

Transforming Heathrow

Heathrow Investor Events 2013



Heathrow Investor Events 2013: agenda

Compass Centre

Welcome and introduction

Q6: Next regulatory period

A New Approach: Hub Capacity

Investing in Better Journeys: Terminal 2

Heathrow Airport

Site tour of Terminal 2

Viewing the airfield from the Air Traffic Control Tower

Latest generation aircraft: onboard A380

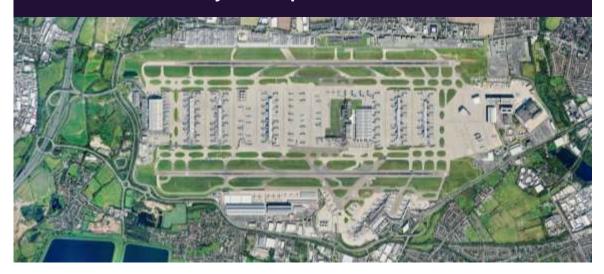
Evening reception at Royal Suite



Transforming Heathrow is a journey













Heathrow

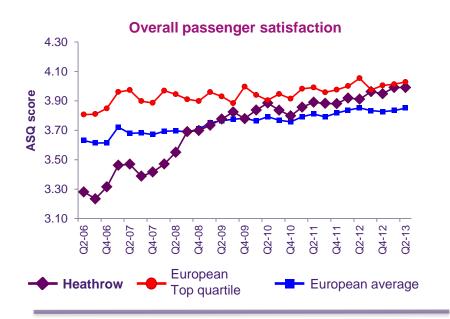
Making every journey better



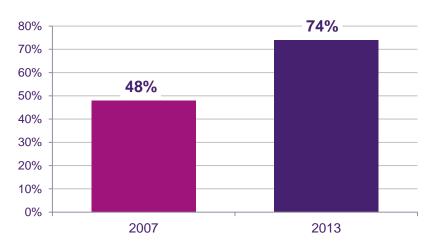




We are improving the experience for our passengers...



Passengers rating Heathrow 'Excellent' or 'Very Good'







World's Best Airport Terminal

Heathrow Terminal 5

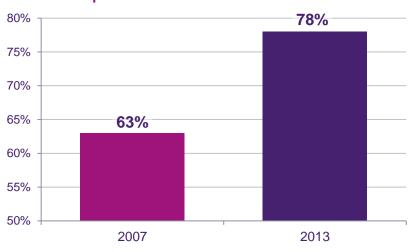


2013 Europe's Best Airport (over 25 million passengers)

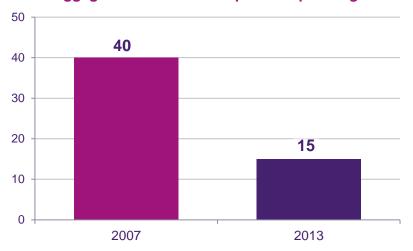


..and improving operations for our airlines

Departures within 15 minutes of schedule



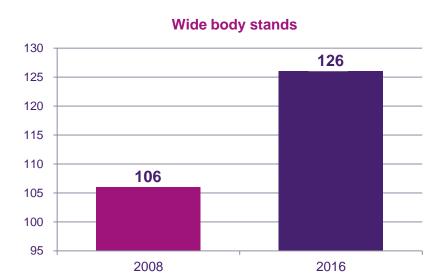
Baggage misconnect rates per 1000 passengers

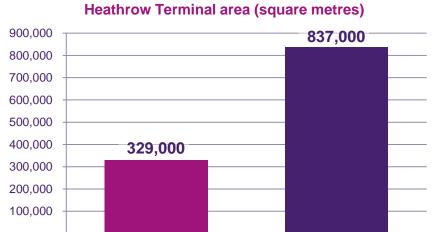






..and transforming our infrastructure











Heathrow's approach to Q6 is founded on passenger experience

Vision & Priorities for the Full Business Plan (January 2013) reaffirmed in Alternative Business Plan (July 2013)

Heathrow Vision

The UK's direct connection to the world and Europe's hub of choice by making every journey better

Business Plan Priorities

Deliver a noticeably better, 'hub of choice' **passenger experience**

Deliver **improved resilience** and sufficient **hub capacity**

Ensure a **competitive total cost of operation**

Heathrow aspires to deliver £3bn capital plan with appropriate settlement



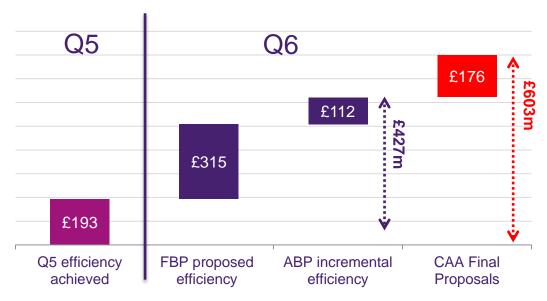
Recap on evolution of Q6 proposals

(£m unless stated) (5 year aggregate) (11/12 prices)	Heathrow Full Business Plan (Jan 2013) (CAGR	CAA Initial Proposals (Apr 2013) (CAGR	Heathrow Alternative Business Plan (Jul 2013)	CAGR	CAA Final Proposals (Oct 2013)	CAGR
Passengers	355.2m	0.4%	358.4m	0.5%	357.8m	0.5%	359.2m	0.5%
Aeronautical income	8,735	6.1%	7,138	-0.9%	8,478	4.9%	7,443	0.6%
Non aeronautical income	4,753	1.6%	4,838	2.1%	4,618	0.9%	4,650	1.2%
Operating costs	5,234	-0.2%	5,017	-1.8%	5,120	-0.8%	4,944	-2.0%
EBITDA	8,255	7.7%	6,960	1.9%	7,977	+6.4%	7,149	+2.8%
Capital investment (£bn)	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	-	2.9	-
Price cap per passenger p.a.	RPI +5.9%	-	RPI -1.3%	-	RPI +4.6%	-	RPI +0%	-
WACC (pre-tax real)	7.1%	-	5.35%	-	6.7%	-	5.6%	-



Operating efficiencies key to ongoing transformation - CAA Final Proposals challenging given pace of delivery





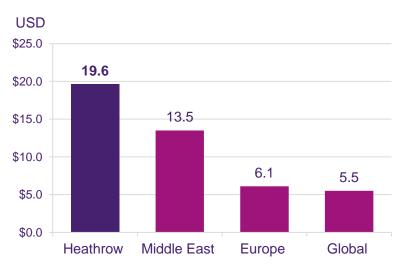
- Delivering Q5 operating efficiencies
 - exit Q5 achieving the CAA's efficiency target for operating expenses
 - opex per passenger down 8% since 2008
- ABP opex efficiencies of £427 million
 - equivalent to 2.0% pa compound reduction, excluding structural factors
 - reduction in controllable costs of 3.1% pa compound

- CAA opex efficiencies of £603 million
 - further efficiencies assume additional wage reductions, removal of non-wage 'glide path' and stretch targets
 - rates risk-sharing mechanism added
- Final Proposals very challenging given proposed scale and speed



CAA Final Proposals stretch non-aeronautical income. Heathrow retail performance is already far ahead of peers

Comparative spend per passenger



Net retail income per passenger



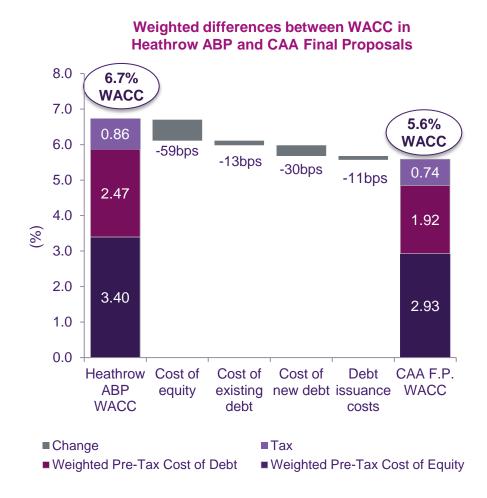
- Improved passenger experience including over 21,000m² new retail space in Terminal 5
- Q5 market drivers for growth include weak sterling, boom of luxury fashion market and real income growth
- Some of most productive airport retail space in the world benefitting the single till

- Slower rate of growth expected in Q6 but above inflation. Flexible and evolving retail strategy key
- CAA Final Proposals include a £66 million further stretch to non-aeronautical revenue



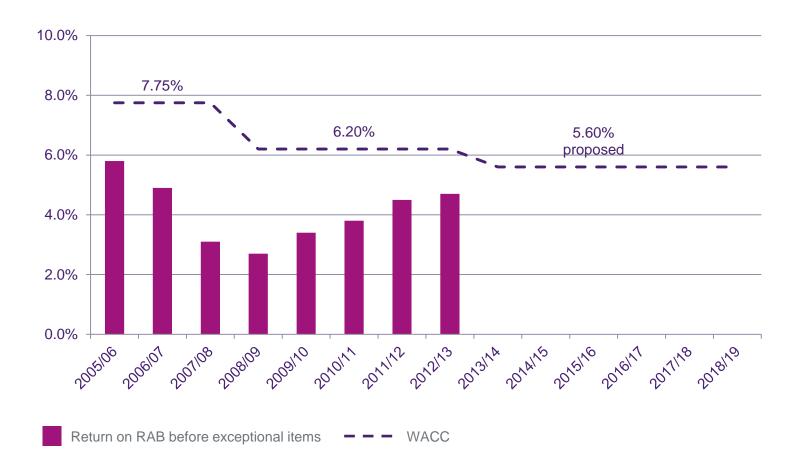
Movement in cost of capital in CAA Final Proposals, but still materially lower than Heathrow expected

- Final Proposals assume 5.6% weighted average cost of capital
 - Initial Proposals allowed 5.35% WACC
- Cost of equity differences remain, still significantly apart
 - equity market returns remain below UK regulatory precedent
 - inconsistent with risk hierarchy of UK regulated businesses
- Cost of debt increased, but remain apart, impacted by:
 - credit spreads
 - risk-free rate
 - cost of debt financing platform
- CAA not pursuing debt indexation





Historically we have fallen short of the allowable return





Key milestones

2013

4 November – Responses to CAA Final Proposals

2014

9 January – CAA Decision (including Notice to Grant Licence)

10 February – Notice Granting Licence

1 April – Start of Q6



Conclusion

- CAA's Final Proposals are an improvement on the Initial Proposals...
- ...however, the CAA's proposed cost of capital of 5.6% is below level at which Heathrow's shareholders have said that they are willing to invest
- Heathrow is committed to delivering an efficient business. Operating the airport safely and delivering high levels of passenger experience
- Inadequate returns deter investment, threaten the continued improvements in passenger experience, undermine hub competitiveness and disincentivise UK growth





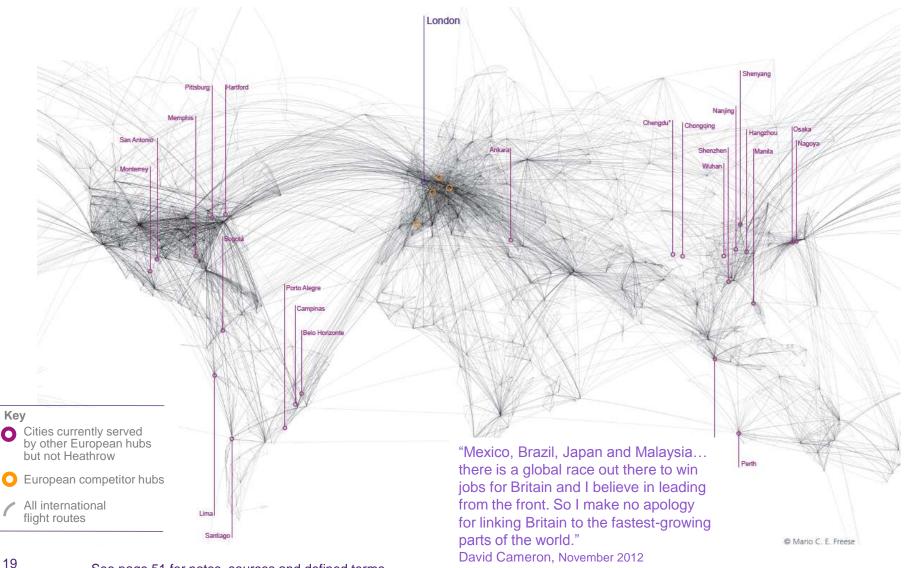


Heathrow's options for connecting the UK to growth



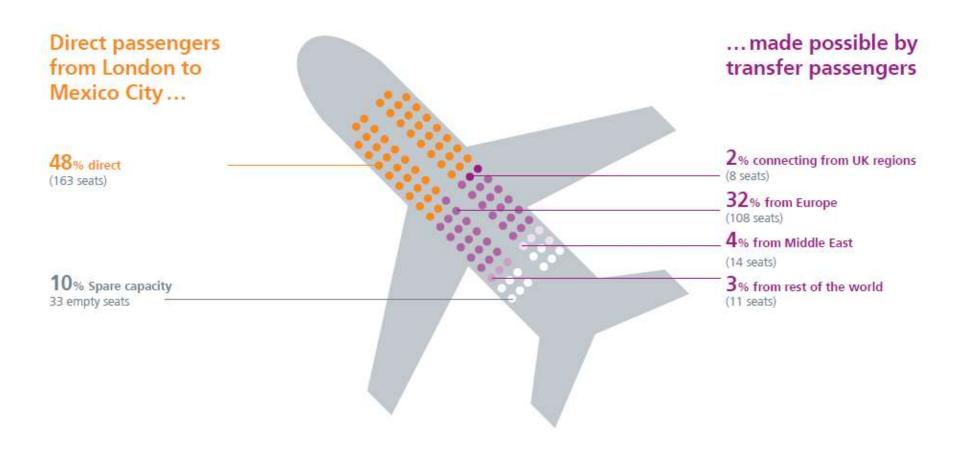
The UK is being cut off from important markets

Top Global Destinations by GMP that are not served by Heathrow but served by other European hubs



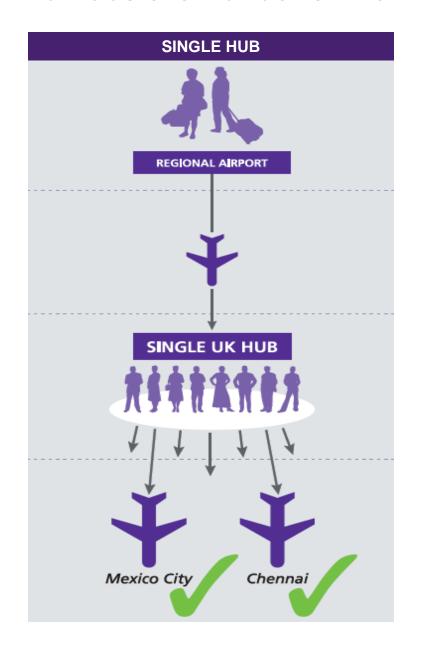
A hub airport is important to establishing long-haul flights

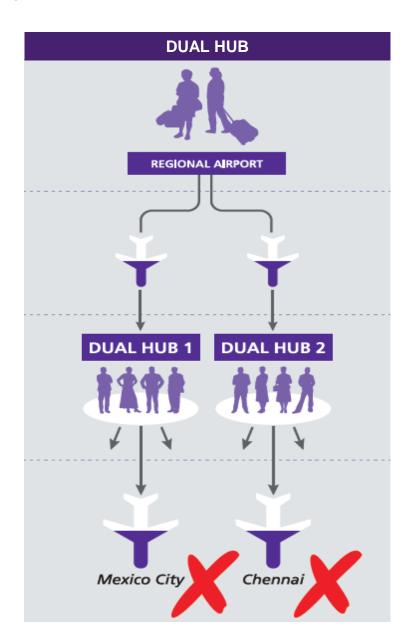
Transfer passengers allow airlines to fly to more destinations more frequently than could be supported by local demand alone





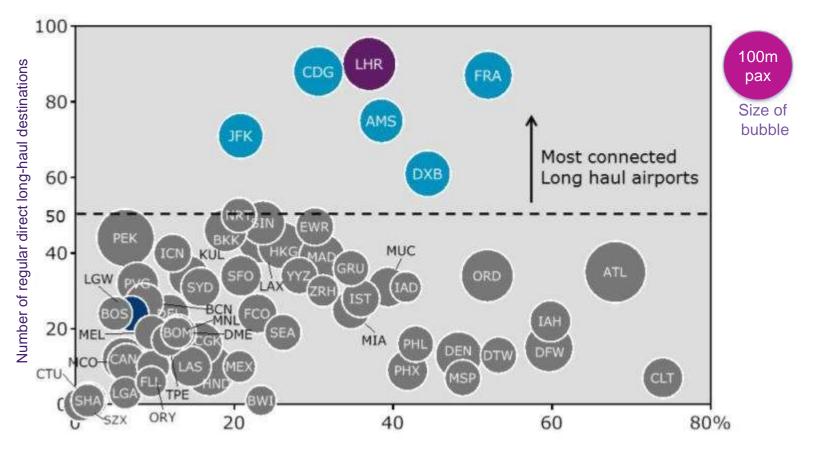
Two hubs are not better than one





Only six of the world's airports offer regular, direct, long-haul services to more than 50 destinations

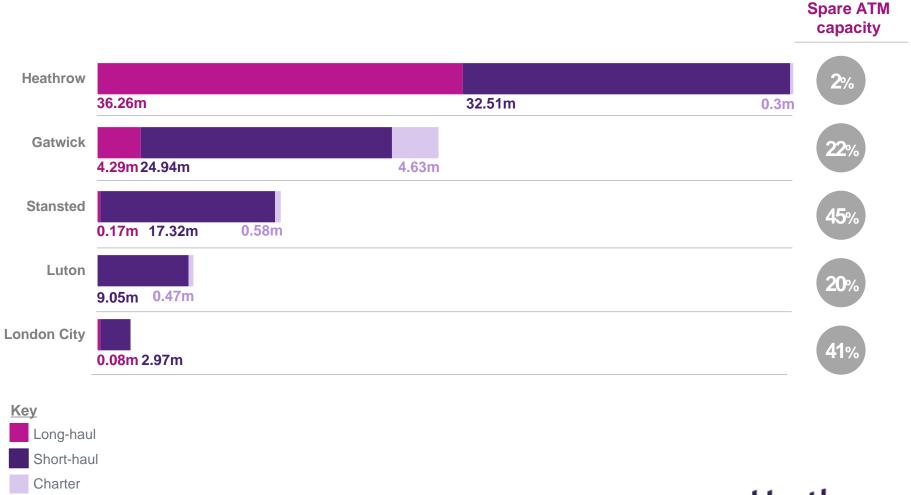
World airports by number of long haul destinations and level of transfer traffic



% of passengers that are transfer



Heathrow, the UK's hub, is full. Other UK airports are 'point to point' and have spare capacity



Heathrow, the UK's hub, is full. Other UK airports are 'point to point' and have spare capacity

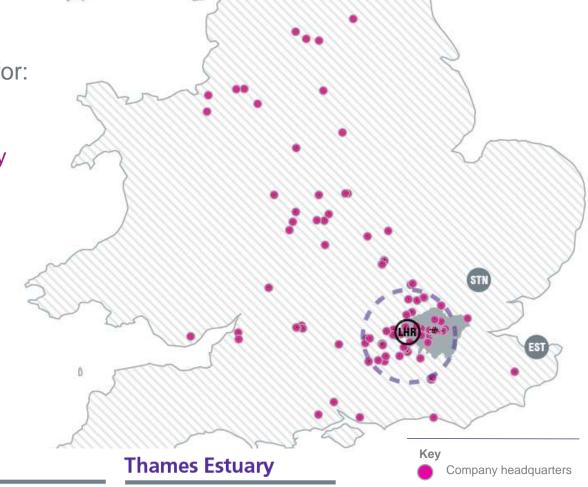
20 long-haul airlines have withdrawn from Gatwick in five years

Year	Airline	Destination	Status	Year	Airline	Destination	Status
2008	American Airlines	Dallas	Cancelled	2011	Qatar Airways	Doha	Cancelled
2008	Oasis Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Cancelled	2011	Sunwing Airlines	Toronto	Cancelled
2008	Continental	Houston	Cancelled	2012	Hong Kong Airlines	Hong Kong	Cancelled
2008	Zoom	Ottawa	Cancelled	2012	Air Nigeria	Lagos	Cancelled
2009	Nationwide	Johannesburg	Cancelled	2012	Air Asia X	Hong Kong	Cancelled
2009	Air Namibia	Windhoek	Cancelled	2012	Delta	Atlanta	Cancelled
2009	Oman Air	Muscat	Cancelled	2012	Cubana	Mexico City	Cancelled
2009	Fly Globespan	Vancouver	Cancelled	2012	Korean Air	Seoul	Cancelled
2010	Ghana Int	Accra	Cancelled	2013	US Airways	Charlotte	Cancelled
2010	Mexicana	Mexico City	Cancelled	2013	Air China	Beijing	Cancelled

Heathrow is best placed for Britain

Heathrow is the best location for:

- 1. passengers
- 2. business and the economy
- 3. local jobs
- 4. speed of delivery
- 5. cost to taxpayers



Heathrow

Population within 60mins by car

10.2 M 9.2 M

Population within 60mins by public transport

Stansted

Population within 60mins by car

5.8 M

4.7 M

Population within 60mins by public transport

Population within 60mins by car

4.9 M

6.2 M

Population within 60mins by public transport





A New Approach

Heathrow has put forward three new options that will:

- connect the UK to growth more quickly than any other option
- reduce the total number of people affected by noise
- deliver periods of noise respite for every community under a flight path
- meet the UK's climate change and air pollution limits
- meet long-term needs, not just the short-term

Our options for a third runway would provide the hub capacity Britain needs for the foreseeable future.



Option 1: Third Runway North West





Option 2: Third Runway South West





Option 3: Third Runway North





How the options perform

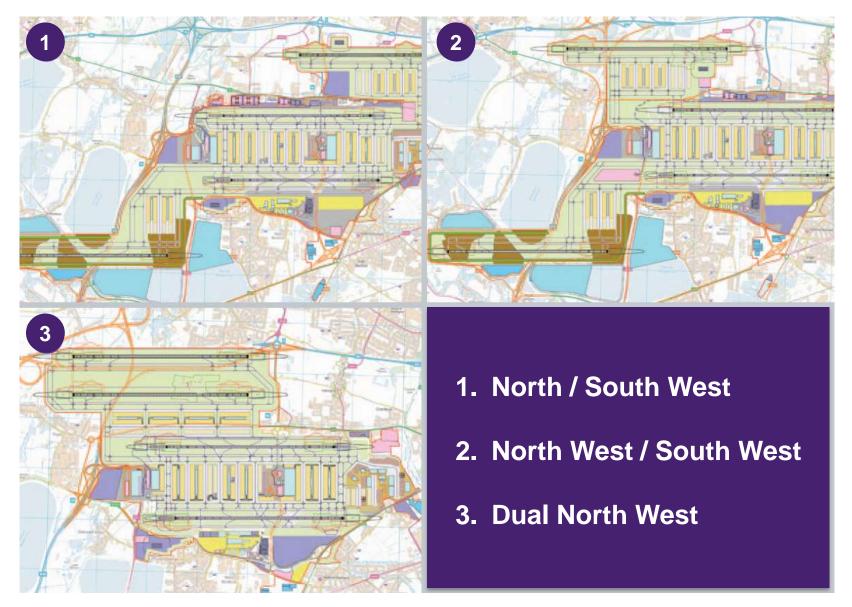
While determining the balance between the pros and cons of different options is ultimately a decision for the Commission and the Government, we believe the westerly options offer clear advantages

	Third Runway North	Third Runway North West	Third Runway South West
Passenger capacity	123m	130m	130m
Flight capacity	702,000	740,000	740,000
Cost	£14bn	£17bn	£18bn
Length of new runway	2,800m	3,500m	3,500m
Noise (pop. within 57dBA)	-10%	-15%	-20%
Residential properties lost	2,700	950*	850
Opening date	2025	2026	2029
Ecology impact (hectares)	-	-	716
Flood zone storage lost (m³)	6,000	116,000	1,416,000
Grade I/II* listed buildings lost	0	2*	0
Construction complexity	Low	Medium	High

^{*}We are working to develop this option to further reduce the impact on residential property and sites of significant cultural heritage

Not just a short-term fix

Every option has been designed to move to four runways if required



Ten commitments

If Government supports a third runway, we will:

1 Connect Britain to economic growth	by enabling airlines to add new flights to fast-growing markets
2 Connect UK nations and regions to global markets	by working with airlines and government to deliver better air and rail links between UK regions and Heathrow
Protect 114,000 existing local jobs and create tens of thousands of new jobs nationwide	by developing our local employment apprenticeships and skills programmes and supporting a supply chain throughout the UK
Build more quickly and at lower cost to taxpayers than building a new airport	by building on the strength the UK already has at Heathrow
5 Reduce aircraft noise	by encouraging the world's quietest aircraft to use Heathrow and routing aircraft higher over London so that fewer people are affected by noise than today
6 Lessen noise impacts for people under flight-paths	by delivering periods of noise respite with no aircraft overhead and providing noise insulation for people in high-noise areas
7 Treat those most affected by a third runway fairly	by ensuring compensation greater than market value is offered to anyone whose home needs to be purchased
Keep CO2 emissions within UK climate change targets and play our part in meeting local air quality limits	by incentivising cleaner aircraft supporting global carbon trading and increasing public transport use
Increase the proportion of passengers using public transport to access Heathrow to more than 50%	by supporting new rail, bus and coach schemes to improve public transport to Heathrow
10 Reduce delays and disruption	by further improving Heathrow's resilience to severe weather and unforeseen events

Passenger benefits of Heathrow expansion

- 40 new long haul destinations
- Greater choice of airlines
- More connections to UK regions
- Better choice of onward transport
- Lower fares than building a new hub
- Closer to passengers' home or business than a new hub







UK economic benefits

£100 bn

economic benefits would accrue to UK

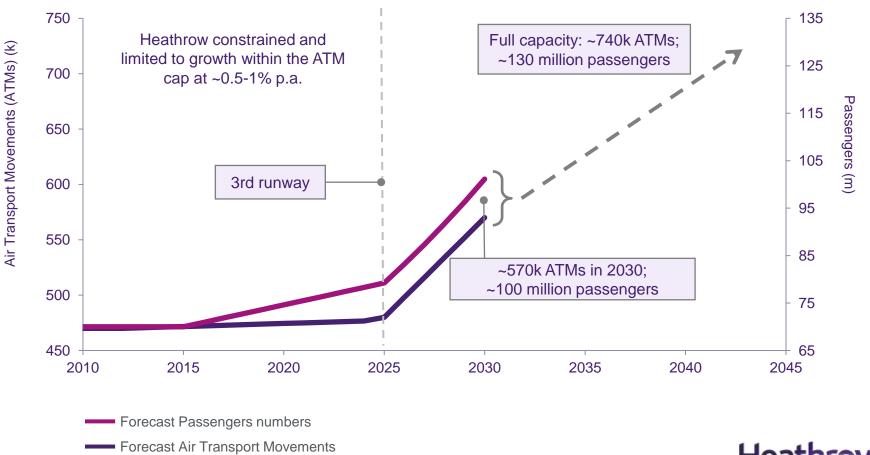
	UK (£ bn PV)				
Passengers and freight users					
Extra journeys	14				
More direct journeys	2				
Cargo	2-3				
Rest of the UK economy					
Trade	5-35				
Investment	0-18				
Consumption	6-11				
Government revenues	5				
Wider economic impacts and agglomeration	16-68				
Total mid-point	£100 billion				



3R impact to

Three runways are enough to maintain the UK's global hub status for the foreseeable future

Forecast growth of Passenger Demand and Air Transport Movements with third runway



£14-18 billion phased investment over 15-20 years

Deliver a 3rd runway

Third runway phase 1 (2020-2025)

- In 2030 enables ~100 million passengers & ~570k ATMs
- Material investment expected to begin from around 2020
- Approximately 2/3 of total spend, of which:
 - c.50% airport development
 - c.50% community, social & surface access costs, which may be more appropriately funded by government

Infrastructure for full capacity

Third runway phase 2 (2025-2040)

- Enables full capacity of ~130 million passengers & ~740k ATMs
- Remaining 1/3 of spend, on additional terminal infrastructure
- Flexibility to phase in line with demand growth

Key considerations: regulatory framework, airline support, slot operating rights, political risk and expansion risk



Heathrow builds from strength

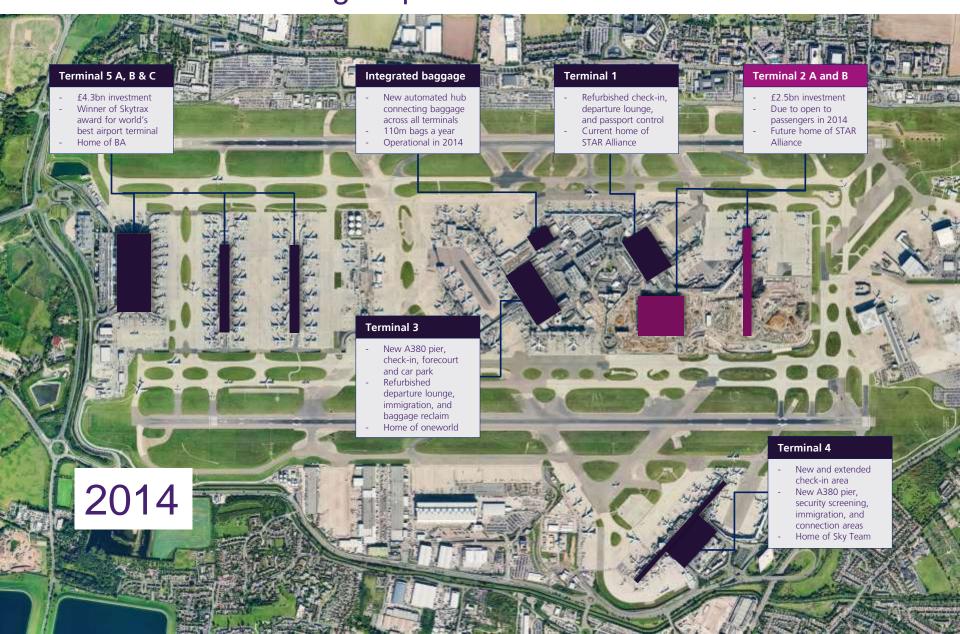
- Hub airports are different
- The UK has a shortage of hub capacity, not airport capacity
- A hub is valuable to UK jobs, trade and economic growth
- Experience shows dual and split hubs don't work
- Only a single airport, home to UK based network carriers, can be the UK's hub
- The UK already has one of the world's most successful international hub airports
- Expanding Heathrow will connect the UK to growth more quickly and at less cost to the taxpayer than any other option
- Heathrow is better located for passengers, business and jobs



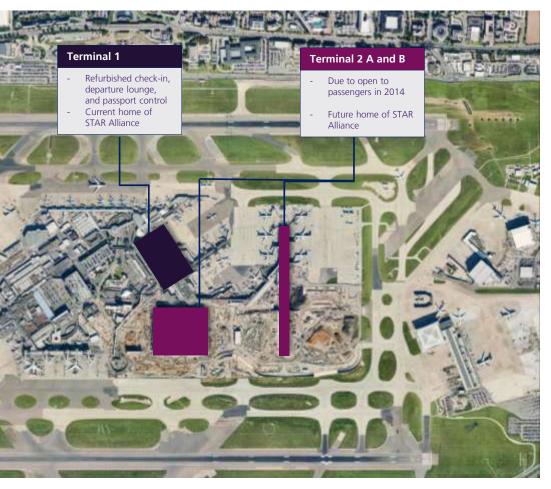




Heathrow has invested £11 billion between 2003 and 2014 – one of the UK's largest private-sector investments



Terminal 2: £2.5 billion phase 1 investment



Terminal 2 phase 1

- T2A the main terminal building
- T2B the satellite terminal
- 24 stands including up to 7x A380
- 1,340 space multi-storey car park
- energy centre
- up to 20 million passengers

Terminal 2 phase 2

- T2A extension
- baggage system
- T2C and track transit

Designed with passengers at its heart







FAMILIES

Spacious, open, pushchair friendly concourses, and plenty of light for families

BUSINESS

Ease of passing through, self service check-in options, automatic ticket presentation, free WiFi

LEISURE

Passenger
Ambassadors and
plenty of
restaurants, bars
and shops for
leisure travellers



Innovating through retail



- 12,000 m² retail space (9,000 m² airside)
- 65 outlets, including 14 cafés and restaurants
- Retail mix designed around passenger need

- "Best of modern Britain" e.g:
 - London's Pride'
 - John Lewis
 - Wondertree



Building for a successful operation



- Improved facilities for the 24,000 people working in Terminal 2
- Collaborating with partners, including airlines, handlers, UK Border Force and retailers
- Innovation in the passenger journey, tested in current terminals, e.g.:
 - Self-serve check-in and bag tag
 - Common-user check-in for 23 airlines
 - Automatic Ticket Presentation and single entrance to security

Making every journey better

Terminal 2 will be Heathrow's most sustainable terminal



- Over 99% of the demolished Terminal 2 recycled or re-used
- CO₂ reduction 40% above building regulation requirements
- Energy centre with one of the largest biomass boilers in the UK
 - woodchip sourced locally

- Fewer larger terminals reducing taxi times and CO₂ emissions
- North facing skylights in the waved roof let light in whilst keeping heat and glare out







Quality and safety during the construction phase



- One of the best safety records in UK construction
 - 4 million RIDDOR free hours on T2A
 - 0.05 AFR (Accident Frequency Rate)

- Complex logistics building between two fully operational runways
- Construction on schedule and on budget
- Separate change programme to reflect evolved airline occupancy

Making every journey better

Planning to meet the challenges of opening

Most new terminal openings worldwide have challenges on opening

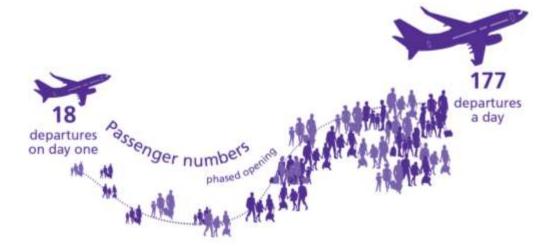
PHASED OPENING

26 airlines

CONTINGENCY PLANNING

TRAINING AND TESTING

182 trials 24,000 people FIT





Airline move sequence

June 2014	June 2014	TBC	July 2014	July 2014	July 2014	Sept 2014	Oct 2014	Oct 2014	Nov 2014 or later
(from T1 / T4) 04 June 2014	(from T3) 18 June 2014	(from T3)	(from T3) 02 July 2014	(from T1) 09 July 2014	(from T1 / T3) 23 July 2014	(from T3) 17 September 2014	(from T1) 01 October - 08 October 2014	(from T1) 22 October 2014	(from T1)
UNITED	AIR CANADA 🛞	Scandinavian Aldines	€ THAI	Aer Lingus 🚜	AEGEAN .	SINGAPORE MPLINES	⊕ Lufthansa	AIR NEW ZEALAND 🚭	U-S AIRWAYS
	ANA	TURKŞIK AŞRLŞIVES 🕗	EVA AIR A			EGYPTAIR T	Austrian 🗶	ASIANA AIRLINES	virgit allanda [*] Bille red
	W AIR CHINA					Ethiopian YMPRE	∠ swiss	A Service American Assession	germanwings
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			77					CROATIA AIRLINES	
			$7/f_{\rm o}$			- /		LOT POLISH AMUNES	

Rease note dates may change









Notes, sources and defined terms

Page 6

- Passenger satisfaction: quarterly Airport Service Quality surveys by Airports Council International. Survey scores can range between 0 and 5 with 5 the best possible score
- Percent rating for 2013 is 12 months to June 2013
- SKYTRAX World Airport Awards 2013: Terminal 5 voted best airport terminal in world Heathrow voted best airport shopping in world 2012
- Airports Council International: 2012 World Airport Traffic and Rankings (March 2013)

Page 10

- Note financial data shown in 2011/12 prices in line with regulatory procedure
- CAGR in Full Business Plan and CAA Initial proposal based on 2013/14 forecasts at January 2013. CAGR in Revised Business Plan and Alternative Business Plan based on 2013/14 forecasts at June 2013
- Weighted Average Cost of Capital is pre-tax and real

Page 11

- Note financial data shown in 2011/12 prices in line with regulatory procedure
- Structural factors include T2 transition, T1 closure and rates revaluation. Controllable costs exclude rents, rates and utilities

Page 12

- Source: comparative spend per passenger Verdict Global Airport Retail Study 2012
- Note financial data shown in 2011/12 prices in line with regulatory procedure
- NRI per passenger Q6 Average Incremental is the forecast average NRI per passenger over Q6, incremental to the forecast NRI per passenger for 2013/14

Page 13

Source: CAA Final Proposals supplementary document: "Estimating the cost of capital: a technical appendix to the CAA's Final Proposal for economic regulation of Heathrow and Gatwick after April 2014" and PWC report: "Estimating the cost of capital for designated airports: a report prepared for the Civil Aviation Authority, October 2013"

Page 19

- GMP: Gross Metropolitan Product, measuring the size of the economy of a metropolitan area
- Note from September 2013, Chengdu will be served from Heathrow

Page 22

- Heathrow analysis of IATA Airport IS (Passenger Booking Data) and OAG Schedules 2011
- Regular flights defined as at least 3 departures a week. Long-haul services defined as those to destinations greater than 2200 nautical miles from Heathrow.

• Page 23

- ATM: Air Traffic Movement, aircraft take-off or landing
- Air Transport Movement Capacity Assessment, CAA, February 2012 & UK Airport Statistics, CAA, 2012 (for Gatwick this takes an average of the winter and summer months)

Page 35

- Growth prior to third runway assumes increases in load factors and aircraft capacities
- In the 5 years after new capacity comes online (equivalent to ~2.5% above the market), as seen at other capacity constrained airports following expansion Assumes growth at ~5% p.a..Market growth of 2.4% assumed thereafter.
- 570k ATMs achieved in 2030. Assuming linear trend, growth tends towards 740k in mid-2040s

Page 44

- RIDDOR: Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulation 1995
- RIDDOR free hours: man hours without incurring a RIDDOR accident



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Heathrow

Making every journey better