

AIRFRANCE-KLM GROUP

Air France-KLM

Results presentation

FIRST HALF 2019

31 JULY 2019



KLM



Increased operating result and improved passenger unit revenue



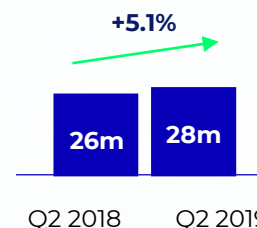
Long-haul driving the **improvement of unit revenue** as anticipated

Operating result increase reflecting **unit cost improvement** partly offset by fuel bill increase

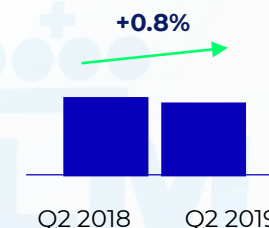
Further **reduction in Group net debt**

Next step in fleet strategy, **early phase-out of Airbus A380 and Air France medium-haul fleet order**

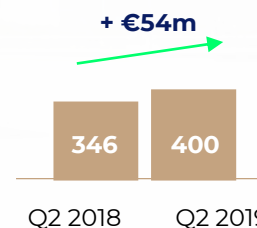
Passengers



Passenger unit revenue⁽¹⁾



Operating result⁽²⁾



Net debt



(1) Passenger Unit Revenue (RASK) = (Network Passenger traffic revenues + Transavia traffic revenues) / (Network Passenger ASK + Transavia ASK), at constant currency

(2) The Air France strike had a -€260 million impact on the Q2 2018 operating result



AIRFRANCE **KLM**
GROUP

Strategic orientations

Benjamin **Smith**

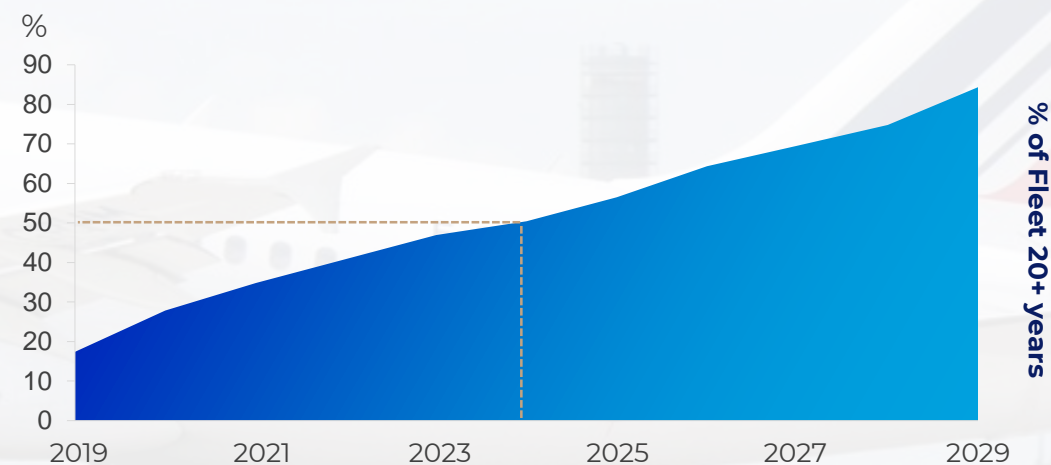
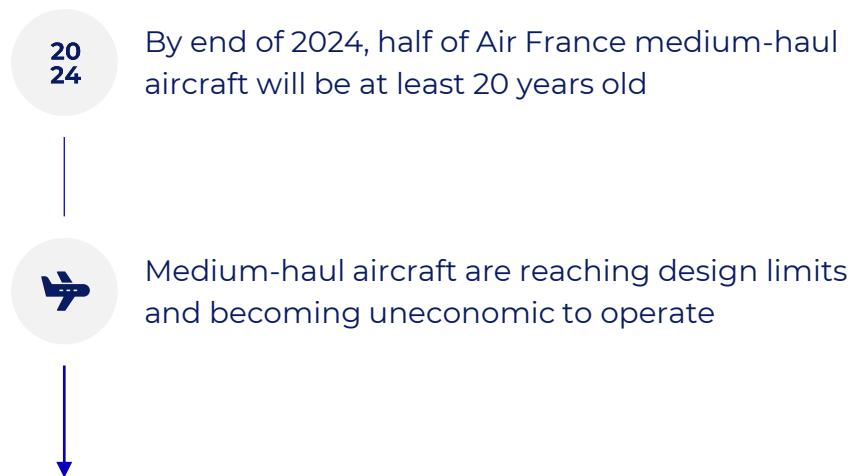


RESULTS AT **30 JUNE 2019**

Air France places firm orders for 60 Airbus A220s

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Air France medium-haul fleet is ageing and is due for replacement:



Opportunity to secure new, efficient, right-sized medium-haul aircraft

Airbus A220 is ideal for Air France medium-haul fleet renewal

Airbus A220 is an opportunity for Air France to secure cheaper, efficient, right-sized medium-haul aircraft



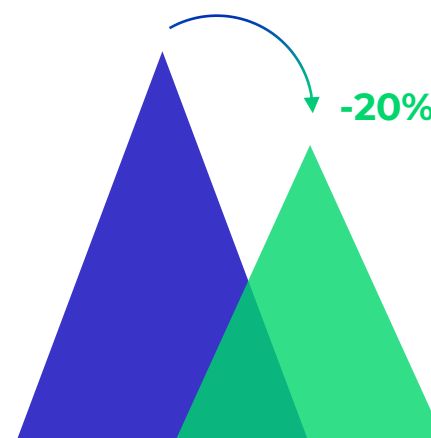
Airbus A220, **cost-efficient** and **environmentally-friendly** aircraft



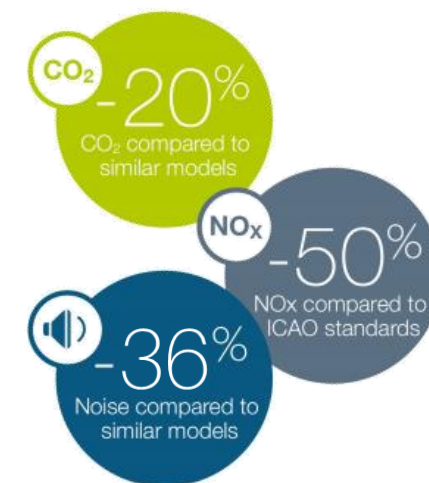
Lower aircraft and **trip costs** vs. Airbus A320neo

Airbus A220 versus previous generation narrow-body

Fuel Burn per Seat



Emissions and Noise



Airbus A220 all-new efficient design

Advanced materials and optimized aerodynamic efficiency



**Integrated 3-Axis
Fly-by-Wire**

Advanced Aluminium
Fuselage

Advanced Composite
Wing, Wing Box, Empennage,
Rear Fuselage, Stabilisers, Nacelle

Titanium
Wing, Wing Box, Rear Fuselage,
Horizontal Stabiliser



Airbus A220 is ideal for Air France medium-haul fleet renewal

Airbus A220 is an opportunity for Air France to secure cheaper, efficient, right-sized medium-haul aircraft



Flexible and optimal aircraft for the network, 149 passengers

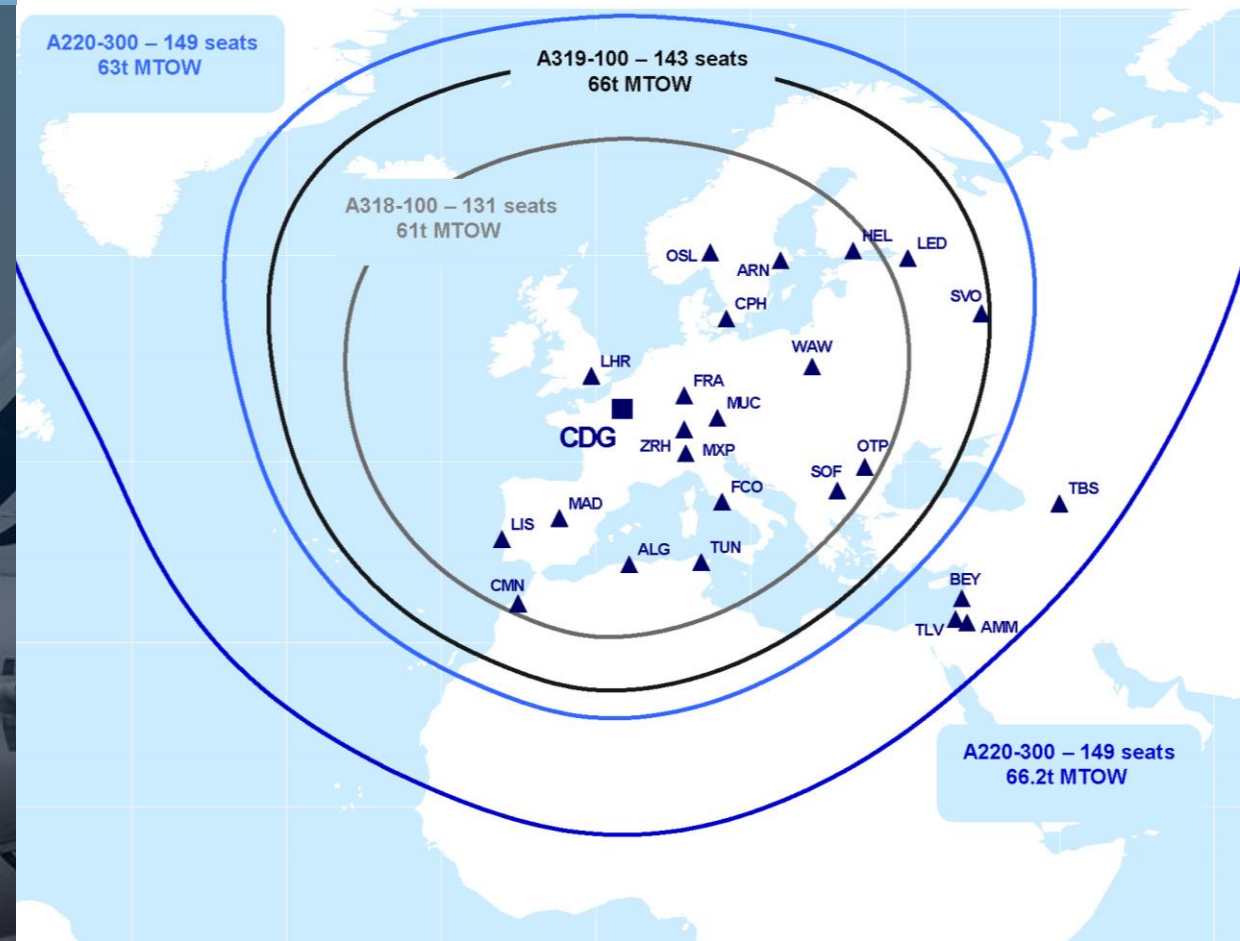


Range and payload to operate all current routes

A220-300 – 149 seats
63t MTOW

A319-100 – 143 seats
66t MTOW

A318-100 – 131 seats
61t MTOW



A220-300 – 149 seats
66.2t MTOW



Superior customer experience

More comfortable, faster turnarounds

Largest stowage
in its class

Straight sidewalls
for increased personal
space and comfort

Largest windows
for best view of
the sky

Widest economy
class seats

Excellent head clearance
provided by pivot bins

Wide
aisle

Widest seats of any single-
aisle aircraft

5-abreast configuration;
80% of seats aisle or window

Faster turnarounds possible
with **wide aisles, large bins**

Largest windows of any
narrow-body

Space for one roller bag
for **every passenger**



Airbus A380 fleet has higher cost and lower operational performance compared to other widebody aircraft types



- **Competition is limiting markets** where the Airbus A380 can be profitably deployed
- **Fuel consumption per seat 20-25% higher** than new generation widebodies
- **Airbus A380 production has been cancelled;** major operators reducing Airbus A380 fleets
- A partial reduction of the current Airbus A380 fleet would make it subscale
- **Air France Airbus A380 fleet is due** for a major cabin refurbishment
- **Maintenance costs and downtime are increasing** with **major 12-year structural** checks coming due
- **Maintaining the Airbus A380 would imply around €400m⁽¹⁾ capex through to 2026** for cabin refurbishment, shop visits and airframe structural checks



Early phase-out of Air France Airbus A380 fleet will avoid escalating costs, downtime, limited deployment flexibility

(1) Capex savings estimate for remaining 7 A380 aircraft, scheduled departure unchanged for first 3 leased A380 aircraft

Early phase-out of all Air France Airbus A380 until end of 2022



Capex savings due to early phase-out of Airbus A380 **estimated at €400m** for cabin refurbishment, shop visits and airframe structural checks

10 Airbus A380 aircraft will be replaced by no more than 9 new generation aircraft (A330 neo, A350, B787):

- ✓ Better fuel efficiency and profitability
- ✓ Increased network deployment flexibility simplifies scheduling
- ✓ Fewer seats and lower trip cost make it easier to capture premium segment business and fill seats during a cyclical downturn

- **Non-current result impact of early phase-out of Airbus A380 aircraft is estimated at around €400 million spread over period until 2022**, mainly due to acceleration in the depreciation of the aircraft
- **Limited cash-out impact**



Profitability (EBITDA)
uplift

Earlier transition
to cleaner, quieter
aircraft



AIRFRANCE **KLM**
GROUP

Financial Review

Frédéric Gagey

RESULTS AT **30 JUNE 2019**








Operating result at €400 million

with passenger unit revenue and unit cost improvement

	Q2 2019	Q2 2018	Change	Change at constant currency
Revenues (€ bn)	7.05	6.63	+6.4%	+4.5%
Fuel expenses (€ bn)	1.40	1.18	+18.6%	+10.3%
EBITDA (€ m)	1,147	1,049	+9.3%	+11.6%
Operating result (€ m)	400	346	+54m	+72m
Operating margin	5.7%	5.2%	+0.5 pt	+0.8 pt
Net income – Group part (€ m)	80	110	-30m	
Adjusted operating free cash flow (€ m)	110	-1	+111m	
ROCE 12 months sliding	9.3%	12.4%	-3.1 pt	
	30 Jun 2019	31 Dec 2018	Change	
Net debt (€ m)	5,698	6,164	-466m	
Net debt/EBITDA 12 months sliding	1.4x	1.5x	-0.1 pt	

Positive unit revenue trend in Passenger airlines and Maintenance drive margin improvement at Group level

Q2 2019		Capacity (1)	Unit Revenue Constant Curr.(2)	Revenues (€ m)	Change	Operating Result (€ m)	Change	Operating Margin	Change
Network		+3.9%	+0.9%	6,016	+5.6%	291	+55m	4.8%	+0.7 pt
		+2.8%	-7.5%						
Transavia		+9.2%	+1.3%	500	+10.4%	52	-9m	10.4%	-3.1 pt
Maintenance				527	+11.9%	55	+9m	4.9%	+0.3 pt
Group		+4.5%	+0.0%	7,050	+6.4%	400	+54m	5.7%	+0.5 pt

(1).Capacity is defined as Available Seat Kilometers (ASK), except for Network Cargo capacity which is Available Ton Kilometers (ATK). Group capacity is defined as Passenger ASK (Network Passenger ASK + Transavia ASK)

(2).Unit revenues = revenue per ASK, Cargo unit revenues = Cargo revenue per ATK, Group unit revenue = (Network passenger traffic revenues + Transavia traffic revenues) / (Network Passenger ASK + Transavia ASK).

Long-haul driving the improvement of unit revenue as anticipated

Q2 2019	Unit revenue ex-currency		Revenue share long-haul
	Q2 2019	H1 2019	
North America	+2.6%	+0.4%	32%
Latin America	-10.2%	-8.7%	13%
Asia	+3.9%	+2.9%	25%
Africa & Middle East	+8.7%	+4.1%	18%
Caribbean & Indian Ocean	+4.7%	+4.4%	12%
Long Haul	+2.3%	+0.8%	100%
Medium-haul hubs	+0.2%	-0.7%	
Medium-haul point-to-point	-9.1%	-6.2%	
Total Medium-Haul	-1.9%	-2.1%	
Total	+0.9%	-0.2%	



Yields and load factors for all long haul networks, except Latin American:

- ✓ North American network positive unit revenues driven in particular from US point of sale
- ✓ Latin American network pressure is continuing

Medium-haul hubs positive thanks to increased load-factors

Point-to-point decrease as anticipated

F-GSQ

Unit revenue growth in both premium and economy

Q2 2019

Total

3.9%

ASK

5.7%

RPK

0.9%

RASK ex cur.

RASK ex currency

Premium

1.8%

Economy

0.7%

Medium-haul point-to-point

-2.5%

ASK

-5.9%

RPK

-9.1%

RASK ex cur.

Medium-haul hubs

6.1%

ASK

8.2%

RPK

0.2%

RASK ex cur.

Total medium-haul

4.6%

ASK

5.8%

RPK

-1.9%

RASK ex cur.

North America

6.7%

ASK

7.8%

RPK

2.6%

RASK ex cur.

Caribbean & Indian Ocean

1.6%

ASK

4.2%

RPK

4.7%

RASK ex cur.

Asia

4.0%

ASK

6.4%

RPK

3.9%

RASK ex cur.

Latin America

7.8%

ASK

7.0%

RPK

-10.2%

RASK ex cur.

Africa & Middle East

-4.6%

ASK

-0.7%

RPK

8.7%

RASK ex cur.

Total long-haul

3.8%

ASK

5.6%

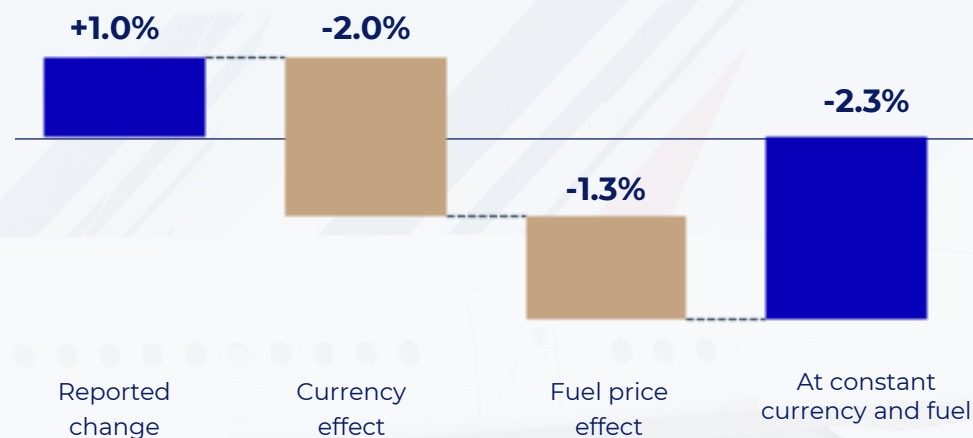
RPK

2.3%

RASK ex cur.

Unit cost down in line with the full year guidance

Q2 2019 underlying unit cost



• **Lower customer compensation**, notably linked to a high base because of last year strike in Air France

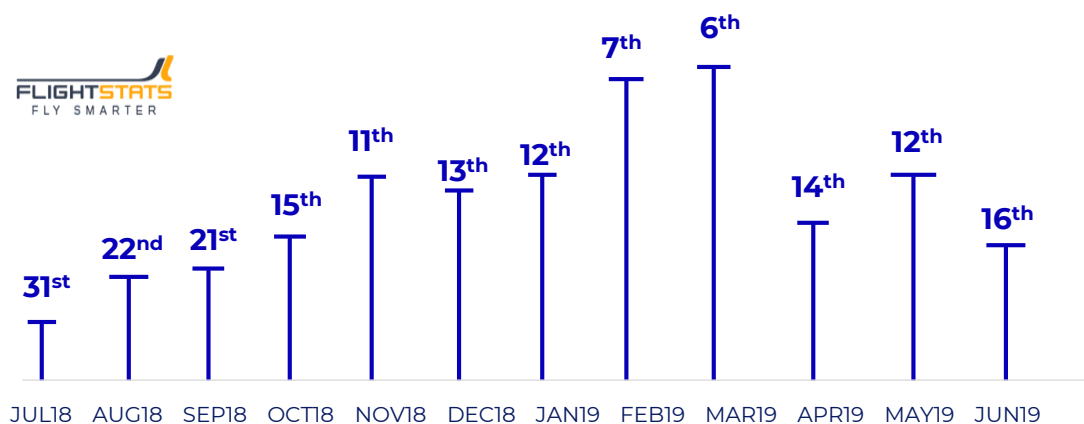
• **New cost reduction actions for Air France**, following external consultation study

• **Staff costs up 4.6%, explained by:**

- ✓ Additional hiring for the capacity growth (+4.5%)
- ✓ Implemented wage agreements for Air France and KLM staff
- ✓ **Labor productivity improvement 3.1%** (in ASK per FTE)

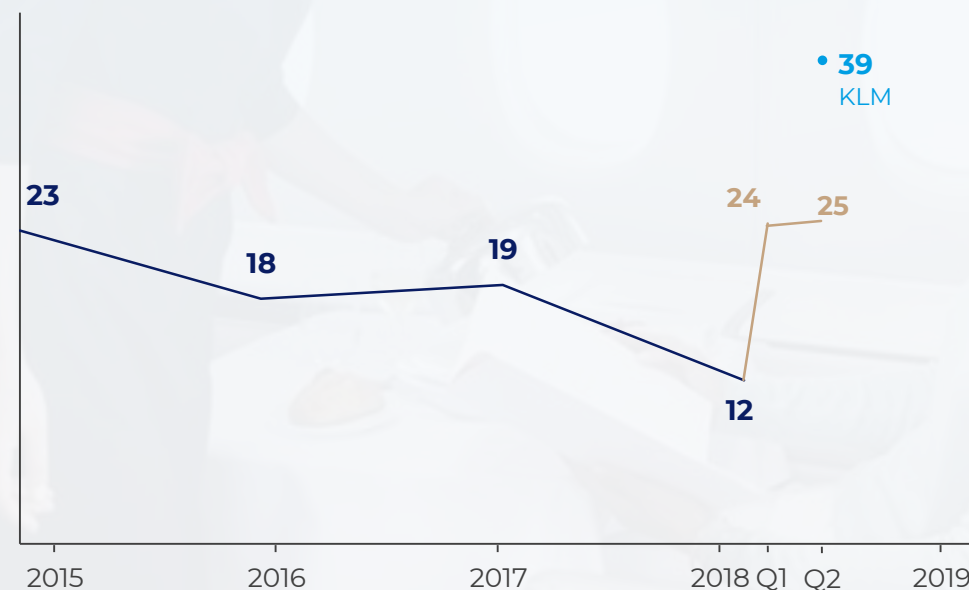
Air France operational performance improvement continuing

Air France On Time Performance (A14) ranking



A top 3 European legacy carrier
in May and June 2019

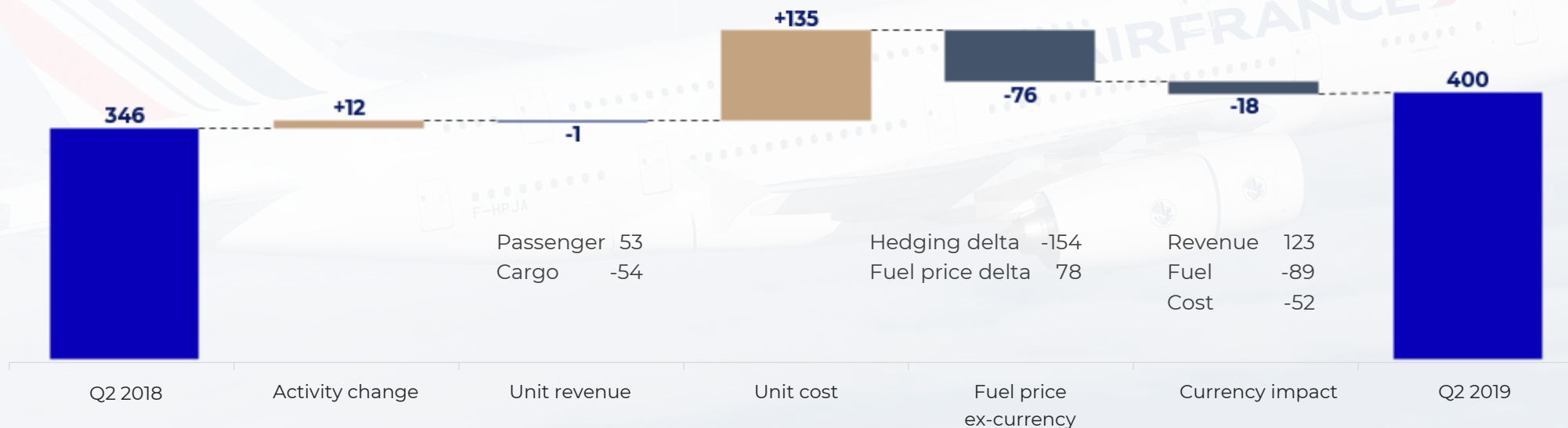
Air France Net Promoter Score trend



Non-fuel unit cost improvement partly offset by fuel bill increase

Q2 2019

Operating result development
in € m



Air France improvement explained by last year strike, KLM impacted by fuel

Q2 2019	Capacity change	Revenues (€ m)	Change YoY	Operating Result (€ m)	Change YoY	Operating Margin	Change YoY				
AIRFRANCE	+6.4%	4,284	+9.1%	143	+130	3.3%	+3.0 pt				
KLM	+2.1%	2,899	+3.7%	258	-70	8.9%	-2.8 pt				
AIRFRANCEKLM GROUP	+4.5%	7,050	+6.4%	400	+54	5.7%	+0.5 pt				
First Half 2019	Capacity change	Revenues (€ m)	Change YoY	Operating Result (€ m)	Change YoY	Operating Margin	Change YoY	Net Debt (€ m)	Change 31 Dec 2018	Net Debt / EBITDA	Change 31 Dec 2018
AIRFRANCE	+5.7%	7,982	+6.7%	-113	+51	-1.4%	+0.8 pt	3,386	-171	1.5x	-0.2 pt
KLM	+1.3%	5,284	+2.0%	202	-186	3.8%	-3.7 pt	2,608	-218	1.3x	-0.0 pt
AIRFRANCEKLM GROUP	+3.8%	13,036	+4.9%	97	-131	0.7%	-1.1 pt	5,698	-466	1.4x	-0.1 pt

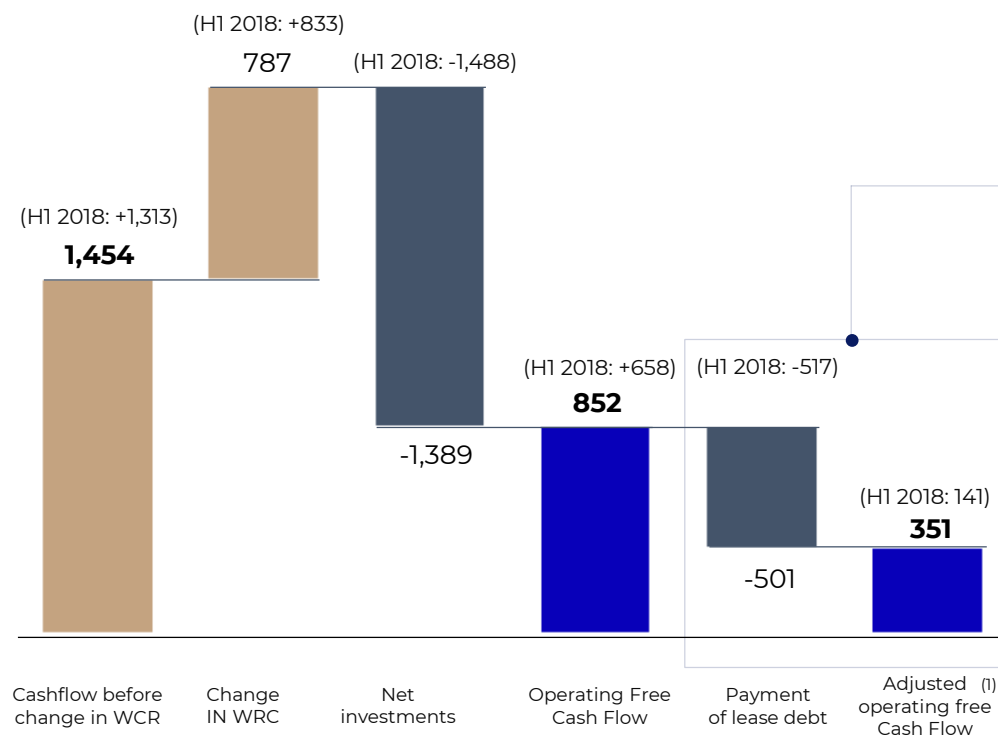
(1) Net Debt / EBITDA: 12 months sliding, see calculation in press release

Net debt down, leverage ratio improved slightly further, on track for full year guidance of below 1.5x

First half 2019

Free cash flow evolution

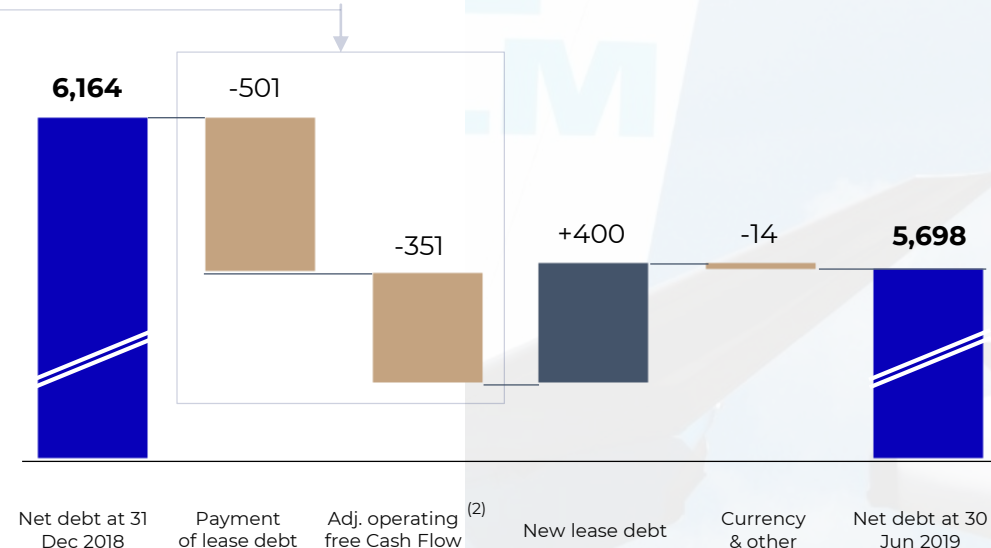
In € m



(1) Adjusted operating free cash flow = Operating free cash flow with deduction of repayment of lease debt

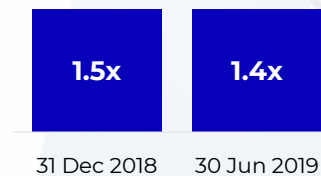
Net Debt evolution

In € m



(2) Net Debt / EBITDA: 12 months sliding, see calculation in press release

Net debt/EBITDA⁽²⁾



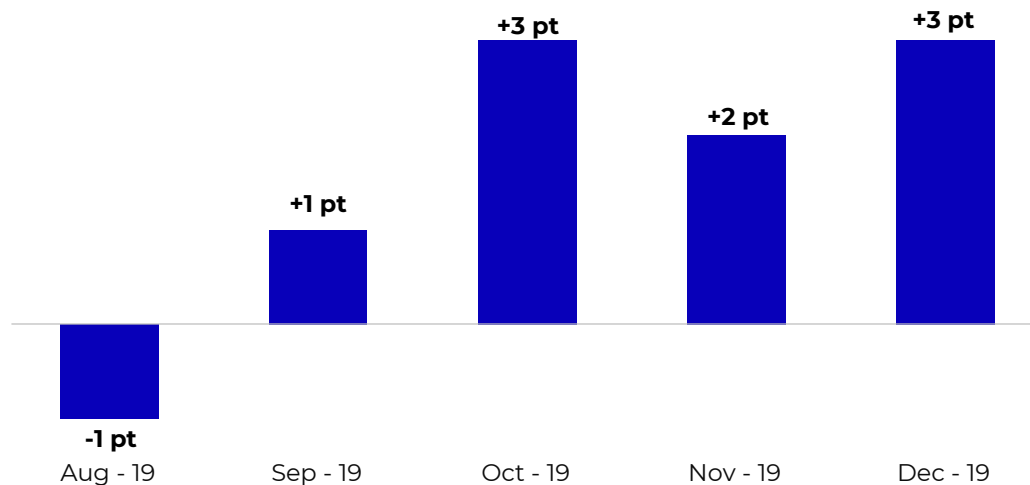
Outlook

Results at 30 june 2019



Revenue Outlook

Long-haul forward booking load factor (change vs previous year)



Based on the current data for Passenger network:



- July 2019 load factor stable
- Long-haul forward booking load factors from August to December are on average higher compared to last year
- Passenger network unit revenues at constant currency expected to be stable compared to last year for the third quarter 2019



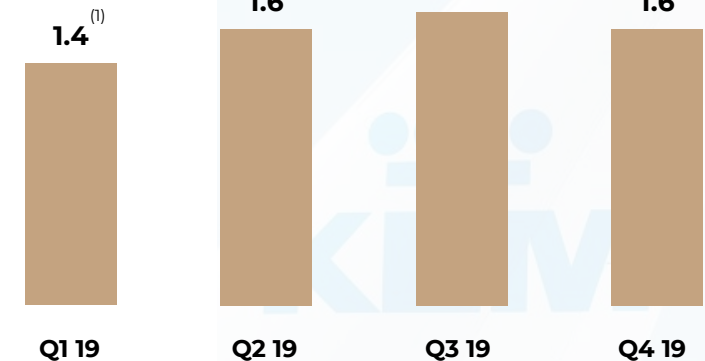
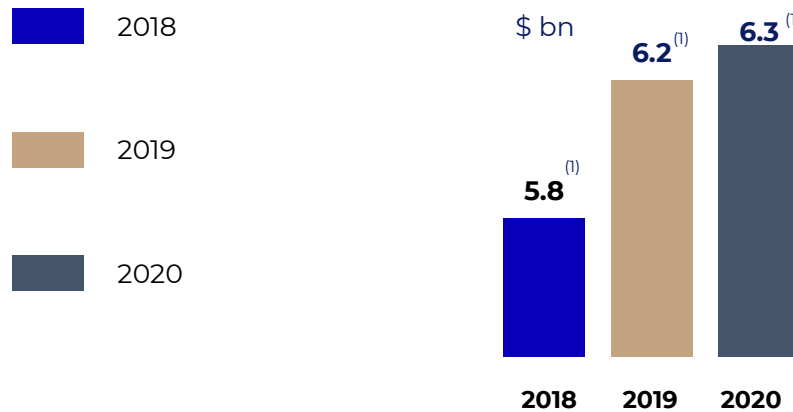
Fuel bill increase by €550 million in 2019, explained by lower positive hedge impact compared to 2018

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2018:
Fuel bill €4.9bn⁽²⁾

2019:
Fuel bill €5.5bn⁽²⁾

2020:
Fuel bill €5.5bn⁽²⁾



Market price

	2018	2019	2020	Q1 19	Q2 19	Q3 19	Q4 19
Brent (\$ per bbl)⁽¹⁾	72	65	61	64	68	64	62
Jet fuel (\$ per metric ton)⁽¹⁾	738	684	672	669	702	685	678

Price after hedge

	2018	2019	2020	Q1 19	Q2 19	Q3 19	Q4 19
Jet fuel (\$ per metric ton)⁽¹⁾	651	678	684	650	675	692	692
% of consumption already hedged	60%	61%	48%	61%	62%	62%	60%
Hedge result (in \$ m)	800	50	-100	50	50	0	-50

(1) Based on forward curve at 26 July 2019. Sensitivity computation based on 2019 fuel price, assuming constant crack spread between Brent and Jet Fuel. Jet fuel price including into plane cost

(2) Assuming average exchange rate on US dollar/Euro of 1.13 for 2019 and 1.14 for 2020

Full year guidance update

		Previous guidance	Guidance 2019
Capacity growth	Passenger	+2.0% to +3.0%	+2.0% to +3.0%
	Transavia	+9% to +11%	+7% to +9%
Fuel		+€650m	+€550m
Currency		Neutral effect	Neutral effect
Unit cost			
	Ex-currency at constant fuel price	-1% to 0%	-1% to 0% ⁽¹⁾
Capex		€3.2bn	€3.2bn
Net Debt / EBITDA		Below 1.5x	Below 1.5x

(1) To align with industry practice, the EASK metric will no longer be used as of 2019. New Unit Cost definition will be: Net cost per Available Seat Kilometer at constant currency and fuel. The impact of this change should be approximately -0.1pt for 2019.



Q&A

Results at **30 june 2019**








Appendix

Results at **30 june 2019**

Operating result at €97 million, further net debt reduction thanks to positive free cash flow €351 million

	HI 2019	HI 2018	Change	Change at constant currency
Revenue (€ bn)	13.04	12.43	+4.9%	+3.3%
Fuel expenses (€ bn)	2.61	2.25	+16.0%	+8.2%
EBITDA (€ bn)	1,571	1,670	-5.9%	-2.0%
Operating result (€ m)	97	228	-131m	-69m
Operating margin	0,7%	1.8%	-1.1 pt	-0.6 pt
Net income – group part (€ m)	-240	-159	-81m	
Adjusted operating free cash flow (€ m)	351	141	+149%	
ROCE 12 month sliding	9.3%	12.4%	-3.1 pt	
	30 Jun 2019	31 Dec 2018	Change	
Net debt (€ m)	5,698	6.164	-466m	
Net debt /EBITDA 12 month sliding	1.4x	1.5x	-0.1 pt	

Revenue growth for all businesses in first half 2019

H1 2019		Capacity ⁽¹⁾	Unit Revenue Constant Curr. ⁽²⁾	Revenues (€ m)	Change	Operating result (€ m)	Change	Operating margin	Change
Network		+3.2%	-0.2%	11,191	+3.8%	12	-138m	0.1%	-1.3 pt
		+2.1%	-5.7%						
Transavia		+10.0%	-0.4%	748	+8.7%	-19	-22m	-2.5%	-3.0 pt
Maintenance				1,081	+14.9%	102	+30m	4.9%	+0.3 pt
Group		+3.8%	-1.0%	13,036	+4.9%	97	-131m	0.7%	-1.1 pt

(1). To align with industry practice, the Equivalent Available Seat Kilometers (EASK) metric is no longer used. Capacity is defined as Available Seat Kilometers (ASK), except for Network Cargo capacity which is Available Ton Kilometers (ATK). Group capacity is defined as Passenger ASK (Network Passenger ASK + Transavia ASK)

(2). Unit revenues = revenue per ASK, Cargo unit revenues = Cargo revenue per ATK, Group unit revenue = (Network passenger traffic revenues + Transavia traffic revenues) / (Network Passenger ASK + Transavia ASK).

Long-haul offsetting the negative performance in medium-haul

H1 2019

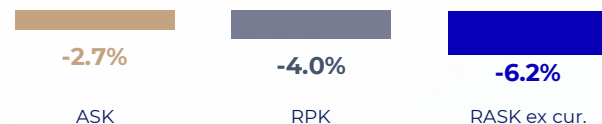
Total



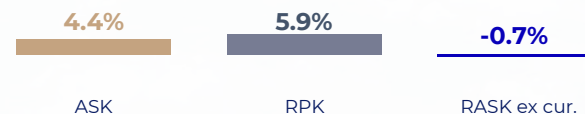
RASK ex cur.



Medium-haul point-to-point



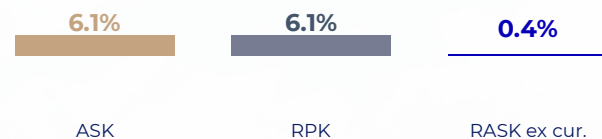
Medium-haul hubs



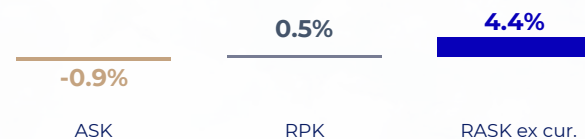
Total medium-haul



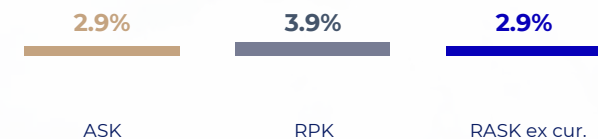
North America



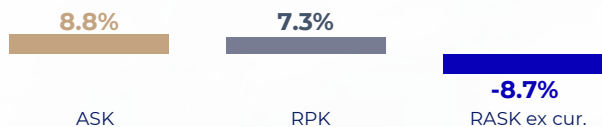
Caribbean & Indian Ocean



Asia



Latin America



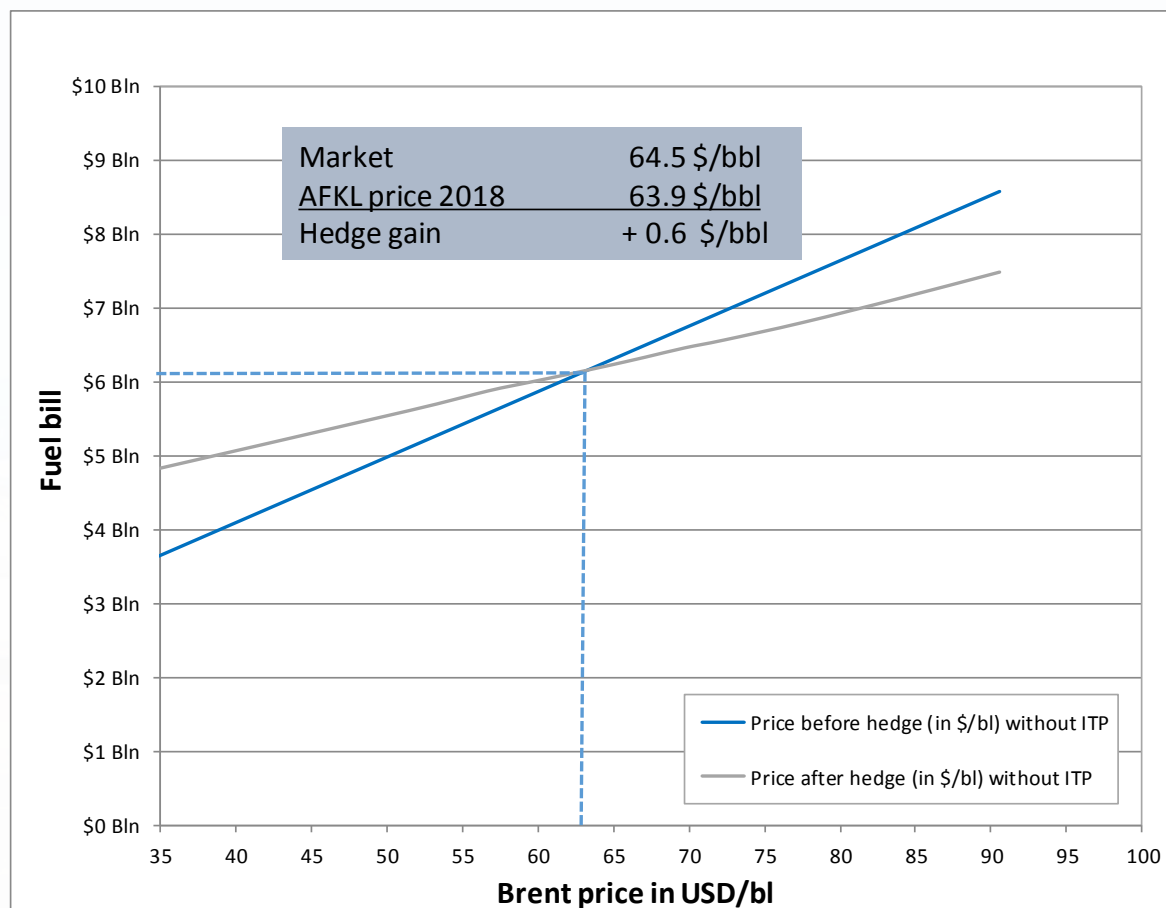
Africa & Middle East



Total long-haul



Fuel bill sensitivity for full year 2019

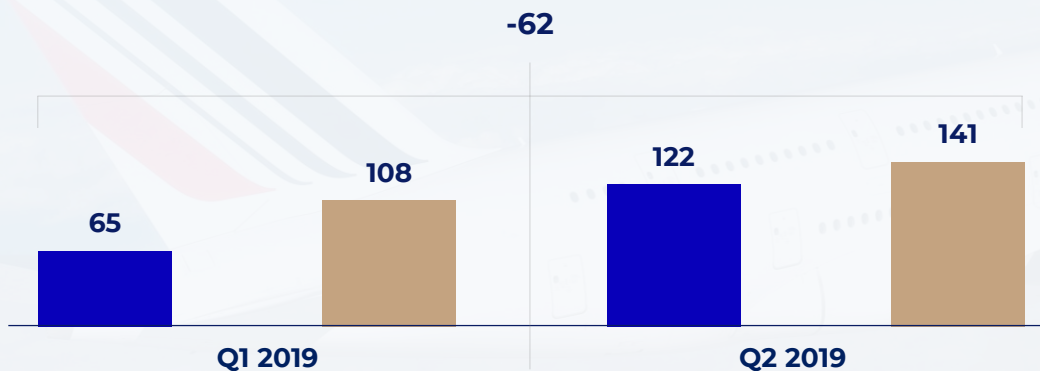


Based on forward curve at 26 July 2019. Sensitivity computation based on 2019 fuel price, assuming constant crack spread between Brent and Jet Fuel. Jet fuel price including into plane cost
Assuming average exchange rate on US dollar/Euro of 1.13 for 2019 and 1.14 for 2020

Currency impact on operating result

Currency impact on revenues and costs

In € m



- Currency impact on revenues
- Currency impact on costs, including hedging
- XX** Currency impact on operating result

FY 2019 guidance

Currency impact **FY 2019**: no effect, based on spot €/\$ 1.13

Net operational exposure hedging **for 2019**:

USD ~60%

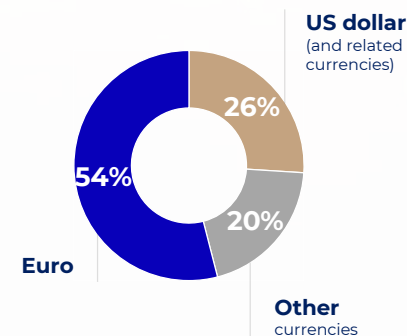
JPY ~50%

GBP ~75%

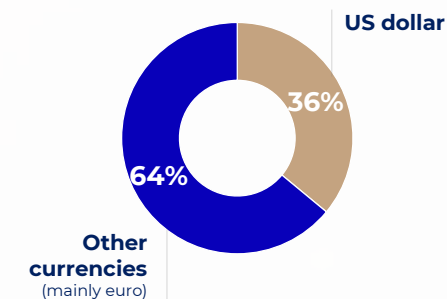
Revenues and costs per currency

FY 2018

REVENUES

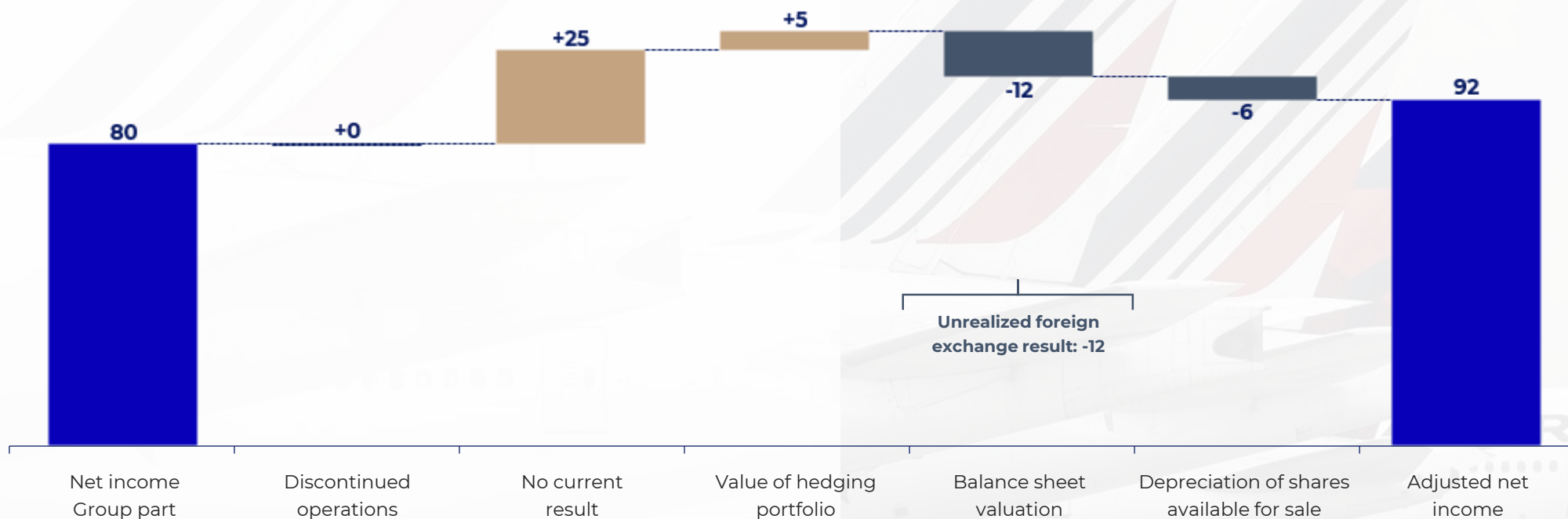


COSTS



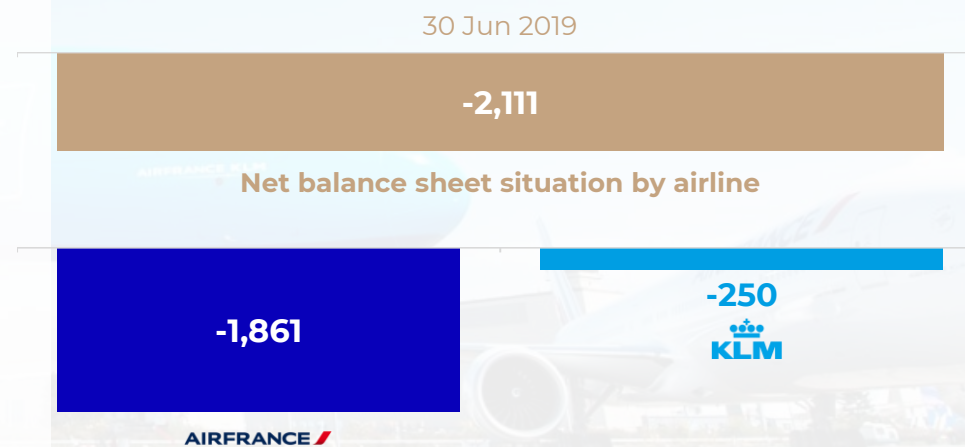
Adjusted net income of the Group

Q2 2019
In € m



Pension details at 30 June 2019

In € m



Air France

Air France end of service benefit plan (ICS): pursuant to French regulations and the company agreement, every employee receives an end of service indemnity payment on retirement (no mandatory funding requirement). ICS represents the main part of the Air France position

Air France pension plan (CRAF): related to ground staff affiliated to the CRAF until 31 December 1992

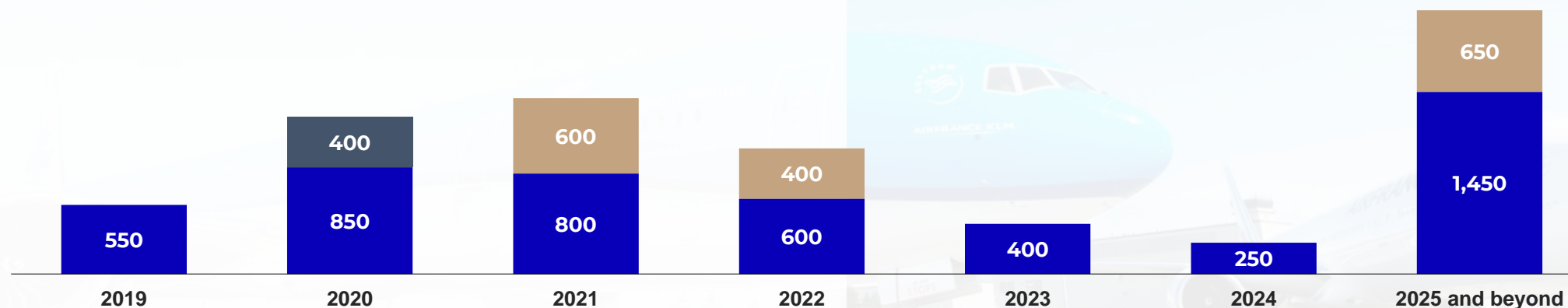
KLM

Defined benefit schemes for Ground Staff

Debt reimbursement profile at 30 June 2019

Debt reimbursement profile⁽¹⁾

In € m



Bonds issued by Air France-KLM

June 2021:

AFKL 3.875% (€600m)

October 2022:

AFKL 3.75% (€400m)

March 2026:

AFKL 0.125% (€500m, Convertible « Océane »)

December 2026:

AFKL 4.35% (\$145m)

Air-France KLM

Hybrid Unsecured Bond :

AFKL 6.25% Perp Call 2020 (€403m)

Other Long-term Debt : AF and KLM

Secured Debt, mainly "Asset-backed"
(Net Deposits)

(1). Excluding operating lease debt payments and KLM perpetual debt