







# **Morgan Stanley Virtual China Summit 2021**

26 MAY 2021



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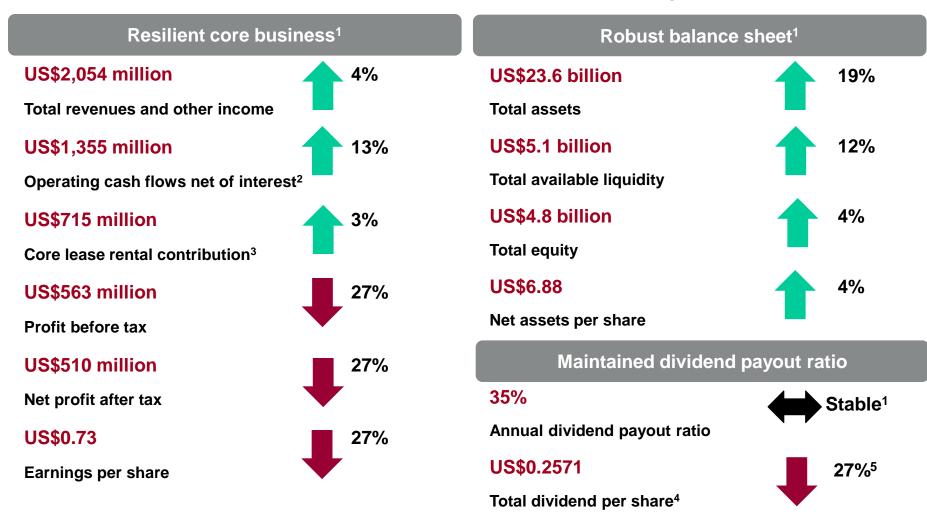
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# **2020 RESULTS RECAP**



## 2020: Another Year of Unbroken Profitability

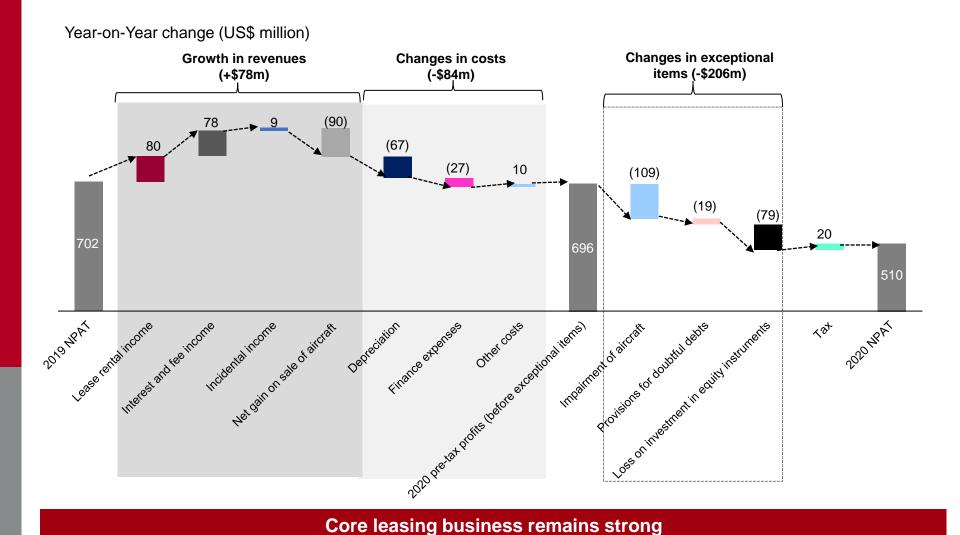


All data as at 31 December 2020 Notes:

- Compared to FY2019 or as at 31 December 2019
- 2. Calculated as net cash flows from operating activities less finance expenses paid
- 3. Calculated as lease rental income less aircraft depreciation and finance expenses apportioned to lease rental income, amortisation of deferred debt issue cost and lease transaction closing cost
- Includes interim dividend of US\$0.1398 per share paid to shareholders registered at the close of business on 6
  October 2020. The final dividend of US\$0.1173 per share will be payable to shareholders registered at the close
  of business on the record date, being 11 June 2021.
- 5. Compared to US\$0.3541 paid for FY2019



## **FY2020 NPAT Drivers**





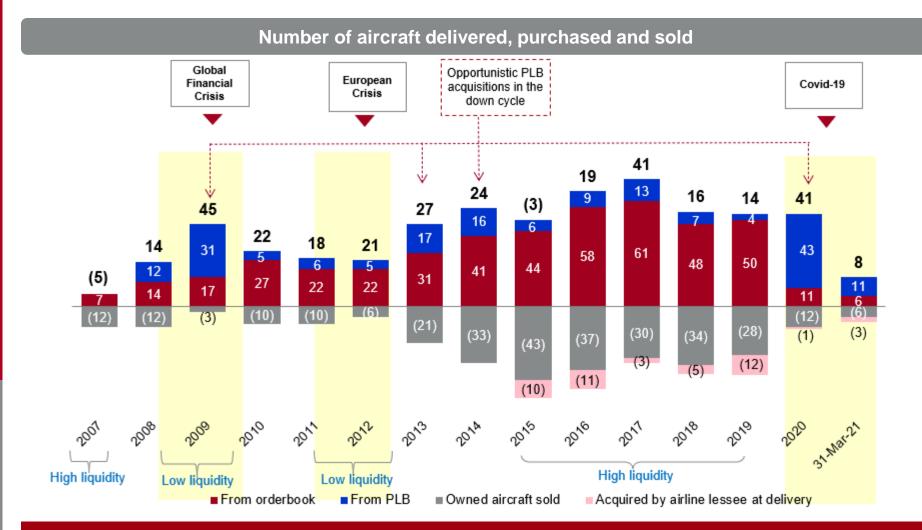
## **Key Success Factors in a Challenging Environment**

- We had a downturn plan
  - Key was to execute rapidly
  - Experienced management team has successfully led the Company through multiple cycles
  - Started 2020 with US\$4.6 billion in total available liquidity and grew it to over US\$5 billion by year-end
- Proactive dialogues with airline customers and manufacturers
  - We expect our airline customers to emerge stronger from the Covid-19 pandemic
    - Purchase-and-leasebacks to support capital needs
    - Deferrals when required
  - Placed all new aircraft scheduled for delivery prior to 2023
  - Proactively resculpted orderbook
    - Acquired or committed to acquire 97 aircraft in 2020, of which 77 aircraft were from the PLB market
  - Added our 300th Boeing aircraft in June 2020 and our 400th Airbus aircraft in January 2021
- Very focused on asset quality and cashflows
  - Highly diversified global customer base of 87 airlines in 39 countries and regions
  - Portfolio utilization of 99.6%
  - Total operating cash flows net of interest increased 13% year-on-year

**Executed on our downturn plan** 



## How We Invest (As At 31 March 2021)



#### **Proactive switch to PLBs in 2020**



## **Popular and Fuel-Efficient Fleet**

#### Our aircraft portfolio

			A: 60 1 12	
Aircraft type	Owned aircraft	Managed aircraft	Aircraft on order <sup>1,2</sup>	Total
Airbus A320CEO family	108	15	0	123
Airbus A320NEO family	72	0	59	131
Airbus A330CEO family	12	2	0	14
Airbus A330NEO family	4	0	2	6
Airbus A350 family	9	0	0	9
Boeing 737NG family	78	15	0	93
Boeing 737 MAX family	34	0	58	92
Boeing 777-300ER	24	4	3	31
Boeing 777-300	0	1	0	1
Boeing 787 family	20	1	22	43
Freighters	5	1	0	6
Total	366	39	144	549

#### Future orders focus on new technology

All data as at 31 March 2021

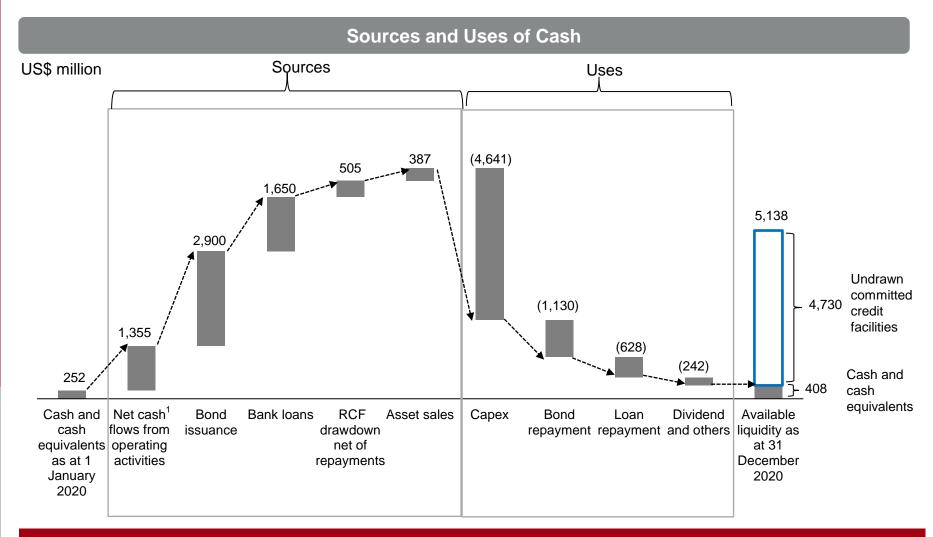
Notes:

1. Includes all commitments to purchase aircraft including those where an airline customer has the right to acquire the relevant aircraft on delivery

2. On 10 March 2020, we announced an agreement to purchase 22 Boeing 787-8 aircraft for delivery in 2020 and 2021. In March 2021, we amended the agreement to extend the delivery period for the undelivered aircraft to 2023 and to convert five of the undelivered aircraft to the Boeing 787-9 variant



## **Diverse Funding Channels Utilised in 2020**



Proactive use of diverse funding sources in 2020

All data as at 31 December 2020

Note:

1. Calculated as net cash flows from operating activities less finance expenses paid



## **Recent Developments**

- Announced total fleet of 549 as at 31 March 2021
  - Our owned and managed portfolio exceeded 400 aircraft for the first time
  - Average fleet age of 3.6 years<sup>1</sup>
  - Average remaining lease term of 8.5 years<sup>1</sup>
  - Owned aircraft utilization at 99.8%
- Executed a total of 45 transactions in the first quarter of 2021
  - Took delivery of 17 aircraft<sup>2</sup>
  - Sold six owned and one managed aircraft
  - Committed to purchase eight Airbus A320NEO aircraft in a PLB transaction with Indigo
  - Signed 13 lease commitments
- Active in the debt capital markets
  - Raised US\$1.5 billion of bonds in 2021 to-date comprising:
    - US\$500 million in January 2021 at lowest cost ever for five-year bond
    - US\$1 billion in April/May 2021 at lowest fixed rate cost for three-year bond

#### A strong start to 2021



All data as at 31 March 2021 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

Weighted by net book value of owned fleet

<sup>2.</sup> Including three acquired by airline customers on delivery

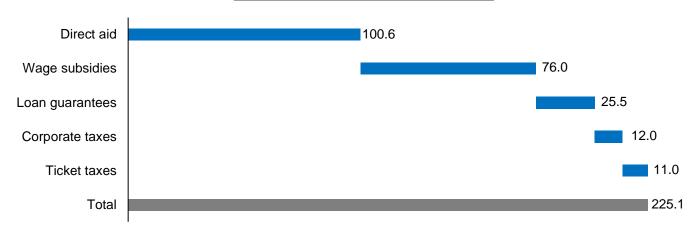
# **INDUSTRY UPDATE**



## **Strong Government Support Underpins Airlines Liquidity**

- Availability of government support has been important for liquidity and investor sentiment
  - US\$225 billion of aviation-specific government aid since the start of the pandemic to March 2021<sup>1</sup>
  - 50% in the form of direct aid (loans, cash injection, equity financing)
  - US recently extended a US\$14 billion third round of government support to airlines<sup>2</sup>





- Air Canada received CAD5.9 billion of bailout in April 2021
- · Recovering cashflows and capital markets support seeing government debt actually repaid
  - Both American Airlines and United Airlines plan to repay government debt from debt capital markets<sup>3,4</sup> offerings

#### Taxpayer funding has provided an essential cushion for airlines

#### Notes:

- 1. Source: IATA (COVID-19 has been an unprecedented shock, March 2021)
- 2. Bloomberg
- 3. Source: Financial Times, 13 April 2021
- 4. Source: Channel News Asia, 1 March 2021



## Active Airline Capital Raising in 1Q 2021<sup>1</sup>

- Buoyant capital markets help to bolster airline cash balances
  - Airlines raised US\$178 billion from the capital markets in 2020, comprising US\$138 billion of bonds and US\$40 billion of equity
  - In 1Q 2021, airlines raised US\$65 billion from non-government sources
  - Around 50% was sourced from the debt capital markets

Capital raising	Amount (US\$ billion)
Equity	9.6
Bonds	30.6
Loans	17.7
Preferred	6.8
Total	64.7

- Strong momentum sustained into 2Q 2021 to-date
  - Around US\$13 billion of bonds issued by nine airlines
  - Around US\$2 billion of equity from three airlines

...while capital markets have opened up across the stack



## MAX Return To Service Overview<sup>1</sup>

• USA: 18 Nov 2020

Canada: 20 Jan 2021

Europe: 29 Jan 2021

• UK: 29 Jan 2021

• Iceland: Early-Mar 2021

No of MAX operators: 22

• 35,503 revenue flights

78,732 revenue flight hours

Reliability rate of 98.98%

Kazakhstan: 19 Feb 2021

Brazil: 18 Nov 2020

Mexico: 17 Dec 2020

• Panama: 28 Dec 2020

Cayman Islands: 27

Jan 2021

Argentina: 10 Mar 2021

• UAE: 17 Feb 2021

Saudi Arabia: 1 Mar 21

• Fiji: 6 Apr 2021

Airspace confirmed open in 172 of the 195 countries across which the MAX operates

Note:

1. Source: Boeing as at 21 May 2021

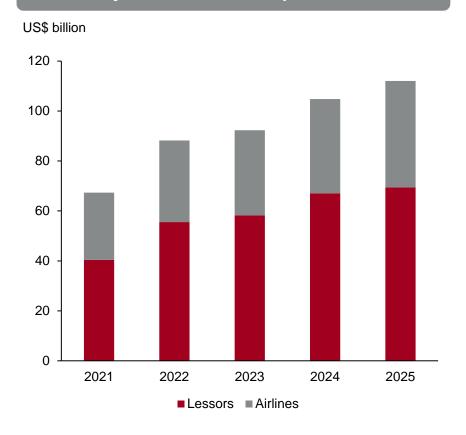


## **Lessors Own 50% Of The Aircraft Market Today**

#### Proportion of fleet on operating lease<sup>1</sup>

#### 25,000 55% Proportion of fleet on operating lease 50% 20,000 Number of aircraft 45% 15,000 40% 35% 10,000 30% 5,000 25% 20% 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 Q1 2021

#### Projected new aircraft per annum<sup>2</sup>



Lessors own 50% of the aircraft market today; this proportion is expected to grow with increasing share of new aircraft to be funded by lessors

#### Notes:

 Source: Ascend, as at 31 March 2021, based on aircraft of 100+ seats. Fleet data for 2020 onwards includes aircraft in-service and aircraft additionally parked from end-2019 due to Covid-19 fleet grounding

Total ——% provided by operating lessor (RHS)

2. Source: BOC Aviation analysis, AWN ADS-B data, SRS schedule analyser, IHS Markit GDP forecast OEM reports, Bernstein research, Cirium



## **Short Haul Leisure Travel Will Be First To Return**

- Airlines will recover from Covid-19 at different paces
- An airline's typical customer segments will have a big impact on the type of recovery

Customer segments	Description	Typical haul of travel	Price sensitivity	Relative recovery
Leisure value	<ul> <li>Younger and VFR more price sensitive travellers are expected to return to travel first</li> <li>Travellers have higher risk tolerance and less susceptibility to COVID-19</li> </ul>	Short & Mid	\$\$\$	1 <sup>st</sup>
Leisure premium	<ul> <li>Typically older demographic and will be more risk adverse</li> <li>Unlikely to travel significantly until vaccine or treatment is in place</li> </ul>	Short, Mid & Long	\$\$	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Business regional	<ul> <li>Will slowly return to traveling as countries are declared safe</li> <li>Volumes will be lower than pre-COVID-19 levels for some time</li> </ul>	Short & Mid	<b>\$\$</b>	<b>3</b> rd
Business intercon	<ul> <li>Corporates have CSR policies that will limit traveling</li> <li>Economic situation is likely to reduce travel budgets</li> </ul>	Long	\$	4 <sup>th</sup>



## **Interim Bubbles And Strong Domestic Markets**

#### **Stronger domestic markets**

USA

China

- Australia
- New Zealand

Accelerated domestic travel recovery ahead:

- Domestic travel in 2H21 expected to be back at 96% of pre-crisis 2019 levels (48% up from 2020)
- Regions with large domestic markets are expected to be in a stronger position

Region	Domestic market size, based on % of RPKs <sup>1</sup>		
North America	66%		
Latin America	48%		
Asia Pacific	45%		
Africa	14%		
Europe	11%		
Middle East	3%		

#### **Bubbles**

#### **Australia-New Zealand**

Initial success

#### Taiwan-Palau

Lack of passengers

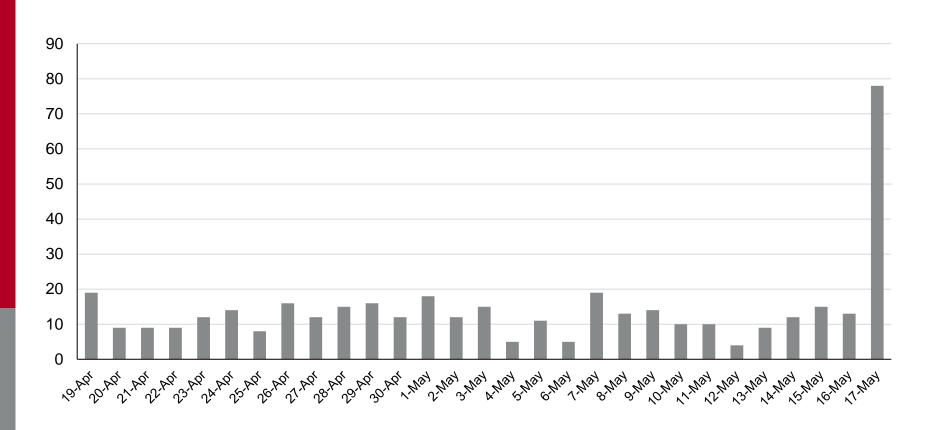


Source: IATA, Airline Industry Economic Performance, 21 April 2021 Notes:

<sup>1.</sup> Percentage of domestic RPKs, based on 2019 levels

## **Easing of Travel Restrictions Positive For Demand**



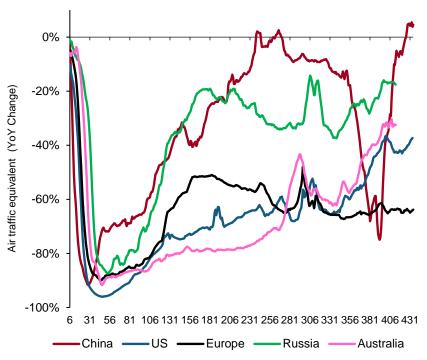


Flights between the UK and Portugal increased nearly 8x in just a week!



# Air Traffic Recovery With Rising Utilisation Rates for Younger Narrowbody Aircraft

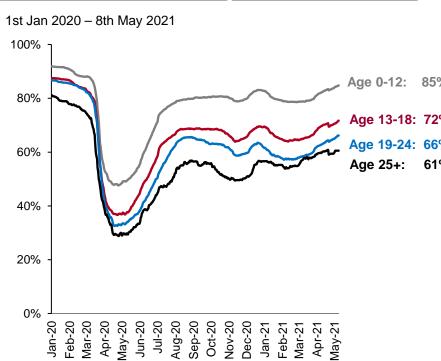
# Countries with significant domestic markets demonstrate resurgent passenger demand



Day 0 for each region: China 25-Jan-20, US, Europe, Russia & Australia 7-Mar-20.

Sources: China MoT (Air Pax YoY) TravelSky (Traffic), TSA (Throughput), Eurocontrol (Flights), AWN ADS-B (Flights)

# Rising utilisation rates for younger narrowbody aircraft



Sources: Cirium fleet data, BOC Aviation analysis

Domestic and shorthaul recovery drives demand for narrow body aircraft



## 2020 ESG Highlights Indicate Robust Commitment

#### **Environmental**



100% carbon neutral for direct emissions



All used IT equipment recycled



100% latest technology aircraft in the orderbook



US\$2.5 million investment in new technology and digital initiatives



3.5 years average aircraft fleet age



Digital Workplace Transformation to reduce waste and increase efficiency

#### Social



20 nationalities in our workforce



More than US\$80,000 in donations to local and global charitable organisations



1,300+ training hours for employee development



Maintaining the health and safety of employees by providing corporate gym membership, influenza vaccinations and cycle-to-work subsidies



51% female representation in BOC Aviation

#### Governance



Strong board diversity from three nationalities



100% compliance training conducted for all employees



Two female directors including the Vice Chairman



Nil regulatory compliance breaches or violation of sanctions related laws reported



## Conclusion

- 1 Resilient performance achieved in a challenging environment
- 2 Proactive investment strategy focuses on in-demand aircraft
- Airline customer liquidity supported by ongoing government aid and investors that are focused on re-opening trades
- 4 Clear domestic recovery fuelling demand for latest technology single aisle aircraft
- Long-term aircraft demand underpinned by recovering economic activity and growing lessor penetration
- Robust liquidity of US\$5 billion<sup>1</sup> underpinned by successful capital markets initiatives including active support from BOC and US\$1.5 billion bond offerings so far in 2021
- Industry-leading ESG focus intensifying ahead of market disclosure requirements

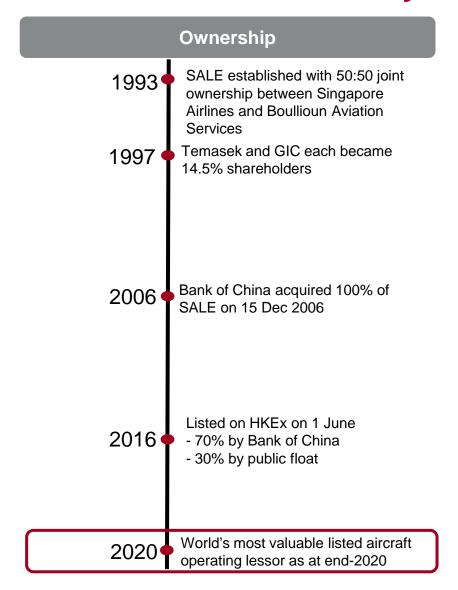
#### Well positioned to benefit from the recovery

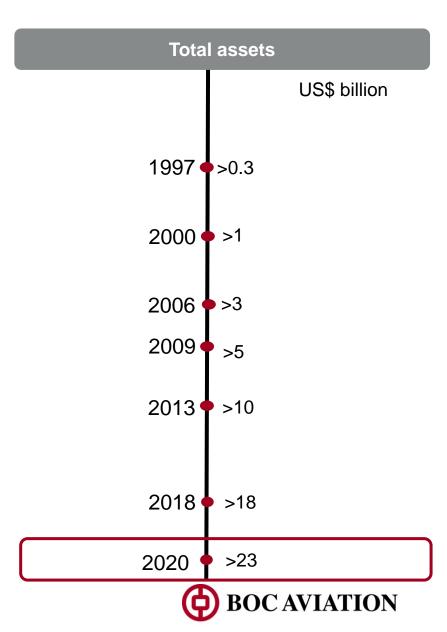


# **APPENDICES**



## The BOC Aviation Journey





All data as at the end of the relevant period

## **BOC Aviation – Who Are We?**

# Top 5 global aircraft operating lessor

- The largest based in Asia, by value of owned fleet
- Bank of China owns 70%
- Listed on the HKEX

Total assets of US\$23.6bn

- Aircraft net book value of US\$18.9bn¹
- 405 owned and managed aircraft<sup>2</sup>
- 144 aircraft on order<sup>2,3</sup>

27<sup>th</sup> year of profitability

- Consistently profitable since inception
- US\$4.9bn in cumulative profits since inception

Industry leading performance

- Average ROE of c.15% since 2007
- Maintained highest ROE amongst peers in 2020
- Investment grade credit ratings of A- from S&P and Fitch

#### Industry leader with best in class financial performance

All data as at 31 December 2020 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

- 1. Excludes aircraft on leases classified as finance leases
- As at 31 March 2021
- Includes all commitments to purchase aircraft including those where an airline customer has the right to acquire the relevant aircraft on delivery



## **Core Competencies – BOC Aviation Track Record**

#### Since inception in 1993:

Purchasing
 More than 890 aircraft purchased totalling more than US\$51 billion

Leasing
 1,070 leases executed with > 160 airlines in 57 countries and regions

Financing<sup>1</sup> More than US\$34 billion in debt raised since 1 January 2007

Sales More than 370 aircraft sold

Transitions
 More than 90 transitions

Repossessions<sup>2</sup>
 51 aircraft in 16 jurisdictions

All data as at 31 March 2021, since inception unless otherwise indicated Notes:



As at 31 December 2020

Includes repossessions and consensual early returns

## **Globally Diverse Management Team**



**Robert Martin** Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer



Zhang Xiaolu Vice-Chairman & **Deputy Managing** Director



Steven Townend Deputy Managing **Director & Chief** Financial Officer



**David Walton Deputy Managing Director & Chief Operating Officer** 



Deng Lei Chief Commercial Officer (Asia Pacific & the Middle East)



Paul Kent Chief Commercial Officer (Europe, Americas, Africa)

- 33 years of banking and leasing experience
  - Managing Director since July 1998
- 30 years of banking experience In charge of Risk Management,
  - Market Research. **Board Secretariat** and Corporate Affairs departments
- 29 years of banking and leasing experience In charge of Finance. Treasury, Tax, Investor Relations and Settlement
- 34 years of legal, aviation finance and leasing experience In charge of Procurement, all
- operations and related departments
- 22 years of banking experience In charge of
- revenue activities . for Asia Pacific and Middle East
- 25 years of aircraft finance and leasing experience In charge of revenue activities for Europe, Americas and Africa

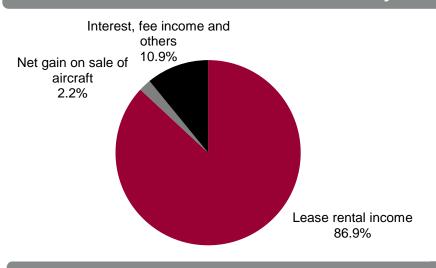
Nationality		*)			*)	
Years of experience	33	30	29	34	22	25

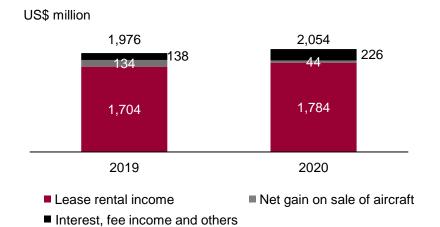
Highly experienced senior management team



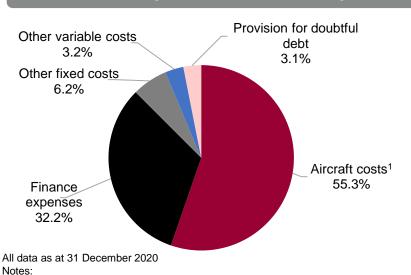
## Lease Rental Income Continues to Dominate Revenue

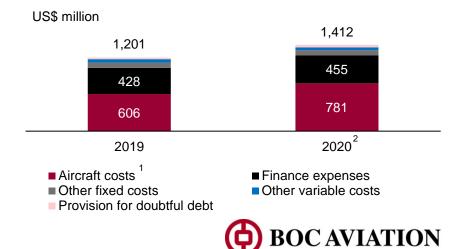
#### Lease rental income consistently over 85% of total revenues and other income





#### Depreciation of aircraft plus financing costs make up >85% of total costs



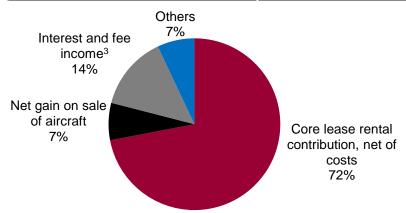


1. Comprises aircraft depreciation and impairment

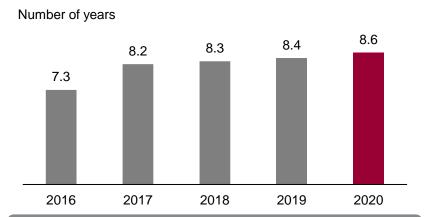
2. Excludes loss on investment in equity instruments

## **Core Leasing Business Supports Growth**

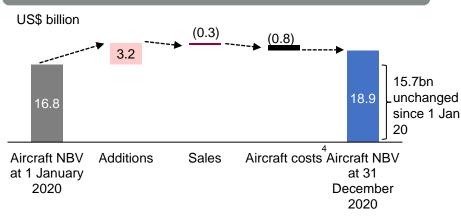
# More than 70% of PBT<sup>1</sup> is from core lease rental contribution<sup>2</sup>, net of costs



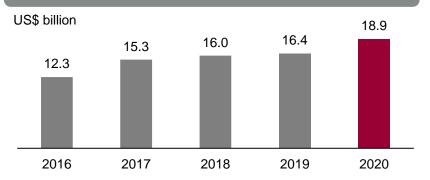
# We have a long average remaining lease term<sup>5</sup>



#### Reflects continued investment in our fleet



#### High future committed lease revenue

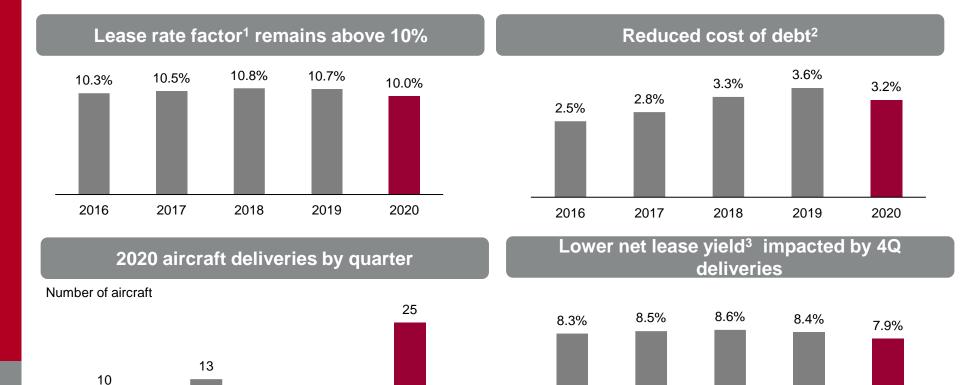


## All data as at 31 December 2020 Notes:

- Excludes loss on investment in equity instruments.
- 2. Calculated as lease rental income less aircraft depreciation and finance expenses apportioned to lease rental income, amortisation of deferred debt issue cost and lease transaction closing cost
- Calculated as interest and fee income less finance expenses apportioned to interest and fee income
- 4. Comprises aircraft depreciation and impairments
- Weighted by net book value of owned fleet



## **Leasing Model Remains Resilient**



2016

2017

2018

All data as at 31 December 2020 Notes:

2Q

1Q

Calculated as lease rental income divided by average net book value of aircraft and multiplied by 100%

3Q

4Q

- Calculated as the sum of finance expenses and capitalized interest, divided by average total
  indebtedness. Total indebtedness represents loans and borrowings and finance lease payables before
  adjustments for deferred debt issue costs, fair values, revaluations and discounts/premiums to medium
  term notes
- Calculated as lease rental income less finance expenses apportioned to lease rental income, divided by average net book value of aircraft

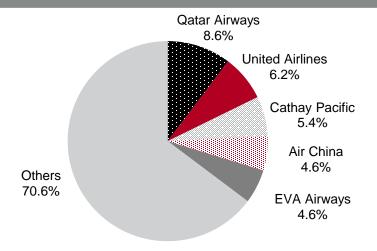


2019

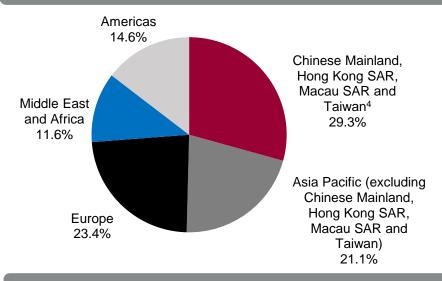
2020

## **Globally Diversified Portfolio**

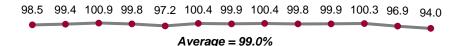
#### Lease portfolio diversified by customer<sup>1,2</sup>



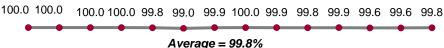
#### ...and increasingly diversified by geography<sup>1,3</sup>



#### Collection rate (%)



#### Fleet utilization (%)5



2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

All data as at 31 December 2020 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

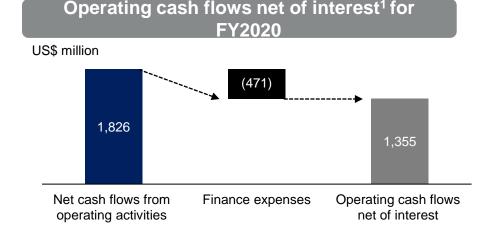
- 1. Based on net book value including aircraft subject to finance leases as at 31 December 2020
- For certain airlines, the percentage includes leases to affiliated airlines whose obligations are guaranteed by the named airline
- 3. Based on the jurisdiction of the primary obligor under the relevant operating lease
- 4. One single-aisle aircraft was off lease at 31 December 2020 and was delivered on lease to an airline in this region in January 2021
- 5. Fleet utilization is the total days on-lease in the period as a percentage of total available lease days in the period

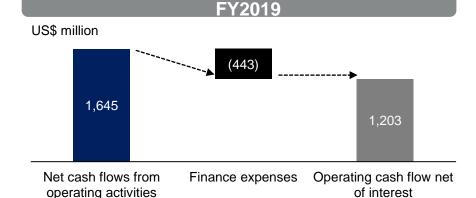


## **Robust Operating Cash Flows Net of Interest**

#### Operating cash flows net of interest<sup>1</sup>

- 2020 operating cash flows net of interest remained robust despite challenging operating environment
- Up 13% compared with 2019
- The incremental committed investment in 77 purchase-and-leasebacks in 2020, of which 39 had delivered by end-2020, will further enhance cash flows in 2021





Operating cash flows net of interest<sup>1</sup> for

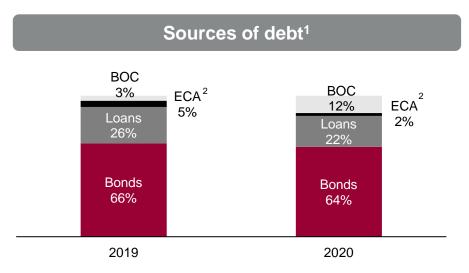
#### Key focus on driving operating cash flows net of interest higher

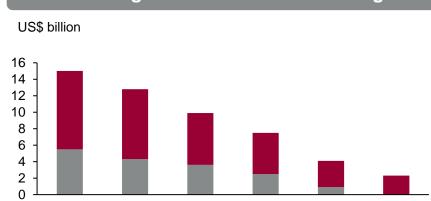
All data as at 31 December 2020 Note:

Calculated as net cash flows from operating activities less finance expenses paid



## Flexible Capital Structure and Ample Backstop Liquidity





2023

■Loans

2024

Notes

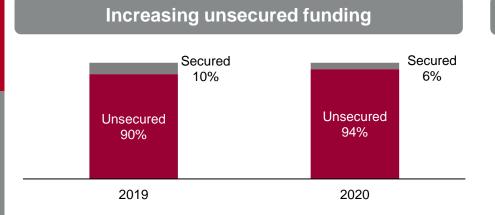
Near term debt maturities well covered by

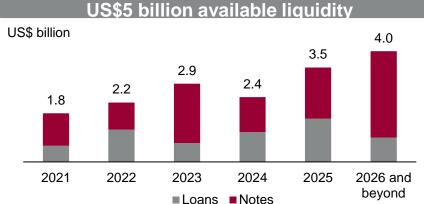
2025

2026 and

beyond

Outstanding debt amortises over a long term





#### Liability management is a key strength

2021

2022

All data as at 31 December 2020 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

- 1. Drawn debt only
- ECA refers to debt guaranteed by the export credit agencies of France, Germany, the United Kingdom or the United States



## Long Term Leases Enhance Revenue Visibility

#### Well-dispersed lease expiries<sup>1</sup>

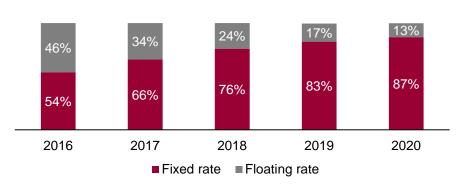


Number of leases expiring (LHS)

Percentage of aircraft NBV with leases expiring (RHS)

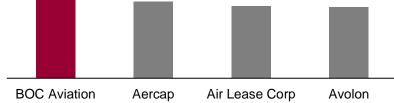
#### Proportion of fixed rate leases rising steadily<sup>3</sup>

By net book value



#### Long average remaining lease term<sup>2</sup>

#### 8.5 7.3 6.9 6.8



Source: Respective company websites

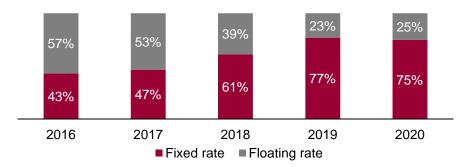
Number of years

#### All data as at 31 December 2020 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

- Owned aircraft with lease expiring in each calendar year excluding any aircraft for which BOC Aviation has a sale or lease commitment, weighted by net book value of owned fleet as at 31
- 2. Weighted by net book value of owned fleet as at 31 March 2021 for BOC Aviation, as at 31 December 2020 for Aercap, Air Lease Corp and Avolon
- 3. By net book value including aircraft subject to finance lease and aircraft held for sale, and excluding aircraft off lease

#### Fixed rate debt included floating rate debt swapped to fixed rate liabilities

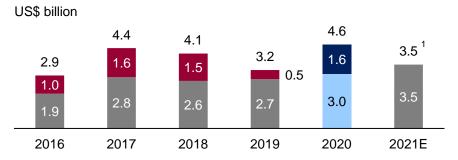
#### Stable proportion of fixed rate debt<sup>4</sup>





## **New Investments Drive Growing Committed Lease Revenues**

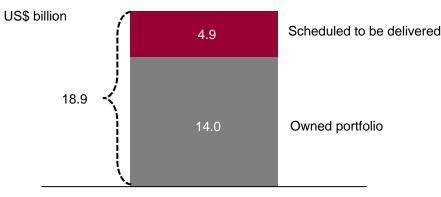
#### Sustained annual capital expenditure since IPO



- Committed capex at beginning of the year
- Capex during 1H20

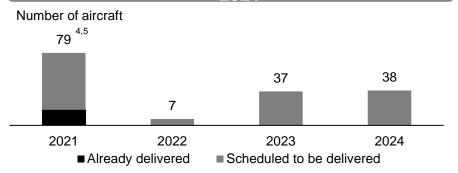
- Additional capex during the year
- Capex during 2H20

# Committed future lease revenues of US\$19 billion

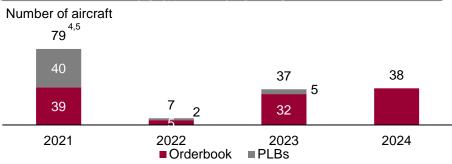


Future committed revenues

## Orderbook delivery schedule<sup>2,3</sup> as at 11 March 2021



# Orderbook by direct orders vs PLBs as at 11 March 2021



#### Healthy pipeline of future lease revenues

All data as at 31 December 2020 unless otherwise indicated Notes:

- 1. As at 11 March 2021
- Includes all commitments to purchase aircraft including those where an airline customer has the right to acquire the relevant aircraft on delivery
- Based on expected delivery dates
- 4. Includes 17 aircraft that have already been delivered in 1Q 2021
- 4. Includes 17 aircraft that have already been delivered in 1Q 2021

  5. Includes 11 commitments where airline customers have the right to acquire the relevant aircraft on delivery





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