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SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO
Form DEF 14A
April 11, 2003

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

PROXY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Filed by the Registrant [X]
Filed by a Party other than the Registrant []

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement if other than Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (check the appropriate box):

- No fee required
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 - 3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11: (Set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined.)
 - 4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:
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LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF 2003
ANNUAL MEETING
AND PROXY
STATEMENT

2002 REPORT
TO SHAREHOLDERS

- o Management's Discussion and Analysis
- o Consolidated Financial Statements

(LOGO)

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

PROXY STATEMENT AND

2002 REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS:

The fall 2002 issue of Money magazine features an article entitled "THE 30 BEST STOCKS." That article begins with the following statement of amaze and wonderment:

"It was straight out of Ripley's. When MONEY asked Ned David Research this summer to compile a list of the 30 best performing stocks since our debut in 1972, it seemed obvious that the No. 1 performer would reflect the brawn-to-brains transformation of the U.S. economy. Probably a technology stock. Or maybe a big name in pharmaceuticals.

"WHAT WE WERE NOT EXPECTING WAS AN AIRLINE - SOUTHWEST AIRLINES, TO BE PRECISE. SINCE AUGUST 1972, SOUTHWEST HAS PRODUCED ANNUALIZED RETURNS OF 25.99%, WHICH MEANS THAT HAD YOU INVESTED \$10,000 IN SOUTHWEST 30 YEARS AGO, YOUR STAKE WOULD BE WORTH A LITTLE OVER \$10.2 MILLION TODAY. SOUTHWEST, OF COURSE, IS NOT YOUR TYPICAL AIRLINE..." (capitalization added).

Southwest was "not your typical airline" in the year 2002, either. In 2002, Southwest was the only major airline that made a profit; the other major airlines reported an aggregate net loss in excess of \$10 billion, as two of them filed petitions in bankruptcy. And at the end of 2002, Southwest Airlines market capitalization (or total stock market value) exceeded that of all other major airlines, combined.

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Viewed in the context of the economic holocaust that continued to ravage the U.S. airline industry in 2002, Southwest Airlines' attainment of its 30th consecutive annual profit in the amount of \$198.1 million, excluding special items (\$241.0 million, including special items), was a triumphant accomplishment for its Shareholders and Shareholder-Employees, even though it represented a decline of 52 percent from 2001, excluding special items (52.9 percent, including special items from both years). Moreover, amidst the airline industry devastation of 2002, Southwest:

1. Expanded its fleet by a net 20 aircraft;
2. Expanded its available seat miles by 5.5 percent;
3. Expanded its share of the domestic airline market (based on revenue passenger seat miles produced) to 10 percent;
4. Increased Shareholders' equity by \$407.6 million;
5. Renegotiated, and extended, five collective bargaining agreements;
6. Ended the year with excellent liquidity of \$1.82 billion in unrestricted cash and a \$575 million available, unsecured, bank revolving credit line; and
7. Provided complete job security for its 33,705 active Employees and a \$155.6 million contribution to their collective Profitsharing and savings plans.

Peering ahead, the year 2003 is fraught with event risk and, hence, uncertainty. If, however, a lengthy war or another terrorist assault should occur, Southwest is better prepared for such an eventuality than any other major U.S. airline; if the U.S. economy should decline, rather than advance, Southwest is better prepared for such an eventuality than any other major U.S. airline; and if jet fuel prices should rise precipitously, for any reason, Southwest is better prepared for such an eventuality than any other major U.S. airline (in addition to our financial strength, we are currently hedged for approximately 83 percent of our presently anticipated requirements for 2003 and 80 percent for 2004).

As 2003 begins, we are planning to expand our available seat mile capacity for the year by 4 to 5 percent and have already begun, or announced, the following additional air service: new nonstop flights from Baltimore/Washington to San Jose and from Phoenix to Detroit; and additional flights from Baltimore/Washington to Orlando, Long Island/Islip, Manchester, Hartford, Austin, Phoenix, San Antonio, and West Palm Beach; Chicago Midway to Cleveland, Las Vegas, and Houston; Long Island/Islip to Orlando and West Palm Beach; Sacramento to Portland and Orange County; and Phoenix to Raleigh-Durham. If, beyond the planned 4 to 5 percent increase, serendipitous opportunities for profitable seat mile expansion should present themselves, we believe that we are also better prepared to take advantage of such a positive eventuality than any other major U.S. airline.

Although we cannot predict what external, uncontrollable events might transpire during 2003, we can forecast with considerable certainty that our valorous, caring, nimble, good-hearted and resilient People will ensure that Southwest ends 2003 just the way it ended 2002 - at the forefront of our industry. For, as we wrote to our Shareholders last year, our wonderful People's brave hearts are both informed and inspired by Todd Beamer's brave words - and his devotion to the concept of duty with honor: "LET'S ROLL."

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January 20, 2003

Most sincerely,

Herbert D. Kelleher
Chairman of the Board

James F. Parker
Vice-Chairman and CEO

Colleen C. Barrett
President and COO

(LOGO)

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Wednesday, May 14, 2003

To the Shareholders:

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Southwest Airlines Co. (the "Company" or "Southwest") will be held at its corporate headquarters, 2702 Love Field Drive, Dallas, Texas on Wednesday, May 14, 2003, at 10:00 a.m., local time, for the following purposes:

- (1) to elect six directors;
- (2) to take action on a shareholder proposal, if the proposal is presented at the meeting; and
- (3) to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

March 18, 2003, is the date of record for determining shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Our Annual Meeting will be broadcast live on the Internet. To listen to the broadcast, log on to www.southwest.com at 10:00 a.m., CDT, on May 14, 2003.

We have made the 2002 Annual Report available to you on the Internet at www.southwest.com (click on "About SWA", "Investor Relations", "Annual Reports").

If you do not have Internet access and you would like a copy of the 2002 Annual Report, you may request one from Investor Relations, Southwest Airlines Co., P.O. Box 36611, Dallas, Texas 75235. Additionally, portions of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are attached to this Proxy Statement under the heading "2002 Report to Shareholders."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Colleen C. Barrett
President, Chief Operating Officer,
and Secretary

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April 12, 2003

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN THE ENCLOSED PROXY IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE TO ENSURE THAT YOUR SHARES ARE REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING.

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.
P.O. BOX 36611
DALLAS, TEXAS 75235-1611
(214) 792-4000

PROXY STATEMENT

SOLICITATION AND REVOCABILITY OF PROXIES; VOTING

The enclosed proxy is solicited by and on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Company for use at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 14, 2003, at the Company's corporate headquarters, 2702 Love Field Drive, Dallas, Texas, or any adjournment thereof. The Company will pay the cost of solicitation. In addition to solicitation by mail, solicitation of proxies may be made personally or by telephone by the Company's regular Employees, and arrangements will be made with brokerage houses or other custodian's nominees and fiduciaries to send proxies and proxy material to their principals. The proxy statement and form of proxy were first mailed to shareholders of the Company on or about April 12, 2003.

The enclosed proxy, even though executed and returned, may be revoked at any time prior to the voting of the proxy by the subsequent execution and submission of a revised proxy, by written notice to the Secretary of the Company, or by voting in person at the meeting. Shares represented by proxy will be voted at the meeting. Cumulative voting is not permitted. An automated system administered by the Company's transfer agent tabulates the votes. Abstentions and broker non-votes are each included in the determination of the number of shares present and voting, for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum for the transaction of business. Neither abstentions nor broker non-votes are counted as voted either for or against a proposal. Except as otherwise stated herein, provided a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on, and voted for or against, the matter is required to approve any matter.

In some cases, only one proxy statement is being delivered to multiple shareholders sharing an address unless the Company has received contrary instructions from one or more of the shareholders. Upon written or oral request, the Company will deliver a separate copy of the proxy statement to a shareholder at a shared address to which a single copy of the proxy statement was delivered. A shareholder can notify the Company at the above address that it wishes to receive a separate copy of the proxy statement in the future, or alternatively, that it wishes to receive a single copy of the materials instead of multiple copies.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS
(ITEM 1)

At the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, three directors are to be

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elected for a one-year term expiring in 2004 or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, and three directors are to be elected for a three-year term expiring in 2006 or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified, each to serve with the six directors whose terms do not expire until later years. Provided a quorum is present at the Annual Meeting, a plurality of the votes cast in person or by proxy by the holders of shares entitled to vote is required to elect directors.

The persons named in the enclosed proxy have been selected as a proxy committee by the directors of the Company, and it is the intention of the proxy committee that, unless otherwise directed therein, proxies will be voted for the election of the nominees listed below. Although the directors of the Company do not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve, if such a situation arises prior to the meeting, the proxy committee will act in accordance with its best judgment.

The following table sets forth certain information for each nominee and present director of the Company, as of January 1, 2003. Each of the nominees for director named in the following table is now serving as a director of the Company. There is no family relationship between any of the directors or between any director and any executive officer of the Company.

NAME	DIRECTOR SINCE
-----	-----
Colleen C. Barrett	2001
Louis E. Caldera*	March 2003
C. Webb Crockett	1994
William H. Cunningham*	2000
William P. Hobby	1990
Travis C. Johnson	1978
Herbert D. Kelleher*	1967
Nancy B. Loeffler*	March 2003
Rollin W. King*	1967
John T. Montford	2002
June M. Morris*	1994
James F. Parker	2001

(*) Current Nominee

CURRENT NOMINEES

Mr. Kelleher, Mr. King, and Mrs. Morris are each to be elected for a term expiring in 2004. Dr. Cunningham, Mrs. Loeffler, and Mr. Caldera are to be elected for terms expiring in 2006.

Herbert D. Kelleher has been Chairman of the Board of the Company since March 29, 1978. Mr. Kelleher became interim President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company in September 1981, and assumed those offices on a permanent basis in February 1982, relinquishing those titles on June 19, 2001.

Rollin W. King engaged in executive education and consulting as the principal of Rollin King Associates from January 1, 1989 until his retirement on December 31, 1995, and subsequently he has been principally engaged in private investments.

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June M. Morris was a founder of Morris Air Corporation ("Morris"). Mrs. Morris was Chief Executive Officer of Morris until its operations were absorbed by Southwest in October 1994, and subsequently she has been principally engaged in private investments. Morris was a domestic airline operating 21 Boeing 737 aircraft until its acquisition by Southwest in December 1993.

William H. Cunningham, Ph.D., is the James L. Bayless Professor of Marketing at the University of Texas at Austin Red McCombs School of Business. Dr. Cunningham was the Chancellor of the University of Texas System from 1992 to June 2000. He is a director of Jefferson-Pilot Corporation, Introgen Therapeutics, Inc., LIN TV Corp. and WilTel Communications. He is a disinterested director of John Hancock Mutual Funds. Dr. Cunningham joined the Board of an e-learning privately held start-up company, IBT Technologies, in January 2000 as Chairman of the Board. He was named President and CEO in December 2000, resigning those positions in September 2001. He remained as Chairman until December 17, 2001, at which time the company filed for bankruptcy. It is currently being liquidated.

2

Louis E. Caldera has been the Vice Chancellor for University Advancement and President, CSU Foundation, at California State University, since June 2001. He was the Secretary of the Army in the Clinton Administration from July 1998 until January 2001. Mr. Caldera previously served as the Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer for the Corporation for National and Community Service, a federal grant-making agency, from September 1997 to June 1998. He served as a member of the California State Legislature from 1992 to 1997 representing the 46th Assembly District (Los Angeles). Mr. Caldera is a director of Belo Corp., Indy Mac Bancorp, Inc. and Iomega Corporation.

Nancy B. Loeffler currently serves as a Member of the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center Board of Visitors, on the Board of Regents at St. Mary's University, The South Texas Community Foundation, the National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame, the Vice President's Residence Foundation in Washington, D.C. and the Capitol Advisory Committee for Texas Lutheran University. She also serves as a member of the Blanton Museum of Art located on the University of Texas campus.

DIRECTORS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES IN 2004

C. Webb Crockett has been a shareholder in the Phoenix, Arizona law firm of Fennemore Craig for more than the past five years. Fennemore Craig performed services for the Company in 2002 and will do so in 2003.

William P. Hobby was lieutenant governor of the State of Texas for 18 years until January 1991. He was Chancellor of the University of Houston System from September 1995 until March 1997. He has been Chairman of Hobby Communications, L.L.C., Houston, Texas, a privately owned company, since January 1997, and was Chairman and CEO of H&C Communications, Inc. (a privately owned broadcasting company) from 1983 until December 1996. He was Executive Editor of the Houston Post for more than 20 years.

Travis C. Johnson was a partner in the El Paso, Texas law firm of Johnson & Bowen for more than five years prior to 2001. Since January 2001, Mr. Johnson has practiced law as Travis Johnson, Attorney at Law. Mr. Johnson is a director of Chase Bank of Texas - El Paso.

DIRECTORS WHOSE TERM EXPIRES IN 2005

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Colleen C. Barrett has been President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since June 19, 2001, at which time she was also named to the Board of Directors. Prior to that time, Ms. Barrett was Executive Vice President - Customers from 1990 to 2001 and Vice President - Administration from 1986 to 1990. Ms. Barrett has been Secretary of the Company since March 1978.

James F. Parker has been Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since June 19, 2001. Prior to that time, Mr. Parker was Vice President - General Counsel since 1986.

John T. Montford has been President - External Affairs, SBC Southwest, a division of SBC Communications Inc., a global provider of telecommunications products and services, since July 2002. He was Senior Vice President - Legislative and Political Affairs of SBC Communications Inc. from September 2001 until July 2002. Prior to September 2001, Mr. Montford served as Chancellor of the Texas Tech University System from 1996 to 2001. Mr. Montford served in the Texas Senate from 1983 to 1996. He served as both Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman of the Senate State Affairs Committee. He serves as President of the Plum Foundation, a private charitable foundation and is a Director of Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. He was recently named Chancellor Emeritus of the Texas Tech University System.

The law firm of Loeffler, Jonas and Tuggey has performed services for the Company in the past and may do so in 2003. Nancy Loeffler's husband is a member of the law firm of Loeffler, Jonas and Tuggey.

3

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee consisting of Messrs. Crockett, Cunningham (Chairman), Hobby, Johnson, Montford, King and Mrs. Morris. The Audit Committee held six meetings during 2002. Pursuant to the Audit Committee Charter adopted by the Board of Directors, it is responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of Southwest's independent auditors and its principal functions are to give additional assurance that financial information is accurate and timely and that it includes all appropriate disclosures; to ascertain the existence of an effective accounting and internal control system; to pre-approve all services provided by the independent auditors; and to oversee the entire audit function, both independent and internal. The Board of Directors of the Company has determined that all of the members of the Audit Committee are "independent," as currently required and defined by the New York Stock Exchange.

The Board of Directors has appointed a Compensation Committee consisting of Messrs. Hobby (Chairman) and Crockett and Mrs. Morris. The Compensation Committee held two meetings during 2002, and otherwise acted by unanimous consent. Pursuant to the Compensation Committee Charter adopted by the Board of Directors, the Compensation Committee studies, advises and consults with management respecting the compensation of officers of the Company, and administers the Company's stock-based compensation plans. It recommends for the Board's consideration any plan for additional compensation that it deems appropriate.

The Board of Directors has appointed an Executive Committee consisting of Messrs. Kelleher (Chairman), Johnson, and King to assist the Board in carrying out its duties. The Executive Committee has authority to act for the Board on most matters during the intervals between Board meetings. The Executive Committee held four telephone meetings during 2002, and otherwise acted by unanimous consent.

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The Board of Directors has appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Messrs. Crockett, Cunningham, Hobby, Johnson, King, Montford and Mrs. Morris. Pursuant to the Nominating Committee Charter adopted by the Board of Directors, the Nominating Committee reviews and interviews possible candidates for Board membership and recommends a slate of nominees. The Nominating Committee held two meetings during 2002, and otherwise acted by unanimous consent. See "Other Matters - Notice Requirements" for details on nominations for directors.

In January 2003, at the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the Board of Directors waived the mandatory retirement provision in the Company's Bylaws for directors Kelleher, King, and Morris, and nominated them for one-year terms expiring in 2004. The Nominating Committee's recommendation was based on their perception of the exigent circumstances facing the airline industry and Southwest, and the need for the experience, leadership, and judgment provided by these directors.

During 2002, each director attended at least 75 percent of the total of the Board and committee meetings that he or she was obligated to attend.

DIRECTORS' FEES

Directors' fees are paid on an annual basis from May to May in each year. Each director of the Company who is not an officer of the Company was paid \$11,400 for the 12-month period ending May 2002 increasing to \$11,800 for the 12-month period ending May 2003, for services as a director. During 2002, the Board of Directors held six meetings and otherwise acted by unanimous consent. In addition, \$2,800 (increasing to \$2,900 for the 12-month period ending May 2003) was paid for attendance at each meeting of the Board of Directors, and \$1,150 (increasing to \$1,200 for the 12-month period ending May 2003) for attendance at each meeting of a committee held on the same date as the Board meetings. Members of the Executive Committee receive an additional \$5,500 (increasing to \$5,700 for the 12-month period ending May 2003) per year for their services on such committee. The Chairman of the Audit and Compensation Committees received annual fees of \$5,000 and \$3,000, respectively (increasing to \$5,500 and \$3,200,

4

respectively for the 12-month period ending May 2003). Officers of the Company receive no additional remuneration for serving as directors or on committees of the Board.

Upon initial election to the Board, non-Employee directors receive a one-time option grant to purchase 10,000 shares of Southwest common stock at the fair market value of such stock on the date of the grant. These awards are made under the 1996 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, which is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. These stock options become exercisable over a period of five years from the grant date and have a term of 10 years.

In 2001, the Board adopted the Southwest Airlines Co. Outside Director Incentive Plan. The purpose of the plan is to align more closely the interests of the non-Employee directors with those of the Company's shareholders and to provide the non-Employee directors with retirement income. To accomplish this purpose, the plan compensates each non-Employee director based on the performance of the Company's Common Stock and defers the receipt of such compensation until after the non-Employee director ceases to be a director of the Company. Pursuant to the plan, on the date of the 2002 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, the Company granted 750 non-transferable Performance Shares to each non-Employee director who had served as a director since at least May 2001.

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Thereafter, on the date of each Annual Meeting of Shareholders beginning with the 2003 Annual Meeting, the Company will grant 750 Performance Shares to each non-Employee director who has served since the previous Annual Meeting. A Performance Share is a unit of value equal to the Fair Market Value of a share of Southwest Common Stock, based on the average closing sale price of the Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. On the 30th calendar day following the date a non-Employee director ceases to serve as a director of the Company for any reason, Southwest will pay to such non-Employee director an amount equal to the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock during the 30 days preceding such last date of service multiplied by the number of Performance Shares then held by such director. The plan contains provisions contemplating adjustments on changes in capitalization of the Company.

Upon retirement from the Board of Directors, a director who has served at least five years as of the date of retirement will receive \$35,000 and a director who has served at least ten years will receive \$75,000.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

C. Webb Crockett, a member of the Board's Compensation Committee, is a shareholder in the Phoenix, Arizona law firm of Fennemore Craig. Fennemore Craig performed services for the Company in 2002 and will do so in 2003.

5

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

At the close of business on March 18, 2003, the record date of those entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting, there were outstanding 778,128,947 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value, each share of which is entitled to one vote.

CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The following table sets forth information with respect to persons who, to the Company's knowledge (based on information contained in Schedules 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to beneficial ownership at December 31, 2002), beneficially own more than 5 percent of the common stock of the Company.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER -----	AMOUNT AND NATURE OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP -----	PERCENT OF CLASS -----
Capital Research and Management Company 333 South Hope Street Los Angeles, CA 90071	67,272,760 (1)	8.7%
State Street Bank and Trust Company 225 Franklin Street Boston, MA 02110	94,568,787 (2)	12.2% (3)

(1) As of December 31, 2002, Capital Research and Management Company reported sole dispositive power with respect to 67,272,760 shares, but disclaimed beneficial ownership of any shares of common stock.

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- (2) As of December 31, 2002, State Street Bank and Trust Company reported sole voting power with respect to 15,643,777 shares, shared voting power with respect to 77,259,683 shares, sole dispositive power with respect to 94,469,468 shares, and shared dispositive power with respect to 99,319 shares.
- (3) State Street Bank and Trust Company reported that it beneficially owned 9.9 percent of the shares outstanding at year-end in its capacity as trustee of the Southwest Airlines Co. ProfitSharing Plan.

6

MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth as of March 21, 2003, certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of common stock by the directors, each of the executive officers of the Company named in the Summary Compensation Table and by all executive officers and directors as a group.

NAME OF DIRECTOR, OFFICER OR IDENTITY OF GROUP -----	NUMBER OF BENEFICIALLY OWNED SHARES (1) (2) -----	PERCENT OF CLASS (3) -----
Colleen C. Barrett (3)	562,298	*
Louis E. Caldera	--	*
C. Webb Crockett (4)	55,687	*
William H. Cunningham (5)	11,750	*
William P. Hobby (6)	210,196	*
Travis C. Johnson	239,287	*
Herbert D. Kelleher (7)	8,187,809	1.1%
Rollin W. King (8)	486,815	*
Nancy B. Loeffler	--	*
John T. Montford (9)	1,000	*
June M. Morris (10)	1,848,596	*
James F. Parker (11)	705,675	*
Gary C. Kelly (12)	326,999	*
Jim Wimberly (13)	174,240	*
Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (18 persons) (14)	13,077,337	1.7%

* Less than 1%

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, beneficial owners have sole rather than shared voting and investment power respecting their shares, other than shared rights created under joint tenancy or marital property laws as between the Company's directors and officers and their respective spouses, if any. Such persons also beneficially owned an equal number and percentage of non-exercisable Common Share Purchase Rights of the Company that trade in tandem with its common stock.
- (2) The number of shares beneficially owned includes shares that each beneficial owner and the group had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options. The percentage for each beneficial owner and for the group is calculated based on the sum of the 778,280,079 shares of common stock outstanding on March 21, 2003 and any shares shown for

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such beneficial owner or group as subject to stock options and currently exercisable, as if any such stock options had been exercised.

- (3) Includes 1,501 shares held for her account under the ProfitSharing Plan with respect to which she has the right to direct the voting and 426,778 shares which Ms. Barrett had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (4) Includes 7,500 shares held in a family trust and 43,125 shares that Mr. Crockett had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (5) Includes 3,750 shares which Mr. Cunningham had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (6) Includes 6,683 shares held by a testamentary trust of which Governor Hobby is a co-trustee.

(footnotes continue on next page)

7

- (7) Includes 3,988,754 shares which Mr. Kelleher had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options, 225,160 shares held in trust for unrelated individuals, and 309,180 shares held by a family limited liability company in which Mr. Kelleher's wife has a beneficial interest. Mr. Kelleher disclaims any beneficial interest in the limited liability company shares.
- (8) Includes 3,563 shares held by a charitable remainder trust in which Mr. King has a beneficial interest. Mr. King disclaims any beneficial interest in the trust shares.
- (9) Based on 1,000 shares which Mr. Montford had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (10) Includes 1,814,460 shares held by entities over which Ms. Morris has investment and voting power, and 15,188 shares which Ms. Morris had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (11) Includes 37,842 shares held for his account under the ProfitSharing Plan with respect to which he has the right to direct the voting and 397,187 shares which Mr. Parker had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (12) Includes 1,350 shares held in a trust for Mr. Kelly's daughter, and 216,054 shares that Mr. Kelly had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (13) Includes 30,065 shares held for his account under the ProfitSharing Plan with respect to which he has the right to direct the voting and 114,540 shares which Mr. Wimberly had the right to acquire within 60 days pursuant to stock options.
- (14) Includes 129,288 shares held for the accounts of certain officers under the ProfitSharing Plan with respect to which such persons have the right to direct voting. All information with respect to the ProfitSharing Plan is based on a statement dated December 31, 2002.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table discloses compensation for services rendered by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the four remaining most highly paid executive officers during the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2002.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION	YEAR	ANNUAL COMPENSATION (1)		LONG TERM COMPENSATION AWARDS
		SALARY (\$)	BONUS (\$) (1)	SECURITIES UNDERLYING OPTIONS (#)
Herbert D. Kelleher, Chairman of the Board	2002	\$ 431,396	\$ 170,000	8,570
	2001	356,250	196,000	555,844
	2000	447,708	172,000	21,283
James F. Parker, Chief Executive Officer and Vice Chairman of the Board	2002	\$ 305,241	\$ 187,000	12,024
	2001	198,335	345,000	195,000
	2000	207,802	163,000	33,302
Colleen C. Barrett, President, Chief Operating Officer, and Secretary	2002	\$ 302,308	\$ 270,000	7,663
	2001	219,790	400,000	172,050
	2000	249,149	275,000	42,267
Gary C. Kelly, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Financial Officer	2002	\$ 243,793	\$ 184,450	21,598
	2001	213,246	197,000	21,500
	2000	180,993	146,000	33,001
Jim Wimberly - Executive Vice President, Operations	2002	\$ 238,864	\$ 161,500	17,981
	2001	213,013	176,000	15,000
	2000	186,025	130,000	21,956

(1) Officers' bonuses are paid in January of each year in respect of performance for the prior year. The numbers shown in this column reflect such payments made in January of the specified year.

(2) Consists of amounts contributed by the Company to the Southwest Airlines Co. ProfitSharing Plan, Excess Benefit Plan and 401(k) Plan in which all Employees of the Company are eligible to participate, as well as life insurance premiums. In addition to those amounts, "All Other Compensation" for Mr. Kelleher includes deferred compensation, bearing interest at an annual rate of 10 percent, in an amount equal to Company contributions which would otherwise have been made on behalf of Mr. Kelleher to the ProfitSharing Plan but which exceed the contributions permitted by Federal tax laws, totaling \$21,262, \$53,090, and \$88,520 for 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. "All Other Compensation" for Mr. Parker and Ms. Barrett includes deferred compensation, bearing

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interest at an annual rate of 10 percent, in an amount equal to Company contributions which would otherwise have been made on behalf of each of them to the ProfitSharing Plan but which exceed the contributions permitted by Federal tax laws, totaling \$15,480 and \$19,721 respectively, for 2002, and \$45,355 and \$54,643, respectively, for 2001.

9

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

The following table provides information on option grants in 2002 to the named executive officers:

NAME	INDIVIDUAL GRANTS				POTENTIAL ASSUMED ANNUAL APPRECIATION
	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING OPTIONS GRANTED (#)	PERCENT OF TOTAL OPTIONS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES IN FISCAL YEAR	EXERCISE PRICE (\$/SHARE)	EXPIRATION DATE	0% (\$)
Herbert D. Kelleher	8,570 (2)	.02%	\$ 18.73	01/01/2012	--
James F. Parker	12,024 (2)	.02%	\$ 18.73	01/01/2012	--
Colleen C. Barrett	7,663 (2)	.01%	\$ 18.73	01/01/2012	--
Gary C. Kelly	4,348 (2)	.01%	\$ 18.73	01/01/2012	--
	17,250 (3)	.03%	\$ 17.78	01/18/2012	--
Jim Wimberly	1,481 (2)	.003%	\$ 18.73	01/01/2012	--
	16,500 (3)	.03%	\$ 17.78	01/18/2012	--

- (1) These amounts represent assumed rates of appreciation in market value from the date of grant until the end of the option term, at the rates set by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and therefore are not intended to forecast possible future appreciation, if any, in Southwest's stock price. Southwest did not use an alternative formula for a grant date valuation, as it is not aware of any formula that will determine with reasonable accuracy a present value based on future unknown or volatile factors.
- (2) These options were granted to the named individuals under the Company's 1996 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans at fair market value as of December 31, 2002, and were fully exercisable on the grant date.
- (3) These options were granted to the named individuals under the Company's 1996 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans at fair market value on the date of the grants and are exercisable as follows: one-third on the grant date, one-third on the first anniversary of the grant date and one-third on the second anniversary of the grant date, subject to continued employment.

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At January 18, 2012, the expiration date of the \$17.78 options described above, the stock price for Southwest common stock would be \$28.96 or \$46.12 per share, assuming annual appreciation rates from January 18, 2002 at 5 percent or 10 percent, respectively. However, if the price of the common stock does not appreciate, the value of these options to the named executives, and the corresponding benefit to all shareholders of the Company, would be zero. All of the preceding appreciation calculations are compounded annually.

10

AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR AND FISCAL YEAR-END OPTION VALUES

The following table shows stock option exercises by the named executive officers during 2002. In addition, this table includes the number of shares covered by both exercisable and non-exercisable stock options as of December 31, 2002. Also reported are the values for "in-the-money" options that represent the positive spread between the exercise price of any such existing stock options and the year-end price of the common stock.

NAME	SHARES ACQUIRED ON EXERCISE (#)	VALUE REALIZED (\$)(1)	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS AT FISCAL YEAR-END (#)		VALUE OF UNEXE MONEY OPTION YEAR-END
			EXERCISABLE (#)	UNEXERCISABLE (#)	EXERCISABLE (\$)
Herbert D. Kelleher	852,560	\$13,943,075	3,794,903	185,281	\$35,287,255
James F. Parker	31,263	\$ 344,783	379,100	65,000	\$ 1,585,375
Colleen C. Barrett	100,000	\$ 1,231,393	411,092	57,350	\$ 1,979,400
Gary C. Kelly	21,554	\$ 261,342	220,168	22,500	\$ 1,214,073
Jim Wimberly	171,223	\$ 1,708,892	96,509	16,000	\$ 307,225

(1) Aggregate market value of the shares covered by the option less the aggregate price paid by the executive.

(2) The closing price of the common stock on December 31, 2002, the last trading day of Southwest's fiscal year, was \$13.90 per share.

EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER CONTRACTS

The Company re-employed Herbert D. Kelleher, effective as of January 1, 2001, under a three-year Employment Contract. Mr. Kelleher served as Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President until June 19, 2001. Since then, Mr. Kelleher has performed the duties and has the responsibilities given to him by the Board as Chairman, including overseeing the implementation of the Company's current and long-range business policies and programs. During the term of the Employment Contract, Mr. Kelleher will serve as Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board for as long as he is a member of the Board. The Employment Contract provides for an annual base salary of \$450,000, except that in 2001 the Company and Mr. Kelleher agreed that he would receive no salary for the period from October 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001 in light of the severe financial challenges facing the Company as a result of

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the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. The Employment Contract also provides for additional benefits including: (i) discretionary performance bonuses paid in cash at the times and in the amounts determined by the Board; (ii) long-term disability insurance providing for disability payments of \$8,000 per month to age 73; (iii) reimbursement for medical and dental expenses incurred by Mr. Kelleher and his spouse, and for such expenses for other members of his family to the extent Mr. Kelleher pays in excess of \$10,000 per year in such expenses; (iv) deferred compensation bearing interest at 10 percent in an amount equal to any Company contributions which would otherwise have been made on behalf of Mr. Kelleher to the Company ProfitSharing Plan but which exceed maximum annual additions under the Plan on his behalf under federal tax laws; and (v) stock options that vest in equal annual installments during the term of the Employment Contract. The Employment Contract is terminable by Mr. Kelleher within 60 days after the occurrence of a change of control of the Company in which a third party acquires 20 percent or more of the Company's voting securities or a majority of the directors of the Company are replaced as a result of a tender offer or merger, sale of assets or contested election. In the event Mr. Kelleher so terminates his employment, the Employment Contract provides for a lump sum severance payment equal to Mr. Kelleher's unpaid base salary for the remaining term of his Employment Contract plus \$750,000.

11

The Company employs James F. Parker, effective as of June 19, 2001, under a three-year Employment Contract as Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. The Employment Contract provides for an annual base salary of \$312,000 for the year ending June 19, 2002, except that in 2001 the Company and Mr. Parker agreed that he would receive no salary for the period from October 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001 in light of the severe financial challenges facing the Company as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. Mr. Parker's annual base salary for the years ending June 19, 2003 and 2004 will be \$324,480 and \$337,460, respectively. The Employment Contract also provides for additional benefits including: (i) discretionary performance bonuses paid in cash at the times and in the amounts determined by the Board; (ii) long-term disability insurance providing for disability payments of \$10,000 per month to age 70; (iii) reimbursement for medical and dental expenses incurred by Mr. Parker and his spouse; (iv) deferred compensation bearing interest at 10 percent in an amount equal to any Company contributions which would otherwise have been made on behalf of Mr. Parker to the Company ProfitSharing Plan but which exceed maximum annual additions under the Plan on his behalf under federal tax laws; and (v) stock options that vest in equal annual installments during the term of the Employment Contract. The Employment Contract is terminable by Mr. Parker within 60 days after the occurrence of a change of control of the Company in which a third party acquires 20 percent or more of the Company's voting securities or a majority of the directors of the Company are replaced as a result of a tender offer or merger, sale of assets or contested election. In the event Mr. Parker so terminates his employment, the Employment Contract provides for a lump sum severance payment equal to Mr. Parker's unpaid base salary for the remaining term of his Employment Contract plus \$750,000.

The Company employs Colleen C. Barrett, effective as of June 19, 2001, under a three-year Employment Contract as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. The Employment Contract provides for an annual base salary of \$309,000 for the year ending June 19, 2002, except that in 2001 the Company and Ms. Barrett agreed that she would receive no salary for the period from October 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001 in light of the severe financial challenges facing the Company as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. Ms. Barrett's annual base salary for the years ending June 19, 2003 and 2004 will be \$321,360 and \$334,215, respectively. The Employment

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Contract also provides for additional benefits including: (i) discretionary performance bonuses paid in cash at the times and in the amounts determined by the Board; (ii) long-term disability insurance providing for disability payments of \$10,000 per month to age 70; (iii) reimbursement for medical and dental expenses incurred by Ms. Barrett; (iv) deferred compensation bearing interest at 10 percent in an amount equal to any Company contributions which would otherwise have been made on behalf of Ms. Barrett to the Company ProfitSharing Plan but which exceed maximum annual additions under the Plan on her behalf under federal tax laws; and (v) stock options that vest in equal annual installments during the term of the Employment Contract. The Employment Contract is terminable by Ms. Barrett within 60 days after the occurrence of a change of control of the Company in which a third party acquires 20 percent or more of the Company's voting securities or a majority of the directors of the Company are replaced as a result of a tender offer or merger, sale of assets or contested election. In the event Ms. Barrett so terminates her employment, the Employment Contract provides for a lump sum severance payment equal to Ms. Barrett's unpaid base salary for the remaining term of her Employment Contract plus \$750,000.

The Board of Directors of the Company established in 1987 an Executive Service Recognition Plan to permit the Company to continue to attract and retain well-qualified executive personnel and to assure both the Company of continuity of management and its executives of continued employment in the event of any actual or threatened change of control of the Company (defined substantially as described in the following paragraph). As contemplated by the Executive Service Recognition Plan, the Company has entered into employment agreements with each of its current executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table and certain other executive personnel. The terms of these employment agreements would be invoked only in the event of a change of control. The executives must remain in the employment of the Company for one year after a change of control has occurred. If the executive's employment is terminated other than for cause (as defined), or if the executive terminates employment for good reason (as defined), during the one-year term of employment, then the executive would receive a severance payment equal to a full year's base

12

salary and annual bonus plus a prorated annual bonus for the year of termination. In addition, the executive's welfare benefits would continue for the unexpired portion of his or her one-year term of employment.

The Board of Directors established in 1988 a Change of Control Severance Pay Plan (the "Severance Pay Plan") to provide for severance payments to qualified Employees whose employment with the Company terminates due to certain conditions created by a change in control of the Company (as defined in the Severance Pay Plan). All Employees of the Company are participants in the Severance Pay Plan except any officer participating in the Executive Service Recognition Pay Plan and all other Employees who are beneficiaries of an enforceable contract with the Company providing for severance payments in the event of a reduction in force or furlough (collective bargaining agreements). Generally, the Severance Pay Plan provides for severance payments, based upon the Employee's salary and years of service with the Company, in the event the Employee is terminated, other than for cause (as defined in the Severance Pay Plan), death, voluntary retirement or total and permanent disability, within one year of a "change in control." The Employee would also remain eligible for a 12-month extension of coverage under each "welfare benefit" plan of the Company, including medical, dental, etc., as in effect immediately prior to any change in control. For purposes of the Severance Pay Plan, a "change in control" is deemed to have occurred if 20 percent or more of the combined voting power of the Company's outstanding voting securities ordinarily having the right to vote for directors shall have been acquired by a third person or a change in the makeup

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of the Board of Directors shall have occurred under certain circumstances described in the Severance Pay Plan.

BOARD COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Salary Administration Program for Southwest's non-contract people will be administered in a manner that promotes the attainment by Southwest of reasonable profits on a consistent basis in order to preserve job protection and security for such non-contract people; that promotes and rewards productivity and dedication to the success of Southwest as the collective embodiment of all of its people; that accomplishes internal equity among its people; and that responds pragmatically to the actual influence of external market forces.

Southwest Airlines Co. Salary Administration Manual

The above principles are applied to all Southwest non-contract Employees, including executive officers. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors reviews the compensation of Southwest's executive officers on an annual basis. The Committee considers the total compensation (both salary and incentives), as well as the recommendation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, in establishing each element of compensation. Mr. Kelleher, Mr. Parker, and Ms. Barrett each have employment contracts with the Company. See "Compensation of Executive Officers - Employment and Other Contracts."

At current cash compensation levels, the Committee does not expect Internal Revenue Service regulations regarding maximum deductibility of executive compensation to have any application to the Company.

The principal elements of compensation for Southwest's executive officers are the following:

Base Salary. As a general rule, base salary for the executive officers of Southwest falls below the salaries for comparable positions in comparably sized companies. The Committee bases this determination on comparative compensation studies for similarly situated businesses; its impression of the prevailing business climate; and the advice of the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

Annual salary increases, if any, for executive officers as a group are not more, on a percentage basis, than those received by other non-contract Employees.

Annual Incentive Bonus. Only officers of the Company are eligible for annual incentive bonuses. The Committee determines the amount of each bonus at the end of each year.

In fixing the salary and bonus amounts for 2002, the Committee considered the very difficult revenue environment faced by the Company and the industry during 2002, the performance of each individual, his or her level of responsibility within the Company, the Company's profitability, the longevity in office of each officer, and each officer's performance as a team member. In addition, with respect to the bonus amounts, the Committee considered the severe financial challenges faced by the Company as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001 and the outstanding performance of the Company relative to its competitors. As a result, no officer received a higher bonus in 2002 than for the previous year, except new officers whose bonuses were annualized. No mathematical weighing formulae were applied with

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respect to any of these factors. In evaluating an individual's performance, the Committee relied on the recommendation of the Chief Executive Officer, whose recommendation is based on his own perception of such officer's performance.

The Company does not utilize defined performance targets in establishing compensation, nor does it employ minimum, targeted or maximum amounts of bonuses or total compensation levels for the executive officers and the final determination of compensation is subjective.

Stock Options. In an effort to bridge the perceived gap between the lower level of cash compensation for Company officers as compared to their peers and to provide a long-term incentive for future performance that aligns officers' interests with shareholders in general, the Company adopted its 1996 Incentive Stock Option Plan and 1996 Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan. The number of options initially granted to an officer, as compared to other Southwest Employees, is dependent on the length of service with the Company and individual levels of performance and responsibility. Subsequent grants are based on levels of individual performance and for 2002 reflected the challenging environment faced by the Company. For 2002, no officer received a grant for more options than the 2001 grant, except new officers whose grants were annualized. With respect to all options granted, the precise number of shares is determined on a subjective basis. All grants under the Stock Option Plans are at current market value and vest over a number of years, dependent on continued employment. Each grant is made based upon the individual's compensation package for that year, without reference to previous grants. Each of the Stock Option Plans limits the number of options that may be granted to any one individual in any calendar year to 253,125 shares.

Although it is not contractually obligated to do so, it has been the practice of the Committee on an annual basis to grant additional options to Employees (including the named executive officers) who exercise options under Stock Option Plans and hold the acquired stock. With respect to 2002, such grants were made on January 2, 2003 and January 7, 2003 in an amount equal to five percent of the number of shares held by the Employee as of December 31, 2002 as a result of option exercises. The total options granted in January 2003 were 167,130, of which 35,625 were to named executive officers.

Effective as of June 19, 2001, Southwest entered into a three-year employment agreement with Mr. Parker pursuant to which Mr. Parker will serve as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and so long as he is on the Board of Directors, Vice Chairman of the Board. See "Compensation of Executive Officers - Employment and Other Contracts." Pursuant to his Employment Contract, Mr. Parker will receive an annual base salary of \$312,000 for the year ending June 19, 2002, except that in 2001 the Company and Mr. Parker agreed that he would receive no salary for the period from October 1 through December 31 in light of the severe financial challenges facing the Company as a result of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001. Mr. Parker's annual base salary for the years ending June 19, 2003 and 2004 will be \$324,480 and \$337,460, respectively. In addition, Mr. Parker was granted fair market value options to purchase 180,000 shares of Southwest common stock with one-third vested immediately and the balance vesting in increments of one-third on each of June 19, 2002 and June 19, 2003.

The Committee relied on information supplied by an independent consultant in determining that Mr. Parker's cash compensation for the three-year period covered by his Employment Contract was significantly below the median and the average for comparable positions. The options granted to Mr. Parker, in accordance with Company practice, were designed to make up at least a portion of the difference between his

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cash compensation and that received by others in comparable positions, dependent on successful performance by the Company as reflected in the price of its stock.

The number of options granted to Mr. Parker was based on the Committee's review of compensation for similarly situated individuals in the transportation industry and the Committee's perception of his expected future contributions to Southwest's performance over the three-year term of his contract. At Mr. Parker's recommendation, both his cash compensation and the number of options granted to him was significantly below the amounts recommended by the consultant as necessary to make his contract competitive. The Committee did not consider the amount and value of other options granted to Mr. Parker in the past, as those options were granted in connection with earlier compensation packages. The Company has no target ownership levels for Company equity holdings by executives.

Pursuant to his Employment Contract, Mr. Parker is entitled to a performance bonus at the discretion of the Board of Directors. As with the other executive officers of the Company, Mr. Parker's bonus in respect of 2002 (paid in January 2003) equaled his bonus paid in respect of 2001. While the Company recorded the sole profit recognized by any domestic major airline, the Committee determined to avoid increasing officer bonuses in light of the very difficult revenue environment facing the Company.

Executive officers participate in the Southwest Airlines ProfitSharing Plan, Deferred Compensation Plan, and 401(k) Plan, which are available to all Southwest Employees on the same basis. See "Compensation of Executive Officers - Summary Compensation Table." Southwest makes little use of perquisites for executive officers.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

William P. Hobby, Chair
C. Webb Crockett
June Morris

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2002 (the "Audited Financial Statements"). In addition, we have discussed with Ernst & Young, the independent auditing firm for the Company, the matters required by Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards No. 61.

The Committee also has received the written disclosures and the letter from Ernst & Young required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1, and we have discussed with that firm its independence from the Company and the compatibility of its provision of services other than auditing services with such independence. We also have discussed with management of the Company and the auditing firm such other matters and received such assurances from them, as we deemed appropriate.

Based on the foregoing review and discussions and relying thereon, we have recommended to the Company's Board of Directors the inclusion of the Audited Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2002 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

William H. Cunningham, Chair
C. Webb Crockett

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William P. Hobby
Travis Johnson
Rollin W. King
John T. Montford
June M. Morris

15

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following table compares total shareholder returns for the Company over the last five years to the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and the Standard and Poor's Transportation Index assuming a \$100 investment made on December 31, 1997. Each of the three measures of cumulative total return assumes reinvestment of dividends. The stock performance shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

(GRAPH)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES	100	138.39	147.77	307.62	254.57	191.69
S&P 500	100	128.56	155.58	141.44	124.56	97.00
S&P TRANSPORTATION	100	98.06	88.58	104.87	104.66	91.16

16

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL
(ITEM 2)

2 - ALLOW SHAREHOLDER VOTE REGARDING POISON PILLS
OUR YES-VOTE EXCEEDED 57% FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS

This is to recommend that our Board of Directors redeem any poison pill previously issued and not adopt or extend any poison pill unless such adoption or extension has been submitted to a shareholder vote. Our yes-vote on this topic exceeded 57% in 2000, 2001 and 2002.

This proposal is submitted by John Chevedden, 215 Nelson Avenue, No. 205, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90278.

HARVARD REPORT

A 2001 Harvard Business School study found that good corporate governance (which took into account whether a company had a poison pill) was positively related to company value. This study reviewed the relationship between the corporate governance index for 1,500 companies and company performance from 1990 to 1999.

The Harvard Business School study is titled, "Corporate Governance and Equity Prices," July 2001, by Paul A. Gompers, Harvard University, Joy L. Ishii, Harvard University and Andrew Metrick, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

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Since the 1980s Fidelity, a mutual fund giant with \$800 billion invested, has withheld votes for directors at companies that approved poison pills, Wall Street Journal, June 12, 2002.

COUNCIL OF INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS RECOMMENDATION

The Council of Institutional Investors www.cii.org, an organization of 120 pension funds which invests \$1.5 trillion, called for shareholder approval of poison pills. Institutional investors own 73% of Southwest stock. In recent years, various companies have been willing to redeem existing poison pills or seek shareholder approval for their poison pill. This includes Columbia/HCA, McDermott International and Airborne, Inc. I believe that our company should follow suit and allow shareholder input.

SERIOUS ABOUT GOOD GOVERNANCE

I believe Enron and the corporate disasters that followed forced many companies to get serious about good governance. This includes a shareholder vote on poison pills. When the buoyant stock market burst, I believe the importance of governance was clear. In a time of crises, I believe a vigorous board can help minimize damage.

A look at Business Week's inaugural ranking of the best and worst boards in 1996 tells the story. For the 3 years after the list appeared, the stocks of companies with the best boards outperformed those with the worse boards by 2 to 1. Increasingly, institutional investors are flocking to stocks of companies perceived as being well governed and punishing stocks of companies seen as lax in oversight. The source for the preceding three sentences is Business Week, "The Best and Worst Boards," October 7, 2002.

ALLOW SHAREHOLDER VOTE REGARDING POISON PILLS
OUR YES-VOTE EXCEEDED 57% FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS
YES ON 2

17

BOARD OF DIRECTORS POSITION

YOUR DIRECTORS RECOMMEND A VOTE AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THIS PROPOSAL, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

The Board of Directors adopted the Company's shareholder rights plan in 1986, and extended its term for ten more years in 1996, in order to protect the Company's shareholders against abusive takeover tactics and to ensure that each shareholder is treated fairly in any transaction involving an acquisition of control of the Company. Plans similar to the Company's plan have been adopted by a majority of the corporations included in the Standard & Poor's 500.

The purpose of the rights plan is to strengthen the Board's ability, in the exercise of its fiduciary duties, to protect and maximize the value of shareholders' investment in the Company in the event of an attempt to acquire control of the Company. The plan is not intended to, and does not, preclude unsolicited, non-abusive offers to acquire the Company at a fair price. Nor is it intended as a deterrent to a shareholder's initiation of a proxy contest. The plan is designed, instead, to encourage any potential acquirer to negotiate directly with the Board, which the Company believes is in the best position to evaluate the adequacy and fairness of proposed offers, to negotiate on behalf of shareholders and to protect shareholders against abusive tactics during a

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takeover process, such as partial or two-tiered tender offers that do not treat all shareholders fairly and equally or acquisitions in the open market of shares constituting control without offering fair value to all shareholders. The rights do not affect any takeover proposal that the Board believes is in the best interests of the Company's shareholders. The overriding objective of the Board in adopting and extending the rights plan was, and continues to be, the preservation and maximization of the Company's value for all shareholders.

A study by Georgeson & Company Inc., analyzing takeover data from 1992-1996, revealed that premiums paid to acquire target companies with poison pills were on average eight percentage points, or 26 percent, higher than premiums paid for target companies that did not have poison pills. Georgeson estimated that poison pills had contributed an additional \$13 billion in shareholder value during the time period in question, and that the shareholders of acquired companies without pills gave up \$14.5 billion in potential premiums. Finally, Georgeson concluded that the presence of a poison pill at a target company did not increase the likelihood of the withdrawal of a friendly takeover bid nor the defeat of a hostile one, and that poison pills did not reduce the likelihood of a company becoming a takeover target.

However, in response to shareholder concerns, as evidenced by the vote on this topic at the 2000 Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors of Southwest in 2001 amended the Company's Rights Plan to include what is commonly referred to as a "chewable" feature. This amendment makes the Plan inapplicable to a fully-financed or cash tender offer for all of the Company's shares of common stock, which remains open for at least 60 calendar days, is at a price equal to the higher of (a) 65 percent over the average closing price of the common stock during the 90 days preceding the offer and (b) the highest closing price during the 52 weeks preceding the offer, and is accompanied by a written fairness opinion of a nationally recognized investment banking firm. Also, the Company shortened the term of the Rights Plan so that it now expires on July 30, 2005.

The Board believes that the adoption of a shareholder rights plan is appropriately within the scope of responsibilities of the Board of Directors, acting on behalf of all shareholders. The adoption of such a plan accords with the Board's responsibilities for the management of the Company's affairs and the issuance of securities and does not require shareholder approval under Texas corporation law or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange. Redeeming the rights would remove an important tool that the Board should have for the protection of shareholders. The Board therefore believes that any decision to redeem the rights should be made in the context of a specific acquisition proposal.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE AGAINST THIS SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL. PROXIES SOLICITED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL BE SO VOTED UNLESS SHAREHOLDERS SPECIFY A DIFFERENT CHOICE.

18

RELATIONSHIP WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The firm of Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, has been selected by the Board of Directors to serve as the Company's auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003. Ernst & Young LLP has served as the Company's auditors since the inception of the Company. A representative of Ernst & Young LLP is expected to be present at the Annual Meeting in order to make a statement if he so desires and to respond to appropriate questions.

The following table sets forth the various fees for services provided

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to the Company by Ernst & Young in 2002 and 2001:

YEAR	AUDIT FEES (1)	AUDIT RELATED FEES (2)	TAX FEES (3)	ALL OTHER FEES (4)	TOTAL
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2002	\$785,382	\$108,000	\$ 67,772	\$4,500	\$965
2001	\$405,630	\$102,500	\$186,816	\$6,400	\$701

- (1) Includes fees for the annual audit and quarterly reviews, SEC registration statements, accounting and financial reporting consultations and research work regarding Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, passenger facility charge audits, audits required by the Federal Government for security fee payments and government relief, and consultations and research related to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- (2) Includes fees for benefit plan audits.
- (3) Includes services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning.
- (4) Consists of fees for other products and services.

OTHER MATTERS

NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

To permit the Company and its shareholders to deal with shareholder proposals in an informed and orderly manner, the Bylaws establish an advance notice procedure with regard to the nomination (other than by or at the direction of the Board of Directors) of candidates for election to the Board of Directors and with regard to certain matters to be brought before an Annual Meeting of Shareholders. In general, under the Bylaws written notice must be received by the Secretary of the Company not less than 60 days nor more than 90 days prior to the meeting and must contain certain specified information concerning the person to be nominated or the matters to be brought before the meeting as well as the shareholder submitting the proposal. Pursuant to the Company's Bylaws, a shareholder may nominate a person or persons for election to the Board by providing written notice to the Secretary of the Company not less than 60 and not more than 90 days prior to the meeting. The notice must contain (i) as to each nominee, all information required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (ii) the name and address of the shareholder giving the notice, and (iii) the number of shares of the Company beneficially owned by the shareholder giving the notice. If we do not receive notice of your proposal before February 24, 2004, it will be considered "untimely" and we may properly use our discretionary authority to vote for or against the proposal. A copy of the applicable Bylaw provisions may be obtained, without charge, upon written request to the Secretary of the Company at the address set forth on page 1 of this Proxy Statement.

In addition, any shareholder who wishes to submit a proposal for inclusion in the proxy material and presentation at the 2004 Annual Meeting of Shareholders must forward such proposal to the Secretary of the

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Company, at the address indicated on page 1 of this Proxy Statement, so that the Secretary receives it no later than December 6, 2003.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's officers and directors to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of Company common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange. During 2002, no reports were filed late.

DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

In the event a quorum is present at the meeting but sufficient votes to approve any of the items proposed by the Board of Directors have not been received, the persons named as proxies may propose one or more adjournments of the meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies. A shareholder vote may be taken on one or more of the proposals in this Proxy Statement prior to such adjournment if sufficient proxies have been received and it is otherwise appropriate. Any adjournment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of those shares of common stock represented at the meeting in person or by proxy. If a quorum is present, the persons named as proxies will vote these proxies which they have been authorized to vote on any other business properly before the meeting in favor of such an adjournment.

The Board of Directors does not know of any other matters that are to be presented for action at the meeting. However, if other matters properly come before the meeting, it is intended that the enclosed proxy will be voted in accordance with the judgment of the persons voting the proxy.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Herbert D. Kelleher
Chairman of the Board

April 12, 2003

20

TO: PARTICIPANTS IN THE SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO. PROFITSHARING PLAN (THE "PLAN")

The accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Statement relate to shares of common stock of Southwest Airlines Co. held by the Trustee for your profit sharing account, as well as any shares you may own in your own name.

Under the Plan, each participant has the right to direct the voting of stock credited to his or her account. In addition, you and the other participants are entitled to direct the voting of stock credited to the accounts of participants who do not give voting instructions.

The Trustee is required to vote the shares held for your account in accordance with your instructions. If you wish to instruct the Trustee on the vote of shares held for your account, you should complete and sign the form enclosed and return it in the addressed, postage-free envelope by May 12, 2003.

If you do not return your proxy card by May 12, 2003, the Trustee will vote your shares in the same proportions as the shares for which the Trustee receives voting instructions from other participants.

(LOGO)

2002 REPORT TO
SHAREHOLDERS

(INCLUDING PORTIONS OF THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM
10-K FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION)

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Southwest Airlines Co. ("Southwest") is a major domestic airline that provides predominantly shorthaul, high-frequency, point-to-point, low-fare service. Southwest was incorporated in Texas and commenced Customer Service on June 18, 1971 with three Boeing 737 aircraft serving three Texas cities - Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio.

At year-end 2002, Southwest operated 375 Boeing 737 aircraft and provided service to 59 airports in 58 cities in 30 states throughout the United States. Based on data for second quarter 2002 (the latest available data), Southwest Airlines is the 4th largest carrier in the United States based on domestic passengers boarded and the second largest based on scheduled domestic departures.

The business of the Company is somewhat seasonal. Quarterly operating income and, to a lesser extent, revenues tend to be lower in the first quarter (January 1 - March 31).

Southwest's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are accessible free of charge at www.southwest.com.

FUEL

The cost of fuel is an item having significant impact on the Company's operating results. The Company's average cost of jet fuel over the past five years was as follows:

YEAR	COST (Millions)	AVERAGE COST PER GALLON	PERCENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
----	-----	-----	-----
1998	\$388.3	\$.46	11.2%
1999	\$492.4	\$.53	12.5%
2000	\$804.4	\$.79	17.4%

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2001	\$770.5	\$.71	15.6%
2002	\$762.1	\$.68	14.9%

From October 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002, the average cost per gallon was \$.71. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a discussion of Southwest's fuel hedging activities.

REGULATION

Economic. The Dallas Love Field section of the International Air Transportation Competition Act of 1979, as amended in 1997 (commonly known as the "Wright Amendment"), as it affects Southwest's scheduled service, provides that no common carrier may provide scheduled passenger air transportation for compensation between Love Field and one or more points outside Texas, except that an air carrier may transport individuals by air on a flight between Love Field and one or more points within the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas if (a) "such air carrier does not offer or provide any through service or ticketing with another air carrier" and (b) "such air carrier does not offer for sale transportation to or from, and the flight or aircraft does not serve, any point which is outside any such states." The Wright Amendment does not restrict flights operated with aircraft having 56 or fewer passenger seats. The

A-2

Wright Amendment does not restrict Southwest's intrastate Texas flights or its air service from points other than Love Field.

The Department of Transportation ("DOT") has significant regulatory jurisdiction over passenger airlines. Unless exempted, no air carrier may furnish air transportation over any route without a DOT certificate of public convenience and necessity, which does not confer either exclusive or proprietary rights. The Company's certificates are unlimited in duration and permit the Company to operate among any points within the United States, its territories and possessions, except as limited by the Wright Amendment, as do the certificates of all other U.S. carriers. DOT may revoke such certificates, in whole or in part, for intentional failure to comply with certain provisions of the U.S. Transportation Code, or any order or regulation issued thereunder or any term of such certificate; provided that, with respect to revocation, the certificate holder has first been advised of the alleged violation and fails to comply after being given a reasonable time to do so.

DOT prescribes uniform disclosure standards regarding terms and conditions of carriage and prescribes that terms incorporated into the Contract of Carriage by reference are not binding upon passengers unless notice is given in accordance with its regulations.

Safety. The Company is subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") with respect to its aircraft maintenance and operations, including equipment, ground facilities, dispatch, communications, flight training personnel, and other matters affecting air safety. To ensure compliance with its regulations, the FAA requires airlines to obtain operating, airworthiness, and other certificates, which are subject to suspension or revocation for cause. The Company has obtained such certificates. The FAA, acting through its own powers or through the appropriate U. S. Attorney, also has the power to bring proceedings for the imposition and collection of fines

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for violation of the Federal Air Regulations.

The Company is subject to various other federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to occupational safety and health, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations.

Security. On November 19, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Aviation and Transportation Security Act ("Security Act"). The Security Act generally provides for enhanced aviation security measures. The Security Act established a new Transportation Security Administration ("TSA"), which has recently been moved to the new Office of Homeland Security. The TSA assumed the aviation security functions previously residing in the FAA and assumed passenger screening contracts at U.S. airports on February 17, 2002. The TSA now provides for the screening of all passengers and property, which is performed by federal employees. Beginning February 1, 2002, a \$2.50 per enplanement security fee is imposed on passengers (maximum of \$5.00 per one-way trip). Pursuant to authority granted to the TSA to impose additional fees on air carriers if necessary to cover additional federal aviation security costs, the TSA has imposed an annual Security Infrastructure Fee which approximated \$23 million for Southwest in 2002 and is expected to approximate \$26 million in 2003. Like the FAA, the TSA may impose and collect fines for violations of its regulations.

Environmental. Certain airports, including San Diego and Orange County, have established airport restrictions to limit noise, including restrictions on aircraft types to be used, and limits on the number of hourly or daily operations or the time of such operations. In some instances, these restrictions have caused curtailments in service or increases in operating costs and such restrictions could limit the ability of Southwest to expand its operations at the affected airports. Local authorities at other airports may consider adopting similar noise regulations, but such regulations are subject to the provisions of the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Operations at John Wayne Airport, Orange County, California, are governed by the Airport's Phase 2 Commercial Airline Access Plan and Regulation (the "Plan"). Pursuant to the Plan, each airline is allocated

A-3

total annual seat capacity to be operated at the airport, subject to renewal/reallocation on an annual basis. Service at this airport may be adjusted annually to meet these requirements.

The Company is subject to various other federal, state, and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including the discharge or disposal of materials such as chemicals, hazardous waste, and aircraft deicing fluid. Potential future regulatory developments pertaining to such things as control of engine exhaust emissions from ground support equipment and prevention of leaks from underground aircraft fueling systems could increase operating costs in the airline industry. The Company does not believe, however, that such environmental regulatory developments will have a material impact on the Company's capital expenditures or otherwise adversely effect its operations, operating costs, or competitive position. Additionally, in conjunction with airport authorities, other airlines, and state and local environmental regulatory agencies, the Company is undertaking voluntary investigation or remediation of soil or groundwater contamination at several airport sites. While

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the full extent of any contamination at such sites and the parties responsible for such contamination have not been determined, the Company does not believe that any environmental liability associated with such sites will have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, costs, or profitability.

Customer Service Commitment. During 1999, the airline transportation industry faced possible legislation dealing with certain customer service practices. As a compromise with Congress, the industry, working with the Air Transport Association, responded by adopting and filing with the DOT written plans disclosing how it would commit to improving performance. Southwest Airlines formalized its dedication to Customer Satisfaction by adopting its Customer Service Commitment, a comprehensive plan which embodies the Mission Statement of Southwest Airlines: dedication to the highest quality of Customer Service delivered with a sense of warmth, friendliness, individual pride, and Company Spirit. The Customer Service Commitment can be reviewed by clicking on "About SWA" at www.southwest.com. Congress is expected to monitor the effects of the industry's plans, and there can be no assurance that legislation will not be proposed in the future to regulate airline customer service practices.

MARKETING AND COMPETITION

Southwest focuses principally on point-to-point, rather than hub-and-spoke, service in markets with frequent, conveniently timed flights and low fares. For example, Southwest's average aircraft trip stage length in 2002 was 548 miles with an average duration of approximately 1.5 hours. At year-end, Southwest served 338 nonstop city pairs.

Southwest's point-to-point route system, as compared to hub-and-spoke, provides for more direct nonstop routings for Customers and, therefore, minimizes connections, delays, and total trip time. Southwest focuses on nonstop, not connecting, traffic. As a result, approximately 77 percent of the Company's Customers fly nonstop. In addition, Southwest serves many conveniently located satellite or downtown airports such as Dallas Love Field, Houston Hobby, Chicago Midway, Baltimore-Washington International, Burbank, Manchester, Oakland, San Jose, Providence, Ft. Lauderdale/Hollywood and Long Island airports, which are typically less congested than other airlines' hub airports and enhance the Company's ability to sustain high Employee productivity and reliable ontime performance. This operating strategy also permits the Company to achieve high asset utilization. Aircraft are scheduled to minimize the amount of time the aircraft are at the gate, currently approximately 25 minutes, thereby reducing the number of aircraft and gate facilities that would otherwise be required. Southwest does not interline or offer joint fares with other airlines, nor have any commuter feeder relationships.

Southwest employs a relatively simple fare structure, featuring low, unrestricted, unlimited, everyday coach fares, as well as even lower fares available on a restricted basis. The Company operates only one aircraft type, the Boeing 737, which simplifies scheduling, maintenance, flight operations, and training activities.

A-4

In January 1995, Southwest was the first major airline to introduce a Ticketless travel option, eliminating the need to print and then process a paper ticket altogether. Southwest also entered into an arrangement with SABRE, the computer reservation system in which Southwest has historically participated to a limited extent, providing for ticketing and automated booking on Southwest in a very cost-effective manner. In 1996, Southwest began offering Ticketless travel through the Company's home page on the Internet at www.southwest.com. For

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the year ended December 31, 2002, more than 85 percent of Southwest's Customers chose the Ticketless travel option and approximately 49 percent of Southwest's passenger revenues came through its Internet site, which has become a vital part of the Company's distribution strategy.

The airline industry is highly competitive as to fares, frequent flyer benefits, routes, and service, and some carriers competing with the Company have larger fleets and wider name recognition. Certain major United States airlines have established marketing or codesharing alliances with each other, including Northwest Airlines/Continental Airlines, American Airlines/Alaska Airlines, and United Airlines/USAirways. Northwest Airlines and Continental Airlines have announced plans to add Delta Air Lines to their alliance in a transaction which is subject to conditions established by the Department of Transportation.

Since the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, and in the face of weak demand for air service, most major carriers (not including Southwest) have significantly reduced service, grounded aircraft, and furloughed employees. UAL, the parent of United Airlines, and US Airways have sought relief from financial obligations in bankruptcy and other, smaller carriers have ceased operation entirely. America West Airlines and others have received federal loan guarantees (or conditional approval for guarantees) authorized by federal law and additional airlines may do so in the future.

Enhanced security measures have had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on the airport experience for passengers. Security requirements are still evolving on a daily basis; however, to date, they have not impacted Southwest's aircraft utilization. In response to these measures, the Company has introduced its new Automated Boarding Passes, as well as RAPID CHECK-IN kiosks in many airports and it will continue to expand the latter service offering throughout 2003. It is currently not possible to assess the ultimate impact of all of these events on airline competition.

The Company is also subject to varying degrees of competition from surface transportation in its shorthaul markets, particularly the private automobile. In shorthaul air services that compete with surface transportation, price is a competitive factor, but frequency and convenience of scheduling, facilities, transportation safety and security procedures, and Customer Service may be of equal or greater importance to many passengers.

INSURANCE

The Company carries insurance of types customary in the airline industry and at amounts deemed adequate to protect the Company and its property and to comply both with federal regulations and certain of the Company's credit and lease agreements. The policies principally provide coverage for public and passenger liability, property damage, cargo and baggage liability, loss or damage to aircraft, engines, and spare parts, and workers' compensation.

Following the terrorist attacks, commercial aviation insurers significantly increased the premiums and reduced the amount of war-risk coverage available to commercial carriers. At that time, the federal government stepped in to provide supplemental third-party war-risk insurance coverage to commercial carriers for renewable 60-day periods at substantially lower premiums than prevailing commercial rates and for levels of coverage not available in the commercial market. In November 2002, Congress passed the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which mandated the federal government to provide third party, passenger and hull war-risk insurance coverage to commercial carriers through August 31, 2003, which may be extended by the government through December 31, 2003. The Company is unable to predict whether the government will extend this insurance coverage past

August 31, 2003, whether alternative commercial insurance with comparable coverage will become available at reasonable premiums, and what impact this will have on the Company's ongoing operations or future financial performance.

FREQUENT FLYER AWARDS

Southwest's frequent flyer program, Rapid Rewards, is based on trips flown rather than mileage. Rapid Rewards Customers earn a flight segment credit for each one-way trip flown or two credits for each round trip flown. Rapid Rewards Customers can also receive flight segment credits by using the services of non-airline partners, which include a telephone company, car rental agencies, hotels, and credit card partners, including the Southwest Airlines First USA (R) Visa card. Rapid Rewards offers two types of travel awards. The Rapid Rewards Award Ticket ("Award Ticket") offers one free roundtrip travel award to any Southwest destination after the accumulation of 16 flight segment credits within a consecutive twelve-month period. The Rapid Rewards Companion Pass ("Companion Pass") is granted for flying 50 roundtrips (or 100 one-way trips) on Southwest within a consecutive twelve-month period. The Companion Pass offers unlimited free roundtrip travel to any Southwest destination for a companion of the qualifying Rapid Rewards member. In order for the companion to use this pass, the Rapid Rewards member must purchase a ticket or use an Award Ticket. Additionally, the Rapid Rewards member and companion must travel together on the same flight.

Trips flown are valid for flight segment credits toward Award Tickets and Companion Passes for twelve months only; Award Tickets and Companion Passes are automatically generated when earned by the Customer rather than allowing the Customer to bank credits indefinitely; and Award Tickets and Companion Passes are valid for one year with an automatic expiration date. "Black out" dates apply during peak holiday periods.

The Company also sells flight segment credits to business partners including credit card companies, phone companies, hotels, and car rental agencies. These credits may be redeemed for Award Tickets having the same program characteristics as those earned by flying.

Customers redeemed approximately 2.2 million, 1.7 million, and 1.6 million Award Tickets and flights on Companion Passes during 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. The amount of free travel award usage as a percentage of total Southwest revenue passengers carried was 6.8 percent in 2002, 5.4 percent in 2001, and 4.9 percent in 2000. The number of Award Tickets outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was approximately 1.4 million and 1.3 million, respectively. These numbers do not include partially earned Award Tickets. The Company currently does not have a system to accurately estimate partially earned Award Tickets. However, these partially earned Award Tickets may equal 60 percent or more of the current outstanding Award Tickets. Since the inception of Rapid Rewards in 1987, approximately 14 percent of all Award Tickets have expired without being used. The number of Companion Passes for Southwest outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was approximately 55,000 and 48,000, respectively. The Company currently estimates that 3 to 4 trips will be redeemed per outstanding Companion Pass.

The Company accounts for its frequent flyer program obligations by recording a liability for the estimated incremental cost of flight awards the Company expects to be redeemed (except for flight segment credits sold to business partners). This method recognizes an average incremental cost to provide roundtrip transportation to one additional passenger. The estimated

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incremental cost includes direct passenger costs such as fuel, food and other operational costs, but does not include any contribution to overhead or profit. The incremental cost is accrued at the time an award is earned and revenue is subsequently recognized, at the amount accrued, when the free travel award is used. Revenue from the sale of flight segment credits and associated with future travel is deferred and recognized when the ultimate free travel award is flown or the credits expire unused. Accordingly, Southwest does not accrue incremental cost for the expected redemption of free travel awards for credits sold to business partners. The liability for free travel awards earned but not used at December 31, 2002 and 2001 was not material.

A-6

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 2002, Southwest had 33,705 active employees, consisting of 10,920 flight, 1,900 maintenance, 16,405 ground customer and fleet service and 4,480 management, accounting, marketing, and clerical personnel.

Southwest has ten collective bargaining agreements covering approximately 80.6 percent of its employees. The following table sets forth the Company's employee groups and collective bargaining status:

EMPLOYEE GROUP -----	REPRESENTED BY -----	AGREEMENT AM -----
Customer Service and Reservations	International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO	November 2008 (or Union's option un conditions)
Flight Attendants	Transportation Workers of America, AFL-CIO ("TWU")	In negotiations
Ramp, Operations and Provisioning	TWU	June 2008 (or 200 Union's option un conditions)
Pilots	Southwest Airlines Pilots' Association	September 2006
Flight Dispatchers	Southwest Airlines Employee Association	November 2009
Aircraft Appearance Technicians	Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association ("AMFA")	February 2009
Stock Clerks	International Brotherhood of Teamsters ("Teamsters")	August 2008
Mechanics	AMFA	August 2005
Flight Simulator Technicians	Teamsters	November 2008
Flight/Ground School Instructors and Flight Crew Training Instructors	Southwest Airlines Professional Instructors Association	December 2012

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PROPERTIES

AIRCRAFT

Southwest operated a total of 375 Boeing 737 aircraft as of December 31, 2002, of which 90 and 7 were under operating and capital leases, respectively. The remaining 278 aircraft were owned.

Southwest was the launch customer for the Boeing 737-700 aircraft, the newest generation of the Boeing 737 aircraft type. The first 737-700 aircraft was delivered in December 1997 and entered revenue service in January 1998. At December 31, 2002, Southwest had 129 Boeing 737-700 aircraft in service.

A-7

In total, at February 1, 2003, the Company had firm orders and options to purchase Boeing 737 aircraft as follows:

FIRM ORDERS AND OPTIONS TO PURCHASE BOEING 737-700 AIRCRAFT

DELIVERY YEAR	FIRM ORDERS	OPTIONS	PURCHASE RIGHTS
2003	17	--	--
2004	23	11	--
2005	24	18	--
2006	22	16	--
2007	25	9	20
2008-2012	6	25	197
TOTALS	117	79	217

The Company currently intends to retire its fleet of 27 Boeing 737-200 aircraft over the next three years.

The average age of the Company's fleet at December 31, 2002 was 9.2 years.

GROUND FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Southwest leases terminal passenger service facilities at each of the airports it serves, to which it has added various leasehold improvements. The Company leases land on a long-term basis for its maintenance centers located at Dallas Love Field, Houston Hobby, Phoenix Sky Harbor, and Chicago Midway, its training center near Love Field, which houses six 737 simulators, and its corporate headquarters, also located near Love Field. The maintenance, training center, and corporate headquarters buildings on these sites were built and are owned by Southwest. At December 31, 2002, the Company operated nine reservation centers. The reservation centers located in Little Rock, Arkansas; Chicago,

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Illinois; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma occupy leased space. The Company owns its Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; and San Antonio, Texas reservation centers.

Southwest has entered into a concession agreement with the Town of Islip, New York which gives the Company the right to construct, furnish, occupy, and maintain a new concourse at the airport. Once all phases of the project are completed, the concourse would have up to a total of eight gates and is expected to cost approximately \$65 million. The Company is currently expected to be able to begin operations from this new concourse in 2004, at which time the new concourse will become the property of the Town of Islip. In return for constructing the new concourse, Southwest will receive fixed-rent abatements for a total of 25 years; however, the Company will still be required to pay variable rents for common use areas.

The Company performs substantially all line maintenance on its aircraft and provides ground support services at most of the airports it serves. However, the Company has arrangements with certain aircraft maintenance firms for major component inspections and repairs for its airframes and engines, which comprise the majority of the annual aircraft maintenance costs.

A-8

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, examinations by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The IRS regularly examines the Company's federal income tax returns and, in the course of those examinations, proposes adjustments to the Company's federal income tax liability reported on such returns. It is the Company's practice to vigorously contest those proposed adjustments that it deems lacking of merit. The Company's management does not expect that the outcome in any of its currently ongoing legal proceedings or the outcome of any proposed adjustments presented to date by the IRS, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None to be reported.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The executive officers of Southwest, their positions, and their respective ages (as of January 1, 2003) are as follows:

NAME ----	POSITION -----	AGE ---
Herbert D. Kelleher	Chairman of the Board	71
James F. Parker	Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	56
Colleen C. Barrett	Director, President and Chief Operating Officer	58

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Donna D. Conover	Executive Vice President- Customer Service	49
Gary C. Kelly	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	47
James C. Wimberly	Executive Vice President- Chief Operations Officer	49
Joyce C. Rogge	Senior Vice President - Marketing	45
Ron Ricks	Vice President-Governmental Affairs	53
Dave Ridley	Vice President-Ground Operations	49

Executive officers are elected annually at the first meeting of Southwest's Board of Directors following the annual meeting of shareholders or appointed by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Board authorization. Each of the above individuals has worked for Southwest Airlines Co. for more than the past five years.

A-9

MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Southwest's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is traded under the symbol LUV. The high and low sales prices of the common stock on the Composite Tape and the quarterly dividends per share paid on the common stock were:

PERIOD -----	DIVIDEND -----	HIGH ----	LOW ---
2002			
1ST QUARTER	\$0.00450	\$22.00	\$17.17
2ND QUARTER	0.00450	19.35	14.85
3RD QUARTER	0.00450	16.08	10.90
4TH QUARTER	0.00450	16.70	11.23
2001			
1ST QUARTER	\$0.00450	\$23.27	\$16.00
2ND QUARTER	0.00450	20.03	16.55
3RD QUARTER	0.00450	20.23	11.25
4TH QUARTER	0.00450	20.00	14.52

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2002, THERE WERE 11,858 HOLDERS OF RECORD OF THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

During 2002, Herbert D. Kelleher, Chairman of the Board, exercised unregistered options to purchase Southwest Common Stock as follows:

NUMBER OF SHARES PURCHASED -----	EXERCISE PRICE -----	DATE OF EXERCISE -----
-------------------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

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415,528	\$1.00	1/15/02
437,032	\$2.24	1/15/02

The issuances of the above options and shares to Mr. Kelleher were deemed exempt from the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), by reason of the provision of Section 4(2) of the Securities Act because, among other things, of the limited number of participants in such transactions and the agreement and representation of Mr. Kelleher that he was acquiring such securities for investment and not with a view to distribution thereof. The certificates representing the shares issued to Mr. Kelleher contain a legend to the effect that such shares are not registered under the Securities Act and may not be transferred except pursuant to a registration statement which has become effective under the Securities Act or to an exemption from such registration. The issuance of such shares was not underwritten.

A-10

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2002 regarding compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which equity securities of Southwest are authorized for issuance.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

PLAN CATEGORY	NUMBER OF SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED UPON EXERCISE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS (in thousands)	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS*	NUM REMAI FUTURE CO (EXC REFLE
-----	(a)	(b)	-----
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	31,151	\$9.76	
Equity Compensation Plans not Approved by Security Holders	110,160	9.94	
Total	141,311	\$9.90	

*As adjusted for stock splits.

See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the material features of the above plans. Each of the above plans provides that the number of shares with respect to which options may be granted, and the number of shares of Common Stock subject to an outstanding option, shall be proportionately adjusted in the event of a subdivision or consolidation of

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shares or the payment of a stock dividend on Common Stock, and the purchase price per share of outstanding options shall be proportionately revised.

A-11

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following financial information for the five years ended December 31, 2002 has been derived from the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. This information should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2002	2001
FINANCIAL DATA:		
(in thousands except per share amounts)		
Operating revenues	\$ 5,521,771	\$ 5,555,174
Operating expenses	5,104,433	4,924,052
	417,338	631,122
Other expenses(income), net	24,656	(196,537)
	392,682	827,659
Income before income taxes	151,713	316,512
	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147
	\$.31	\$.67
Net income per share, basic	\$.30	\$.63
Net income per share, diluted	\$.0180	\$.0180
Cash dividends per common share	\$ 8,953,750	\$ 8,997,141
Total assets at period-end	\$ 1,552,781	\$ 1,327,158
Long-term obligations at period-end	\$ 4,421,617	\$ 4,014,053
Stockholders' equity at period-end		
OPERATING DATA:		
Revenue passengers carried	63,045,988	64,446,773
Revenue passenger miles (RPMs) (000s)	45,391,903	44,493,916
Available seat miles (ASMs) (000s)	68,886,546	65,295,290
Load factor (1)	65.9%	68.1%
Average length of passenger haul (miles)	720	690
Trips flown	947,331	940,426
Average passenger fare	\$ 84.15 (5)	\$ 83.93 (4)
Passenger revenue yield per RPM	11.69 (cent) (5)	12.16 (cent) (5)
Operating revenue yield per ASM.....	7.96 (cent) (5)	8.55 (cent) (5)
Operating expenses per ASM.....	7.41 (cent)	7.48 (cent)
Fuel cost per gallon (average).....	68.01 (cent)	70.86 (cent)
Number of Employees at year-end.....	33,705	31,580
Size of fleet at year-end (2).....	375	355

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

1999

1998

FINANCIAL DATA:

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(in thousands except per share amounts)		
Operating revenues	\$ 4,735,587	\$ 4,163,980
Operating expenses	3,954,011	3,480,369
	-----	-----
Operating income	781,576	683,611
Other expenses(income), net	7,965	(21,501)
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	773,611	705,112
Provision for income taxes	299,233	271,681
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 474,378	\$ 433,431
	=====	=====
Net income per share, basic	\$.63	\$.58
Net income per share, diluted	\$.59	\$.55
Cash dividends per common share	\$.0143	\$.0126
Total assets at period-end	\$ 5,653,703	\$ 4,715,996
Long-term obligations at period-end	\$ 871,717	\$ 623,309
Stockholders' equity at period-end	\$ 2,835,788	\$ 2,397,918

OPERATING DATA:

Revenue passengers carried	57,500,213	52,586,400
Revenue passenger miles (RPMs) (000s)	36,479,322	31,419,110
Available seat miles (ASMs) (000s)	52,855,467	47,543,515
Load factor (1)	69.0%	66.1%
Average length of passenger haul (miles)	634	597
Trips flown	846,823	806,822
Average passenger fare	\$ 79.35	\$ 76.26
Passenger revenue yield per RPM	12.51 (cent)	12.76 (cent)
Operating revenue yield per ASM.....	8.96 (cent)	8.76 (cent)
Operating expenses per ASM.....	7.48 (cent)	7.32 (cent)
Fuel cost per gallon (average).....	52.71 (cent)	45.67 (cent)
Number of Employees at year-end.....	27,653	25,844
Size of fleet at year-end (2).....	312	280

-
- (1) Revenue passenger miles divided by available seat miles.
 - (2) Includes leased aircraft.
 - (3) Excludes cumulative effect of accounting change of \$22.1 million (\$.03 per share).
 - (4) Excludes special items related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Including these items, average passenger fare would decrease by \$.47, passenger revenue yield per RPM would decrease by .07 cents, operating revenue yield per ASM would decrease by .04 cents, and operating expenses per ASM would increase by .06 cents.
 - (5) Excludes \$36 million in revenue from second quarter 2002 related to a reduction in air traffic liability. Including the \$36 million, average passenger fare would increase by \$.57, passenger revenue yield per RPM would increase by .08 cents, and operating revenue yield per ASM would increase by .06 cents.

A-12

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

YEAR IN REVIEW

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In 2002, Southwest posted a profit for the 30th consecutive year. While the Company's 2002 profitability fell short of our historical standards, this performance was remarkable given that the major airlines collectively reported losses in the billions of dollars. From a financial perspective, 2002 was one of the worst years, if not the worst, in the history of commercial aviation. It was a year that included dramatic increases in aviation insurance costs, increased passenger security costs resulting from continually evolving security laws and directives, airline industry downsizing, rising energy prices, and a recessionary airline revenue environment. However, the Company's business strategy - predominantly shorthaul, high frequency, low-fare, point-to-point, high-quality Customer Service, low costs - continued to serve Southwest well throughout the year. The Company has been able to combat many of these higher exogenous costs by lowering distribution costs and implementing other cost reduction measures. Throughout the difficult period beginning with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks the Company has been profitable every quarter.

During 2002, Southwest successfully met the challenge of dramatic changes in airport security. Initially, these security changes dramatically altered airport checkin procedures resulting in longer checkin times for Customers. The Company invested in additional airport facilities, new technology, changed processes and added Employees. These actions, at most airports, restored checkin times to normal durations. Specific changes to the way Customers and baggage are processed included the implementation of computer-generated baggage tags to electronically track bags checked by Customers, computer-generated boarding passes from multiple points in the airport, and the installation of self-service RAPID CHECK-IN kiosks at airports. Although the Transportation Security Administration has successfully assumed responsibility for passenger and baggage screening, and has complied with all federal security mandates as required by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, the Company is currently unable to predict what impact future mandates, if any, will have on the Company's ongoing operations and future financial performance.

Although the Company did not open any new cities in 2002, it did improve its quality of service between cities already served and added 23 new 737-700 aircraft to facilitate this growth. These additions, along with the retirement of three older 737-200 aircraft, resulted in a net capacity increase of 5.5 percent, and brought the Company's all-737 fleet to 375 aircraft at the end of 2002. The Company ended 2002 serving 59 airports in 30 states.

Available seat mile (ASM) capacity is expected to grow approximately four percent in 2003 with the planned net addition of 11 aircraft. The Company currently has 17 new Boeing 737-700s scheduled for delivery during the year and plans to retire six of the Company's older 737-200s.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

2002 COMPARED WITH 2001. The Company's consolidated net income for 2002 was \$241.0 million (\$.30 per share, diluted), as compared to 2001 net income of \$511.1 million (\$.63 per share, diluted), a decrease of \$270.1 million or 52.9 percent. Operating income for 2002 was \$417.3 million, a decrease of \$213.8 million, or 33.9 percent compared to 2001.

Consolidated results for 2002 and 2001 included \$48 million and \$235 million, respectively, in gains that the Company recognized from grants under the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (Air Stabilization Act). Consolidated results for 2002 also included \$36 million in additional passenger revenue from a reduction in estimated refunds and exchanges, contributing to an

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increase in forfeited tickets included in "Air traffic liability." Consolidated results for 2001 also included special pre-tax charges of approximately \$48 million arising from the terrorist attacks. See Note 1 and Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes that comparative analysis of results can be enhanced by excluding the impact of these special items. The following table reconciles results reported in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) with results adjusted for special items that are not expected to recur:

(In thousands) -----	2002 -----	2001 -----
Consolidated net income, as reported	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147
Government grant proceeds, net *	(24,796)	(123,510)
Passenger revenue adjustments, net *	(18,103)	15,749
Special charges arising from terrorist attacks, net *	--	9,563
	-----	-----
Adjusted consolidated net income, excluding special charges and unusual items (non-GAAP)	\$ 198,070 =====	\$ 412,949 =====
Net income per share, basic, as reported	\$.31	\$.67
Government grant proceeds, net *	(.03)	(.16)
Passenger revenue adjustments, net *	(.02)	.02
Special charges arising from terrorist attacks, net *	--	.01
	-----	-----
Adjusted net income per share, basic, excluding special charges and unusual items (non-GAAP)	\$.26 =====	\$.54 =====
Net income per share, diluted, as reported	\$.30	\$.63
Government grant proceeds, net *	(.03)	(.15)
Passenger revenue adjustments, net *	(.03)	.02
Special charges arising from terrorist attacks, net *	--	.01
	-----	-----
Adjusted net income per share, diluted, excluding special charges and unusual items (non-GAAP)	\$.24 =====	\$.51 =====

* Net of income tax and Company profitsharing effects

Following the terrorist attacks, all U.S. commercial flight operations were suspended for approximately three days. However, the Company continued to incur nearly all of its normal operating expenses (with the exception of certain direct trip-related expenditures such as fuel, landing fees, etc.). The Company canceled approximately 9,000 flights before resuming flight operations on September 14, although it did not resume its normal pre-September 11 flight schedule until September 18, 2002. After operations were fully resumed, load factors and passenger yields were severely impacted, and ticket refund activity increased. The Company estimates that from September 11 through September 30, 2001, it incurred operating losses in excess of \$130 million.

Operating Revenues. Consolidated operating revenues decreased \$33.4 million, or .6 percent, primarily due to a \$37.4 million, or .7 percent, decrease in passenger revenues.

The decrease in passenger revenues was due to lower load factors (revenue

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passenger miles or RPMs divided by available seat miles or ASMs) attributable to the post-September 11, 2001 reduction in demand for air travel, and from lower passenger yields (passenger revenue divided by RPMs) caused by a decline in full-fare traffic. The Company's load factor for 2002 was 65.9 percent, compared to 68.1 percent for 2001, resulting from a capacity (ASM) increase of 5.5 percent versus an RPM increase of only 2.0 percent. Excluding special items, passenger yields for 2002 were \$.1169 compared to \$.1216 in 2001, a

A-14

decrease of 3.9 percent. In 2002, there continued to be heavy fare discounting by the Company and the airline industry in general to stimulate demand. The increase in capacity, as measured by ASMs, was due to the net addition of 20 aircraft during 2002 (net of three aircraft retirements). For the full year, the Company experienced a 2.2 percent decrease in revenue passengers carried and a 4.3 percent increase in average length of passenger haul (RPMs divided by revenue passengers carried).

The Company's 2002 load factor was attained only through heavy promotional activities and aggressive revenue management. Load factors thus far in January 2003 and bookings for February and March 2003 have been satisfactory. However, we expect the air fare environment to continue to be weak, relative to pre-September 11, 2001 performance, through the first quarter 2003. If current booking and revenue trends continue, first quarter 2003 unit revenues should, however, exceed first quarter 2002's unit revenue of \$.0761.

Consolidated freight revenues decreased \$6.6 million, or 7.2 percent, primarily due to a 40.3 percent decrease in mail revenues. Following the terrorist attacks, the United States Postal Service shifted a portion of the mail that commercial carriers had previously carried to freight carriers. The mail decrease more than offset an 11.4 percent increase in other freight revenues. Other revenues increased \$10.5 million, or 12.4 percent, primarily due to an increase in commissions earned from programs the Company sponsors with certain business partners, such as the Company-sponsored First USA(R) Visa card.

Operating Expenses. Consolidated operating expenses for 2002 increased \$180.4 million, or 3.7 percent, compared to the 5.5 percent increase in capacity. Operating expenses per ASM decreased 1.7 percent to \$.0741, primarily due to decreases in profitsharing expense, average jet fuel costs, and commission expense. Excluding 2001 special items, operating expenses per ASM decreased .9 percent. For 2003, the Company currently expects an increase in operating expenses per ASM primarily due to higher fuel costs and salaries, wages, and benefits.

To a large extent, changes in operating expenses for airlines are driven by changes in capacity, or ASMs. The following presents Southwest's operating expenses per ASM for 2002 and 2001 followed by explanations of these changes on a per ASM basis:

	2002 ----	2001 ----	Increase (decrease) -----	Percent change -----
Salaries, wages, and benefits	2.89 (cent)	2.84 (cent)	.05 (cent)	1.8%
Fuel and oil	1.11	1.18	(.07)	(5.9)
Maintenance materials and repairs	.57	.61	(.04)	(6.6)
Agency commissions	.08	.16	(.08)	(50.0)

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Aircraft rentals	.27	.29	(.02)	(6.9)
Landing fees and other rentals	.50	.48	.02	4.2
Depreciation	.52	.49	.03	6.1
Other	1.47	1.49	(.02)	(1.3)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	7.41 (cent)	7.54 (cent)	(.13) (cent)	(1.7) %
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Salaries, wages, and benefits expense per ASM increased 1.8 percent due to a 5.7 percent increase in salaries and wages per ASM and a 7.6 percent increase in benefits expense per ASM, partially offset by a 30.3 percent decrease in Employee retirement plans expense per ASM. The majority of the increase in salaries and wages was due to headcount additions outpacing the Company's capacity growth in several

A-15

operational areas, due in part to additional security requirements at airports. The remaining portion of the increase in salaries and wages per ASM was primarily due to increases in average wage rates.

The increase in benefits expense per ASM was primarily due to higher health care costs. Employee retirement plans expense per ASM decreased primarily due to the decrease in Company earnings available for profitsharing. In 2002 and 2001, earnings available for profitsharing included \$48 million and \$235 million, respectively, from grants recognized under the Air Stabilization Act. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company also expects to experience an increase in salaries, wages, and benefits per ASM in 2003 due to the continued impact of headcount additions in excess of capacity growth, higher average wage rates, and higher anticipated health care costs.

The Company's Mechanics are subject to an agreement negotiated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (the Teamsters), that became amendable in August 2001. The Company reached a tentative agreement with the Teamsters, which was ratified by its membership in October 2002 (on January 27, 2003, the Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association was certified by the National Mediation Board as the new representative of the Mechanics). The new contract, which includes the issuance of stock options, becomes amendable in August 2005.

The Company's Customer Service and Reservations Agents are subject to an agreement with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) that became amendable in November 2002. The Company reached a tentative agreement with the IAM in December 2002, which was approved by IAM membership in January 2003. The new contract includes the issuance of stock options and becomes amendable in November 2008 (or 2006 at the Union's option under certain conditions as defined in the agreement).

The Company's Pilots are subject to an agreement with the Southwest Airlines Pilots' Association (SWAPA). Although the contract between Southwest and SWAPA was not amendable until September 2004, during 2002 the Company negotiated an extension with SWAPA that was ratified by its membership in August 2002. The extended contract, which includes the issuance of stock options, becomes amendable in September 2006.

The Company's Ramp, Operations, and Provisioning Agents are represented by the Transport Workers Union of America (TWU). Although the contract between Southwest and TWU was not amendable until June 2006, during 2002 the Company negotiated a two-year contract extension with TWU that was ratified by its

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membership in December 2002. The contract extension included the issuance of stock options. The contract with TWU now becomes amendable in June 2008 (or 2006 at the Union's option under certain conditions as defined in the agreement).

The Company's Flight Attendants are subject to an agreement with the TWU that became amendable in June 2002. Southwest is currently in negotiations with the TWU for a new contract.

Fuel and oil expense per ASM decreased 5.9 percent, primarily due to a 4.0 percent decrease in the average jet fuel cost per gallon. The average cost per gallon of jet fuel in 2002 was \$.6801 compared to \$.7086 in 2001, excluding fuel related taxes but including the effects of hedging activities. The Company's 2002 and 2001 average jet fuel costs are net of approximately \$44.5 million and \$79.9 million in gains from hedging activities, respectively. See Note 2 and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As detailed in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has hedges in place for approximately 83 percent of its anticipated fuel consumption in 2003, including all of its anticipated requirements for first quarter 2003. Considering current market prices and the continued effectiveness of the Company's fuel hedges, the Company is forecasting first quarter 2003 average fuel cost per gallon to be in the \$.70 to \$.75 range. The majority of the Company's near term hedge

A-16

positions are in the form of option contracts, which protect the Company in the event of rising jet fuel prices. The Company should also benefit, to a large extent, in the event of a decline in jet fuel prices.

Maintenance materials and repairs per ASM decreased 6.6 percent. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in airframe expense resulting from fewer outsourced heavy maintenance events versus 2001. More heavy maintenance events were performed internally in 2002, resulting in the costs associated with those events being reflected in salaries and wages. Currently, the Company expects an increase in maintenance materials and repairs expense per ASM in first quarter and full year 2003, versus 2002, due to an increase in contract rates from outside vendors as well as the number of engine inspections and repairs scheduled. The majority of the Company's engine maintenance work is outsourced.

Agency commissions per ASM decreased 50.0 percent, primarily due to a change in the Company's commission rate policy. Effective October 15, 2001, the Company reduced the commission paid to travel agents from eight percent for Ticketless bookings and five percent for paper ticket bookings, to five percent (with no cap), regardless of the type of ticket sold. In addition, the mix of tickets sold through travel agents declined from 25 percent in 2001 to 20 percent in 2002, thereby reducing commissionable revenues and commission expense.

Aircraft rentals per ASM decreased 6.9 percent primarily due to a lower percentage of the aircraft fleet being leased. Approximately 24.0 percent of the Company's aircraft were under operating lease at December 31, 2002, compared to 25.9 percent at December 31, 2001. Based on the Company's current new aircraft delivery schedule, scheduled aircraft retirements for 2003, and financing plans, the Company expects a decline in aircraft rental expense per ASM in 2003, including the first quarter.

Landing fees and other rentals per ASM increased 4.2 percent primarily as a result of airport rate increases throughout the Company's system. Moreover, following the terrorist attacks, most other major airlines reduced their flight schedules due to the drop in air travel. Since Southwest did not reduce its flights, the Company incurred higher airport costs based on a greater relative

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share of total flights and passengers.

Depreciation expense per ASM increased 6.1 percent primarily due to growth in the Company's owned aircraft fleet. The Company received delivery of 23 new 737-700 aircraft during 2002, all of which were purchased.

Other operating expenses per ASM decreased 1.3 percent despite a per-ASM increase of more than 175 percent in aviation insurance costs. (The insurance cost increases were more than offset through various cost control measures implemented immediately following the prior year terrorist attacks, including reductions in personnel related expenses and office expenses: excluding insurance expense, other operating expenses per ASM decreased 8.5 percent). Following the terrorist attacks, commercial aviation insurers significantly increased the premiums and reduced the amount of war-risk coverage available to commercial carriers. The federal government then stepped in to provide supplemental third-party war-risk insurance coverage to commercial carriers, for renewable 60-days periods, at substantially lower premiums than prevailing commercial rates during 2002 and for levels of coverage not available in the commercial market. In November 2002, Congress passed the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which mandated the federal government provide third party, passenger and hull war-risk insurance coverage to commercial carriers through August 31, 2003, and which permits such coverage to be extended by the government through December 31, 2003. The Company is unable to predict whether the government will extend this insurance coverage past August 31, 2003; whether alternative commercial insurance with comparable coverage will become available at reasonable premiums; and what impact the outcome will have on the Company's ongoing operations or future financial performance. As a result of recently concluded negotiations for 2003 commercial insurance coverage and

A-17

the additional coverage provided by the government, the Company currently expects per-ASM insurance costs to decrease compared to 2002 for at least the near term, including first quarter 2003.

Other. "Other expenses (income)" included interest expense, capitalized interest, interest income, and other gains and losses. Interest expense increased \$36.2 million, or 51.8 percent compared to the prior year, due to higher debt levels. In fourth quarter 2001, the Company issued \$614.3 million in long-term debt in the form of Pass Through Certificates. In first quarter 2002, the Company issued \$385 million in unsecured notes. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on these two borrowings. The increase in expense caused by these borrowings was partially offset by a decrease in interest rates on the Company's floating rate debt and the July 2001 redemption of \$100 million of unsecured notes. Capitalized interest decreased \$3.9 million, or 18.7 percent, primarily as a result of lower 2002 progress payment balances for scheduled future aircraft deliveries, compared to 2001. Based on the Company's current schedule of progress payments and aircraft deliveries, the Company expects progress payment balances, and corresponding capitalized interest, to increase in 2003 compared to 2002. Interest income decreased \$5.6 million, or 13.2 percent, as higher invested cash balances for the year were more than offset by lower rates. Other gains in 2002 and 2001 primarily resulted from \$48 million and \$235 million, respectively, received as the Company's share of government grant funds under the Air Stabilization Act. See Note 3 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Air Stabilization Act and grants from the government.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes, as a percentage of income before taxes, increased to 38.64 percent in 2002 from 38.24 percent in 2001 primarily

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due to the Company's lower earnings in 2002.

2001 COMPARED WITH 2000. Consolidated net income for 2001 was \$511.1 million (\$.63 per share, diluted), as compared to 2000 net income, before the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, of \$625.2 million (\$.79 per share, diluted), a decrease of \$114.1 million, or 18.2 percent. Consolidated results for 2001 included \$235 million in gains that the Company recognized from grants under the Air Stabilization Act and special pre-tax charges of approximately \$48 million arising from the terrorist attacks (see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Excluding the grant and special charges related to the terrorist attacks, net income for 2001 was \$412.9 million (\$.51 per share, diluted). The cumulative effect of change in accounting principle for 2000 was \$22.1 million, net of taxes of \$14.0 million (see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Net income and net income per share, diluted, for 2000, after the cumulative change in accounting principle, were \$603.1 million and \$.76, respectively. Operating income for 2001 was \$631.1 million, a decrease of \$390.0 million, or 38.2 percent, compared to 2000.

Operating Revenues. Consolidated operating revenues decreased \$94.4 million, or 1.7 percent, primarily due to a 1.6 percent decrease in passenger revenues. The decrease in passenger revenues was a direct result of the terrorist attacks. From January through August 2001, passenger revenues were higher by \$314.9 million, or 8.7 percent, than the same period in 2000 primarily due to an increase in capacity, as measured by ASMs, of 11.6 percent. This capacity increase was due to the addition of 14 aircraft during 2001 (all prior to September 11) and its revenue effects were partially offset by a decrease of 1.9 percent in passenger yield. Passenger yield decreased as a result of fare discounting by the Company and the airline industry in general as the United States economy weakened throughout 2001. The Company's load factor (RPMs divided by ASMs) over this time period was 71.2 percent, compared to 71.7 percent for the same period in 2000.

From September through December 2001, passenger revenues were \$404.2 million, or 21.7 percent, lower than the same period of 2000. Capacity increased 4.0 percent and the Company's load factor fell to 62.0 percent, compared to 68.2 percent during the same period of 2000. Passenger yields were 17.2 percent

A-18

lower during this period, versus the same period in 2000, due to aggressive fare sales following the terrorist attacks.

For the full year 2001, the Company experienced a 1.2 percent increase in revenue passengers carried, a 5.4 percent increase in revenue passenger miles (RPMs), and a 9.0 percent increase in ASMs. The Company's load factor for 2001 was off 2.4 points, to 68.1 percent, and there was a 6.6 percent decrease in 2001 passenger yield.

As a result of weak economic conditions throughout 2001, consolidated freight revenues decreased \$19.5 million, or 17.6 percent. There were decreases in both the number of freight shipments and revenue per shipment. Other revenues increased \$14.3 million, or 20.3 percent, primarily due to an increase in commissions earned from programs the Company sponsors with certain business partners, such as the Company-sponsored First USA Visa card.

Operating Expenses. Consolidated operating expenses for 2001 increased \$295.6 million, or 6.4 percent, compared to the 9.0 percent increase in capacity. Operating expenses per ASM decreased 2.5 percent to \$.0754, compared to \$.0773 in 2000, primarily due to a decrease in average jet fuel prices. The average fuel cost per gallon in 2001 was \$.7086, 10.0 percent lower than the average

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cost per gallon in 2000 of \$.7869. Excluding fuel expense, operating expenses per ASM decreased .3 percent.

Operating expenses per ASM for 2001 and 2000 were as follows:

	2001	2000	Increase (decrease)	Percent change
	----	----	-----	-----
Salaries, wages, and benefits	2.84 (cent)	2.81 (cent)	.03 (cent)	1.1%
Fuel and oil	1.18	1.34	(.16)	(11.9)
Maintenance materials and repairs	.61	.63	(.02)	(3.2)
Agency commissions	.16	.27	(.11)	(40.7)
Aircraft rentals	.29	.33	(.04)	(12.1)
Landing fees and other rentals	.48	.44	.04	9.1
Depreciation	.49	.47	.02	4.3
Other	1.49	1.44	.05	3.5
	----	----	----	----
Total	7.54 (cent)	7.73 (cent)	(.19) (cent)	(2.5)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Salaries, wages, and benefits per ASM increased 1.1 percent due to a 3.2 percent increase in salaries and wages per ASM, and a 9.8 percent increase in benefits expense per ASM, partially offset by a 17.5 percent decrease in Employee retirement plans expense per ASM. The increase in salaries and wages per ASM was primarily due to higher average wage rates within certain workgroups and increased headcount due, in part, to the increased security requirements following the September terrorist attacks.

The increase in benefits expense per ASM was primarily due to higher benefits costs, primarily health care. The decrease in Employee retirement plans expense per ASM was primarily due to the decrease in Company earnings available for profitsharing. This decrease in earnings more than offset an increase in expense due to a fourth quarter amendment made to the Company's profitsharing plan. This amendment enabled the Company to take into consideration federal grants under the Act and special charges resulting from the terrorist attacks in the calculation of profitsharing.

A-19

Fuel and oil expense per ASM decreased 11.9 percent, primarily due to a 10.0 percent decrease in the average jet fuel cost per gallon. The average cost per gallon of jet fuel in 2001 was \$.7086 compared to \$.7869 in 2000, including the effects of hedging activities. The Company's 2001 and 2000 average jet fuel prices are net of approximately \$79.9 million and \$113.5 million in gains from hedging activities, respectively.

Maintenance materials and repairs per ASM decreased 3.2 percent. This decrease was primarily due to the Company's capacity growth exceeding the increase in expense. Virtually all of the Company's 2001 capacity growth versus the prior year was accomplished with new aircraft, most of which have not yet begun to incur any meaningful repair costs. A decrease in engine expense was partially offset by an increase in expense for airframe inspections and repairs. In addition to an increase in the number of airframe inspections and repairs, the cost per event increased compared to 2000.

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Agency commissions per ASM decreased 40.7 percent, primarily due to a change in the Company's commission rate policy. Effective January 1, 2001, the Company reduced the commission rate paid to travel agents from ten percent to eight percent for Ticketless bookings, and from ten percent to five percent for paper ticket bookings. Effective October 15, 2001, the Company reduced the commission paid to travel agents to five percent (with no cap), regardless of the type of ticket sold. In addition, the mix of tickets sold through travel agents declined from 28 percent in 2000 to 25 percent in 2001, thereby reducing commissionable revenues and commission expense.

Aircraft rentals per ASM decreased 12.1 percent primarily due to a lower percentage of the aircraft fleet being leased. Approximately 25.9 percent of the Company's aircraft were under operating lease at December 31, 2001, compared to 27.3 percent at December 31, 2000.

Landing fees and other rentals per ASM increased 9.1 percent primarily as a result of the Company's expansion of facilities at several airports, including Baltimore/Washington International Airport and Chicago Midway Airport.

Depreciation expense per ASM increased 4.3 percent primarily due to the growth in the Company's aircraft fleet prior to the terrorist attacks. The Company had received delivery of 14 new 737-700 aircraft prior to September 11, bringing the percentage of owned aircraft in the Company's fleet to 74.1 percent by the end of 2001 compared to 72.7 percent at the end of 2000.

Other operating expenses per ASM increased 3.5 percent primarily due to a significant increase in aviation insurance costs following the terrorist attacks. The Company's insurance carriers canceled their war risk and terrorism insurance policies following the terrorist attacks and reinstated such coverage at significantly higher rates than before.

Other. "Other expenses (income)" included interest expense, capitalized interest, interest income, and other gains and losses. Interest expense was flat compared to 2000. Following the terrorist attacks, the Company borrowed the full \$475 million available under its revolving credit facility and issued \$614.3 million in long-term debt in the form of Pass-Through Certificates. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The increase in expense caused by these borrowings was offset by a decrease in interest rates on the Company's floating rate debt and the July 2001 redemption of \$100 million of unsecured notes. Capitalized interest decreased \$7.0 million, or 25.3 percent, primarily as a result of lower 2001 progress payment balances for scheduled future aircraft deliveries as compared to 2000. The lower progress payments were due in part to the deferral of Boeing 737 aircraft firm orders and options following the terrorist attacks. Interest income increased \$2.5 million, or 6.2 percent, primarily due to higher invested cash balances, partially offset by lower rates. Other gains in 2001 primarily resulted from \$235 million received as the Company's share of government grant funds under the Air

A-20

Stabilization Act, intended to offset the Company's direct and incremental losses caused by the terrorist attacks, through the end of 2001. See Note 3 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Air Stabilization Act and grants from the government.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes, as a percentage of income before taxes, decreased slightly to 38.24 percent in 2001 from 38.54 percent in 2000. The decrease primarily resulted from lower effective state tax rates in 2001.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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Net cash provided by operating activities was \$520.2 million in 2002 compared to \$1.5 billion in 2001. The decrease in operating cash flows was primarily due to the decrease in net income and the deferral of approximately \$186 million in 2001 excise tax payments until January 2002, as provided for in the Air Stabilization Act.

Cash flows used in investing activities in 2002 totaled \$603.1 million compared to \$997.8 million in 2001. Investing activities in both years consisted primarily of payments for new 737-700 aircraft delivered to the Company and progress payments for future aircraft deliveries. Of the 23 new aircraft the Company put into service during 2002, 11 were recorded (on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and on the Consolidated Balance Sheet) through the consolidation of a special purpose trust (the Trust) during 2001. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the Trust. A total of eight new 737-700 aircraft were recorded through consolidation of the Trust during 2002. The remaining four new 737-700 aircraft delivered to the Company in 2002 were purchased directly from Boeing. The Trust was dissolved prior to December 31, 2002.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$381.7 million in 2002 compared to cash generated by financing activities of \$1.3 billion in 2001. Cash used in financing activities during 2002 was primarily for the repayment of the Company's \$475 million revolving credit facility that the Company drew down in September 2001 and for the repayment of the Trust. These uses were partially offset by cash generated from the issuance of \$385 million in unsecured notes in March 2002. Financing cash flows in 2001 were generated from borrowings the Company made from its \$475 million revolving credit facility and the issuance of \$614.3 million in long-term debt. These borrowings were partially offset by the redemption of \$100 million unsecured notes in 2001. See Note 6 and Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on these financing activities. Cash generated in 2002 and in 2001 was primarily used to finance aircraft-related capital expenditures and provide working capital.

The Company has various options available to meet its capital and operating commitments, including cash on hand at December 31, 2002, of \$1.82 billion, internally generated funds, and a \$575 million bank revolving line of credit. In addition, the Company will also consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize earnings and supplement cash requirements. The Company believes it has access to a wide variety of financing arrangements because of its excellent credit ratings, unencumbered assets, modest leverage, and consistent profitability.

The Company has an available revolving credit facility from which it can borrow up to \$575 million from a group of banks. One-half of the facility is short term and expires on April 23, 2003 if not drawn before that date. The other one-half expires on April 23, 2005. The Company expects that it will be able to renew the expiring 365-day facility for an additional 365-day period at reasonable terms. If the Company is unable to renew, the Company's available credit facility will be reduced.

A-21

The Company currently has outstanding shelf registrations for the issuance of up to \$1.0 billion in public debt securities and pass through certificates, which it may utilize for aircraft financings in the future.

In 1999, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$250 million of the Company's common stock. Repurchases are made in accordance with applicable securities laws in the open market or in private transactions

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from time to time, depending on market conditions, and may be discontinued at any time. As of December 31, 2002, in aggregate, 18.3 million shares had been repurchased at a total cost of \$199.2 million, of which \$108.7 million was completed in 2000. No shares were repurchased in 2001 or in 2002.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Southwest has contractual obligations and commitments primarily with regards to future purchases of aircraft, payment of debt, and lease arrangements.

As of February 1, 2003, Southwest is scheduled to take delivery of 17 new 737-700 aircraft from Boeing in 2003, 23 in 2004, 24 in 2005, 22 in 2006, 25 in 2007, and six in 2008. The Company also has a total of 79 purchase options for new 737-700 aircraft for years 2004 through 2008 and purchase rights for an additional 217 737-700s during 2007-2012. The Company has the option, which must be exercised two years prior to the contractual delivery date, to substitute 737-600s or 737-800s for the 737-700s.

The following table aggregates the Company's expected contractual obligations and commitments subsequent to December 31, 2002:

	PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD (IN THOUSANDS)			
	2003	2004 - 2005	2006 - 2007	BEYOND 2007
Contractual obligations (1)	\$ 120,797	\$ 320,320	\$ 637,588	\$ 516,980
Long-term debt	17,751	41,160	26,758	52,016
Capital lease commitments (2)	281,042	496,371	365,403	1,459,961
Operating lease commitments	597,097	1,394,569	1,139,891	104,924
Aircraft purchase commitments	\$1,016,687	\$2,252,420	\$2,169,640	\$2,133,881
Total contractual cash obligations	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Does not include other commitments for the purchase of goods and services which in the aggregate are immaterial.

(2) Includes amounts classified as interest.

There were no outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility at December 31, 2002. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes. The Company's estimates and assumptions are based on historical experiences and changes in the business environment. However, actual results may differ from estimates under different conditions, sometimes materially. Critical accounting policies and estimates are defined as those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition

and results and require management's most subjective judgments. The Company's most critical accounting policies and estimates are described below.

Revenue Recognition

As described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, tickets sold are initially deferred as "Air traffic liability." Passenger revenue is recognized and air traffic liability is reduced when the service is provided (i.e., when the flight takes place). "Air traffic liability" primarily represents tickets sold for future travel dates and estimated future refunds, exchanges, or forfeitures of tickets sold for past travel dates. The Company's air traffic liability balance at December 31, 2002 was \$412.2 million.

The majority of the Company's tickets sold are nonrefundable, which is the primary source of forfeited tickets. Tickets that are sold but not flown on the travel date can be reused for another flight, up to a year from the date of sale, or can be refunded (if the ticket is refundable). A small percentage of tickets (or partial tickets) expire unused. Fully refundable tickets are rarely forfeited. "Air traffic liability" includes an estimate of the amount of future refunds, exchanges, and forfeitures for all unused tickets once the flight date has passed. These estimates are based on historical experience over many years. The Company and members of the airline industry have consistently applied this accounting method to estimate revenue from forfeited tickets at the date travel is provided. Estimated future refunds and exchanges included in the air traffic liability account are constantly evaluated based on subsequent refund and exchange activity to validate the accuracy of the Company's estimates with respect to forfeited tickets. Events and circumstances outside of historical fare sale activity or historical Customer travel patterns can result in actual refunds, exchanges or forfeited tickets differing significantly from estimates; however, these differences have historically not been material. Additional factors that may affect estimated refunds include, but may not be limited to, the Company's refund and exchange policy, the mix of refundable and nonrefundable fares, and fare sale activity. The Company's estimation techniques have been consistently applied from year to year; however, as with any estimates, actual refund and exchange activity may vary from estimated amounts.

Since September 2001, the Company has experienced fluctuations in estimated refunds and exchanges, and correspondingly, forfeited tickets, due to many of the factors described above. Following the terrorist events of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent temporary shutdown of U.S. air space, Southwest temporarily suspended its normal refund policy in order to provide the highest Service to the Company's Customers, including the refunding of nonrefundable tickets upon Customer request. As a result, the Company experienced refunds during September 2001 and through December 2001 far above historical refund levels and in excess of the Company's contractual obligations. In evaluating passenger revenue through third quarter 2001, based on these unusually high refund levels, the Company estimated that approximately \$30 million of these refunds related to revenue previously recognized for estimated forfeited tickets. As a result, the Company reduced third quarter 2001 "Passenger revenue" by \$30 million and restored "Air traffic liability", accordingly.

Subsequent to third quarter 2001 and through second quarter 2002, the Company experienced a higher than usual mix of low-fare, nonrefundable ticket sales. The Company also experienced changes in Customer travel patterns resulting from various factors including new airport security measures, concerns about further terrorist attacks, and an uncertain economy. Consequently, the Company recorded \$36 million in additional passenger revenue in second quarter 2002 as Customers required fewer refunds and exchanges, resulting in more forfeited tickets.

While the Company believes the current estimates included in "Air traffic liability" and "Passenger revenue" are reasonable, these estimates may continue to change based on refund, exchange and forfeiture activity varying from pre-September 2001 patterns.

Accounting for Long-Lived Assets

As of December 31, 2002, the Company had approximately \$9.46 billion of long-lived assets, including \$8.02 billion in flight equipment and related assets. In accounting for long-lived assets, the Company must make estimates about the expected useful lives of the assets, the expected residual values of the assets, and the potential for impairment based on the fair value of the assets and the cash flows they generate.

In estimating the lives and expected residual values of its aircraft, the Company has primarily relied upon actual experience with the same or similar aircraft types and recommendations from Boeing, the manufacturer of the Company's aircraft. Subsequent revisions to these estimates, which can be significant, could be caused by changes to the Company's maintenance program, changes in utilization of the aircraft (actual flight hours during a given period of time), governmental regulations on aging aircraft, and changing market prices of new and used aircraft of the same or similar types. The Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions each reporting period and, when warranted, adjusts these estimates and assumptions. Generally, these adjustments are accounted for on a prospective basis through depreciation expense, as required by GAAP.

The Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment. Factors that would indicate potential impairment include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived asset(s), a significant change in the long-lived asset's physical condition, and operating or cash flow losses associated with the use of the long-lived asset. While the airline industry as a whole has experienced many of these indicators, Southwest has continued to operate all of its aircraft and continues to experience positive cash flow. Consequently, the Company has not identified any impairments related to its existing aircraft fleet. The Company will continue to monitor its long-lived assets and the airline operating environment.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The Company utilizes financial derivative instruments to manage its risk associated with changing jet fuel prices, and accounts for them under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 133.) See "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk" for more information on these risk management activities. SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives be marked to market (fair value) and recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The fair value of the Company's financial derivative instruments recorded on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2002, was \$157.2 million.

Since the majority of the Company's financial derivative instruments are not traded on a market exchange, the Company estimates their fair values. Depending on the type of instrument, the values are determined by the use of present value methods or standard option value models with assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets. Also, since there is not a reliable forward market for jet fuel, the Company must estimate the future

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prices of jet fuel in order to measure the effectiveness of the hedging instruments in offsetting changes to those prices, as required by SFAS 133. Forward jet fuel prices are estimated through the observation of similar commodity futures prices (such as crude oil and heating oil) and adjusted based on historical variations to those like commodities.

A-24

Fair values for financial derivative instruments and forward jet fuel prices are both estimated prior to the time that the financial derivative instruments settle, and the time that jet fuel is purchased and consumed, respectively. However, once settlement of the financial derivative instruments occur and the hedged jet fuel is purchased and consumed, all values and prices are known and are realized in the financial statements. Based on these actual results once all values and prices become known, the Company's estimates have proved to be materially accurate. Furthermore, since the majority of the Company's hedges settle within 12 to 24 months from the time the Company enters into the contract for the derivative financial instrument, the estimates being made are relatively short-term.

Estimating the fair value of these fuel hedging derivatives and forward prices for jet fuel will also result in changes in their values from period to period and thus determine how they are accounted for under SFAS 133. To the extent that the period to period change in the estimated fair value of a fuel hedging instrument differs from a period to period change in the estimated price of the associated jet fuel to be purchased, ineffectiveness of the fuel hedge will result, as defined by SFAS 133. This could result in the immediate recording of charges or income, even though the derivative instrument may not expire until a future period. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant ineffectiveness in its fuel hedges accounted for under SFAS 133.

See Note 2 and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on SFAS 133 and the Company's fuel hedging activities.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some statements in this Form 10-K (or otherwise made by the Company or on the Company's behalf from time to time in other reports, filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, news releases, conferences, World Wide Web postings or otherwise) which are not historical facts may be "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements about Southwest's estimates, expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies for the future, and the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements. Southwest uses the words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "forecasts", "may," "will," "should" and similar expressions to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical experience or the Company's present expectations. Factors that could cause these differences include, but are not limited to:

- o Items directly linked to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, such as the adverse impact of new airline and airport security directives on the Company's costs and Customer demand for travel, changes in the Transportation Security Administration's scope for managing U.S. airport security, the availability and cost of war-risk and other aviation insurance, including the federal government's provision of third party war-risk coverage, and the possibility of additional incidents that could cause the public to question the safety and/or

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efficiency of air travel.

- o War or other military actions by the U.S. or others.
- o Competitive factors, such as fare sales and capacity decisions by the Company and its competitors, changes in competitors' flight schedules, mergers and acquisitions, codesharing programs, and airline bankruptcies.

A-25

- o General economic conditions, which could adversely affect the demand for travel in general and consumer ticket purchasing habits, as well as decisions by major freight Customers on how they allocate freight deliveries among different types of carriers.
- o Factors that could affect the Company's ability to control its costs, such as the results of Employee labor contract negotiations, Employee hiring and retention rates, costs for health care, the largely unpredictable prices of jet fuel, crude oil, and heating oil, the continued effectiveness of the Company's fuel hedges, changes in the Company's overall fuel hedging strategy, capacity decisions by the Company and its competitors, unscheduled required aircraft airframe or engine repairs and regulatory requirements, changes in commission policy, availability of capital markets, and future financing decisions made by the Company.
- o Disruptions to operations due to adverse weather conditions and air traffic control-related constraints.

Caution should be taken not to place undue reliance on the Company's forward-looking statements, which represent the Company's views only as of the date this report is filed. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Southwest has interest rate risk in that it holds floating rate debt instruments and has commodity price risk in that it must purchase jet fuel to operate its aircraft fleet. The Company purchases jet fuel at prevailing market prices, but seeks to minimize its average jet fuel cost through execution of a documented hedging strategy. Southwest has market sensitive instruments in the form of fixed rate debt instruments and derivative instruments used to hedge its exposure to jet fuel price increases. The Company also operates 97 aircraft under operating and capital leases. However, leases are not considered market sensitive financial instruments and, therefore, are not included in the interest rate sensitivity analysis below. Commitments related to leases are disclosed in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company does not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the Company's accounting for its hedging program and Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details on the Company's financial derivative instruments.

Fuel hedging. The fair values of outstanding financial derivative instruments related to the Company's jet fuel market price risk at December 31, 2002, were a net asset of \$157.2 million. The current portion of these financial derivative instruments, or \$112.8 million, is classified as "Fuel hedge contracts" in the

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Consolidated Balance Sheet. The long-term portion of these financial derivative instruments, or \$44.4 million, is included in "Other assets." The fair values of the derivative instruments, depending on the type of instrument, were determined by use of present value methods or standard option value models with assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets. An immediate ten percent increase or decrease in underlying fuel-related commodity prices from the December 31, 2002, prices would correspondingly change the fair value of the commodity derivative instruments in place by approximately \$135 million. Changes in the related commodity derivative instrument cash flows may change by more or less than this amount based upon further fluctuations in futures prices as well as related income tax effects. This sensitivity analysis uses industry standard valuation models and holds all inputs constant at December 31, 2002 levels, except underlying futures prices.

A-26

Financial market risk. Airline operators are inherently capital intensive as the vast majority of the Company's assets are expensive aircraft, which are long-lived. The Company's strategy is to capitalize conservatively and grow capacity steadily and profitably. While the Company uses financial leverage, it has maintained a strong balance sheet and an "A" credit rating on its senior unsecured fixed-rate debt with Standard & Poor's and Fitch ratings agencies, and a "Baal" credit rating with Moody's rating agency. The Company's Aircraft Secured Notes and French Credit Agreements do not give rise to significant fair value risk but do give rise to interest rate risk because these borrowings are floating-rate debt. Although there is interest rate risk associated with these secured borrowings, the risk is somewhat mitigated by the fact that the Company may prepay this debt on any of the semi-annual principal and interest payment dates. See Note 6 and Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the material terms of the Company's short-term and long-term debt.

As disclosed in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company had outstanding senior unsecured notes totaling \$785 million at December 31, 2002. In addition, as disclosed in Note 7, the Company had outstanding long-term fixed-rate debt totaling \$585.7 million in the form of Pass Through Certificates (Certificates), which are secured by aircraft the Company owns. The total of the Company's long-term unsecured notes represented 11.7 percent of total noncurrent assets at December 31, 2002. The unsecured long-term debt currently has a weighted-average maturity of 8.2 years at fixed rates averaging 7.3 percent at December 31, 2002, which is comparable to average rates prevailing for similar debt instruments over the last ten years. The Certificates bear interest at a combined weighted-average rate of 5.5 percent. The Company does not have significant exposure to changing interest rates on its unsecured long-term debt or its Certificates because the interest rates are fixed and the financial leverage is modest.

The Company also has some risk associated with changing interest rates due to the short-term nature of its invested cash, which was \$1.82 billion at December 31, 2002. The Company invests available cash in certificates of deposit, highly rated money markets, and investment grade commercial paper that generally have maturities of three months or less; therefore, the returns earned on these investments parallel closely with floating interest rates. The Company has not undertaken any additional actions to cover interest rate market risk and is not a party to any other material market interest rate risk management activities.

A hypothetical ten percent change in market interest rates as of December 31, 2002, would not have a material effect on the fair value of the Company's fixed rate debt instruments. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on the fair value of the Company's financial instruments. A

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change in market interest rates could, however, have a corresponding effect on the Company's earnings and cash flows associated with its Aircraft Secured Notes, French Credit Agreements, and invested cash because of the floating-rate nature of these items. Assuming floating market rates in effect as of December 31, 2002, were held constant throughout a 12-month period, a hypothetical ten percent change in those rates would correspondingly change the Company's net earnings and cash flows associated with these items by approximately \$1.3 million. Using these assumptions and considering the Company's cash balance and floating-rate debt outstanding at December 31, 2002, an increase in rates would have a net positive effect on the Company's earnings and cash flows, while a decrease in rates would have a net negative effect on the Company's earnings and cash flows. However, a ten percent change in market rates would not impact the Company's earnings or cash flow associated with the Company's publicly traded fixed-rate debt, or its Certificates.

The Company is also subject to various types of liquidity and financing risk included in agreements with financial institutions that process credit card transactions on behalf of the Company, the Company's revolving credit facility, and outstanding debt agreements. Such risks included the

A-27

Company maintaining minimum credit ratings, the Company's assets (for secured debt) maintaining minimum fair values, and the Company achieving minimum covenant ratios with regard to its available or outstanding debt agreements. The Company met or exceeded the minimum standards set forth in these agreements as of December 31, 2002. However, if conditions change and the Company failed to meet the minimum standards set forth in the agreements, it could reduce the availability of cash under the agreements or increase the costs to keep the agreements intact as written.

A-28

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2002	2001
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,815,352	\$2,279,861
Accounts and other receivables	174,393	71,283
Inventories of parts and supplies, at cost	86,016	70,561
Deferred income taxes	--	46,400
Fuel hedge contracts	112,847	--
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	43,352	52,114
Total current assets	2,231,960	2,520,219
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Flight equipment	8,024,719	7,534,119
Ground property and equipment	1,041,844	899,421

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Deposits on flight equipment purchase contracts	389,094	468,154
	-----	-----
	9,455,657	8,901,694
Less allowance for depreciation	2,810,193	2,456,207
	-----	-----
	6,645,464	6,445,487
Other assets	76,326	31,435
	-----	-----
	\$8,953,750	\$8,997,141
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 362,027	\$ 504,831
Accrued liabilities	529,109	547,540
Air traffic liability	412,238	450,407
Aircraft purchase obligations	--	221,840
Short-term borrowings	--	475,000
Current maturities of long-term debt	130,454	39,567
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	1,433,828	2,239,185
Long-term debt less current maturities	1,552,781	1,327,158
Deferred income taxes	1,227,475	1,058,143
Deferred gains from sale and leaseback of aircraft	183,797	192,342
Other deferred liabilities	134,252	166,260
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$1.00 par value: 2,000,000 shares authorized; 776,663 and 766,774 shares issued in 2002 and 2001, respectively	776,663	766,774
Capital in excess of par value	135,848	50,409
Retained earnings	3,455,448	3,228,408
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	53,658	(31,538)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	4,421,617	4,014,053
	-----	-----
	\$8,953,750	\$8,997,141
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes

A-29

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Passenger	\$5,341,349	\$5,378,702	\$5,467,965
Freight	84,675	91,270	110,742
Other	95,747	85,202	70,853
	-----	-----	-----

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Total operating revenues	5,521,771	5,555,174	5,649,560
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Salaries, wages, and benefits	1,992,485	1,856,288	1,683,689
Fuel and oil	762,096	770,515	804,426
Maintenance materials and repairs	390,216	397,505	378,470
Agency commissions	54,669	103,014	159,309
Aircraft rentals	186,992	192,110	196,328
Landing fees and other rentals	344,660	311,017	265,106
Depreciation	356,304	317,831	281,276
Other operating expenses	1,017,011	975,772	859,811
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	5,104,433	4,924,052	4,628,415
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING INCOME	417,338	631,122	1,021,145
OTHER EXPENSES (INCOME):			
Interest expense	106,023	69,827	69,889
Capitalized interest	(16,720)	(20,576)	(27,551)
Interest income	(36,964)	(42,562)	(40,072)
Other (gains) losses, net	(27,683)	(203,226)	1,515
	-----	-----	-----
Total other expenses (income)	24,656	(196,537)	3,781
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE TAXES AND CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	392,682	827,659	1,017,364
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	151,713	316,512	392,140
	-----	-----	-----
INCOME BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	240,969	511,147	625,224
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE, NET OF INCOME TAXES	--	--	(22,131)
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147	\$ 603,093
	=====	=====	=====
NET INCOME PER SHARE, BASIC BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	\$.31	\$.67	\$.84
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	--	--	(.03)
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME PER SHARE, BASIC	\$.31	\$.67	\$.81
	=====	=====	=====
NET INCOME PER SHARE, DILUTED BEFORE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	\$.30	\$.63	\$.79
CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE	--	--	(.03)
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME PER SHARE, DILUTED	\$.30	\$.63	\$.76
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes.

A-30

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

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(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002, 2001, 2000			
	COMMON STOCK	CAPITAL IN EXCESS OF PAR VALUE	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 1999	\$ 505,005	\$ 35,436	\$2,385,854	\$
Purchase of shares of treasury stock	--	--	--	
Issuance of common and treasury stock pursuant to Employee stock plans	2,892	6,667	(75,952)	
Tax benefit of options exercised	--	61,677	--	
Cash dividends, \$.015 per share	--	--	(10,988)	
Net income	--	--	603,093	
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2000	507,897	103,780	2,902,007	
Three-for-two stock split	253,929	(136,044)	(117,885)	
Issuance of common and treasury stock pursuant to Employee stock plans	4,948	28,982	(52,753)	
Tax benefit of options exercised	--	53,691	--	
Cash dividends, \$.018 per share	--	--	(14,108)	
Comprehensive income (loss)				
Net income	--	--	511,147	
Unrealized loss on derivative instruments	--	--	--	(31,000)
Other	--	--	--	(1,000)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2001	766,774	50,409	3,228,408	(31,000)
Issuance of common stock pursuant to Employee stock plans	9,889	46,868	--	
Tax benefit of options exercised	--	38,571	--	
Cash dividends, \$.018 per share	--	--	--	
Comprehensive income (loss)				
Net income	--	--	240,969	
Unrealized gain on derivative instruments	--	--	--	87,000
Other	--	--	--	(2,000)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2002	\$ 776,663	\$ 135,848	\$3,455,448	\$ 53,000

See accompanying notes.

A-31

SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

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(In thousands)	2002	2001	2000
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147	\$ 603,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	356,304	317,831	281,200
Deferred income taxes	169,629	207,922	153,400
Amortization of deferred gains on sale and leaseback of aircraft	(15,181)	(15,180)	(15,100)
Amortization of scheduled airframe inspections and repairs	46,311	43,121	36,300
Income tax benefit from Employee stock option exercises	38,571	53,691	61,600
Changes in certain assets and liabilities			
Accounts and other receivables	(103,110)	66,787	(63,000)
Other current assets	(10,159)	(9,027)	(24,600)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(148,850)	202,506	129,400
Air traffic liability	(38,169)	73,346	120,100
Other	(16,106)	32,464	15,700
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	520,209	1,484,608	1,298,200
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(603,060)	(997,843)	(1,134,600)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(603,060)	(997,843)	(1,134,600)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuance of long-term debt	385,000	614,250	
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	--	475,000	
Proceeds from trust arrangement	119,142	266,053	
Proceeds from Employee stock plans	56,757	43,541	70,400
Payments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(64,568)	(110,600)	(10,200)
Payments of trust arrangement	(385,195)	--	
Payment of revolving credit facility	(475,000)	--	
Payments of cash dividends	(13,872)	(13,440)	(10,900)
Repurchases of common stock	--	--	(108,600)
Other, net	(3,922)	(4,703)	
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(381,658)	1,270,101	(59,400)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	(464,509)	1,756,866	104,100
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	2,279,861	522,995	418,800
	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$1,815,352	\$2,279,861	\$ 522,900
	-----	-----	-----
CASH PAYMENTS FOR:			
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 79,998	\$ 47,682	\$ 36,900

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Income taxes	\$	2,693	\$	65,905	\$	150,0
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See accompanying notes.

A-32

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2002

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION Southwest Airlines Co. (Southwest) is a major domestic airline that provides predominantly shorthaul, high-frequency, point-to-point, low-fare service. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Southwest and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the Company). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Cash equivalents consist of certificates of deposit, money market funds, and investment grade commercial paper issued by major corporations and financial institutions. Cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid and generally have original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

INVENTORIES Inventories of flight equipment expendable parts, materials, and supplies are carried at average cost. These items are generally charged to expense when issued for use.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Depreciation is provided by the straight-line method to estimated residual values over periods ranging from 20 to 25 years for flight equipment and 3 to 30 years for ground property and equipment once the asset is placed in service. Property under capital leases and related obligations are recorded at an amount equal to the present value of future minimum lease payments computed on the basis of the Company's incremental borrowing rate or, when known, the interest rate implicit in the lease. Amortization of property under capital leases is on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in depreciation expense.

In estimating the lives and expected residual values of its aircraft, the Company has primarily relied upon actual experience with the same or similar aircraft types and recommendations from Boeing, the manufacturer of the Company's aircraft. Subsequent revisions to these estimates, which can be significant, could be caused by changes to the Company's maintenance program, changes in utilization of the aircraft (actual flight hours or cycles during a given period of time), governmental regulations on aging aircraft, changing market prices of new and used aircraft of the same or similar types, etc. The Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions each reporting period and, when warranted, adjusts these estimates and assumptions. Generally, these adjustments are accounted for on a prospective basis through depreciation expense, as required by GAAP.

The Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets used in operations for impairment. Impairment losses would be recorded when events and circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired and the undiscounted cash flows to be generated by that asset are less than the carrying amounts of the asset. Factors

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that would indicate potential impairment include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived asset(s), a significant change in the long-lived asset's physical condition, operating or cash flow losses associated with the use of the long-lived asset, etc. While the airline industry as a whole has experienced many of these indicators, Southwest has continued to operate all of its aircraft and continues to experience positive cash flow.

AIRCRAFT AND ENGINE MAINTENANCE The cost of scheduled engine inspections and repairs and routine maintenance costs for aircraft and engines are charged to maintenance expense as incurred. Scheduled airframe inspections and repairs, known as "D" checks, are generally performed every ten years. Costs related to "D" checks are capitalized and amortized over the estimated period benefited, presently the least of ten years, the time until the next "D" check, or the remaining life of the aircraft. Modifications that significantly enhance

A-33

the operating performance or extend the useful lives of aircraft or engines are capitalized and amortized over the remaining life of the asset.

In 2001, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued a Proposed Statement of Position entitled "Accounting for Certain Costs and Activities Related to Property, Plant, and Equipment" (Proposed SOP). The Proposed SOP, as originally written, would require that all "D" checks be expensed as incurred. In fourth quarter 2002, the AICPA announced it would be transitioning this project to the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), although the AICPA may retain and address certain components of the Proposed SOP. The FASB and the AICPA have not determined which components, if any, will be retained by the AICPA for potential issuance in a future SOP. In addition, the FASB has not set a timetable for addressing the issues raised by the proposed SOP.

REVENUE RECOGNITION Tickets sold are initially deferred as "Air traffic liability". Passenger revenue is recognized when transportation is provided. "Air traffic liability" primarily represents tickets sold for future travel dates and estimated refunds and exchanges of tickets sold for past travel dates. The majority of the Company's tickets sold are nonrefundable. Tickets that are sold but not flown on the travel date can be reused for another flight, up to a year from the date of sale, or refunded (if the ticket is refundable). A small percentage of tickets (or partial tickets) expire unused. The Company estimates the amount of future refunds, exchanges, and forfeitures for all unused tickets once the flight date has passed. These estimates are based on historical experience over many years. The Company and members of the airline industry have consistently applied this accounting method to estimate revenue from forfeited tickets at the date travel is provided. Estimated future refunds and exchanges included in the air traffic liability account are constantly evaluated based on subsequent refund and exchange activity to validate the accuracy of the Company's revenue recognition method with respect to forfeited tickets.

Events and circumstances outside of historical fare sale activity or historical Customer travel patterns can result in actual refunds, exchanges or forfeited tickets differing significantly from estimates; however, these differences have historically not been material. Additional factors that may affect estimated refunds include, but may not be limited to, the Company's refund and exchange policy, the mix of refundable and nonrefundable fares, and fare sale activity. The Company's estimation techniques have been consistently applied from year to year; however, as with any estimates, actual refund and exchange activity may vary from estimated amounts.

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Subsequent to third quarter 2001 and through second quarter 2002, the Company experienced a higher than usual mix of low-fare, nonrefundable ticket sales. The Company also experienced changes in Customer travel patterns resulting from various factors including new airport security measures, concerns about further terrorist attacks, and an uncertain economy. Consequently, the Company recorded \$36 million in additional passenger revenue in second quarter 2002 as Customers required fewer refunds and exchanges, resulting in more forfeited tickets.

While actual results may vary from these estimates, the Company believes it is unlikely that materially different estimates for future refunds, exchanges, and forfeited tickets would be reported based on other reasonable assumptions or conditions suggested by actual historical experience and other data available at the time estimates were made.

FREQUENT FLYER PROGRAM The Company accrues the estimated incremental cost of providing free travel for awards earned under its Rapid Rewards frequent flyer program. The Company also sells frequent flyer credits and related services to companies participating in its Rapid Rewards frequent flyer program. Funds received from the sale of flight segment credits and associated with future travel are deferred and recognized as Passenger revenue when the ultimate free travel awards are flown or the credits expire unused. See Note 2 for additional information on frequent flyer program accounting.

A-34

ADVERTISING The Company expenses the costs of advertising as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, and 2000 was \$156.4 million, \$147.6 million, and \$141.3 million, respectively.

STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION The Company has stock-based compensation plans covering the majority of its Employee groups, including a plan covering the Company's Board of Directors and plans related to employment contracts with certain Executive Officers of the Company. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation utilizing the intrinsic value method in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related Interpretations. Accordingly, no compensation expense is recognized for fixed option plans because the exercise prices of Employee stock options equal or exceed the market prices of the underlying stock on the dates of grant. Compensation expense for other stock options is not material.

The following table represents the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value based method and recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", to stock-based Employee compensation:

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2002	2001	2000
Net income, as reported	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147	\$ 603,093
Add: Stock-based Employee compensation expense included in reported income, net of related tax effects	399	402	339
Deduct: Total stock-based Employee compensation expense determined under fair value based methods for all awards, net of related tax effects	(53,489)	(25,603)	(19,725)

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Pro forma net income	\$ 187,879	\$ 485,946	\$ 583,707
Net income per share			
Basic, as reported	\$.31	\$.67	\$.81
Basic, pro forma	\$.24	\$.64	\$.78
Diluted, as reported	\$.30	\$.63	\$.76
Diluted, pro forma	\$.23	\$.61	\$.74

As required, the pro forma disclosures above include options granted since January 1, 1995. Consequently, the effects of applying SFAS 123 for providing pro forma disclosures may not be representative of the effects on reported net income for future years until all options outstanding are included in the pro forma disclosures. For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of stock-based compensation plans and other options is amortized to expense primarily over the vesting period. See Note 12 for further discussion of the Company's stock-based Employee compensation.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure". SFAS No. 148 amends the transition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123. The Company is currently evaluating SFAS No. 148 to determine if it will adopt SFAS No. 123 to account for Employee stock options using the fair value method and, if so, when to begin transition to that method.

A-35

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS The Company utilizes a variety of derivative instruments, including both crude oil and heating oil based derivatives, to hedge a portion of its exposure to jet fuel price increases. These instruments consist primarily of purchased call options, collar structures, and fixed price swap agreements. Prior to 2001, the net cost paid for option premiums and gains and losses on all financial derivative instruments, including those terminated or settled early, were deferred and charged or credited to "Fuel and oil" expense in the same month that the underlying jet fuel being hedged was used. However, beginning January 1, 2001, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 (SFAS 133), "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended, which changed the way it accounts for financial derivative instruments. See Note 2 and Note 9.

Since the majority of the Company's financial derivative instruments are not traded on a market exchange, the Company estimates their fair values. Depending on the type of instrument, the values are determined by the use of present value methods or standard option value models with assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets. Also, since there is not a reliable forward market for jet fuel, the Company must estimate the future prices of jet fuel in order to measure the effectiveness of the hedging instruments in offsetting changes to those prices, as required by SFAS 133. Forward jet fuel prices are estimated through the observation of similar commodity futures prices (such as crude oil and heating oil) and adjusted based on historical variations to those like commodities.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS In November 2002 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," which disclosures are effective for financial

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statements issued after December 15, 2002. While the Company has various guarantees included in contracts in the normal course of business, primarily in the form of indemnities, these guarantees would only result in immaterial increases in future costs, but do not represent significant commitments or contingent liabilities of the indebtedness of others.

In January 2003, FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" (FIN 46) which requires the consolidation of variable interest entities, as defined. FIN 46 is applicable to financial statements to be issued by the Company after 2002; however, disclosures are required currently if the Company expects to consolidate any variable interest entities. The Company does not currently believe that any material entities will be consolidated with Southwest as a result of FIN 46.

2. ACCOUNTING CHANGES

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS 133. SFAS 133 requires the Company to record all financial derivative instruments on its balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges must be adjusted to fair value through income. If a derivative is designated as a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in its fair value that are considered to be effective, as defined, either offset the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" until the hedged item is recorded in earnings. Any portion of a change in a derivative's fair value that is considered to be ineffective, as defined, is recorded immediately in "Other (gains) losses, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Any portion of a change in a derivative's fair value that the Company elects to exclude from its measurement of effectiveness is required to be recorded immediately in earnings.

Under the rules established by SFAS 133, the Company has alternatives in accounting for its financial derivative instruments. The Company primarily uses financial derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to jet fuel price increases and accounts for these derivatives as cash flow hedges, as defined. In accordance with SFAS 133, the Company must comply with detailed rules and strict documentation requirements prior to beginning hedge accounting. As required by SFAS 133, the Company assesses the effectiveness of each of its individual hedges on a quarterly basis. The Company also examines the effectiveness of its entire hedging program on a quarterly basis utilizing statistical analysis. This analysis involves utilizing regression

A-36

and other statistical analyses that compare changes in the price of jet fuel to changes in the prices of the commodities used for hedging purposes (crude oil and heating oil). If these statistical techniques do not produce results within certain predetermined confidence levels, the Company could lose its ability to utilize hedge accounting, which could cause the Company to recognize all gains and losses on financial derivative instruments in earnings in the periods following the determination that the Company no longer qualified for hedge accounting. This could, in turn, depending on the materiality of periodic changes in derivative fair values, increase the volatility of the Company's future earnings.

Upon adoption of SFAS 133, the Company recorded the fair value of its fuel derivative instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and a deferred gain of \$46.1 million, net of tax, in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)". See Note 10 for further information on Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). During 2002 and 2001, the Company recognized \$4.5 million in additional

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income, and \$8.2 million in expense, respectively, in "Other (gains) losses, net", related to the ineffectiveness of its hedges. During 2002 and 2001, the Company recognized approximately \$25.6 million and \$17.5 million, respectively, of net expense, related to amounts excluded from the Company's measurements of hedge effectiveness, in "Other (gains) losses, net". The 2001 adoption of SFAS 133 has resulted in more volatility in the Company's financial statements than in the past due to the changes in market values of its derivative instruments and some ineffectiveness that has been experienced in its fuel hedges. See Note 9 for further information on the Company's derivative instruments.

Effective January 1, 2000, the Company adopted Staff Accounting Bulletin 101 (SAB 101) issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission in December 1999. As a result of adopting SAB 101, the Company changed the way it recognizes revenue from the sale of flight segment credits to companies participating in its Rapid Rewards frequent flyer program. Prior to the issuance of SAB 101, the Company recorded revenue in "Other revenue" when flight segment credits were sold. Beginning January 1, 2000, the Company recognizes Passenger revenue when free travel awards resulting from the flight segment credits sold are flown or credits expire unused. Due to this change, the Company recorded a cumulative effect charge in first quarter 2000 of \$22.1 million (net of income taxes of \$14.0 million) or \$.03 per share, basic and diluted.

3. FEDERAL GRANTS AND SPECIAL CHARGES RELATED TO TERRORIST ATTACKS

On September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked and used two American Airlines, Inc. aircraft and two United Air Lines, Inc. aircraft in terrorist attacks on the United States (terrorist attacks). As a result of these terrorist attacks, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) immediately suspended all commercial airline flights. The Company resumed flight activity on September 14, 2001, and was operating its normal pre-September 11 flight schedule by September 18, 2001. From September 11 until the Company resumed flight operations on September 14, Southwest cancelled approximately 9,000 flights.

On September 22, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (Air Stabilization Act). The Air Stabilization Act provided for up to \$5 billion in cash grants to qualifying U.S. airlines and freight carriers to compensate for direct and incremental losses, as defined in the Air Stabilization Act, from September 11, 2001 through December 31, 2001, associated with the terrorist attacks. Each airline's total eligible grant was determined based on that airline's percentage of available seat miles (ASMs) during August 2001 to total eligible carriers' ASMs for August 2001, less an amount set aside for eligible carriers for whom the use of an ASM formula would result in an insufficient representation of their share of direct and incremental losses.

In 2001, the Department of Transportation (DOT) made a final determination of the amount of eligible direct and incremental losses incurred by Southwest, and the Company was allotted 100 percent of its eligible grants, totaling \$283 million. The Company recognized \$235 million in "Other gains" from grants under the Air Stabilization Act during the second half of 2001 and recognized an additional \$48 million as "Other gains" from grants under the Air Stabilization Act in third quarter 2002 coincident with the receipt of its final payment. Representatives of the DOT or other governmental agencies may perform additional audit

A-37

and/or review(s) of the Company's previously submitted final application. While the Air Stabilization Act is subject to significant interpretation as to what constitutes direct and incremental losses, management believes the Company's

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eligible direct and incremental losses are sufficient to retain 100 percent of its eligible grant following additional audits or reviews, should they occur.

The Company recorded total special charges of \$48 million in 2001 arising from the terrorist attacks, which included a \$30 million reduction in "Passenger revenue." Following the terrorist events of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent temporary shutdown of U.S. air space, Southwest temporarily suspended its normal refund policy in order to provide the highest Service to the Company's Customers, including refunding nonrefundable tickets upon Customer request. As a result, the Company's refunds during September 2001 and through December 2001 were far above historical refund levels and in excess of the Company's contractual obligations. Refunds are recorded as a reduction in "Air traffic liability." Based on these unusually high refunds, the Company estimated that approximately \$30 million of these refunds related to revenue previously recognized for estimated forfeited tickets. As a result, the Company reduced third quarter 2001 "Passenger revenue" by \$30 million and restored "Air traffic liability" accordingly. Total special charges also included \$13 million in "Other operating expenses", primarily related to write-downs of various assets due to impairment. Other miscellaneous charges totaling approximately \$5 million were also included in "Other (gains) losses, net."

4. COMMITMENTS

The Company's contractual purchase commitments consist primarily of scheduled aircraft acquisitions from Boeing. The Company has contractual purchase commitments with Boeing for 17 737-700 aircraft deliveries in 2003, 23 scheduled for delivery in 2004, 24 in 2005, 22 in 2006, 25 in 2007, and 6 in 2008. In addition, the Company has options to purchase up to 79 737-700s during 2004-2008 and purchase rights for an additional 217 737-700s during 2007-2012. The Company has the option, which must be exercised two years prior to the contractual delivery date, to substitute 737-600s or 737-800s for the 737-700s. As of February 1, 2003, aggregate funding needed for firm commitments is approximately \$3.2 billion, subject to adjustments for inflation, due as follows: \$597 million in 2003, \$676 million in 2004, \$719 million in 2005, \$632 million in 2006, \$508 million in 2007, and \$105 million thereafter.

In November 2001, in response to decreased demand for air travel following the terrorist attacks, the Company modified its schedule for future aircraft deliveries to defer the acquisition of 19 new 737-700 aircraft that were either already in production at Boeing or were scheduled to be built through April 2002. The Company accomplished this by entering into a trust arrangement with a special purpose entity (the Trust) and assigned its purchase agreement with Boeing to the Trust with respect to the 19 aircraft originally scheduled for delivery between September 2001 and April 2002. Southwest subsequently entered into a purchase agreement with the Trust to purchase the aircraft at new delivery dates from January 2002 to April 2003. The Trust was formed primarily to facilitate the financing of the Company's near-term aircraft purchase obligations with Boeing. The Trust purchased 11 of the aircraft in 2001 and eight aircraft in 2002. For these 19 Trust aircraft, the Company recorded the associated assets ("Flight equipment") and liabilities ("Aircraft purchase obligations") in its financial statements as the aircraft were completed by Boeing and delivered to the Trust. In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Trust's receipt of these aircraft was recorded as "Purchases of property and equipment" and "Proceeds from trust arrangement." During 2002, the Company accelerated the deliveries from the Trust and accepted delivery of all 19 aircraft, thereby terminating the Trust. The receipt of the aircraft from the Trust was reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows as "Payments of trust arrangement". The cost of financing these aircraft obligations, approximately \$5 million, was expensed.

5. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

(In thousands)	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----
Retirement plans (Note 13)	\$ 71,233	\$ 147,110
Aircraft rentals	120,856	120,554
Vacation pay	95,664	83,105
Advances and deposits	80,458	4,557
Other	160,898	192,214
	-----	-----
	\$ 529,109	\$ 547,540
	=====	=====

6. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Following the terrorist attacks in September 2001, the Company borrowed the full \$475 million available under its unsecured revolving credit line with a group of banks. Borrowings under the credit line bore interest at six-month LIBOR plus 15.5 basis points. The Company repaid this unsecured revolving credit line in full, plus accrued interest, in March 2002. The \$475 million borrowing was classified as a current liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2001. There were no outstanding borrowings under this credit facility at December 31, 2000. This credit facility was replaced in April 2002.

In April 2002, the Company entered into new unsecured revolving credit facility agreements from which it can borrow up to \$575 million from a group of banks. One-half of the facility is short term and expires on April 23, 2003 if not drawn before that date. The other one-half expires on April 23, 2005. The Company expects that it will be able to renew the expiring 365-day facility for an additional 365-day period at reasonable terms. If the Company is unable to renew, the Company's available credit facility will be reduced. The effective borrowing rate of the credit facility would vary depending on factors in place at the time funds were drawn, as defined in the agreements.

7. LONG-TERM DEBT

(In thousands)	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----
8 3/4% Notes due 2003	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Aircraft Secured Notes due 2004	175,000	200,000
8% Notes due 2005	100,000	100,000
Pass Through Certificates	585,661	614,250
7 7/8% Notes due 2007	100,000	100,000
French Credit Agreements	50,024	52,310
6 1/2% Notes due 2012	385,000	--
7 3/8% Debentures due 2027	100,000	100,000
Capital leases (Note 8)	100,563	109,268
	-----	-----
	1,696,248	1,375,828

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Less current maturities	130,454	39,567
Less debt discount and issue costs	13,013	9,103
	-----	-----
	\$1,552,781	\$1,327,158
	=====	=====

On March 1, 2002, the Company issued \$385 million senior unsecured Notes (Notes) due March 1, 2012. The Notes bear interest at 6.5 percent, payable semi-annually beginning on September 1, 2002. Southwest used the net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes, approximately \$380.2 million, for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of the Company's credit facility in March 2002. See Note 6.

A-39

On October 30, 2001, the Company issued \$614.3 million Pass Through Certificates consisting of \$150.0 million 5.1% Class A-1 certificates, \$375.0 million 5.5% Class A-2 certificates, and \$89.3 million 6.1% Class B certificates. A separate trust was established for each class of certificates. The trusts used the proceeds from the sale of certificates to acquire equipment notes, which were issued by Southwest on a full recourse basis. Payments on the equipment notes held in each trust will be passed through to the holders of certificates of such trust. The equipment notes were issued for each of 29 Boeing 737-700 aircraft owned by Southwest and are secured by a mortgage on such aircraft. Interest on the equipment notes held for the certificates is payable semiannually, beginning May 1, 2002. Beginning May 1, 2002, principal payments on the equipment notes held for the Class A-1 certificates are due semiannually until the balance of the certificates mature on May 1, 2006. The entire principal of the equipment notes for the Class A-2 and Class B certificates are scheduled for payment on November 1, 2006.

In July 2001, the Company redeemed \$100 million of senior unsecured 9.4% Notes originally issued in 1991.

In fourth quarter 1999, the Company issued \$200 million of floating rate Aircraft Secured Notes (the Notes), due 2004. The Notes are funded by a bank through a commercial paper conduit program and are secured by eight aircraft. Interest rates on the Notes are based on the conduit's actual commercial paper rate, plus fees, for each period and are expected to average approximately LIBOR plus 36 basis points over the term of the Notes. Interest is payable monthly and the Company can prepay the Notes in whole or in part prior to maturity. The Company prepaid \$25 million of the Notes during 2002.

Also in fourth quarter 1999, the Company entered into two identical 13-year floating rate financing arrangements, whereby it effectively borrowed a total of \$56 million from French banking partnerships. For presentation purposes, the Company has classified these identical borrowings as one \$56 million transaction. The effective rate of interest over the 13-year term of the loans is LIBOR plus 32 basis points. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 for each of the loans and the Company may terminate the arrangements in any year on either of those dates, with certain conditions. The Company has pledged two aircraft as collateral for the transactions.

On February 28, 1997, the Company issued \$100 million of senior unsecured 7 3/8% Debentures due March 1, 2027. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1. The Debentures may be redeemed, at the option of the Company, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of the principal amount of the Debentures plus accrued interest at

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the date of redemption or the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon, discounted to the date of redemption at the comparable treasury rate plus 20 basis points, plus accrued interest at the date of redemption.

During 1995, the Company issued \$100 million of senior unsecured 8% Notes due March 1, 2005. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1. The Notes are not redeemable prior to maturity.

During 1992, the Company issued \$100 million of senior unsecured 7 7/8% Notes due September 1, 2007. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1. The Notes are not redeemable prior to maturity.

During 1991, the Company issued \$100 million of senior unsecured 8 3/4% Notes due October 15, 2003. Interest on the Notes is payable semi-annually. The Notes are not redeemable prior to maturity.

The net book value of the assets pledged as collateral for the Company's secured borrowings, primarily aircraft and engines, was \$926.1 million at December 31, 2002. As of December 31, 2002, aggregate annual principal maturities (not including interest on capital leases) for the five-year period ending December 31, 2007 were \$130 million in 2003, \$207 million in 2004, \$142 million in 2005, \$542 million in 2006, \$114 million in 2007, and \$561 million thereafter.

A-40

8. LEASES

The Company had seven aircraft classified as capital leases at December 31, 2002. The amounts applicable to these aircraft included in property and equipment were:

(In thousands)	2002	2001
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Flight equipment	\$ 165,467	\$ 165,085
Less accumulated depreciation	106,876	99,801
	-----	-----
	\$ 58,591	\$ 65,284
	=====	=====

Total rental expense for operating leases charged to operations in 2002, 2001, and 2000 was \$371.4 million, \$358.6 million, and \$330.7 million, respectively. The majority of the Company's terminal operations space, as well as 90 aircraft, were under operating leases at December 31, 2002. Future minimum lease payments under capital leases and noncancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year at December 31, 2002, were:

(In thousands)	CAPITAL LEASES	OPERATING LEASES
-----	-----	-----
2003	\$ 17,751	\$ 281,042
2004	17,651	263,343
2005	23,509	233,028

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2006	13,379	189,498
2007	13,379	175,905
After 2007	52,016	1,459,961
	-----	-----
Total minimum lease payments	137,685	\$2,602,777
		=====
Less amount representing interest	37,122	

Present value of minimum lease payments	100,563	
Less current portion	9,657	

Long-term portion	\$ 90,906	
	=====	

The aircraft leases generally can be renewed at rates based on fair market value at the end of the lease term for one to five years. Most aircraft leases have purchase options at or near the end of the lease term at fair market value, generally limited to a stated percentage of the lessor's defined cost of the aircraft.

9. DERIVATIVE AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Airline operators are inherently dependent upon energy to operate and, therefore, are impacted by changes in jet fuel prices. Jet fuel and oil consumed in 2002, 2001, and 2000 represented approximately 14.9, 15.6 percent, and 17.4 percent of Southwest's operating expenses, respectively. The Company endeavors to acquire jet fuel at the lowest possible cost. Because jet fuel is not traded on an organized futures exchange, liquidity for hedging is limited. However, the Company has found that both crude oil and heating oil contracts are effective commodities for hedging jet fuel. The Company has financial derivative instruments in the form of the types of hedges it utilizes to decrease its exposure to jet fuel price increases. The Company does not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The Company utilizes financial derivative instruments for both short-term and long-term time frames when it appears the Company can take advantage of market conditions. As of January 22, 2003, the Company had a mixture of purchased call options, collar structures, and fixed price swap agreements in place to hedge

A-41

approximately 83 percent of its 2003 total anticipated jet fuel requirements, approximately 80 percent of its 2004 total anticipated jet fuel requirements, and portions of its 2005-2008 total anticipated jet fuel requirements. As of December 31, 2002, the majority of the Company's first quarter 2003 hedges are effectively heating oil-based positions in the form of option contracts. The majority of the remaining hedge positions are crude oil-based positions.

During 2002, 2001, and 2000, the Company recognized gains in "Fuel and oil" expense of \$44.5 million, \$79.9 million, and \$113.5 million, respectively, from hedging activities. At December 31, 2002 and 2001, approximately \$13.1 million and \$8.2 million, respectively, due from third parties from expired derivative contracts, is included in "Accounts and other receivables" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company accounts for its fuel hedge derivative instruments as cash flow hedges, as defined. Therefore, all changes in fair value that are considered to be effective are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" until the underlying jet fuel is consumed. The fair value of the Company's financial derivative instruments at December 31, 2002,

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was a net asset of approximately \$157.2 million. The current portion of these financial derivative instruments is classified as "Fuel hedge contracts" and the long-term portion is classified as "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The fair value of the derivative instruments, depending on the type of instrument, was determined by the use of present value methods or standard option value models with assumptions about commodity prices based on those observed in underlying markets.

As of December 31, 2002, the Company had approximately \$56.2 million in unrealized gains, net of tax, in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" related to fuel hedges. Included in this total are approximately \$49.4 million in net unrealized gains that are expected to be realized in earnings during 2003.

Outstanding financial derivative instruments expose the Company to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the agreements. However, the Company does not expect any of the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. The credit exposure related to these financial instruments is represented by the fair value of contracts with a positive fair value at the reporting date. To manage credit risk, the Company selects and periodically reviews counterparties based on credit ratings, limits its exposure to a single counterparty, and monitors the market position of the program and its relative market position with each counterparty. At December 31, 2002, the Company had agreements with seven counterparties containing early termination rights and/or bilateral collateral provisions whereby security is required if market risk exposure exceeds a specified threshold amount or credit ratings fall below certain levels. The Company is in the process of negotiating similar agreements with other counterparties.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's long-term debt at December 31, 2002 were as follows:

(In thousands) -----	CARRYING VALUE -----	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE -----
8 3/4% Notes due 2003	\$ 100,000	\$ 104,380
Aircraft Secured Notes due 2004	175,000	175,000
8% Notes due 2005	100,000	109,222
Pass Through Certificates	585,661	603,953
7 7/8% Notes due 2007	100,000	112,872
French Credit Agreements	50,024	50,024
6 1/2% Notes due 2012	385,000	402,213
7 3/8% Debentures due 2027	100,000	104,446

The estimated fair values of the Company's long-term debt were based on quoted market prices. The carrying values of all other financial instruments approximate their fair value.

A-42

10. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income includes changes in the fair value of certain financial derivative instruments, which qualify for hedge accounting, and unrealized gains and losses on certain investments. Comprehensive income totaled \$326.2 million

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and \$479.6 million for 2002 and 2001, respectively. The differences between Net income and Comprehensive income for 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

(In thousands)	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$240,969	\$511,147
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of deferred taxes of \$56,338 and (\$20,719)	87,213	(31,063)
Other, net of deferred taxes of (\$1,302) and (\$320)	(2,017)	(475)
	-----	-----
Total other comprehensive income	85,196	(31,538)
	-----	-----
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$326,165	\$479,609
	=====	=====

A rollforward of the amounts included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)", net of taxes for 2002 and 2001, is shown below:

(In thousands)	Fuel hedge derivatives	Other	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2000	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
January 1, 2001 transition adjustment	46,089	--	46,089
2001 changes in fair value	(31,665)	(475)	(32,140)
Reclassification to earnings	(45,487)	--	(45,487)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2001	(31,063)	(475)	(31,538)
2002 changes in fair value	109,571	(2,017)	107,554
Reclassification to earnings	(22,358)	--	(22,358)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 56,150	\$ (2,492)	\$ 53,658
	=====	=====	=====

11. COMMON STOCK

The Company has one class of common stock. Holders of shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and if declared by the Board of Directors and are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders.

At December 31, 2002, the Company had common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to Employee stock benefit plans (218 million shares authorized of which 57.8 million shares have not yet been granted) and upon exercise of rights (474.0 million shares) pursuant to the Common Share Purchase Rights Agreement, as amended (Agreement).

A-43

Pursuant to the Agreement, each outstanding share of the Company's common stock is accompanied by one common share purchase right (Right). Each Right is exercisable only in the event of a proposed takeover, as defined by the Agreement. The Company may redeem the Rights at \$.0022 per Right prior to the time that 15 percent of the common stock has been acquired by a person or group. The Agreement is not applicable to a fully-financed or cash tender offer for all of the Company's shares of common stock, which remains open for at least 60 calendar days, is at a price equal to the higher of (a) 65% over the average closing price of the common stock during the 90 days preceding the offer and (b) the highest closing price during the 52 weeks preceding the offer, and is accompanied by a written fairness opinion of a nationally recognized investment banking firm. If the Company is acquired, as defined in the Agreement, each Right will entitle its holder to purchase for \$3.29 that number of the acquiring company's or the Company's common shares, as provided in the Agreement, having a market value of two times the exercise price of the Right. The Rights will expire no later than July 30, 2005.

On January 18, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors declared a three-for-two stock split, distributing 253.9 million shares on February 15, 2001. Unless otherwise stated, all share and per share data presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto have been restated to give effect to this stock split.

In 1999, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$250 million of its outstanding common stock. This program resulted in the repurchase of 18.3 million shares at an average cost of \$10.85 per share between October 1999 and December 2000. All of these acquired shares were subsequently reissued under Employee stock plans. No shares were repurchased in 2002 or 2001.

12. STOCK PLANS

The Company has stock plans covering Employees subject to collective bargaining agreements (collective bargaining plans) and stock plans covering Employees not subject to collective bargaining agreements (other Employee plans.) None of the collective bargaining plans were required to be approved by shareholders. Options granted to Employees under collective bargaining plans are granted at or above the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, generally have terms ranging from six to twelve years, and vest primarily in accordance with the period covered by the respective collective bargaining agreement. Neither Executive Officers nor members of the Company's Board of Directors are eligible to participate in any of these collective bargaining plans. Options granted to Employees through other Employee plans are granted at the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, have ten-year terms and vest and become fully exercisable over three, five, or ten years of continued employment, depending upon the grant type. All of these other Employee plans have been approved by shareholders except the plan covering non-management, non-contract Employees, which had 6.8 million options outstanding to purchase the Company's common stock and an additional 2.0 million shares available to grant as of December 31, 2002.

A-44

Aggregated information regarding the Company's fixed stock option plans, as adjusted for stock splits, is summarized below:

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(In thousands, except exercise prices)	COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PLANS		OTH
	OPTIONS	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	OPTIONS
Outstanding December 31, 1999	67,274	\$ 4.32	33,331
Granted	4,707	18.23	11,904
Exercised	(7,895)	4.47	(7,416)
Surrendered	(686)	5.15	(1,461)
Outstanding December 31, 2000	63,400	5.59	36,358
Granted	1,665	19.05	4,022
Exercised	(4,166)	4.48	(4,135)
Surrendered	(349)	8.71	(1,394)
Outstanding December 31, 2001	60,550	6.05	34,851
Granted	48,414	13.37	4,423
Exercised	(4,211)	4.48	(3,805)
Surrendered	(733)	8.69	(1,317)
Outstanding December 31, 2002	104,020	\$ 9.51	34,152
Exercisable December 31, 2002	52,733	\$ 6.77	12,924
Available for granting in future periods	39,850		17,982

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding under the fixed option plans at December 31, 2002:

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING			OPTION AT 12/
	OPTIONS OUTSTANDING AT 12/31/02 (000'S)	WTD-AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	WTD-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	
\$ 3.30 to \$ 4.99	50,811	3.9 yrs	\$ 4.05	
\$ 5.11 to \$ 7.41	3,341	3.0 yrs	5.85	
\$ 7.86 to \$11.73	14,247	5.9 yrs	9.84	
\$12.11 to \$18.07	61,369	8.4 yrs	13.85	
\$18.26 to \$23.94	8,404	7.2 yrs	19.65	
\$ 3.30 to \$23.94	138,172	6.3 yrs	\$ 9.99	

Under the amended 1991 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), which has been approved by shareholders, as of December 31, 2002, the Company is authorized to issue up to a remaining balance of 6.5 million shares of common stock to Employees of the Company. These shares may be issued at a price equal to 90 percent of the market value at the end of each purchase period. Common stock purchases are paid for through periodic payroll deductions. Participants under the plan received 1.4 million shares in 2002, 1.0 million shares in 2001, and 1.0 million shares in 2000 at average prices of \$14.70, \$16.42, and \$13.34, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of each purchase right under the ESPP granted in 2002, 2001, and 2000, which is equal to the ten percent discount from the market value of the common stock at the end of each purchase period, was \$1.63, \$1.82, and \$1.48, respectively.

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Pro forma information regarding net income and net income per share, as disclosed in Note 1, has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its Employee stock-based compensation plans and other stock options under the fair value method of SFAS 123.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants under the fixed option plans:

A-45

	2002	2001	2000
	----	----	----
Wtd-average risk-free interest rate	3.4%	4.5%	5.0%
Expected life of option (years)	5.0	5.9	6.0
Expected stock volatility	34.0%	34.8%	34.9%
Expected dividend yield	0.13%	0.07%	0.10%

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of short-term traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's Employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its Employee stock options.

The fair value of options granted under the fixed option plans during 2002 ranged from \$3.54 to \$8.52. The fair value of options granted under the fixed option plans during 2001 ranged from \$5.69 to \$9.11. The fair value of options granted under the fixed option plans during 2000 ranged from \$4.47 to \$9.79.

13. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS

The Company has defined contribution plans covering substantially all of Southwest's Employees. The Southwest Airlines Co. Profitsharing Plan is a money purchase defined contribution plan and Employee stock purchase plan. The Company also sponsors Employee savings plans under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, which include Company matching contributions. The 401(k) plans cover substantially all Employees. Contributions under all defined contribution plans are based primarily on Employee compensation and performance of the Company.

Company contributions to all retirement plans expensed in 2002, 2001, and 2000 were \$155.6 million, \$214.6 million, and \$241.5 million, respectively.

A-46

14. INCOME TAXES

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Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2002 and 2001, are as follows:

(In thousands)	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES:		
Accelerated depreciation	\$1,440,565	\$1,246,009
Scheduled airframe maintenance	70,843	89,292
Other	25,854	31,770
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,537,262	1,367,071
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS:		
Deferred gains from sale and leaseback of aircraft	95,823	101,755
Capital and operating leases	77,033	76,990
Accrued employee benefits	86,227	83,450
State taxes	43,151	37,715
Other	1,722	55,418
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	303,956	355,328
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability	\$1,233,306	\$1,011,743
	=====	=====

The provision for income taxes is composed of the following:

(In thousands)	2002	2001	2000
-----	-----	-----	-----
CURRENT:			
Federal	\$ (19,018)	\$ 98,378	\$ 197,875
State	1,102	10,212	26,671
	-----	-----	-----
Total current	(17,916)	108,590	224,546
DEFERRED:			
Federal	156,545	187,296	151,694
State	13,084	20,626	15,900
	-----	-----	-----
Total deferred	169,629	207,922	167,594
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 151,713	\$ 316,512	\$ 392,140
	=====	=====	=====

A-47

The effective tax rate on income before income taxes differed from the federal income tax statutory rate for the following reasons:

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(In thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Tax at statutory			
U.S. tax rates	\$137,439	\$289,681	\$356,077
Nondeductible items	6,418	7,318	6,801
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	9,221	20,045	27,671
Other, net	(1,365)	(532)	1,591
Total income tax provision	\$151,713	\$316,512	\$392,140

At December 31, 2002, Southwest Airlines Co. had an estimated tax net operating loss of \$145 million for federal income tax purposes. The Company estimates that a federal tax refund of \$51 million will be realized as a result of utilizing this net operating loss as a carryback to prior taxable years. The Company has included this refund in "Accounts and other receivables" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2002.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regularly examines the Company's federal income tax returns and, in the course of which, may propose adjustments to the Company's federal income tax liability reported on such returns. It is the Company's practice to vigorously contest those proposed adjustments that it deems lacking of merit. The Company's management does not expect that the outcome of any proposed adjustments presented to date by the IRS, individually or collectively, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

A-48

15. NET INCOME PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of net income per share, basic and diluted:

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2002	2001	2000
Net income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147	\$ 625,224
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	--	--	(22,131)
Net income	\$ 240,969	\$ 511,147	\$ 603,093
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic	772,556	762,973	748,617
Dilutive effect of Employee stock options	36,864	44,142	47,699

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Adjusted weighted-average shares outstanding, diluted	809,420 =====	807,115 =====	796,316 =====
Net income per share, basic, before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$.31	\$.67	\$.84
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-- -----	-- -----	(.03) -----
Net income per share, basic	\$.31 =====	\$.67 =====	\$.81 =====
Net income per share, diluted, before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$.30	\$.63	\$.79
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	-- -----	-- -----	(.03) -----
Net income per share, diluted	\$.30 =====	\$.63 =====	\$.76 =====

The Company has excluded 11.0 million, 5.7 million, and 11.7 million shares from its calculations of net income per share, diluted, in 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively, as they represent antidilutive stock options for the respective periods presented.

A-49

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS
SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Southwest Airlines Co. as of December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Southwest Airlines Co. at December 31, 2002 and 2001, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

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As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2001 the Company changed its method of accounting for derivative financial instruments and in 2000 the Company changed its method of accounting for the sale of flight segment credits.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Dallas, Texas
January 21, 2003

A-50

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED			
	MARCH 31	JUNE 30	SEPT. 30	DEC. 31
2002				

Operating revenues	\$1,257,243	\$1,472,798	\$1,391,191	\$1,400,539
Operating income	49,365	188,999	91,141	87,833
Income before income taxes	35,196	169,238	124,324	63,924
Net income	21,385	102,298	74,887	42,399
Net income per share, basic	.03	.13	.10	.05
Net income per share, diluted	.03	.13	.09	.05
2001				

Operating revenues	\$1,428,617	\$1,553,785	\$1,335,125	\$1,237,647
Operating income	210,157	290,862	92,986	37,117
Income before income taxes	196,502	287,451	245,870	97,836
Net income	121,045	175,633	150,964	63,505
Net income per share, basic	.16	.23	.20	.08
Net income per share, diluted	.15	.22	.19	.08

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

See "Election of Directors" incorporated herein by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement for Southwest's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 14, 2003. See "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Part I following Item 4 for information relating to executive officers.

A-51

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

See "Compensation of Executive Officers," incorporated herein by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement for Southwest's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 14, 2003.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

See "Voting Securities and Principal Shareholders," incorporated herein by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement for Southwest's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 14, 2003.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

See "Election of Directors" incorporated herein by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement for Southwest's Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 14, 2003.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that it is able to collect the information it is required to disclose in the reports it files with the SEC, and to process, summarize and disclose this information within the time periods specified in the rules of the SEC. The Company's Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers are responsible for establishing and maintaining these procedures, and, as required by the rules of the SEC, evaluate their effectiveness. Based on their evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures which took place as of a date within 90 days of the filing date of this report, the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers believe that these procedures are effective to ensure that the Company is able to collect, process and disclose the information it is required to disclose in the reports it files with the SEC within the required time periods.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Company maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that: transactions are executed in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; transactions are recorded as necessary (1) to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and (2) to maintain accountability for assets; access to assets is permitted only in accordance with management's general or specific authorization; and the recorded accountability for assets is compared with the existing assets at reasonable intervals and appropriate action is taken with respect to any differences.

Since the date of the most recent evaluation of the Company's internal controls by the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers, there have been no significant changes in such controls or in other factors that could have significantly affected those controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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DIRECTIONS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

Southwest Airlines Co. corporate headquarters is located at 2702 Love Field Drive, Dallas, Texas. From Dallas Love Field, take Cedar Springs Road south to the airport exit. Turn right onto West Mockingbird Lane. Turn right onto Denton Drive and travel approximately two miles to Seelcco Street. Turn right at Seelcco Street. Go past the security booth and the headquarters building will be to your left. Please park near the main entrance to the building.

PROXY

SOLICITED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SOUTHWEST AIRLINES CO. The undersigned hereby appoints Colleen C. Barrett, James F. Parker, and Gary C. Kelly proxies (to act by majority decision if more than one shall act), and each of them with full power of substitution, to vote all shares of Common Stock of Southwest Airlines Co. that the undersigned is entitled to vote at the annual meeting of shareholders thereof to be held on May 14, 2003, or at any adjournments thereof, as follows:

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR ALL NOMINEES."

(1) ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR all nominees listed below (except those indicated to the contrary below, see instructions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	WITHHOLD AUTHORITY to vote for all nominees listed below
	Herbert D. Kelleher, Rollin W. King, June M. Morris, William H. Cunningham, Louis E. Caldera, and Nancy B. Loeffler		

INSTRUCTION: TO WITHHOLD AUTHORITY TO VOTE FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL NOMINEE, WRITE THAT NOMINEE'S NAME IN THE SPACE PROVIDED HERE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "DISAPPROVE" THE FOLLOWING SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL:

(2) APPROVE or DISAPPROVE or ABSTAIN shareholder proposal (Item 2) on page 17 of the Proxy Statement.

(Please Date and Sign on Reverse Side)

Please complete, sign and promptly mail this proxy in the enclosed envelope.

ALL SHARES WILL BE VOTED AS DIRECTED HEREIN AND, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED, WILL BE VOTED "FOR ALL NOMINEES" IN ITEM 1 AND AGAINST THE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL SET FORTH IN ITEM 2 AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DISCRETION OF THE PERSON VOTING THE PROXY WITH RESPECT TO ANY OTHER BUSINESS PROPERLY BEFORE THE MEETING.

YOU MAY REVOKE THIS PROXY AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO A VOTE THEREON.

Dated: _____, 2003

Please sign exactly as name appears on this card. Joint owners should each sign. Executors, administrators, trustees, etc., should give their full titles.