

2011 Heathrow investor visits

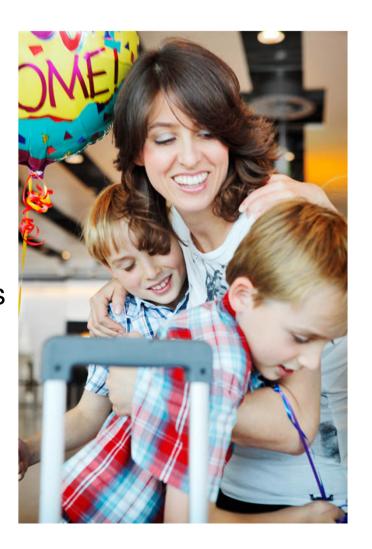
Review of Heathrow's retail activities

John Holland-Kaye, Commercial Director



Agenda

- Heathrow retail business overview
- Retail financial performance
- Recent and future retail developments
- Future strategy





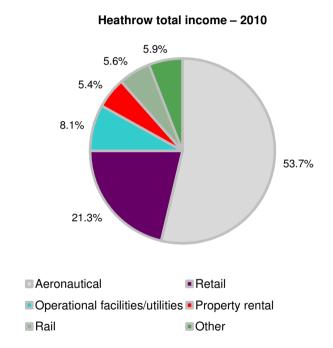


Heathrow retail business overview



Heathrow retail context

- 3rd busiest airport globally
- Unique retail environment
- Retail 2nd biggest income stream
- Part of regulatory single till with opportunities for outperformance
- Long term retail success lowers tariffs, enhancing Heathrow's competitive position





Introduction to Heathrow's passengers

- 67.5m passengers in year to April
- 38% of passengers are British
- 35% of passengers are transfers
- 34% are travelling on business
- 57% are men

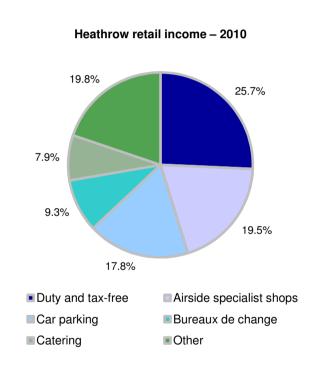
53% are flying long haul





Retail business model

- Concession fees generally % of sales based on product category
- Car parks managed by specialist operator on behalf of airport
- Most concessions for 3-5 years
 - duty and tax-free concession (World Duty Free) runs to 2020
 - car park contract runs to 2014
- Concessions include minimum guarantees but generally operating well above these levels





Some basic metrics of Heathrow's retail business

 >50,000m² in-terminal retail space

 >120 concessionaires with 500 retail outlets

 Excluding World Duty Free, diverse customer base

>5,000 retailer employees

>20,000 parking spaces



London

worlddutyfree

Dixons

restaurant

AESTHETIC NEEDS:

Physically & psychologically nurtured, a desire to return

ENJOYMENT NEEDS:

Pleasure, reward, self-esteem, the holiday starts here

customer, the lounge is organised with your needs first



Thomas Cook

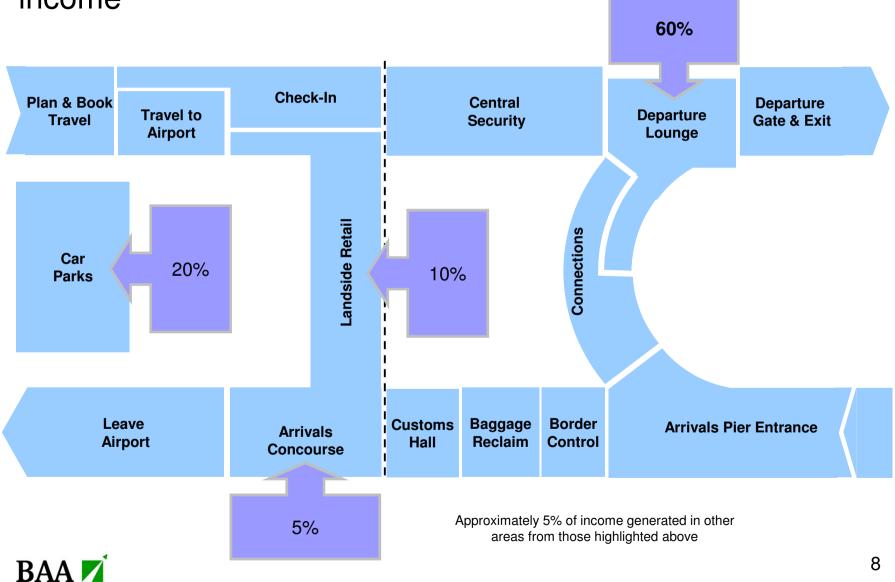
BASIC NEEDS: Stress & hassle free, on top of the process, in control of time, secure



HIERARCHY OF NEEDS



The passenger journey – where Heathrow earns its retail income



Many performance drivers independent of UK economic environment

Passenger profile

- passenger numbers/mix
- passenger access to retail facilities

Retail business management

- overall passenger experience
- amount and quality of retail space
- duty and tax-free environment
- mix of concessionaires
- evolution of concession margins

Competition

- retail price positioning and awareness
- surface access transport competition and other car parks (for car parking)

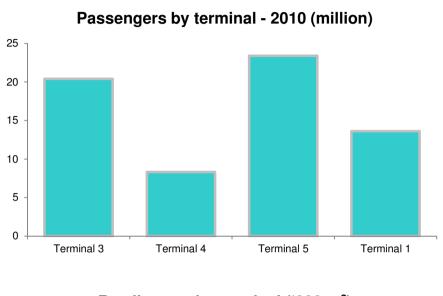


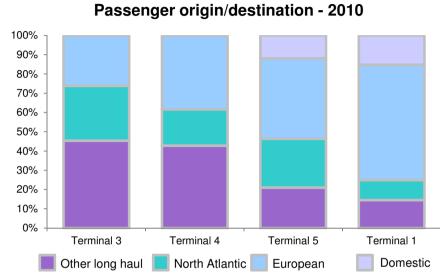
Influence of passenger mix on retail spend

- Long haul passengers significantly higher spenders than short haul
- Origin and destination passengers higher spenders than transfer passengers – in terminal and they use car parks!
- Intra-terminal transfer passengers higher spenders than inter-terminal passengers
- Women higher spenders than men
- Frequent fliers spend more than infrequent fliers

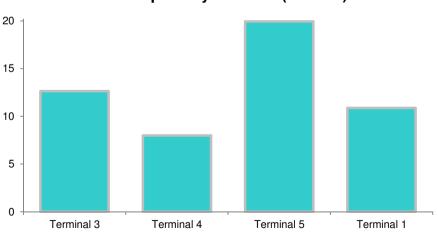


Terminals 3 and 5 are most important for retail income

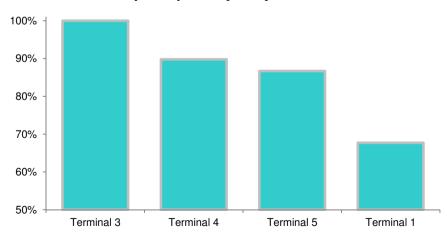




Retail space by terminal ('000 m²)



Airside spend per buyer by terminal - 2010







Retail financial performance



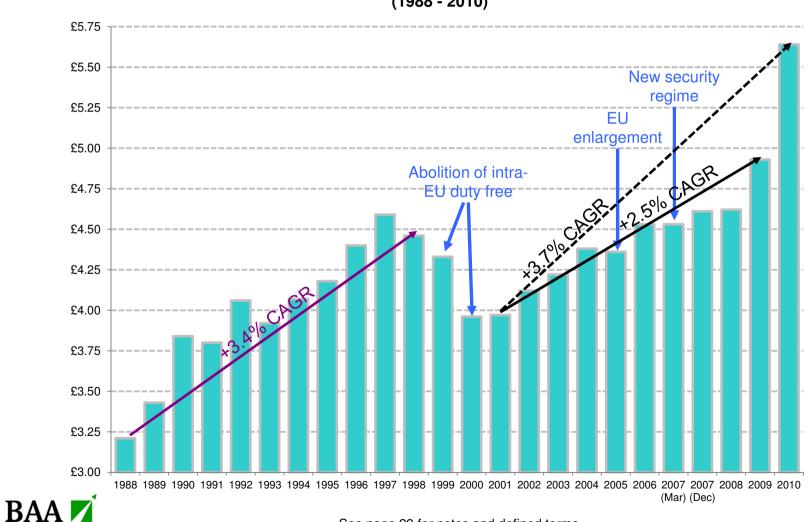
Retail key performance indicators

- Airside participation
 - proportion of departing passengers making airside retail purchase
- Airside dwelling time
 - proportion of departing passengers spending at least 1 hour in departures
- Gross spend per buyer
 - average spend by each passenger making an airside retail purchase
- Concession margins



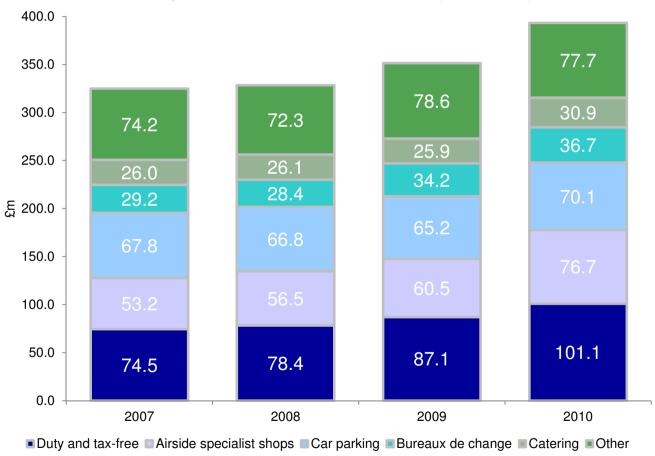
Consistent growth in passenger yield other than when major external retail related events have occurred

Development of Heathrow's net retail income per passenger (1988 - 2010)



Significant recent growth led by airside specialist shops and duty and tax-free







Recent retail performance drivers

2009

Terminal 5

Increased intra-terminal transfers and mix of transfers

Improved operational performance

Terminal 1 common user lounge

Exchange rates

Recession

2010

Terminal 4 refurbished, Terminal 2 closed

Increased higher spending origin and destination traffic

Managing retail mix

Focused marketing campaigns

Economic recovery

2011

Managing retail mix

Focused marketing campaigns

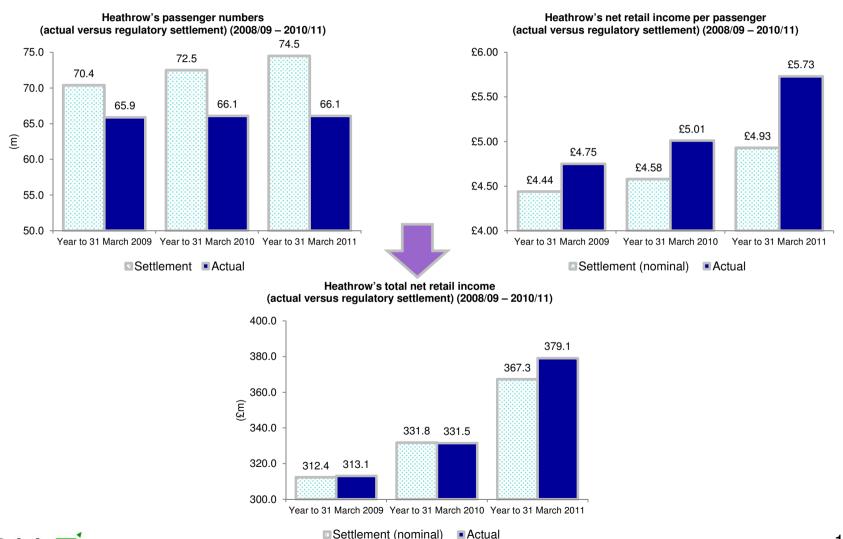
Terminal 3 refurbished

Growth in luxury brands

Increased business confidence



Strong income per passenger has driven performance ahead of regulatory settlement despite fewer passengers



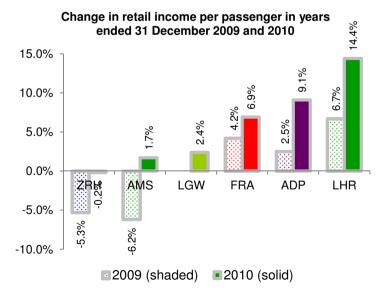


World class airport retail performance

- Heathrow has some of most productive retail space globally
 - gross retail revenue per passenger highest of major European airports
- Regular winner of major global airport retail awards
 - Business Traveller (2010)
 - Skytrax (2010 & 2011)

Retail income per passenger of selected European airports (2010)









Recent & future retail developments



Consolidation of car parking management suppliers

- Previously three companies managed BAA car parks at Heathrow
- In 2009 launched tender to consolidate car park management
- Tender objectives
 - service optimisation and consistency
 - improved customer experience
 - flow and CO₂ reduction
 - simplification of accountabilities
- Outcome was award of 5 year contract to APCOA which delivered planned £4 million annual improvement in Adjusted EBITDA



Product development and marketing initiatives

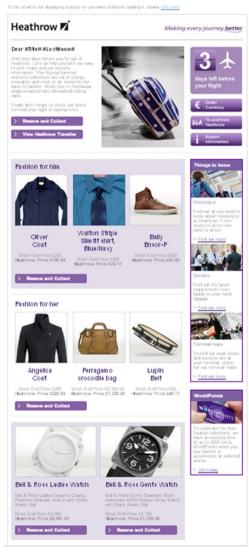
Product development



Reserve & Collect Shop at home, pick up at the airport.

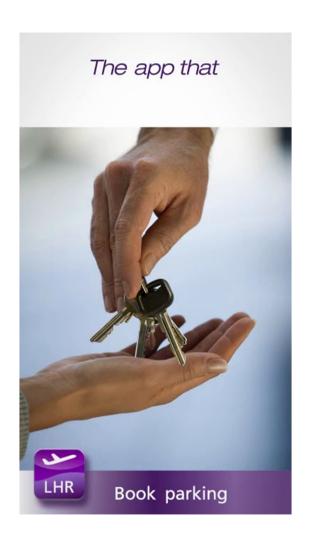
Marketing initiatives







The Heathrow App





Portfolio management and innovation

New 2012 Olympics store – Terminal 5



Burberry store - Terminal 5



Chanel pop-up store - Terminal 5



Vertu pop-up store – Terminal 5

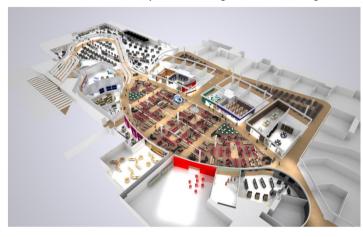




2011 refurbishment of Terminal 3's retail facilities

- Refit of approximately 70% of airside retail units
- New retailers and stores
 - 10 new retailers to Terminal 3
 - 5 new retailers to Heathrow (including Miu Miu and Zara)
- Programme running from October 2010 to December 2011
- Intended to deliver growth in retail income from 2012





Terminal 3 new store opening - Paul Smith





Opening of new Terminal 2

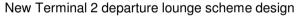
- New Terminal 2 operational in 2014
- Home to Star Alliance airlines
 - biggest airlines are British Midland,
 Lufthansa, United and Air Canada
- Further increase proportion of intraterminal transfers
- High proportion of domestic and European passengers
- Significant improvement in passenger experience
- Full retail potential realised once Terminal 2 phase 2 operational

Key features of Terminal 2 retail

Nearly 12,000m² total retail space with over 9,000m² airside

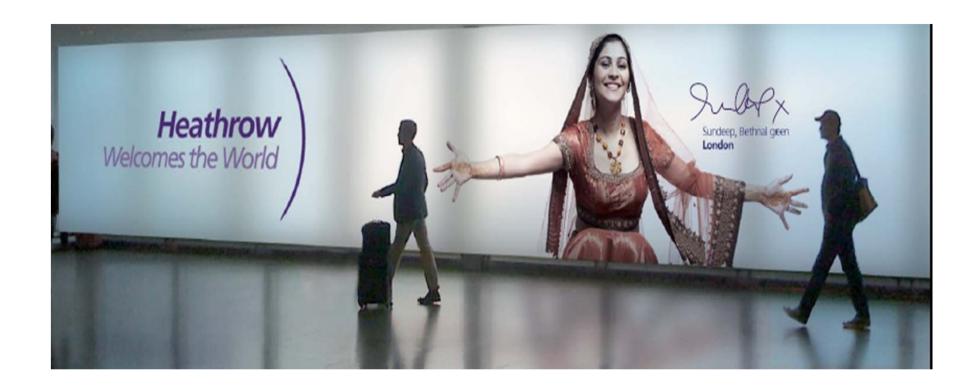
60 retail units

Integrated covered short stay car park









Future strategy



Key elements of future retail strategy

- Improve passenger experience
- New and refurbished infrastructure
- Optimising space, mix and contracts
- Segmentation
- Ecommerce and CRM
- Competitive pricing



BAA



Notes and defined terms

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Source: PROFILER: Gateroom survey of departing passengers, exclude Bureau, Vending & Amusements 2010 (undertaken by BAA Market Research)

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- Intra-EU duty free sales were abolished with effect from June 1999 significantly reducing the proportion of passengers able to benefit from duty free sales;
 the EU enlargement in May 2004 added a number of Eastern European countries to the EU, further reducing proportion of passengers able to benefit from duty free sales; and the new security regime implemented in August 2006 caused disruption to passenger journeys and uncertainty regarding items that could be taken on board aircraft
- Data up to 2007 is in respect of the years to 31 March and from 2007 is in respect of the years to 31 December

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Source : BAA quarterly results press releases, Heathrow annual reports

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- Heathrow's regulatory settlement retail income figures (in 2007/08 prices) taken from table 7-3 on page 84 of the CAA regulatory settlement document entitled 'Economic Regulation of Heathrow and Gatwick Airports 2008–2013' and dated 11 March 2008
- Regulatory settlement retail income figures converted from 2007/08 prices into nominal terms using average inflation (RPI) of approximately 3.0% in the year ended 31 March 2009, 0.5% in the year ended 31 March 2010 and 5.0% in the year ended 31 March 2011

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- Airport codes as follows: VIE: Vienna, FRA: Frankfurt, ADP: Aeroports de Paris, CPH: Copenhagen, ZRH: Zurich, AMS: Schiphol (Amsterdam), LGW: Gatwick and LHR: Heathrow
- Retail income includes income from in-terminal retail activities (including catering, bureaux de change, car rental and advertising) and car parking
- Figures for airports other than Heathrow derived from information on company websites
- Figures are for years to 31 December except for Gatwick that are for years to 30 September
- Top chart compares gross retail income per passenger to make comparisons between airports easier as it is not possible to identify retail expenditure for other airports to determine net retail income per passenger on the basis calculated for BAA's airports
- Figures for non-UK airports in top chart translated into sterling using 2010 average exchange rates
- Bottom chart compares net retail income per passenger for Heathrow and Gatwick and gross retail income for other airports
- Growth rates in bottom chart based on local currency figures



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