



# **International Alliance Evolution: U.S. Carrier Perspectives on Alliance Network Benefits**

March 2007  
David Johnson  
Managing Director  
Alliances & International Affairs

# Overview

- Evolution of Alliances
- Recent Solidification of Three-Alliance World
- Continuum of Alliance Models
- Network Benefits of Alliance Model
- How Alliances Have Impacted Carrier Asset Distribution
- Commercial Challenges of Mega-Alliances

# **Alliances as we know them today began with U.S. deregulation and the Open Skies Initiative...**

- Various bilateral c/s relationships existed in 1980s
- True alliances initiated by NW/KL with 1993 ATI
- Star in 1997 was first alliance with worldwide scope
- oneworld forms in 1999, Skyteam in 2000
- AF/KL merger in 2004 adds CO, KL, NW to Skyteam
- Alliance focus expands from transatlantic to Asia
- India remains an open issue
- Some large carriers resist full membership: VS, EK
- Recent “stopping of music” dynamic with several large and small carriers migrating to three mega-alliances

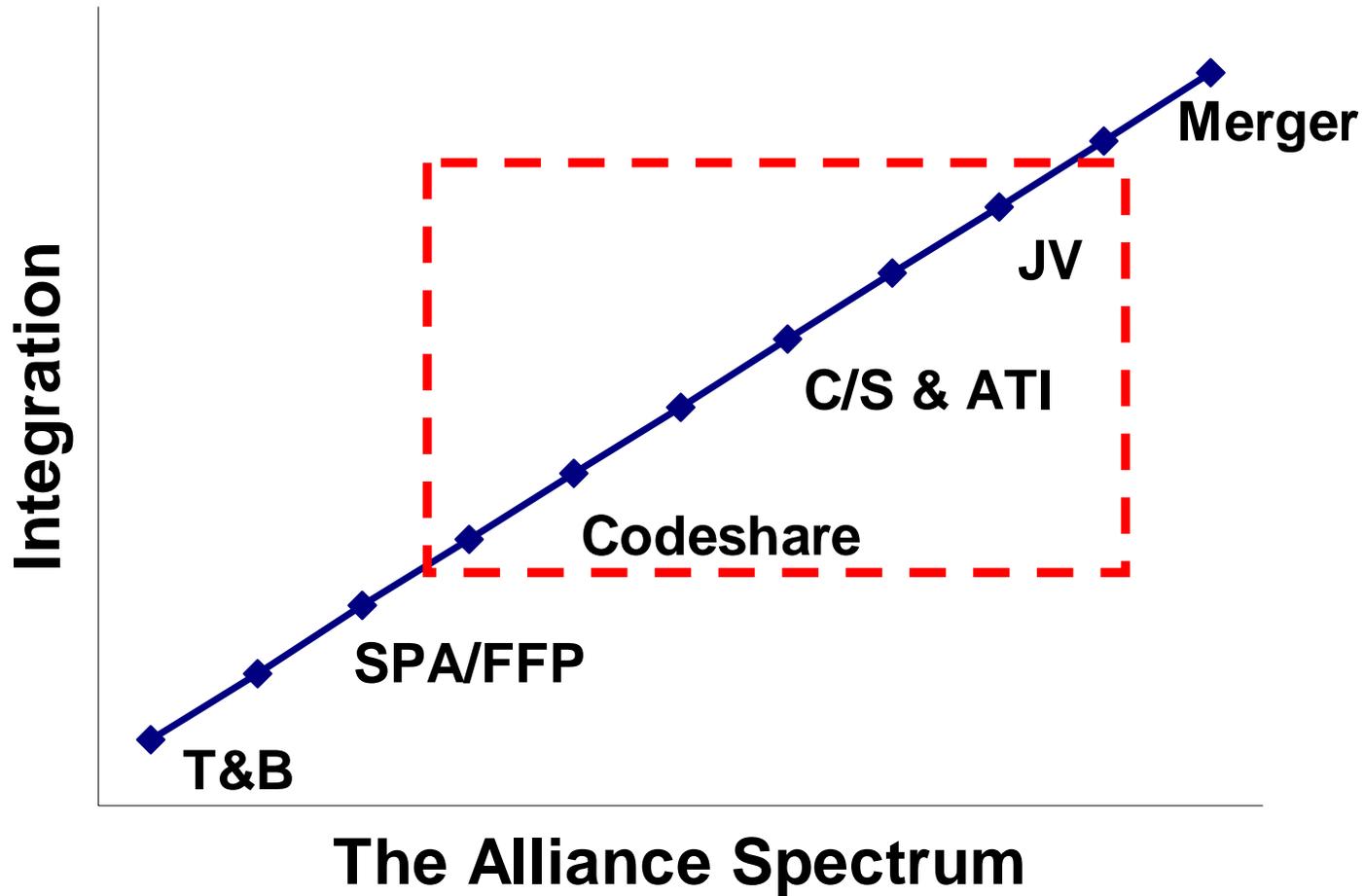
# ...And became aviation's answer to globalization in an environment only partially deregulated

- Airlines in the 1980s faced many constraints
  - Partially deregulated U.S. industry and restrictive ownership rules elsewhere inhibited mergers
  - Inflexible ASAs, capital demands of aviation prohibited meaningful network expansion
- Airlines adapted by forming alliances
  - Allowed network reach, seamless service and product demanded by customers
  - Open Skies and ATI grants allowed schedule, price and product standardization and harmonization
- Evidence of deepening relationships: common IT, cross-handling, MUOR (lounges, connectivity, cost savings), FFP

**The industry has coalesced into three large alliance groupings**



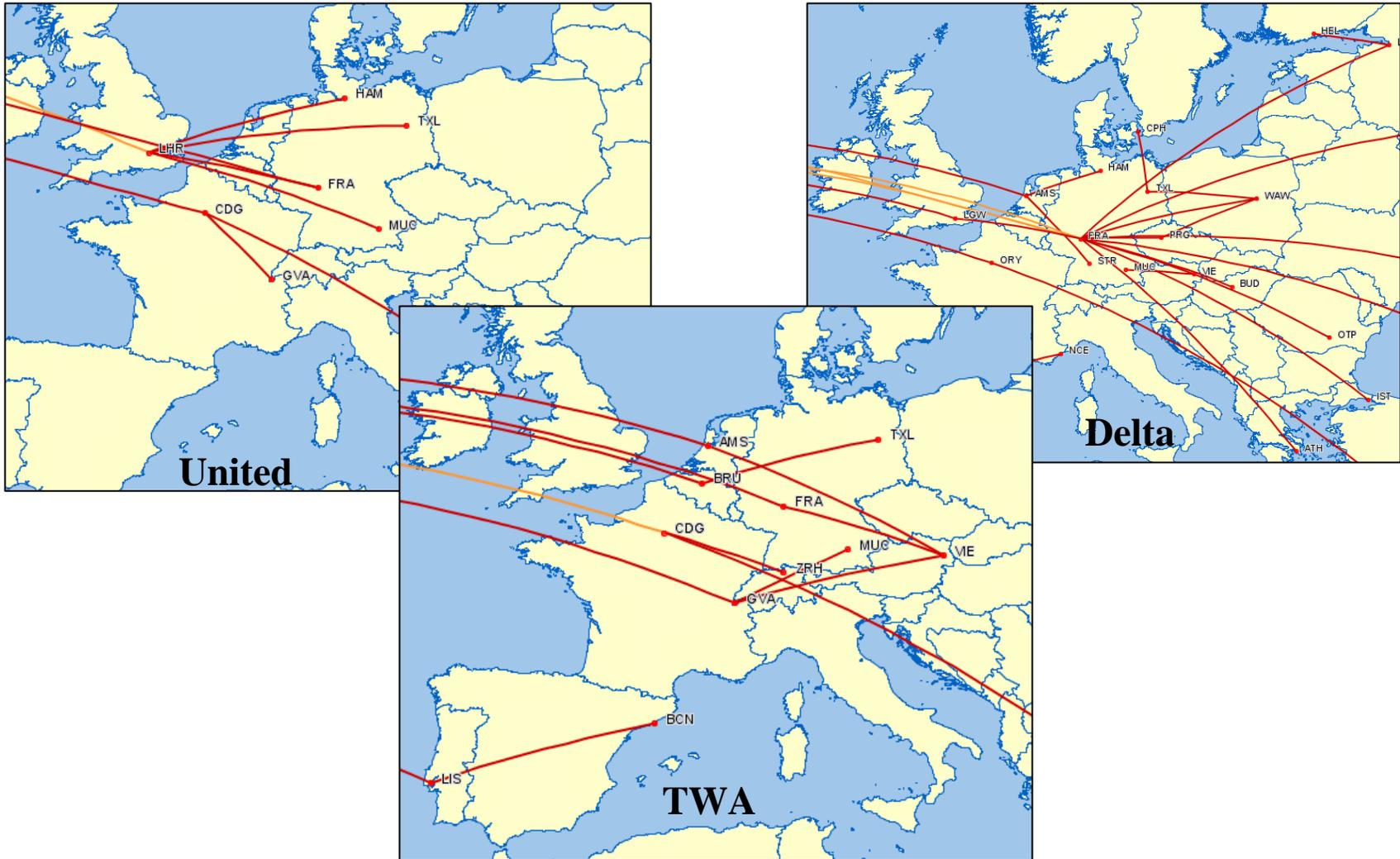
# Alliances span several models...



# **... All of which seek to maximize network benefits which accrue to members**

- Expansion of reach into thin markets
- Eradication of unprofitable overseas mini-hubs
- Aggregation of Market Variances
- Foot in the door leads to later investment with own metal
  - Or limitation of impact on network deletions in favor of other opportunities
- Network hedging in face of competitive threat
  - United Airlines India Example

# Reaching thin markets before alliances: the old way (1994)



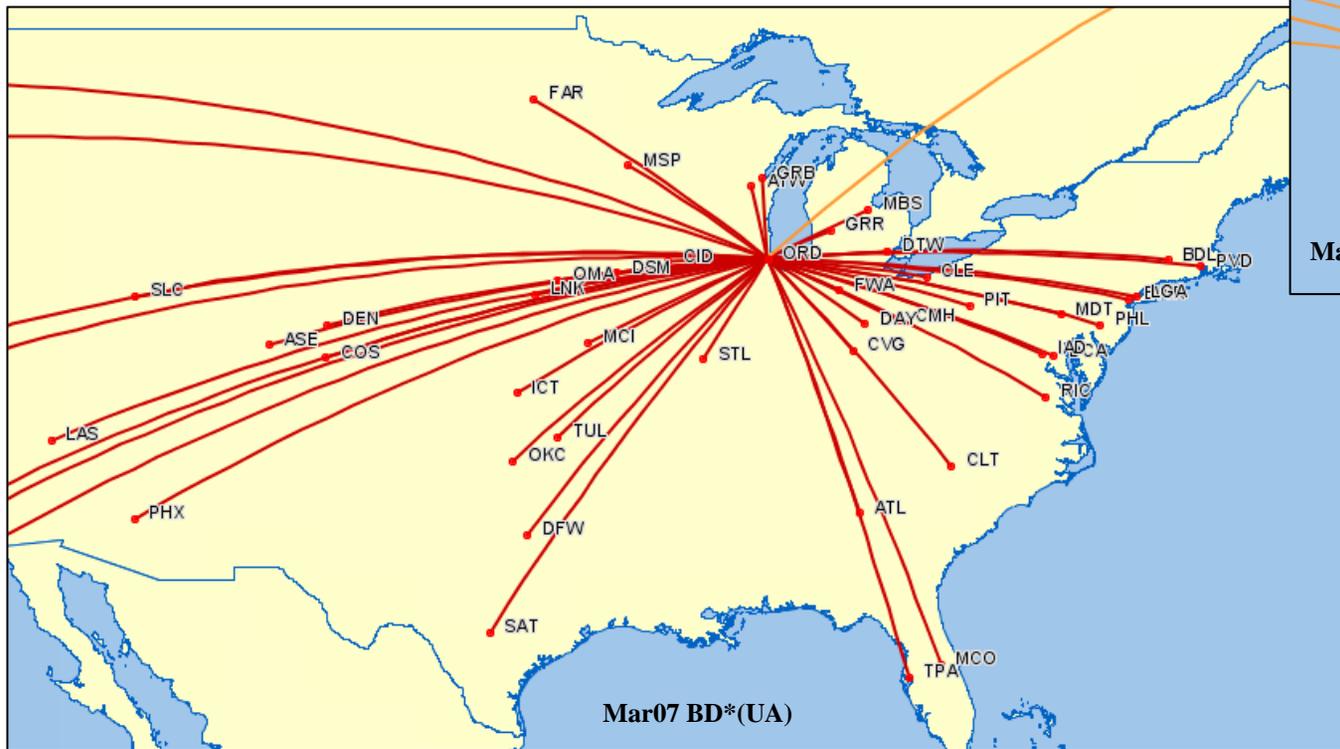
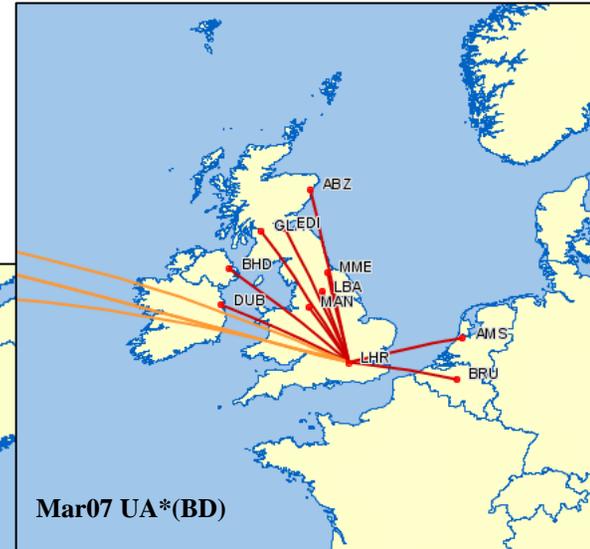
# Reaching thin markets with alliances



## One Unified Network: UA/LH Example

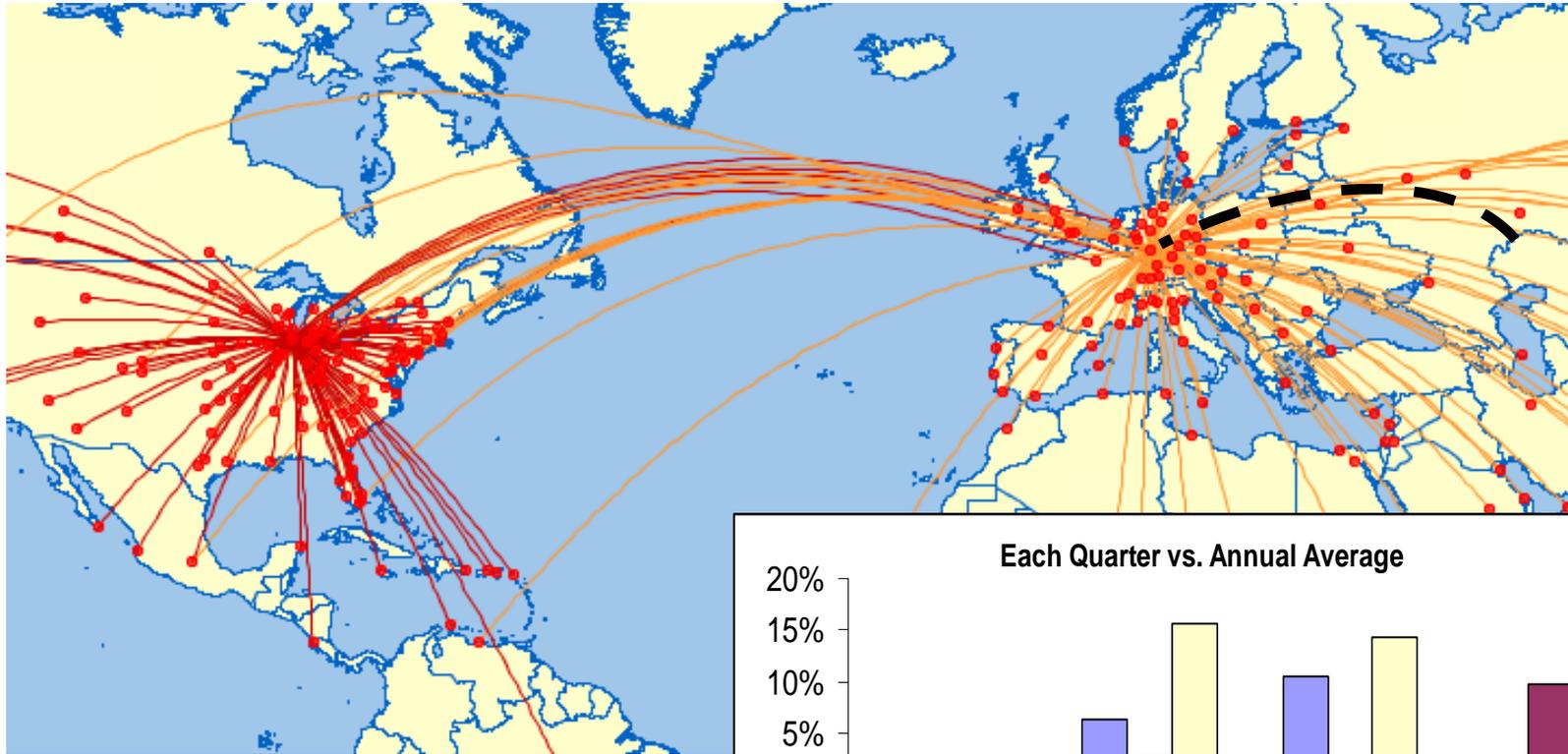
- Cost effective
- Leverages POS strengths
- Customer focused

# United and bmi benefit from each other's networks to support long-haul flying

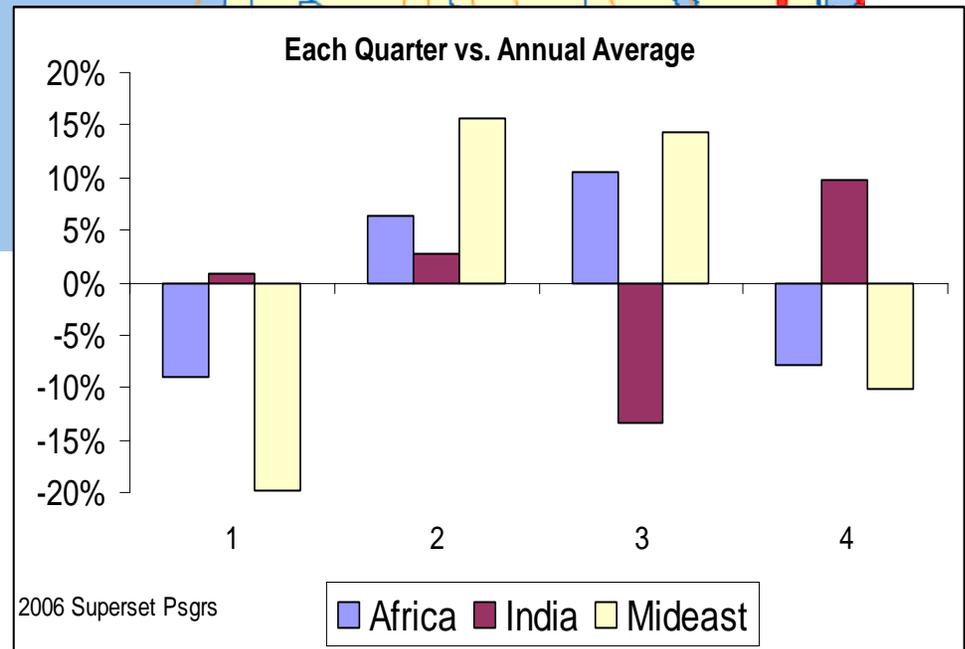




# Alliances allow aggregation of demand variances



Seasonality is mitigated by network diversification



# Alliances promote market development



## Dulles-Kuwait and Dulles- Rome

- Build presence
- Leverage partner history in POS



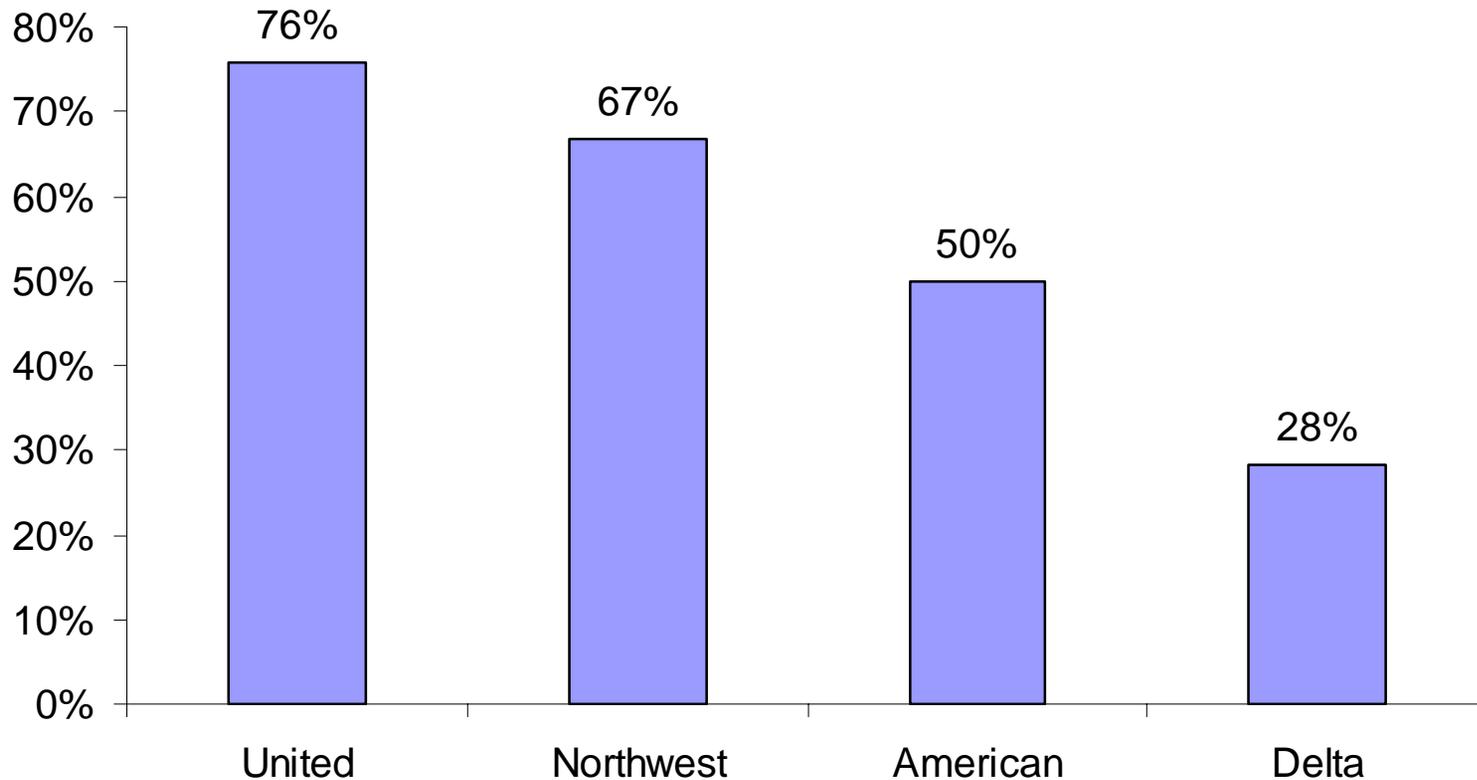
**UNITED**

# And allow carriers to address competitive threats through network hedging



# As a result, most carriers focus on maximizing their input through partner hubs

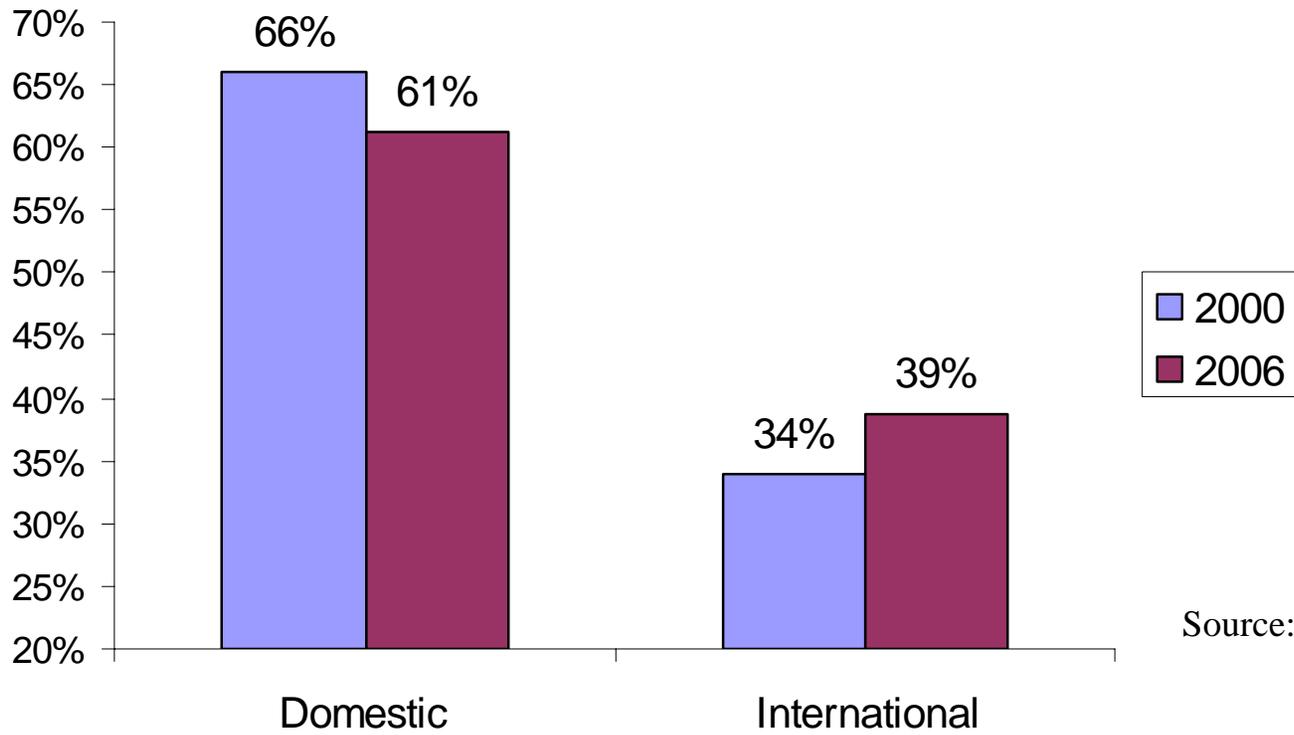
## Percent of Transatlantic Flights to Partners' Hubs



Source: OAG March 07

# One challenge results: alliances promote shift to international expansion

Large U.S. International Carriers' ASMs



Source: OAG

Recently healthy domestic environment creates potential dearth of feed access for international missions

# Summary

- Alliances are reaching a mature state in their current form
- All but a few carriers are coalescing around one of the three major alliance groupings
- Alliances can take several forms depending on the desire for seamlessness and stickiness
- Alliance networks have largely replaced off-shore flying and most thin market flying
- Alliances provide for easier market entry and exit and mitigate demand fluctuation
- Alliances can be a tool to address competitive threats without investing own metal
- Alliances support long-haul flight development
  - Secondary effect of reaching saturation load factor in short-haul feed markets



**Thank you!**

**Questions?**