

Asia Pacific Aviation: Brighter Skies

**Andrew Herdman, Director General
ASSOCIATION OF ASIA PACIFIC AIRLINES**

**The Airline Industry's Financial Crisis
Eurocontrol Headquarters, Brussels
May 19-20, 2005**

Presentation outline

- Introduction to AAPA
- Past lessons
- Some global comparisons
- Our competitive edge
- Future outlook

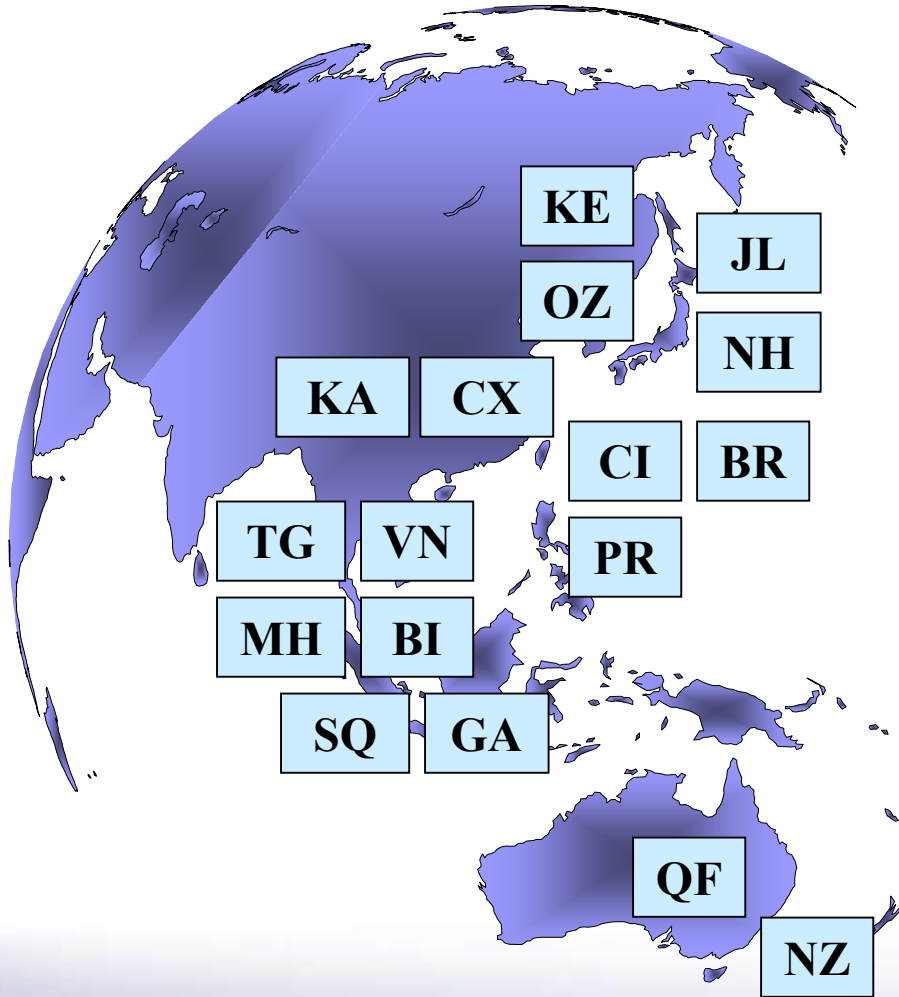
AAPA Association of Asia Pacific Airlines

- Regional trade association representing 17 major international airlines based in Asia Pacific
- Committed to promoting sustainable growth of the aviation industry serving both passenger and freight needs
- Work with member airlines, governments, regulators and industry partners on issues of common concern
- Permanent secretariat headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Representation in Washington and Brussels

AAPA Association of Asia Pacific Airlines



AAPA combined strength



- 17 airlines
- US\$ 66 billion revenue
- US\$ 4 billion profit
- 255 million passengers
- 10 million tonnes of cargo
- 190,000 employees
- 1,300 aircraft

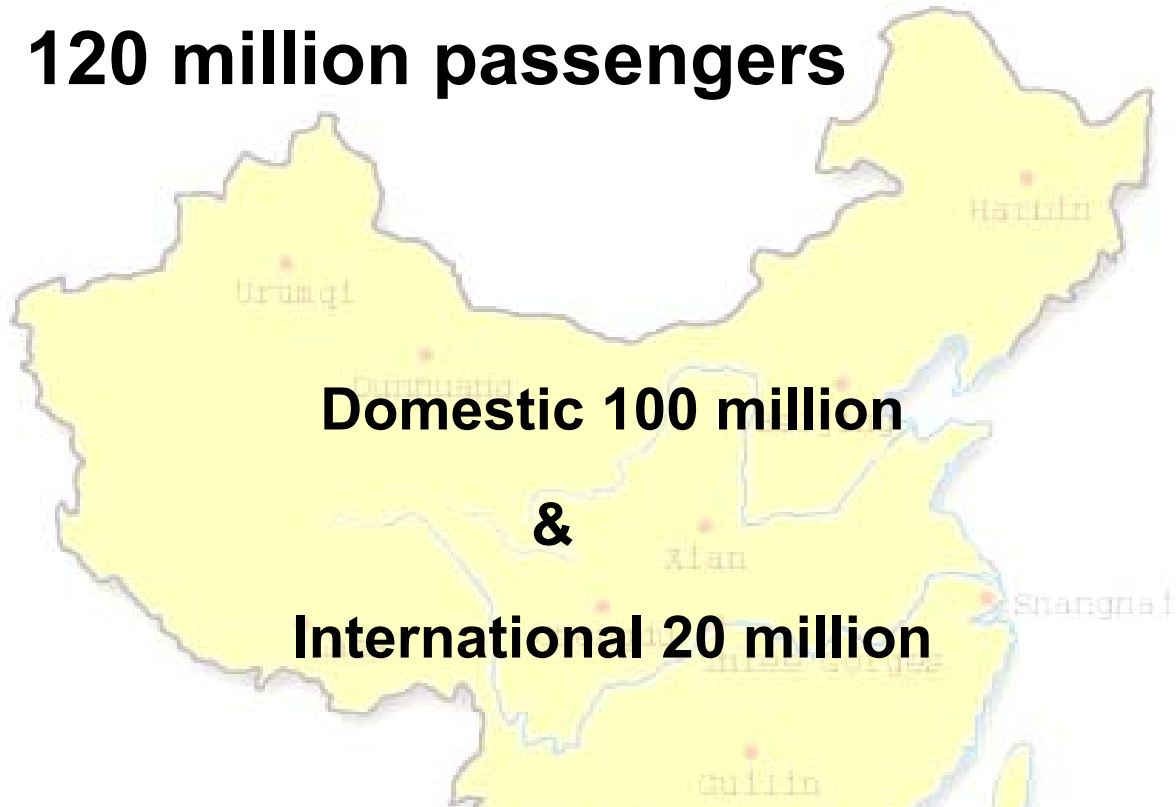
Global Market Share :

- ~ 19% of global pax traffic
- ~ 33% of global cargo traffic

Source: 2004 estimates

Mainland China aviation market

120 million passengers



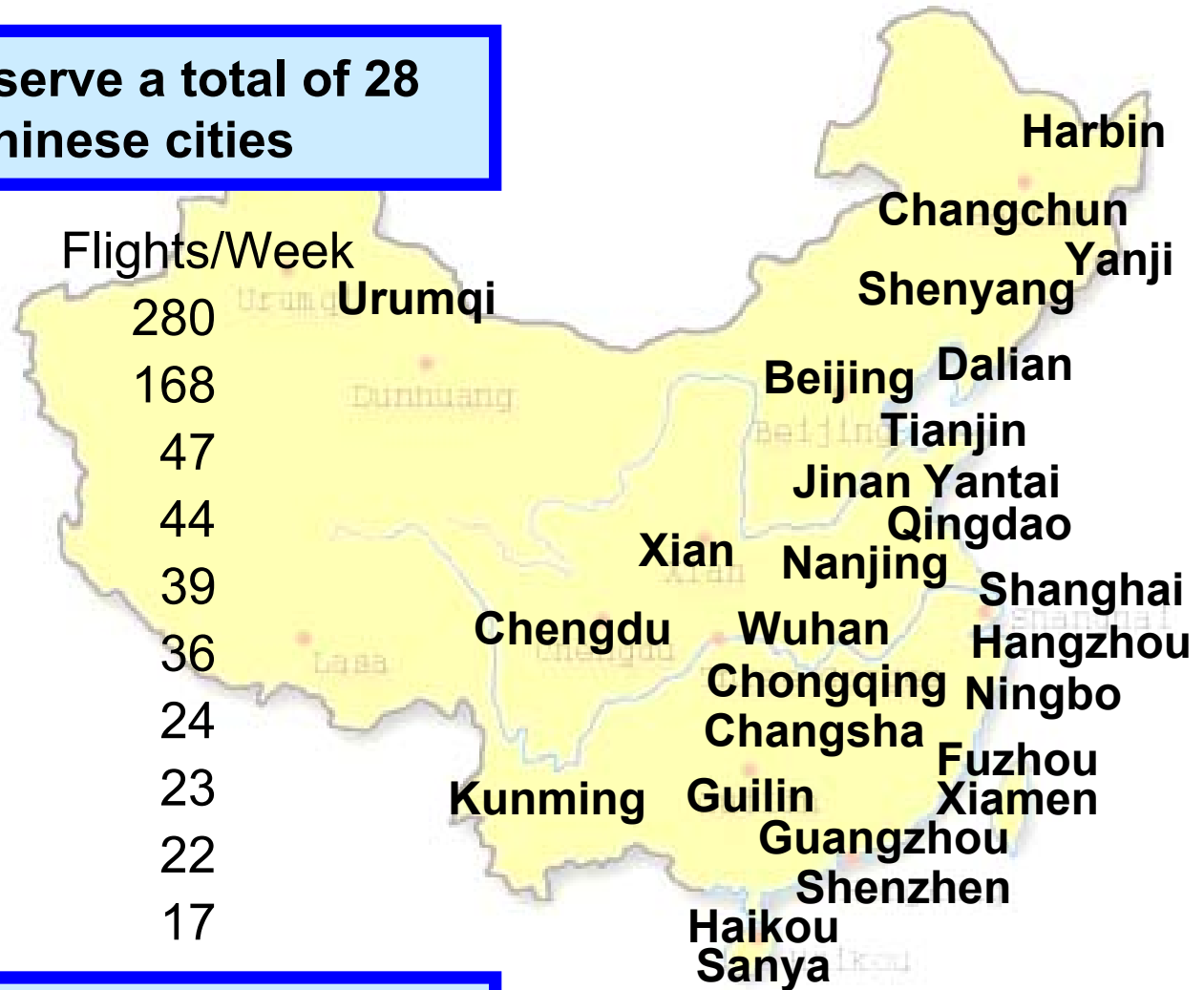
AAPA carriers are key players in serving the rapidly growing Chinese market

Source: CAAC 2004

AAPA: Mainland China destinations

**AAPA members serve a total of 28
Mainland Chinese cities**

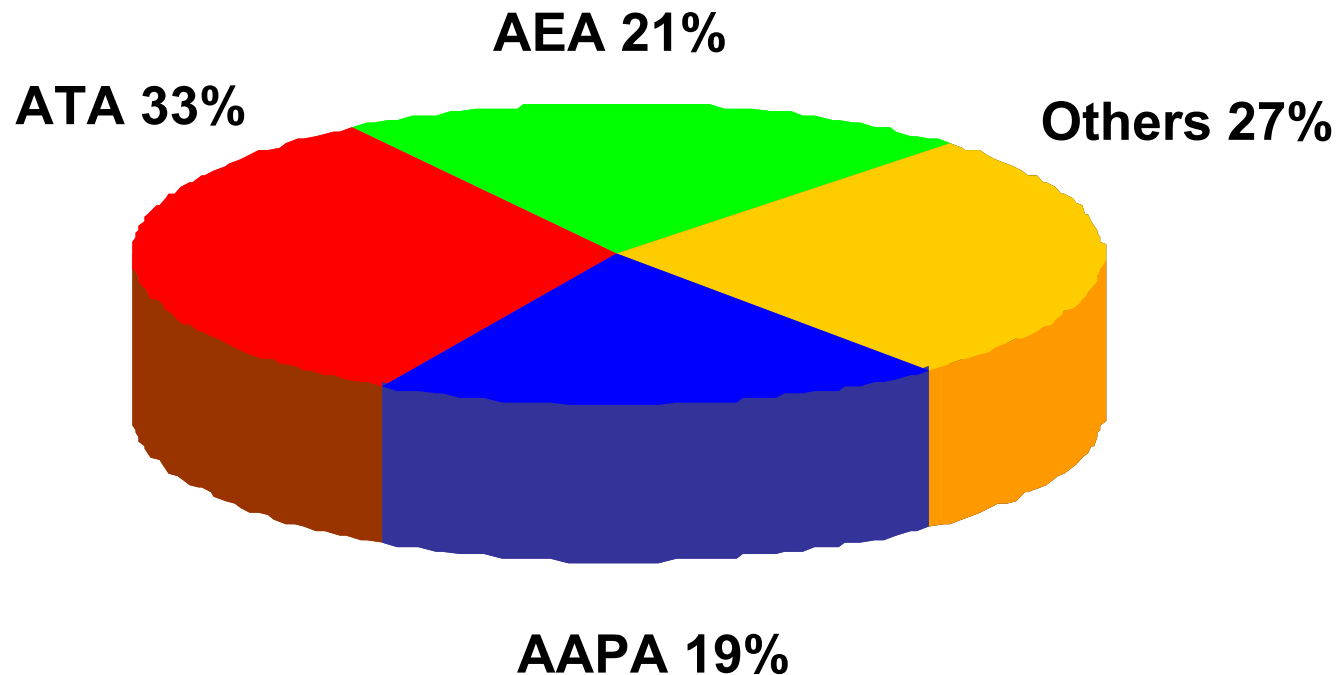
	Flights/Week
1. Shanghai	280
2. Beijing	168
3. Xiamen	47
4. Guangzhou	44
5. Qingdao	39
6. Hangzhou	36
7. Kunming	24
8. Dalian	23
9. Chengdu	22
10. Tianjin	17



Over 800 flights per week

AAPA global passenger traffic share

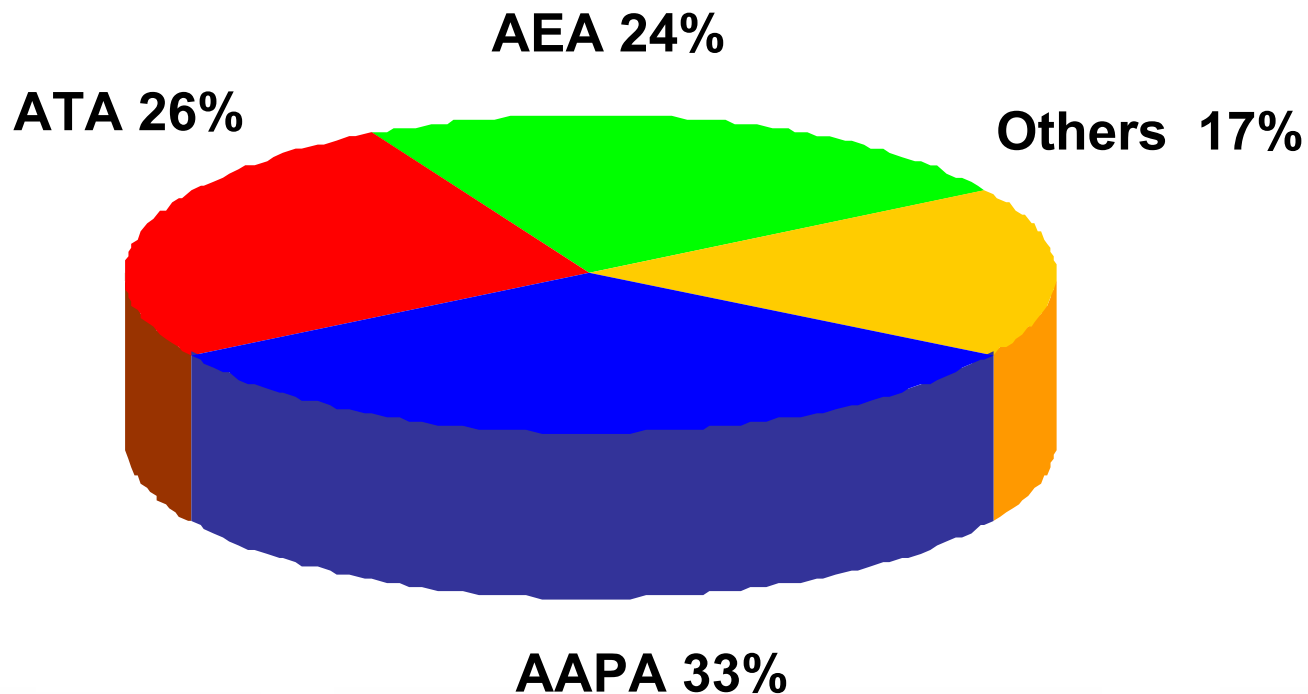
Scheduled Systemwide Revenue Passenger Kilometres 2003



Source: IATA AAPA: Association of Asia Pacific Airlines, ATA: Air Transport Association of America, AEA: Association of European Airlines

AAPA global freight traffic share

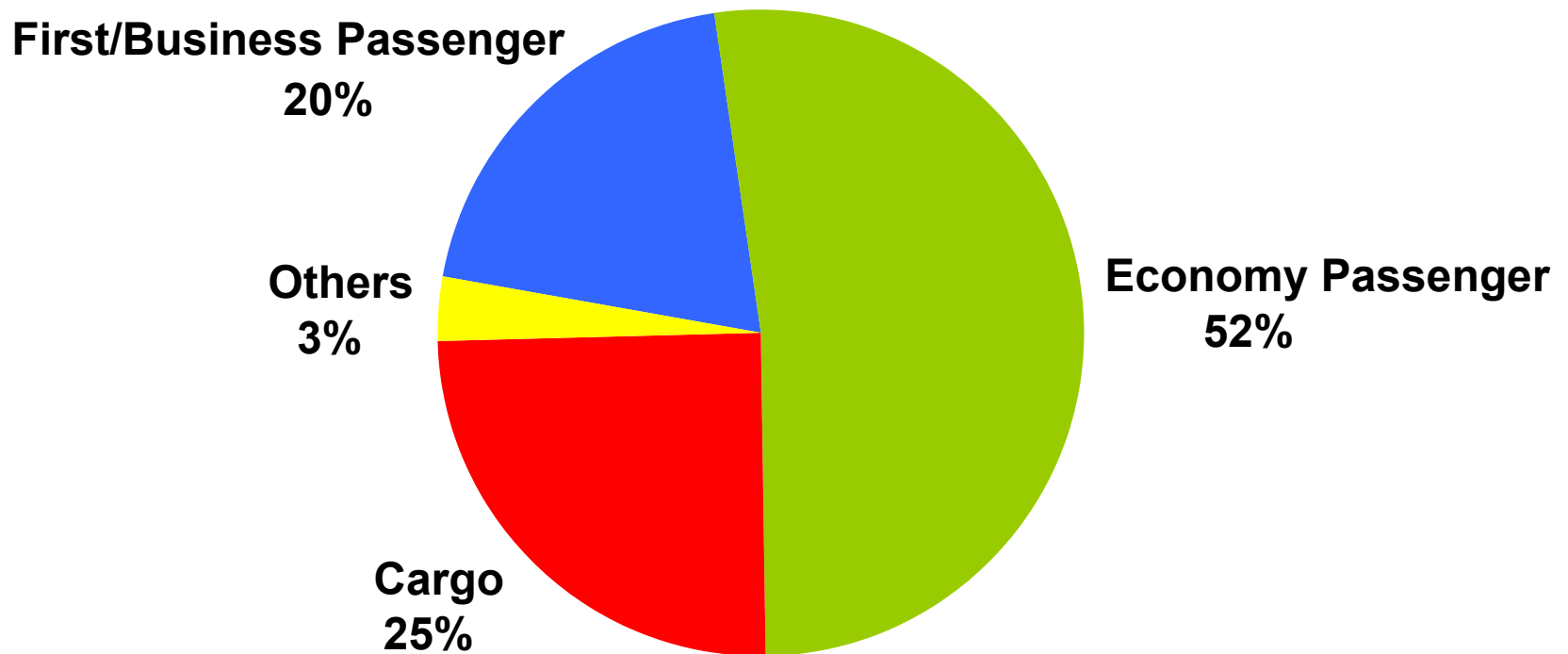
Scheduled Systemwide Freight Tonne Kilometres 2003



Source: IATA AAPA: Association of Asia Pacific Airlines, ATA: Air Transport Association of America, AEA: Association of European Airlines

AAPA: Int'l revenue mix

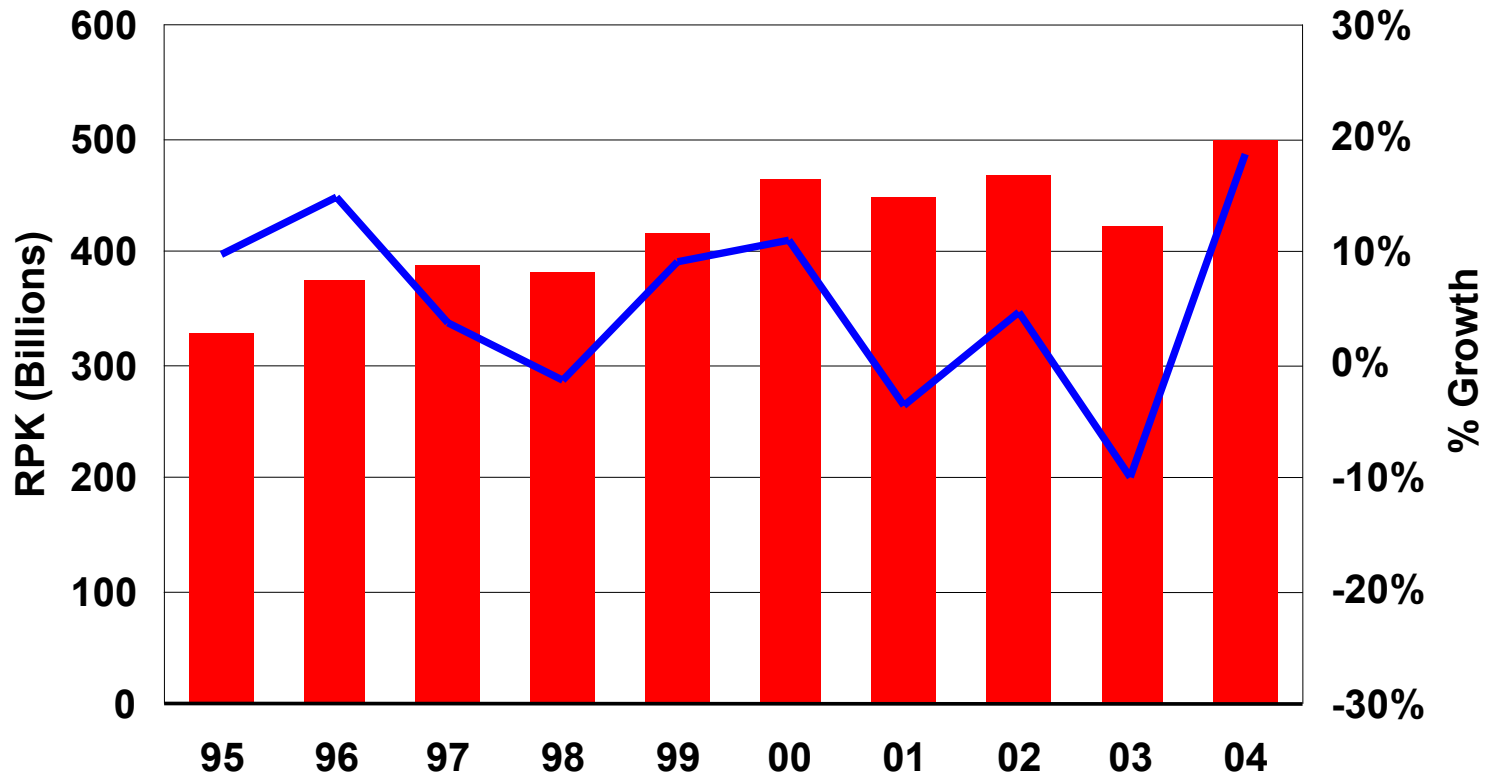
AAPA Operating Revenue FY2004 International Operations



Source: AAPA (FY 2004: April 2003 to March 2004)

AAPA int'l passenger traffic 1995-2004

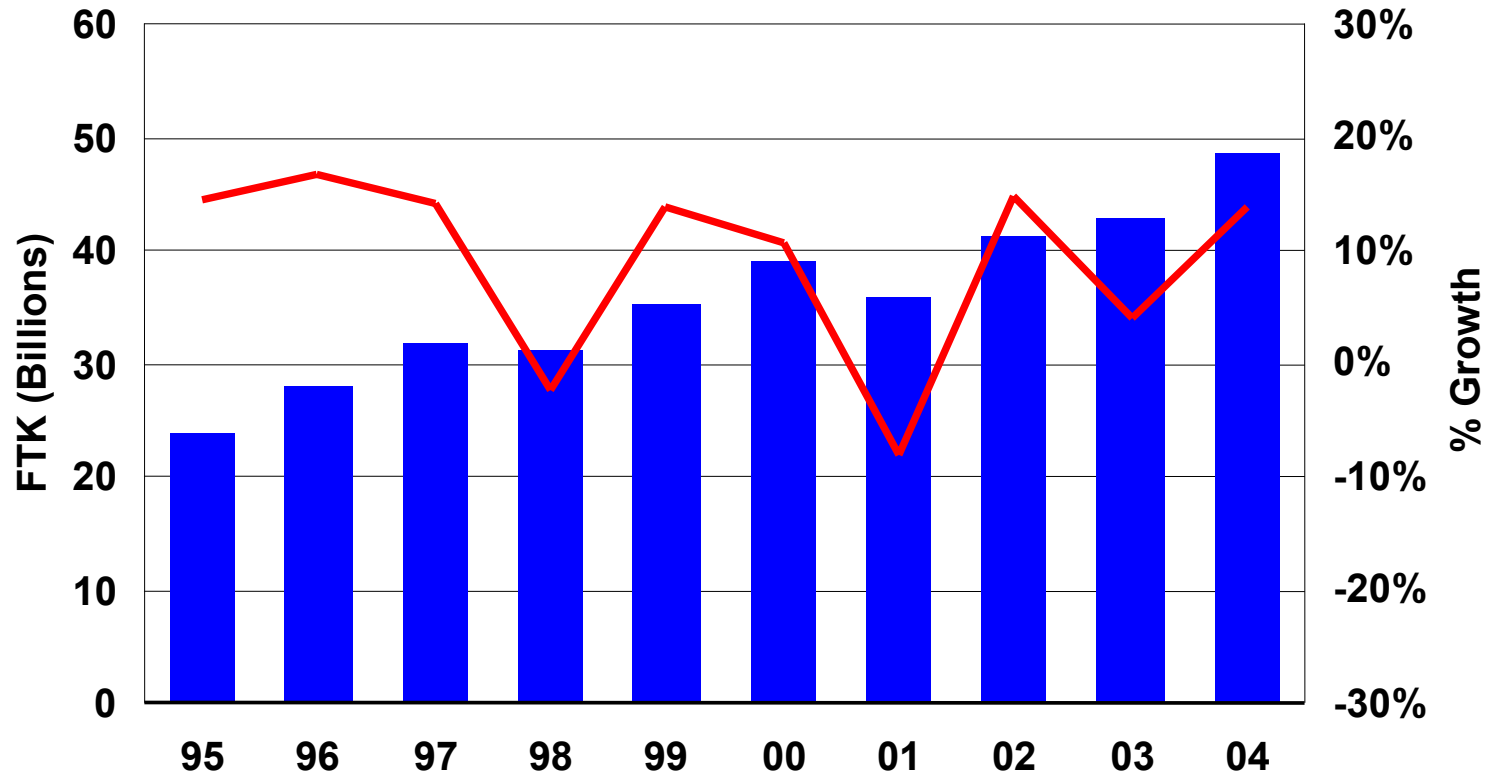
Scheduled International Revenue Passenger Kilometres 1995-2004



Strong recovery in passenger demand

AAPA int'l freight traffic 1995-2004

Scheduled International Freight Tonne Kilometres 1995-2004



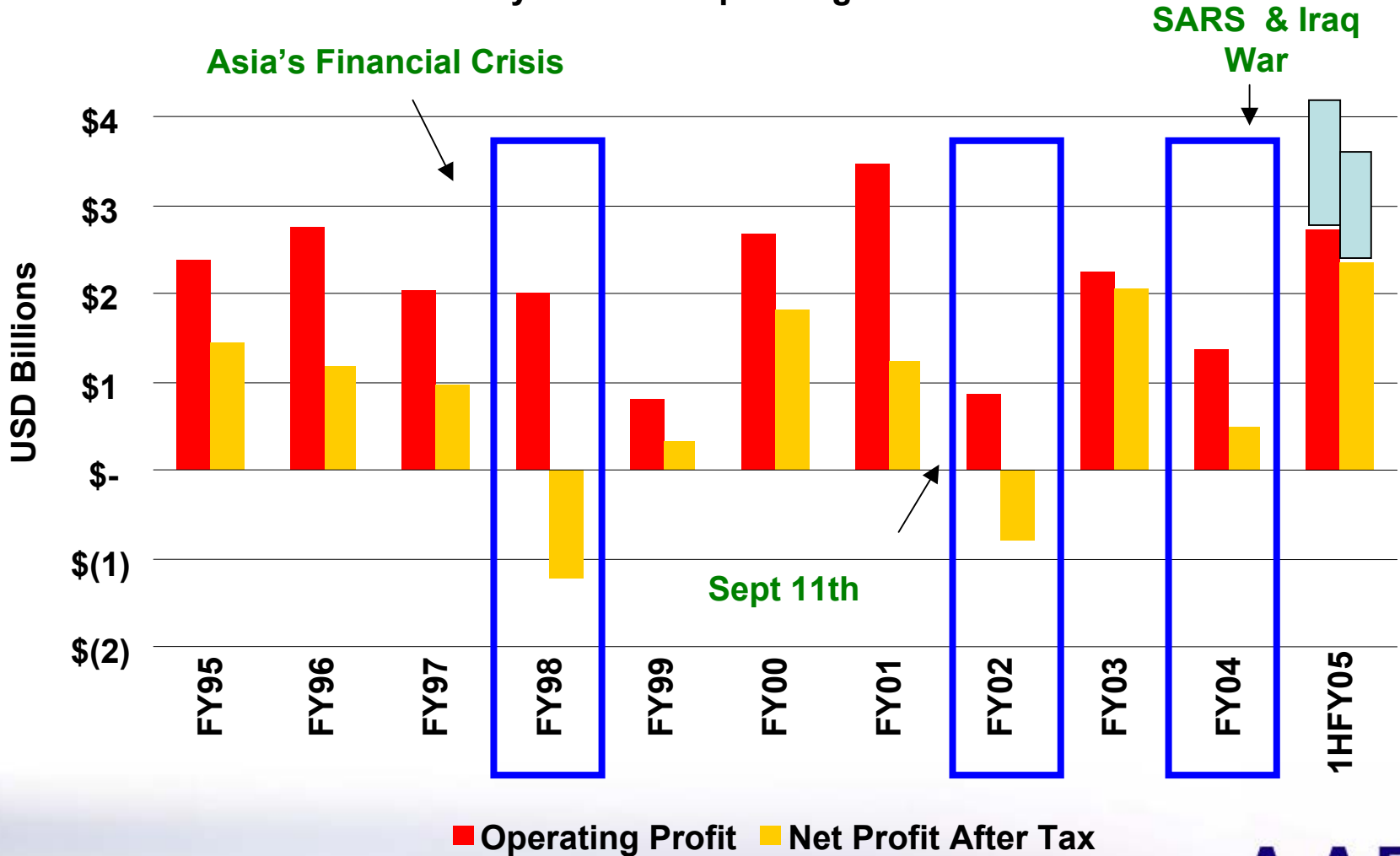
Continued growth in cargo demand

Lessons from 2004

- **Good global economic growth**
- **Strong recovery in passenger demand**
- **Continued growth in cargo demand**
- **High oil prices**
- **Keen competition**
- **Cost management more critical than ever**

AAPA: Profitability trends

AAPA Systemwide Operating & Net Profit



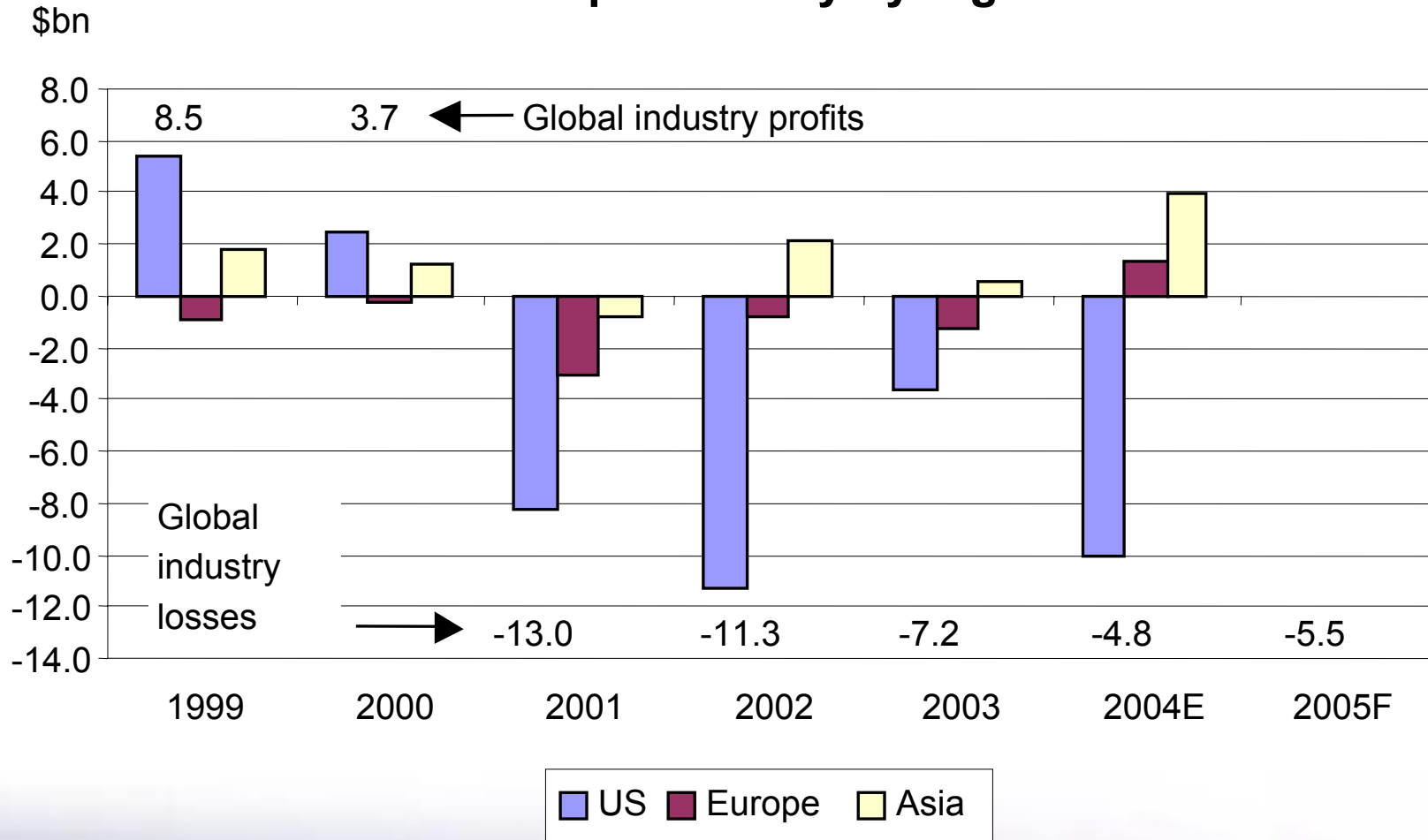
Source: AAPA (FY 2004: April 2003 to March 2004)

Some global comparisons

- How does airline performance vary in different regions of the world?
- What are the contributory factors which could explain some observed variations?

Airline Profitability: mixed picture

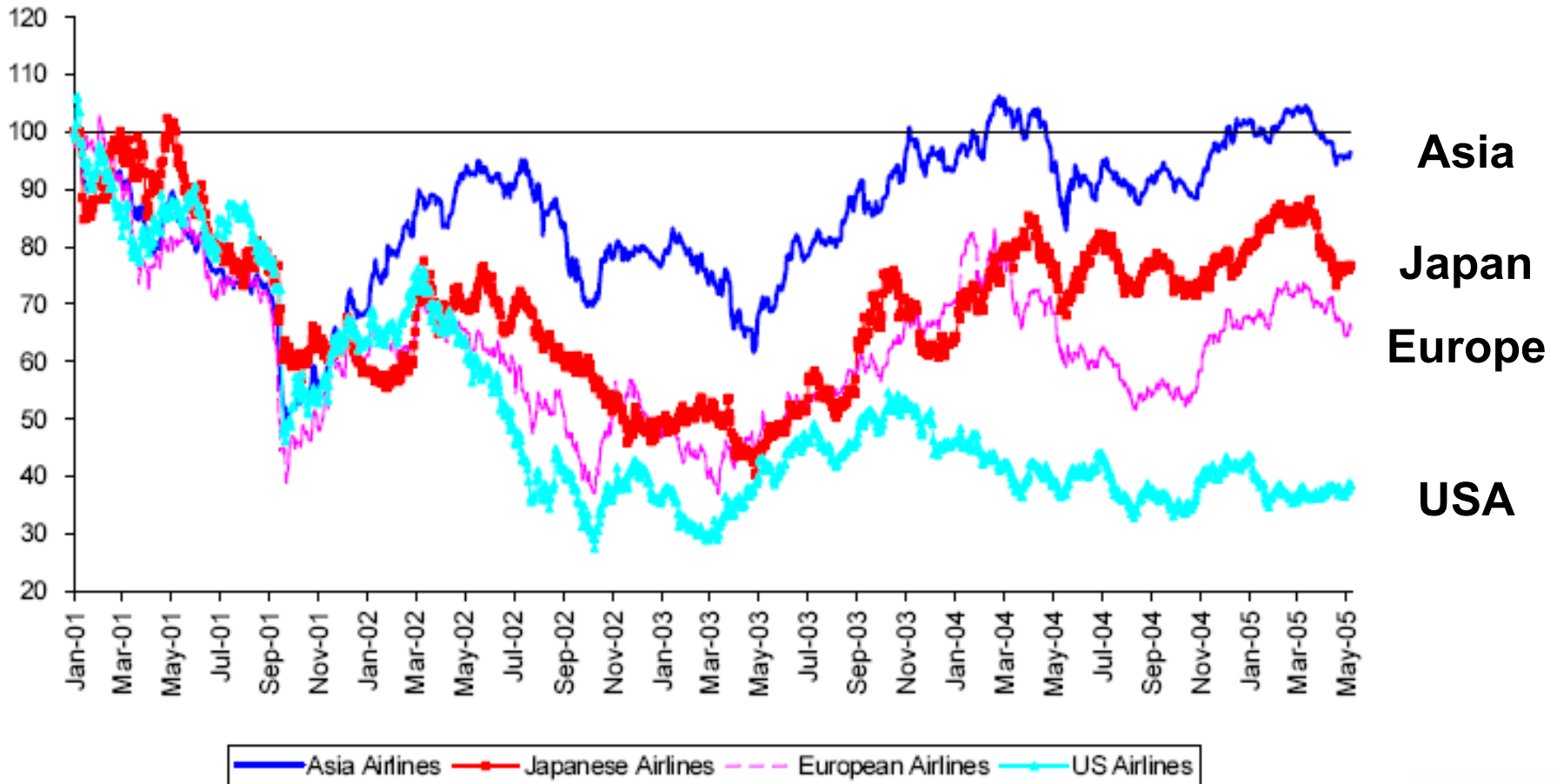
Airline profitability by region



Source: IATA, AAPA

Airline valuations 2001-2005

Figure 22: Global Airlines Performance Index (2001 to date)



Source: Bloomberg, CSFB estimates

Airlines: market capitalisation

Region	Carriers	Market capitalisation US\$ billion	Revenues US\$ billion
USA	ATA (9)	5	85
	<i>Southwest</i>	11	7
	<i>JetBlue</i>	2	1
Europe	AEA (10)	24	69
	<i>easyJet</i>	2	2
	<i>Ryanair</i>	6	2
Asia Pacific	AAPA (12)	42	65
	<i>Virgin Blue</i>	2	1
	<i>AirAsia</i>	1	0.1

Data: December 2004

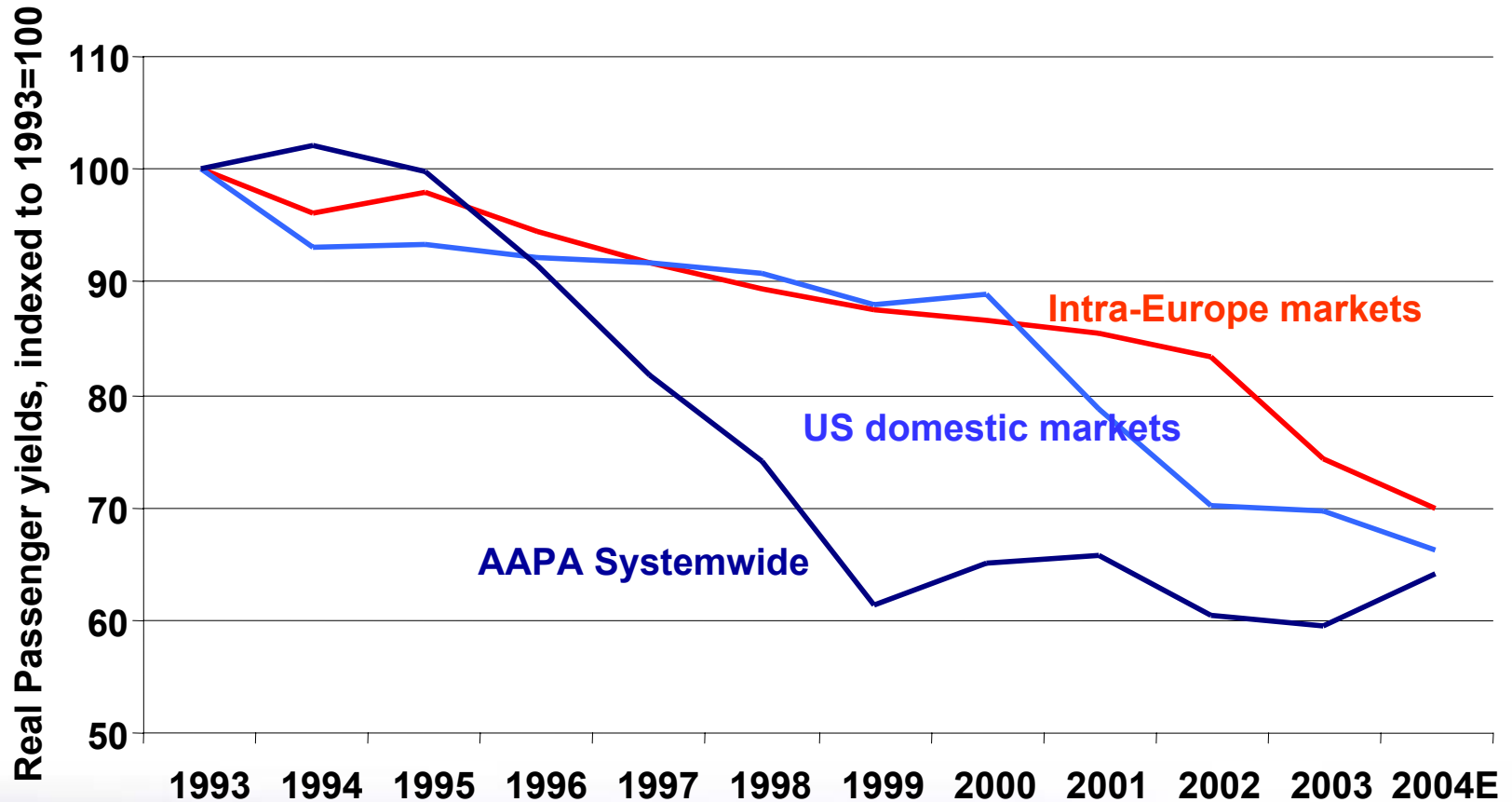
Source: Airclaims, Bloomberg, company data and AAPA estimates

Competition

- **Highly competitive markets**
- **Impact of new entrants**
- **Regional variations**

Airfares do not keep pace with inflation

Real Passenger Yields have fallen by a third in the past decade



Airline performance metrics comparison

FY2003/04	AAPA	AEA	ATA
Average Fare US\$ *	\$179	\$203	\$119
Passenger Stage Length (km)	2,437	2,048	1,633
Average Passenger Yield (US cents/RPK)	7.3 ¢	9.9 ¢	7.3 ¢
Unit Revenue (US cents /ATK)	40.8	49.0	40.4
Unit Cost (US cents /ATK)	39.8	50.1	41.1

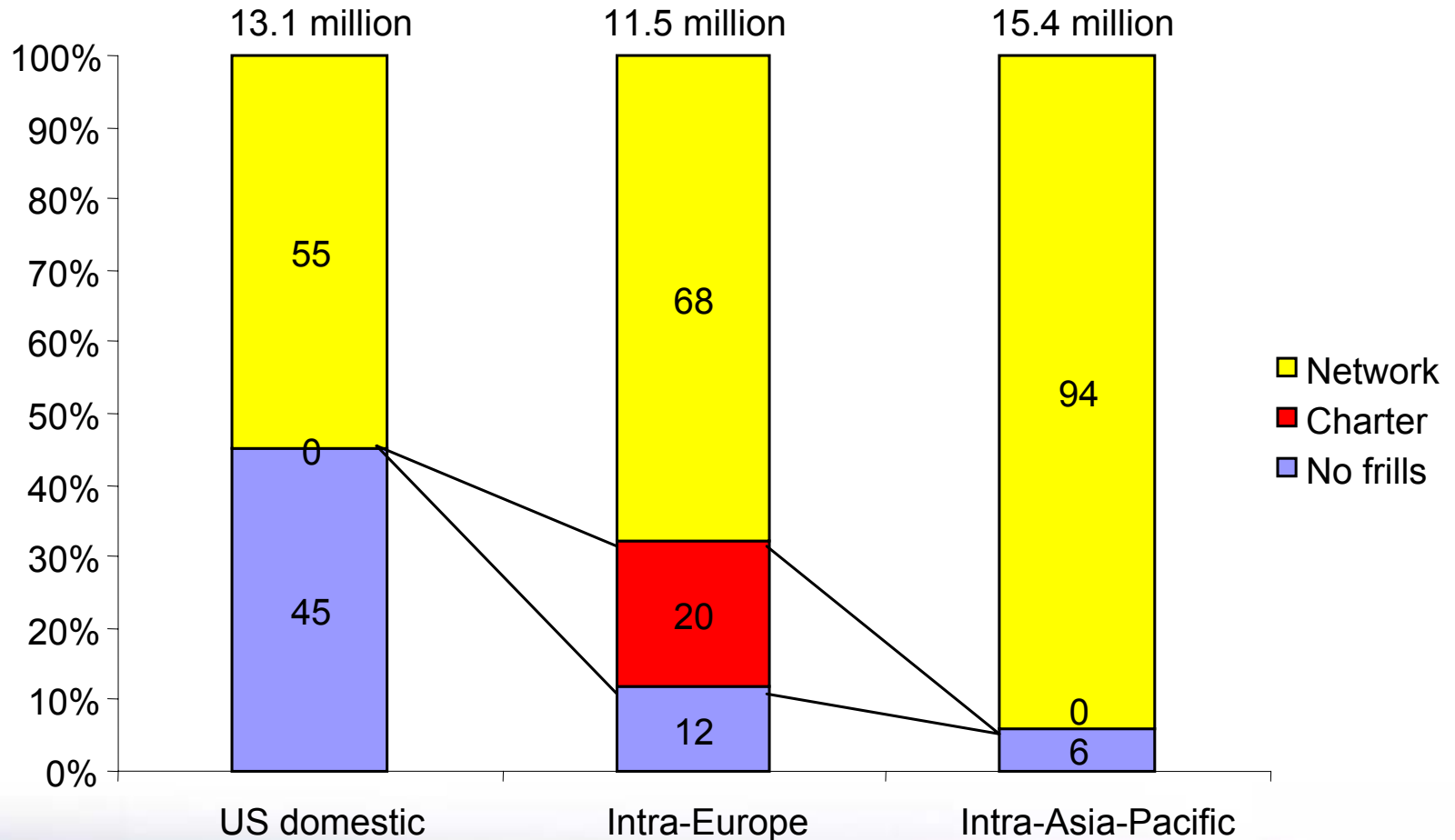
- Note the variations in average stage length
- Higher yields and costs in Europe partly reflect currency effects

* Include excess baggage revenue

Source: AAPA, AEA and ATA

Impact of new entrants

Regional seat capacity per week



Source: McKinsey & Co, BACK; IATA
Data: Summer 2004

Proliferation of new entrants in Asia

AirAsia

Virgin
blue

AWAIR

 **CEBU
PACIFIC**

 **mok**

SNA
SkyNet Asia Airways

 **FREEDOM AIR**
INTERNATIONAL


One-Two-Go

 **tiger** airways.com

Jet 

**pacific
blue**

Valuair

Jet  **Asia**


SKYMARK
AIRLINES


Lion Airlines

AAPA
ASSOCIATION OF ASIA PACIFIC AIRLINES

Proliferation of new entrants in Asia

- Some already well established e.g.
 - Virgin Blue (36 B767s)
 - AirAsia (28 B737s, ordered 60 A320s)
 - Lion Air (25 MD80/90s, 6 B737s)
 - Cebu Pacific (12 DC-9s)
- 20+ new carriers
- Serving more than 20 short-haul regional destinations
- Market penetration remains low
- Easy access to capital, but profitability remains elusive for many

Challenges for new entrants

- Established airlines and new entrants competing directly in overlapping market segments
- Face keen competition on established routes
- Marginal costs no longer provide such an edge
 - Higher aircraft leasing costs
 - No surplus of skilled labour
 - Existing carriers already efficient in terms of aircraft utilisation
- Limited opportunities for regulatory arbitrage
- Liberalisation and relaxation of ownership rules encourage new entrants, but could eventually lead to industry consolidation

Established Asia Pacific carriers are well placed to compete and continue to grow

Price-competitive fares

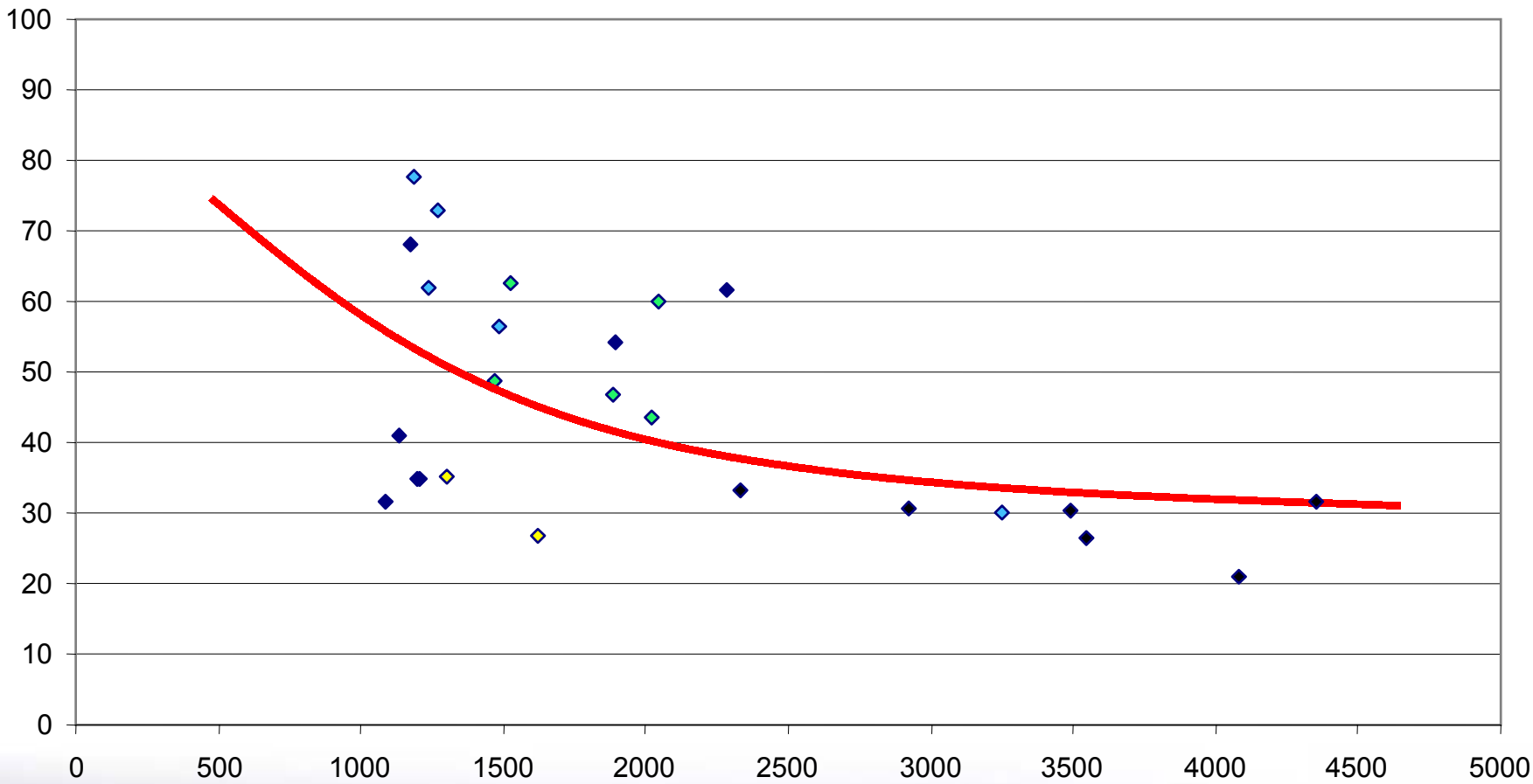
Average yields: US cents/RPK

easyJet	8.1
Virgin Blue	8.0
Southwest	7.4
Ryanair	6.8
JetBlue	5.2
AAPA *	4.8
AirAsia	3.7

* AAPA systemwide economy class yields

Operating costs per ATK

US Cents/ATK



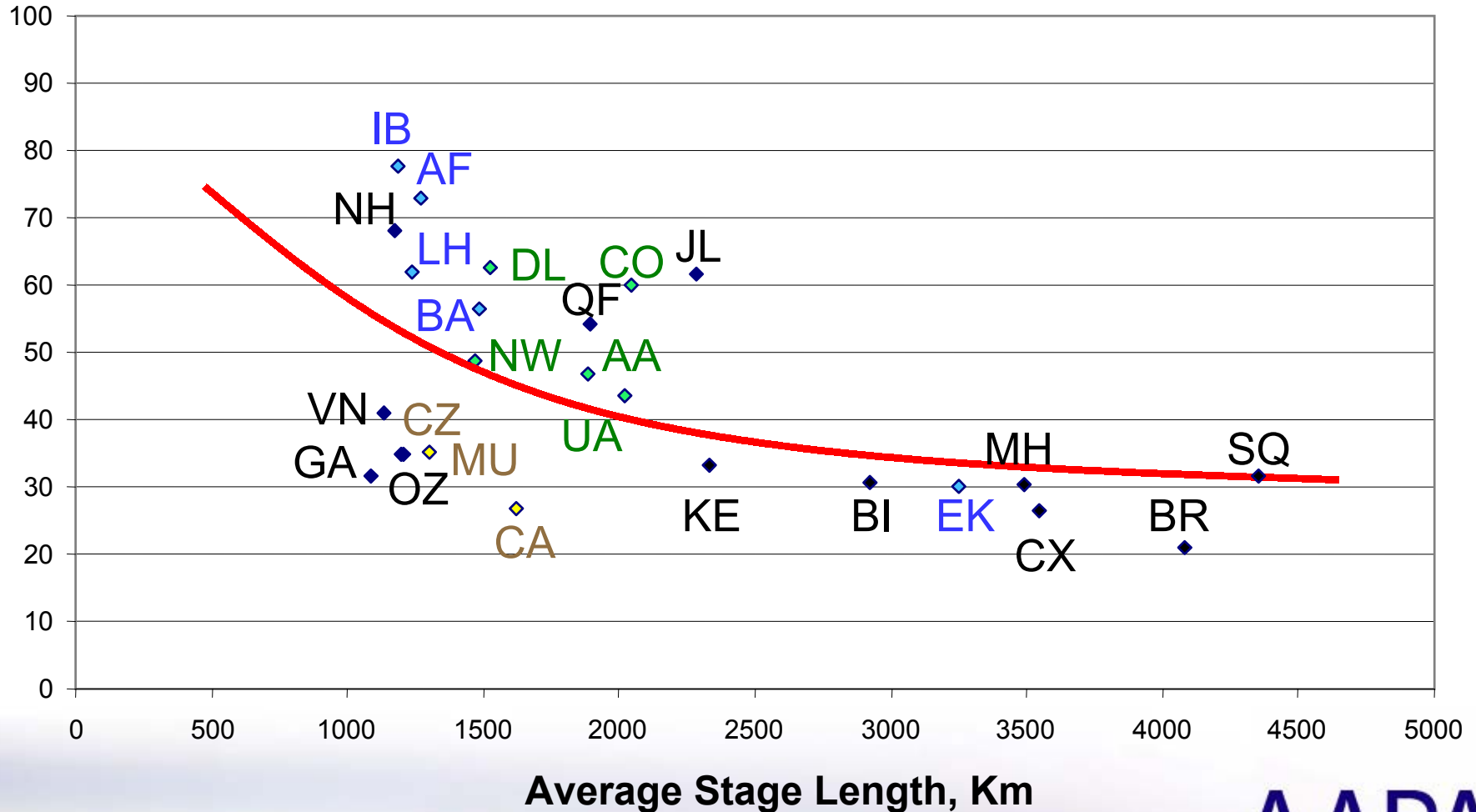
Average Stage Length, Km

Source: Company reports, IATA, AAPA estimates



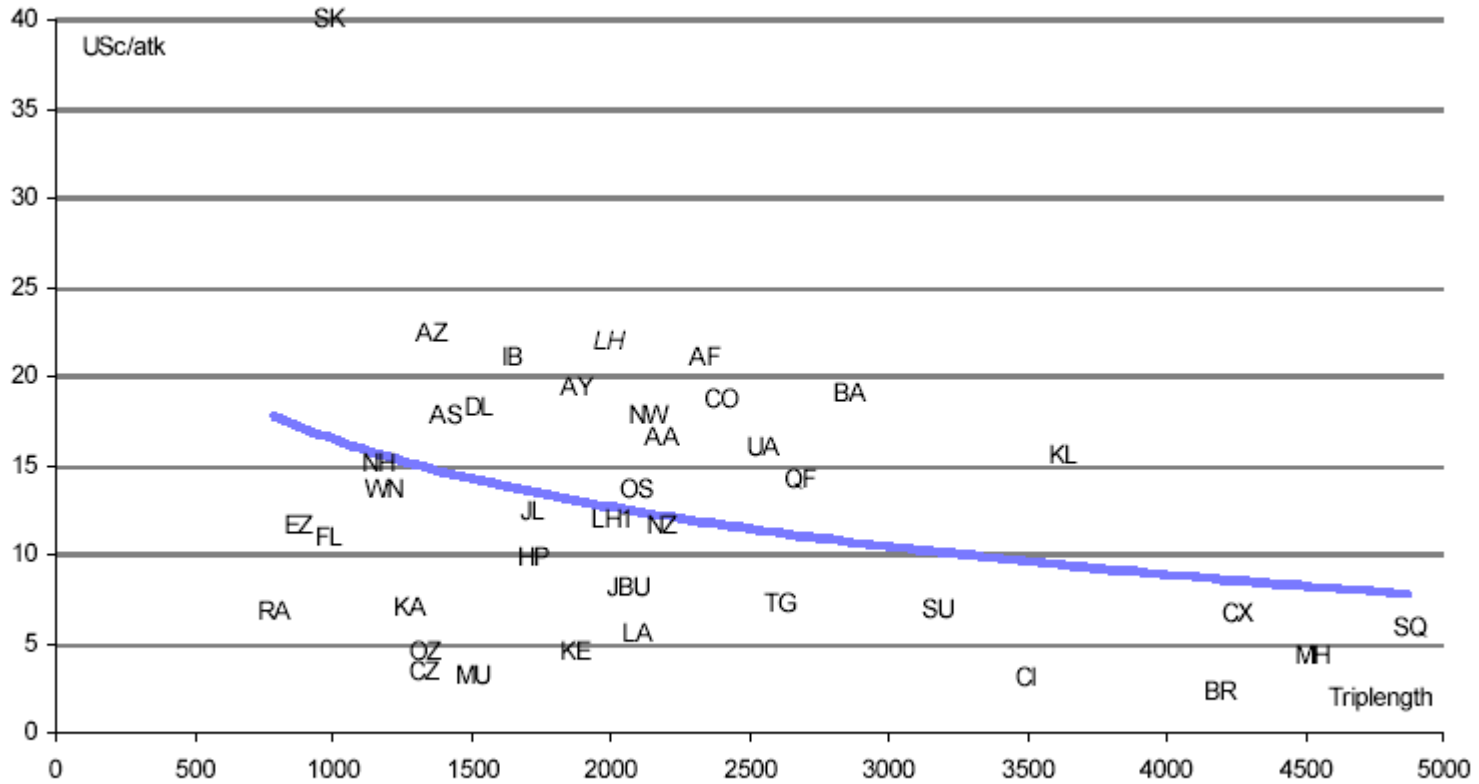
Operating costs per ATK

US Cents/ATK



Source: Company reports, IATA, AAPA estimates

Airlines: relative labour costs



Source: UBS estimates

Asia Pacific carriers benefit from competitive labour costs and higher productivity

Source: IATA, UBS

Future outlook: 2005

- **Slowing global economy**
- **Asia Pacific should still lead, boosted by dynamic growth of China**
- **Persistently high oil prices may dampen demand**
- **Keen competition and more new entrants**

Future growth – next 20 years

Annual growth % by region	Passenger			Freight		
	Boeing	Airbus	IATA	Boeing	Airbus	IATA
	20-Year Forecast	20-Year Forecast	AAGR 2004-08	20-Year Forecast	20-Year Forecast	AAGR 2004-08
World	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0
Asia-North America	6.1	6.3	5.9	7.2	6.1	4.6
Asia-Europe	6.0	5.9	7.1	6.7	6.3	7.0
Intra-Asia	6.1	6.9	8.3	8.5	6.4	6.1
Domestic China	8.1	8.7	-	10.6	10.1	-

The challenge, as always, is turning growth into profitability

Airbus and Boeing 20-year forecast = 2004-2023

Source: Airbus, Boeing, IATA forecasts

Global industry structure

- Aviation is a mass transport business, and a key element of the modern global economy
- Yet overburdened by excessive regulations, taxes & charges
- Outdated bilateral regulatory framework
- Ongoing aeropolitical liberalisation but even amongst those preaching liberalisation, protectionist instincts too often prevail
- Ownership and control restrictions hold back consolidation and competition
- Structural inefficiencies persist, notably uncompetitive labour costs
- Other forms of protectionism and favoured treatment continue to distort the market

A Brighter Future

- Genuine liberalisation
- Reducing complexity
- Greater harmonisation
- Moving towards a low cost industry
- Globalisation : industry consolidation

But never forget: this is a great industry !

- 100 years ago the Wright brothers made their first flight
- 50 years ago: 9 million passengers
- Today: 1,800 million people flew safely last year
- Fares per seat mile are cheaper than driving a car
- Modern jet aircraft are as fuel efficient as compact cars
- Air cargo delivers 35% of global trade by value

Aviation has delivered incalculable benefits to society

AAPA

ASSOCIATION OF ASIA PACIFIC AIRLINES



Andrew Herdman, Director General
ASSOCIATION OF ASIA PACIFIC AIRLINES

herdman@aapa.org.my

www.AAPAAirlines.org