

SEPTEMBER 2006 OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for September 2006 are given in the table below.

How SIA performed in Sep-06			
	2006	2005	Change
SIA (PASSENGER)			
Capacity (M seat-km)	9,284.9	8,926.9	4.0 %
Passenger-km (M)	7,186.0	6,825.7	5.3 %
Passengers carried ('000)	1,453	1,404	3.5 %
Passenger load factor (%)	77.4	76.5	0.9 pt
<u>Load Factor by Route Region (%)</u>			
East Asia	72.1	73.1	-1.0 pt
Americas	76.1	78.2	-2.1 pts
Europe	86.9	84.6	2.3 pts
South West Pacific	78.8	73.6	5.2 pts
West Asia and Africa	70.0	69.8	0.2 pt
SIA CARGO			
Capacity (M tonne-km)	1,058.3	1,040.2	1.7 %
Freight tonne-km (M)	687.7	649.1	6.0 %
Freight carried (M kg)	111.4	102.7	8.5 %
Cargo load factor (%)	65.0	62.4	2.6 pts
<u>Load Factor by Route Region (%)</u>			
East Asia	62.6	61.6	1.0 pt
Americas	62.8	60.7	2.1 pts
Europe	70.9	69.9	1.0 pt
South West Pacific	65.1	55.6	9.5 pts
West Asia and Africa	63.7	61.4	2.3 pts
OVERALL (PASSENGER & CARGO)			
Capacity (M tonne-km)	1,975.7	1,922.3	2.8 %
Load carried (M tonne-km)	1,375.5	1,306.1	5.3 %
Overall load factor (%)	69.6	67.9	1.7 pts

In September 2006, Singapore Airlines recorded a 5.3% year-on-year increase in systemwide passenger carriage (in revenue passenger kilometres), outgrowing the increase in capacity (measured in available seat kilometres) of 4.0%. This led to an improvement in systemwide passenger load factor (PLF) of 0.9 percentage point to 77.4%. The number of passengers carried rose by 3.5% over the same month last year to 1.45 million.

The year-on-year increase in capacity arose from the injection of additional flights on existing routes to Bangalore, Taipei, Penang, Adelaide, Guangzhou and Hong Kong. In addition, there was capacity increase when Singapore Airlines introduced new services to Karachi, Lahore and Moscow in February and March this year. On 19 July 2006, Singapore Airlines launched a three-times weekly service to Milan and Barcelona.

PLF for the South West Pacific region continued to demonstrate a strong growth, of 5.2 percentage points, mainly as a result of increased demand on Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane services. PLFs for Americas and East Asia regions registered slight declines, primarily as a result of weaker leisure traffic movement during the month.

Cargo traffic (measured by freight tonne-km) grew at a faster pace than capacity, mainly due to higher uplifts from the South West Pacific region and stronger demand for air cargo to the West Asia & Africa, East Asia and Europe regions. This improvement came as a result of bellyhold capacity injection to West Asia & Africa and Europe and stronger performance in the South West Pacific market.

Overall cargo load factor (CLF) improved by 2.6 percentage points, mainly due to improved load factors in the regions of South West Pacific, West Asia & Africa and Americas. Loads from the South West Pacific region have improved, following an increase of mainly perishable cargo from Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Auckland routes.

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