

The wide spread of financial performance

WFS Summit 13th September 2015

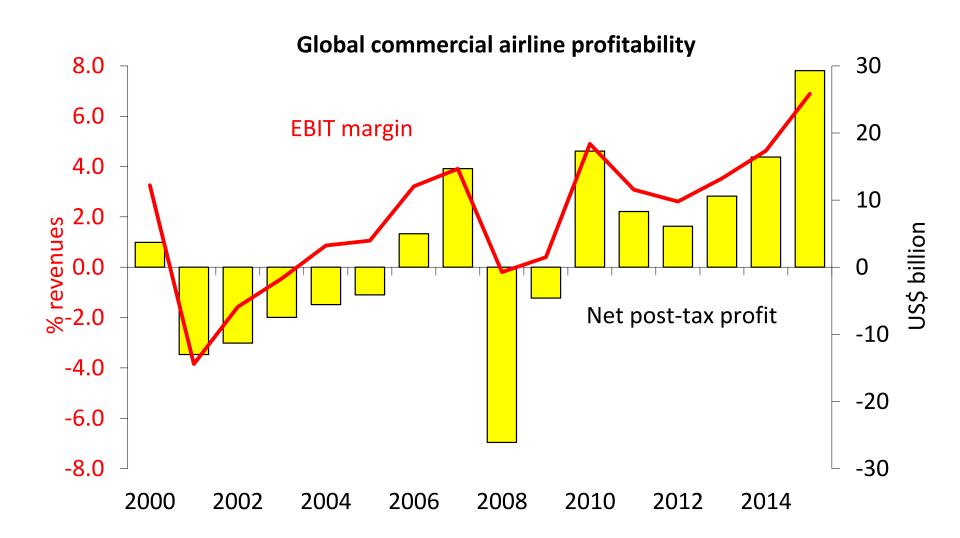
Brian Pearce, Chief Economist www.iata.org/economics

To represent, lead and serve the airline industry





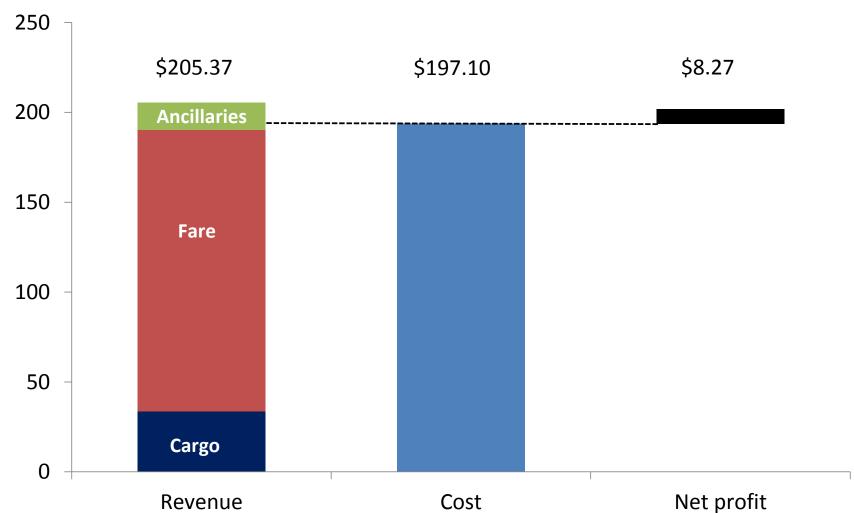
2015 should see record profits for the industry



Source: ICAO, IATA

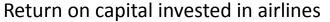
Though that's still only \$8.27 per passenger

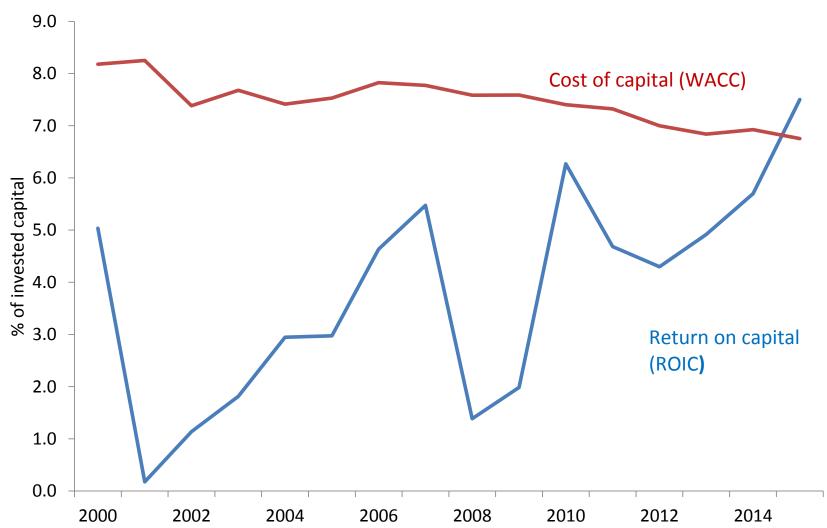
Worldwide airline net post-tax profit per departing passenger, 2015



Source: IATA

But paying investors 'normal' return for 1st time

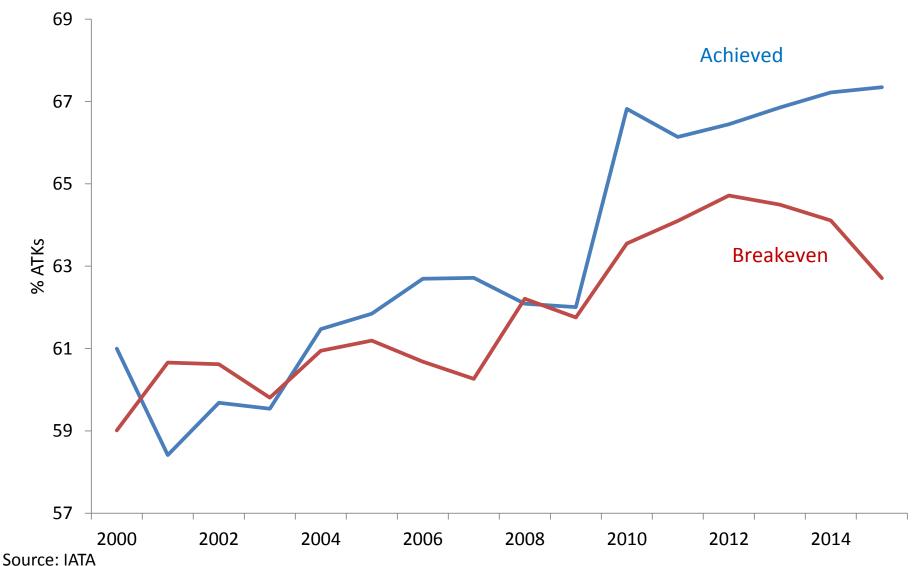




Source: IATA, McKinsey

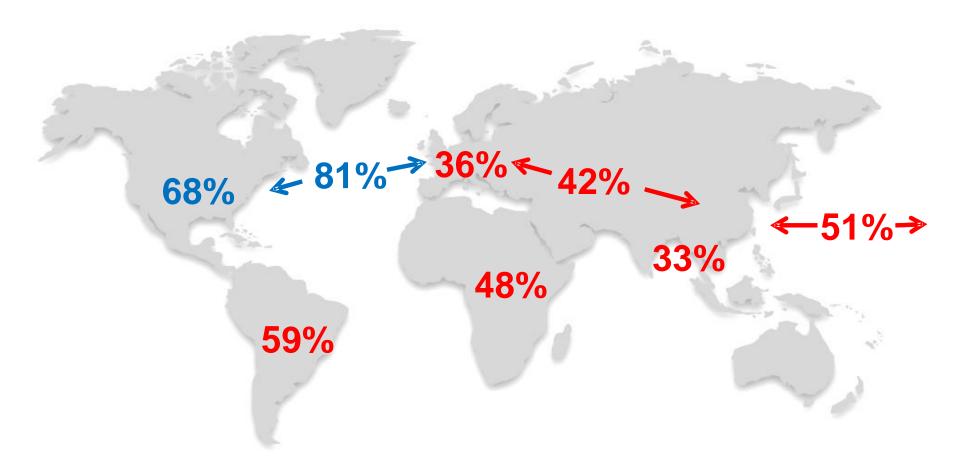
Widening gap above breakeven driving returns





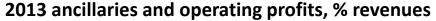
Consolidation has played an important role

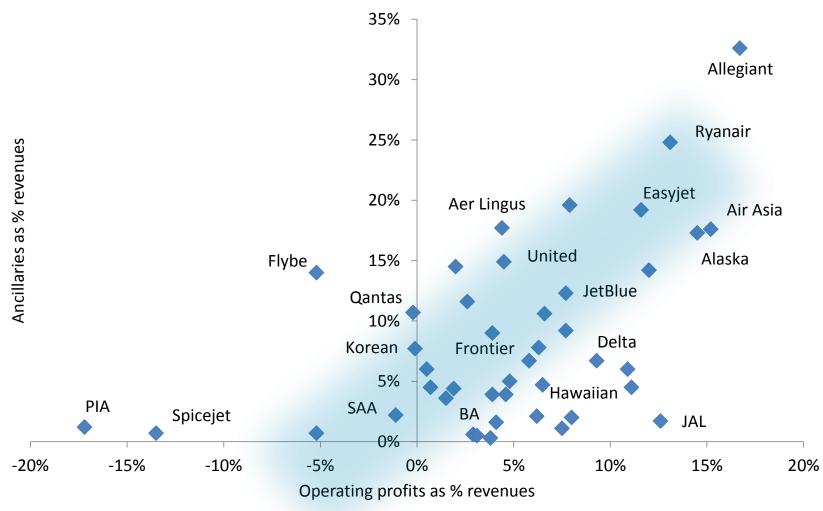
Market share of top-4 airlines/JVs



Source: SRS Analyser

The product structure is changing too

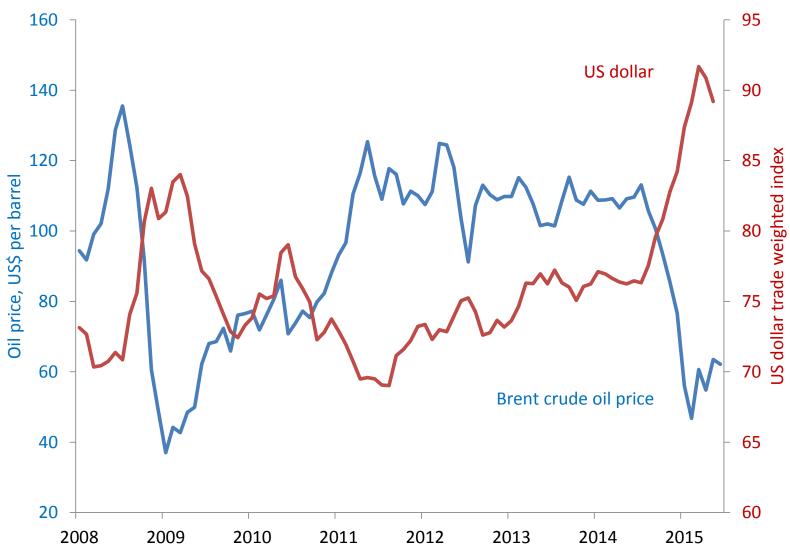




Source: IdeaWorks, Airline Analyst, IATA

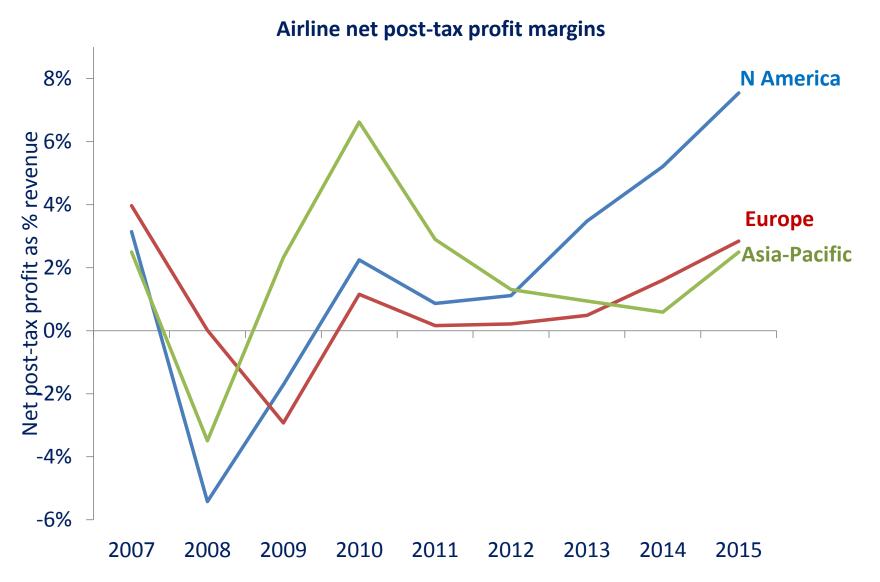
Low fuel prices important but US\$ major offset





Source: Datastream

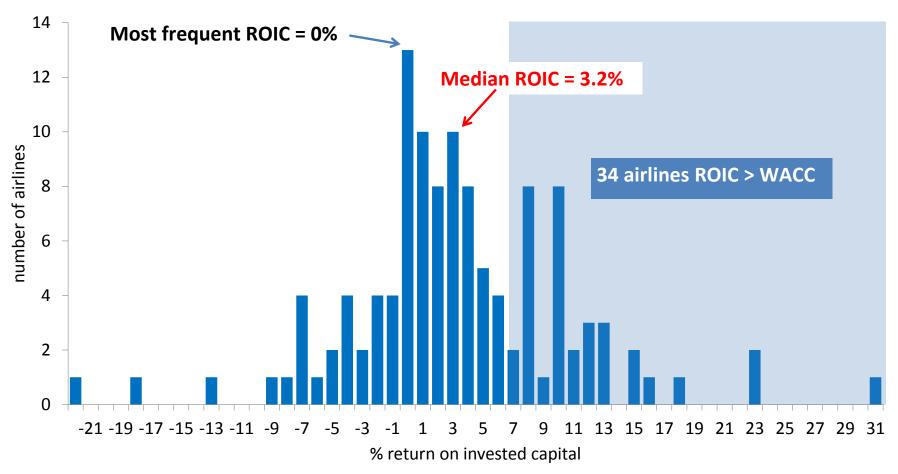
Driving further divergence in performance this year



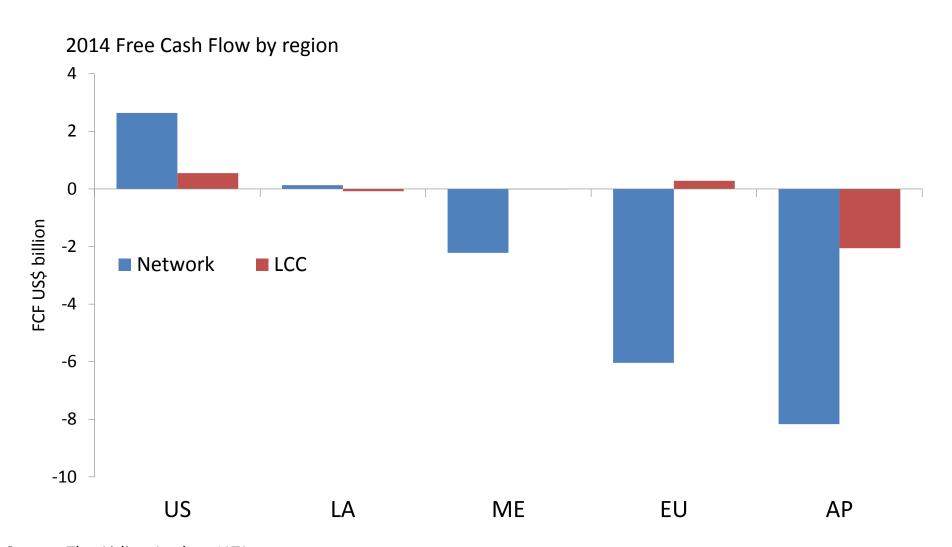
Source: ICAO, IATA

ROIC gains driven by a subset of the industry

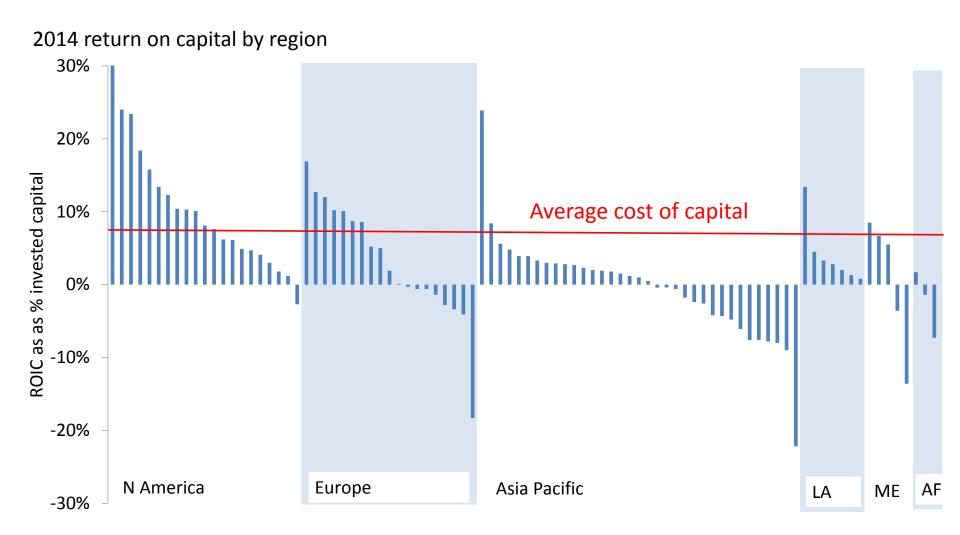




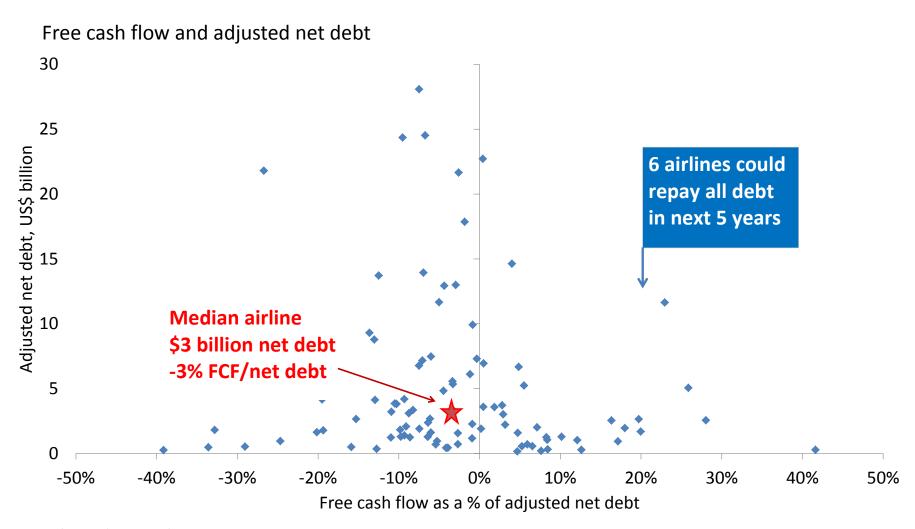
FCF concentrated in the US



But good ROIC performance in Europe as well



Median airline balance sheet still deteriorating



Why the spread? 2 approaches

Michael Porter's '5 forces' – the external business environment All typically **high** in most airline markets

- Rivalry US domestic mergers/N Atlantic JVs?
- New entrant threat
- Substitutes threat
- 4. Supplier bargaining power
- 5. Customer buying power

John Kay's 'Distinctive capabilities' – what makes firms different Apart from 1 for some airlines, most capabilities are **weak** in most airlines

- Strategic assets (e.g. route/slot rights)
- 2. Strong key relationships with suppliers/staff/customers
- 3. Reputation
- 4. Innovation economies of density from JVs/other collaboration forms?