Normalization of airline profitability not yet widespread or secure

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Airline investors paid a 'normal' return for 1st time



Source: McKinsey, IATA

Yes, these are record profits for the industry



Source: ICAO, IATA

But the starting point is extremely low



Annual return on invested capital, 2004-2013

Source: McKinsey

Relatively few airlines driving industry profitability

Number of airlines in ROIC band



Level of profits is clearly not 'excessive' even in US

US Pre-tax profits, year to Q3 2105



'Normalization' is not widespread across regions



Source: ICAO, IATA

www.iata.org/economics

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Or across business sectors



Source: ICAO, IATA

Moreover balance sheets take time to strengthen

2014 free cash flow and adjusted net debt



Source: The Airline Analyst, IATA

Debt finance markets sceptical

AA+/-]
A+/-		Investment grade
BBB+/-	ANZ, Qantas, Lufthansa, Ryanair, Southwest, Alaska, Westjet	
BB+/-	Delta, American, United, Allegiant, Spirit, BA, Turkish, LATAM	
B+/-	Air Canada, Hawaiian, JetBlue, Avianca, GOL, SAS, Virgin Australia	

Source: S&P, Airfinance Journal

As are equity markets



Source: Datastream

The role of low fuel prices is not clear-cut

Fuel unit costs and airline return on capital



Airlines are now better utilizing their assets



Airlines are improving the productivity of capital



Source: ICAO, McKinsey, IATA

We still have issues in the supply chain



But this is not the main issue for airline earnings

Average yearly economic profit, USD billion, 2007-2014



Source: McKinsey for IATA

Consumers have been the major beneficiaries

Unique city-pairs and real transport costs



Source: ICAO, Boeing, OAG, IATA

But equity investors have lost their shirts!

Difference between investing in airlines and investing in similar assets elsewhere



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This is an opportunity to create resilience

- Progress so far needs to be defended strongly
- Normal not excessive airline profits
- Narrowly based improvement so far
- Investors need to be paid to risk their capital
- Balance sheets take longer to repair than P&L
- Improvement due to more than low fuel prices
- Structural gains in asset utilization and capital productivity
- Better asset utilization dependent on network cooperation
- Better capital productivity dependent on ancillaries development
- FCF opportunity to create more resilient business models and finances
- Regulatory environment also key to resilience