## **SEPTEMBER 2018 OPERATING RESULTS**

The operating results for September 2018 are given in the table below.

| How Singapore Airlines performed in  |          |          |          |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| September 20:  |          | 201.     |          |
|  | 2018     | 2017     | Change   |
| SINGAPORE AIRLINES (PASSENGER) Capacity (M seat-km) Passenger-km (M) Passengers carried ('000) Passenger load factor (%) | 9,956.0  | 9,816.1  | 1.4 %    |
|  | 8,402.4  | 7,949.8  | 5.7 %    |
|  | 1,681    | 1,592    | 5.6 %    |
|  | 84.4     | 81.0     | 3.4 pts  |
| Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia Americas Europe South West Pacific West Asia and Africa                        | 79.6     | 77.7     | 1.9 pts  |
|  | 85.5     | 79.5     | 6.0 pts  |
|  | 88.9     | 85.3     | 3.6 pts  |
|  | 86.9     | 83.4     | 3.5 pts  |
|  | 78.3     | 75.3     | 3.0 pts  |
| SILKAIR (PASSENGER) Capacity (M seat-km) Passenger-km (M) Passengers carried ('000) Passenger load factor (%)            | 912.7    | 890.9    | 2.4 %    |
|  | 672.2    | 636.7    | 5.6 %    |
|  | 370      | 357      | 3.6 %    |
|  | 73.6     | 71.5     | 2.1 pts  |
| Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia and Pacific West Asia  | 73.6     | 69.7     | 3.9 pts  |
|  | 73.9     | 76.1     | -2.2 pts |
| SCOOT (PASSENGER) Capacity (M seat-km) Passenger-km (M) Passengers carried ('000) Passenger load factor (%)              | 2,747.0  | 2,357.8  | 16.5 %   |
|  | 2,301.6  | 1,972.9  | 16.7 %   |
|  | 820      | 730      | 12.3 %   |
|  | 83.8     | 83.7     | 0.1 pt   |
| Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia West Asia Rest of World  | 83.2     | 85.3     | -2.1 pts |
|  | 77.0     | 74.5     | 2.5 pts  |
|  | 88.8     | 86.1     | 2.7 pts  |
| SINGAPORE AIRLINES (CARGO) Capacity (M tonne-km) Freight tonne-km (M) Freight carried (M kg) Cargo load factor (%)       | 913.5    | 936.8    | -2.5 %   |
|  | 594.5    | 612.0    | -2.9 %   |
|  | 111.5    | 111.1    | 0.4 %    |
|  | 65.1     | 65.3     | -0.2 pt  |
| Load Factor by Route Region (%) East Asia Americas Europe South West Pacific West Asia and Africa                        | 60.9     | 61.0     | -0.1 pt  |
|  | 62.2     | 61.2     | 1.0 pt   |
|  | 74.1     | 74.6     | -0.5 pt  |
|  | 61.0     | 61.8     | -0.8 pt  |
|  | 71.9     | 70.9     | 1.0 pt   |
| GROUP AIRLINES (PASSENGER) Capacity (M seat-km) Passenger-km (M) Passengers carried ('000) Passenger load factor (%)     | 13,615.7 | 13,064.8 | 4.2 %    |
|  | 11,376.2 | 10,559.4 | 7.7 %    |
|  | 2,871    | 2,679    | 7.2 %    |
|  | 83.6     | 80.8     | 2.8 pts  |

## **SEPTEMBER 2018 OPERATING RESULTS**

In September 2018, SIA Group airlines' passenger load factor (PLF) improved 2.8 percentage points to 83.6%. Passenger carriage (measured in revenue passenger kilometres) increased 7.7% compared to last year, outpacing capacity (measured in available seat kilometres) injection of 4.2%.

Singapore Airlines' PLF improved 3.4 percentage points to 84.4%. Passenger carriage increased 5.7% compared to last year, against a 1.4% increase in capacity. PLF improved for all route regions as traffic remained strong towards the end of summer. Unit revenue (measured in revenue per available seat-kilometres) is expected to remain positive as revenue growth outpaced capacity injection.

SilkAir's systemwide passenger carriage increased by 5.6%, ahead of capacity growth of 2.4%. Consequently, PLF increased 2.1 percentage points to 73.6%. PLF improved in North Asia, South East Asia and Australia.

Scoot recorded passenger carriage growth of 16.7%, largely in line with capacity expansion of 16.5%. Consequently, PLF rose marginally by 0.1 percentage points to 83.8%. PLF edged up for West Asia and Rest of World regions, led by routes to India, Australia, Maldives, as well as long haul routes to Europe. East Asia region recorded a decline in PLF as traffic did not keep pace with increase in capacity.

Cargo load factor (CLF) fell 0.2 percentage points, as the drop in cargo traffic (measured in freight-tonne-kilometres) of 2.9%, exceeded the contraction in cargo capacity of 2.5%. CLF improved across Americas, and West Asia and Africa, while CLF in other regions declined as demand did not keep pace with capacity changes.