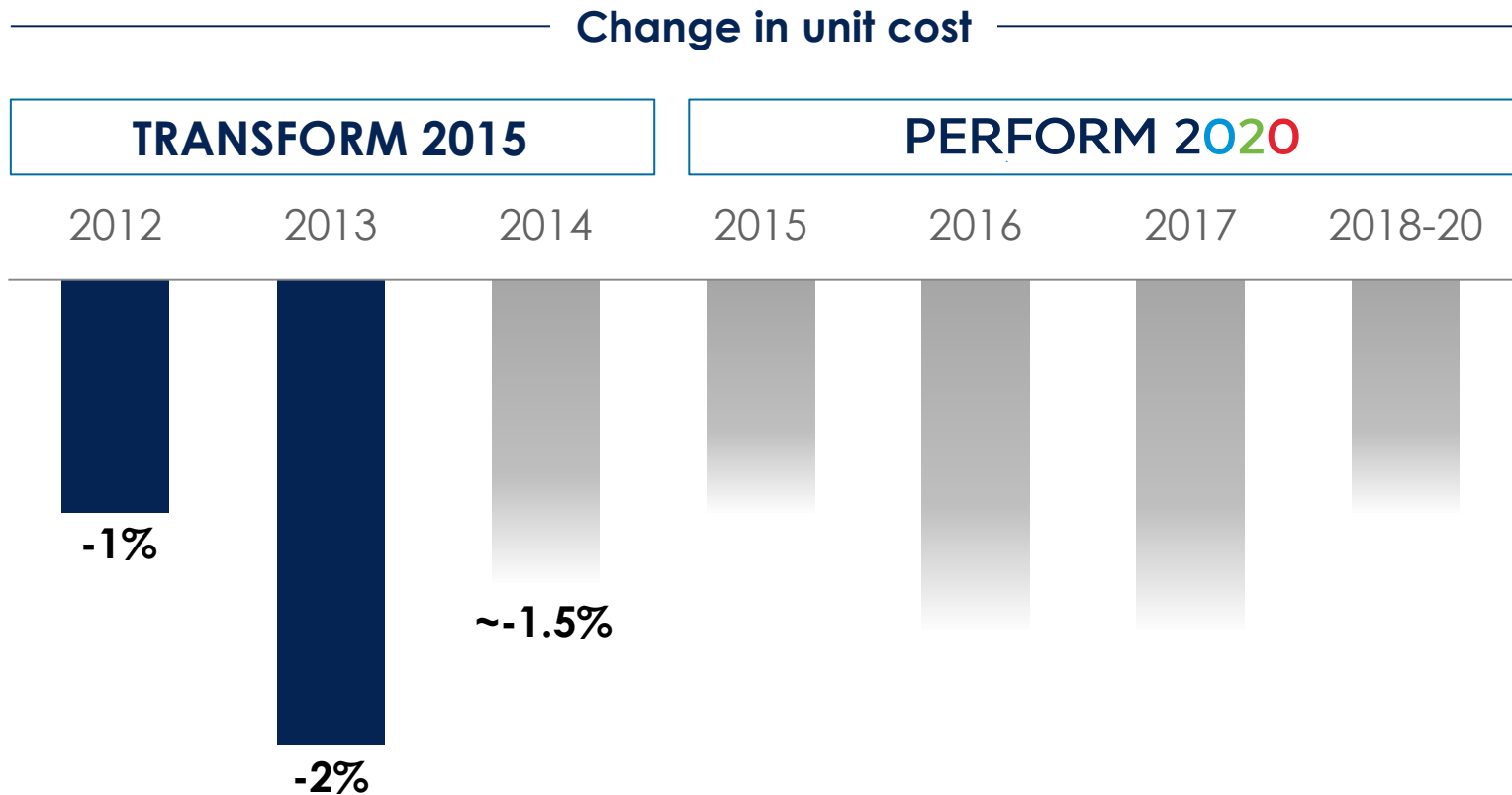
- ◆ Procurement: make or buy
- ◆ Fleet optimization
- ◆ IT and overheads
- ◆ G&A
- ◆ ...

## Labor cost and productivity

- ◆ Amendments to Collective Labor Agreements: “productivity and flexibility for growth”
- ◆ Internal mobility as process change enabler

# Targeting a further unit cost reduction of 1 to 1.5% per year

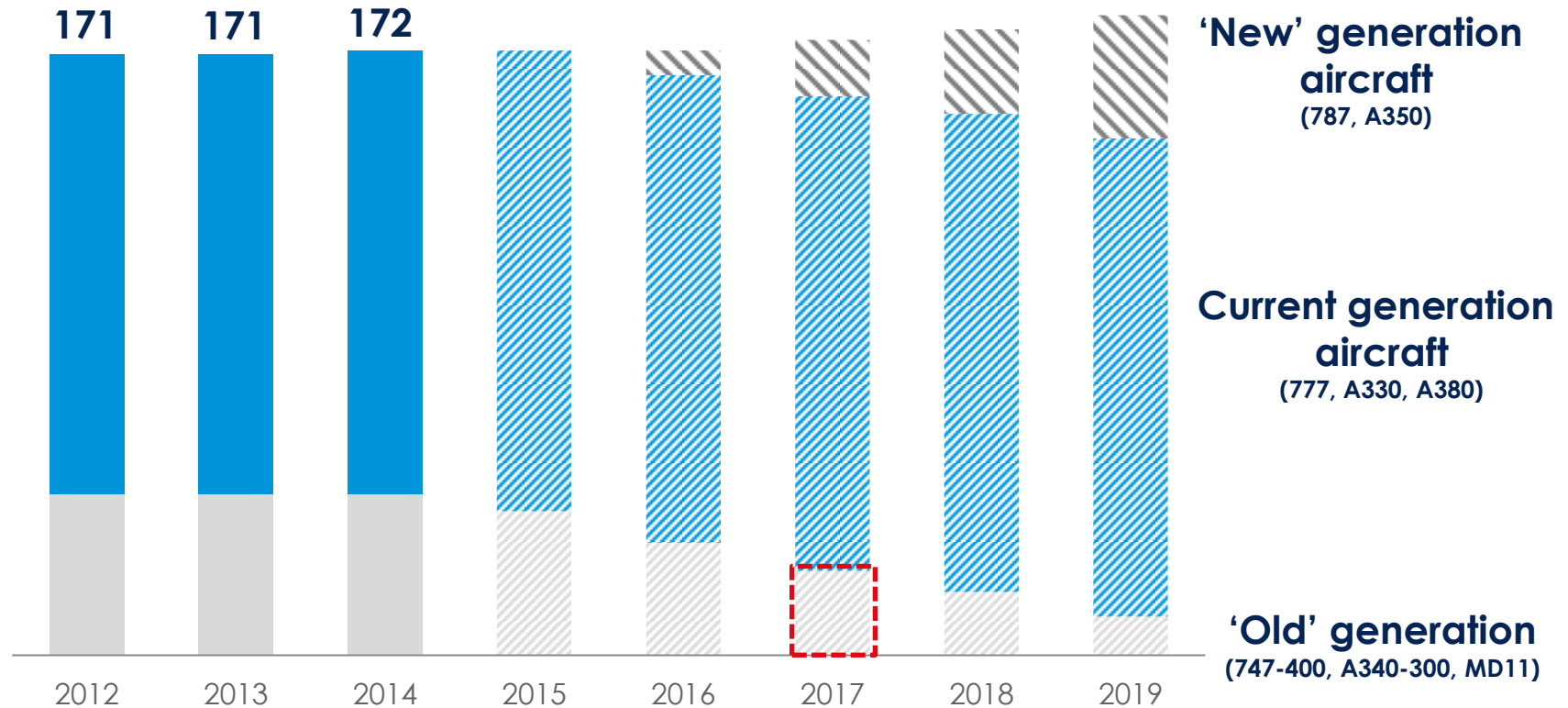
Net unit cost per EASK in € cents, at constant currency, fuel price and pension expense



Target: -1 to -1.5% per year

# Cautious long-haul fleet plan in line with strict capacity discipline, benefiting from first phase of fleet renewal

## Long-haul fleet plan

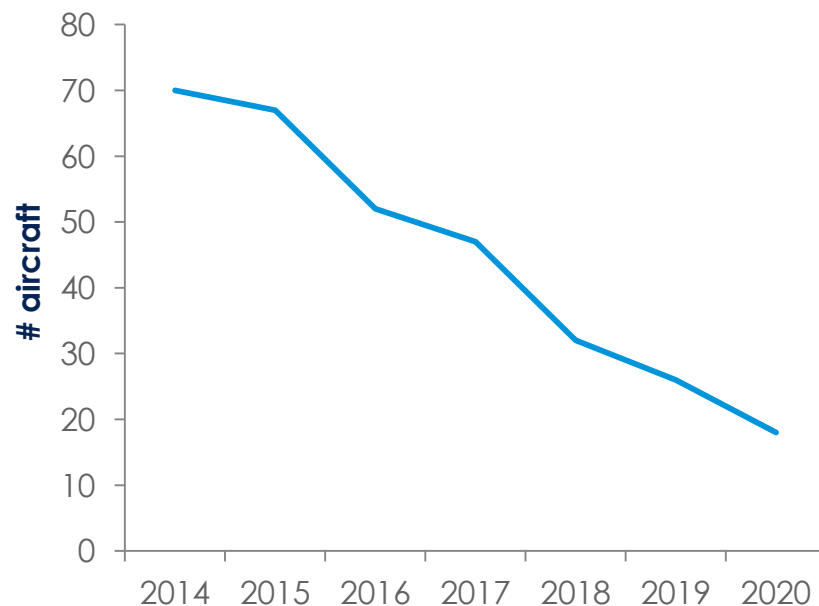


**'Old' generation fleet halved by 2017**

# Smart fleet strategy

- ◆ Operating leases providing strong flexibility
  - ◆ Flexibility to reduce up to 50 aircraft within next 6 years based on current contractual conditions
- ◆ Maintaining leadership in long-haul fleet efficiency
  - ◆ Fleet renewal delivering 3-4% unit cost reduction by 2020
- ◆ Choice of capex vs. operating lease based on operational drivers
  - ◆ Example: Transavia integrating used aircraft when attractive

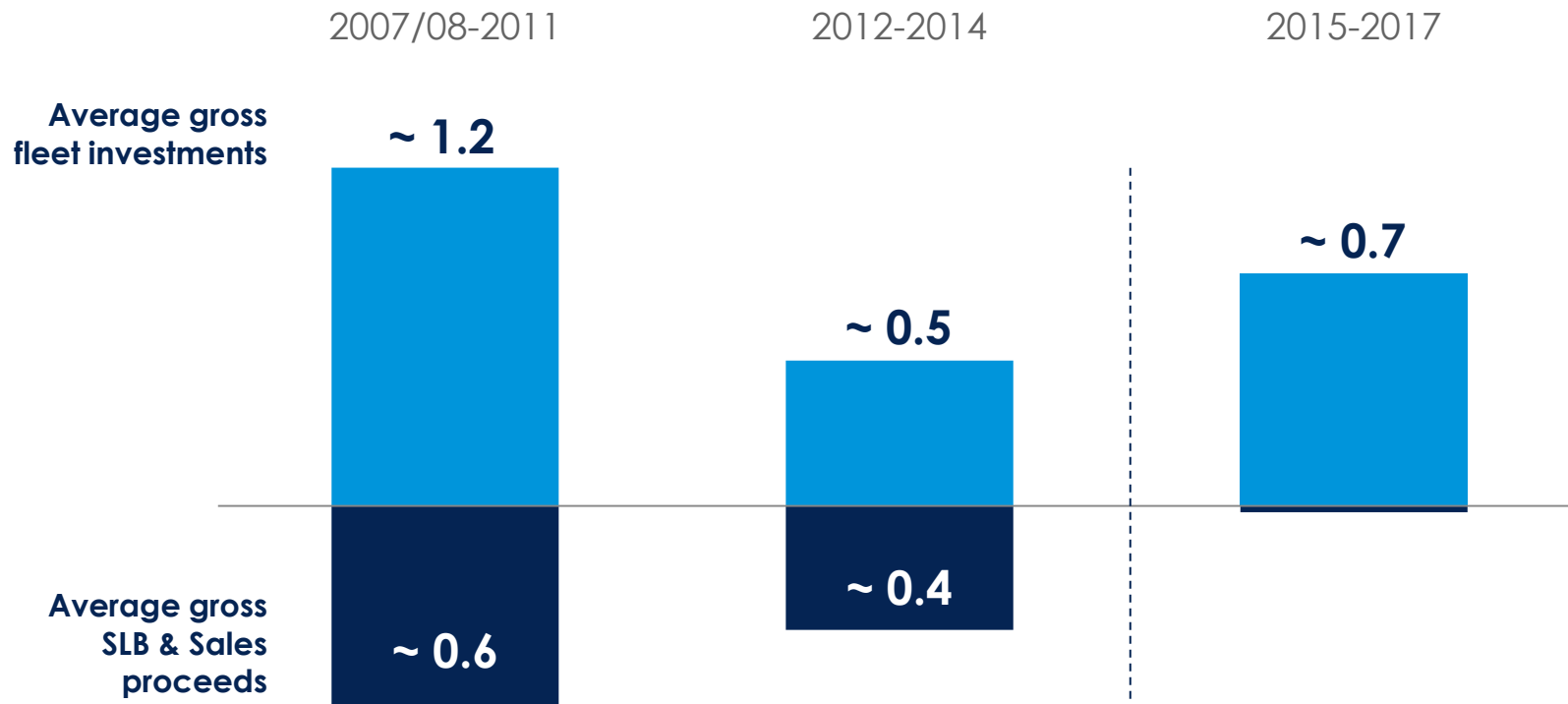
Operating lease flexibility



# Limited increase in fleet capex in spite of initial phase of long-haul fleet renewal

€ billion

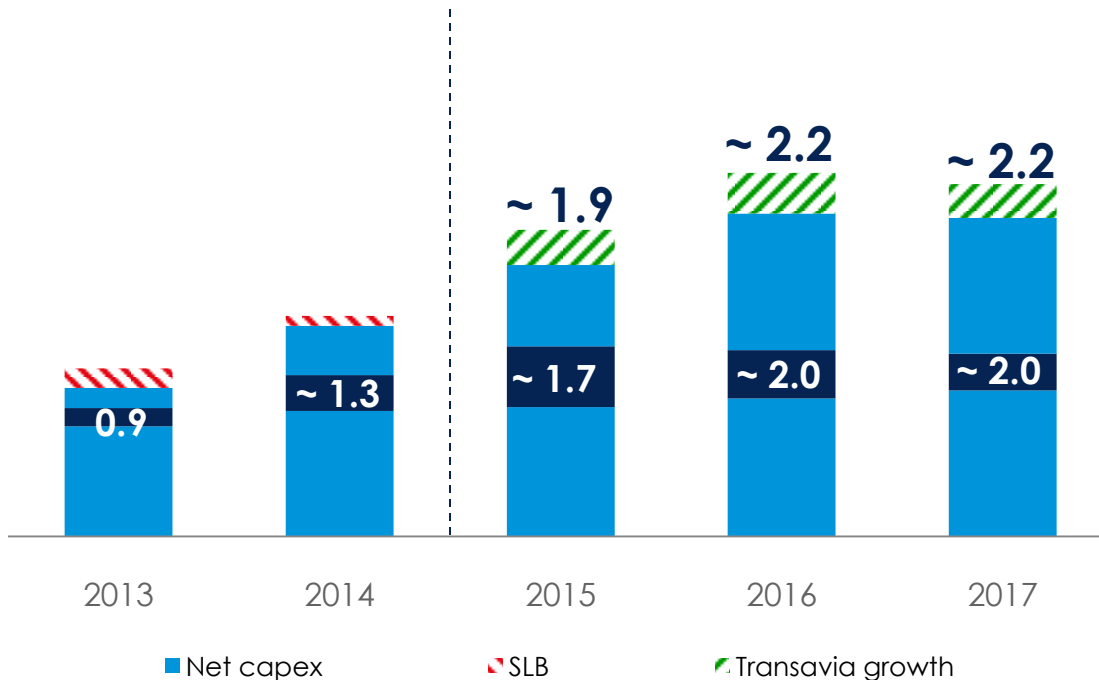
## Fleet capex



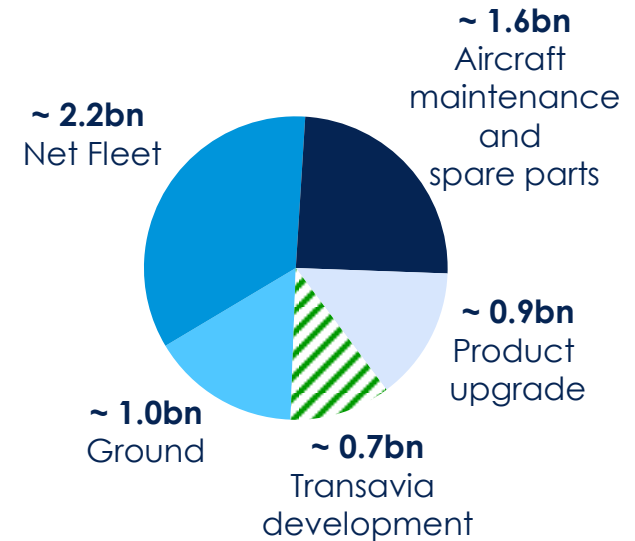
# Selective capex management

€ billion

## Investment plan



## 2015-2017 capex plan breakdown



**Total 2015-17 capex**  
~ €6.4bn



# A pragmatic approach to development opportunities

## Growth opportunities

- ◆ Further development of Transavia low cost activity
- ◆ Expansion of maintenance business
- ◆ Higher capacity growth in core business, depending on market conditions
- ◆ Selective investments in efficiency

## Conditions

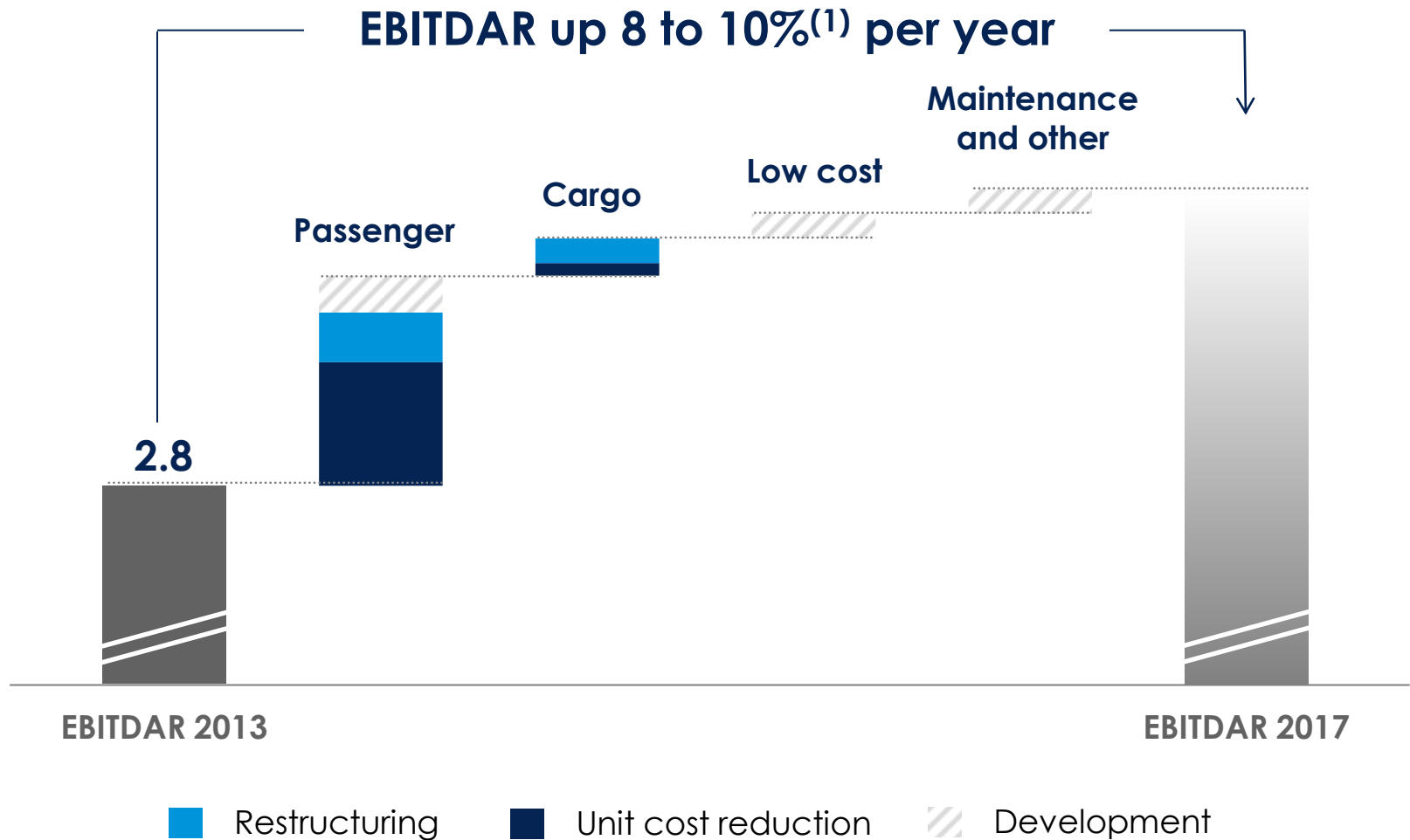
- ◆ Strict hurdle rate for new investments
- ◆ Deleveraging remains our priority
- ◆ Allocating dedicated sources of funding to each project

## To sum up

- ◆ Consistent and ongoing focus on cost reduction
- ◆ Strict approach to capex, including smart fleet strategy
- ◆ Funding base business from own cash flow
- ◆ A pragmatic and disciplined approach to development opportunities
- ◆ Credit ratios remain our priority

# Perform 2020 delivering significant increases in profitability

€ billion



## Medium-term financial objectives (2017)

- ◆ EBITDAR up 8 to 10% per year<sup>(1)</sup>
- ◆ Adjusted net debt<sup>(2)</sup> to EBITDAR<sup>(2)</sup> below 2.5
  - ◆ Existing business consistently generating positive free cash flow
  - ◆ Significant growth operations funded through dedicated resources

***Consistent with a ROCE<sup>(2)</sup> of 9 to 11%  
in 2017 and beyond***



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# Conclusion

PERFORM 2020

# PERFORM 2020



- ◆ Long-haul operations at the center of a global network of world class partners
- ◆ An efficient short and medium-haul business including a strengthened low-cost operation
- ◆ A more balanced portfolio of service activities around the air transport industry: cargo, maintenance and catering
- ◆ A strong brand portfolio addressing all customer segments
- ◆ A de-risked business and a deleveraged balance sheet, delivering healthy ROCE
- ◆ Delivering growth and value to shareholders



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Q&A

PERFORM 2020



The background of the slide is a photograph of an airport lounge. It features large windows with a view of the tarmac and sky. In the foreground, several people are silhouetted against the bright light from the windows. One person is standing on the right, looking out. On the left, there are rows of airport-style chairs, with a few people sitting or standing nearby. The floor is highly reflective, mirroring the silhouettes and the light from the windows.

# Calculation of Full Year 2013 ROCE

In € millions

31 Dec 2013

## Capital Employed

Goodwill and intangible assets	1,133
Flight equipment	9,391
Other property, plant and equipment	1,819
Investments in equity associates	177
Financial assets (excluding shares, marketable securities and financial deposits)	128
Provisions (excluding pension, cargo litigation and restructuring)	-1,106
Working capital excluding derivatives	-4,905

## Capital Employed before operating leases

Flight equipment under operational leases (operating leases x 7)	6,391
--	-------

**Average Capital Employed (average between opening & closing balance sheet) 13,758**

**Average Capital Employed (A) corrected for Alitalia (no stake at closing) 13,655**

Adjusted results from current operations	+440
Dividends received	-9
Share of profits/(losses) of associates	-211
Tax recognized in adjusted net result	-20

**Adjusted result from operations 200**

**Adjusted result from operations (B) corrected for Alitalia 401**

**ROCE (B/A) 2.9%**