

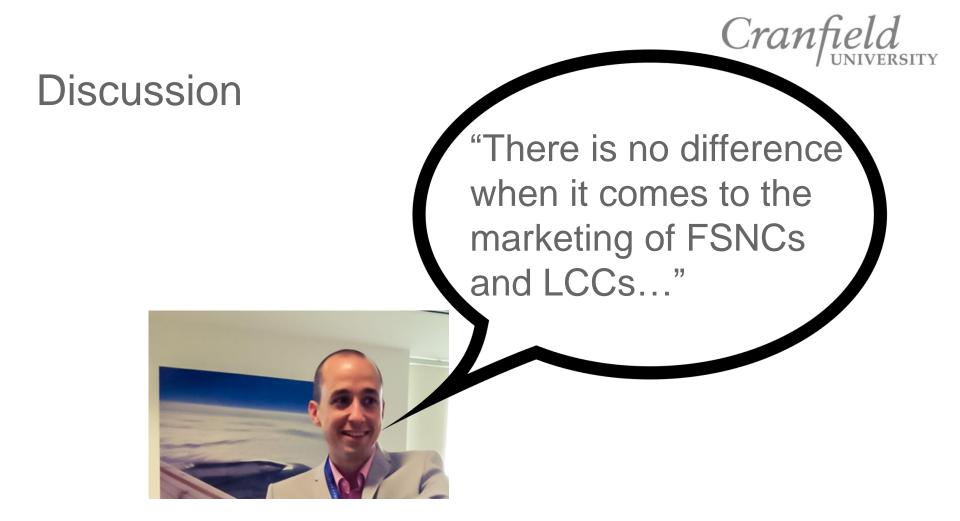




### Marketing of FSNC and LCCs

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Istanbul Technical University Air Transportation Management, M.Sc. Program Strategy Module April 2016



Interestingly, the former Head of Brands at BA is quoted to have said:

"There always has been a mystique and a romance about aviation, but in terms of the principles involved of satisfying your customer there's no difference between selling airlines seats and chocolate bars."



### **Full Service Network Carriers**



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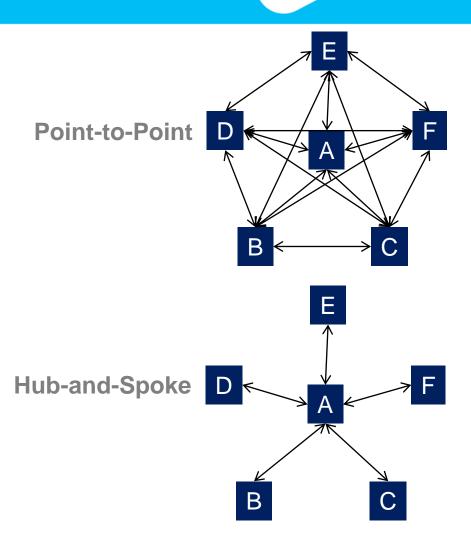
### **Full Service Network Carriers**

- Full Service
  - Traditionally bundled offerings, e.g.
    - Inflight service
    - Hold baggage included
  - Different services classes
    - Business class (incl. lounge access, etc.)
  - Long and/or short-haul operations
    - Global airlines?

## **Full Service Network Carriers**

### • Network

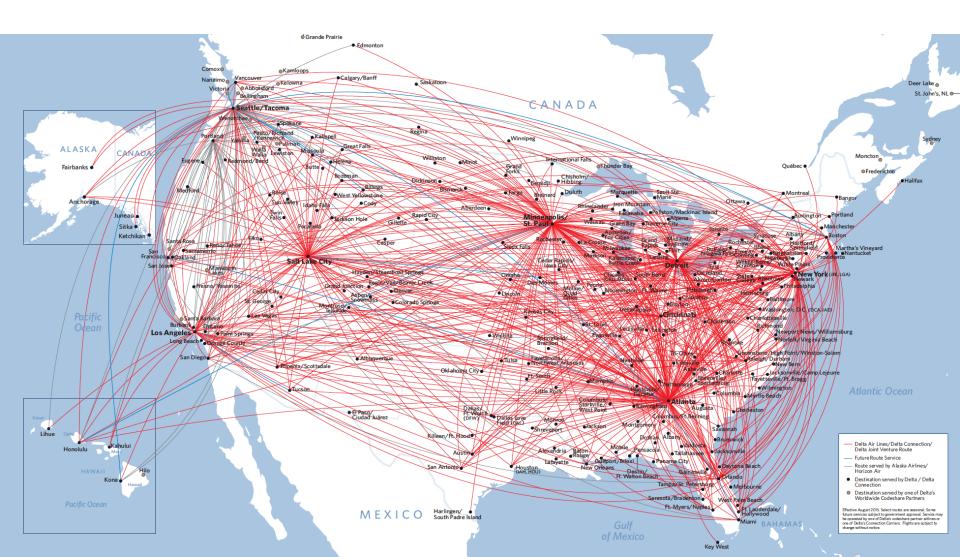
- Hub & Spoke network
- Pax through their hubs to serve more city pairs
- Dependent on feeder services to fill seats on particularly long-haul flights
  - Role of regional airlines
  - Size vs frequency
    - E.g. A380 vs B787



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# Illustration of hub-and-spoke network: Delta Airlines



## **Full Service Network Carriers**

- Formerly referred to as "Flag Carriers" still appropriate?
  - Who is the UK's "Flag Carrier"?

- Sometimes referred to "Legacy Carriers"
  - Their "legacy" (though some changes over the years):
    - Unionised staff (particularly US and Europe)
    - High overheads
    - Little efficiency
    - Political interference









### Low Cost Carriers



## Since deregulation, low cost airlines have...



- Changed how airlines construct their business model
- Removed unnecessary costs and encouraged customers to pay extra for non-flight items and frills

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- No different classes
- Unbundling of service
  - E.g. in-flight catering, lounges, FFPs
- Improved utilisation of assets
  - E.g. more seats, short turnarounds
- Recognised potential of internet for direct distribution

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### Traditional Short-Haul Low Cost Airline Strategy

### Simplicity

- Low fares to stimulate demand
- No unnecessary costs e.g. meals
- Direct distribution
- Outsourcing of non-core functions to lowest cost provider

#### Point to point

- No interlining or connections
- No through check-in or baggage
- Uncongested (often secondary) airports

High Utilisation

- Higher aircraft utilisation with common fleet
- Higher seat density
- High load factors
- Unit cost savings in labour productivity

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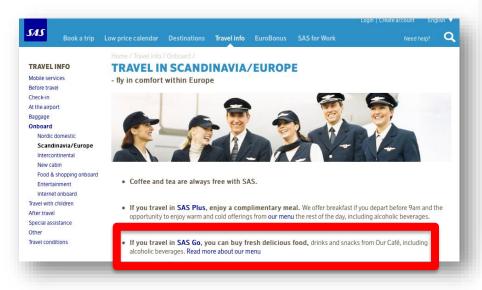
### BUT is this still true...

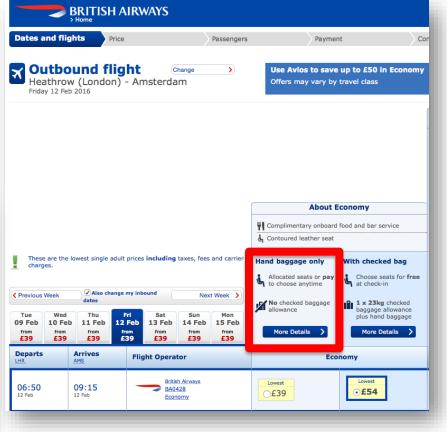




## Marketing Developments of FSNCs

- Hybrid business models
  - FSNC adopting LCC strategies
    - E.g. hand luggage only fares, paid catering



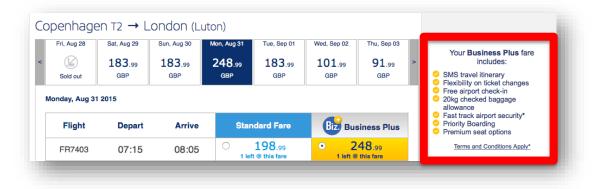




## Marketing Developments of LCCs

- Hybrid business models
  - LCCs adopting FSNC strategies
    - "Business fares" (e.g. fast track boarding and security)
    - ... and "Business Class Seats)

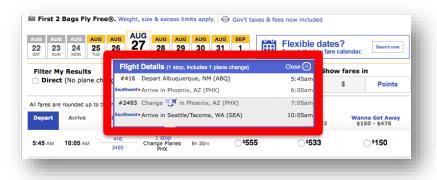






## Marketing Developments of LCCs

- Hybrid business models
  - LCCs adopting FSNC strategies
    - Hub and spoke network
    - Enhanced service offerings
      - free luggage
      - FFPs





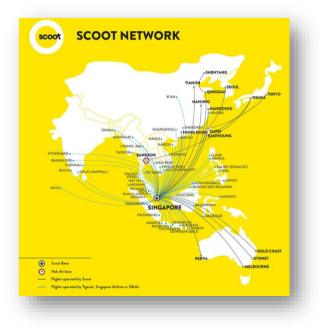


## Marketing Developments of LCCs

- FSNC setting up LCC subsidiaries
  - Less successful in the past
    (e.g. DL Song; UA TED; BA Go; KL Buzz)
  - More recently a renaissance
    e.g. AF/KL Transavia;
    LH Germanwings/Eurowings;
    SQ Scoot/Tiger;
    IAG Vueling
- Long-haul LCCs
  - "the jury is still out"
    - Some failures (e.g. Oasis Hong Kong, Zoom)
  - Current long-haul LCCs, e.g.:
    - Air Asia X
    - Scoot
    - Norwegian Air Shuttle











- Many FSNCs have changed their marketing mix
- Many LCCs have changed their marketing mix
- $\rightarrow$  hybridisation of business models
- Defining business models by their marketing mix is more and more difficult