



2001 Full Year Results

March 6, 2002



Summary

- ▶ **2001 Full Year Results: proven strong resilience**
- ▶ **Accor model:**
 - long term strategy to create shareholder value**
- ▶ **2002 Outlook**





2001 Full Year Results:



proven strong resilience



2001 key figures

<i>(in € million)</i>	<i>FY 2000</i>	<i>FY 2001</i>	<i>Δ 01/00</i>
▶ Sales	7,007	7,290	+4.0%
▶ Ebitdar	1,891	1,971	+4.2%
<i>% sales</i>	27.0%	27.0%	
▶ PBT	751	758	+0.9%
▶ Net Income	447	474	+6.0%
▶ EPS (in €)	2.28	2.40	+5.3%
▶ Cash flow from operations	984	1,005	+2.1%



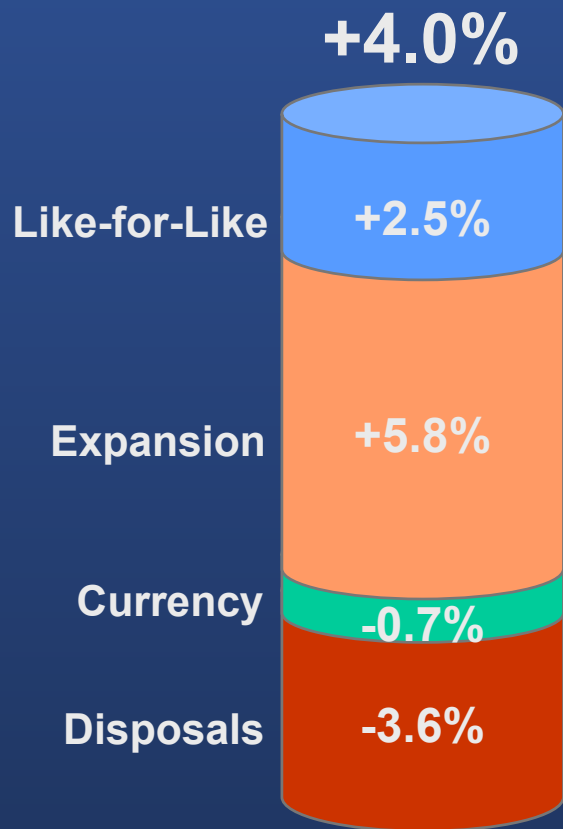
**Proven resilience
of Accor business model**



Breakdown of 2001 Sales

€ 7,290 million

+ € 283 million



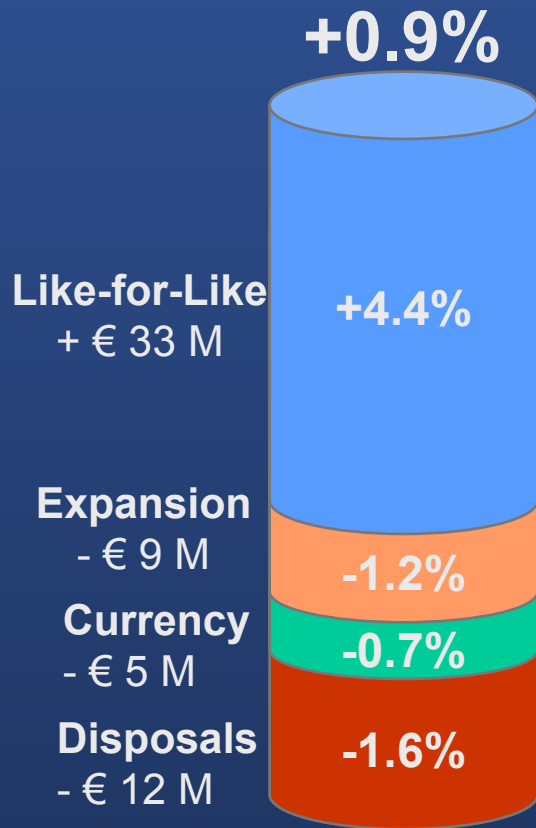
(In € millions)

	FY 2001	Δ 01/00
▶ Business and leisure hotels	2,704	+ 7.0%
▶ Economy hotels	1,022	+ 11.3%
▶ U.S. economy hotels	1,326	+ 2.6%
Sub-total hotels	5,052	+6.6%
▶ Services	498	+ 14.0%
▶ Travel agencies	499	- 5.9%
▶ Casinos	302	+ 24.6%
▶ Other	939	-11.4%
	7,290	+ 4.0%



Breakdown of 2001 PBT

€ 758 million
+ € 7 million

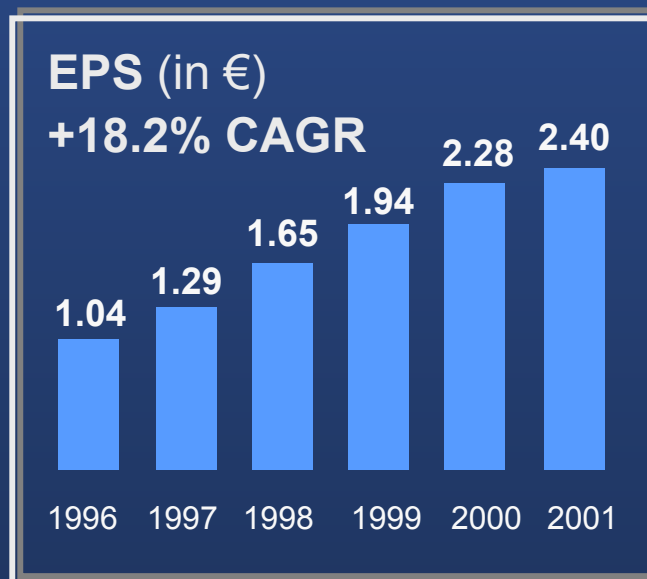


(In € millions)

	FY 2001	Δ 01/00
▶ Business and leisure hotels	217	-17
▶ Economy hotels	175	+18
▶ U.S. economy hotels	132	-37
Sub-total hotels	524	-36
▶ Services	180	+55
▶ Travel agencies	(8)	-14
▶ Casinos	40	+4
▶ Other	22	-2
Total	758	+7



2001: Increase of PBT, EPS and dividend



↓

Dividend (1)

€ 1.05

+5.0%

Dividend yield: 3.5%
(incl. tax credit)

(1) To be approved by Shareholders Meeting on May 7th, 2002

Cash flow

(in € million)

	FY 2000	FY 2001	
▶ Cash flow from operations	984	1,005	(13.8% of sales)
▶ Investments for renovation and maintenance	(422)	(405)	
▶ Free cash flow	562	600	+6.8%
▶ Investment for development	(1,251)	(923)	
▶ Disposals	843	535	

**Increased free cash flow
despite a more difficult environment**



Financial ratios

	<i>FY 2000</i>	<i>FY 2001</i>
▶ Net debt (in € million)	2,547	2,849
▶ Financial ratios		
– Net debt-to-equity (Gearing)	63.9%	66.6%
– Interest coverage (1)	x5.1	x5.4
– F.F.O. (2) / Adjusted net debt (3)	23.4%	22.9%

(1) *Ebitdar / (cash financial expense + 1/3 of full-year rents)*

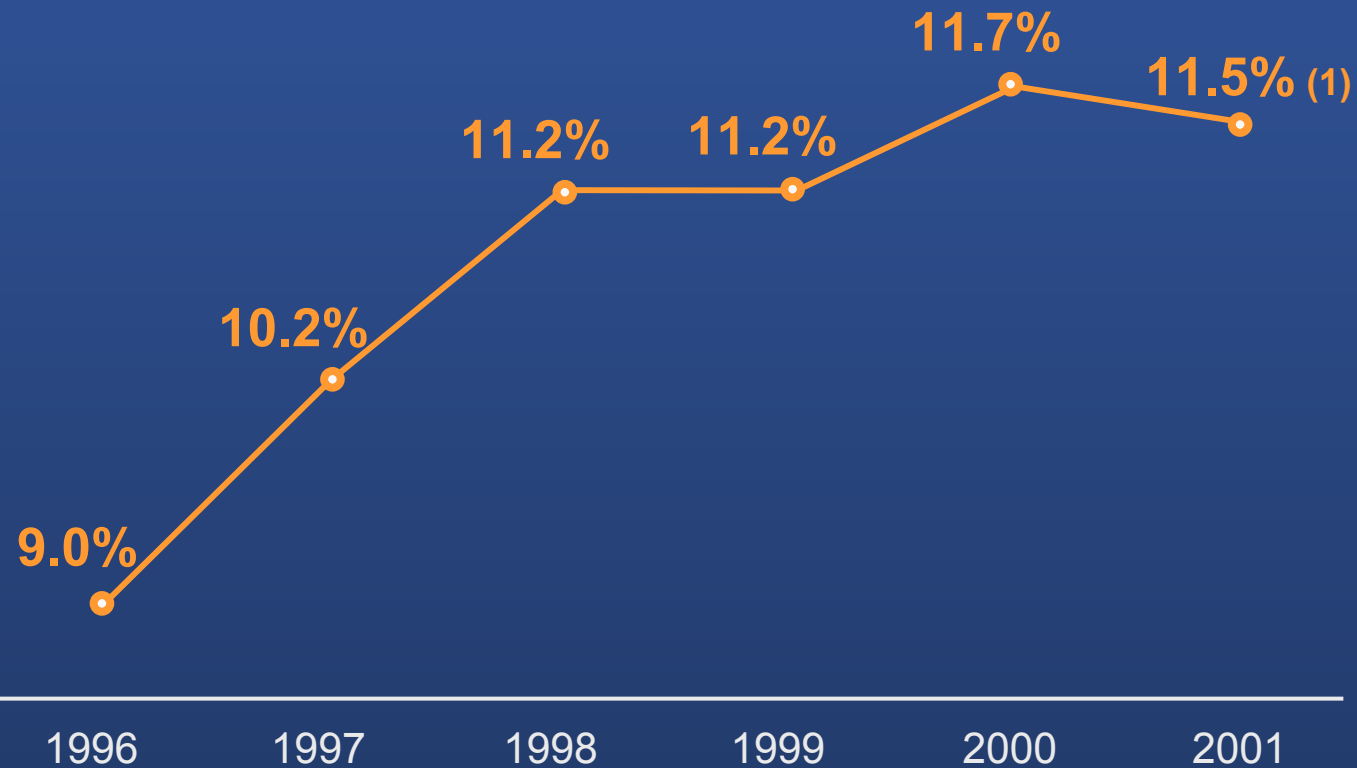
(2) *Funds from operations = Consolidated cash flow from operations + 2/3 of full-year rents*

(3) *Net debt adjusted to include five times current year rental expense*

**Stability of financial ratios
in a difficult context**



Return on capital employed



(1) Excluding hotel under construction 11.9% as of Dec 2001 vs. 12.1% as of Dec. 2000



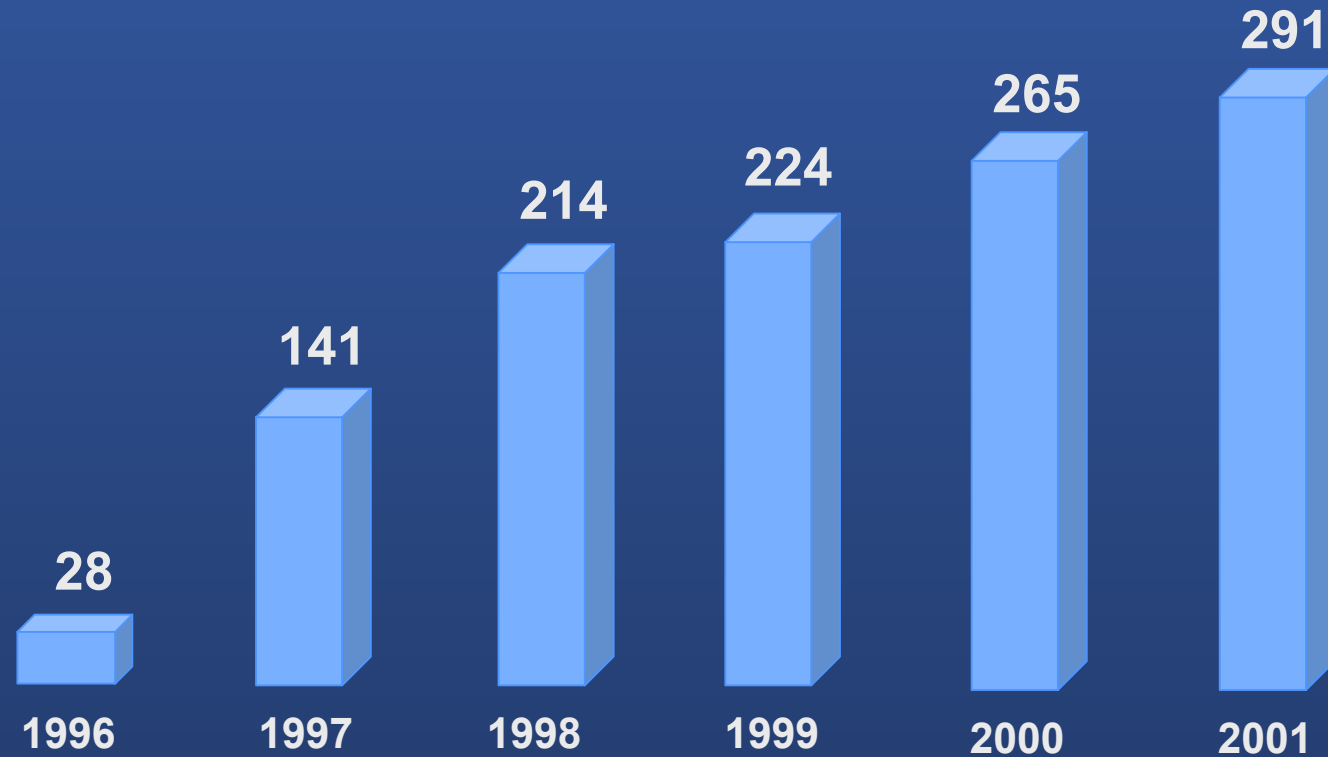
$$ROCE = \frac{Ebitda}{\text{Capital employed}}$$

(incl. goodwill and working capital)



Increasing value creation (EVA)


(in € million,
as of December 31)



ROCE after tax	7.0%	8.1%	8.7%	8.7%	9.0%	9.1%
WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital)	6.7%	6.4%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%



Favorable benchmark of full year results 2001

		Marriott Int.	Host Marriott	Starwood	Hilton Corp.	Hilton Group	Sol Melia
▶ PBT	+0.9%	-33.8% ⁽¹⁾	0%	-57.7%	-34.2%	+1.3%	-34.6%
▶ E.P.S.	+5.3%	-51.3%	-87.5%	-64.0%	-39.2%	-0.6%	-49.2%

(1) Before write-off and restructuring costs



**Accor business model
is more resilient**



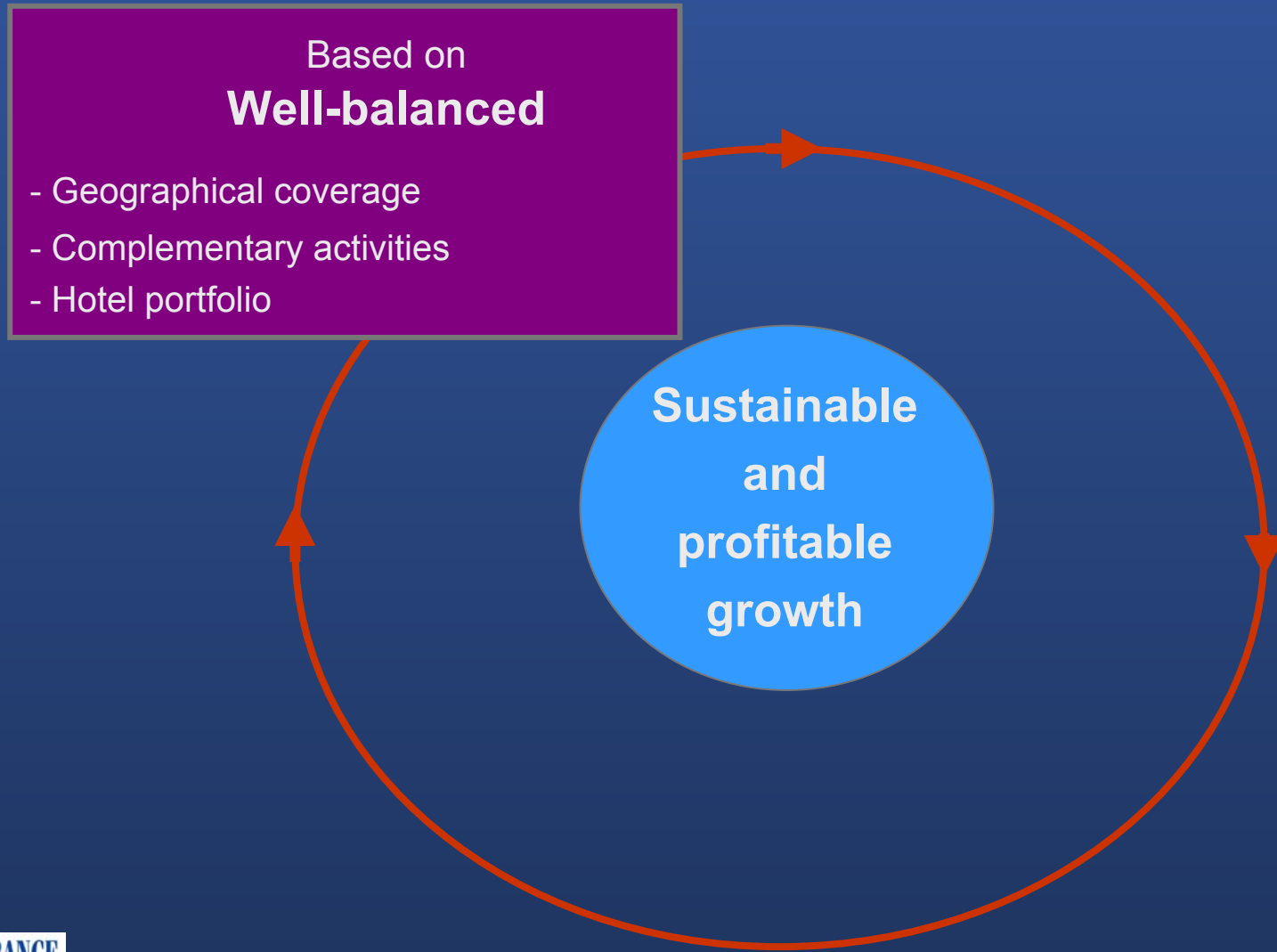


Accor model:

**Long term strategy
to create shareholder value**

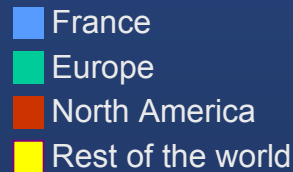
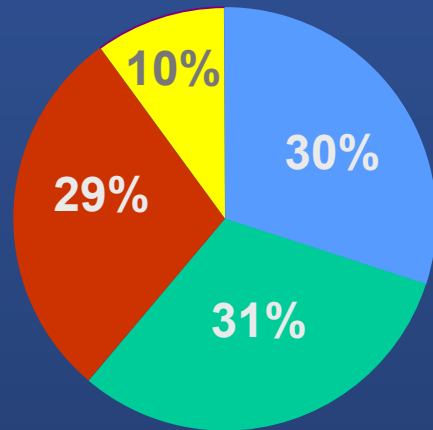


Accor business model



Well-balanced geographical coverage

2001 Ebitdar breakdown



- ▶ Europe and Rest of the world
- ▶ North America
- ▶ Total Group

Ebitdar

Δ FY 01/00

+ € 123 M

- € 43 M

+ € 80 M

**Europe and rest of the world
offset U.S. decline**

Complementary activities

**Sofitel
Travel Agencies**
8% of 2001 Ebitdar

**Midscale hotels in Key Cities
Economy hotels in the U.S.
Lenôte**
44% of 2001 Ebitdar

**Midscale hotels Provinces
Economy hotels in Europe
Services, Casinos, other**
48% of 2001 Ebitdar

Ebitdar Δ FY 01/00	
Published	Like-for-like
€ 0 M	- € 25 M
- € 6 M	- € 33 M
+ € 86 M	+ € 80 M
Total	+ € 22 M

*More cyclical activities largely offset
by resilient ones*



Two steady growth contributors

ECONOMY HOTELS IN EUROPE

	<u>2001</u>	<u>Δ 01/00</u>
▶ Ebitdar	388	+11.8%
▶ PBT	175	+12.2%
▶ ROCE	15.3%	+0.7 pt

SERVICES

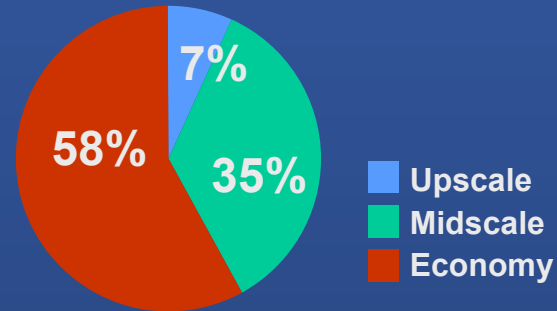
	<u>2001</u>	<u>Δ 01/00</u>
▶ Ebitdar	206	+40.1%
▶ PBT	180	+42.9%
▶ ROCE	25.8%	+6.1 pts

30% of Group Ebitdar in 2001
47% of Group PBT in 2001

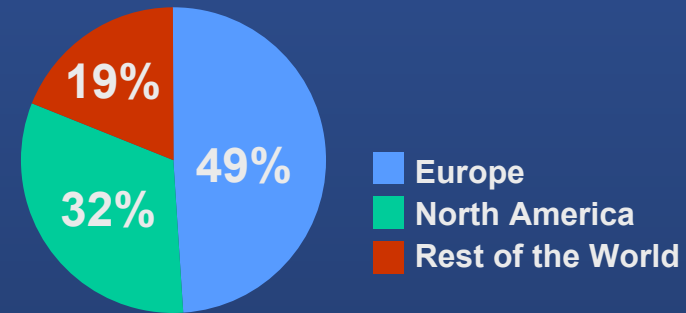
Resilience and profitability

Well-balanced hotel portfolio

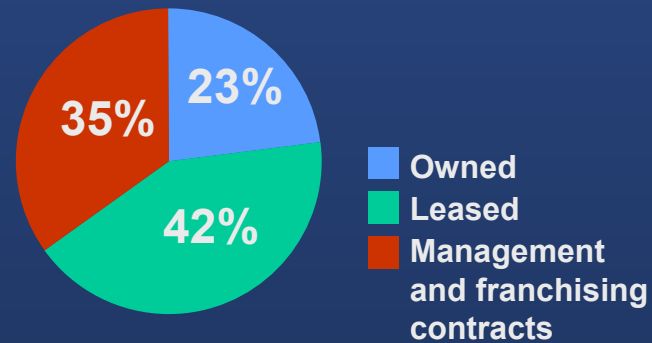
► Range of Accor brands adapted to each market segment



► Global presence fitting to worldwide demand



► Various types of operation

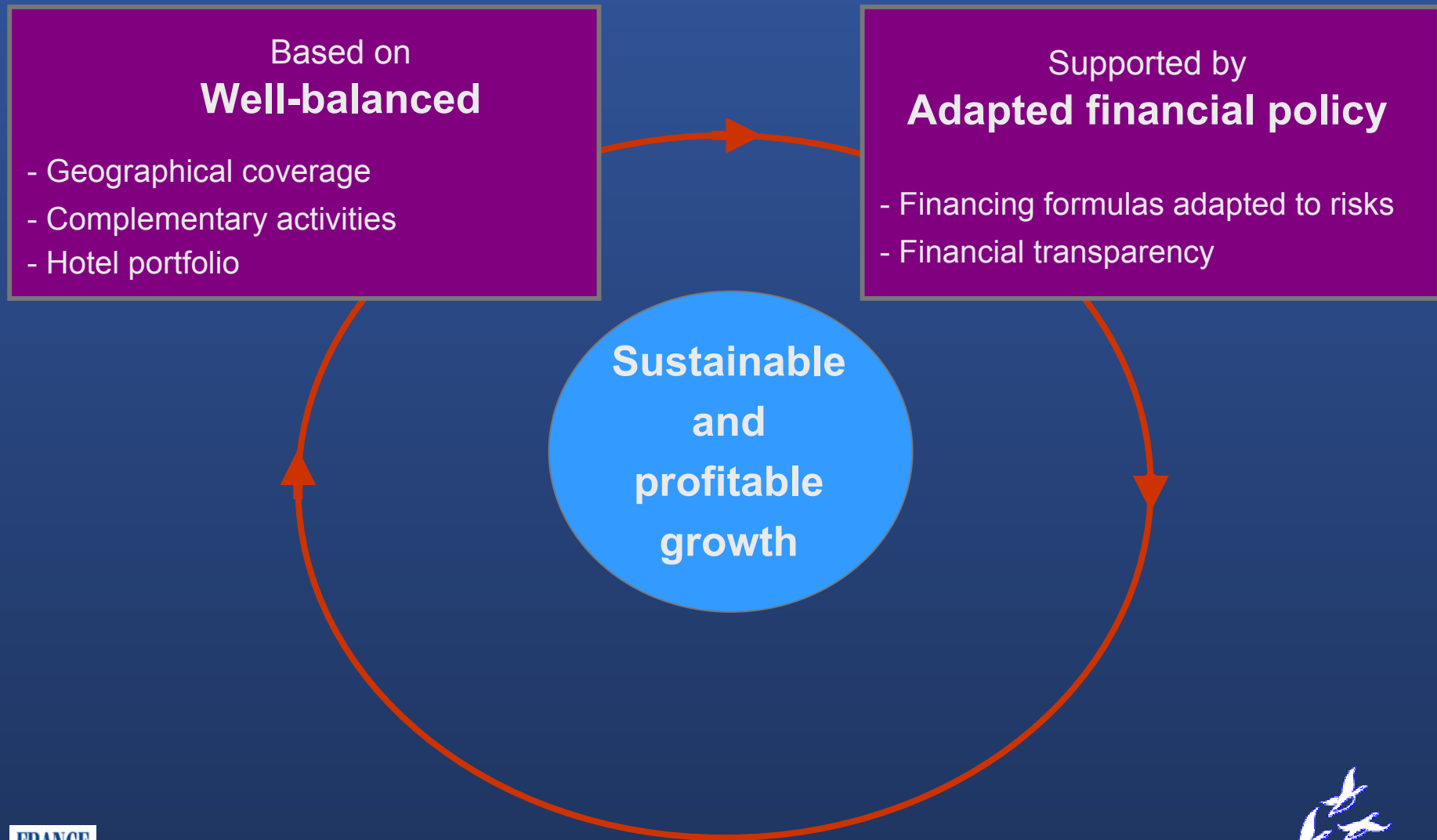


(In % of rooms)

Right product, right place, right operating status



Accor business model



Financial policy: Guidelines

MAXIMIZING VALUE FOR SHAREHOLDERS

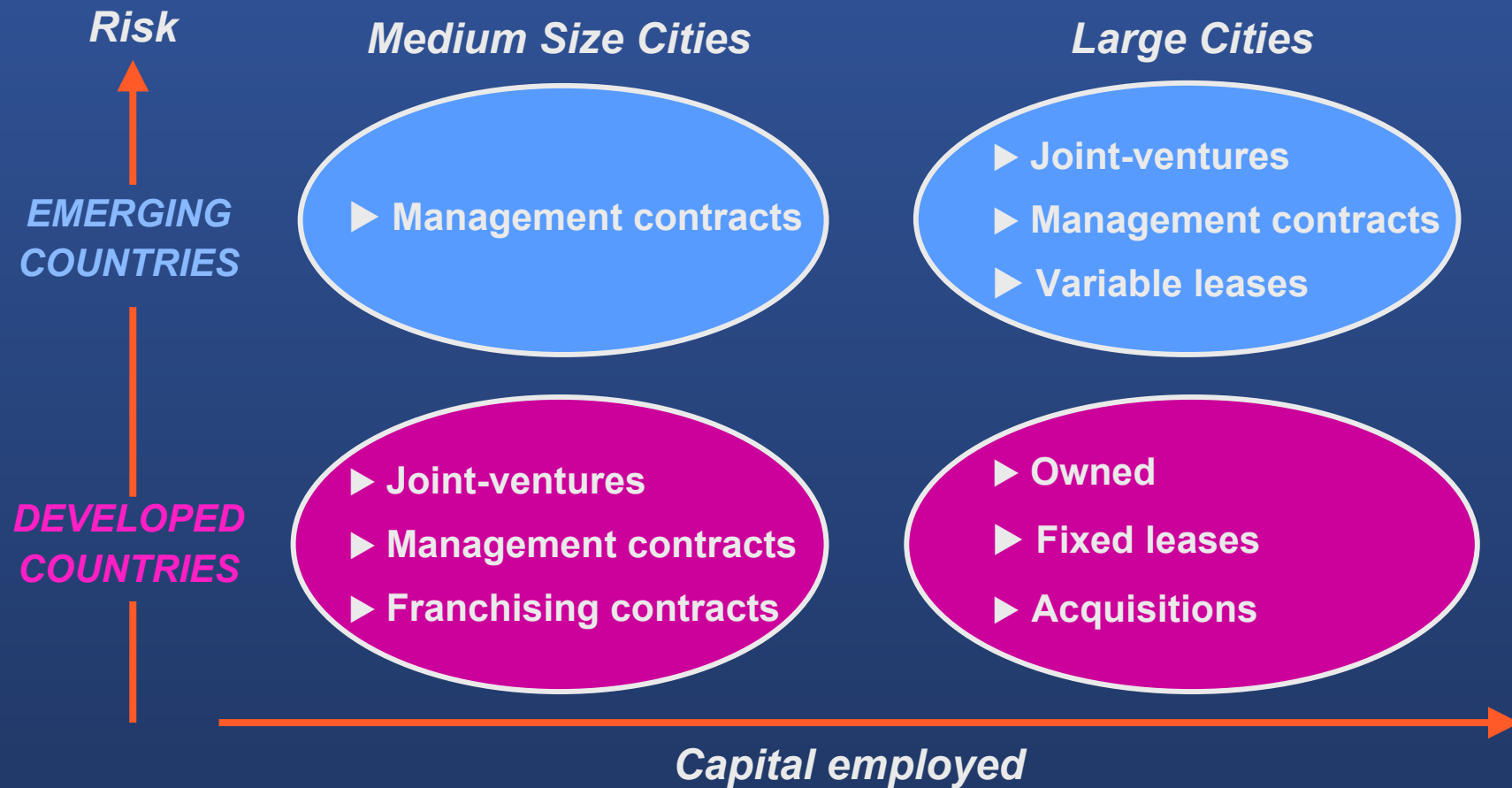
- ▶ Targeted ROCE on new projects:
15% within 3 years
- ▶ Priority of E.P.S. growth



MINIMIZING RISK

- ▶ Financing formulas adapted to risk profile
- ▶ Financial ratio guidelines
 - Gearing: 75% maximum
 - F.F.O. / net debt: 25%
 - Interest coverage: x5.5

Allocation of resources



Optimizing profitability and risk profile

Key characteristics of lease agreements

FIXED LEASE

*mostly in
economy and
midscale segments
and
developed countries*

- ▶ 20 to 25 year-contract (with capped index to inflation)
- ▶ Call option at fixed price after 10/12 years
- ▶ Possibility to renew the rent agreement at maturity

VARIABLE LEASE

*mostly in
upscale segment
and
emerging countries*

- ▶ 10 to 15 year-contract
- ▶ Rent is a % of sales or Ebitdar
- ▶ No call option

**Legal conditions:
Not callable, no cross-default, no covenants**

In a low risk environment fixed leases are a good formula

(In € Million, FY 2001)

- # of hotels
- # of rooms
- ▶ Sales
- ▶ Leases
in % of sales
- ▶ Ebitda

Example of Accor Germany

258
28,428
482
(117)
24.3%
54

Example of Astron

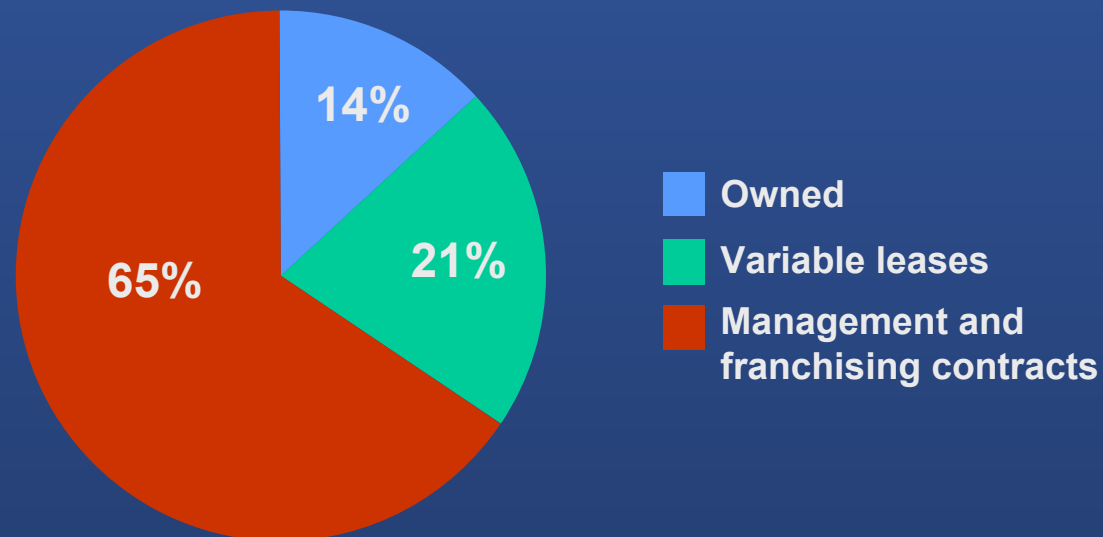
53
8,396
178
(55)
30.9%
19

*in NH / Astron deal, such structure
has been valued on a x9 Ebitda multiple*



In a more risky environment, management contracts and variable leases are safer

Brazil



(In % of rooms)

123 hotels (15,123 rooms)

including 2002 openings



Transparent and controlled financial policy

Cautious accounting principles

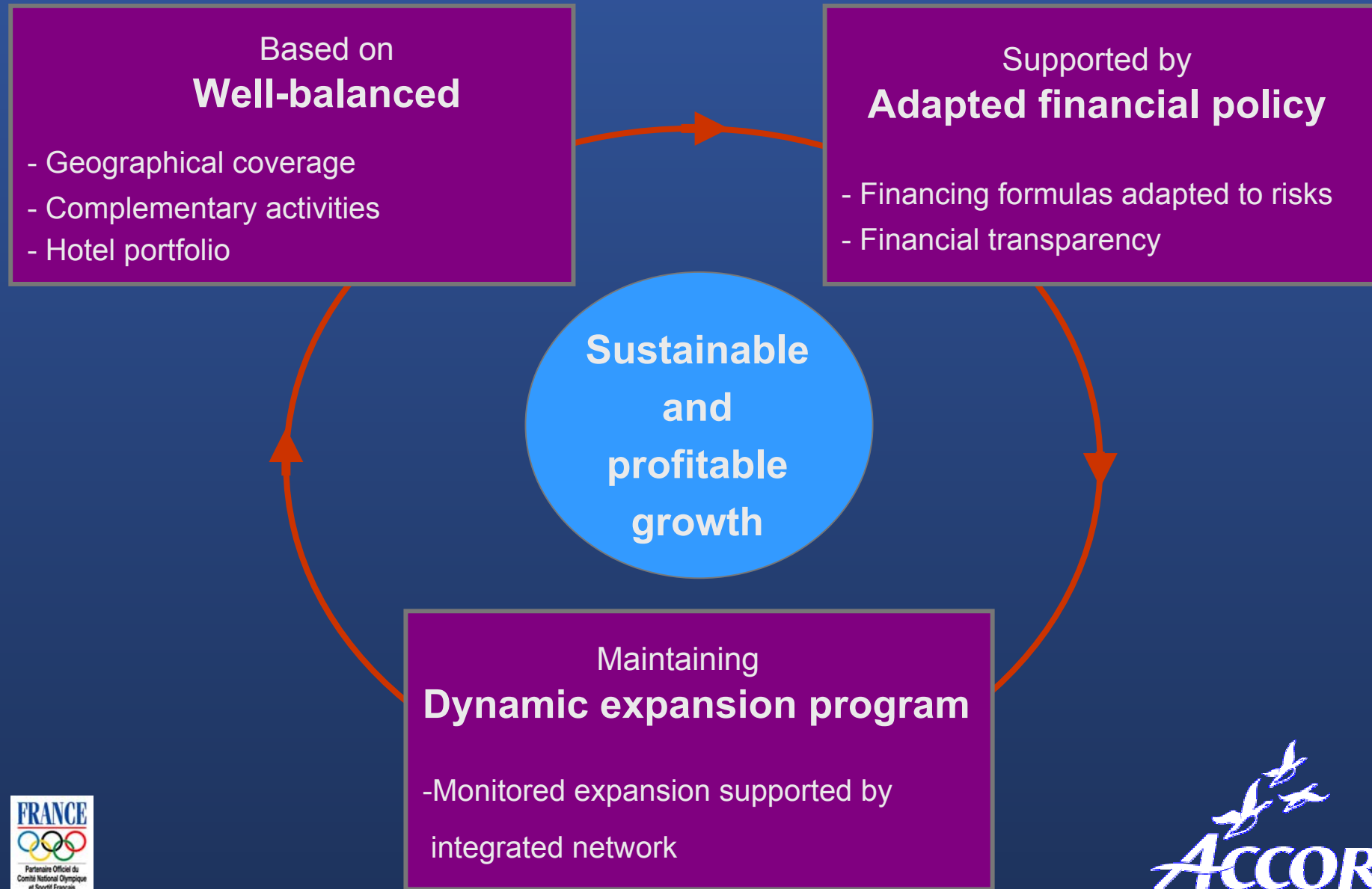
- ▶ No significant write-off in 2001
- ▶ No provision or minimum guarantee on management contracts

Good level of disclosure

- ▶ Off- balance sheet commitments
- ▶ Breakdown by geography / activities
- ▶ Operating rent commitments

***“Best annual report in 2000”,
“Best financial statements in 1997”
among French Blue Chips***

Accor business model



Monitoring expansion strategy in hotels



- ▶ Keeping same pace of expansion for 2002 and beyond
- ▶ More joint-venture, management and franchising contracts in 2002
- ▶ Mostly organic, no need to pay a premium for acquisitions

2002 organic growth



14 hotels

Washington,
Chicago,
Buenos Aires,
London,
Venice,
Marseilles,
Montreal,
Shanghai,
Marrakech,
Sydney



22 hotels

Berlin,
Barcelona,
Budapest,
Seville,
Turin,
Krakow,
Wellington...



42 hotels

Hamburg,
Rome,
Berlin,
Porto Alegre,
Bangkok
Kuta Bali,
Sao Paolo...



55 hotels



45 hotels



9 hotels



25 hotels



7 hotels

Expected gross openings 2002
224 hotels (25,116 rooms)



Management of operations through integrated network

Accor hotels

Upscale and Midscale



Economy



Sales + Marketing + Distribution

Central Reservation System, Intranet,
Yield management, Loyalty program,
Internet, CRM

Purchasing
Construction

75% of preferred suppliers
As of January 1st, 2002:
302 projects under construction
125 projects under renovation



Services: New markets, new products, new clients

► New markets



► New products



represent 19% of sales in 2001 vs. 0.5% in 1996



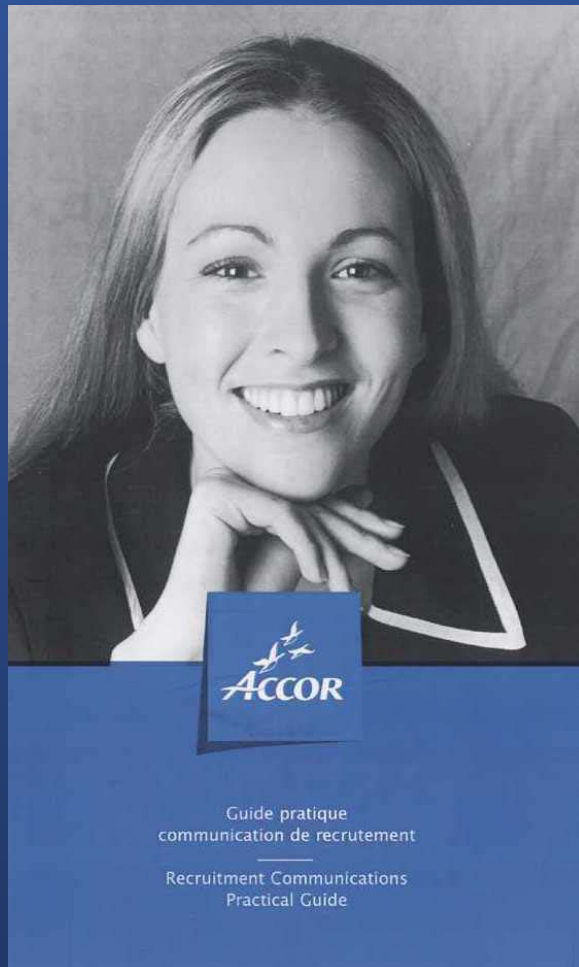
► New clients



Opening of Ticket Restaurant to public institutions and civil servants in France and Italy



Human resources



- ▶ **Employee satisfaction:**
 - 79% are proud to work with Accor (1)

- ▶ **Accor Academy (training center)**
 - 15,000 trainees last year
 - 8,000 e-trainees (e-training)

- ▶ **Mobility program**
 - Mobility rate in France (15%)
 - 4,000 job offerings on Intranet



2002 Outlook



2002 budget assumptions

► RevPAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY
– Business and leisure Europe	-4.7%	-0.2%	+5.0%	+9.1%	+2.4%
– Europe economy hotels	+3.3%	+3.8%	+3.6%	+3.8%	+3.6%
– U.S. economy hotels	-5.9%	-1.4%	+3.6%	+4.8%	+0.3%
► Services (volume issued on a like-for-like basis)					+10.2%

Hotel RevPAR Sensitivity analysis

Impact on PBT of 1% Δ in RevPAR

- Business and leisure € 14.0 M
- Europe Economy € 9.0 M
- U.S. Economy € 11.0 M

2002 assumptions

Interest rate

(3 Month Floating Rate)

- Europe 3.25%
- USA 2.45%

Sensitivity analysis

Impact on PBT of 50 Bp Δ in interest rates

- Euro debt € 3.0 M
- U.S. debt € 4.0 M

Foreign currency

Euro / U.S. dollar \$ 0.95

Sensitivity analysis

Impact on PBT of 5 cents Δ in currency

€ 6.0 M

Trends as of February 2002 (YTD)

	Occupancy Rate (in %)	(02/01Δ in pts)	Average Room Rate (02/01Δ in %)	RevPAR (02/01Δ in %)
► Hotels				
– Europe business and leisure	53.4%	-3.4	+2.7%	-3.5%
– Europe economy	65.1%	-1.2	+5.5%	+3.5%
– U.S. economy	57.1%	-1.3	-1.6%	-3.8%
► Services (volume issued on a constant change and currency basis)				+11.0%

Conclusion

Integrated network:
3,700 hotels from budget to luxury

Unique range of activities
with Services

ACCOR has proven to **PERFORM WELL**
in **DIFFICULT TIMES**

and is in a **GOOD POSITION**
to **BENEFIT FROM**

Upside when cycle rebounds

Expansion of international tourism



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