

Picking up where we left off





















NORTH EUROPE IN A NUTSHELL

8 countries

3 core tasks: sales, marketing, airport operation

85 colleagues

15 gateways

90 daily flights

6 million passengers per year

700 million Euro revenue

750.000 Flying Blue members

80% connecting passengers

15% market share



AIR FRANCE AND KLM NETWORK UPDATE*

A SNAPSHOT JUST NOW....

- Air France plans to serve close to 170 destinations at the end of summer 2020, i.e. 85% of its usual network.
- On departure from Paris-Charles de Gaulle airport, domestic network activity will reach almost full capacity.
- KLM will once again serve 78 percent of the initially planned number of destinations with more than 3,000 departing flights at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. As stated above, the number of frequencies amounts to 25 to 30 percent.











CO2 emissons





















The Paris Climate Agreement: maximum of 2° Cincrease with a pref'erence for 1,5° C

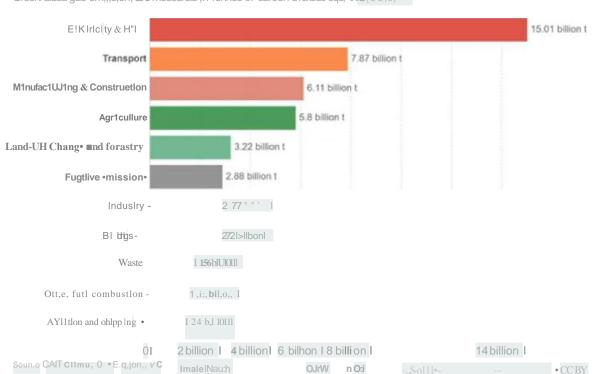
sur les ,c;••uns a ngements climatiqUes Paris, France Net zero 2050 PRESIDENT

Aviation is responsible for $2-3^{\circ}/o$ of global C02 em1'ss'1ons

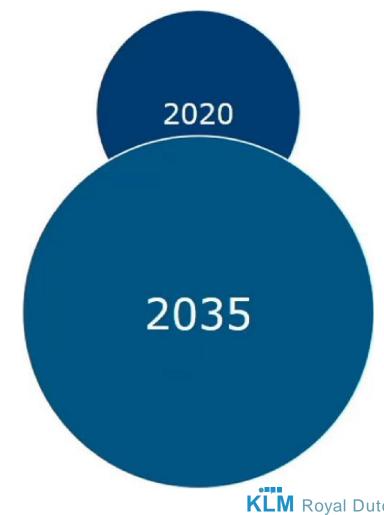
Aviation's share in global C02 emissions



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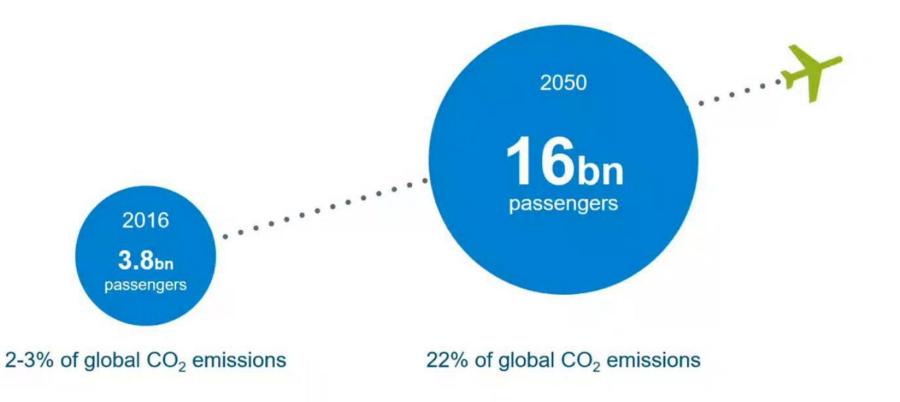


.. is increasing along with demand.





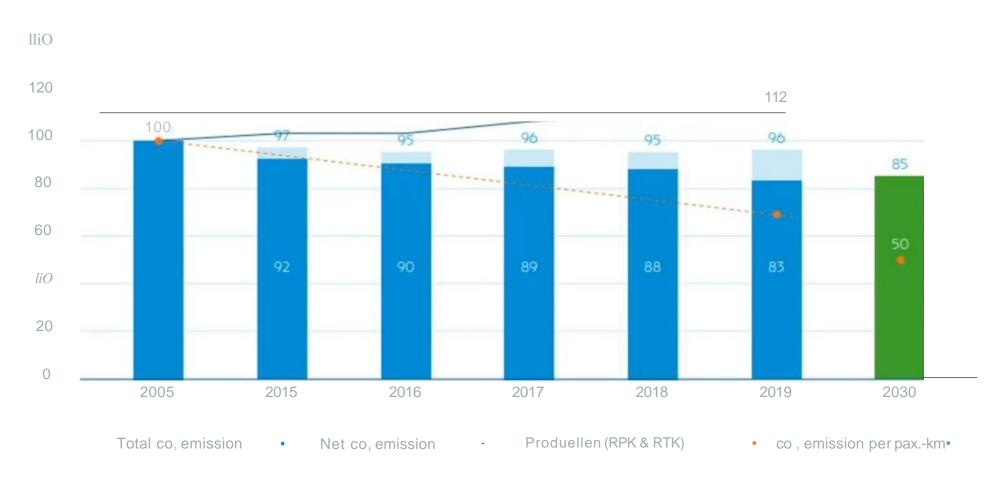
Industry projections | Without timely action, aviation could consume up to 22% of the global carbon budget by 2050





C02 emissions are stabilising while production is grow1ng

KLM Group CO_I emissions have decreased with 4% since 2005 while production is growing (index 2005=100)



KLM Sustainability objective

Leading Sustainable Airline

"To lead the industry in delivering the - economic & social - value of network aviation in a sustain able way, by securing the wellbeing of all the people who (help) make our product, by reducing our impact on the planet, and by making our products and services ever more sustainable."





SAF - reduction













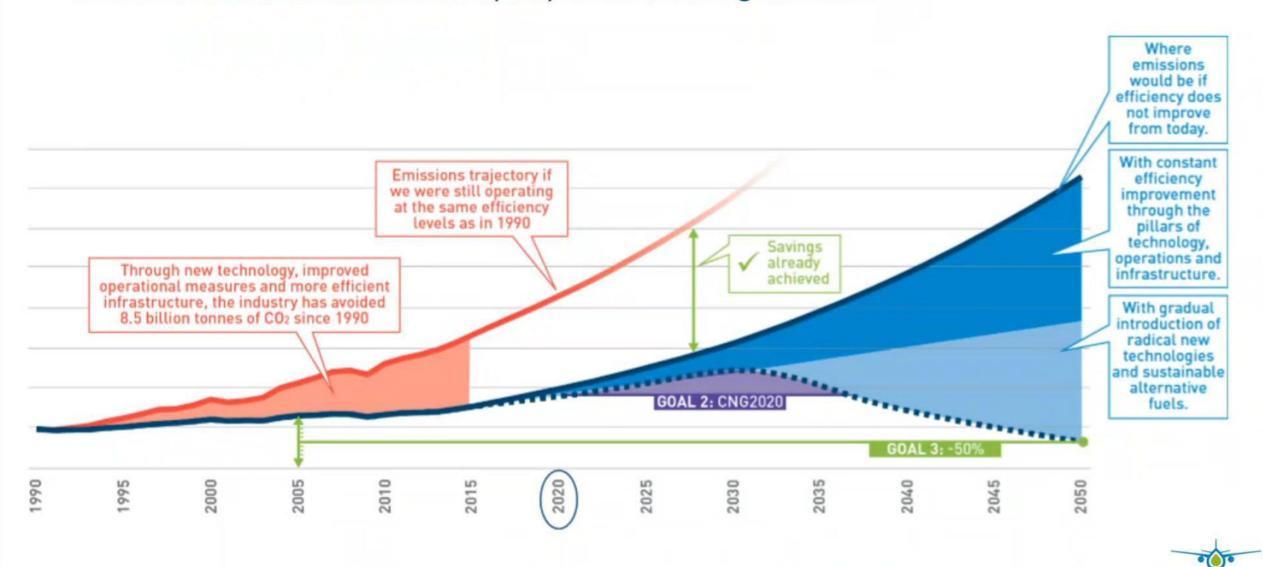






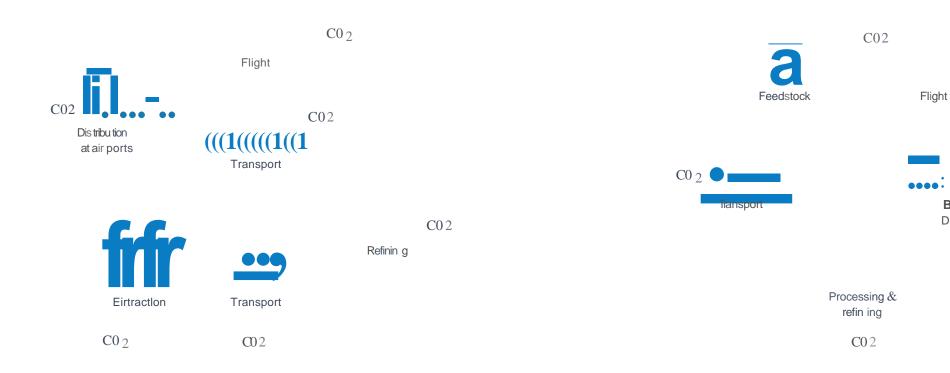


The role of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) in decarbonizing the sector



CONFIDENTIAL

SAF basics | Conventional jet fuel versus sustainable jet fuel production



Conventional jet fuel

Combustion of fossil fuel releases additional \mathbf{CO}_2 emissions.

Sustainable jet fuel (SAF)

Combustion of SAF recycles CO₂ emissionsthat were previously emitted.



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Biending& Distribution

SAF feedstocks | To date, 95% of SAF is produced from vegetable oils and waste animal fats using the HEFA process

Current bio-jet feedstocks

Characteristics

- High price (may be higher than the jet price)
- Relatively easy to convert to jet fuel
- Availability of sustainable feedstock is an issue

Examples

Vegetable oils

- Used cooking oil(UCO)
- Camelina oil
- Tabacco oil

Animal fats

- Tallow

Examples of future feedstocks

- Low price
- Significant technical challenges conversion to SAF
- Abundantly available

NOT EXHAUSTIVE

Waste

- MSW

- Flue gasses

Agri residues

- Bagasse

- Rice husks

Forestry residues

Tops and branches

- Saw dust

C02

Direct capture

- Point capture



Challenges I Together, we can and need to overcome challenges now to grow the market for SAF and reach climate goals

PRICE

There is a significant premium over conventional jet fuel

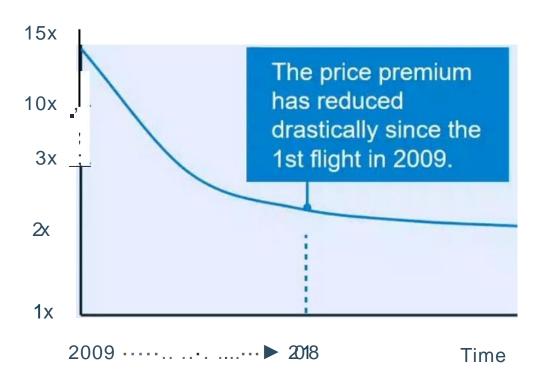
POLICY

Stable, effective and supportive policies are still lacking

SUPPLY

Scale is needed to create economies of scale and further reduce the premium

SAF premium over conventional jetfuel







Do you really need to fly?



























