



Safe Harbor



Statements made in this presentation that are not historical facts, including statements regarding our estimates, expectations, beliefs, intentions, projections, goals, aspirations, commitments or strategies for the future, should be considered "forward-looking statements" under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not guarantees or promised outcomes and should not be construed as such. All forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the estimates, expectations, beliefs, intentions, projections, goals, aspirations, commitments and strategies reflected in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the impact of incurring significant debt in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; failure to comply with the financial and other covenants in our financing agreements; the possible effects of accidents involving our aircraft or aircraft of our airline partners; breaches or lapses in the security of technology systems on which we rely, which could compromise the data stored within them, as well as failure to comply with ever-evolving global privacy and security regulatory obligations or adequately address increasing customer focus on privacy issues and data security; disruptions in our information technology infrastructure; our dependence on technology in our operations; our commercial relationships with airlines in other parts of the world and the investments we have in certain of those airlines; the effects of a significant disruption in the operations or performance of third parties on which we rely; failure to realize the full value of intangible or long-lived assets; labor issues; the effects on our business of seasonality and other factors beyond our control, including severe weather conditions, natural disasters or other environmental events, including from the impact of climate change; changes in the cost of aircraft fuel; extended disruptions in the supply of aircraft fuel, including from Monroe Energy, LLC ("Monroe"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Delta; failure or inability of insurance to cover a significant liability at Monroe's Trainer refinery; failure to comply with existing and future environmental regulations to which Monroe's refinery operations are subject, including costs related to compliance with renewable fuel standard regulations; significant damage to our reputation and brand, including from exposure to significant adverse publicity or inability to achieve certain sustainability goals; our ability to retain senior management and other key employees, and to maintain our company culture; disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or similar public health threats, and measures implemented to combat them; the effects of terrorist attacks, geopolitical conflict or security events; competitive conditions in the airline industry; extended interruptions or disruptions in service at major airports at which we operate or significant problems associated with types of aircraft or engines we operate; the effects of extensive government regulation we are subject to; the impact of environmental regulation, including but not limited to increased regulation to reduce emissions and other risks associated with climate change, and the cost of compliance with more stringent environmental regulations; and unfavorable economic or political conditions in the markets in which we operate or volatility in currency exchange rates.

Additional information concerning risks and uncertainties that could cause differences between actual results and forward-looking statements is contained in our Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Caution should be taken not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements, which represent our views only as of the date of this presentation, and which we undertake no obligation to update except to the extent required by law.



Today's Presenters



Ed BastianChief Executive Officer



Glen Hauenstein

President



Allison Ausband

EVP & Chief Customer

Experience Officer



Peter CarterEVP External Affairs



Ranjan Goswami

SVP Customer

Experience Design



Dwight JamesSVP Customer
Engagement & Loyalty



Dan JankiEVP & Chief Financial
Officer



Key Investor Takeaways



Best-in-class people and culture underpin our trusted brand that transcends the industry



Constructive industry backdrop with structural demand tailwinds and multi-year supply constraints



Unique opportunities to grow earnings by leveraging brand strength, competitive advantages and digital transformation



Returns-focused strategy with emphasis on Free Cash Flow, earnings durability and capital efficiency

Constructive Industry Backdrop

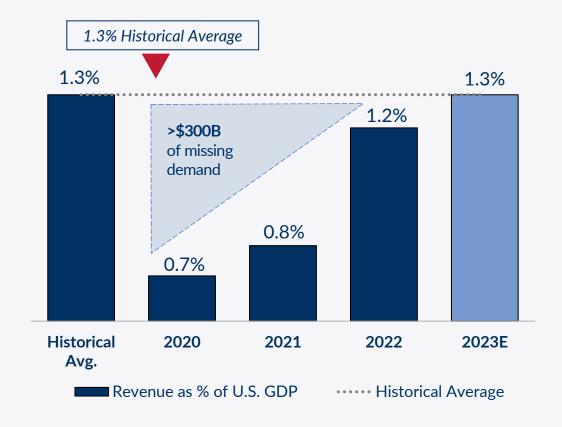


- > Pent-up demand for air travel not yet satisfied
- > Employment remains strong
- > Evolving consumer trends benefit air travel



Air Travel Revenue Returning to Long-Term Trend

Industry Revenue to, from and within U.S. as % of GDP

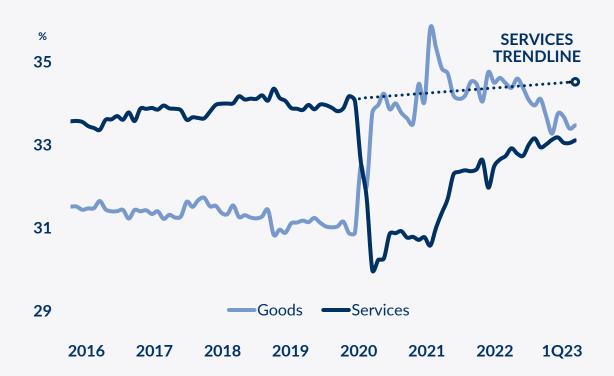


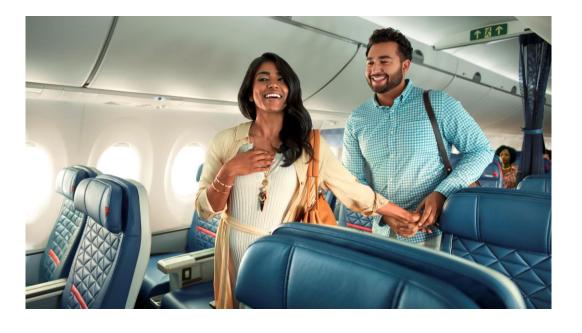


Spend Shift To Services Continues



Share of Total Personal Consumption Expenditures¹





- > Spending on services still not fully recovered
- > Long-term shift to spending on experiences
- Decline in goods spending funding travel



Consumer Trends Remain Favorable

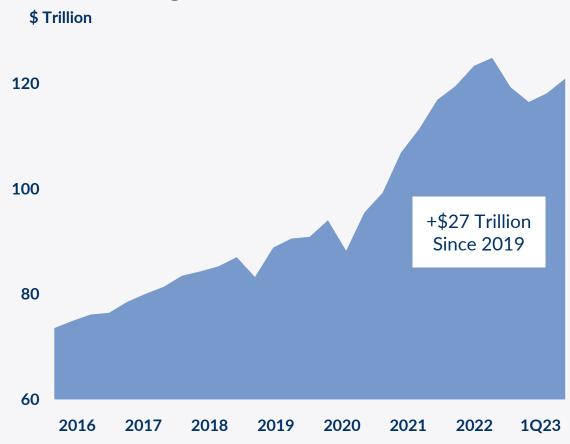


- > High-income travelers accounted for 75% of spending on air travel¹
- > Leisure travel is the highest priority purchase for high-income households²



Premium Consumer Remains Healthy

High-Income Household Wealth¹





¹Source: Federal Reserve, Rubinson Research; High-income defined as top 40% of U.S. incomes, spend on air travel based on 2021

² Purchase priority defined as big ticket item purchase intent over next four months; high-income households defined as earning >\$100k per year. Source: NY Federal Reserve, Rubinson Research

Multi-Year Supply Constraints

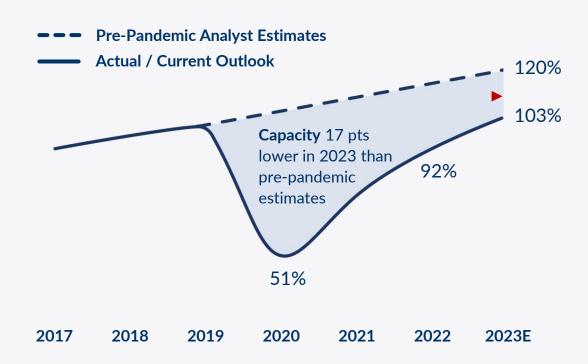


- Supply shortfall with industry capacity constrained
- OEM and supply chain delays continuing
- > Tight labor market and limited training resources
- > Industry-wide cost convergence with rising input costs

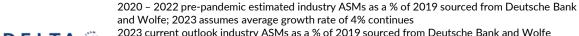


Industry Capacity

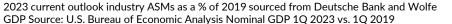
as a % of 2019



2023 U.S. GDP +25% Since 2019



2017 - 2022 industry ASMs as a % of 2019 sourced from U.S. DOT T100 Form 41

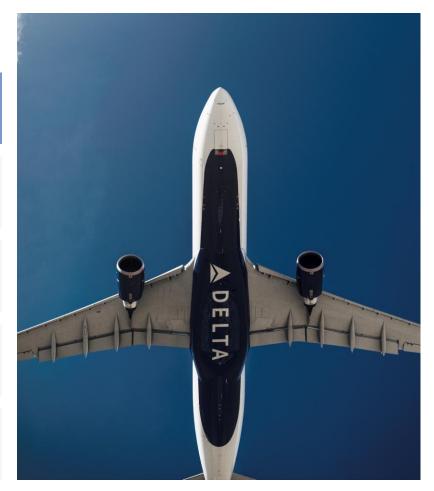




Raising 2023 Outlook & Reiterating 2024 Targets



	Updating 2023 Guidance Prior Guidance	Reiterating 2024 Targets
	2023E	2024E
Operating Margin	Top End 10% - 12%	13% - 15%
Earnings Per Share	Top End \$5 - \$6	>\$7
Free Cash Flow	\$3B >\$2B	>\$4B
ROIC	>13% Low Double-Digits	Mid-Teens





Committed To Delivering Profitability Across The Cycle





STRUCTURALLY IMPROVED BUSINESS

- > More diversified, high-margin revenues
- > Stronger brand loyalty and hub positions
- > Prioritizing Free Cash Flow and debt reduction

LEVERS TO MANAGE CYCLES

- Capacity and fleet flexibility
- Cost variability with new tools developed
- > Fuel decline participation given lack of hedging



Building On Durable Competitive Advantages





Delta People Are The Foundation Of Our Success And Future



Long-Term Strategic Priorities



RUN THE WORLD'S BEST AIRLINE



- Delivering industry-leading operational performance
- Extending competitive advantages
- Welcoming & caring service
- Elevating experiences

UNLOCK VALUE OF OUR TRUSTED BRAND



- Transcending industry with brand momentum
- Growing SkyMiles and expanding loyalty ecosystem
- Partnering strategically
- > Building #1 airline MRO

TRANSFORM THROUGH DIGITAL



- > Empowering our people
- Enhancing reliability with Al
- Leveraging data to personalize customer experience
- Driving NPS, revenue and efficiency

DELIVER LONG-TERM SHAREHOLDER VALUE



- Performing ahead of plan
- Prioritizing Free Cash Flow and debt reduction
- Improving earnings durability
- No equity dilution during pandemic



Delta's Brand Transcends The Industry









#19 Ranking In Fortune 500 Return On Leadership (ROL100TM) List

eCommerce retail analysis based on publicly disclosed U.S. eCommerce revenues using Delta Digital RPAD Data, Statista, internal data GDP source: 2023 S&P Global May forecast



Deepening Customer Relationships Drives Value







SINCE 2014

+15_{pts}
NPS Improvement

+20_{pts}
Direct Distribution

+\$5B
Amex Remuneration

2014 2019 2023



Digital Powers The Experience Of Delta's Brand And People



Industry-Leading Reliability

Elevated Experience & Efficient Servicing

Expanded Member Engagement & Loyalty

Merchandising & World-Class Retailing









NPS +6 To 10

Accelerates Margin-Accretive Revenue

\$1B+ In Long-Term Efficiency Gains

Increased Return On Capital



Accelerating Our Momentum Through Digital







Cloud Migration

Seamlessly moving to cloud by 2024, increasing agility and resilience





Streaming speed Wi-Fi deployed on 80% of Mainline fleet by end of 2023 with full international roll-out by end of 2024





More than 85% of transactions now self-serviceable, a 3x increase vs. 2019



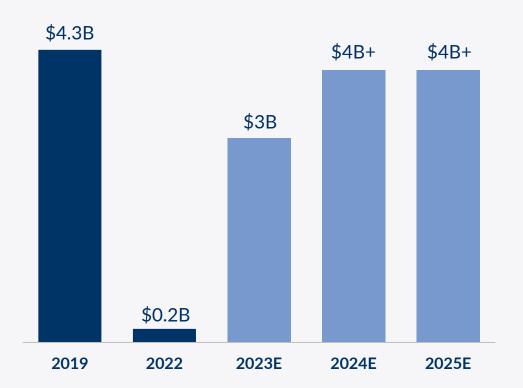
World-Class
Retailing

Improved digital merchandising driving more than 50%¹ increase in premium revenue through digital channels

Prioritizing Free Cash Generation



Free Cash Flow





- > Sustaining revenue premium
- Improving unit cost trajectory
- > Disciplined reinvestment
- > Increased weighting of Free Cash Flow in 2023 Executive Compensation Program

Targeting Free Cash Flow Of \$4 Billion Or Higher In 2024 And Beyond





Generating Record Revenue

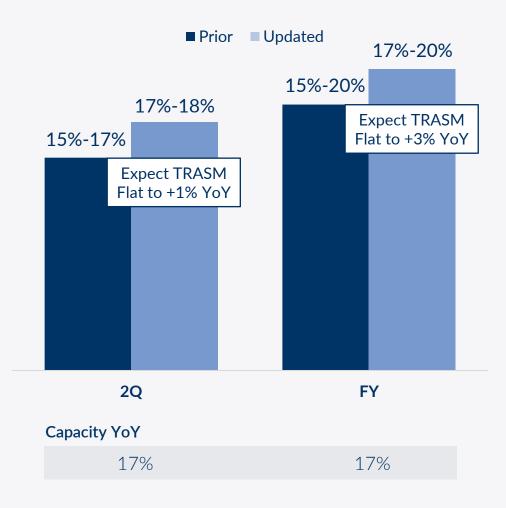


- Raising revenue outlook for June quarter and full year
- > Robust consumer demand with corporate steady
- > International on pace for record summer with strength continuing into the fall



Updating Revenue Outlook

Year Over Year Revenue





Building Momentum Into 2024

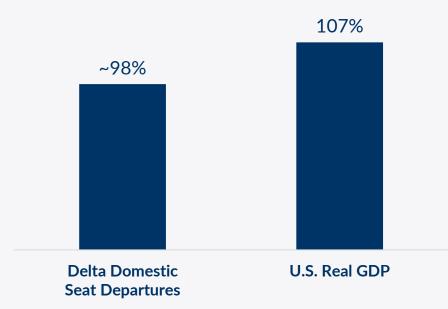


- Capacity growth normalizing
- Restoring best-in-class operational reliability
- Optimizing network and increasing fleet utilization
- > Improving product, partnerships and offerings
- > Corporate travel budgets continuing to improve





as a % of 2019



Nominal GDP ~30% Higher, Supporting TRASM

22

Structural Demand Tailwinds



LONG-TERM TREND

COMPARED TO 2019

Demographic shifts driving travel demand

+35%

Growth from Millennials and younger

Consumers valuing experiences & travel

+10_{pts}

Consumer mix of premium product revenue

Hybrid work flexibility driving more travel

+50%

Personal revenue from corporate travelers

Delta Total Unit Revenue



Growing Revenue Diversification Benefits TRASM



Integrated Commercial Strategy Drives Leading Profitability





ACCELERATE NETWORK ADVANTAGES



- > Efficient, high-margin Core hubs
- Investments in Coastal gateway hubs
- Global JV / equity partnerships



INVEST FOR THE FUTURE



- Next-gen fleet evolution
- > Generational airport upgrades
- Digital transformation



EXPAND HIGH-MARGIN REVENUES



- Growing premium revenue
- Record growth in SkyMiles program
- Industry-leading cobrand portfolio

Brand Momentum And Scale Advantage Enable Accretive Growth Opportunities



Powerful Domestic Network



Local Core hub share +10 pts higher than network carrier average



Geographic location of Core hubswith large catchment areas and ideal
F-W and N-S flow



Low cost per enplanement in Core hubs



Upgauging Coastal hubs to improve costs and product competitiveness



Large GDP areas around Coastal hubs enable premium and loyalty growth



Best-In-Class Domestic Hub Structure

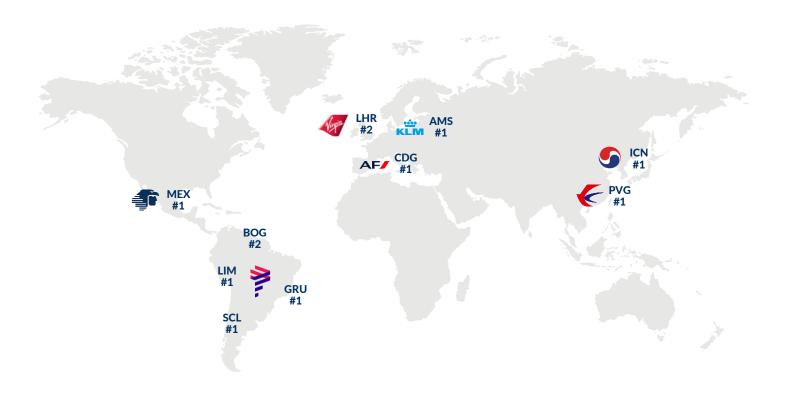


Leading Domestic Relevance #1 / #2 Position In Two-Thirds Of Top 100 U.S. Cities





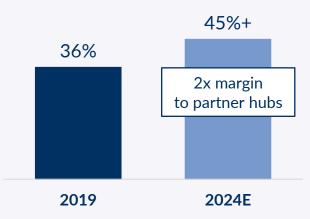
Reshaping Global Network To Drive Margin Expansion



Delta's Leading Domestic Network Creates Strong Foundation For International Growth



Increasing Capacity to Partner Hubs



Growing Next-Gen Widebody Aircraft Mix







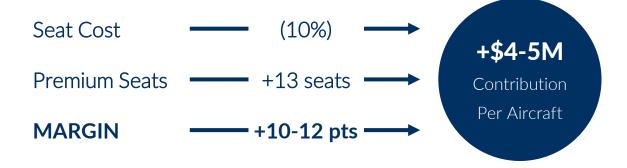


Fleet Evolution Supports Commercial Strategy

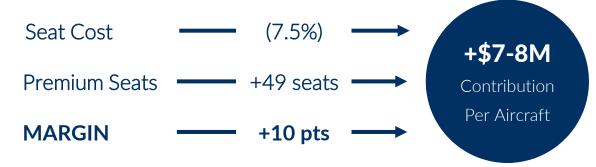


Next-Gen Replacement





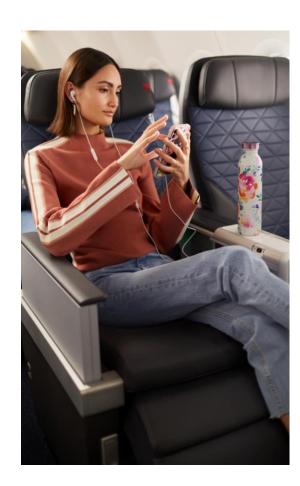




Next-Gen Aircraft 15%-25% More Fuel Efficient



Growing Demand For Premium



>10_{pts}

Premium vs. Main Cabin Margin

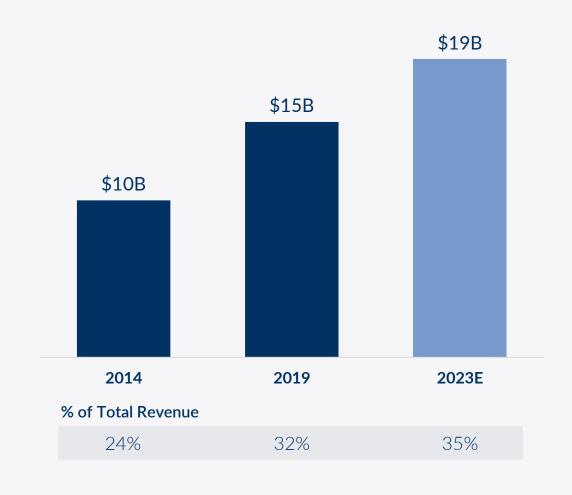
85%

Repurchase Rate Among Frequent Flyers

100%

Flights with Premium Seats

Premium Revenue Outperforming

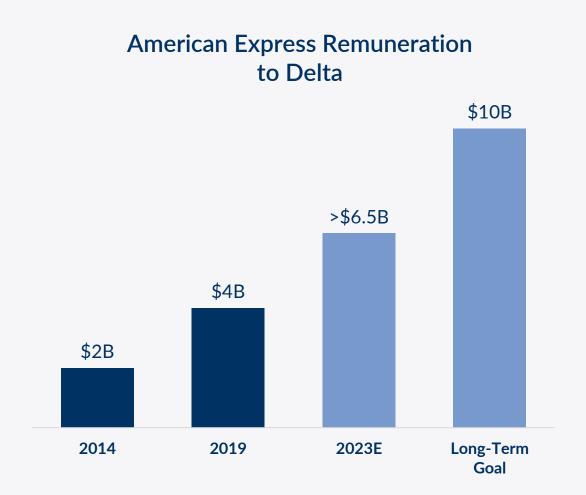






Cobrand Card Gaining Momentum





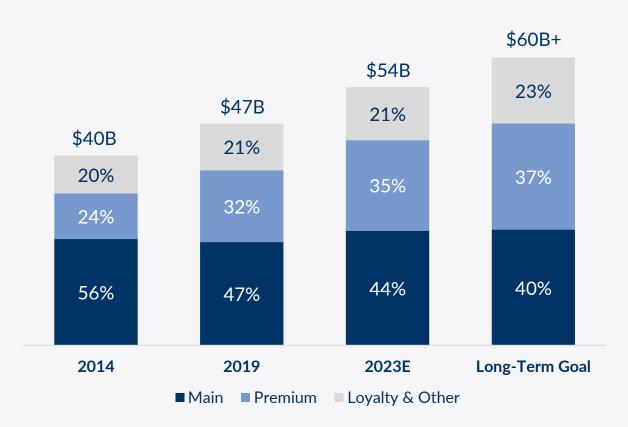
29

Revenue Diversity Drives Margin





Total Revenue







People Power The Delta Brand, Driving Customer Satisfaction







Delivering Operational Excellence Is Foundational





PERSONALIZATION





ELEVATED PRODUCT





DELTA BRAND DELIVERED BY OUR PEOPLE



INDUSTRY-LEADING OPERATIONAL RELIABILITY

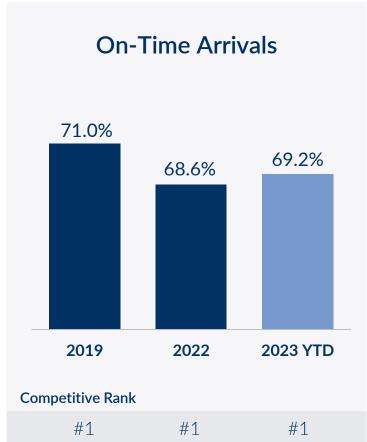
SAFE, CLEAN, ON-TIME WITH BAGS + RECOVERY

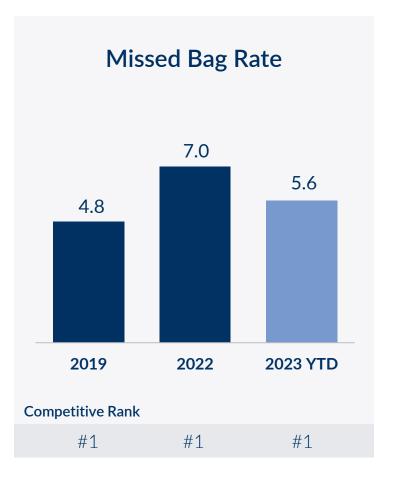


Operational Performance Continues To Improve











Elevating The Customer Experience





WELCOMING, ELEVATED & CARING SERVICE GENERATIONAL AIRPORT INVESTMENTS BRAND-READY AIRCRAFT PREMIUM CABINS

FAST, FREE WI-FI AND DIGITAL ENGAGEMENT

Engaged Membership Drives NPS And Lifetime Customer Value



SkyMiles Members **Spend 5X More on Delta**than Non-Members

+SKYMILES MEMBERSHIP

SKYMILES

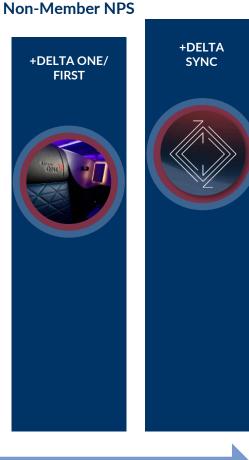












AND MORE

>2X

\$

ANNUAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTION / CUSTOMER

\$\$\$



NON-MEMBER

Membership Takes Customer Experience To The Next Level





PERSONALIZATION POWERED BY MEMBERSHIP





ELEVATED PRODUCT





DELTA BRAND DELIVERED BY OUR PEOPLE



INDUSTRY-LEADING OPERATIONAL RELIABILITY

SAFE, CLEAN, ON-TIME WITH BAGS + RECOVERY



Synchronizing Channels To Know And Serve Customers Better





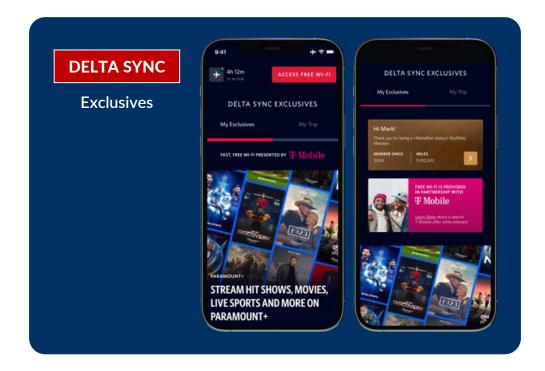


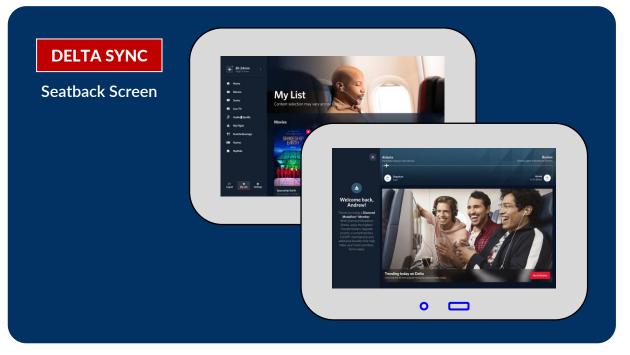


Free Wi-Fi Makes The Aircraft A Platform For Digital Engagement



Delta Sync Debuts Two New Onboard Digital Channels For SkyMiles Members









Strengthening The Power Of Membership Through Loyalty Ecosystem



Improving SkyMiles
Membership Experience
via Personalization

Growing a More Engaged Member Base

Delivering High-Margin Revenue Growth





Member Base Becoming Younger, More Engaged And More Premium





Millennials travel more than any generation

35 days a year and spend >\$5,000 on discretionary travel



Millennials / Gen Z prioritizing credit cards

Millennials and Gen Z make up nearly 50% of new cobrand acquisitions



Industry-Leading Cobrand Portfolio With Room To Grow



ROBUST PIPELINE FOR GROWTH

25M

Active SkyMiles Members

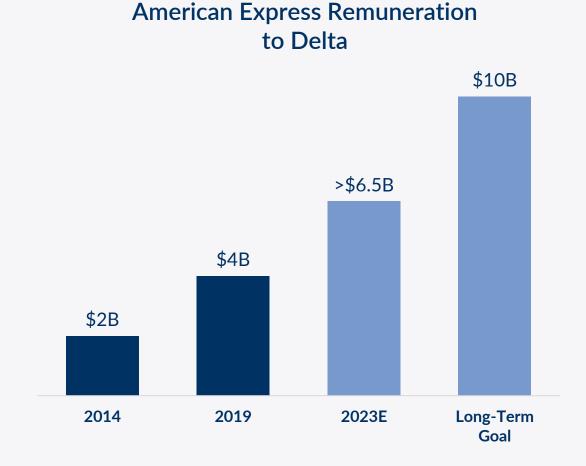
30%

SkyMiles Member Penetration



Premiumization

Continued mix shift toward high spending premium cards





Expanding Loyalty Ecosystem



TRAVEL-ADJACENT EXPERIENCES

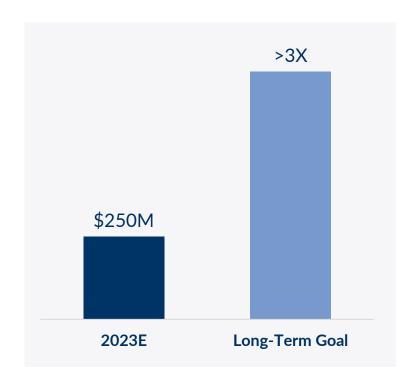


CURRENT MEMBER PENETRATION



- > 90% Fly Delta app active users
- > 60% Premium flyer penetration
- > 60% Cobrand cardholders
- > 40% Small business customers

PROFITABILITY



Offering Members Compelling Travel Products Using SkyMiles As A Currency

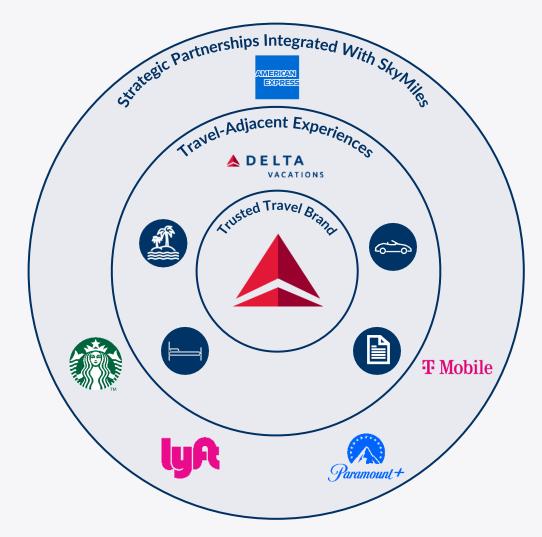


Trusted Travel Brand With Growing Membership

- > **Delta's trusted brand** drives customer preference and SkyMiles membership
- > **SkyMiles integration** across loyalty ecosystem reinforces value of membership
- > **Digital investments** enable personalized engagement with customers on the ground and in the air
- Strategic partnerships deliver industry-leading value propositions through cobrand and Delta Sync

Delivering High-Margin Revenue Growth
Through Expanding Loyalty Ecosystem









Returns-Focused Strategy Drives Sustained Value Creation



MARGIN EXPANSION

- Generated mid-teens operating margins 2014 to 2019
- > Expect four points of margin expansion in 2023 and two points in 2024

CASH GENERATION

- > Delivered \$21 billion of Free Cash Flow 2014 to 2019
- > Expect \$3 billion of Free Cash Flow in 2023 and >\$4 billion in 2024

EARNINGS DURABILITY

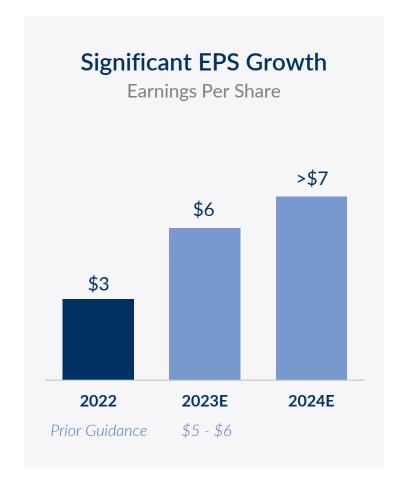
- More diversified revenue, cost levers, participation in fuel declines
- Expect to remain profitable through full economic cycle

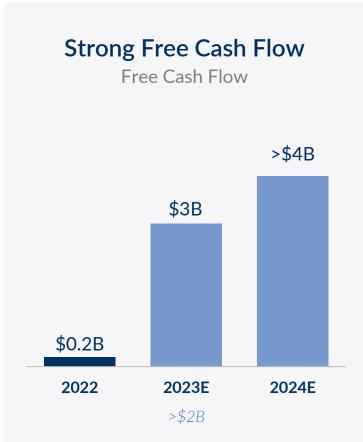


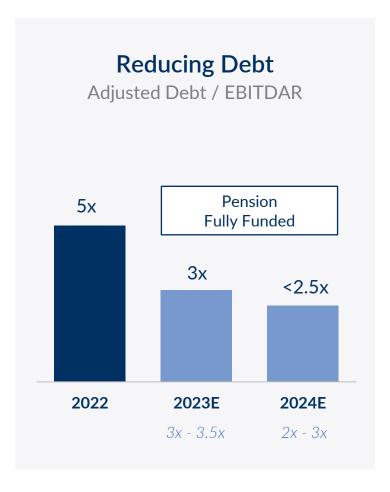


Executing Ahead Of Three-Year Financial Plan











Cost Trajectory At Inflection Point

- > Absolute costs tracking to plan with labor at market rates and inflation stable; capacity lower
- Non-fuel unit costs improving year over year with declines expected in 2H23 and 2024
- Low-cost capacity growth in Core hubs with improving fleet utilization
- Operational reliability and completion of rebuild set a strong foundation for cost performance

Driving Down Non-Fuel CASM Is An Enterprise-Wide Priority



Non-Fuel Unit Costs

Over \$1 Billion Of Cost Opportunity Through Efficiency



Flight crews: Moderate hiring & training, increase reserves, deploy resources to flying



Maintenance: Reduce engine turnaround times and inventory to historical norms



Airport operations: Optimize hours per flight departure as Core hubs fully restore



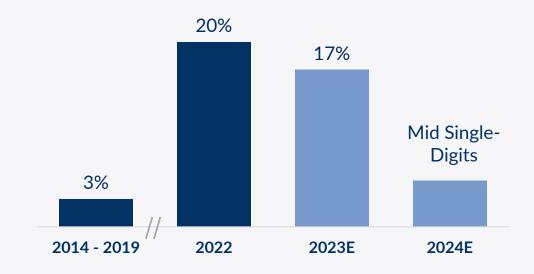
Reservations: Continue to increase digital self-service and reduce call handle times



Onboard products: Improve third-party labor productivity and reduce inventory via lean

Capacity Growth Normalizes In 2024

ASMs Year Over Year



DRIVERS OF EFFICIENCY

Optimizing Operation & Network

Slowing Hiring & Training

Workforce Gaining Experience



Longer-Term View Of Key Financial Drivers



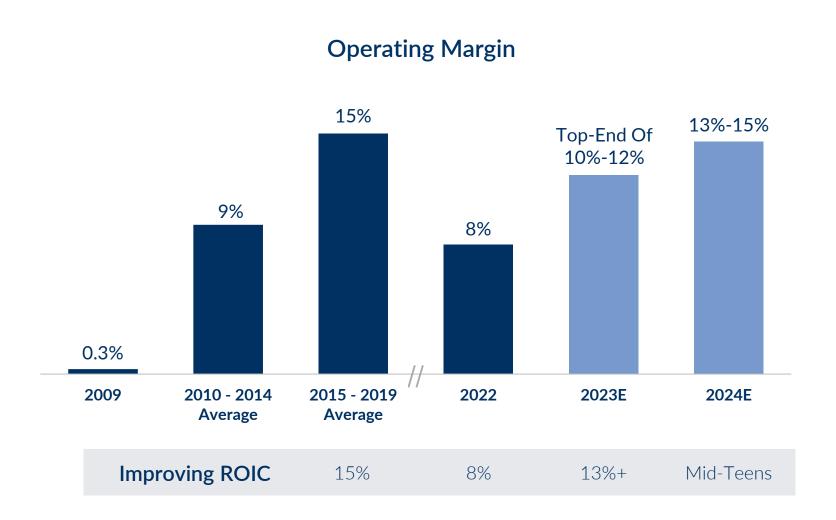
	2010-2017	2017-2024E
TRASM CAGR	2%	3%
NF CASM CAGR Inflation CAGR	3% 2%	3% 4%
Fuel Cost per ASM CAGR	(5%)	6%
Operating Margins	8% → 14%	14%



Non-Fuel Unit Cost CAGR 2017 To 2024E Consistent With History And Below Inflation

Expanding Margins And Returns





MARGIN AND ROIC DRIVERS

- > Operational excellence
- Improving non-fuel unit costs
- > Commercial strategy
 - Network reshaping
 - Next-gen fleet evolution
 - Premium & loyalty growth
- > Leveraging investments and existing capital base



Driving Cash Generation

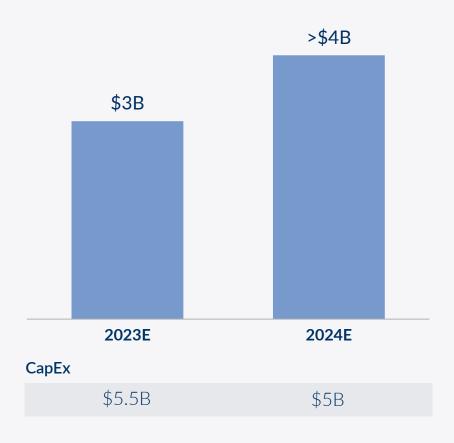


- Stronger cash flow driven by robust demand
- > Consistent, disciplined reinvestment
- Accelerating debt repayment; expect to retire\$4 billion of gross debt in 2023
- > Recently re-initiated dividend

Free Cash Flow Yield Of 15% On 2024 Target



Strong Free Cash Flow Outlook





Restoring The Balance Sheet To Investment Grade Metrics



	2017-2019 Avg.	2023E	2024E
Adjusted Debt / EBITDAR	2x	3x	<2.5x
Pension Funded	70%	100%	100%
Status			
Unencumbered Assets	\$15B	>\$20B	\$25B





Balance Sheet Positioned To Exit 2024 Stronger Than 2019

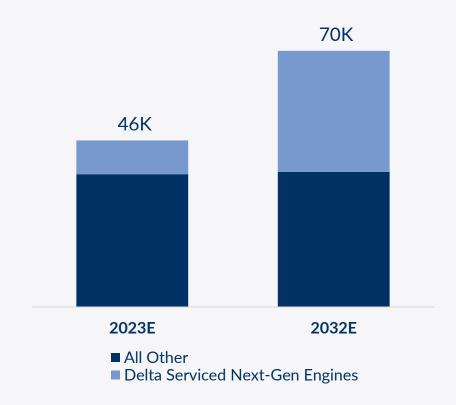
Delta Well-Positioned On Next-Gen Engine Platforms



- > MRO leverages Delta's deep technical capabilities, scale and preferred-partner OEM relationships
- > Sizeable engine & component market with \$55B addressable market and high single-digit growth
- > Delta positioned on three key next-gen platforms¹ accounting for ~50% of all engines by 2032



Industry-Wide Installed Engines²



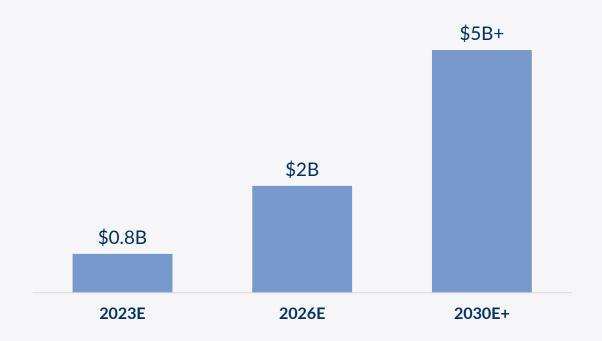
² In-service commercial passenger installed engines; Other series includes CF6, PW4000, PW2000, GP7200, RB211, JT8D, BR700, TAY, JT9D, GE9X, and PD-14; Source: MRO Prospector Fleet Forecast, Market participant interviews, FAA



¹CFM (LEAP), Rolls-Royce (Trent) and P&W (GTF)

MRO Differentiates Delta

Delta MRO Revenue Forecast



MRO Growth Drives
Earnings And Cash Flow

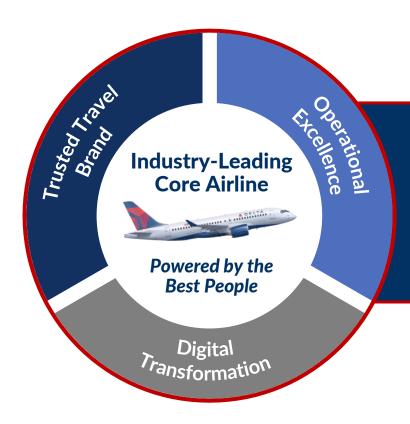


- Delta MRO positioned to become premier non-OEM provider
- > Targeting mid-teens margins
- > Provides cost advantage for Delta fleet
- > Existing next-gen facilities set stage for capital-efficient growth



Delivering Sustained Value Creation





Building On Strength Of Core Airline

- **✓** INCREASE REVENUE GROWTH
- **MPROVE EARNINGS DURABILITY**
- **✓ LEVERAGE EXISTING CAPITAL BASE**

Loyalty Ecosystem

- > Build loyalty, deepen member engagement
- Grow cobrand, expand offerings

Premier Airline MRO

- > Leverage capabilities, scale and OEM relationships
- Durable earnings and cost advantage

Digital Transformation

- > Improve experience
- > Margin-accretive growth
- > Cost & capital efficiency



Key Investor Takeaways



Best-in-class people and culture underpin our trusted brand that transcends the industry



Constructive industry backdrop with structural demand tailwinds and multi-year supply constraints



Unique opportunities to grow earnings by leveraging brand strength, competitive advantages and digital transformation



Returns-focused strategy with emphasis on Free Cash Flow, earnings durability and capital efficiency



Appendix: Financial Guidance



Primary Metrics	2Q23	2023	2024
Revenue YoY	+17%-18%	+17%-20%	GDP+
Operating Margin	16%	Top-End of 10%-12%	13%-15%
Earnings Per Share	\$2.25-\$2.50	\$6	>\$7
Unit Metrics	2Q23	2023	2024
Capacity YoY	+17%	+17%	Up Mid Single-Digits
Non-Fuel CASM YoY	+1%-3%	Flat	Down Low Single-Digits
Cash Flow and Balan	ce Sheet	2023	2024
Free Cash Flow		\$3B	>\$4B
Capital Expenditures		\$5.5B	\$5B
Adjusted Debt / EBITDA	λ R	3x	<2.5x

PROFIT SHARING FORMULA

Delta's broad-based employee profit sharing program pays 10% of the company's adjusted annual profit to all eligible employees up to \$2.5 billion and 20% above that amount. Delta incurs employer taxes and other costs which add 2% to 2.5% at the 10% level and 3% to 4% at the 20% level.

Adjusted annual profit is calculated as the company's annual pre-tax income before profit sharing expense, special items and certain other items.

Delta sometimes uses information ("non-GAAP financial measures") that is derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements, but that is not presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"). Under the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules, non-GAAP financial measures may be considered in addition to results prepared in accordance with GAAP, but should not be considered a substitute for or superior to GAAP results. The tables below show reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures used in this presentation to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. Reconciliations may not calculate due to rounding.

Delta is not able to reconcile certain forward looking non-GAAP financial measures used in this presentation without unreasonable effort because the adjusting items such as those used in the reconciliations below will not be known until the end of the indicated future periods and could be significant.





Free Cash Flow. We present free cash flow because management believes this metric is helpful to investors to evaluate the company's ability to generate cash that is available for use for debt service or general corporate initiatives. Free cash flow is defined as net cash from operating activities and net cash from investing activities, adjusted for (i) net redemptions of short-term investments, (ii) strategic investments and related, (iii) net cash flows related to certain airport construction projects and other, (iv) financed aircraft acquisitions, and (v) pension plan contributions. These adjustments are made for the following reasons:

Net redemptions of short-term investments. Net redemptions of short-term investments represent the net purchase and sale activity of investments and marketable securities in the period, including gains and losses. We adjust for this activity to provide investors a better understanding of the company's free cash flow generated by our operations.

Strategic investments and related. Cash flows related to our investments in and related transactions with other airlines are included in our GAAP investing activities. We adjust for this activity because it provides a more meaningful comparison to our airline industry peers.

Net cash flows related to certain airport construction projects and other. Cash flows related to certain airport construction projects are included in our GAAP operating activities and capital expenditures. We have adjusted for these items, which were primarily funded by cash restricted for airport construction, to provide investors a better understanding of the company's free cash flow and capital expenditures that are core to our operations in the periods shown.

Financed aircraft acquisitions. This adjustment reflects aircraft deliveries that are leased as capital expenditures. The adjustment is based on their original contractual purchase price or an estimate of the aircraft's fair value and provides a more meaningful view of our investing activities.

Pension plan contributions. Cash flows related to voluntary pension funding above our minimum funding requirements are included in our GAAP operating activities. In addition, in 2017 we contributed \$2 billion to our pension plans using net proceeds from our debt issuance. We adjust to exclude these contributions to allow investors to understand the cash flows related to our core operations in the periods shown.

	2014	4 - 2019	Year Ended December 31,			
(in billions)		otal	2	2019	2	2022
Net cash provided by operating activities:	\$	40.7	\$	8.4	\$	6.4
Net cash used in investing activities:		(22.9)		(4.6)		(6.9)
Adjusted for:						
Net redemptions of short-term investments		(0.9)		(0.2)		(0.1)
Strategic investments and related		2.2		0.2		0.7
Net cash flows related to certain airport construction projects and other		0.7		0.3		0.4
Financed aircraft acquisitions		(4.5)		(8.0)		(0.2)
Excess pension plan contributions		5.5		1.0		-
Free cash flow	\$	20.7	\$	4.3	\$	0.2





Adjustments. The following reconciliations include certain adjustments to GAAP measures that are made to provide comparability between the reported periods, if applicable, and for the reasons indicated below:

Third-party refinery sales. Refinery sales to third parties, and related expenses, are not related to our airline segment. Excluding these sales therefore provides a more meaningful comparison of our airline operations to the rest of the airline industry.

Delta Private Jets adjustment. Because we combined Delta Private Jets with Wheels Up in January 2020, we have excluded the impact of Delta Private Jets from 2019 results for comparability..

MTM adjustments and settlements on hedges. Mark-to-market ("MTM") adjustments are defined as fair value changes recorded in periods other than the settlement period. Such fair value changes are not necessarily indicative of the actual settlement value of the underlying hedge in the contract settlement period. Settlements represent cash received or paid on hedge contracts settled during the applicable period.

Restructuring charges. During 2020, we recorded restructuring charges for items such as fleet impairments and voluntary early retirement and separation programs following strategic business decisions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. During 2022, we recognized adjustments to certain of those restructuring charges, representing changes in our estimates. Restructuring charges in earlier periods include fleet and other charges, severance and related costs and various other items. Because of the variability in restructuring charges, adjusting for this item is helpful to investors to analyze our core operational performance.

Loss on extinguishment of debt. This adjustment relates to early termination of a portion of our debt. Adjusting for these losses allows investors to better understand and analyze our core operational performance in the periods shown.

MTM adjustments on investments. Unrealized gains/losses result from our equity investments that are accounted for at fair value in nonoperating expense. The gains/losses are driven by changes in stock prices, foreign currency fluctuations and other valuation techniques for investments in companies without publicly-traded shares. Adjusting for these gains/losses allows investors to better understand and analyze our core operational performance in the periods shown.

Aircraft fuel and related taxes. The volatility in fuel prices impacts the comparability of year-over-year financial performance. The adjustment for aircraft fuel and related taxes allows investors to better understand and analyze our non-fuel costs and year-over-year financial performance.

Profit sharing. We adjust for profit sharing because this adjustment allows investors to better understand and analyze our recurring cost performance and provides a more meaningful comparison of our core operating costs to the airline industry.

One-time pilot agreement expenses. In the March 2023 quarter, Delta pilots ratified a new four-year Pilot Working Agreement effective January 1, 2023. The agreement includes numerous work rule changes and pay rate increases during the four-year term, including an initial pay rate increase of 18%. The agreement also includes a provision for a one-time payment upon ratification in the March 2023 quarter of \$735 million. Additionally, we recorded adjustments to other benefit-related items of approximately \$130 million. Adjusting for these expenses allows investors to better understand and analyze our core cost performance.





Total Revenue, adjusted and Total Revenue Per Available Seat Mile ("TRASM"), adjusted

	Year Ended								
(in billions)	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2019		December 31, 2022				
Total revenue	\$	40.4	\$	47.0	\$	50.6			
Adjusted for:									
Third-party refinery sales		(0.1)		(0.1)		(5.0)			
Delta Private Jets adjustment		-		(0.2)		-			
Total revenue, adjusted	\$	40.2	\$	46.7	\$	45.6			
Premium revenue	\$	10	\$	15					
Premium revenue as a percentage of total revenue		24%		32%					

		Three Mo			
				rojected)	2Q23 vs 2Q22 %
(in billions)	June	30, 2022	Jun	e 30, 2023	change
Total revenue	\$	13.8	\$	~15.5	
Adjusted for:					
Third-party refinery sales		(1.5)		~(1.0)_	
Total revenue, adjusted	\$	12.3	\$	~14.5	17 - 18%

		Year Ended							
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2022	CAGR 2010 to 2017					
TRASM (cents)	13.65	16.18	21.69						
Adjusted for:									
Third-party refinery sales	<u>-</u> _	(0.20)	(2.13)						
TRASM, adjusted	13.65	15.98	19.55	2%					

	Three Month	s Ended	
	(Pr		2Q23 vs 2Q22 %
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2023	change
TRASM (cents)	23.47	22.35 - 22.55	
Adjusted for:			
Third-party refinery sales	(2.57)	~(1.45)	
TRASM, adjusted	20.90	20.90 - 21.10	0 - 1%





Operating Margin, adjusted

	Year Ended December 31,						2010 - 2014	2015 - 2019			
	2009	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	Average	Average
Operating margin	(1.2)%	7.0%	5.5%	19.2%	17.7%	14.5%	11.8%	14.1%	7.2%	6.6%	15.4%
Adjusted for:											
MTM adjustments and settlements on hedges	-	-	5.8	(3.2)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	0.0	0.1	1.0	(1.0)
Third-party refinery sales	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
One-time pilot agreement expenses	-	-	-			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Restructuring charges	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.1					(0.2)	1.3	
Operating margin, adjusted	0.3%	8.4%	13.1%	16.2%	16.7%	14.0%	11.9%	14.2%	7.8%	9.0%	14.6%

	Three Months Ended
	(Projected)
	June 30, 2023
Operating margin	~15%
Adjusted for:	
Third-party refinery sales	~1
Operating margin, adjusted	~16%





Pre-Tax Income, Net Income, and Diluted Earnings per Share, adjusted

		D	Year Ended December 31, 2022					
(in millians avecut now share data)	_	re-Tax	In	come		Net	Ea	rnings
(in millions, except per share data)	ır	come		Tax	<u>II</u>	come	Per Dili	uted Share
GAAP	\$	1,914	\$	(596)	\$	1,318	\$	2.06
Adjusted for:								
MTM adjustments and settlements on hedges		29						
Loss on extinguishment of debt		100						
MTM adjustments on investments		784						
Restructuring charges		(124)						
Non-GAAP	\$	2,703	\$	(650)	\$	2,053	\$	3.20



Adjusted Debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, Amortization and Rent ("EBITDAR"). We present adjusted debt to EBITDAR because management believes this metric is helpful to investors in assessing the company's overall debt profile. Adjusted debt includes operating lease liabilities and sale leaseback liabilities. We calculate EBITDAR by adding depreciation and amortization to GAAP operating income and adjusting for the fixed portion of operating lease expense.

(in billions)	2017 - 201	2017 - 2019 Average			
Debt and finance lease obligations	\$	10	\$	23	
Plus: Operating lease liability		8		8	
Plus: Sale leaseback liability		-		2	
Adjusted Debt	\$	18	\$	33	

			Year	Ended
(in billions)	2017 - 2019 Average		December 31, 2022	
Operating income	\$	6	\$	4
Adjusted for:				
Depreciation and amortization		2		2
Fixed portion of operating lease expense		1_		1
EBITDAR	\$	9	\$	7
Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR		2x		5x





Non-Fuel Unit Cost or Cost per Available Seat Mile, adjusted ("CASM-Ex")

		Three Months Ended				
				(Projected)	1Q23 vs 1Q22 %	2Q23 vs 2Q22 %
(in cents)	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	change	change
CASM	19.56	20.89	21.25	18.80-19.05		
Adjusted for:						
Third-party refinery sales	(2.29)	(2.57)	(1.49)	~(1.45)		
Aircraft fuel and related taxes	(4.04)	(5.47)	(4.36)	~(3.65)		
Profit sharing	-	(0.09)	(0.12)	~(0.80)		
One-time pilot agreement expenses	-	-	(1.41)	-		
Restructuring charges	0.01	-	-	-		
CASM-Ex	13.24	12.76	13.86	12.90-13.15	4.7%	1 - 3%

	Six Months Ended
(in cents)	December 31, 2022
CASM	19.98
Adjusted for:	
Third-party refinery sales	(1.86)
Aircraft fuel and related taxes	(5.03)
Profit sharing	(0.41)
Restructuring charges	0.10
CASM-Ex	12.67

(in cents)	Year E	CAGR 2010 to		
	2010	2017	2022	2017
CASM	12.69	13.83	20.12	
Adjusted for:				
Third-party refinery sales	-	(0.20)	(2.13)	
Aircraft fuel and related taxes	(3.82)	(2.66)	(4.92)	
Profit sharing	(0.13)	(0.42)	(0.24)	
Restructuring charges	(0.19)	-	0.05	
CASM-Ex	8.54	10.56	12.87	3%



After-tax Return on Invested Capital ("ROIC"). We present after-tax return on invested capital as management believes this metric is helpful to investors in assessing the company's ability to generate returns using its invested capital as a measure against the industry. Return on invested capital is tax-effected adjusted total pre-tax income divided by average adjusted invested capital. Average adjusted invested capital represents the sum of the adjusted book value of equity at the end of the last five quarters, adjusted for pension and fuel hedge impacts within other comprehensive income. Average adjusted gross debt is calculated using amounts as of the end of the last five quarters. All adjustments to calculate ROIC are intended to provide a more meaningful comparison of our results to the airline industry.

	2015 - 2019 Average		Year Ended December 31, 2022	
(in billions)				
Pre-tax adjusted income	\$	6.5	\$	4.4
Tax effect	\$	(2.0)	\$	(1.1)
Tax-effected adjusted total pre-tax income	\$	4.5	\$	3.3
Adjusted book value of equity	\$	20.0	\$	12.1
Average adjusted gross debt		11.2		27.5
Averaged adjusted invested capital	\$	31.3	\$	39.6
After-tax Return on Invested Capital		15%		8.4%

