

Low Cost Carrier Market



Drew Magill

Director
Future Market

Boeing Commercial Airplanes

April 2004





Global Perspectives

Business Model

Market Enablers

Long Term Outlook

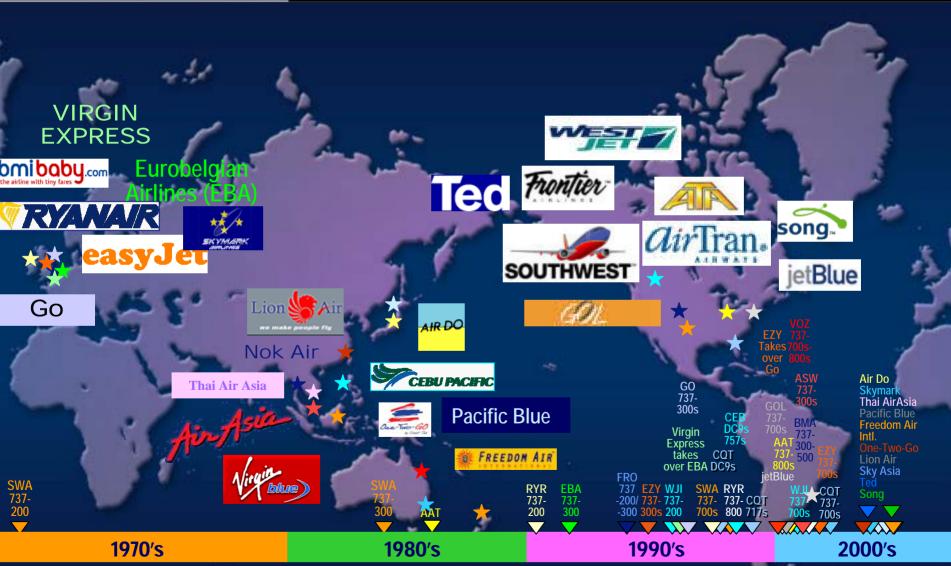
> Preferred Airplane

> Summary

- 1. LCC Model Is Sustainable
- 2. LCC model driven by passenger needs for better service, lower costs
- 3. ...enabled by an environment of free competition via open, liberalized markets



Low Cost Carriers: Thirty Years of Innovation



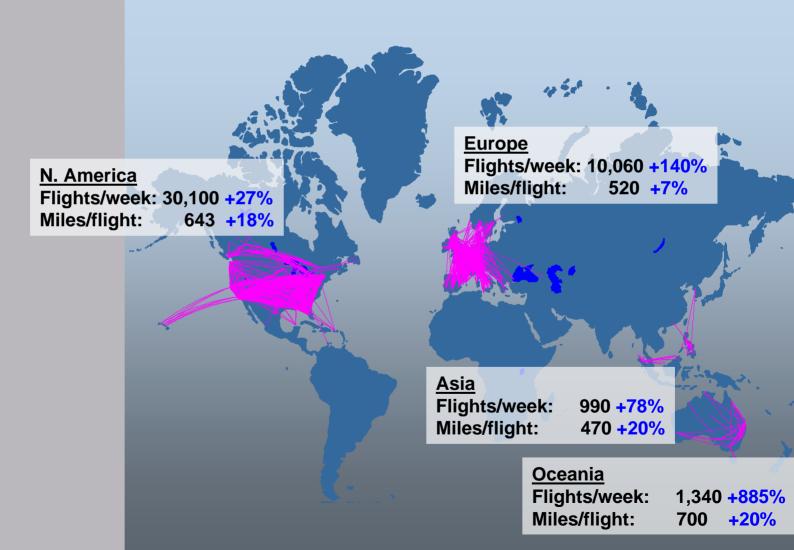


Low Cost Carriers In 2000 Flights Per Week: 28,640





Low Cost Carriers In 2003 Flights Per Week: 42,490 +50%





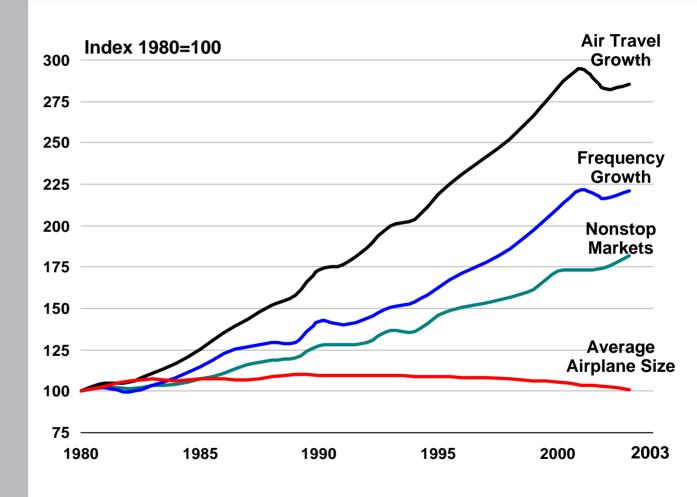
Passengers Drive Airline Strategies





Airlines Are Giving Passengers What They Want – More Frequencies And Nonstops

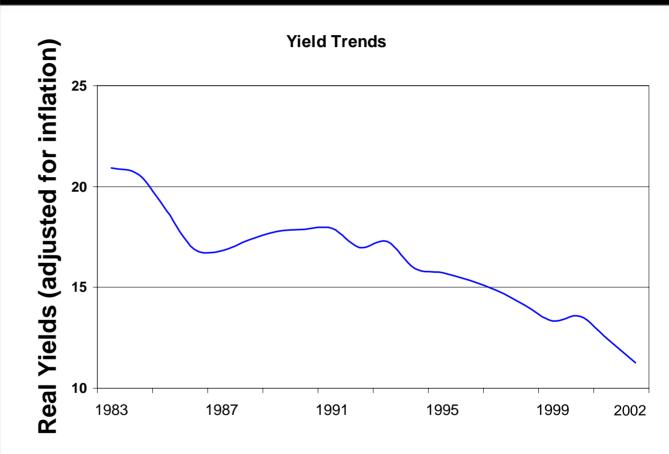
Passengers prefer more nonstops and more frequency choices





...And Lower Fares

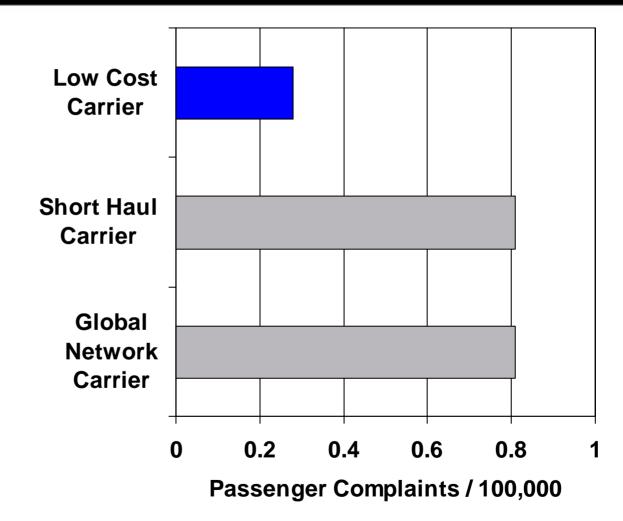
In real dollar terms the price of air travel decreases over time





...Which Results In Fewer Complaints And Increasing Market Share

- Direct flights
- Fewer delays
- •Multiple frequencies
- Lower and consistent pricing
- •Note: US Market. Europe / Asia model evolving.





Agenda

Global Perspectives

Business Model

Market Characteristics

Long Term Outlook

> Preferred Airplane

> Summary





Low Cost Carrier Business Model

Disciplined execution and focus

Significant cost differential

Brand awareness and presence Stay with the plan Relentless pursuit to reduce cost/complexity Hands on management Instilled corporate culture

Distribution Product Operational

- Utilization
- Point to Point
- Secondary Airports
- Demand stimulation: Europe/Asia

Low overhead

Simple value proposition Consistently setting and meeting expectations

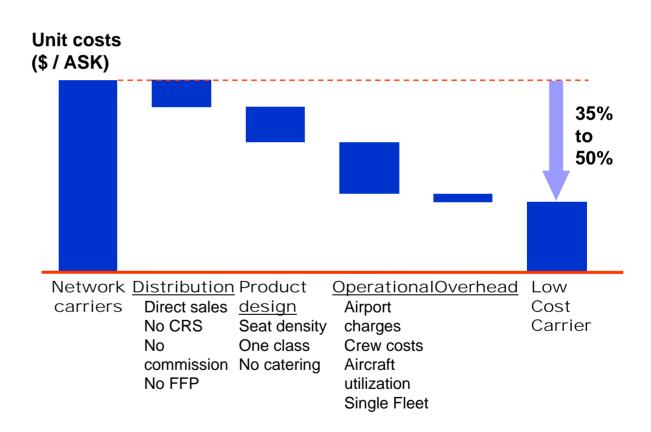


Unit Cost Advantage Is Derived From Many Factors

High Labor Productivity >>NOT "cheap" labor

High Airplane Utilization

>>NOT "cheap" airplanes







High Airplane Utilization And Crew Productivity Is Essential

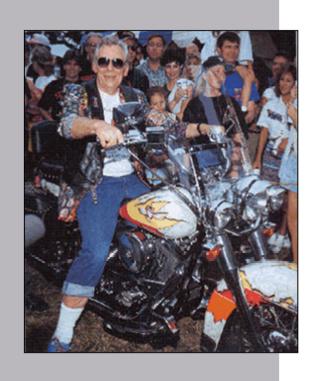
More Flights

On-time, Reliable Service

Fewer Aircraft
/ Other Assets
Needed



Internal Business Culture Drives High Productivity







Agenda

Global Perspectives

Business Model

Market Enablers

Long Term Outlook

> Preferred Airplane

> Summary





Key Low Cost Market Characteristics



 Ability to compete: open liberalized/liberalizing markets

 30% to 35% lower fares / lower cost opportunity

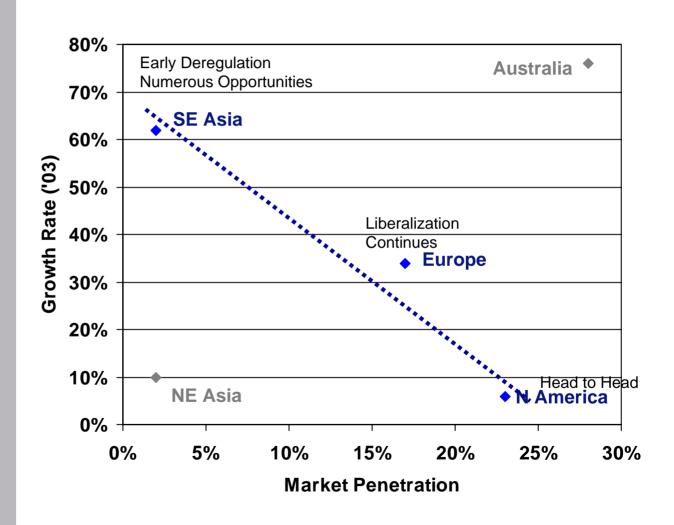
Sizeable and balanced traffic flows

Underserved markets





LCC Are At Different Stages Of Maturity







Air Travel Markets Have Unique Characteristics



North America

- U.S. Deregulation 1978
- Canadian deregulation complete in 1988
- 1/6 population density of Europe
- U.S. & Canadian population centers are on opposite sides of the continent
- Majority of Canadian population lives within 100 miles of the U.S. border
- Airspace and airports relatively open
- Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- No loyalty to flag carriers (just \$ and ff miles)
- Very little charter
- Price transparency

Europe

- Deregulation staged: 1997
- 20% population & 24% GDP in 7% of territory
- Congested airspace and airports
- High speed subsidized rail is a direct competitor Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- Lingering loyalty to national carriers: link to culture
- Vertically-integrated charter
- Prices becoming transparent
- Single currency adopted
- More leisure time

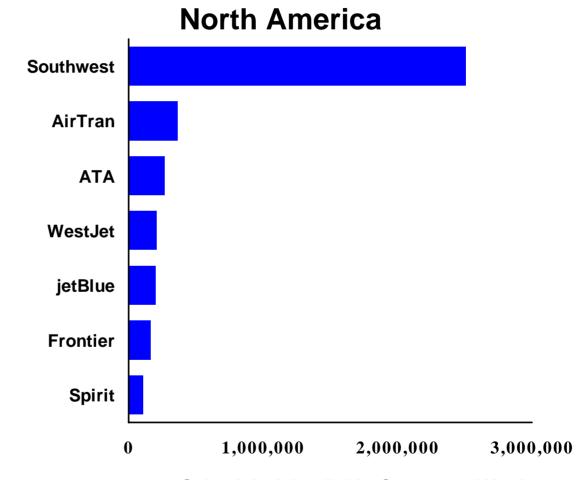
Asia Pacific

- Various stages of regulated markets and government. ownership/influence.
- Large geographic dispersion of population centers
- Significant portion of travel requires flying
- Underutilized regional Airports
- Except for Japan, less competition from other transportation modes
- Mixed loyalty at most national carriers
- Very little charter
- Closely held pricing, generally
- Generally low but rising average income levels in many countries



North American Low Cost Carriers

Southwest supplies twothirds of available seats in North America LCC market



Scheduled Available Seats per Week





Air Travel Markets Have Unique Characteristics



• (





North America

- U.S. Deregulation 1978
- Canadian deregulation complete in 1988
- 1/6 population density of Europe
- U.S. & Canadian population centers are on opposite sides of the continent
- Majority of Canadian population lives within 100 miles of the U.S. border
- Airspace and airports relatively open
- Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- No loyalty to flag carriers (just \$ and ff miles)
- Very little charter
- Price transparency

Europe

- Deregulation staged: 1997
- 20% population & 24% GDP in 7% of territory
- Congested airspace and airports
- High speed subsidized rail is a direct competitor Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- Lingering loyalty to national carriers: link to culture
- Vertically-integrated charter
- Prices becoming transparent
- Single currency adopted
- More leisure time

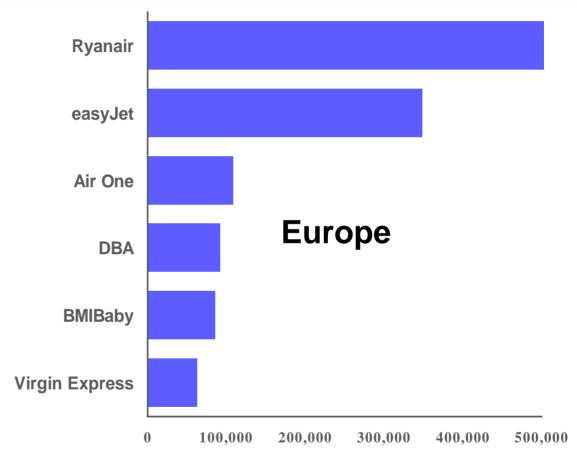
Asia Pacific

- Various stages of regulated markets and government. ownership/influence.
- Large geographic dispersion of population centers
- Significant portion of travel requires flying
- Underutilized regional Airports
- Except for Japan, less competition from other transportation modes
- Mixed loyalty at most national carriers
- Very little charter
- Closely held pricing, generally
- Generally low but rising average income levels in many countries

There Are Two Major Competitors In Europe

Ryanair and easyJet have accelerated growth using acquisitions and large numbers of airplanes

Ryanair has the largest market presence with 20% more available seats



Scheduled Available Seats per Week





The European Arena Is Crowded With Low Cost Entrants





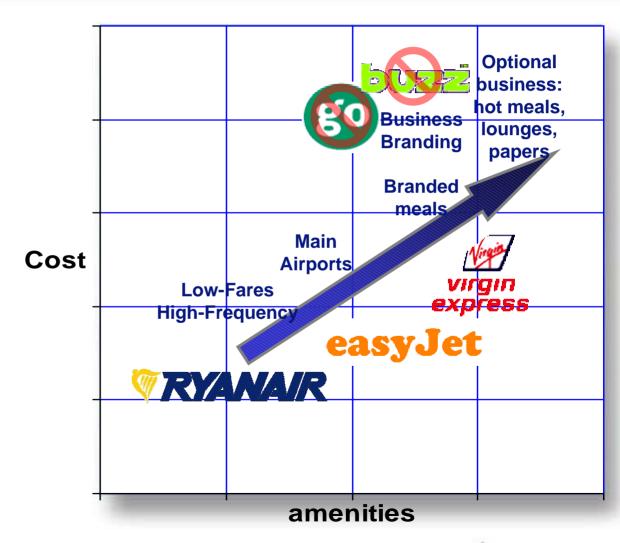
Low Cost Carriers Have Differing Market Strategies

Pure Low Cost Carriers

- Year round traffic
- Independent travelers
- Balanced directional flows
- Grow the market
- Single airplane type

Hybrid Models

- Mix of business and leisure
- A la carte services
- Compete in some charter markets







Air Travel Markets Have Unique Characteristics



North America

- U.S. Deregulation 1978
- Canadian deregulation complete in 1988
- 1/6 population density of Europe
- U.S. & Canadian population centers are on opposite sides of the continent
- Majority of Canadian population lives within 100 miles of the U.S. border
- Airspace and airports relatively open
- Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- No loyalty to flag carriers (just \$ and ff miles)
- Very little charter
- Price transparency

Europe

- Deregulation staged: 1997
- 20% population & 24% GDP in 7% of territory
- Congested airspace and airports
- High speed subsidized rail is a direct competitor Rail is a minor competitor; autos compete for short distances
- Lingering loyalty to national carriers: link to culture
- Vertically-integrated charter
- Prices becoming transparent
- Single currency adopted
- More leisure time

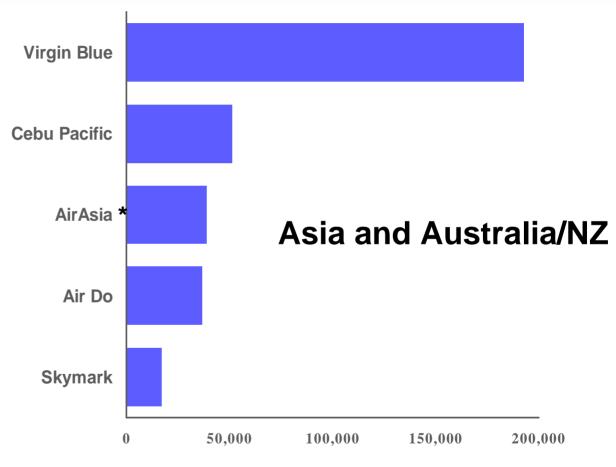
Asia Pacific

- Various stages of regulated markets and government. ownership/influence.
- Large geographic dispersion of population centers
- Significant portion of travel requires flying
- Underutilized regional Airports
- Except for Japan, less competition from other transportation modes
- Mixed loyalty at most national carriers
- Very little charter
- Closely held pricing, generally
- Generally low but rising average income levels in many countries



In 2003, There Were Few Competitors

Virgin Blue and AirAsia have recently expanded to regional operations



Scheduled Available Seats per Week

Aug-03 OAG

* Estimated





Many New LCCs Are Emerging In Asia





Tony Fernandes Chief Executive Officer, AirAsia



"Our aim is to fly to every airport in Malaysia that can handle a Boeing 737 aircraft."







Brett Godfrey Chief Executive Officer, Virgin Blue



"And they've come because they've wanted to work in a company that's a little bit different."







737 - Airplane Of Choice For LCC Market

Global Perspectives

Business Model

Market Characteristics

Long Term Outlook

> Preferred Airplane

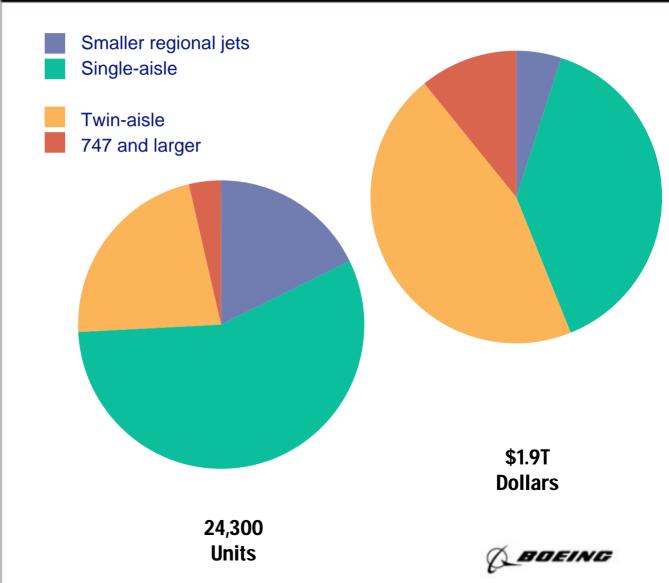
> Summary





Low Cost Carriers Will Account For A Significant Portion Of Delivery Demand

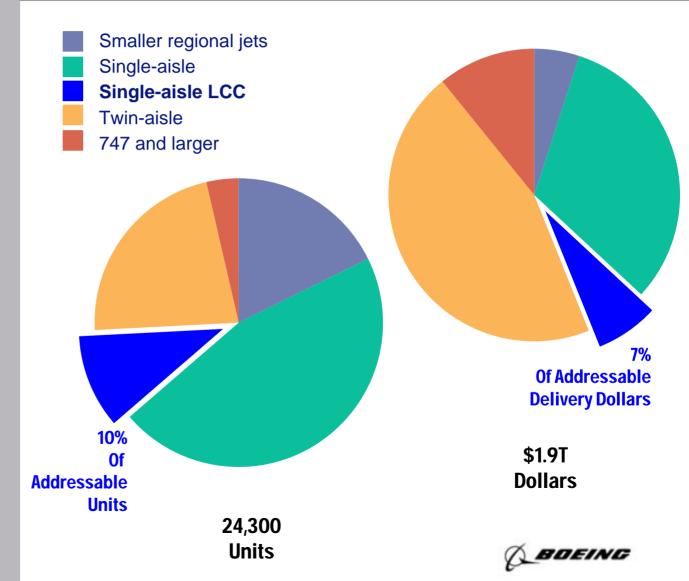






Low Cost Carriers Will Account For A Significant Portion Of Delivery Demand





Low Cost Carriers Are Here To Stay

LCC Model Is Sustainable

LCC growth driven by passenger preference for better service (more non stops, more freq) AND lower costs

LCC emergence is enabled by free competition in an open, liberalizing environment



