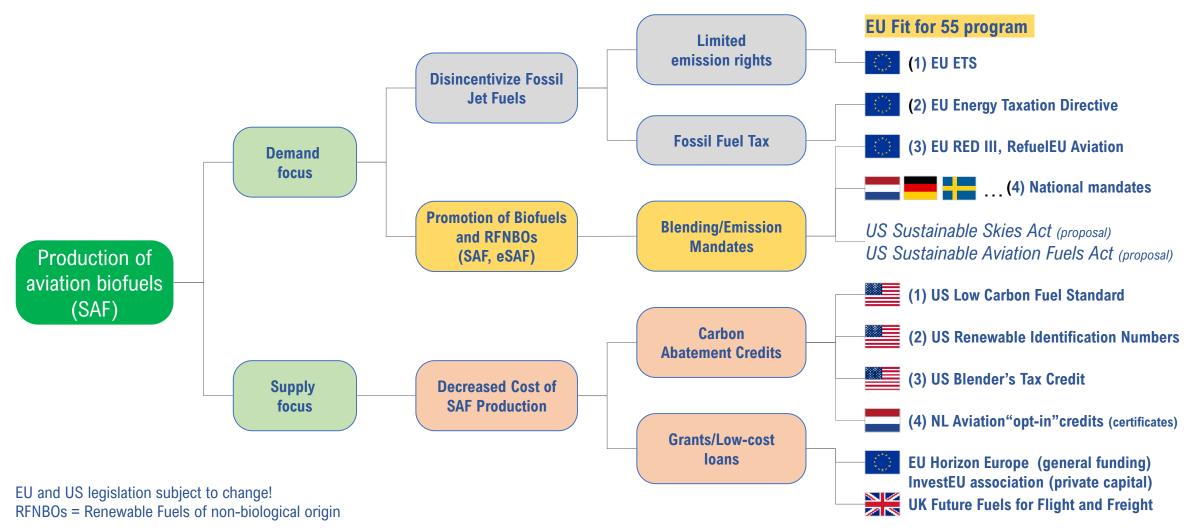
Airline/Airport Offtake & Utilization Will flight tickets surge?





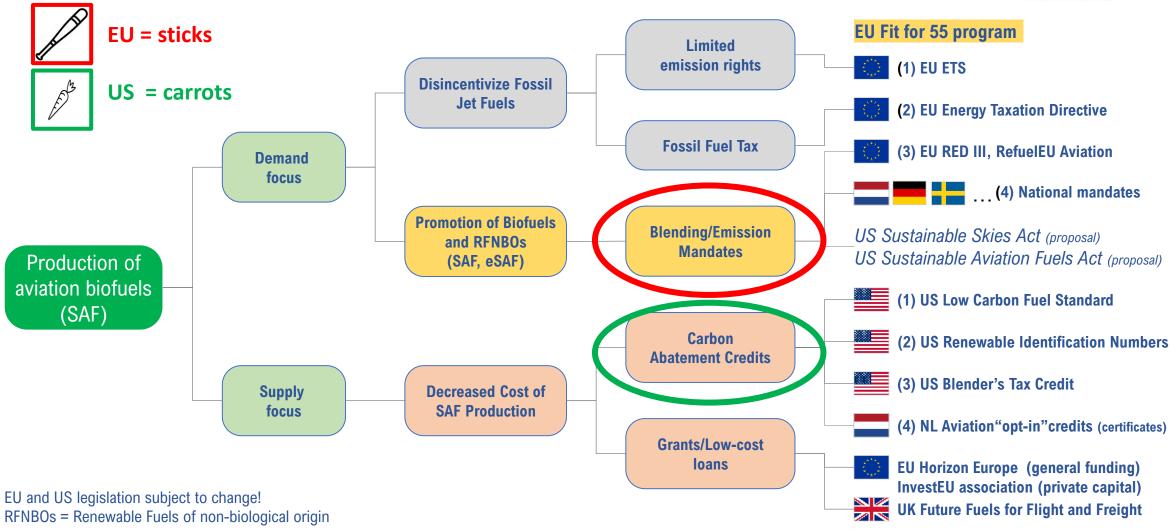
Principal approaches from fossil jet to SAF





Principal approaches from fossil jet to SAF





US Price Parity JET A-1 and HEFA



US airlines benefit from various subsidies granted. The price premium for SAF is mainly covered by subsidies and enable substitution of JET A-1 by SAF without harming profitability and ticket prices. But: Funding is guaranteed until 2027 only.

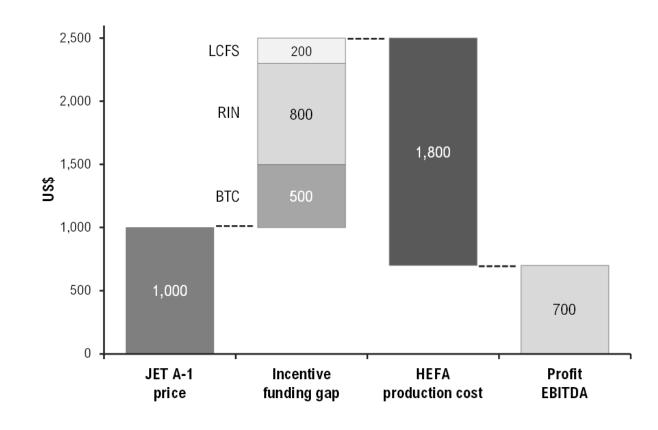
All prices in USD per US gallon. Chart shows prices in USD per ton

BTC = Blenders Tax Credit 1.50 USD/USG at 65-70% GHG reduction

RIN = Renewable Identification Number at 2.50 USD/USG as D4 equivalent

LCFS = Low Carbon Fuel Standard at 0.6 USD/USG with 65 USD t/CO2 an 70% CI reduction

JET A-1 price = 3.00 USD/USG (WTI)



EU Price Imparity JET A-1 and HEFA



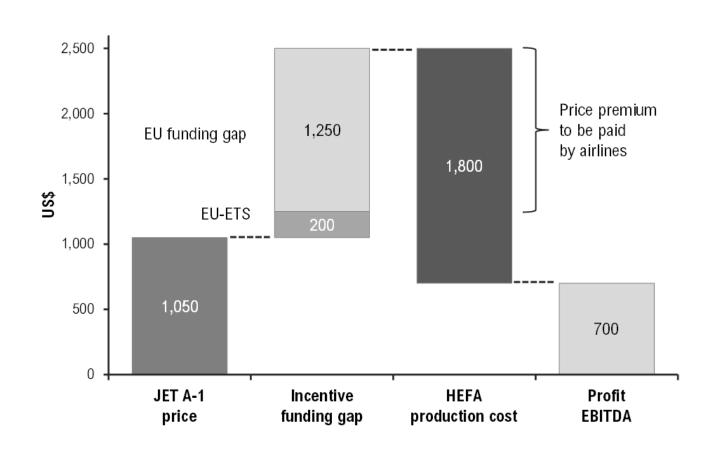
EU airlines are faced with a substantial price increase when using SAF as a synthetic blending component (SBC).

The price premium for SAF is partly reduced by use of SAF certificates in the European Emission Trade Scheme (ETS) substituting the purchase of CO₂ certificates for intra-european flights.

But:

SAF used requires EU-certification of feedstocks and production output.

JET A-1 price = 3.00 USD/USG (WTI). Chart prices in USD per ton.



Net profit of global airlines 2006-2021 and forecast 2022/2023

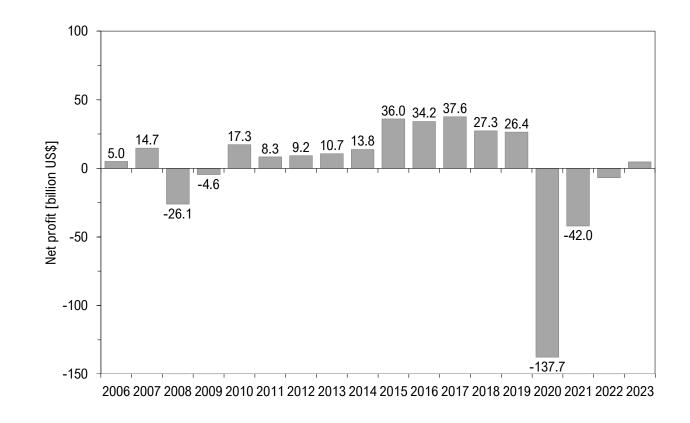


Net profit of commercial airlines 2006 – 2021 including forecast 2022, 2023 in billion USD.

Overall, profitability of airlines is small when compared to other sectors with similar investment levels, operating risks and volatile consumer markets.

Source:

Statista (2023) based on IATA, ICAO and S&P Global Platts



Airline cost calculation



- Airlines use contribution margin accounting as common methodology for cost calculations of their flight operations.
- Level 1 covers all direct costs (variable costs) associated with the operation of the aircraft, i.e. crews, landing fees, fuel, catering as well as as depreciation and maintenance reserve of the aircraft.
- Jet fuel amounts to 30% of the aircraft operating cost.
- Any major increase of aircraft operating cost will be reflected in the ticket pricing model.

Airline ticket pricing

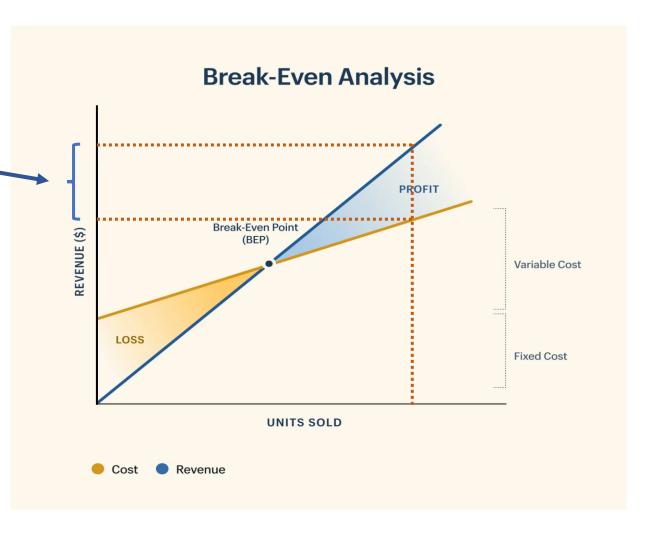


- Price is an expression of value and not an expression of cost!
- Skimming of the consumer surplus is a must for profit maximizing.
- A ticket price reflects the entire O&D route with all flight segments.
- Ticket prices are influenced by
 - operating cost of aircraft,
 - competitive situation in comparison to other airlines operating the same O&D route,
 - profitability requirements and
 - passenger demand and price resilience (= change of operator and/or travel behaviour)

Will flight tickets surge?



- A given point-to-point route with a dedicated demand leads to a profitable revenue level and profit margin.
- A cost increase leads to a parallel shift of the cost curve.
- The route profitability suffers.
- A price increase may stabilize the revenues but reduce demand.

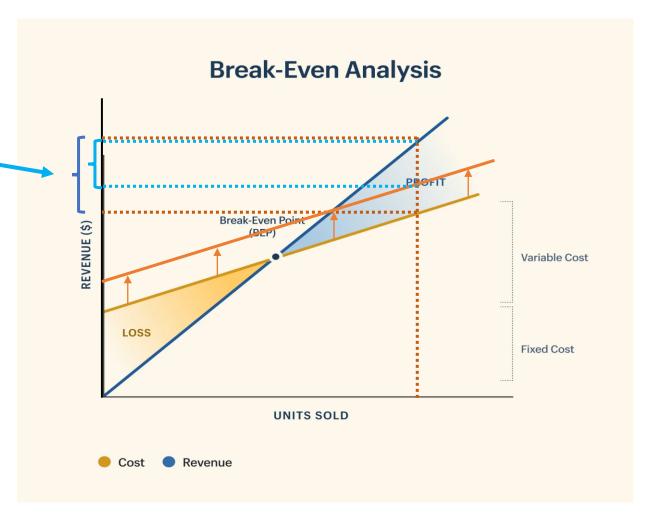


Will flight tickets surge?



 The cost increase reduces the profitability due to a smaller profit margin.

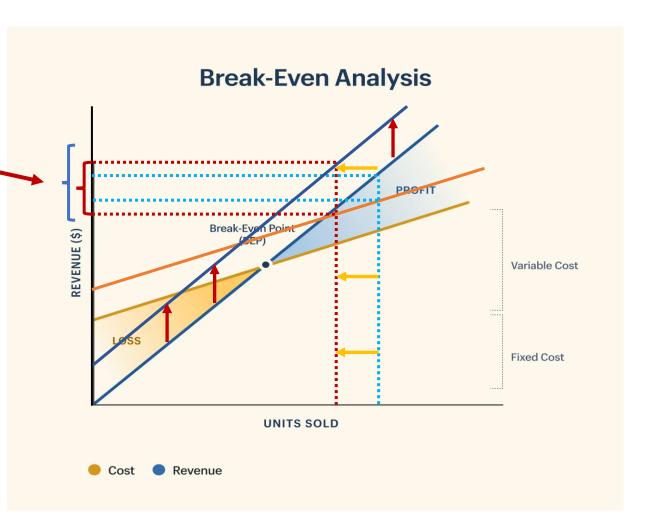
 Demand is not affected as long as the ticket price remains unchanged.



Will flight tickets surge? YES!



- Higher ticket prices † will partly compensate for the profit reduction. {
- Higher ticket prices will have a negative impact on demand.
- Overall: Airlines will adjust the ticket price to the extent of <u>maximizing revenues</u> as a function of demand volume and price.



Thank you for your attention!



More information may be taken from the following books: (CRC Press/Taylor&Francis; Routledge)

