



Quality service in Long-Term Care & Post-Acute Care



2009 Half-year results

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-1- ORPEA's offer

ORPEA

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A European player in Long-Term Care & Post-Acute Care



1 business: global approach to medium and long-term physical and psychiatric care

- EHPAD* / Day care / Protected units specialised in Alzheimer
- Post-acute , general care and specialised clinics
- Psychiatric clinics

A unique regulatory environment

- Sector regulated by authorisation systems
- Creation of a single authority: the *Agences Régionales de Santé*
- Strong Quality demand and frequent controls

Shared expertise

- A best possible Quality commitment
- Attractive HR and training policies
- Strong focus on “accommodation” and “real estate” component

Strengths of the ORPEA offer



HR and training policy at the heart of development



► A very active recruitment policy

- ✓ From 750 to 1,000 direct job creations (+1,500 jobs in construction an public works)
- ✓ Diversified profiles: orderlies, nurses, psychologists, head supervisors, directors
- ✓ Un-outsourcable, regional jobs on permanent (85%) and full-time (84%) contracts

► A dynamic Human Resources policy

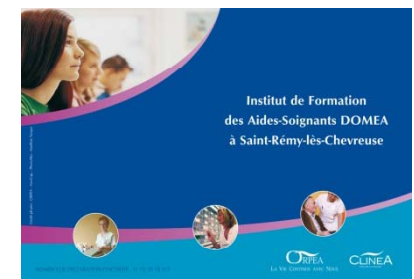
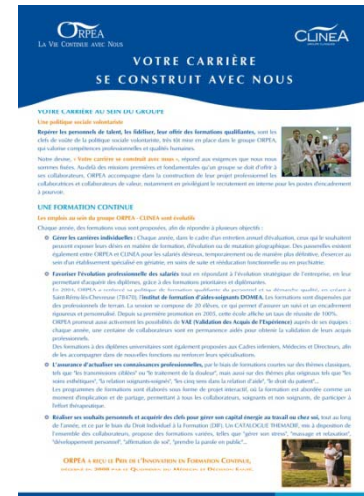
- ✓ Geographical and sectorial mobility provided
- ✓ Internal promotion favoured
- ✓ Motivating and appealing wage policy

► Training: high-performance tool dedicated to Quality

- ✓ Wide variety of training provided: over 10,000 staff undertake training / year (excluding fire safety)
- ✓ Development since 3 years of “VAE” (*Validation des Acquis de l’Expérience*): 224 VAE granted in 2008
- ✓ Success for DOMEA (Institute for orderlies training): 20 places in continuous training + 15 places apprenticeship training (100% success rate)
- ✓ Development of the CADRELAN programme with Essec and Paris V University
- ✓ CAP (NVQ) in food science with the Grégoire de Ferrandy school



15,000 motivated employees committed to residents’ and patients’ daily well-being

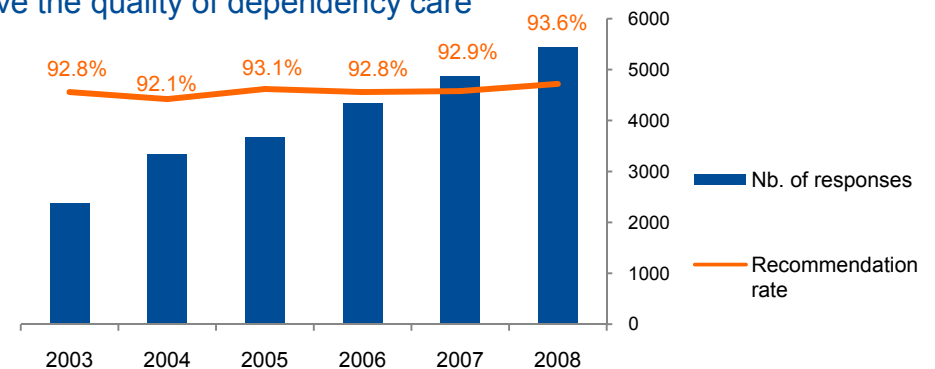


Main target: reinforcement and improvement of Quality



- ▶ **A reminder of realism: managing imperfection 24/7**
- ▶ **An autonomous Quality department with over 10 years of experience**
 - ✓ Targets: improve the well-being of residents / patients and prevent and systematically take action to smooth out imperfections and problems
 - ✓ Setting up of common Quality and Ethics charters for all facilities
 - ✓ Continuous trainings of employees in order to improve the quality of dependency care

- ▶ **Conclusive results: maintaining of a very high level of satisfaction during an increase in the size of the network**



- ▶ **Prevention and monitoring of national health issues such as swine flu (the H1N1 virus)**
 - ✓ Target: business continuity in the case of a pandemic; protection of residents / patients and employees
 - ✓ Preparation and diffusion of the ORPEA CLINEA Plan Bleu (for EHPAD) and Plan Blanc (for clinics) flu pandemic annex
 - ✓ Informing and training of staff
 - ✓ Inventory and purchase of necessary equipment
 - ✓ Setting up of a national crisis unit (consisting notably of the group's Operational, Medical and Quality managers)
 - ✓ Identical deployment to the heatwave plan



Constant monitoring and optimisation



-2- Network development



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A proven and value-creating development model



Strategy

Facility creations by granting of authorisations:

a priority development route

Targeted acquisitions:
very strict investment criteria

ORPEA's advantages

- Acknowledged know-how
- Internal Authorisations / Conventions / Tariffs department
- Internal Engineering / Work department

- Multi-criteria analysis to identify the mid an long-term growth potential
- Know-how and experience in restructuring obsolete facilities

Growth factors

- Stimulus package: 5,000 extra beds authorised and financed in EHPAD (12,500 beds in 2009)
- Land more available
- Decrease in construction costs
- Sector still very fragmented in France
- Security and Quality standards with important investment needs



7,788 beds currently under construction or being renovated, corresponding to 85 facilities

Real estate policy: key success factors of development



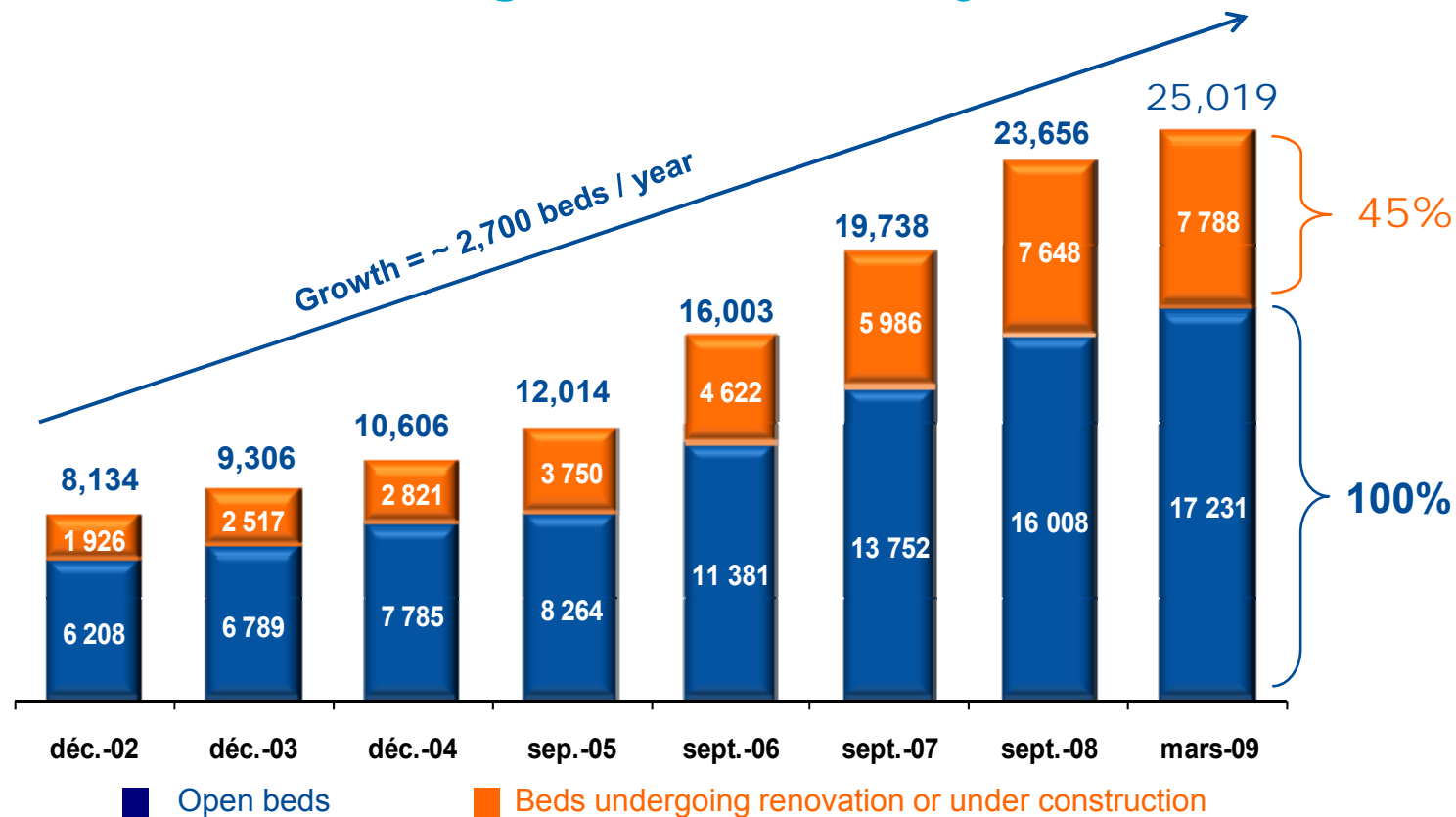
- ▶ **A proven real estate policy combining ownership (50%) and rental (50%)**
- ▶ **Target of retaining ownership of 50% of the real-estate portfolio**
 - ✓ **Maintain control over the work tool**
 - ✓ **Increase the asset value of the Group**
 - ✓ **Reduce rents and thus increase long-term profitability**
- ▶ **Regular arbitrage policy: average of €80-€120m sold off per year**
 - ✓ **Buyers typology: long-term investors (property companies, family offices, individuals via Scellier)**
 - ✓ **Attractive conditions for ORPEA: appealing yield and, most of all, limited rent indexation**
- ▶ **A capacity and know-how in the sourcing and negotiation of lands**
- ▶ **Regular maintenance of real-estate under ownership**

 **Accumulation of high-quality real-estate assets in strategic locations**

Growth momentum of the facilities network



A doubling network in 3 years



Growth reservoir: 7,788 beds undergoing renovation or construction
Total of 25,019 beds representing € 1 billion revenue in 2011

A European network: 266 facilities, 25,019 beds

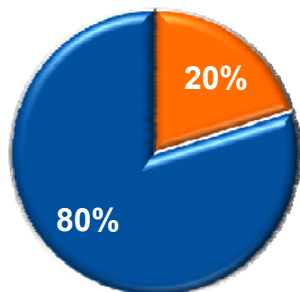


Breakdown of the 25,019 beds:

20,540 operational beds (3,309 of them undergoing renovation)

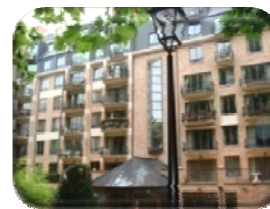
+ 4,479 under construction

Geographical beds breakdown:



International

France



BELGIUM

19 facilities
2,090 beds



150 years in Sept. 2009

SWITZERDLAND

1 facility
75 beds

ITALY

11 facilities
1,120 beds



FRANCE

219 facilities
19,958 beds

SPAIN

16 facilities
1,776 beds

International development: success of the French model replication



- ▶ **Cautious development that started 5 years ago**
 - ✓ Selectivity of countries (countries with strong regulation): Italy, Spain et Belgium
 - ✓ Application of French methodology: a centralised headquarters, development via authorisations and targeted acquisitions
- ▶ **A network of 5,061 beds (57 facilities) 50% of which undergoing renovation or under construction**
- ▶ **High standard facilities offering numerous services**
 - ✓ Strategic locations: Bruxelles, Madrid, Northern Italy, ...
 - ✓ A majority of single rooms in new facilities
- ▶ **Strategy: optimisation of profitability and development by creation**

Spain: 1,776 beds

100% of the network is operational
Increase in per diem prices



Italy: 1,120 beds

55% of the network is operational
Priority to the gradual increase of the existing pipeline



Belgium: 2,090 beds

50% of the network is operational
A very strong potential
Opening of 1 facility in H2 2009 (159 beds)



France: strategic locations



- **Network of 219 facilities, 19,958 beds**
 - ✓ 16,474 operational beds (2,774 of them undergoing renovation)
 - ✓ 3,484 beds under construction

Location of operational EHPAD in France: Dynamic regions and major urban areas



Location of EHPAD and clinics in Paris region: Predominance of the Western district



2009 openings



► H1: 4 facilities

- ✓ EHPAD: Caen II (14), La Valette du Var (83)
- ✓ Post-acute clinics: Rueil Malmaison (92), Grasse (06)



► H2: 6 facilities

- ✓ EHPAD : Châteauneuf de Grasse (06), Carbon Blanc (33), Toulouse Crampel (31), Brasles (02), Bruxelles, Cagnes-sur-Mer (06)



Ongoing development projects: construction and renovation



- ▶ **More than 20 development projects: construction, renovation, extension**
 - ✓ **EHPAD:** Nice La Corniche (06), Marseille Saint Luc (13), Charleville Mézières (08), Chartres (28), Neuilly sur Seine (92), Soubise (17)
 - ✓ **Clinics:** Paris Mechain (75), Asnières (92), Osny (95), Meaux (77)





-3-
2009
Half-year results



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2009 INITIAL TARGETS

Sales growth:
+17%

Strong organic growth
(>10%)

Maintain strong
Recurring Operating Margin

Further real estate sales
at an attractive rate

H1 2009 ACHIEVEMENTS

+ 22.4%

+ 11.2%

13.0%

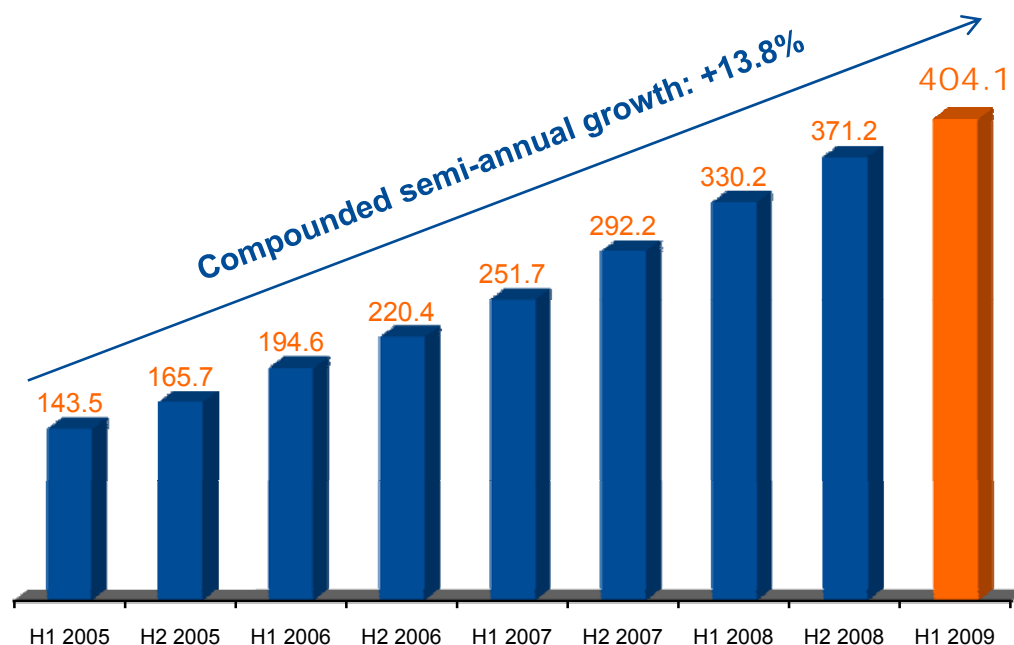
€20m in H1 2009
€80m planned for H2 2009

H1 2009: continuing buoyant growth



► H1 2009 sales: **€404.1m (+22.4%)**

► H1 2009 organic growth: **+11.2%**



In €m	H1 2009	H1 2008	▲ %
France	352.5 87%	294.1 89%	+19.9%
International	51.6 13%	36.1 11%	+42.9%
Belgium	23.7	13.0	
Spain	14.0	12.9	
Italy	9.1	6.4	
Switzerland	4.8	3.9	
Total	404.1	330.2	+22.4%



Solid momentum with strong organic growth and secured external growth

Half-year results – Key figures



In €m	H1 2009	H1 2008	▲ %
Sales	404.1	330.2	+22.4%
EBITDAR (EBITDA before rents)	95.3	78.6	+21.2%
Reccuring EBITDA	70.7	57.7	+22.5%
Reccuring EBIT (Recur. Operating Profit)	52.6	43.3	+21,6%
EBIT (Operating Profit)	62.1	55.8	+11.3%
Financial result	(22.2)	(17.4)	(+27.7%)
Net profit	30.1	28.2	+6.7%



Strong growth in all performance criteria
Increase of the Recurring Operating Margin

Operating profit



En M€	H1 2009	H1 2008	▲ %
Sales	404.1	330.24	+22.4%
Staff costs	(205.6)	(164.6)	+25.0%
Expenses	(81.0)	(67.8)	+19.5%
Taxes and duties	(20.7)	(18.1)	+14.6%
Other costs and products	(1.5)	(1.2)	N.S.
EBITDAR (EBITDA before rents)	95.3	78.6	+21.2%
Rents	(24.6) ¹	(20.9)	+17.5%
Recurring EBITDA	70.7	57.7	+22.5%
Amortizations & depreciations	(18.1)	(14.4)	+25.3%
Reccuring EBIT (Recur. Operating Profit)	52.6	43.3	+21.6%
	13.0%	13.1%	
Non recurring items	9.5	12.5	N.S.
EBIT (Operating profit)	62.1	55.8	+11.3%

¹ Rents: + 3.7% of average indexation + new rents from openings and acquisitions + increase in head-office rent from €346 to €858 thousand

Change in margins by geographical sectors



In €m	H1 2009			H1 2008		
	Sales	Recur. EBITDA	% of sales	Sales	Recur. EBITDA	% of sales
France	352.5	66.1	18.8%	294.5	55.7	18.9%
Spain	14.0	0.2		12.9	(0.2)	
"Grupo CARE" only		+0.8			+0.2	
Italy	9.1	0.9		6.8	0.1	
Belgium	23.7	2.7		12.1	1.3	
Switzerland	4.8			3.9	0.5	
International	51.6	4.5	8.7%	35.7	1.9	5.3%

Recurring EBITDA: Recurring operating profit before amortization and depreciation

- **France** : maintaining robust profitability despite of 30 facilities being opened or renovated (after acquisition) and setting up of rents for sold facilities
- **Spain** : "Care" EBITDA increased by +€600 thousand. Pursuance of the quality and margin-improvement policy
- **Italy** : sale of a facility representing €0.7m of sales and -€0.01m of Ebitda in Q1
- **Belgium** : further upgrading of facilities

Ambitious investments for a secured growth



In €m	H1 2009	H1 2008	▲ %
Recurring EBITDA	70.7	57.6	+23%
Net cash flow from operating activities	46.6	39.8	+17%
Net investment cash flow	(126.0)	(271.5)	(54%)
Net financing cash flow	70.4	189.4	(63%)
Change in cash position	(9.0)	(42.3)	n.s.



Investments dedicated to a strong sustainable growth of Ebitda:

Ebitda H1 2009 / H1 2008: +23%

Change on 5 years (H1 2009 / H1 2004): +182%

Consolidated balance sheet



	In €m	30-Jun-09	31-Dec-08
ASSETS	Fixed assets	2,422	2,299
	Goodwill	181	179
	Intangible assets	671	610
	Tangible assets & inventories	1,529	1,479
	Others non current assets	41	31
	Current assets	185	224
	<i>Of which available & marketable securities</i>	45	53
	Assets held with a view to being sold	90	49
	TOTAL ASSETS	2,697	2,572
LIABILITIES	Shareholders' equity and infinite diferred tax	738	698
	Shareholders' equity	564	541
	Diferred tax (Quasi shareholders equity)	174	157
	Fixed liabilities	1,372	1,281
	Other differred tax liabilities	225	216
	Provisions for risks and charges	23	25
	Long-term financial debt	1,124	1,034
	Current liabilities	502	551
	<i>Of which short-term debt (bridge loans)</i>	151	153
	Debt linked to assets held with a view to being sold	84	42
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,697	2,572

Change in debt ratios



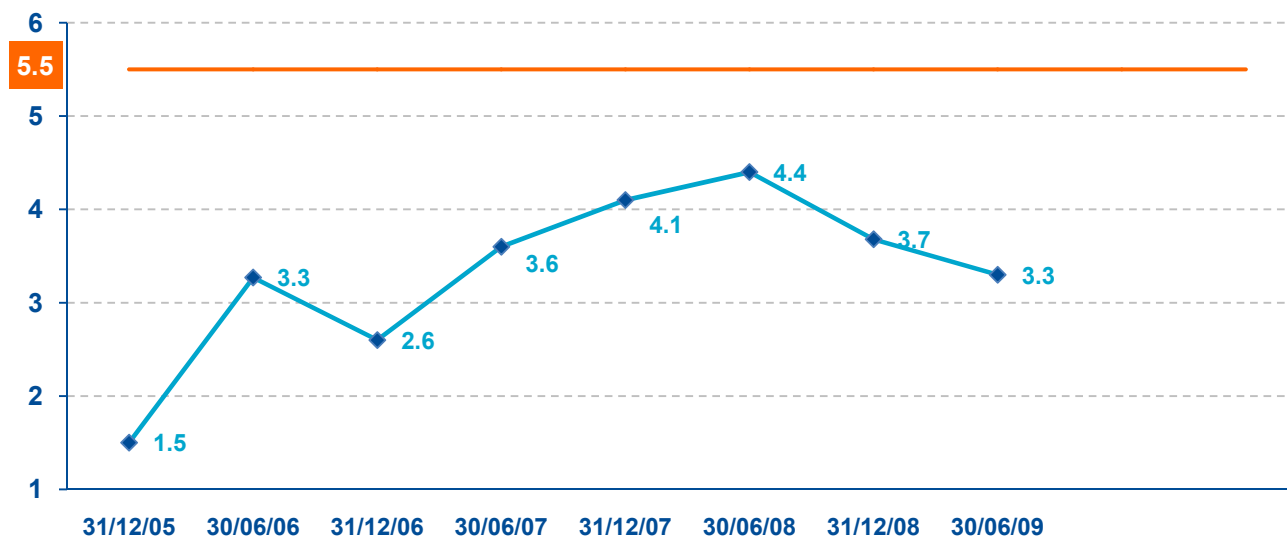
► Net financial debt as at 30.06.09: **€1,314m (82% of which in financing property)**

► Debt ratios

Restated financial leverage¹: $\frac{\text{Net financial debt} - \text{Property debt}}{\text{Ebitda} - (6\% \text{ Property debt})} = 3.30$ / **covenant 5.5**

Restated Gearing: $\frac{\text{Net financial debt}}{\text{Shareholders equity} + \text{quasi equity}} = 1.78$ / **covenant 2.2**

Change in Restated financial leverage



¹ Ebitda is reduced by 6% of the total property debt, with this debt including the property loans, corresponding to future Ebitda not taken into account in this ratio



Assets

- ▶ Network of 25,019 beds
 - ✓ 17,231 in operation
 - ✓ 3,309 in operation to be renovated
 - ✓ 4,479 under construction
- ▶ Carrying value: €604m

Liabilities

- ▶ Financed by medium-term 5 to 7-year loans
- ▶ Hedged by derivatives: swaps
- ▶ Net operating debt: €241m
 - 73% of which swapped at fixed rate for next 3 to 4 years (3-months Euribor capped at 3.6%)

2009 sales target: €820m revised to €830m

2011 sales > €1,000m

➔ Network of high-potential beds, partially valued as assets (authorisations obtained by the Group not incorporated in the Balance sheet)



Assets

- ▶ **Operating property: > 500,000 m²**
out of close to a million m² of lands
Secure and saleable assets, not especially
vulnerable to fluctuations in the property
market
- ▶ **Building land**
+ buildings under construction (€387m)
1,000 beds due to open in 2009
+6,800 beds under construction or renovation
- ▶ **Asset value: €1,619m**

Liabilities

- ▶ **Financed by leases and long-term
loans (12 years)**
- ▶ **Property development credit lines**
Exit via finance leases, sale to property
investment companies or “LMP, LMNP, SCELLIER”,
sale to institutional investors or contribution to the
OPCI
- ▶ **Net property debt: €1,074m**
(€387m of which is bridging loan)
73% of which swapped into fixed-rate for the next 3 to
4 years (based on a fixed 3m-Euribor rate of 3.6%)



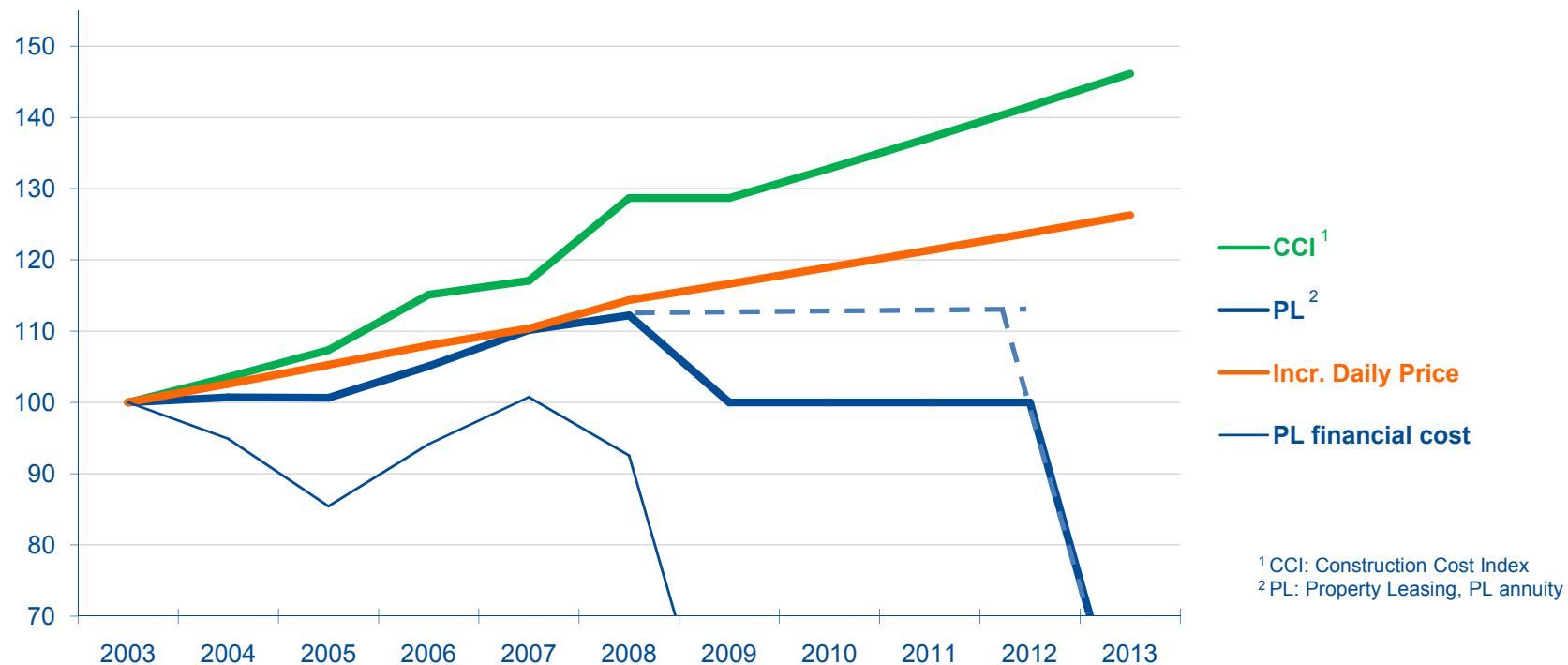
**These real estate assets, operational and under development,
will allow the Group to maintain solid profitability and increase
its network of operational beds by 50% over the coming 3 years**

Comparison of property-related expenses



► Hypotheses used for rate forecasts:

- ✓ 12 –year property lease (PL) (2001- 2012) with zero residual value
- ✓ 3-months Euribor extended as 2008



The impact of higher interest rates on property-related expenses is less than the impact of rent indexation

Reinforcing financial flexibility with issue of bonds with BSAAR warrants



► Aims of the issue

- ✓ **Optimisation of the debt profile** by extending its maturity and reducing its cost: **€140m**
- ✓ **Strengthening the Group's means of development**, always conservative and cautious: **€77m**
- ✓ **Potential reinforcement of the equity base**
- ✓ **Possibly enabling the managers, officers and directors to share in the Group's growth strategy** by offering them the option of acquiring the BSAAR warrants not subscribed by shareholders

► Main characteristics of the operation

- ✓ **Attractive OBSAAR cost**: **Euribor 3 months +1.37%**
- ✓ **Gross proceeds of the issue**: **€217m**
- ✓ **Settlement date**: **14 August 2009**
- ✓ **Average duration**: **4.7 years**
- ✓ **Maximal dilutive effect in 6 years**: **3.23% of the share capital**



Increasing financial flexibility at an attractive rate and with a minimal dilutive impact on shareholders



-4- A high-visibility sector



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Growing demand but an offer that remains still insufficient



► Promising long-term trends for the dependency sector:

- ✓ Increase in the number of people aged over 85: +66% between 2008 and 2015 (from 1.2m to 2m)
- ✓ Shorter and shorter stays in surgery (development of post-acute care)
- ✓ A sharp rise in people affected by mental deficiency (i.e. Alzheimer's)

► Solvent demand:

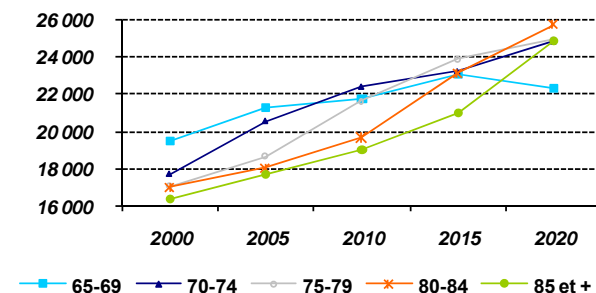
- ✓ Potential increase in revenue of +45% between 2005 and 2020 for over 85s
- ✓ Increase in the average assets of elderly people
- ✓ Little sensitivity to price changes associated with Quality

► An offer that is insufficient given requirements

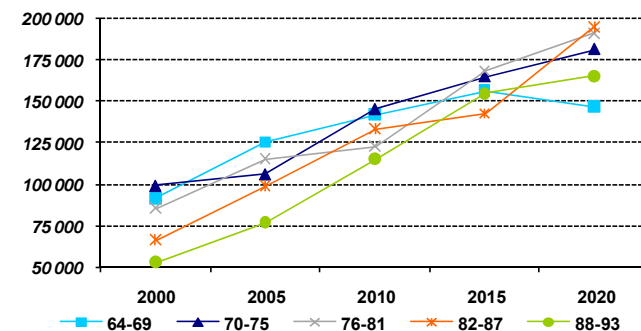
- ✓ Lack of qualified and continuously trained staff
- ✓ Insufficient number of beds: shortfall estimated lack still at 30 / 40,000 EHPAD beds

 **A high-visibility sector**

Change in global annual income by age bracket
(in 2000 / euros per consumer unit)



Change in median patrimony by age bracket
(in 2000 / euros per household)



Source: research by Kervasdoué, Chair of Health Services Management and Economy at the CNAM

Residents are more and more dependent



- ▶ **Dependency care: a response to an immediate need** (impossible to postpone)
 - ✓ EHPAD: very dependent people, very difficult or impossible to keep them at home
 - ✓ Follow-up care: rest, re-education and care following major / urgent surgery
 - ✓ Psychiatry: admission required following during crisis (depression, psychosis...)

- ▶ **EHPAD residents are older** than those in other types of facility and **the length of their stay is shorter**
 - ✓ The age people are admitted to a facility: +3 months on average over 2003-2007
 - ✓ 24% of people aged over 85 are institutionalised
 - ✓ The length of the stay is becoming shorter (1 year and 8 months)

- ▶ **Strong degree of dependency: one of the main reasons for entry into EHPAD**
 - ✓ 85% of residents are dependent (GIR* 1 to 4)
 - ✓ 51% of residents are very dependent (GIR 1 to 2) with almost all of their abilities affected (55% of profit-making private EHPAD)
 - ✓ Deterioration of health caused by mental deficiency (i.e. Alzheimer)



A sector independent of the economic environment

* GIR: iso-resources groups from AGGIR scale (Autonomy, gerontology, iso-resources groups) for defining the degree of people's autonomy

Source: DREES survey N 699, August 2009

Per diem price fixing



► Principle of the per diem price setting in a private commercial EHPAD

✓ Accommodation:

- Free per diem prices set when new residents arrive
- Indexing set by the government for existing residents (+3.1% in 2009)

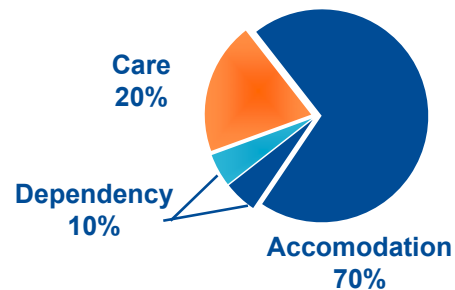
✓ Care/dependency:

- Expenses entirely refunded
- No margin for the facility

► Breakdown of per diem price (effective after the price reform: “convention tripartite”):

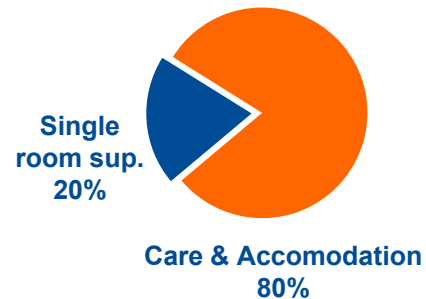
Long-term care: EHPAD

Average price: €70*



Post-acute care: clinic

Average price: €100*



Met directly:
- in EHPAD, by the residents**,
- in private hospitals, by patients and/or mutual insurance company



Personal dependency allowance paid directly to the facility by the General Local Council, represents on average 5% of the daily dependency price (based on iso-resources scale groups)



Paid directly:
- in private hospitals by National Health Insurance
- in EHPAD by the CNSA (National Autonomy Support Fund)

*Average per diem price in a French facility / outside Paris and Paris area

** Or by “Social Help” for low income people in authorised facilities

Setting up of Regional Health Agencies



► How Regional Health Agencies work

- ✓ Single trusteeship for the health, medical and family-medicine sectors
- ✓ Global taking into account of the Dependency sector

► Consequences of the creation of Regional Health Agencies

- ✓ Reduction in the number of contacts, simplifying procedures
- ✓ Heightened trend towards the professionalisation of the medical and health sectors
- ✓ Reinforcement of the care continuum

► Example of a care continuum: the Saint-Remy-lès-Chevreuse geriatric centre

- ✓ On an 8 hectare site, all levels of care for all stages of dependency:
 - from service residency for able-bodied people
 - to physical or psychological dependency in EHPAD with secure units
 - with temporary care when required (short stays in Geriatric Medicine, Medium-Term stays in Post-Acute Geriatric Care)
- ✓ A 440-bed complex divided up as follows:
 - 36 beds in Service Residency for autonomous elderly people;
 - 344 beds in EHPAD, with wings reserved for disoriented people;
 - 30 beds in geriatric post-acute, including a 10-bed secure unit for disoriented patients;
 - 30 beds in Geriatric Medicine, including a 10-bed secure unit for disoriented patients.





-5- Strategy and outlook



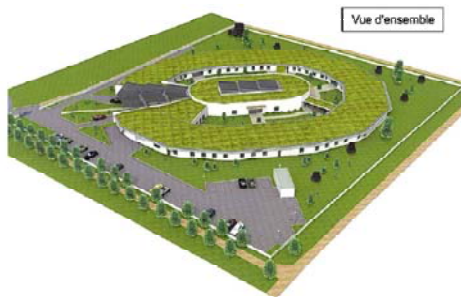
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Development and innovative concepts



► HQE (High Environmental Quality) facilities

- ✓ Integration of sustainable development from construction
- ✓ Target: reduce energy consumption and respect the HQE approach
- ✓ Implementation: nursing home “Le Vigé” in Soubise (Charente Maritime) / opening planned for 2010



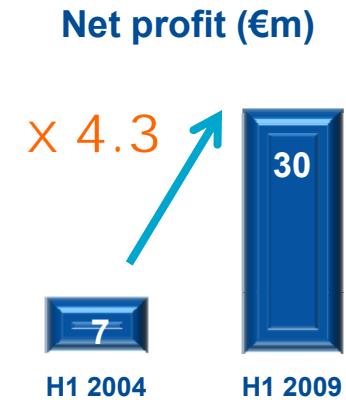
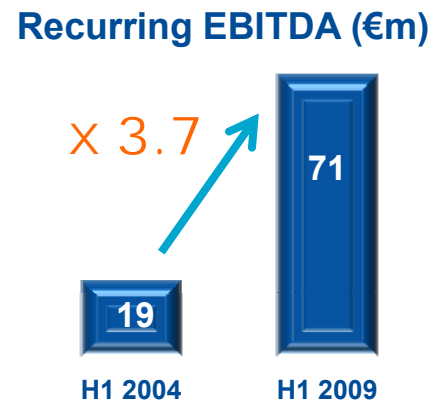
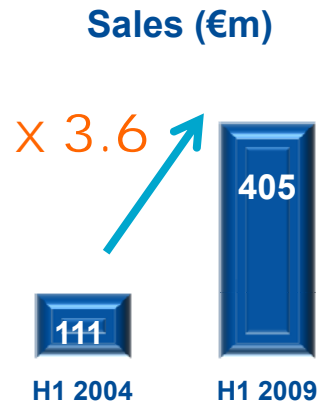
► Facilities designed and adapted to the precise catchment area

- ✓ Adapting of per diem prices to the catchment area
- ✓ Implementation from construction in order to reduce construction costs
- ✓ Process and Quality approach implemented to other facilities
- ✓ Example of the nursing home in Brasles

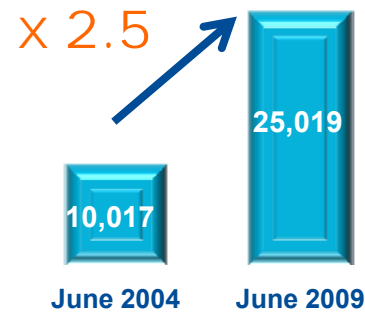


ORPEA: a responsible player attentive to local requirements

A track record of growth, profitability and development

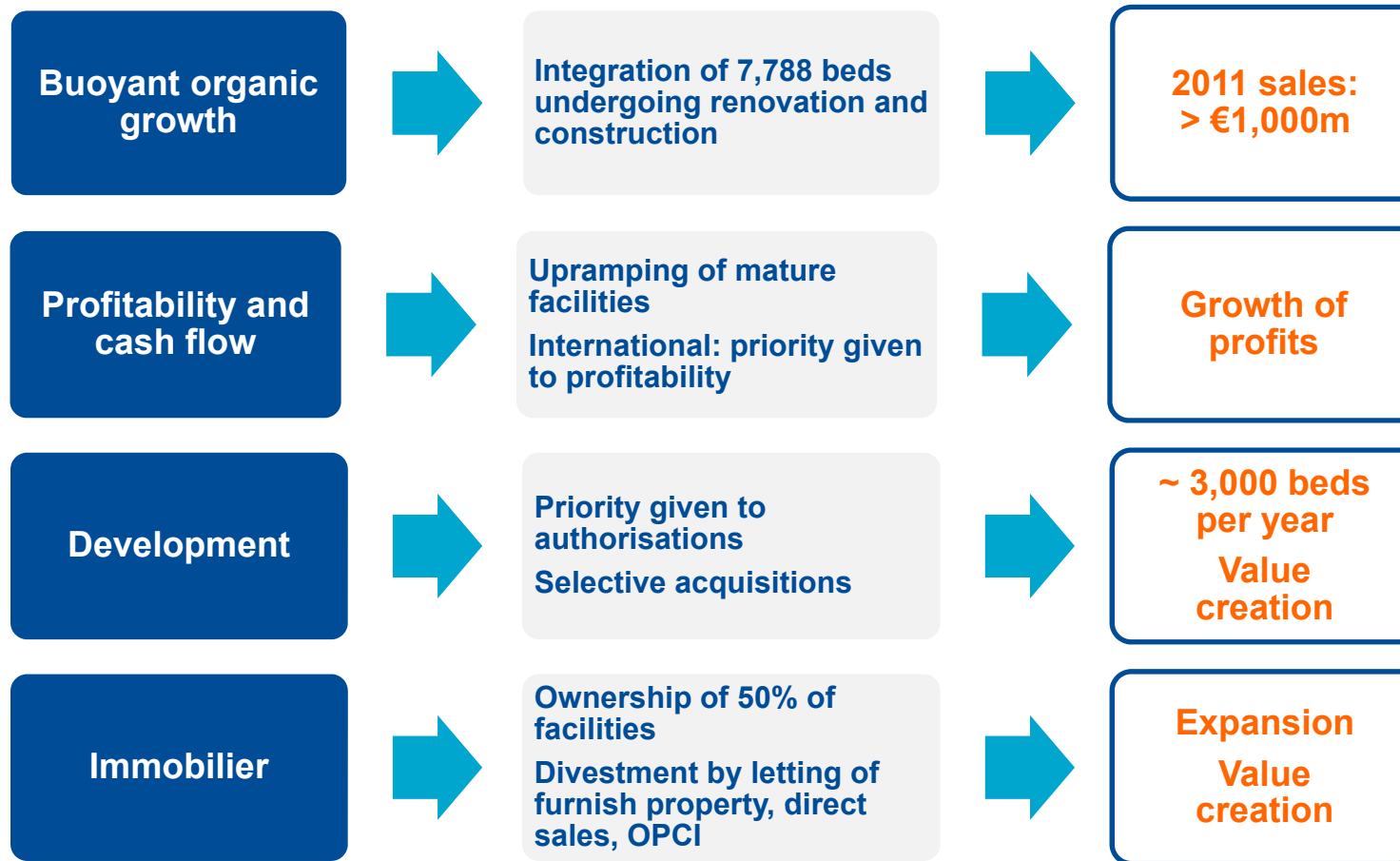


Total number of beds



5 years of profitable growth to build a major growth and value-creating reservoir

Pursuance of a profitable growth strategy



 **2009 sales target: €820m revised to €830m**

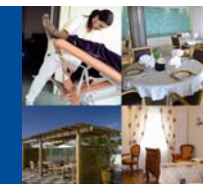


Appendices

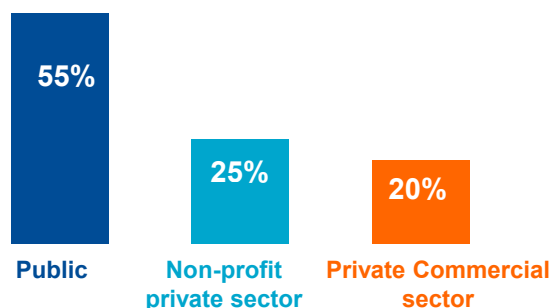


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A still fragmented sector in France



- **Low representativity** of the private commercial sector:
On a total of 530,000 beds



2001-2005 changes:

- ✓ Public sector: -1.5%
- ✓ Non-profit private sector: +3.5%
- ✓ Private Commercial sector: +7.0%

As a reminder:

- ✓ UK: 70% for Private Commercial Sector
- ✓ Spain: 50% for Private Commercial Sector

- **A Private Commercial sector still fragmented**

- ✓ 5 major groups (> 4,000 beds)

Group	Number of beds in France	Number of beds abroad	Total
ORPEA	10,678	3,991	14,669
KORIAN	10,169	5,790	15,959
DOLCEA	8,612	0	8,612
MEDICA	7,780	1,434	9,214
DOMUS VI	6,296	1,989	8,285

Source: "Mensuel des Maisons de Retraite," (Monthly Professional Newspaper) January 2009*

- ✓ 15 mid-sized groups (between 500 and 4,000 beds)
- ✓ 900 individual owners (including 700 managing between 5 and 40 beds)

Belgium: organisation of the sector



► Sector organised around 3 types of facility

- ✓ Serviced residences ("Seniors"): able-bodied residents
- ✓ Rest homes (RH): able-bodied and semi-able-bodied residents
- ✓ Rest and care homes (RCH): dependent residents

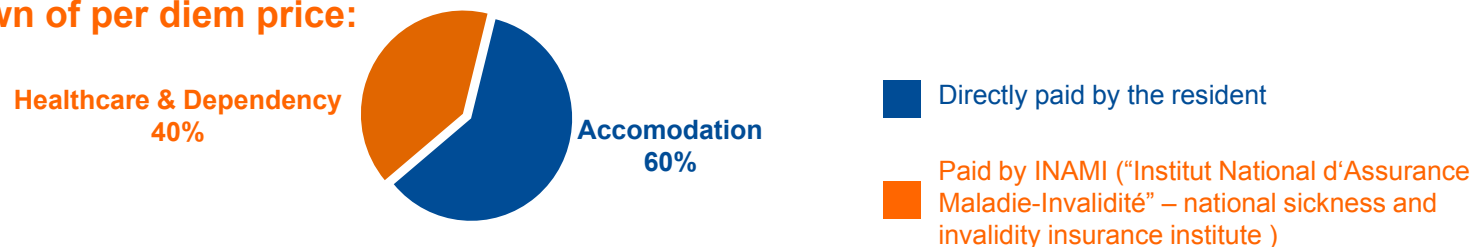
► A fragmented sector, dominated by the public sector

- ✓ Sector size: around 1,800 facilities representing 122,000 beds
- ✓ Dominated by the public sector and non-profit organisations, which make up 70% of the sector versus 30% for commercial private-sector operators
- ✓ A fragmented private sector: 3 Belgian private groups (managing more than 20 facilities) and around 15 mid-sized groups (between 3 and 10 facilities) including several French groups
- ✓ First 3 Belgian operators: Armonea, Senior Living and Senior Assist (along with foreign partners)
- ✓ ORPEA: 4th private operator

► The sector works on a regional basis, and involves authorisation systems

- ✓ An organisation based around 3 regions
- ✓ Reinforcement of the sector's barriers to entry since the implementation, in June 2009, of new laws making standards increasingly restrictive (Quality, architecture, management)

► Breakdown of per diem price:



Italy: organisation of the sector



► Substantial needs associated with:

- ✓ A rapidly aging population: +452,000 people aged over 85 between 2006 and 2011 (+36.4%) ¹
- ✓ A sharp increase in estimated demand for retirement homes: +16% over 2006-2011, reaching 490,000 people ¹
- ✓ A sociological change: reduction in help from families

► An insufficient offer given these increasing needs

- ✓ 340,000 beds in 2003, of which only 88,000 were RSA ² (Equivalent Nursing Homes), the reminder being mostly assisted living facilities
- ✓ Estimated requirement for 2011: 490,000 beds ¹ (+150,000 beds)
- ✓ Major regional differences in terms of structure, operating model, financial means, etc.
- ✓ An increasing demand for private single bedrooms

► A fairly similar authorisation system to France, albeit with a major difference: total regional decentralisation

- ✓ Organisation and financing at regional level
- ✓ Authorisation system (conventions) organised by regions and operated by ASL (Aziende Sanitarie Locali – local healthcare agency)

► A still highly fragmented sector

- ✓ In RSA : the Public Sector represents 45% of beds, the Non-Profit Sector 35% and the Private Commercial Sector 20% ²
- ✓ The Non-Profit sector consists of operators who manage just 1 or 2 facilities
- ✓ The Private Sector: a very small number of structured private groups incorporating over 10 facilities (the majority are independent operators with just 1 or 2 facilities)
- ✓ Substantial prospects for consolidation within the sector

¹ Source: Istat 2006

² Source: "L'assistenza residenziale in Italia: regioni a confronto" Istat study (2000 - 2003)

Spain: organisation of the sector



► Strong needs and an insufficient offer

- ✓ Rapid ageing of the population: increase of people over 80' of +52%¹ between 2006 and 2020
- ✓ Social and cultural changes: families are less available for home care, putting the elderly into retirement homes has become commonplace
- ✓ A very insufficient offer with a low number of quality facilities: 210 beds² for every 1,000 people over 80 years old in 2008

► A fragmented sector

- ✓ Predominance of the private sector: 80% of the facilities²
- ✓ Beds breakdown: 53%² private commercial, 24%² “regulated” and 23%² public
- ✓ A plethora of small structures: 56%² of the facilities with less than 50 beds and 8%² with more than 150 beds
- ✓ Small facilities, with an average of 66 beds²

► A similar regulation system to France

- ✓ Retirement homes protected and overseen by supervisory bodies (notably regional authorities)
- ✓ Similar structures to those in place for the elderly in France
- ✓ The State has set up a National Assistance System for Dependent Persons that will come into force in 2007 with a budget of 1% of GDP spread throughout the regions from the State

► Per diem price

- ✓ Private Commercial Sector: 100% met by the resident
- ✓ Within the Private Commercial Sector, majority of “regulated” beds (entirely financed by the Region, with a set price): 100% covered by the Region

ORPEA and the stock exchange



► Stock data (12 last months):

- ✓ Average daily volume: 68,042 shares
- ✓ Price: €33.77
- ✓ High (52 weeks): €40.13
- ✓ Low (52 weeks): €21.06
- ✓ Turnover: 47% in 12 months
- ✓ Mkt Cap: €1,247m
- ✓ Nb of shares: 36,914,412

Data as at 1st September 2009



► Indices:

- ✓ Compartment B of Euronext Paris by NYSE Euronext
- ✓ Member of SBF 120 Index
- ✓ Member of SRD

ORP
LISTED
NYSE
EURONEXT

► Financial calendar*:

- ✓ Update on development: 13.10.09 (before market opening)
- ✓ Q3 2009 sales: 27.10.09 (before market opening)

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