

Vueling completa su restructuración con un beneficio operativo de 13,4 millones en el segundo trimestre del año

Hechos destacables del periodo

Vueling registró un beneficio operativo de 13,4 millones de euros (sin costes de restructuración) durante el segundo trimestre del año, con un margen de un 12,7%, una mejora de 23 puntos respecto al mismo periodo del año anterior (pérdidas operativas de 11,3 millones y un margen negativo de un 10,2%).

Tomando como base los 12 meses hasta junio, Vueling entró en beneficios, con un resultado operativo (antes de costes de restructuración) de 17,5 millones.

El nivel de ingreso por pasajero permaneció estable, en 75,36 €, a pesar del entorno económico y del descenso de precios del combustible. El ingreso accesorio descendió un 14,9% hasta los 9,69 € por pasajero, como consecuencia de la nueva regulación de la Unión Europea sobre cláusulas "opt-in" en pólizas de seguro. La tarifa pura por pasajero se incrementó un 3,3% hasta los 54,81 €.

El nivel de ocupación se incrementó en 3,7 puntos porcentuales y llegó al 73,1%

El ingreso por vuelo se incrementó un 5,3% hasta los 9.870 € como consecuencia de los dos factores anteriores: ingresos estables y mejora en los niveles de ocupación.

La venta a través de agencias de viaje se situó en torno al 22% del ingreso por tarifa, 20 puntos por encima que el del mismo periodo del año anterior.

La base de costes total se redujo un 17,3% hasta los 4,98 céntimos de euro por asiento-kilómetro ofertado (AKO) a causa del descenso en los precios del fuel y las buenas coberturas. La base de costes ex fuel, por otra parte, se incrementó un 5,1% hasta los 4,12 céntimos. Durante el trimestre, Vueling ahorró 27 millones en gastos de combustible, comparado con el mismo periodo del año anterior.

La posición de caja, a 20 de julio, era de **114,7 millones de euros**.

Tabla sumaria de resultados*

| | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Capacidad (AKOs, millones) | 1.849 | 2.039 | (9,3%) | 3.349 | 4.126 | (18,8%) |
| Pasajeros (miles) | 1.399 | 1.480 | (5,5%) | 2.480 | 2.896 | (14,4%) |
| Ingresos totales (€, miles) | 105.416 | 111.316 | (5,3%) | 179.521 | 198.979 | (9,8%) |
| Gastos totales (€, miles) | 92.054 | 122.668 | (25,0%) | 175.789 | 242.486 | (27,2%) |
| EBIT (€, miles) | 13.362 | (11.354) | +217,7% | 3.732 | (43.507) | +108,6% |
| Financiero y subarriendos (€, miles) | 63 | (726) | +108,7% | 1.523 | (567) | +368,6% |
| Resultado operativo (€, miles) | 13.425 | (12.080) | +211,1% | 5.255 | (44.074) | +111,9% |
| Margen operativo (€, miles) | 12,7% | (10,9%) | +23,6 pp. | 2,9% | (22,2%) | +25,1 pp. |
| Costes de restructuración (€, miles) | 9.158 | 407 | +2.350,1% | 9.999 | 794 | +1.159,3% |
| EBT (€, miles) | 4.267 | (12.487) | +134,2% | (4.744) | (44.868) | +89,4% |
| Resultado neto (€, miles) | 2.986 | (8.748) | +134,1% | (3.322) | 4.185 | n/a |

*Normas contables de aplicación en España. No auditado

Perspectivas para el tercer trimestre

Las perspectivas para el tercer trimestre son positivas, ya que las reservas están evolucionando de un modo razonablemente bueno. Además, las sinergias derivadas de la fusión impactarán de lleno durante el periodo, lo cual implica:

- **Sinergias de costes** en publicidad, handling y estructura, con el propósito de reducir la base de costes ex fuel de la aerolínea.
- **Sinergias de ingresos** como consecuencia del despliegue de la marca Vueling, la cancelación de frecuencias solapadas y el efecto del código compartido con Iberia en los flujos de ingresos de la compañía.

La consecución de dichas sinergias será el objetivo de Vueling en los próximos meses, así como el impulso que permitirá a la compañía mantener su posición competitiva y de costes.

Si bien posibles incrementos en el precio del combustible siguen siendo una fuente de inquietud, la compañía espera **registrar un beneficio antes de impuestos (EBT) para el conjunto de 2009**, e incluso una vez contabilizados los costes de restructuración

Evolución del negocio

Durante el segundo trimestre de 2009 Vueling completó la implementación de su plan de restructuración. El plan, que descansaba sobre cuatro pilares (**racionalización de la red, acceso a nuevos segmentos de mercado, fomento del ingreso accesorio y reducción en la base de costes**), se concluyó con un conjunto de resultados que cabe ilustrar en:

- **Capacidad estabilizada** en 17 aparatos
- **Niveles de ocupación al alza**, 3,7 puntos porcentuales, hasta un 73,1%
- **Niveles estables de ingreso por pasajero**, en 75,36 €
- **Niveles al alza de ingreso por vuelo**, 5,3% hasta los 9.378 €.

La consecuencia principal de todo ello fue que, **tomando como base los 12 meses has el 30 de junio, Vueling entrara en beneficios**, con un resultado operativo (antes de costes de restructuración) de 17,5 millones.

La consolidación final del plan tuvo lugar con anterioridad a la fusión con Clickair, que se produjo el 15 de julio.

Tráfico e ingresos

Tal y como ha venido sucediendo desde la implementación del plan de restructuración, durante el segundo trimestre del año, la optimización del nivel de ingreso por vuelo continuó siendo el principal vector comercial de la compañía. Dicha optimización, que durante el trimestre se saldó con una subida de un 5,3% en el nivel de ingreso por vuelo (un 10,0% en el semestre) se debió a:

- **Un nivel de ingreso por pasajero estable**, creciendo éste tan sólo un 0,2% hasta los 75,36 €, a pesar (a) del entorno económico y (b) del descenso en el precio del petróleo, una circunstancia que, en teoría, presionaría las tarifas a la baja.
- **Un incremento en el nivel de ocupación**, de 3,7 puntos porcentuales, hasta el 73,1%

| (\$ por pasajero) | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ingreso medio por tarifa pura | 54,81 | 53,05 | +3,3% | 51,18 | 47,81 | +7,0% |
| Ingreso medio por cargos y comisiones | 10,86 | 10,79 | +0,6% | 11,30 | 11,02 | +2,5% |
| Ingreso medio accesorio puro | 9,69 | 11,38 | (14,9%) | 9,91 | 9,88 | +0,3% |
| Ingreso medio total por pasajero | 75,36 | 75,22 | +0,2% | 72,39 | 68,71 | +5,4% |
| Tasa de ocupación (PKT/AKO, %) | 73,1% | 69,4% | +3,7 pp. | 70,2% | 67,3% | +2,9 pp |
| Ingreso por vuelo (€) | 9.870 | 9.371 | +5,3% | 9.101 | 8.271 | +10,0% |

En conjunto, el ingreso bruto descendió un 5,3% hasta los 105,4 millones de euros, si bien ello se produjo a un ritmo mucho menor al del descenso en capacidad (9,3% hasta los 1.849 millones de AKOs, como consecuencia del programa de reducción de flota de Vueling tras la cancelación de la rutas no rentables).

En peso del ingreso accesorio dentro de la estructura de ingresos de la compañía descendió, como también lo hizo el nivel de ingreso accesorio por pasajero (un 14,9% hasta los 9,69 €) a partir de la introducción de la cláusula "opt-in" en la contratación de pólizas de seguros, lo cual afectó el índice de conversión de ventas en dicho producto.

Durante el segundo trimestre de 2009, de cada 100 euros recaudados por la compañía, 72,7 procedieron de la tarifa, 14,4 de tasas y cargos y 12,9 de productos accesorios.

Ingresos totales

| (\$, miles) | segundo trimestre | | | | primer semestre | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 2009 | % | 2008 | % | 2009 | % | 2008 | % |
| Por tarifa pura | 76.665 | 72,7% | 78.515 | 70,5% | 126.927 | 70,7% | 138.457 | 69,6% |
| Por cargos y comisiones | 15.194 | 14,4% | 15.959 | 14,3% | 28.019 | 15,6% | 31.904 | 16,0% |
| Accesorios puros | 13.557 | 12,9% | 16.848 | 15,1% | 24.575 | 13,7% | 28.619 | 14,4% |
| Ingresos brutos | 105.416 | 100% | 111.321 | 100% | 179.521 | 100% | 198.979 | 100% |

En relación a los ingresos unitarios (ingreso por asiento-kilómetro ofertado), éstos se incrementaron un 4,4% hasta los 5,70 céntimos de euro por AKO, a pesar que la distancia media se incrementara sólo un 0,8%. Los ingresos semestrales crecieron un 11,2% hasta los 5,36 céntimos de euro por AKO—en este caso, con un descenso de un 1% en la distancia media.

| | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------|--------|-----------------|------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ingreso por AKO (€, céntimos) | 5,70 | 5,46 | 4,4% | 5,36 | 4,82 | 11,2% |
| Distancia media (km por vuelo) | 962 | 954 | 0,8% | 943 | 953 | (1,0%) |

El 16 de junio de 2008, Vueling comenzó con la implantación de la distribución por GDS. En los poco más de 9 meses desde la fecha, el peso del canal indirecto en Vueling ha crecido, de partir de una cantidad meramente simbólica, a convertirse en el flujo de ingresos de mayor crecimiento para la compañía, por encima del 20% del ingreso por tarifa de Vueling.

Costes

La base de costes trimestral de Vueling se ha beneficiado, significativamente, de unos precios del fuel mucho más bajos, así como de la política de coberturas de la compañía, hasta el punto que, durante el periodo, Vueling ahorró 27 millones de euros tan sólo en fuel—un ahorro de un 63% de año en año. El fuel hizo que los costes variables bajaran un 30,6% a pesar del ligero incremento (1,4%) del resto de costes de la partida.

Como consecuencia del descenso de precios, el fuel dejó de ser la principal partida de gastos de la compañía.

Gastos para el periodo

| (\$, miles) | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Variable | 59.676 | 86.006 | (30,6%) | 113.933 | 164.642 | (20,6%) |
| ↳ Fuel | 15.837 | 42.782 | (63,0%) | 31.012 | 76.191 | (59,3%) |
| ↳ Resto de variables | 43.839 | 43.224 | +1,4% | 82.921 | 88.451 | (6,3%) |
| Semi-fijos | 25.168 | 28.241 | (10,9%) | 49.378 | 60.739 | (18,7%) |
| Fijos | 7.209 | 8.422 | (14,4%) | 14.477 | 17.106 | (15,4%) |
| Total expenses | 92.054 | 122.668 | (25,0%) | 175.789 | 242.486 | (27,5%) |

Expresado en unidades, la base de costes de Vueling se ha reducido de modo acorde, siendo de nuevo el fuel el principal impulso, ya que descendió de 2,10 céntimos de euro por ASK en el segundo trimestre de 2008 a menos de la mitad, 0,86 céntimos, en el segundo trimestre de 2009. Ello hizo que la base de costes total se redujera más de un 17%.

| (€, céntimos) | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|---------|-----------------|------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| CAKO excl. Fuel | 4,12 | 3,92 | +5,1% | 4,32 | 4,03 | +7,2% |
| Coste de fuel por AKO | 0,86 | 2,10 | (59,0%) | 0,93 | 1,85 | (49,7%) |
| CAKO total (incl. fuel) | 4,98 | 6,02 | (17,3%) | 5,25 | 5,88 | (10,7%) |

La base de costes ex fuel, sin embargo, se incrementó un 5,1% como consecuencia de la reducción del tamaño de flota y la consiguiente pérdida de economías de escala. Ello es también de aplicación para los resultados semestrales, que vieron la base de costes ex fuel incrementarse un 7,2%

La fusión de Vueling con Clickair permitirá a la compañía mejorar su base de costes ex fuel, como consecuencia de ahorros en publicidad, handling y estructura, así como la operación de una flota mucho mayor—de 17 aviones en la antigua Vueling a 35 aviones en la nueva—que incidirá en una reducción de los costes unitarios.

Operaciones

Vueling servía 24 aeropuertos el 30 de junio, un aeropuerto más que en la misma fecha del año anterior, con una flota compuesta de 17 Airbus A320, una de las más jóvenes de Europa, con una edad media ligeramente por encima de los 3 años.

Durante el segundo trimestre Vueling operó 4 aviones menos (17 contra 21) que en el mismo periodo del año anterior, una reducción de un 19%.

A pesar del tamaño más reducido de flota, la productividad de los aviones, medida en horas-bloque por avión y día se incrementó un 8,8% durante el trimestre, creciendo de 11,08 a 12,05 horas bloque.

| | segundo trimestre | | | primer semestre | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Horas-bloque | 18.825 | 21.173 | (11,1%) | 34.480 | 43.022 | (19,9%) |
| Número medio de aviones | 17 | 21 | (19,0%) | 17 | 22,1 | (23,0%) |
| Horas-bloque por avión y día | 12,05 | 11,08 | +8,8% | 11,42 | 10,65 | +7,2% |

Durante el segundo trimestre, Vueling siguió operando desde sus bases en Barcelona, Madrid y Sevilla, y abrió una base de verano en Ibiza, desde donde ofrece seis rutas domésticas y tres internacionales. No hubo incidencias significativas durante el periodo.

Como consecuencia de su reciente fusión con Clickair, Vueling opera ahora en tres bases más (Valencia, Málaga y Bilbao) además de las ya mencionadas.

Financiero y coberturas

Compras de fuel (barril de Brent)

| | segundo semestre | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | % consumo | precio medio (USD) |
| julio-diciembre | 45% | 566/tn |

Dólar

| | H2 2009 | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------|
| | % | tipo medio |
| julio-diciembre | 80%+ | 1,44 USD/EUR |

La posición de caja de Vueling era, a 20 de julio, de 114,7 millones de euros.

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Cuenta trimestral de pérdidas y ganancias

| (\$, miles) | segundo trimestre | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ingreso por tarifa | 76.665 | 78.515 | (2,4%) |
| Cargos y comisiones | 15.194 | 15.954 | (4,8%) |
| Ingresos accesorios puros | 13.557 | 16.848 | (19,5%) |
| Total ingresos | 105.416 | 111.316 | (5,3%) |
| Fuel | 15.837 | 42.782 | (63,0%) |
| Handling | 10.400 | 10.311 | +0,9% |
| Tasas aeroportuarias | 9.955 | 10.164 | (2,1%) |
| Tasas de navegación | 8.570 | 8.971 | (4,5%) |
| Tripulación | 1.647 | 1.978 | (16,7%) |
| Mantenimiento | 4.502 | 5.092 | (11,6%) |
| Comercial y marketing | 5.083 | 6.298 | (19,3%) |
| Otros gastos | 3.682 | 409 | +800,2% |
| Total costes variables | 59.676 | 86.006 | (30,6%) |
| Margin de contribución | 45.740 | 25.311 | (80,7%) |
| Tripulación | 5.327 | 7.002 | (23,9%) |
| Mantenimiento | 4.364 | 4.027 | +8,4% |
| Seguros de flota | 534 | 677 | (21,1%) |
| Arrendamiento de flota | 12.497 | 14.643 | (14,7%) |
| Otros costes de producción | 2.446 | 1.894 | +29,1% |
| Total costes semifijos | 25.168 | 28.243 | (10,9%) |
| Margin operativo | 20.572 | (2.932) | +801,6% |
| Publicidad | 1.366 | 2.582 | (47,1%) |
| Amortización | 782 | 626 | (24,9%) |
| Gastos generales | 5.062 | 5.213 | (2,9%) |
| Total costes fijos | 7.209 | 8.422 | (14,4%) |
| EBIT | 13.362 | (11.354) | +217,7% |
| Resultado financiero | (207) | (831) | +75,1% |
| Resultado de los subarriendos | 270 | 105 | +157,1% |
| Gastos Reestructuración | 9.158 | 407 | +2150,1% |
| EBT | 4.267 | (12.487) | +134,2% |
| Impuestos | (1.280) | 3.738 | n/a |
| Resultado neto | 2.986 | (8.748) | +134,1% |
| EBITDAR | 26.641 | 3.915 | +580,5% |

Las cifras presentadas han sido preparadas bajo los principios contables establecidos por el Nuevo Plan General de Contabilidad vigente en España. Las cifras no están auditadas.

AKOs calculados de acuerdo a la great-circle distance

EBITDAR: resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración, intereses, depreciación, amortización y alquileres

EBIT: BAAI, resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración e intereses

EBT: resultado antes de impuestos

Cuenta semestral de pérdidas y ganancias

| (\$, miles) | primer semestre | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ingreso por tarifa | 126.927 | 138.457 | (8,3%) |
| Cargos y comisiones | 28.019 | 31.904 | (12,2%) |
| Ingresos accesorios puros | 24.575 | 28.619 | (14,1%) |
| Total ingresos | 179.521 | 198.979 | (9,8%) |
| Fuel | 31.012 | 76.191 | (59,3%) |
| Handling | 19.257 | 20.574 | (6,4%) |
| Tasas aeroportuarias | 18.399 | 21.174 | (13,1%) |
| Tasas de navegación | 15.461 | 18.514 | (16,5%) |
| Tripulación | 3.161 | 4.068 | (22,3%) |
| Mantenimiento | 8.998 | 10.655 | (15,6%) |
| Comercial y marketing | 11.314 | 12.057 | (6,2%) |
| Otros gastos | 4.331 | 1.408 | (207,6%) |
| Total costes variables | 111.933 | 164.642 | (32,0%) |
| Margin de contribución | 67.588 | 34.338 | (96,8%) |
| Tripulación | 10.528 | 13.904 | (24,3%) |
| Mantenimiento | 8.435 | 7.951 | +6,1% |
| Seguros de flota | 1.079 | 1.487 | (27,4%) |
| Arrendamiento de flota | 24.439 | 32.949 | (25,8%) |
| Otros costes de producción | 4.897 | 4.448 | +10,1% |
| Total costes semifijos | 49.378 | 60.739 | (18,7%) |
| Margin operativo | 18.210 | (26.401) | +169,0% |
| Publicidad | 2.874 | 4.373 | (34,3%) |
| Amortización | 1.538 | 1.211 | +27,0% |
| Gastos generales | 10.066 | 11.521 | (12,6%) |
| Total costes fijos | 14.477 | 17.106 | (15,4%) |
| EBIT | 3.732 | (43.507) | +108,6% |
| Resultado financiero | 845 | (687) | +223,0% |
| Resultado de los subarriendos | 678 | 120 | (465,0%) |
| Gastos Reestructuración | 9.999 | 794 | +1159,3% |
| EBT | (4.744) | (44.868) | +89,4% |
| Impuestos | 1.423 | 49.052 | (97,1%) |
| Resultado neto | (3.322) | 4.185 | n/a |
| EBITDAR | 29.709 | (9.347) | +417,8% |

Las cifras presentadas han sido preparadas bajo los principios contables establecidos por el Nuevo Plan General de Contabilidad vigente en España. Las cifras no están auditadas.

AKOs calculados de acuerdo a la great-circle distance

EBITDAR: resultado antes de impuestos, costes de reestructuración, intereses, depreciación, amortización y alquileres

EBIT: BAI, resultado antes de impuestos, costes de reestructuración e intereses

EBT: resultado antes de impuestos

Principales magnitudes operativas y financieras trimestrales

| | segundo trimestre | | |
|--|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| INGRESOS | | | |
| Ingresos totales (miles de euros) | 105.416 | 111.316 | (5,3%) |
| Ingreso total por pasajero (euros) | 75,36 | 75,22 | 0,2% |
| Ingreso por vuelo (euros) | 9.870,41 | 9.371,36 | 5,3% |
| Tarifa media por pasajero (euros) | 54,81 | 53,05 | 3,3% |
| Ingreso medio accesorio puro / pasaj.(euros) | 9,69 | 11,38 | (14,9%) |
| Ingreso por AKO (céntimos de euro) | 5,70 | 5,46 | 4,4% |
| COSTES | | | |
| Gastos totales (miles de euros) | 92.054 | 122.668 | (25,0%) |
| Coste por AKO, incl. fuel (céntimos de euro) | 4,98 | 6,02 | (17,3%) |
| Coste de fuel por AKO (céntimos de euro) | 0,86 | 2,10 | (59,2%) |
| Coste por AKO, ex. fuel (céntimos de euro) | 4,12 | 3,92 | 5,1% |
| EBITDAR* (miles de euros) | 26.641 | 3.915 | 580,4% |
| Margen de EBITDAR (%) | 25,3% | 3,5% | 21,8% |
| BAII/EBIT** (miles de euros) | 13.362 | (11.354) | +217,7% |
| Margen de BAII/EBIT (%) | 12,7% | (10,2%) | +22,9 pp. |
| EBT*** (miles de euros) | 4.267 | (12.487) | +134,2% |
| Margen de EBT (%) | 4,0% | (11,2%) | +15,2 pp. |
| OPERATIVA | | | |
| AKOs (millones) | 1.849 | 2.039 | (9,3%) |
| PKTs (millones) | 1.351 | 1.415 | (4,5%) |
| Total flights clown | 10.680 | 11.880 | (10,1%) |
| Número medio de aviones operados | 17 | 21 | (19,0%) |
| Núm. medio de horas bloque por día y avión | 12,05 | 11,08 | 8,8% |
| Número medio de vuelos por día y avión | 6,84 | 6,22 | 10,0% |
| Número total de asientos volados (miles) | 1.922 | 2.138 | (10,1%) |
| Aeropuertos servidos a final de periodo | 24 | 23 | 4,3% |
| Distancia media volada (km) | 962 | 954 | 0,8% |
| Número total de pasajeros (miles) | 1.399 | 1.480 | (5,5%) |
| Factor de ocupación (PKT/RPK, %) | 73,1% | 69,4% | +3,7 pp. |

Las cifras presentadas han sido preparadas bajo los principios contables establecidos por el Nuevo Plan General de Contabilidad vigente en España. Las cifras no están auditadas.

AKOs calculados de acuerdo a la great-circle distance

EBITDAR: resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración, intereses, depreciación, amortización y alquileres

EBIT: BAII, resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración e intereses

EBT: resultado antes de impuestos

Principales magnitudes operativas y financieras semestrales

| | primer semestre | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| INGRESOS | | | |
| Ingresos totales (miles de euros) | 179.521 | 198.979 | (9,8%) |
| Ingreso total por pasajero (euros) | 72,39 | 68,71 | +5,4% |
| Ingreso por vuelo (euros) | 9.101 | 8.271 | +10,0% |
| Tarifa media por pasajero (euros) | 51,18 | 47,81 | +7,0% |
| Ingreso medio accesorio puro / pasaj.(euros) | 9,91 | 9,88 | +0,3% |
| Ingreso por AKO (céntimos de euro) | 5,36 | 4,82 | (11,2%) |
| COSTES | | | |
| Gastos totales (miles de euros) | 175.789 | 242.486 | (27,5%) |
| Coste por AKO, incl. fuel (céntimos de euro) | 5,25 | 5,88 | (10,7%) |
| Coste de fuel por AKO (céntimos de euro) | 0,93 | 1,85 | (49,7%) |
| Coste por AKO, ex. fuel (céntimos de euro) | 4,32 | 4,03 | +7,2% |
| EBITDAR* (miles de euros) | 29.709 | (9.347) | +417,8% |
| Margen de EBITDAR (%) | 16,5% | (4,7%) | 21,2 pp. |
| BAII/EBIT** (miles de euros) | 3.732 | (43.507) | +108,6% |
| Margen de BAII/EBIT (%) | 2,1% | (21,9%) | +24 pp. |
| EBT*** (miles de euros) | (4.744) | (44.868) | +89,4% |
| Margen de EBT (%) | (2,6%) | (22,5%) | +19,9 pp. |
| OPERATIVA | | | |
| AKOs (millones) | 3.349 | 4.126 | (18,8%) |
| PKTs (millones) | 2.350 | 2.778 | (15,4%) |
| Total flights clown | 19.726 | 24.059 | (18,0%) |
| Número medio de aviones operados | 16,58 | 22,08 | (24,9%) |
| Núm. medio de horas bloque por día y avión | 11,42 | 10,65 | +7,2% |
| Número medio de vuelos por día y avión | 6,54 | 5,95 | +9,9% |
| Número total de asientos volados (miles) | 3.551 | 4.331 | (18,0%) |
| Aeropuertos servidos a final de periodo | 26 | 26 | 0,0% |
| Distancia media volada (km) | 943 | 953 | (1,0%) |
| Número total de pasajeros (miles) | 2.480 | 2.896 | (14,4%) |
| Factor de ocupación (PKT/RPK, %) | 70,2% | 67,3% | +2,9 pp. |

Las cifras presentadas han sido preparadas bajo los principios contables establecidos por el Nuevo Plan General de Contabilidad vigente en España. Las cifras no están auditadas.

AKOs calculados de acuerdo a la great-circle distance

EBITDAR: resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración, intereses, depreciación, amortización y alquileres

EBIT: BAII, resultado antes de impuestos, costes de restructuración e intereses

EBT: resultado antes de impuestos

Vueling completes its restructuring plan and turns a €13.4m operating profit in Q2

Highlights

Vueling turned a €13.4m operating profit (excluding restructuring costs) during the second quarter in the year, with an operating margin of 12.7%—a 23-point improvement when compared to the same period one year earlier (operating losses of €11.3m and a negative margin of -10.2%).

Vueling broke even on a yearly, 12-rolling month basis, with a €17.5m operating profit before restructuring costs being factored in.

Revenue per passenger stood stable, at €75.36 per passenger, in spite of the overall economic backdrop and much lower fuel prices. Ancillary revenue decreased 14.9% to €9.69 per passenger, as a consequence of the EU opt-in policy on online insurance, while pure fare revenue increased by 3.3% to €54.81 per passenger.

Seat load factor improved by 3.7 percentage points and reached 73.1%.

Revenue per flight increased by 5.3% to €9,870 as a consequence of the two factors above: stable yields and improving seat load-factors.

Travel-agent sales stood around 22% of Vueling's ticket revenue, 20 points above the same period on a year earlier.

The overall unit cost base decreased by 17.3% to 4.98 Euro cents per ASK, as a consequence of dropping oil prices and good fuel hedges. Vueling's non-fuel cost base, on the other hand, increased by 5.1%, to 4.12 Euro cents per ASK. During the quarter, Vueling saved €27m in fuel expenditure as compared to Q2 08.

Vueling's cash position, as of July 20th, was of **€114.7m**.

| Summary table of results* | Q2 | | | H1 | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Capacity (ASKs, millions) | 1,849 | 2,039 | (9.3%) | 3,349 | 4,126 | (18.8%) |
| Passengers ('000) | 1,399 | 1,480 | (5.5%) | 2,480 | 2,896 | (14.4%) |
| Total revenues (€ '000) | 105,416 | 111,316 | (5.3%) | 179,521 | 198,979 | (9.8%) |
| Total expenses (€ '000) | 92,054 | 122,668 | (25.0%) | 175,789 | 242,486 | (27.2%) |
| EBIT (€ '000) | 13,362 | (11,354) | +217.7% | 3,732 | (43,507) | +108.6% |
| Financials and subleases (€ '000) | 63 | (726) | +108.7% | 1,523 | (567) | +368.6% |
| Operating result (€ '000) | 13,425 | (12,080) | +211.1% | 5,255 | (44,074) | +111.9% |
| Operating margin (%) | 12.7% | (10.9%) | +23.6 pp. | 2.9% | (22.2%) | +25.1 pp. |
| Restructuring costs | 9,158 | 407 | +2,350.1% | 9,999 | 794 | +1,159.3% |
| EBT (€ '000) | 4,267 | (12,487) | +134.2% | (4,744) | (44,868) | +89.4% |
| Net result | 2,986 | (8,748) | +134.1% | (3,322) | 4,185 | n/a |

*According to new Spanish GAAP. Non audited

Outlook for Q3

Prospects for Q3 are positive, as bookings are evolving cautiously well. On top of that, merger synergies will be in full swing during the quarter, which will include:

- **Cost synergies** in advertising, structure and handling, with the aim of reducing Vueling's non-fuel cost base.
- **Revenue synergies** as a consequence of the Vueling brand rollout, the cancellation of overlapping frequencies and the effect of the Iberia code-share on Vueling revenue streams.

The accomplishment of these synergies will become Vueling's main objective in the coming months, and will be the driver allowing the company to keep its competitive edge and cost-position.

While possible increases in fuel prices remain a source of concern, the company expects to **post a pre-tax (EBT) profit for the full-year period**, even after restructuring costs are factored into.

Business review

On the second quarter of 2009 Vueling completed the implementation of its restructuring plan. The plan, which rested upon four pillars (**network rationalization, access to new market segments, focus on ancillary revenue, and cost-base reduction**), was completed with a set of results that can be illustrated with the following data:

- **Capacity stabilized**, at 17 aircraft
- **Rising load factors**, 3.7 pp. up, to 73.1%, in Q2
- **Stable revenue per passenger levels**, at €75.36 per passenger
- **Rising revenue per flight levels**, 5.3% up to €9,378

As a consequence of the plan, Vueling managed to **break even on a yearly, 12-rolling month basis**, with a €17.5m operating profit to June 30th, before restructuring costs being factored in.

The plan's final consolidation took place ahead of Vueling's merger with Clickair, effective on July 15th.

Revenue and traffic

As it has been the case since the implementation of the restructuring plan, during the second quarter of 2009, revenue per flight optimization remained Vueling's fundamental commercial target. In this particular quarter, such optimization (5.3% up in the quarter, 10.0% up in the semester) was down to:

- **A stable revenue per passenger level**, which grew just by 0.2% to €75.36, in spite of (a) the overall economic backdrop and (b) the decrease in oil prices, a circumstance that would theoretically see important downward pressure on yields.
- **And an increasing load-factor level**, 3.7 pp. up, to 73.1%.

| (\$ per passenger) | Q2 | | | H1 | | |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Average pure fare per passenger | 54.81 | 53.05 | +3.3% | 51.18 | 47.81 | +7.0% |
| Average fees and charges per pax. | 10.86 | 10.79 | +0.6% | 11.30 | 11.02 | +2.5% |
| Average pure ancillary revenue per pax. | 9.69 | 11.38 | (14.9%) | 9.91 | 9.88 | +0.3% |
| Total income per passenger | 75.36 | 75.22 | +0.2% | 72.39 | 68.71 | +5.4% |
| Seat-load factor (RPK/ASK, %) | 73.1% | 69.4% | +3.7 pp. | 70.2% | 67.3% | +2.9 pp |
| Revenue per flight (\$) | 9,870 | 9,371 | +5.3% | 9,101 | 8,271 | +10.0% |

Overall, gross revenue decreased by 5.3%, to €105.4m, at a much slower pace than ASK supply (9.3% down, to 1,849m, as a consequence of Vueling's fleet reduction programme after the cancellation of non-profitable routes).

Ancillary revenues' weight within the overall revenue mix decreased as also did the ancillary revenue per passenger level (14.9% down to €9.69), as a result of the EU new opt-in policy on travel insurance, which has affected conversion rates on this particular product.

On Q2 09, out of every €100 taken by the company, €72.7 came from ticket revenue, €14.4 from fees and charges, and €12.9 from ancillary products.

Absolute revenues

| (\$ '000) | Q2 | | | | H1 | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 2009 | % | 2008 | % | 2009 | % | 2008 | % |
| Pure fare | 76,665 | 72.7% | 78,515 | 70.5% | 126,927 | 70.7% | 138,457 | 69.6% |
| Fees and charges | 15,194 | 14.4% | 15,959 | 14.3% | 28,019 | 15.6% | 31,904 | 16.0% |
| Pure ancillary | 13,557 | 12.9% | 16,848 | 15.1% | 24,575 | 13.7% | 28,619 | 14.4% |
| Total revenues | 105,416 | 100% | 111,321 | 100% | 179,521 | 100% | 198,979 | 100% |

With regards to unit revenues (revenue per available seat-kilometre), they increased by 4.4% to 5.70 Euro cents per ASK, in spite of the average sector length being increased by just 0.8%. Revenues for the semester grew by 11.2% to 5.36 Euro cents per ASK—in this case with a 1% decrease in average sector length.

| | Q2 | | | H1 | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------|--------|------|------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Revenue per ASK (€ cents) | 5.70 | 5.46 | 4.4% | 5.36 | 4.82 | 11.2% |
| Average sector length (km per flight) | 962 | 954 | 0.8% | 943 | 953 | (1.0%) |

On June 16th 2008, Vueling started its GDS rollout. In the slightly over 9 months since that date, indirect channel sales grew from a symbolic amount to become Vueling's fastest growing revenue stream, over and above 20% of Vueling ticket revenue.

Costs

Vueling's quarterly cost base benefited significantly from much lower fuel prices, as well as of the company's hedging policy, to the point that Vueling saved €27m in fuel alone during the period—a 63% saving year on year. Fuel made variable costs drop by 30.6% in spite of the slight increase (1.4%) in the rest of variables.

As a consequence of the drop in prices, fuel ceased to be the single most important expenditure in the company.

Expenses for the period

| (€ '000) | Q2 | | | H1 | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Variable | 59,676 | 86,006 | (30.6%) | 113,933 | 164,642 | (20.6%) |
| ↳ Fuel | 15,837 | 42,782 | (63.0%) | 31,012 | 76,191 | (59.3%) |
| ↳ Rest of variables | 43,839 | 43,224 | +1.4% | 82,921 | 88,451 | (6.3%) |
| Semi-fixed | 25,168 | 28,241 | (10.9%) | 49,378 | 60,739 | (18.7%) |
| Fixed | 7,209 | 8,422 | (14.4%) | 14,477 | 17,106 | (15.4%) |
| Total expenses | 92,054 | 122,668 | (25.0%) | 175,789 | 242,486 | (27.5%) |

On a unit base, Vueling cost base was reduced accordingly, the main driver being, again, fuel costs, which went from 2.10 Euro cents per ASK in Q2 08 to less than half that amount, 0.86 Euro cents, in Q2 09. That made the overall cost base to reduce by more than 17%.

| (€ cents) | Q1 | | | H1 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|---------|------|------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| CASK excl. fuel | 4.12 | 3.92 | +5.1% | 4.32 | 4.03 | +7.2% |
| Fuel cost per ASK | 0.86 | 2.10 | (59.0%) | 0.93 | 1.85 | (49.7%) |
| Total CASK (incl. fuel) | 4.98 | 6.02 | (17.3%) | 5.25 | 5.88 | (10.7%) |

However, the non-fuel cost base increased by 5.1% as a consequence of the reduction of fleet size and the ensuing loss of economies of scale. That is also true in the semester's figure: 7.2% up.

Vueling's merger with Clickair will allow the company to improve its non-fuel cost base, as a result of savings in advertising, structure and handling, and the operation of a much larger fleet—from 17 aircraft in the stand-alone Vueling to 35 in the post-merger one.

Operations

Vueling served 24 airports as of June 30th, 1 more airport than on the same date one year earlier, with a fleet made up of 17 Airbus A-320, one of the youngest in Europe, with an average age of a bit over 3 years.

During Q2 Vueling operated 4 fewer aircraft on average (17 vs. 21) that on the same period the previous year, a 19 % reduction.

In spite of the smaller fleet, aircraft productivity, measured in block-hours per flight and day, improved by 8.8% during the quarter, going from 11.08 to 12.05 block hours.

| | Q2 | | | H1 | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Block-hours | 18,825 | 21,173 | (11.1%) | 34,480 | 43,022 | (19.9%) |
| Nº of aircraft in operation | 17 | 21 | (19.0%) | 17 | 22.1 | (23.0%) |
| Block-hours per a/c and day | 12.05 | 11.08 | +8.8% | 11.42 | 10.65 | +7.2% |

During Q4 Vueling kept on operating out of its Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville bases, and opened a summer base in Ibiza, where it operated 6 domestic and 3 international routes. No incidences of note took place during the quarter.

As a result of its recent merger with Clickair, Vueling is now operating 3 more bases—Valencia, Malaga, and Bilbao—on top of the abovementioned ones.

Financial and hedging

Fuel purchase (Brent barrel)

| | H2 2009 | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| | % consumption | average price (USD) |
| July-December | 45% | 566/tn |

Dollar

| | H2 2009 | |
|---------------|---------|--------------|
| | % | average rate |
| July-December | 80%+ | 1,44 USD/EUR |

Vueling's cash position, as of July 20th, was of €114.7m.

Quarterly profit and loss account

| (\$ '000) | Q2 | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ticket revenues | 76,665 | 78,515 | (2.4%) |
| Fees and charges | 15,194 | 15,954 | (4.8%) |
| Pure ancillary revenues | 13,557 | 16,848 | (19.5%) |
| Total revenues | 105,416 | 111,316 | (5.3%) |
| Fuel | 15,837 | 42,782 | (63.0%) |
| Handling | 10,400 | 10,311 | +0.9% |
| Airport taxes | 9,955 | 10,164 | (2.1%) |
| Navigation taxes | 8,570 | 8,971 | (4.5%) |
| Crew | 1,647 | 1,978 | (16.7%) |
| Maintenance | 4,502 | 5,092 | (11.6%) |
| Commercial and marketing | 5,083 | 6,298 | (19.3%) |
| Others expenditures | 3,682 | 409 | +800.2% |
| Total variable expenditure | 59,676 | 86,006 | (30.6%) |
| Contribution margin | 45,740 | 25,311 | (80.7%) |
| Crew | 5,327 | 7,002 | (23.9%) |
| Maintenance | 4,364 | 4,027 | +8.4% |
| Fleet insurance | 534 | 677 | (21.1%) |
| Fleet leases | 12,497 | 14,643 | (14.7%) |
| Other production costs | 2,446 | 1,894 | +29.1% |
| Total semi-fixed expendit. | 25,168 | 28,243 | (10.9%) |
| Operating margin | 20,572 | (2,932) | +801.6% |
| Advertisement | 1,366 | 2,582 | (47.1%) |
| Amortization | 782 | 626 | (24.9%) |
| General expenditure | 5,062 | 5,213 | (2.9%) |
| Total fixed expenditure | 7,209 | 8,422 | (14.4%) |
| EBIT | 13,362 | (11,354) | +217.7% |
| Financial result | (207) | (831) | +75.1% |
| Sub-lease result | 270 | 105 | +157.1% |
| Restructuring costs | 9,158 | 407 | +2,150.1% |
| EBT | 4,267 | (12,487) | +1,342% |
| Taxes | (1,280) | 3,738 | n/a |
| Net result | 2,986 | (8,748) | +134.1% |
| EBITDAR | 26,641 | 3,915 | +580.5% |

All data in this presentation have been elaborated according to the new Spanish GAAP. Non-audited figures.

ASK have been calculated according to the great-circle distance.

Accumulated profit and loss account

| (\$ '000) | H1 | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| Ticket revenues | 126,927 | 138,457 | (8.3%) |
| Fees and charges | 28,019 | 31,904 | (12.2%) |
| Pure ancillary revenues | 24,575 | 28,619 | (14.1%) |
| Total revenues | 179,521 | 198,979 | (9.8%) |
| Fuel | 31,012 | 76,191 | (59.3%) |
| Handling | 19,257 | 20,574 | (6.4%) |
| Airport taxes | 18,399 | 21,174 | (13.1%) |
| Navigation taxes | 15,461 | 18,514 | (16.5%) |
| Crew | 3,161 | 4,068 | (22.3%) |
| Maintenance | 8,998 | 10,655 | (15.6%) |
| Commercial and marketing | 11,314 | 12,057 | (6.2%) |
| Others expenditures | 4,331 | 1,408 | (207.6%) |
| Total variable expenditure | 111,933 | 164,642 | (32.0%) |
| Contribution margin | 67,588 | 34,338 | (96.8%) |
| Crew | 10,528 | 13,904 | (24.3%) |
| Maintenance | 8,435 | 7,951 | +6.1% |
| Fleet insurance | 1,079 | 1,487 | (27.4%) |
| Fleet leases | 24,439 | 32,949 | (25.8%) |
| Other production costs | 4,897 | 4,448 | +10.1% |
| Total semi-fixed expendit. | 49,378 | 60,739 | (18.7%) |
| Operating margin | 18,210 | (26,401) | +169.0% |
| Advertisement | 2,874 | 4,373 | (34.3%) |
| Amortization | 1,538 | 1,211 | +27.0% |
| General expenditure | 10,066 | 11,521 | (12.6%) |
| Total fixed expenditure | 14,477 | 17,106 | (15.4%) |
| EBIT | 3,732 | (43,507) | +108.6% |
| Financial result | 845 | (687) | +223.0% |
| Sub-lease result | 678 | 120 | (465.0%) |
| Restructuring costs | 9,999 | 794 | +1,159.3% |
| EBT | (4,744) | (44,868) | +89.4% |
| Taxes | 1,423 | 49,052 | (97.1%) |
| Net result | (3,322) | 4,185 | n/a |
| EBITDAR | 29,709 | (9,347) | +417.8% |

All data in this presentation have been elaborated according to the new Spanish GAAP. Non-audited figures.

ASK have been calculated according to the great-circle distance.

Quarterly financial and operating statistics

| | Q2 | | |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| REVENUES | | | |
| Total revenue (€ '000) | 105,416 | 111,316 | (5.3%) |
| Total income per passenger (€ '000) | 75.36 | 75.22 | 0.2% |
| Revenue per flight (€) | 9,870.41 | 9,371.36 | 5.3% |
| Average pure fare per passenger (€) | 54.81 | 53.05 | 3.3% |
| Average pure ancillary revenue per pass. (€) | 9.69 | 11.38 | (14.9%) |
| Total revenue per ASK (€ cents) | 5.70 | 5.46 | 4.4% |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| Total expenditure (€ '000) | 92,054 | 122,668 | (25.0%) |
| Cost per ASK, incl. fuel (€ cents) | 4.98 | 6.02 | (17.3%) |
| Fuel costs per ASK (€ cents) | 0.86 | 2.10 | (59.2%) |
| Cost per ASK, excl. fuel (€ cents) | 4.12 | 3.92 | 5.1% |
| EBITDAR (€ '000) | 26,641 | 3,915 | 580.4% |
| EBITDAR margin (%) | 25.3% | 3.5% | 21.8% |
| EBIT (€ '000) | 13,362 | (11,354) | +217.7% |
| EBIT margin (%) | 12.7% | (10.2%) | +22.9 pp. |
| EBT (€ '000) | 4,267 | (12,487) | +134.2% |
| EBT margin (%) | 4.0% | (11.2%) | +15.2 pp. |
| OPERATIONS | | | |
| ASKs (millions) | 1,849 | 2,039 | (9.3%) |
| RPKs (millions) | 1,351 | 1,415 | (4.5%) |
| Total flights flown | 10,680 | 11,880 | (10.1%) |
| Average aircraft in operation | 17 | 21 | (19.0%) |
| Average block hours per aircraft and day | 12.05 | 11.08 | 8.8% |
| Average number of flights per day | 6.84 | 6.22 | 10.0% |
| Seats clown ('000) | 1,922 | 2,138 | (10.1%) |
| Airports served | 24 | 23 | 4.3% |
| Average stage length (km) | 962 | 954 | 0.8% |
| Total number of passengers ('000) | 1,399 | 1,480 | (5.5%) |
| Load factor (RPK/ASK) | 73.1% | 69.4% | +3.7 pp. |

All data in this presentation have been elaborated according to the new Spanish GAAP. Non-audited figures.

ASK have been calculated according to the great-circle distance.

Accumulated financial and operating statistics

| | H1 | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | % var. |
| REVENUES | | | |
| Total revenue (€ '000) | 179,521 | 198,979 | (9.8%) |
| Total income per passenger (€ '000) | 72.39 | 68.71 | +5.4% |
| Revenue per flight (€) | 9,101 | 8,271 | +10.0% |
| Average pure fare per passenger (€) | 51.18 | 47.81 | +7.0% |
| Average pure ancillary revenue per pass. (€) | 9.91 | 9.88 | +0.3% |
| Total revenue per ASK (€ cents) | 5.36 | 4.82 | (11.2%) |
| EXPENDITURES | | | |
| Total expenditure (€ '000) | 175,789 | 242,486 | (27.5%) |
| Cost per ASK, incl. fuel (€ cents) | 5.25 | 5.88 | (10.7%) |
| Fuel costs per ASK (€ cents) | 0.93 | 1.85 | (49.7%) |
| Cost per ASK, excl. fuel (€ cents) | 4.32 | 4.03 | +7.2% |
| EBITDAR (€ '000) | 29,709 | (9,347) | +417.8% |
| EBITDAR margin (%) | 16.5% | (4.7%) | 21.2 pp. |
| EBIT (€ '000) | 3,732 | (43,507) | +108.6% |
| EBIT margin (%) | 2.1% | (21.9%) | +24 pp. |
| EBT (€ '000) | (4,744) | (44,868) | +89.4% |
| EBT margin (%) | (2.6%) | (22.5%) | +19.9 pp. |
| OPERATIONS | | | |
| ASKs (millions) | 3,349 | 4,126 | (18.8%) |
| RPKs (millions) | 2,350 | 2,778 | (15.4%) |
| Total flights flown | 19,726 | 24,059 | (18.0%) |
| Average aircraft in operation | 16.58 | 22.08 | (24.9%) |
| Average block hours per aircraft and day | 11.42 | 10.65 | +7.2% |
| Average number of flights per day | 6.54 | 5.95 | +9.9% |
| Seats clown ('000) | 3,551 | 4,331 | (18.0%) |
| Airports served | 26 | 26 | 0.0% |
| Average stage length (km) | 943 | 953 | (1.0%) |
| Total number of passengers ('000) | 2,480 | 2,896 | (14.4%) |
| Load factor (RPK/ASK) | 70.2% | 67.3% | +2.9 pp. |

All data in this presentation have been elaborated according to the new Spanish GAAP. Non-audited figures.

ASK have been calculated according to the great-circle distance.

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vueling

**VUELING AIRLINES'
2009 SECOND-QUARTER
FINANCIAL RESULTS.**



Barcelona, July 23 rd, 2009.

Introduction

Revenues

Operations and costs

Outlook for Q3 09

Vueling completes its restructuring plan turning a profit in the second quarter of the year

Revenue-driven results in spite of the
overall economic backdrop

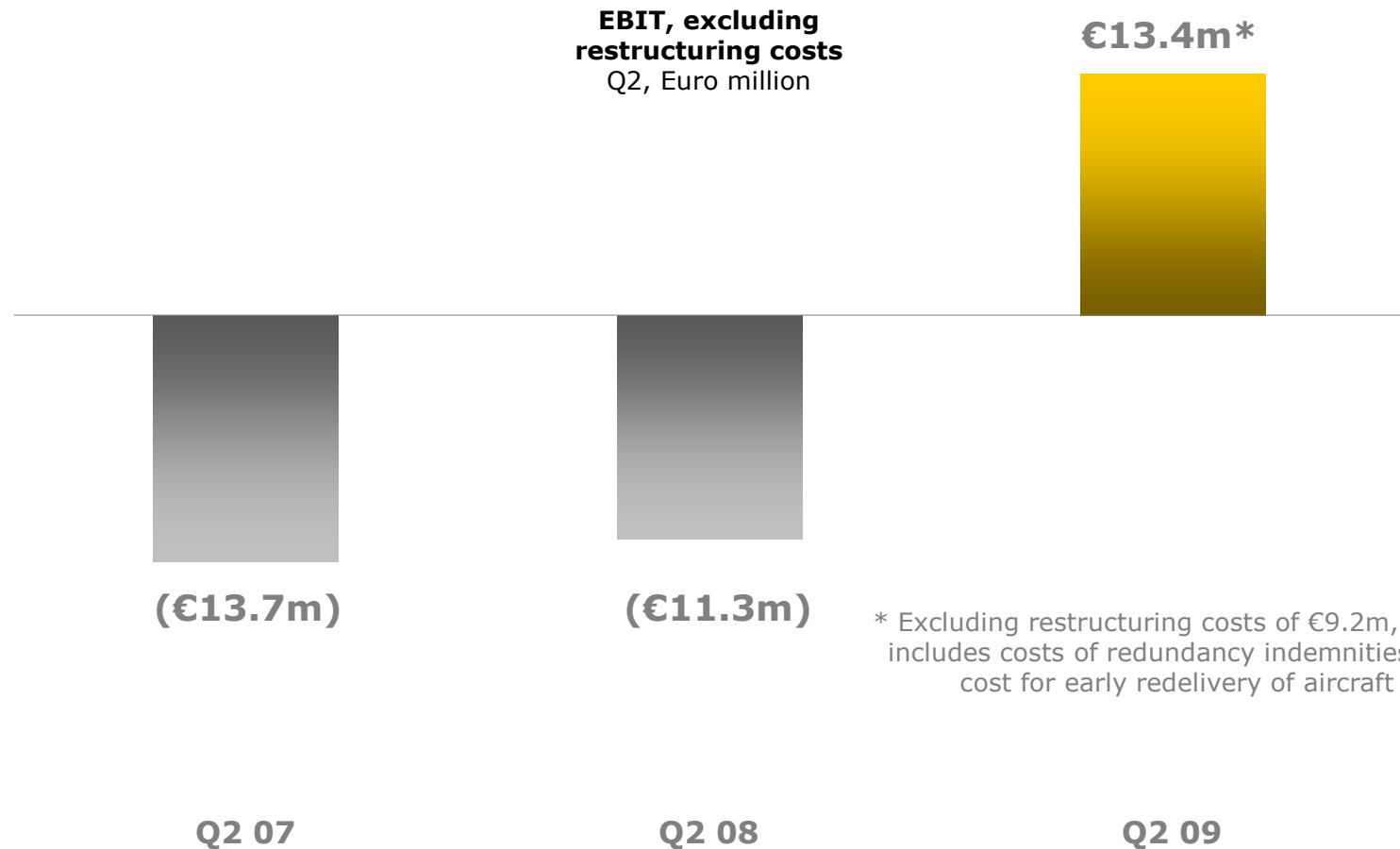
Vueling benefits from lower fuel costs
and a positive hedging position

Capacity adjustment (cancellation of non-
profitable routes) is 100% complete now

In spite of much lower overall costs, non
fuel unit costs are above last year's

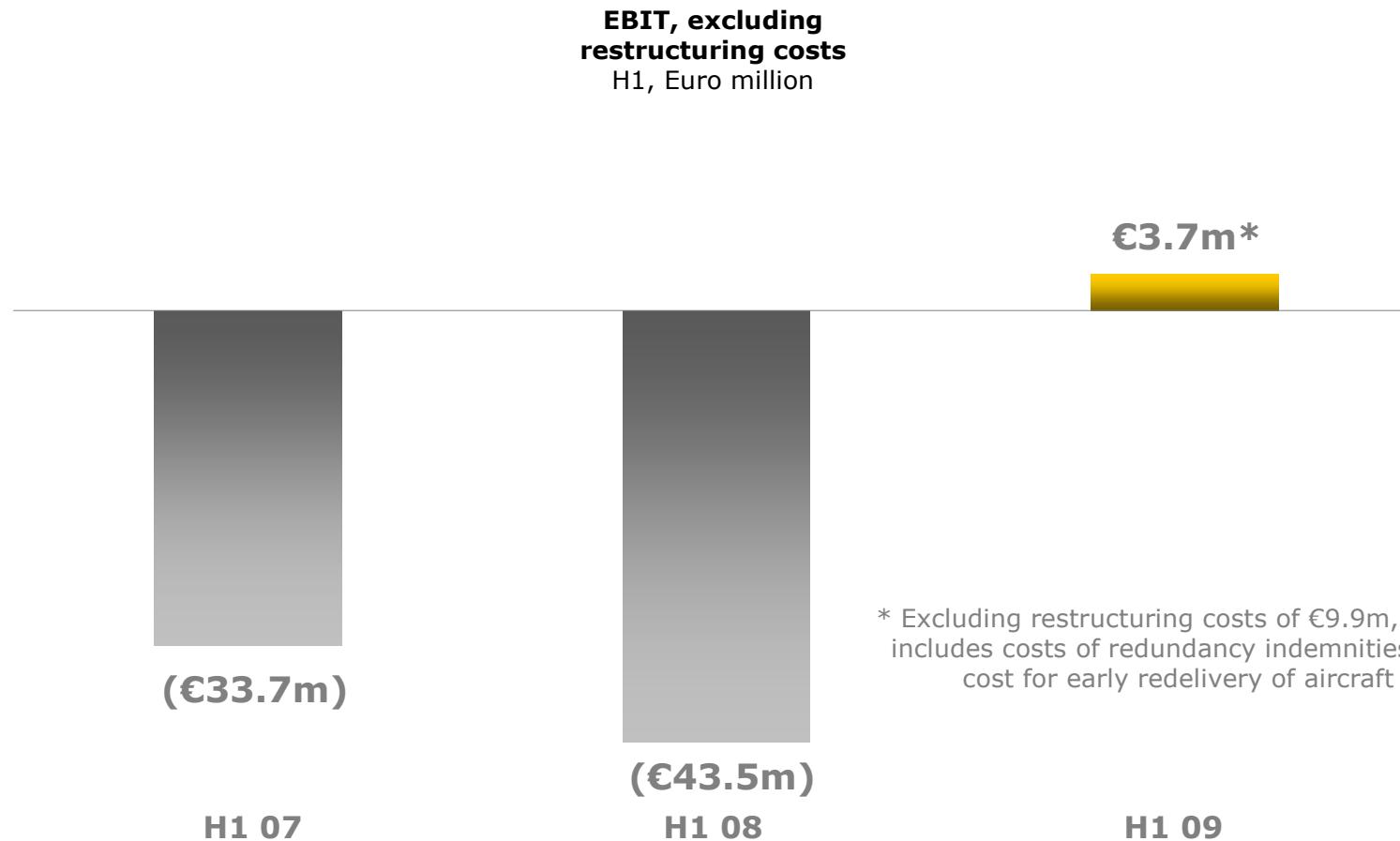
These results are underpinned by a
significant margin improvement

Vueling turns an operating profit of €13.5m on the second quarter in the year ...

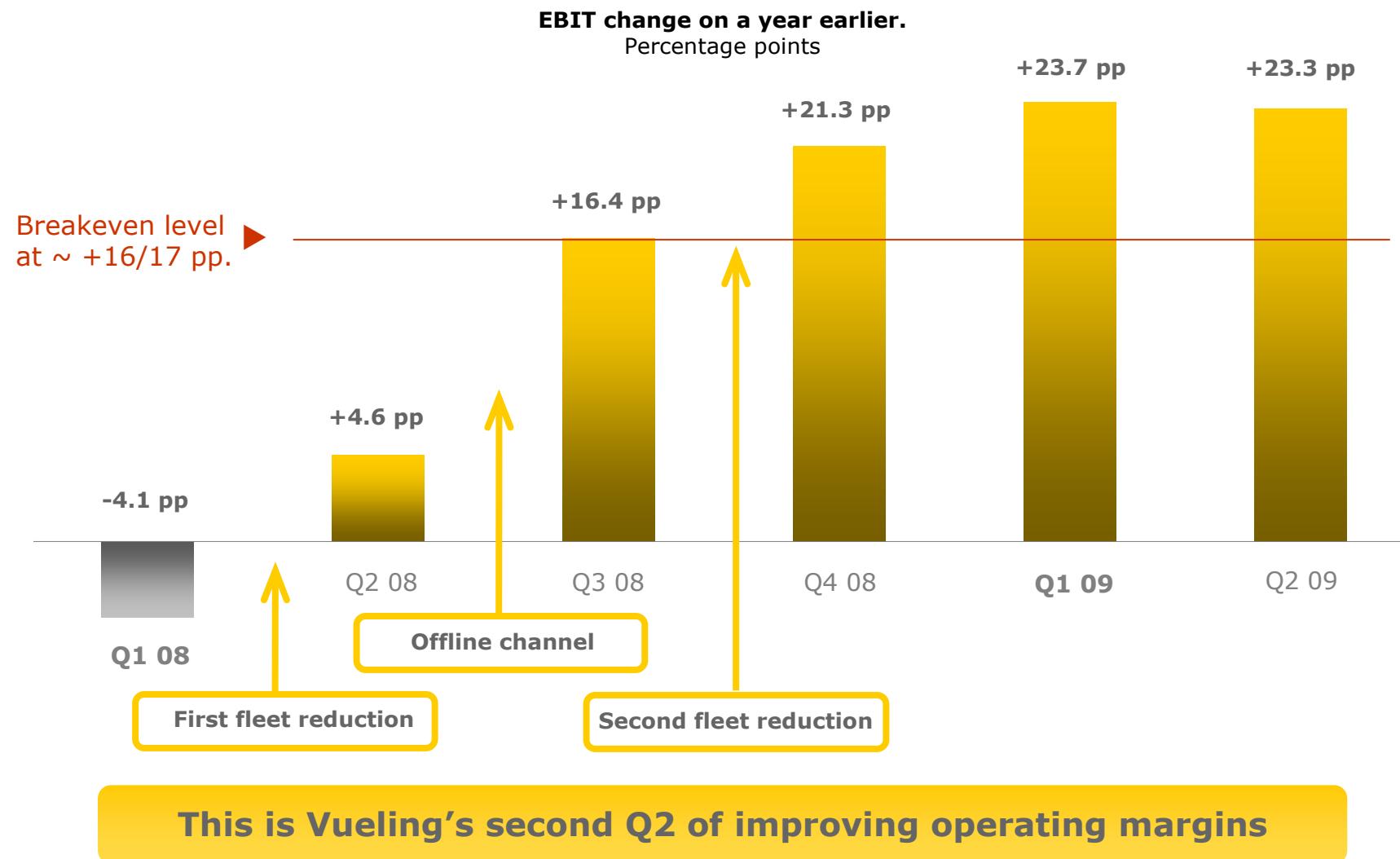


First positive result ever for a second quarter

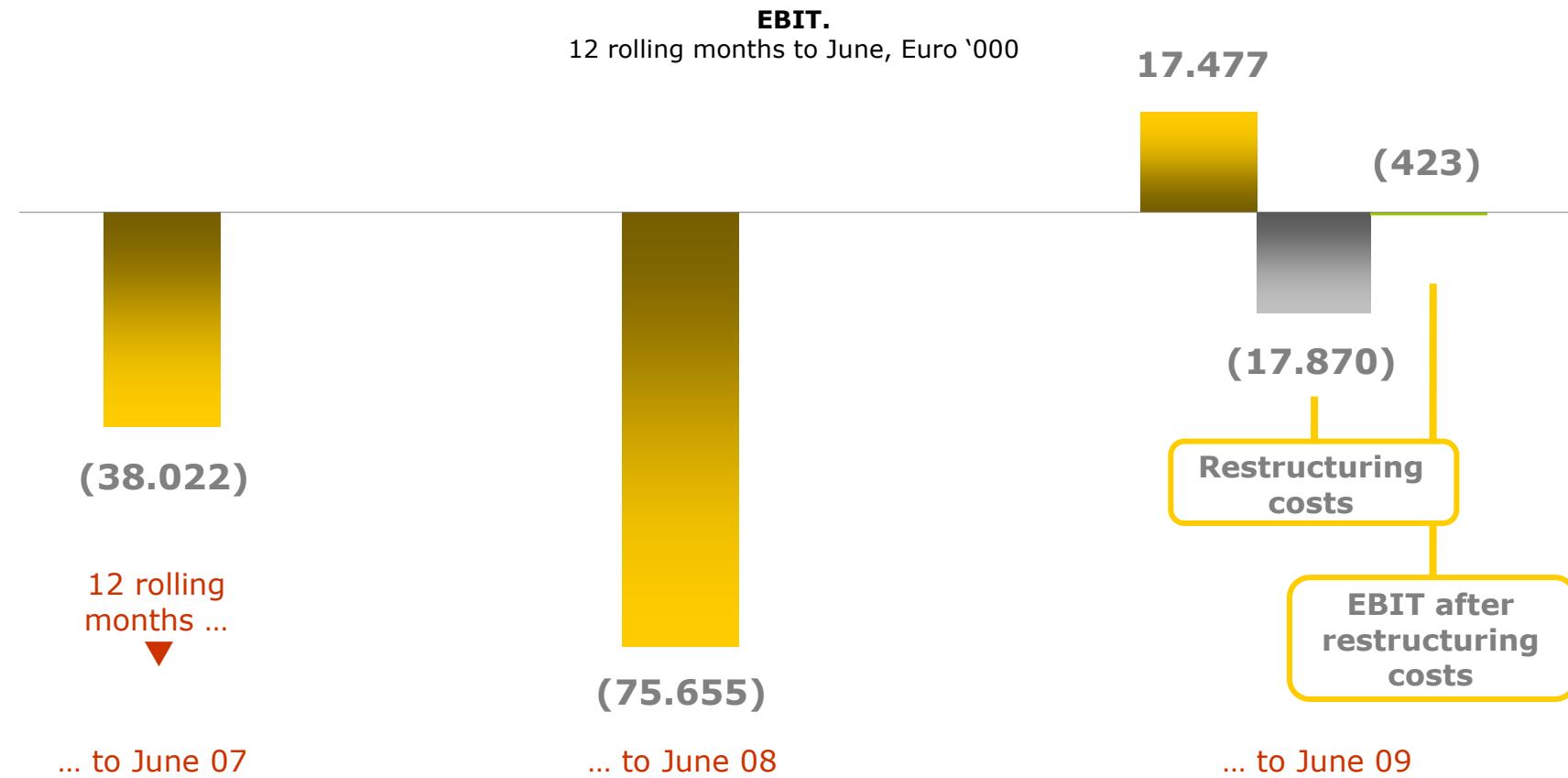
... which becomes a €3.7m operating profit in the first half



Vueling's profit margin has kept on growing for the fifth quarter in a row



Vueling has registered a positive operating profit over the last 12 rolling months



The company has already gone beyond breakeven point and operating profit has almost completely offset restructuring costs

Vueling and Clickair have had a similar evolution



| | EBIT pre restructuring costs | €13.5m | €10.6m |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Q2 | EBIT post restructuring costs | €4.3m | €5.1m |
| | EBIT pre restructuring costs | €3.7m | €0.242m |
| H1 | EBIT post restructuring costs | (€6.2m) | (€6.0m) |

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Outlook for Q3 09

Unlike most of the industry, Vueling has been capable of maintaining (or even increasing) unit revenues

Increased focus on business traveller
has been key in this environment

Indirect channels continue to grow

Ancillaries slightly down due to EU new regulation on online insurance policies

Stable revenue per passenger, combined with higher load factors, has allowed a revenue per flight increase, outperforming other competitors

Vueling is now flying at cruising speed

Load factor on the rise

3.7 points up, to 73.1%

Stable revenue per passenger

0.2% up, to €75.36

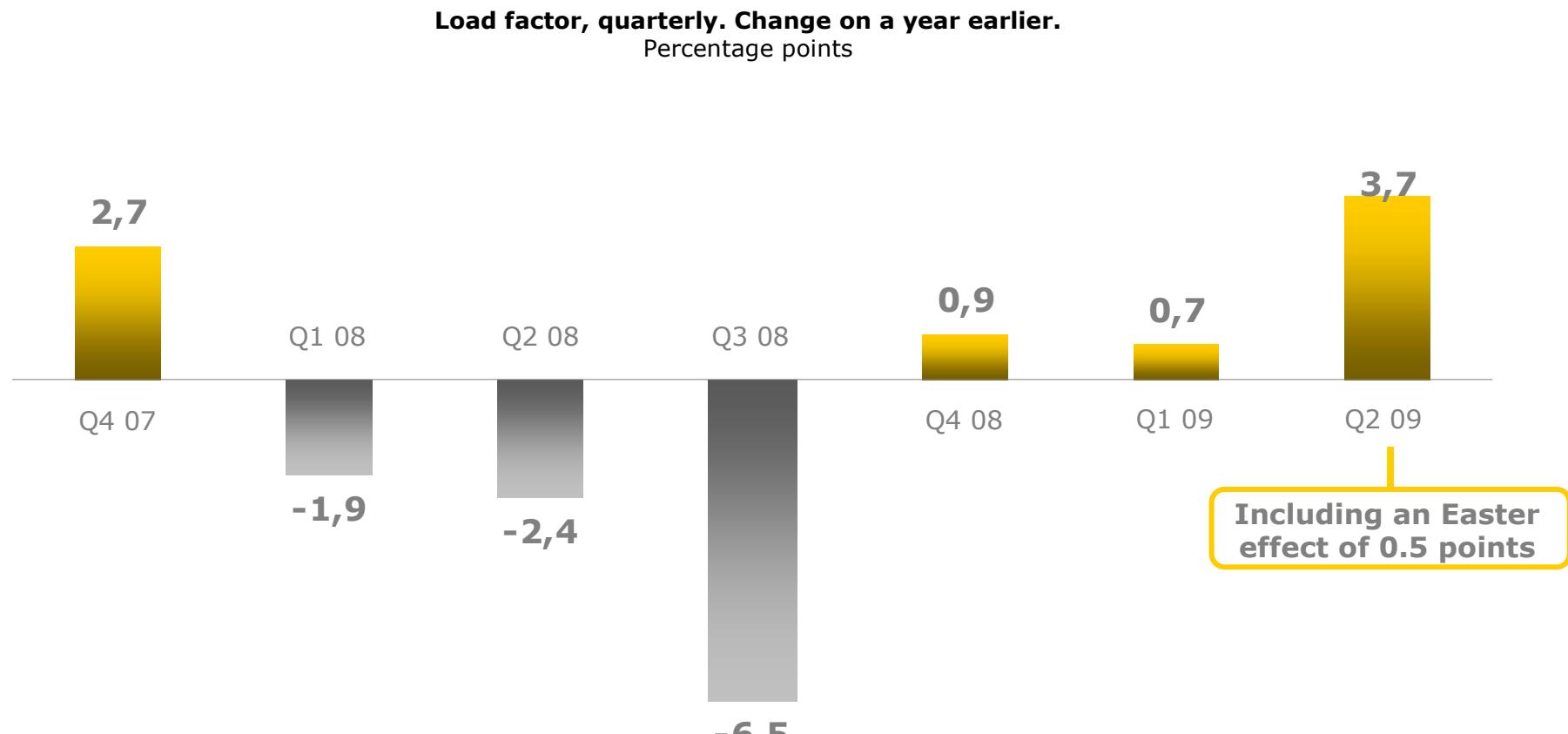
Increased revenue per flight

5.3% up, to €9,870

Capacity stabilized

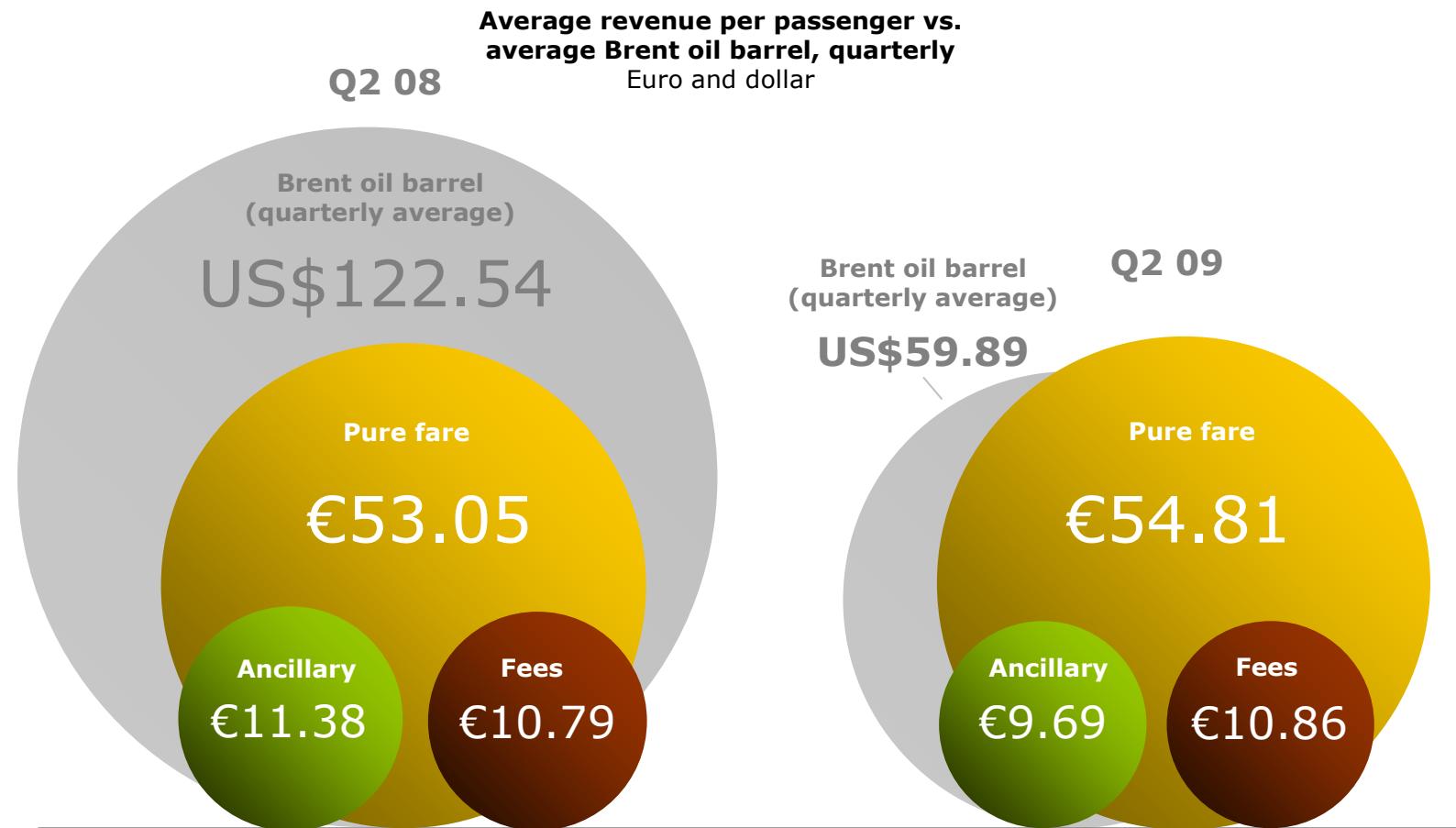
... at 17 aircraft

(1) Load factors are now on the rise



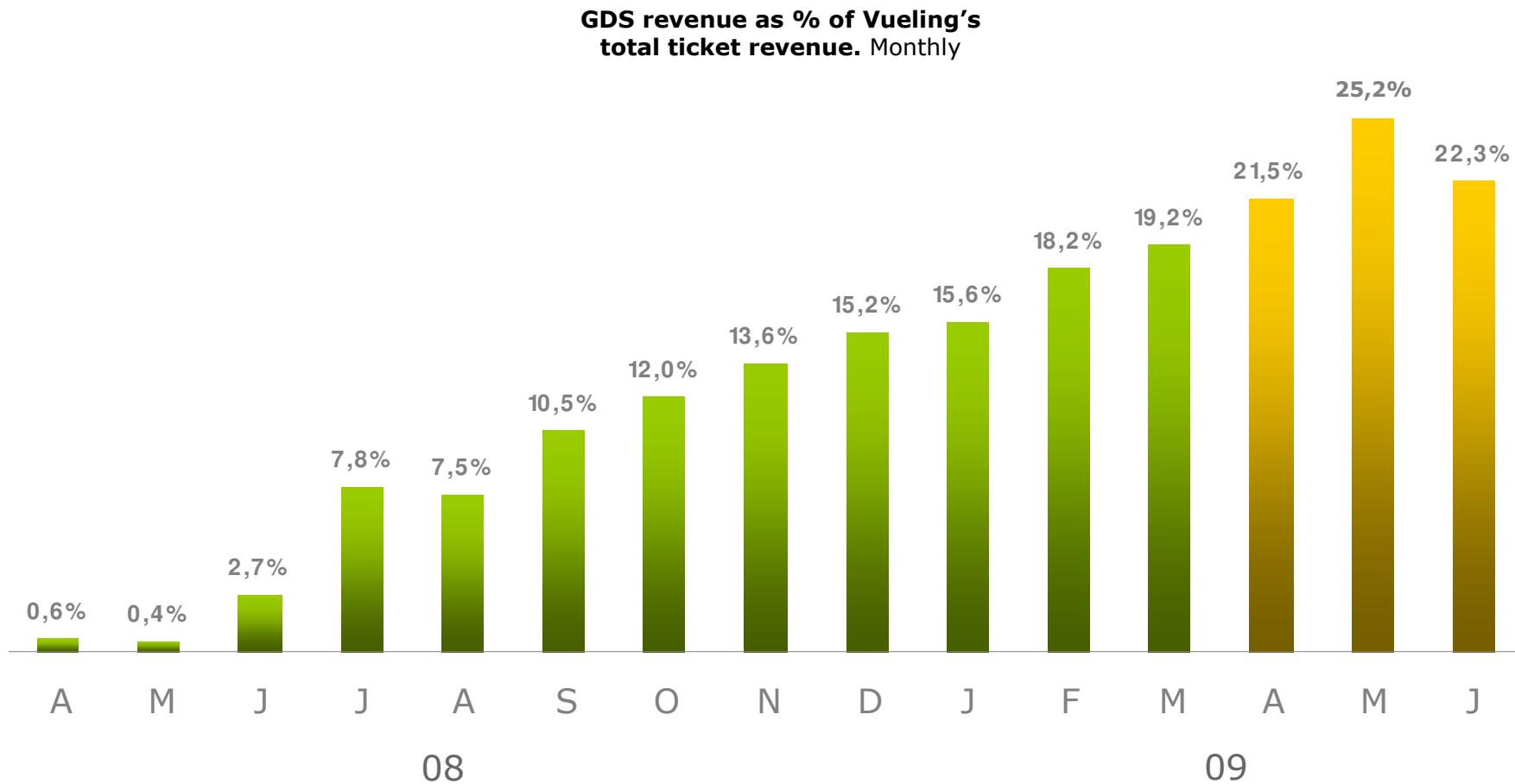
Capacity has been adjusted to meet demand:
non-profitable routes have been cancelled

(2) Average fares are stable in spite of lower fuel prices



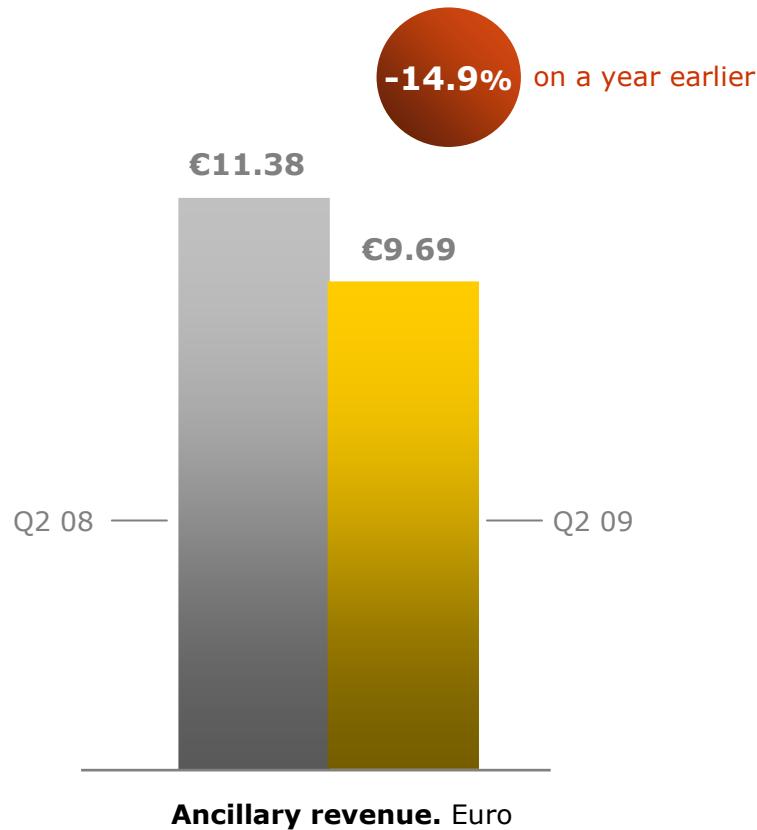
Unlike most, Vueling is capable of maintaining
(or even increasing) unit revenues

(3) The indirect channel keeps on growing and growing...



Indirect channel will be further boosted with Iberia code-share

(4) But ancillaries have fallen as a result of the EU's opt-in policy on online insurance



In spite of the fall, Vueling consolidates its position amongst the best airlines in ancillary generation

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Vueling restructuring plan completed

Adjustment in capacity and restructuring
ahead of merger completed

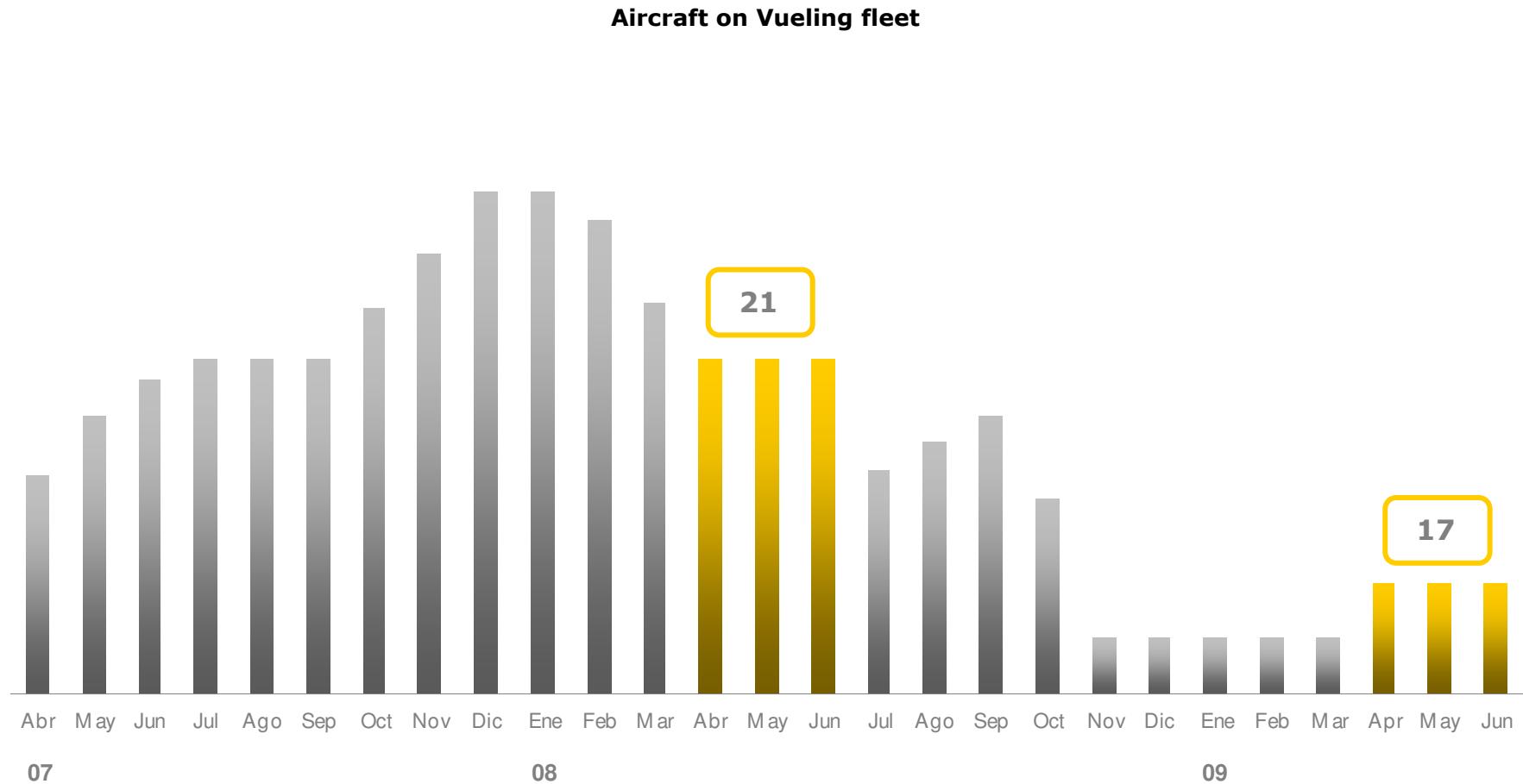
Cost reduction of 25% overall

Fuel costs down by €27m

Total unit costs reduced by 17.3%
but CASK ex fuel up by 5.2%

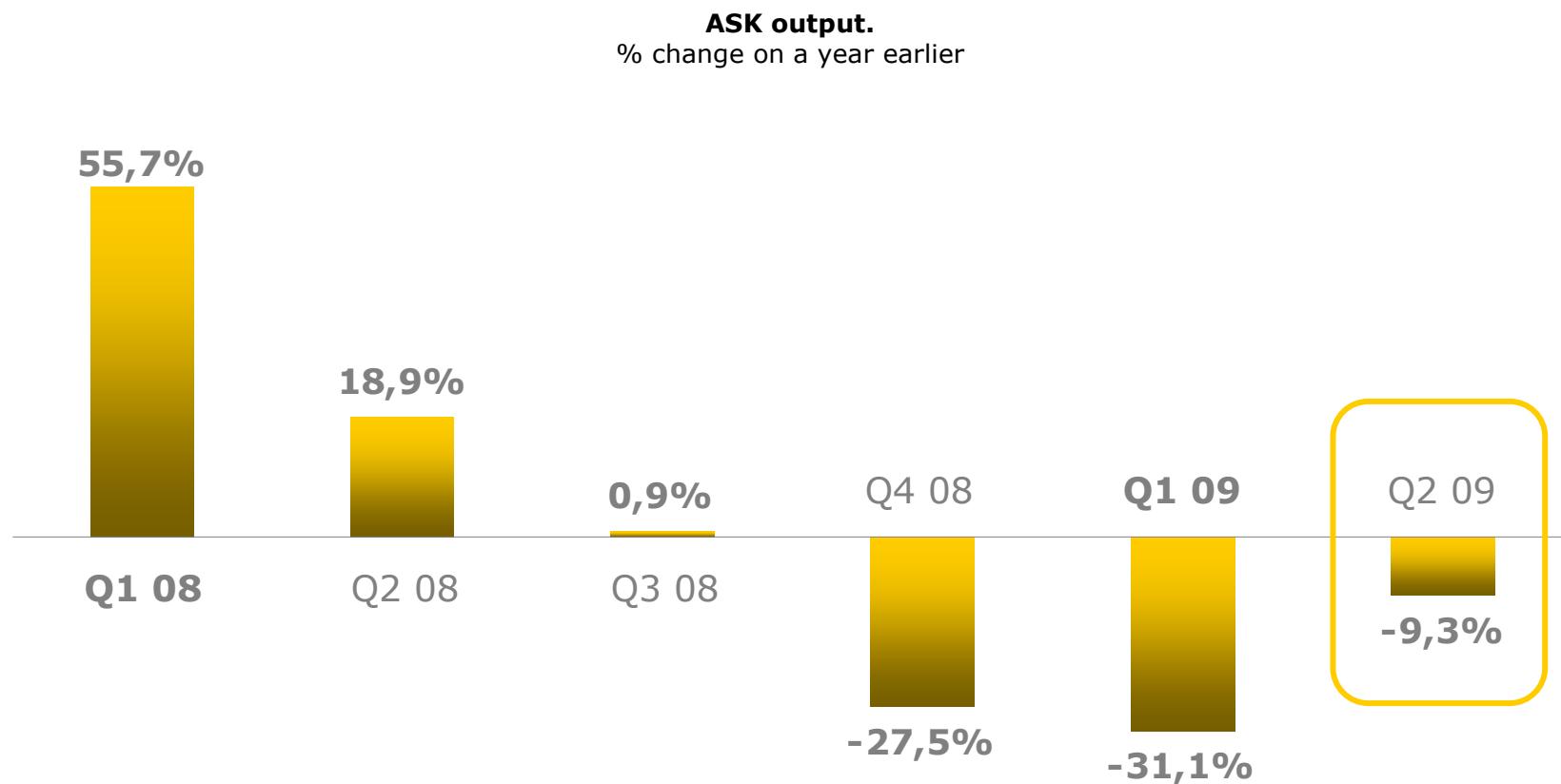
Utilization up by 8.8%

Vueling has operated a smaller fleet...



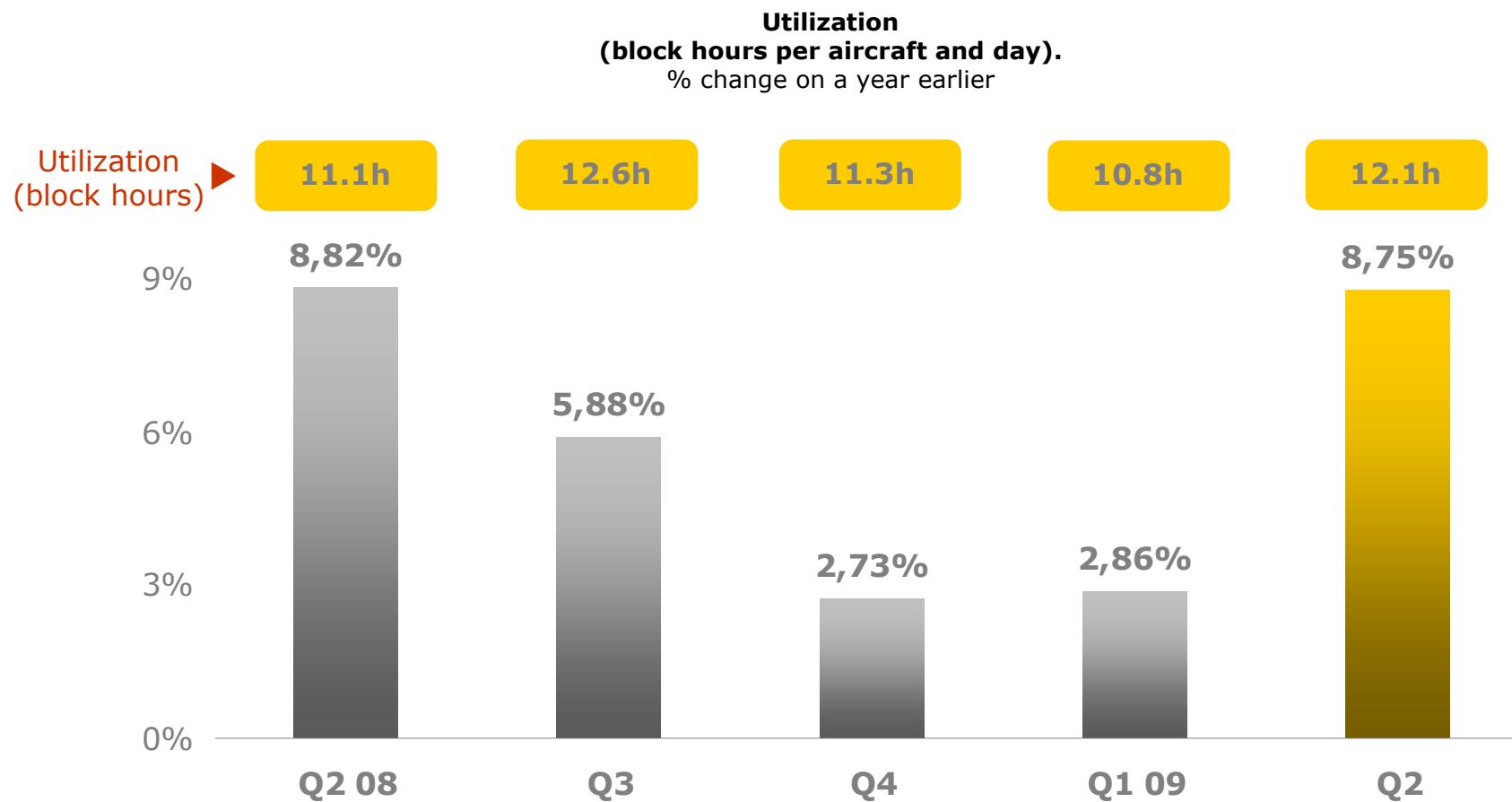
Vueling's fleet as of June 09 was 20% smaller than on the previous year

... and the ASK supply has been accordingly lower



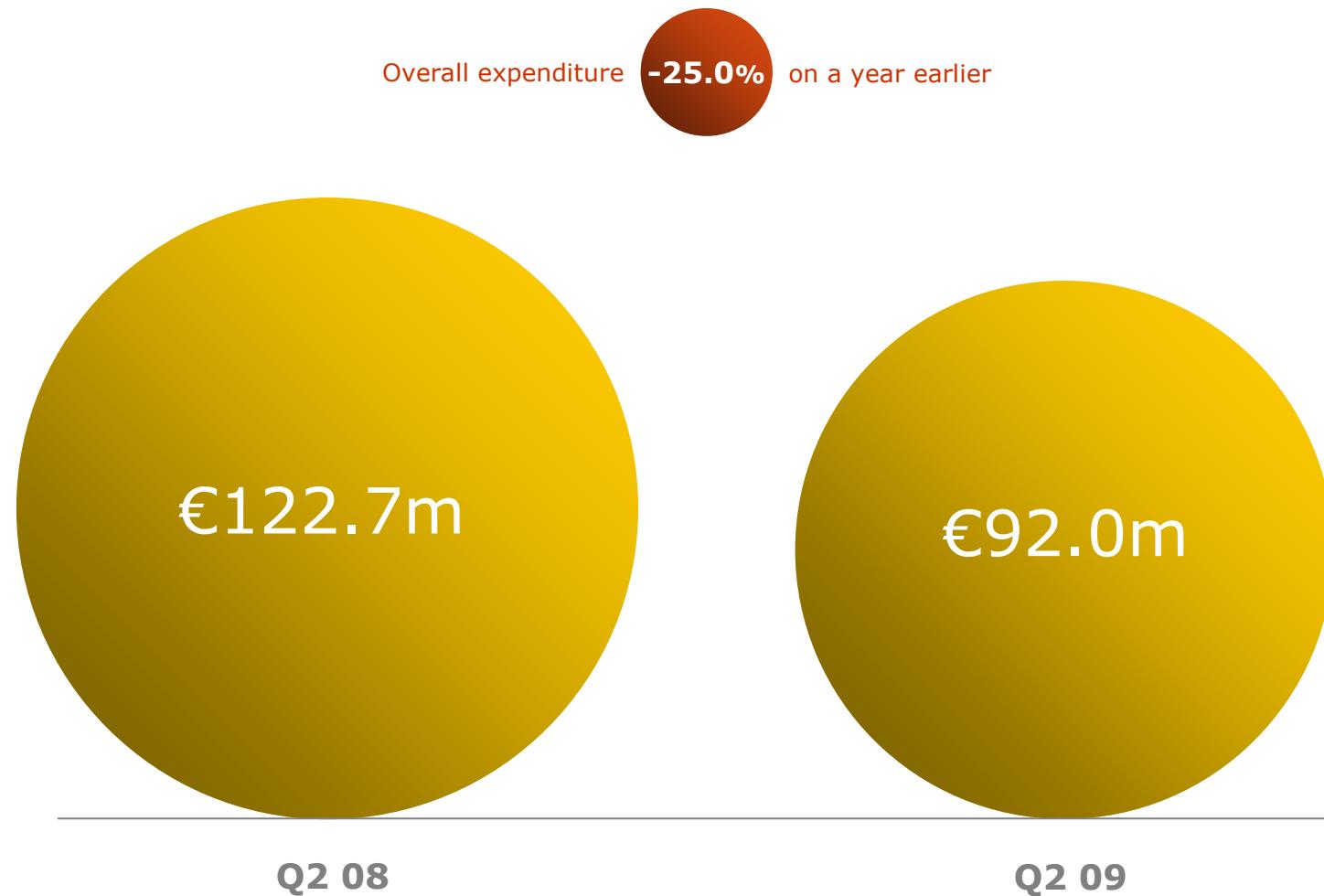
Vueling's fleet as of June 09 was 20% smaller than on the previous year

Capacity reduction has been made while productivity has been increased



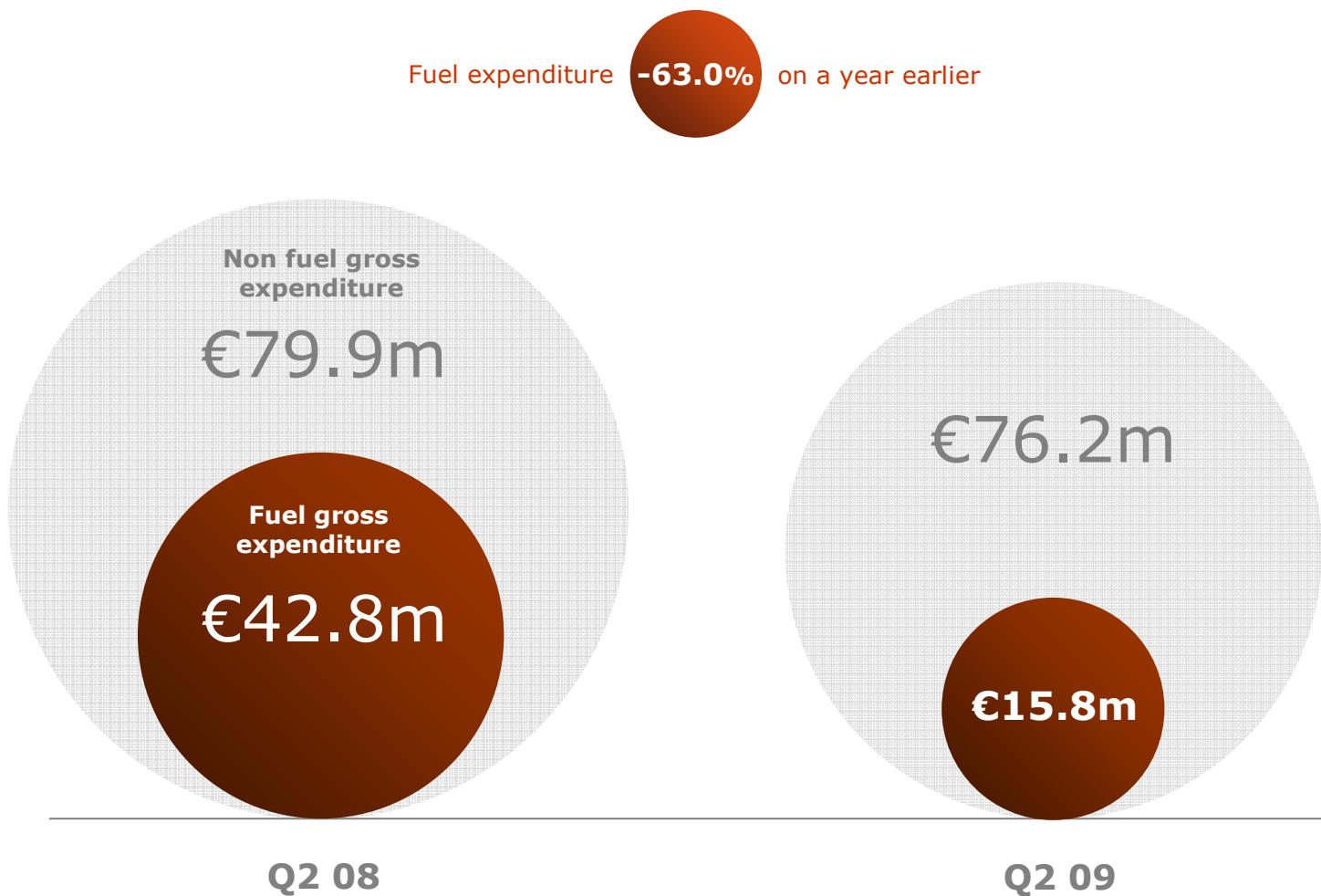
Two consecutive Q2 of improvements in utilization

Overall, costs have sharply decreased...



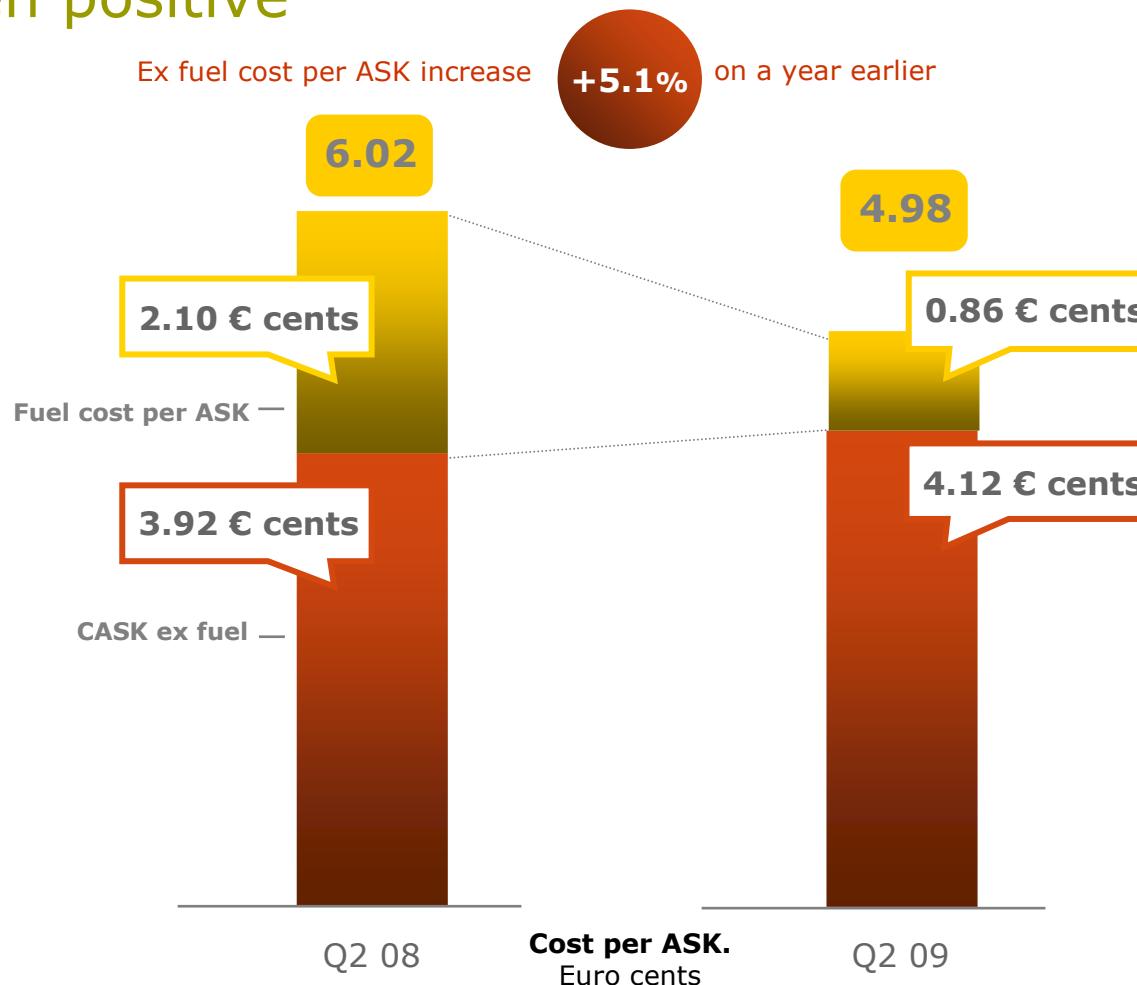
Savings have been led by low fuel prices and good hedging

... as a result of a much lower fuel bill



Vueling has saved €27m in fuel on Q2 alone

However, Vueling's non-fuel unit cost base evolution has not been positive

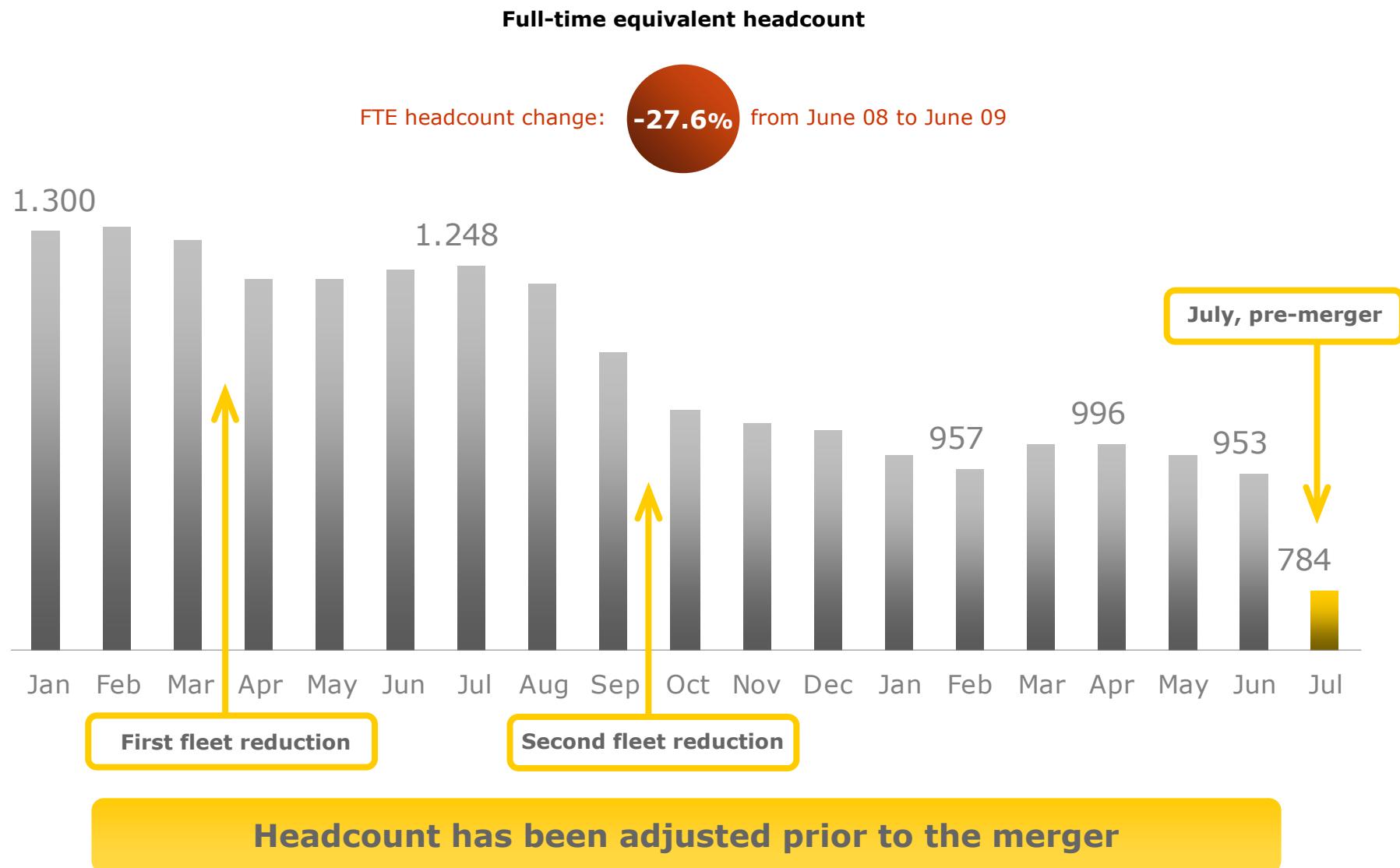


Merger cost synergies will be key to keep costs at competitive level

Vueling's fuel position remains good

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------------|
|  | Jan -Dec 09 | 55% at \$1000/tonne |
|  | Apr 09 - Mar 10 | 44% at \$78/barrel |
|  | Apr 09 - Mar 10 | 55% at \$75/barrel |
|  | Oct 08 - Sep 09 | 70% at \$1,073/tonne |
|  | Jan - Dec 09 | approx. 65% at \$90/bbl |
|  | Apr - Dec 09 | 90% at \$620/tonne |
|  | Jul - Sep 09 | 73% at \$1,171/tonne |
|  | Jul - Dec 09 | approx. 45% at \$566/tonne |

Headcount numbers have been finally adjusted



Strong balance sheet, solid cash position of €114.7m

Balance sheet. Euro million

30th Jun 2009

31st Dec 2008

ASSETS

- Non-current assets 78.7
- Currents assets 29.0
- Cash and investments 62.2

ASSETS

- Non-current assets 84.0
- Currents assets 20.2
- Cash and investments 43.0

LIABILITIES

- Equity 38.6
- Long-term liabilities 20.5
- Current liabilities 110.8

LIABILITIES

- Equity 46.1
- Long-term liabilities 21.8
- Current liabilities 79.3

Σ €169.9m

Σ €147.2m

Vueling's cash position as of July 20th is €114.7m

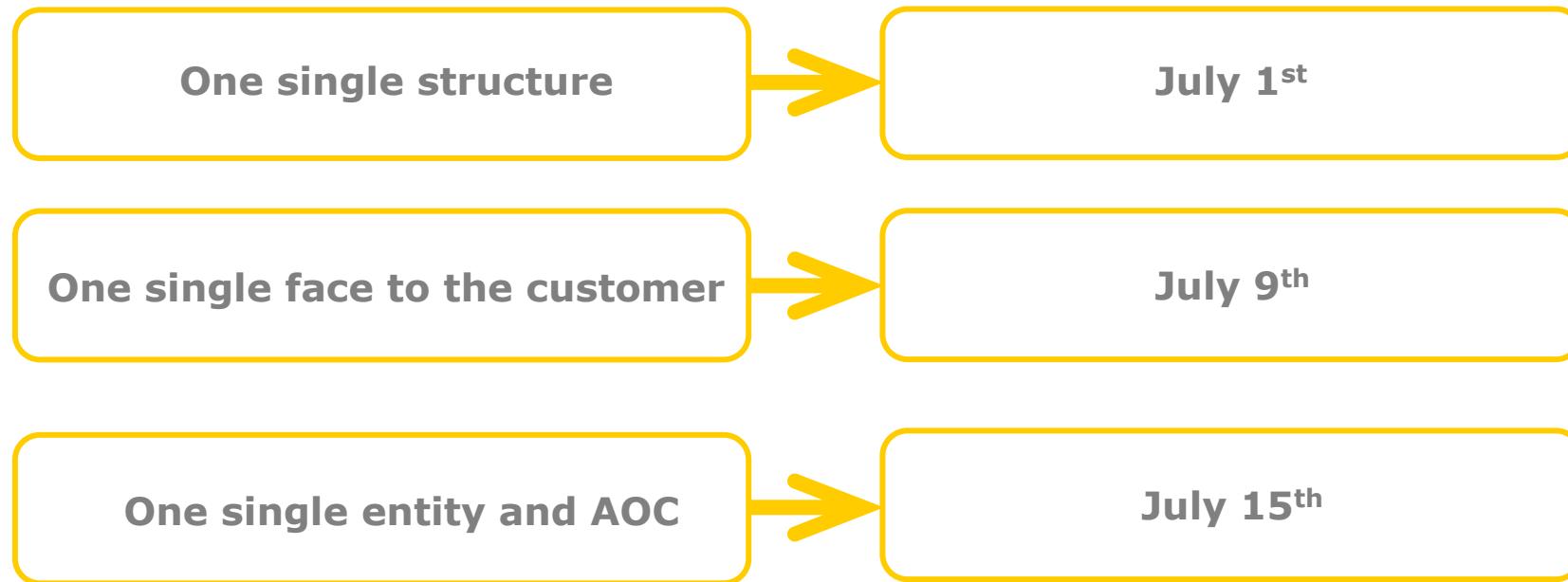
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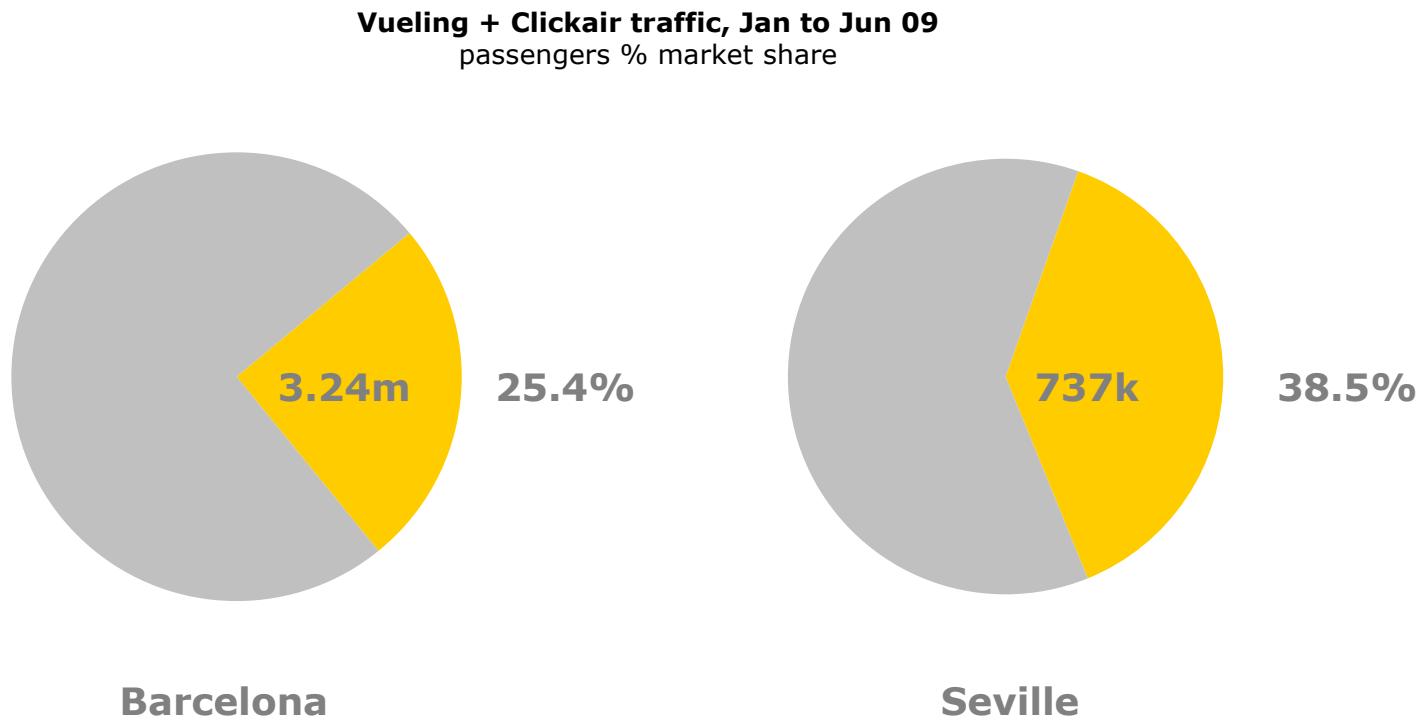
Outlook for Q3 09

The merger process is now finished: operating, commercial and legal



Speedy merger: it's been just 7 months since EU clearance

A leading airline in Spain: Nº 1 in Barcelona and Seville ...



Vueling will keep on focusing on profitable routes, adding Clickair's

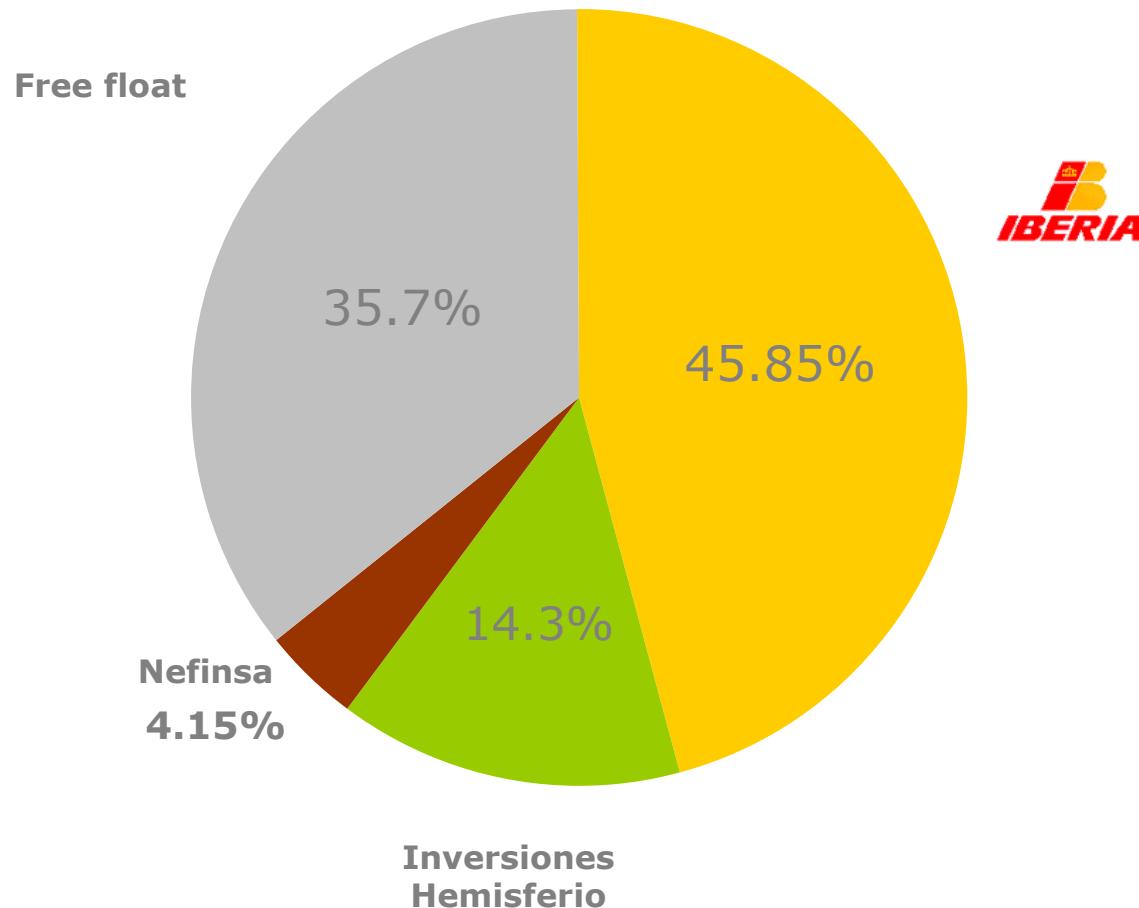
... operating 92 routes into 45 destinations across Europe



Vueling will keep on focusing on profitable routes, adding Clickair's

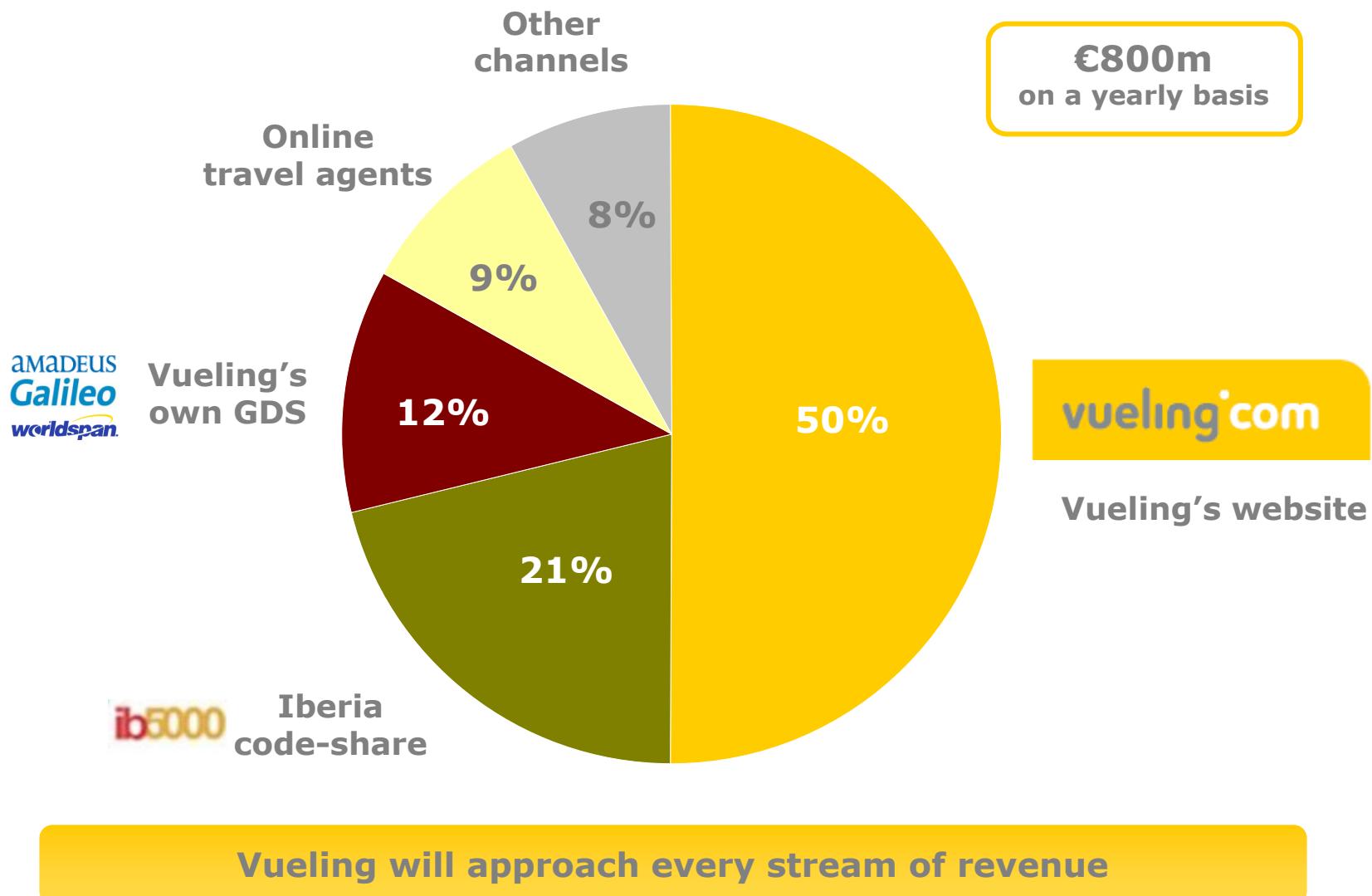
vueling

The new structure is already in place



Two important industrial partners commit for a minimum 2-year period

Multichannel strategy will help to improve load factors and increase yields



Outlook for Q3 is positive

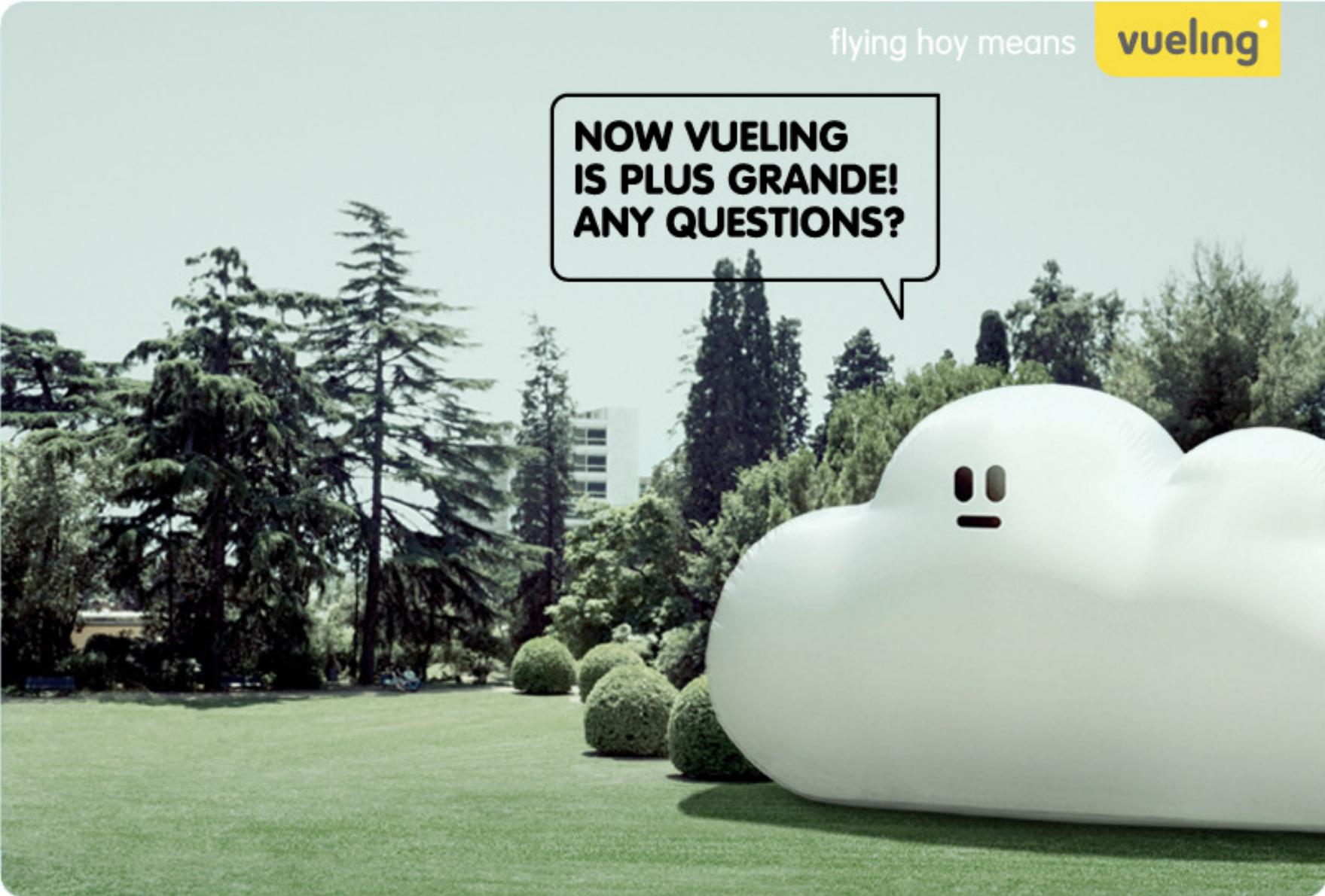
Bookings evolving cautiously well

A possible increase in fuel price
remains a concern

Vueling expects to post a positive EBT
for the full-year period

Realization of synergies and reduction in non
fuel cost base will be the main objectives
in the coming months

Both, cost synergies and further non-fuel cost
reductions will be the drivers allowing to keep
Vueling's competitive cost-position



flying hoy means

vueling.

NOW VUELING
IS PLUS GRANDE!
ANY QUESTIONS?

Barcelona, July 23 rd, 2009.