# Managing your fuel price in a declining market

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#### **Agenda**



Oil price - brief summary and outlook

Hedging tools and corporate fuel risk

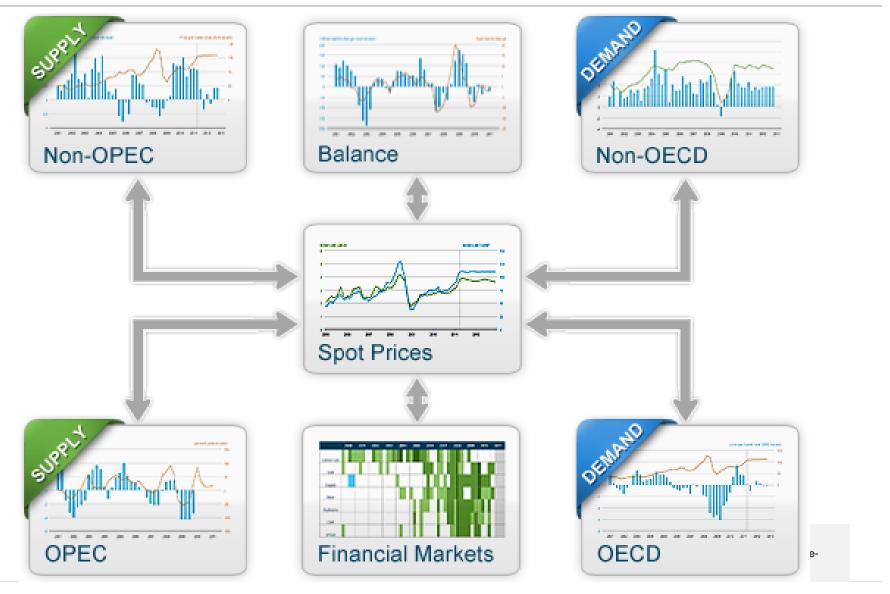
Airline reported hedging losses & prudent savings!

Conclusions



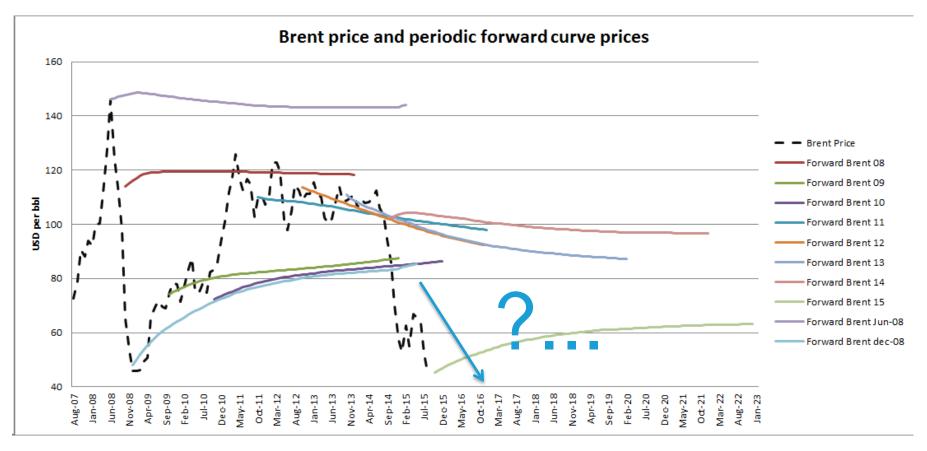
#### **Crude Oil Price Drivers**





#### **Brent Crude Prices and Forward Prices**





Source: Bloomberg (Past Performance)



#### **Hedging – WFS Definition**



'Contractual investment to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in jet cost, by establishing a known future cost now'

#### Airline X - Consumer Hedge:

'Short' jet, need to buy

 So agree a price now for future jet expenditure – the 'Hedge'



# Designing YOUR corporate jet fuel hedging program – critical it's customised!



#### Key hedge program decision/processes

- Identifying YOUR risk
- Method of price risk control to suit YOUR company needs
- Tenor of hedging related to risks identified
- Hedging tools mechanism/payout
- Create Policy and execute
- Monitor and Re-evaluate policy





## **Identify Risk - Cash Generation/Seat Sales Analysis**



Days Out	% of Sales Booked, Actual Data
0-30	54.9%
30-60	23.0%
60-90	10.2%
>90	11.9%

Days Out	% of Sales Booked Assumed
0-30	50%
30-60	20.0%
60-90	10.0%
>90	10% or less







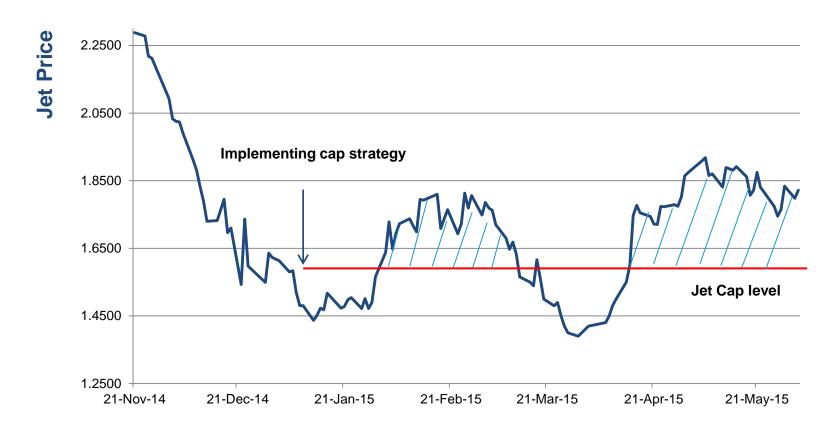


Past Performance



# Less Common Insurance Tools: Maximum fuel price





Past Performance

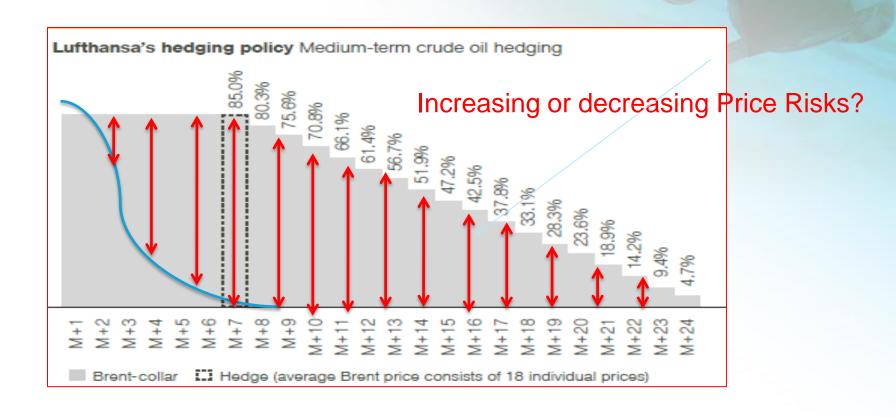


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#### A Consumer Jet Hedge



Scheduled Airline – often proportionally fix future fuel costs in sloping % tranche





#### Lufthansa FT 20th Feb 2015 – \$732 mln hedge loss





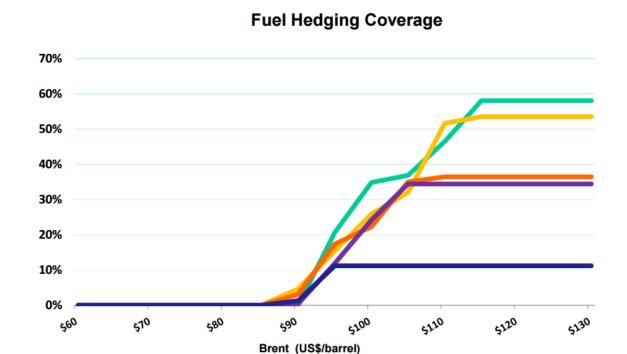


## Cathay Pacific's Brent hedge profile (as of Sep14):

Nov-Dec 2014



# Fuel Hedging



2015

2016

September 16, 2015

2017

2018



## Cathay Pacific – 2014 Hedge Detail



Fuel — Cathay's most significant cost — accounted for 39.2 per cent of total operating costs, up from 39 per cent a year before. Fuel costs were 0.7 per cent higher as more flights were operated.

Otherwise, the numbers looked pretty good: overall number of passengers carried rose 5.5 per cent to 31.6m, with turnover up the same amount to \$HK106bn. Demand for premium economy class seats increased, particularly on the Frankfurt and London routes. In cargo services, the tonnage carried increased by 12 per cent.

Results		2014	2013	Change
Turnover	HK\$ million	105,991	100,484	+5.5%
Profit attributable to the shareholders of Cathay Pacific	HKS million	3,150	2,620	+20.2%
Earnings per share	HK cents	80.1	66.6	+20.3%
Dividend per share	HK\$	0.36	0.22	+63.6%
Profit margin	%	3.0	2.6	+0.4%pt
A breakdown of the Group's fuel cost is shown below:				
			2014	2013
			HK\$M	HK\$M
Gross fuel cost			39,388	39,117
Fuel hedging losses/(gains)			911	(985)
Net fuel cost			40,299	38,132

Fuel consumption in 2014 was 41.7 million barrels (2013: 39.5 million barrels).



#### 2015: Hedger's Annis Horribilis?



Hedging losses reported:

Kenya Airways - 58 mln USD fuel hedging loss (30th July 2015)



Air Malta – hedges placed in 2012 at 90 usd/bbl costing dearly now (9th August 2015)



Cathay Pacific - shares fell the most in more than six years after their results, which included a HK\$3.74 billion loss from fuel hedges. And an unrealised loss of HK \$7.42 billion (19th August 2015)





#### Who is saving prudently in the downward market....



No Hedging:

Emirates - still not ready to hedge fuel, *but monitors position daily*, stopped after loosing 1.57 billion Dh in 2009. (12<sup>th</sup> August 2015)



#### The Prudent Hedge Outlier:

Alaska Air – This fuel-hedging tactic has saved Alaska Air \$300 mln usd by spending \$20 mln USD on Capping oil prices (May 2015)



Alaska have protected budget, defined total cost of hedging upfront and enjoy remarkably cheaper spot fuel now too!



## Alaskan Airlines – Delighted with price drops



'This fuel-hedging tactic has saved Alaska Air millions' (21st May 2015) Alaska Air Group (NYSE: ALK) has an insurance-like approach to fuel hedging, and it's worked well for the Seattle airline.

- ✓ The system has saved the company about \$300 million on cheaper jet fuel in the last year.
- ✓ "It's been a really good thing for Alaska," said Alaska Chief Financial Officer Brandon Pedersen, during a Thursday interview. "We haven't been wrong on any of our bets...and we've benefited fully from lower prices."
- ✓ Spent \$20 mln on hedges Capped jet supply prices



## **Alaskan - Case Study Concept**

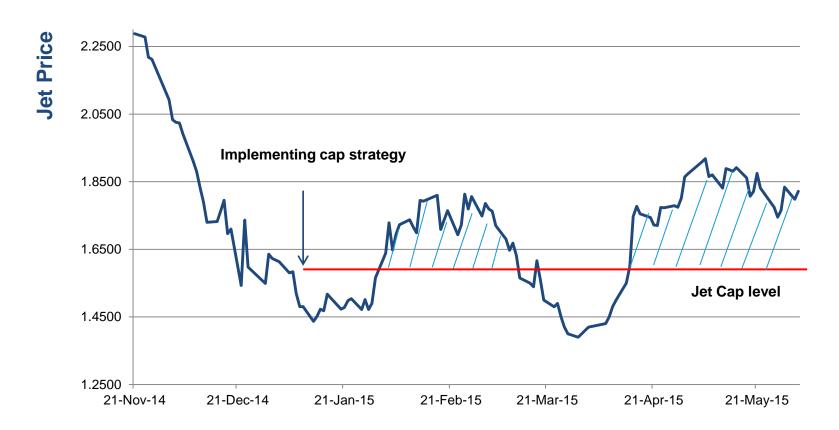


- Active budget control program
- Primary focus: insuring against rising price
- Tools: Capping, no fixing of prices (on jet or brent etc)
  - 1. Options are open can fix at lower prices, if market falls
  - 2. Remains competitive at all times
  - 3. No risk of adverse fuel hedging cost known up front
- Strong balance sheet and cash position
- No adverse/unexpected hedging loss reporting
- On budget and enjoying prices drops



## **Insurance: Maximum fuel price**





Past Performance









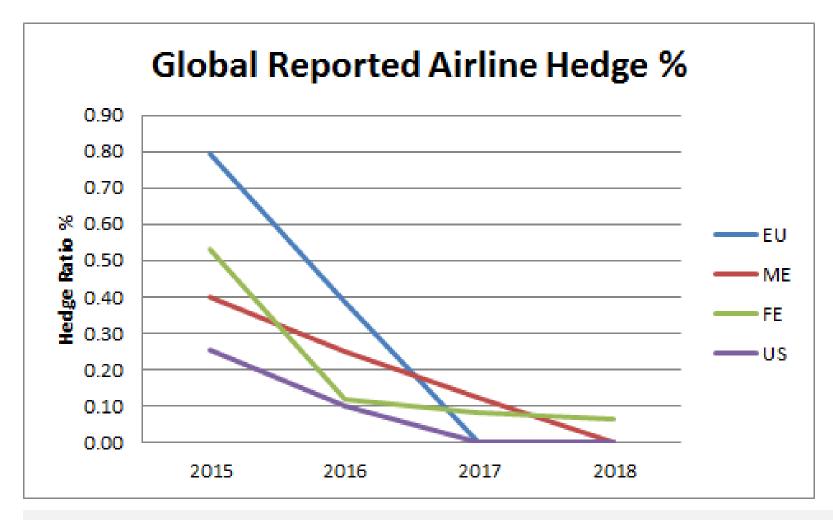
Past Performance



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## **Hedge Tenor – no single solution**







## **Identify Risk - Cash Generation/Seat Sales Analysis**

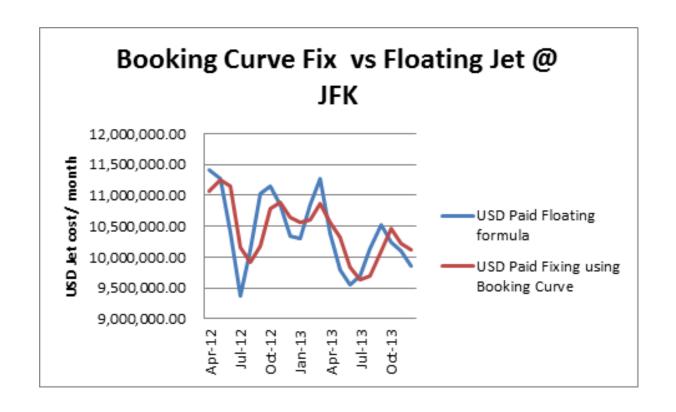


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## Back testing: Results of 3 month jet hedge program at JFK ↑



Fixing for the immediate three months ahead is based on the monthly 50%, 23%, 10%, In the example fixing happens on the last day of the month for next three immediate months



## **Conclusions – hedging in falling markets**



- Corporates hedge because price direction is so uncertain
- Fuel hedge ideally provides budget price certainty
- Market is volatile that's why a prudent hedging policy is required
- Create an agreed stakeholder hedge policy based on your risk
- Start capping/insuring longer term risk and then fixing short term price risk



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