J.P.Morgan

Cathay Pacific

Key takeaways from management briefing

- Operating outlook improving -> re-rating catalyst: The overall travel demand outlook is positive, with unearned transport revenue up 9% y/y as at Dec-14. Cargo business has picked up and is benefitting from some cargo diversion from sea to air due to the US West Coast port congestion. We believe that new product launches (e.g. AppleWatch) will help support cargo growth this year. Cathay is well-positioned to benefit from the stronger N American air cargo market and plans to grow its system-wide dedicated freighter capacity (AFTK) by c.9.2% in 2015. Meanwhile, CX's ongoing fleet renewal program will drive unit costs lower (less fuel burn, lower MRO costs, higher aircraft utilisation) as they are c.10-20% more cost efficient than the planes they replace.
- Well-protected against the rebound in fuel prices; blended average fuel price net of hedging will still be lower y/y from 2015: Cathay continues to build out its fuel hedging position to manage the volatile fuel price risk. It has hedged c.61% of 2015 fuel consumption at c.US\$95/bbl (Brent crude oil), c.60% at c.US\$85/bbl for 2016, c.50% at c.US\$89/bbl for 2017 and c.37% at c.US\$82/bbl for 2018. Current spot Brent crude oil price is \$53/bbl and ytd average level is \$55/bbl. Cathay has already recognized HK\$12.5B of unrealized mark-to-market fuel hedging loss in the cash flow hedge reserve on the balance sheet in 2014 should fuel prices remain low throughout 2015-2018. Even with fuel hedging loss realized in 2015, Cathay's blended average fuel price is expected to be lower y/y from 2015 given the lower spot fuel price paid. With an improving industry demand-supply balance, it is unlikely that Cathay will pass on all of the fuel cost savings back to customers, in our view, which should help boost its profitability going forward.
- Key concern is whether CX can fill its larger capacity expansion this year without a sharp fall in yields: Cathay plans to grow its passenger capacity (ASK) by 8.4% (vs 5.9% in 2014), partly to leverage on the rising demand as well as a defensive strategy to secure HK Airport's slots as it is expected to reach full capacity in the next 18-24 months.

Cathay Pacific (Reuters: 0293.HK, Bloomberg: 293 HK)

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HK\$ in mn, year-end Dec	FY13A	FY14A	FY15E	FY16E	FY17E					
Revenue (HK\$ mn)	100,484	105,991	107,150	113,528	120,286					
Net Profit (HK\$ mn)	2,620	3,150	6,258	7,779	8,518					
EPS (HK\$)	0.67	0.80	1.59	1.98	2.17					
DPS (HK\$)	0.22	0.36	0.72	0.89	0.97					
Revenue growth (%)	1.1%	5.5%	1.1%	6.0%	6.0%					
EPS growth (%)	203.9%	20.2%	98.7%	24.3%	9.5%					
ROCE	2.5%	3.1%	5.8%	6.6%	6.6%					
ROE	4.4%	5.5%	11.7%	13.6%	13.8%					
P/E (x)	25.4	21.2	10.6	8.6	7.8					
P/BV (x)	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0					
EV/EBÍTDA (x)	9.4	8.5	6.7	6.0	5.7					
Dividend Yield	1.3%	2 1%	4 2%	5.2%	5.7%					

Source: Company data, Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan estimates.

Overweight

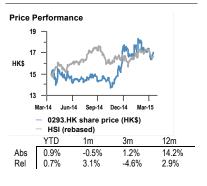
0293.HK, 293 HK Price: HK\$16.94

Price Target: HK\$20.00

Hong Kong Airlines Corrine Png ^{AC} (65) 6882-1514 corrine.ht.png@jpmorgan.com

Bloomberg JPMA PNG <GO>

J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited



Company Data	
Shares O/S (mn)	3,934
Market Cap (HK\$ mn)	66,642
Market Cap (\$ mn)	8,585
Price (HK\$)	16.94
Date Of Price	18 Mar 15
Free Float(%)	34.7%
3M - Avg daily vol (mn)	4.04
3M - Avg daily val (HK\$ mn)	69.50
3M - Avg daily val (\$ mn)	9.0
HSI	23,901.49
Exchange Rate	7.76
Price Target End Date	31-Dec-15

See page 20 for analyst certification and important disclosures, including non-US analyst disclosures.

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Key catalysts for the stock price:

Improving premium traffic, which drives c.45% of Cathay's passenger revenue, versus c.25% sector average, Cathay has one of the highest exposures among the Asian airlines to long-haul routes where travel demand is recovering, gradual recovery in air cargo market, airline sector demandsupply growth balance is expected to improve from 2015 as new aircraft deliveries moderate which will alleviate fare pressure, increased profit contribution from 20.13%-owned Air China from 2014, HK Airport's rising congestion and limited slot availability provides barriers to entry during peak hours, delay in the launch of low cost carrier Jetstar Hong Kong.

Upside risks to our view:

Better-than-expected traffic growth, particularly longhaul and premium traffic, fall in jet fuel prices, betterthan-expected profits from Air China, reduced competition from airlines with ambitious expansion plans (e.g. Middle Eastern carriers, low cost carriers), potential Cathay-Air China merger in the long term.

Downside risks to our view:

Spike in jet fuel prices due to geopolitical issues, Air China's earnings disappoint, intensive competition from Middle Eastern carriers, budget airlines, substantial capex and potential rise in funding costs.

Key financial metrics	FY14A	FY15E	FY16E	FY17E
Revenues (HK\$ MM)	105,991	107,150	113,528	120,286
Revenue growth (%)	5.5%	1.1%	6.0%	6.0%
EBITDA (HK\$ MM)	13,097	17,685	20,617	22,474
EBITDA margin (%)	12.4%	16.5%	18.2%	18.7%
Tax rate (%)	15%	15%	15%	15%
Net profit (HK\$ MM)	3,150	6,258	7,779	8,518
EPS (HK\$)	0.801	1.591	1.977	2.165
EPS growth (%)	20.2%	98.7%	24.3%	9.5%
DPS (HK\$)	0.36	0.72	0.89	0.97
BVPS (HK\$)	13.15	14.02	15.11	16.30
Operating cash flow (HK\$ MM)	16,758	14,961	19,112	20,820
Free cash flow (HK\$ MM)	(3,242)	(5,039)	(888)	820
Interest cover (x)	11.3	14.0	14.7	15.0
Net margin (%)	3.0%	5.8%	6.9%	7.1%
Sales/assets (X)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Debt/equity (%)	125.5%	130.4%	127.5%	122.7%
Net debt/equity (%)	85.1%	94.0%	94.6%	92.4%
ROE (%)	5.5%	11.7%	13.6%	13.8%
Key model assumptions	FY14A	FY15E	FY16E	FY17E
Passenger traffic growth	7%	8%	6%	6%
Cargo traffic growth	15%	9%	6%	6%
Jet fuel price (US\$/bbl)	112.3	93.6	88.8	88.8

Source: Company and J.P. Morgan estimates.

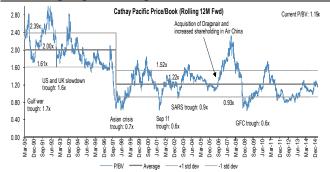
Sensitivity analysis	EBITDA	EPS
Sensitivity to	FY15E	FY15E
1ppt chg in pax traffic growth	+/-4%	+/-8%
1ppt chg in cargo traffic growth	+/-1%	+/-3%
1% chg in jet fuel price	-/+0.3%	-/+ 1%

Source: J.P. Morgan estimates. *Large earnings sensitivity due to small profit base

Valuation and price target basis

Our Dec-15 PT of HK\$20 is based on 1.4x P/B, a 15% premium to Cathay's historical average valuation since 1998 as we expect its earnings outlook to improve (2015E ROE 12% vs historical average of 8%). This is well-supported by our Gordon Growth valuation of 1.5x P/B, assuming 12% ROE, 8% cost of equity and zero long-term growth.

P/BV Trading Range Since Listing



Source: Bloomberg, Company and J.P. Morgan estimates.

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EPS (HK\$)	FY15E	FY16E
JPMe old	1.69	2.11
JPMe new	1.59	1.98
% chg	-6%	-6%
Consensus	1.55	1.83

Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan estimates.

Comparative metrics

	CMP	Mkt Cap	P/E (x)		P/BV (x)		ROE (%)		YTD
	LC	\$Mn	FY15E	FY16E	FY15E	FY16E	FY15E	FY16E	Stock perf.
Singapore Airlines	12.04	10,101	18.2	10.1	1.0	1.0	5.8%	10.1%	3.8%
Cathay Pacific	16.94	8,585	10.6	8.6	1.2	1.1	11.7%	13.6%	0.9%
Sector average			13.9	11.2	1.5	1.3	9.2%	10.7%	11.3%

Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan estimates. Forecasts for non-covered (NC) stocks are based on consensus estimates to calculate sector average. Note: SIA valuations are for FY16E and FY17E given its March year end. Prices are as of 18 March, 2015.



2H14 Results Review

Results were in line with our expectations, but below consensus and slightly below SIA; 2015 outlook positive

Cathay's profitability improved 708% h/h and 8% y/y with a net profit of HK\$2.8B vs HK\$347MM in 1H14 and HK\$2.6B net profit achieved in 2H13. The headline results were hurt by HK\$1.9B fuel hedging loss in 2H14, which was already well anticipated by us given Cathay's fuel hedging level. Core results showed improving profitability, mainly driven by continued cost efficiency improvements (unit cost exfuel down 2% y/y) as well as higher passenger (+6% y/y) and cargo traffic (+17% y/y). Passenger yields held up well, steady y/y (and up 2% h/h) which offset the lower cargo yields, down 5% y/y (but up 2% h/h). Stay OW – Cathay Pacific is trading at 1.2x P/B, in line with its historical average valuation and provides 80% potential upside to its peak valuation.

2H14 key highlights

- Top line rose 6% y/y, 8% h/h during this seasonally stronger half: Revenue rose 6% y/y as passenger revenue rose 6% while cargo revenue rose 11%. Specifically, passenger and cargo traffic rose 6% and 17% y/y, respectively, but this was partially offset by flat growth in passenger yields and a 5% decline in cargo yields. Catering, recoveries and other services revenue fell 18% y/y.
- 2H14 results improved from 1H14, partly due to seasonality: On a h/h basis, revenue rose 8% in this seasonally stronger period, driven by the 7% and 18% h/h rise in passenger and cargo revenue, respectively. Passenger and cargo traffic rose 5% and 17% h/h, respectively. Passenger and cargo yields also improved 2% h/h. However, catering, recoveries and other services revenue fell 17% h/h.
- Operating efficiency improved, helped by lower unit costs from Cathay's ongoing fleet renewal programme: Operating costs rose 6% y/y, h/h, mainly driven by higher fuel costs (+10% y/y, +13% h/h impacted by fuel hedging losses), higher aircraft depreciation and operating lease expenses (+8% y/y and +6% h/h), higher staff costs (+7% y/y and +3% h/h), higher in-flight and passenger expenses (+6% y/y and +5% h/h) and higher landing, parking & route expenses (+6% y/y and +4% h/h). Operating costs ex-fuel rose 4% y/y and 2% h/h. Cathay realized fuel hedging losses of HK\$1,935MM in 2H14 versus fuel hedging gains of HK\$685MM in 2H13 as spot fuel prices fell. 2014 full year fuel hedging losses amounted to HK\$911MM vs fuel hedging gains of HK\$985MM in 2013. Unit cost per ATK fell 1% y/y while unit cost ex-fuel fell 2% y/y in 2H14.
- **Profitability improved:** Operating profit was HK\$2.86B, +5% y/y and +81% h/h in 2H14. Operating profit margin was steady y/y, but rose 2ppts h/h to 5.2%. Notably, share of profits from associates rose 4% y/y to HK\$1,037MM, compared to losses of HK\$265MM in 1H14. For the full year 2014, share of profits from associates fell 8% y/y to HK\$772MM, mainly driven by Air China for the accounting period from Oct 2013 to Sep 2014, at a three-month lag, due to F/X losses with the weaker Rmb (although Air China's results improved as the year progressed). ROE was 5.5% in full year 2014 vs 4.4% in 2013 and 10-year average of 7.7%.



- bividend payout ratio rose despite higher financial leverage; book value shrank due to mark-to-market fuel hedging loss on balance sheet: 2H14 DPS rose 63% y/y and 160% h/h to HK\$0.26, implying a 45% full year dividend payout, higher than Cathay Pacific's historical average payout ratio of c.35%. Net borrowings rose 12% y/y and net debt-equity rose 17ppts h/h to 85%. 55% of borrowings are at fixed rates (down from 63%) after taking into account derivative transactions. Dec-14 BV/shr fell 15% h/h to HK\$13.1, mainly because of unrealized mark-to-market fuel hedging losses of HK\$12,468MM (for the next four years) being charged to the balance sheet should fuel prices remain low throughout.
- Overall profitability was slightly lower than SIA's on an EBITDAR margin basis: Full year 2014 net profit margin was 3.0%, EBITDAR margin was 15.0% and ROE was 5.5%. In comparison, SIA's Jan-Dec 2014 net profit margin was 2.3%, EBITDAR margin was 16.6% and ROE was 2.8% (due to SIA's inefficient capital structure) during the same period. Cathay's net debt-equity was 85% while SIA has a large net cash position. Both airlines are trading close to their historical trough valuations.
- **Key positives in full year 2014 results: 1)** Improved aircraft utilization, +3.4% y/y to 12.2 hours per day. **2)** Passenger and cargo load factors both improved, +1.1ppts y/y to 83.3% and +2.5ppts y/y to 64.3%. India, Middle East, Pakistan and Sri Lanka markets saw the strongest improvement in passenger load factors, rising 5ppts y/y to 80.1%, closely followed by the Southwest Pacific & South Africa markets where loads rose 4ppts y/y to 85.1%. **3)** European routes' passenger yields improved markedly, rising 4.6% y/y in 2014. **4)** Unit cost exfuel fell 1.9% y/y and unit cost fell 2.2% y/y, helped by Cathay's ongoing fleet renewal program.
- **Key negatives in full year 2014 results: 1)** Weaker passenger yields (down 1.8% y/y although this has moderated from a decline of 3.5% y/y in 1H14) which fell across all major route regions except for European flights (+4.6% y/y) due to fare pressure and weaker revenue currencies in some markets, **2)** industry overcapacity in the air cargo market and lower fuel surcharges which resulted in lower cargo yields (down 5.6% although this has moderated from a decline of 7% y/y in 1H14), **3)** higher fuel costs (+6% y/y despite the lower spot fuel prices due to fuel hedging loss), **4)** rise in net finance charges (+14% y/y) and **5)** lower profits from associates (down 8% y/y to HK\$772MM, mainly driven by Air China for the accounting period from Oct 2013 to Sep 2014, at a three-month lag, due to F/X losses with the weaker Rmb although Air China's results improved as the year progressed). **6)** Cathay Pacific's deteriorating on-time performance, down 5ppts y/y to 70.1% is a concern, in our view.
- Management positive on the operating outlook: Management commented that "the improvement has continued in 1Q15 and (they) are positive about the overall prospects for 2015. Demand in Cathay's cargo business continues to improve and is currently being helped by congestion in sea ports on the West Coast of the United States. (Cathay) continues to benefit from the lower net fuel prices. (Cathay)'s associates are also benefiting from these positive factors. While (Cathay) faces growing competition in (its) passenger business, which makes it harder to maintain yield, overall demand remains strong and the outlook is positive".

- Europe demand remained strong while demand in N America failed to meet capacity growth, Japan/Korea/Taiwan demand was strong, mainland China faced strong competition, political unrest and strong competition impacted performance of Southeast Asia, Australia market performance was satisfactory, alliance with Air NZ helped the NZ market: Passenger demand was reasonably firm, with high demand during the peak summer and Christmas periods. The demand was also strong in all classes of travel on long-haul routes. London flights' travel demand was strong in all classes while demand growth in N American routes failed to match capacity growth. Strong competition on Canada routes affected yields. Mainland China routes' demand was weak due to imposition of travel restrictions in 2013 but there were more individual travelers which led to better yields. Mainland China's premium travel demand was also weak due to restrictions on public spending. Japan (benefitting from weaker yen but increased capacity led to lower yields), Korea (benefitting from the popularity of a Korean TV drama series) and Taiwan (partly helped by political unrest in some SE Asian countries) flights are performing well. Political unrest affected demand on Southeast Asian routes while yields continue to remain under pressure due to low cost carrier competition. Strategic agreement with Air NZ helped the traffic on NZ routes while the Australian market was satisfactory. Demand on South Asia routes remained robust. The weaker South African currency and Ebola outbreak in West Africa dampened travel demand on these routes. Competition has intensified on Middle East routes as more airlines are flying directly between the Middle East and SE Asia.
- Cargo yields improved in 2H14 on the back of higher shipments to N America partly helped by severe West Coast ports congestion which diverted traffic to air cargo: Cargo yields remained weak in 1H14 on the back of overcapacity in the industry but improved in 2H14 driven by improved demand for shipments from Hong Kong and Mainland China and strong demand for cargo shipments to N America helped by severe congestion in the major shipping ports on the west coast of the United States, which resulted in more freight needing to be moved by air. Cathay continues to manage capacity in line with demand.
- Fleet renewal continued: Cathay took delivery of nine B777-300ERs, five A330-300s and two A321-200 (for Dragonair) and retired six B747-400 passenger aircraft in 2014. Five B747-400F freighters will leave the fleet by 2016. Cathay has also planned the accelerated retirement of 11 A340-300s with 4 of these aircraft to be retired by the end of 2015 (one already retired this month) and the remaining 7 will be retired by the end of 2017.
- **Fleet update:** Cathay Pacific Group (including Dragonair and Air Hong Kong)'s fleet comprises 200 aircraft (up from 192 aircraft in end Dec 2013), including 85 owned, 56 on finance leases and 59 on operating leases as at Dec 2014. The average aircraft utilization rose 3% y/y to 12.2 hours per day which is positive but the on-time performance fell 5ppts y/y to 70.1% in 2014. Cathay is scheduled to take delivery of 9 planes in 2015, 13 in 2016 and 57 from 2017 onwards. 2, 3, 12 aircraft on operating leases will expire in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 42 from 2018 onwards.



Key takeaways from management briefing

- Operating outlook improving: The overall travel demand outlook is positive, with unearned transport revenue up 9% y/y as at Dec-14. Cargo business has picked up and is benefitting from some cargo diversion from sea to air due to the US West Coast port congestion. We believe new product launches (e.g. AppleWatch) will help support cargo growth this year. Cathay is well-positioned to benefit from the stronger N American air cargo market and plans to grow its system-wide dedicated freighter capacity (AFTK) by c.9.2% in 2015. Meanwhile, CX's ongoing fleet renewal program will drive unit costs lower (less fuel burn, lower MRO costs, higher aircraft utilisation) as they are c.10-20% more cost efficient than the planes they replace.
- Well-protected against the rebound in fuel prices; blended average fuel price net of hedging will still be lower y/y from 2015: Cathay continues to build out its fuel hedging position to manage the volatile fuel price risk. It has hedged c.61% of 2015 fuel consumption at c.US\$95/bbl (Brent crude oil), c.60% at c.US\$85/bbl for 2016, c.50% at c.US\$89/bbl for 2017 and c.37% at c.US\$82/bbl for 2018. Current spot Brent crude oil price is \$53/bbl and ytd average level is \$55/bbl. Cathay has already recognized HK\$12.5B unrealized mark-to-market fuel hedging loss in the cash flow hedge reserve on balance sheet in 2014 should fuel prices remain low throughout 2015-2018. Even with fuel hedging loss realized in 2015, Cathay's blended average fuel price is expected to be lower y/y from 2015 given the lower spot fuel price paid. With improving industry demand-supply balance, it is unlikely that Cathay will pass on all of the fuel cost savings back to customers in our view which should help boost its profitability going forward.
- Key concern is whether CX can fill its larger capacity expansion this year without a sharp fall in yields: Cathay plans to grow its passenger capacity (ASK) by 8.4% (vs 5.9% in 2014), partly to leverage on the rising demand as well as a defensive strategy to secure HK Airport's slots as it is expected to reach full capacity in the next 18-24 months.

Stay OW, PT HK\$18.0

We have trimmed our FY15-16E net profit forecasts slightly, mainly to factor in slightly higher fuel prices. Our Dec-15 PT of HK\$20 is based on 1.4x P/B, a 15% premium to Cathay's historical average valuation since 1998 as we expect its earnings outlook to improve (2015E ROE 12% vs historical average of 8%). This is well-supported by our Gordon Growth valuation of 1.5x P/B, assuming 12% ROE, 8% cost of equity and zero long-term growth.

We maintain our Overweight rating on Cathay Pacific. The stock is attractively valued at 1.19x P/B, in line with its historical average valuation and providing 95% upside to peak valuation. We believe Cathay's improving profitability will drive its re-rating.

Key positive drivers:

- 1) Premium traffic, which drives c.45% of Cathay's passenger revenue, versus c.25% sector average, is improving.
- 2) Cathay has one of the highest exposures among the Asian airlines to long-haul routes where travel demand is recovering. N America/Europe flights drive 28%/17% of its passenger traffic.
- 3) Air cargo market (which drives 24% of Cathay's total revenue) has finally bottomed out and will gradually recover.
- 4) Airline sector demand-supply growth balance is expected to improve from 2015 as new aircraft deliveries moderate which will alleviate fare pressure.
- 5) Increased profit contribution from 20.13%-owned Air China from 2015.
- 6) HK airport's rising congestion and limited slot availability provides barriers to entry during peak hours.
- 7) Delay in the launch of low cost carrier Jetstar Hong Kong.

We remain concerned about increased competition risks from low cost carriers in the North Asian markets longer term which may cap Cathay Pacific's valuations in a cyclical recovery, like what happened to Singapore Airlines in 2004-06.

Our top picks among the Asian airlines are Air China, Cathay Pacific and ANA Holdings (covered by Dan Lu). Our top pick among the low cost carriers is Tigerair.

Key downside risks: 1) spike in jet fuel prices due to geopolitical issues, 2) Air China's earnings disappoint, 3) intensive competition from Middle Eastern carriers, budget airlines, and 4) substantial capex and a potential rise in funding costs.

Table 1: Cathay Pacific: 2H14 & 2014 Results At A Glance

HK\$m	2H14	2H13	Y/Y Chg	1H14	H/H Chg	2014	2013	Y/Y Chg
Passenger	39,214	36,848	6%	36,520	7%	75,734	71,826	5%
Cargo	13,737	12,385	11%	11,663	18%	25,400	23,663	7%
Catering, recoveries and other services	2,200	2,667	-18%	2,657	-17%	4,857	4,995	-3%
Total revenue	55,151	51,900	6%	50,840	8%	105,991	100,484	5%
Staff	9,202	8,595	7%	8,899	3%	18,101	17,027	6%
Inflight service and passenger expenses	2,276	2,152	6%	2,162	5%	4,438	4,138	7%
Landing, parking and route expenses	7,252	6,863	6%	6,944	4%	14,196	13,531	5%
Fuel	21,369	19,458	10%	18,930	13%	40,299	38,132	6%
Aircraft maintenance	3,413	3,681	-7%	3,664	-7%	7,077	7,542	-6%
Aircraft depreciation and operating leases	5,362	4,972	8%	5,049	6%	10,411	9,537	9%
Other depreciation and operating leases	1,077	1,037	4%	1,039	4%	2,116	1,926	10%
Commissions	398	389	2%	401	-1%	799	775	3%
Others	1,943	2,028	-4%	2,176	-11%	4,119	4,116	0%
Total operating costs	52,292	49,175	6%	49,264	6%	101,556	96,724	5%
Operating costs ex-fuel	30,923	29,717	4%	30,334	2%	61,257	58,592	5%
Operating profit (loss)	2,859	2,725	5%	1,576	81%	4,435	3,760	18%
Operating profit margin	5.2%	5.3%	-0.1ppt	3.1%	2.1ppt	4.2%	3.7%	0.4ppt
EBITDAR	9,298	8,734	6%	7,664	21%	16,962	15,223	11%
EBITDAR margin	16.9%	16.8%	0.0ppt	15.1%	1.8ppt	16.0%	15.1%	0.9ppt
Finance charges	(564)	(712)	-21%	(896)	-37%	(1,460)	(1,370)	7%
Finance income	27	`23Ś	-89%	` 27Ś	-90%	302	351	-14%
Share of profits of associates	1,037	993	4%	(265)	nm	772	838	-8%
Profit (loss) before tax	3,359	3,241	4%	690	387%	4,049	3,579	13%
Taxation	(403)	(502)	-20%	(196)	106%	(599)	(675)	-11%
Effective tax rate	-12.0%	-15.5%	3.5ppt	-28.4%	16.4ppt	-14.8%	-18.9%	4.1ppt
Minority interests	153	143	7%	147	4%	300	284	6%
Net profit (loss)	2,803	2,596	8%	347	708%	3,150	2,620	20%
Net profit (loss) margin	5.1%	5.0%	0.1ppt	0.7%	4.4ppt	3.0%	2.6%	0.4ppt
DPS (cents)	26.0	16.0	63%	10.0	160%	36.0	22.0	64%
Basic EPS (cents)	71.3	66.0	8%	8.8	710%	80.1	66.6	20%
Diluted EPS (cents)	71.3	66.0	8%	8.8	710%	80.1	66.6	20%

Table 2: Cathay Pacific and Singapore Airlines: Jul-Dec 2014 Results Comparison

		Ca	thay Pacific				SIA (translated to HK\$)			
HK\$m	Jul-Dec	Jul-Dec	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Jun	H/H Chg	Jul-Dec	Jul-Dec	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Jun	H/H Chg
	2014	2013	_	2014	_	2014	2013	_	2014	_
Passenger	39,214	36,848	6%	36,520	7%	33,095	33,546	-1%	31,193	6%
Cargo	13,737	12,385	11%	11,663	18%	6,477	6,613	-2%	6,226	4%
Other	2,200	2,667	-18%	2,657	-17%	9,164	7,739	18%	7,561	21%
Total revenue	55,151	51,900	6%	50,840	8%	48,736	47,898	2%	44,979	8%
Staff costs	9,202	8,595	7%	8,899	3%	7,101	7,203	-1%	7,107	0%
Fuel costs	21,369	19,458	10%	18,930	13%	17,792	17,726	0%	16,960	5%
Depreciation	4,274	3,811	12%	4,065	5%	4,619	5,032	-8%	4,727	-2%
Maintenance	3,413	3,681	-7%	3,664	-7%	1,942	1,944	0%	1,971	-1%
Commissions	398	389	2%	401	-1%	1,211	1,104	10%	1,004	21%
Landing & parking	7,252	6,863	6%	6,944	4%	2,288	2,226	3%	2,216	3%
Handling	-	-	-	-	-	3,255	3,271	0%	3,167	3%
Aircraft lease rentals	1,658	1,668	-1%	1,509	10%	2,487	2,005	24%	2,173	14%
Materials	-	-	-	-	-	507	659	-23%	685	-26%
Inflight meals	2,276	2,152	6%	2,162	5%	1,709	1,711	0%	1,688	1%
Advertising & sales	-	-	-	-	-	790	744	6%	787	0%
Other costs	2,450	2,558	-4%	2,690	-9%	3,341	2,810	19%	2,622	27%
Total operating costs	52,292	49,175	6%	49,264	6%	47,043	46,433	1%	45,107	4%
Operating costs ex-fuel	30,923	29,717	4%	30,334	2%	29,252	28,707	2%	28,147	4%
EBIT	2,859	2,725	5%	1,576	81%	1,693	1,466	16%	(128)	nm
EBIT margin	5.2%	5.3%	-0.1ppt	3.1%	2.1ppt	3.5%	3.1%	0.4ppt	-0.3%	3.8ppt
EBITDAR	8,791	8,204	7%	7,150	23%	8,798	8,502	3%	6,772	30%
EBITDAR margin	15.9%	15.8%	0.1ppt	14.1%	1.9ppt	18.1%	17.7%	0.3ppt	15.1%	3.0ppt
Net interest income (expense)	(537)	(477)	13%	(621)	-14%	79	75	5%	70	13%
Associates/JVs	1,037	993	4%	(265)	nm	(384)	254	nm	(88)	337%
Gains from disposal	-	-	-	-	-	253	136	86%	153	65%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	64	82	-22%	71	-10%
Profit before tax & exceptionals	3,359	3,241	4%	690	387%	1,705	2,013	-15%	79	2065%
Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	279	(471)	nm	124	126%
Profit before tax	3,359	3,241	4%	690	387%	1,984	1,541	29%	202	880%
Taxation	(403)	(502)	-20%	(196)	106%	(62)	(46)	33%	362	nm
Effective tax rate	-12.0%	-15.5%	3.5ppt	-28.4%	16.4ppt	-3.1%	-3.0%	-0.1ppt	179.0%	-182.1ppt
Minority interests	(153)	(143)	7%	(147)	4%	(135)	(197)	-31%	(185)	-27%
Net profit	2,803	2,596	8%	347	708%	1,787	1,298	38%	380	370%
Net profit margin	5.1%	5.0%	0.1ppt	0.7%	4.4ppt	3.7%	2.7%	1.0ppt	0.8%	2.8ppt

Table 3: Cathay Pacific and Singapore Airlines: Jan-Dec 2014 Results Comparison

		Cathay Pacific		SIA	(translated to HK\$)	
HK\$m	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg
Passenger	75,734	71,826	5%	64,288	65,839	-2%
Cargo	25,400	23,663	7%	12,702	13,190	-4%
Other	4,857	4,995	-3%	16,725	15,727	6%
Total revenue	105,991	100,484	5%	93,716	94,756	-1%
Staff costs	18,101	17,027	6%	14,208	14,657	-3%
Fuel costs	40,299	38,132	6%	34,752	35,714	-3%
Depreciation	8,339	7,352	13%	9,346	10,211	-8%
Maintenance	7,077	7,542	-6%	3,913	3,868	1%
Commissions	799	775	3%	2,215	2,181	2%
Landing & parking	14,196	13,531	5%	4,505	4,379	3%
Handling	-	-	-	6,423	6,362	1%
Aircraft lease rentals	3,167	3,139	1%	4,660	3,802	23%
Materials	-	-	-	1,192	1,332	-11%
Inflight meals	4,438	4,138	7%	3,397	3,407	0%
Advertising & sales	-	-	-	1,577	1,480	7%
Other costs	5,140	5,088	1%	5,963	5,664	5%
Total operating costs	101,556	96,724	5%	92,151	93,057	-1%
Operating costs ex-fuel	61,257	58,592	5%	57,399	57,342	0%
EBIT	4,435	3,760	18%	1,565	1,700	-8%
EBIT margin	4.2%	3.7%	0.4ppt	1.7%	1.8%	-0.1ppt
EBITDAR	15,941	14,251	12%	15,571	15,713	-1%
EBITDAR margin	15.0%	14.2%	0.9ppt	16.6%	16.6%	0.0ppt
Net interest income (expense)	(1,158)	(1,019)	14%	149	141	6%
Associates/JVs	772	838	-8%	(472)	689	nm
Gains from disposal	-	-	-	`407	564	-28%
Other	-	-	-	135	137	-1%
Profit before tax & exceptionals	4,049	3,579	13%	1,784	3,232	-45%
Exceptional items	-	-	-	403	(356)	nm
Profit before tax	4,049	3,579	13%	2,186	2,875	-24%
Taxation	(599)	(675)	-11%	301	11	2739%
Effective tax rate	-1 4 .8%	-18.9%	4.1ppt	13.8%	0.4%	13.4ppt
Minority interests	(300)	(284)	6%	(320)	(401)	-20%
Net profit	3,150	2,620	20%	2,167	2,485	-13%
Net profit margin	3.0%	2.6%	0.4ppt	2.3%	2.6%	-0.3ppt

Table 4: Cathay Pacific: 2H14 & 2014 Operating Statistics Summary

	2H14	2H13	Y/Y Chg	1H14	H/H Chg	2014	2013	Y/Y Chg
Traffic								
Passenger (RPKm)	57,478	54,012	6%	54,736	5%	112,214	104,570	7%
Cargo (FTKm)	5,425	4,627	17%	4,625	17%	10,050	8,750	15%
Capacity								
Passenger (ASKm)	69,237	65,028	6%	65,474	6%	134,711	127,215	6%
Cargo (AFTKm)	8,312	7,555	10%	7,318	14%	15,630	14,162	10%
Overall (ATKm)	14,895	13,739	8%	13,545	10%	28,440	26,259	8%
Load factor								
Passenger (%)	83.0%	83.1%	0.0ppt	83.6%	-0.6ppt	83.3%	82.2%	1.1ppt
Cargo (%)	65.3%	61.2%	4.0ppt	63.2%	2.1ppt	64.3%	61.8%	2.5ppt
Yields								
Passenger (HK\$/RPK)	0.68	0.68	0%	0.67	2%	0.67	0.69	-2%
Cargo (HK\$/FTK)	2.21	2.31	-5%	2.17	2%	2.19	2.32	-6%
Costs								
Unit cost (HK\$/ATK)	3.44	3.48	-1%	3.57	-4%	3.50	3.58	-2%
Unit cost ex-fuel (HK\$/ATK)	2.05	2.10	-2%	2.20	-7%	2.12	2.16	-2%
Breakeven overall load factor	73.3%	71.6%	1.7ppt	75.4%	-2.2ppt	74.3%	72.8%	1.6ppt
Actual vs Breakeven load factor	-0.2ppt	-0.6ppt	0.3ppt	-2.9ppt	2.7ppt	-1.5ppt	-1.6ppt	0.1ppt

Table 5: Cathay Pacific & Singapore Airlines: Jul-Dec 2014 Operating Statistics Comparison

	Cathay Pacific						<u>SIA</u>			
	Jul-Dec 2014	Jul-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Jun 2014	H/H Chg	Jul-Dec 2014	Jul-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Jun 2014	H/H Chg
Traffic										
Passenger (RPKm)	57,478	54,012	6%	54,736	5%	48,566	49,068	-1%	46,098	5%
Cargo (FTKm)	5,425	4,627	17%	4,625	17%	3,208	3,278	-2%	3,085	4%
Overall (RTKm)	10,886	9,758	12%	9,825	11%	7,938	8,087	-2%	7,620	4%
Capacity										
Passenger (ASKm)	69,237	65,028	6%	65,474	6%	60,647	61,138	-1%	59,619	2%
Cargo (AFTKm)	8,312	7,555	10%	7,318	14%	5,051	5,245	-4%	4,939	2%
Overall (ATKm)	14,895	13,739	8%	13,545	10%	11,411	11,654	-2%	11,163	2%
Load factor										
Passenger (%)	83.0%	83.1%	0.0ppt	83.6%	-0.6ppt	80.1%	80.3%	-0.2ppt	77.3%	2.8ppt
Cargo (%)	65.3%	61.2%	4.0ppt	63.2%	2.1ppt	63.5%	62.5%	1.0ppt	62.5%	1.1ppt
Overall (%)	73.1%	71.0%	2.1ppt	72.5%	0.5ppt	69.6%	69.4%	0.2ppt	68.3%	1.3ppt
Yields										
Passenger (HK\$/RPK)	0.68	0.68	0%	0.67	2%	0.68	0.68	0%	0.68	1%
Cargo (HK\$/FTK)	2.21	2.31	-5%	2.17	2%	2.02	2.02	0%	2.02	0%
Overall (HK\$/RTK)	4.69	4.86	-4%	4.73	-1%	6.14	5.92	4%	5.90	4%
Unit Costs										
Passenger (HK\$/ASK)	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	-1%	0.55	0%
Cargo (HK\$/AFTK)		-	-	-	-	1.30	1.32	-2%	1.34	-3%
Overall (HK\$/ATK)	3.44	3.48	-1%	3.57	-4%	4.12	3.98	3%	4.04	2%
Breakeven load factors										
Passenger (%)	-	-	-	-	-	80.9%	81.1%	-0.2ppt	81.3%	-0.5ppt
Cargo (%)						64.5%	65.6%	-1.1ppt	66.3%	-1.8ppt
Overall (%)	73.3%	71.6%	1.7ppt	75.4%	-2.2ppt	67.1%	67.3%	-0.1ppt	68.5%	-1.3ppt
Actual vs Breakeven										
load factor spread										
Passenger	-	-	-	-	-	-0.8ppt	-0.8ppt	0.1ppt	-4.0ppt	3.2ppt
Cargo	-	-	-	-		-1.0ppt	-3.1ppt	2.1ppt	-3.8ppt	2.8ppt
Overall	-0.2ppt	-0.6ppt	0.3ppt	-2.9ppt	2.7ppt	2.4ppt	2.1ppt	0.3ppt	-0.2ppt	2.6ppt

Table 6: Cathay Pacific & Singapore Airlines: Jan-Dec 2014 Operating Statistics Comparison

		Cathay Pacific		<u>SIA</u>				
	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg	Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Dec 2013	Y/Y Chg		
Traffic								
Passenger (RPKm)	112,214	104,570	7%	94,664	95,470	-1%		
Cargo (FTKm)	10,050	8,750	15%	6,293	6,485	-3%		
Overall (RTKm)	20,710	18,684	11%	15,558	15,903	-2%		
Capacity								
Passenger (ASKm)	134,711	127,215	6%	120,266	120,408	0%		
Cargo (AFTKm)	15,630	14,162	10%	9,989	10,332	-3%		
Overall (ATKm)	28,440	26,259	8%	22,574	22,952	-2%		
Load factor								
Passenger (%)	83.3%	82.2%	1.1ppt	78.7%	79.3%	-0.6ppt		
Cargo (%)	64.3%	61.8%	2.5ppt	63.0%	62.8%	0.2ppt		
Overall (%)	72.8%	71.2%	1.7ppt	68.9%	69.3%	-0.4ppt		
Yields								
Passenger (HK\$/RPK)	0.67	0.69	-2%	0.68	0.69	-2%		
Cargo (HK\$/FTK)	2.19	2.32	-6%	2.02	2.03	-1%		
Overall (HK\$/RTK)	4.71	4.92	-4%	6.02	5.96	1%		
Unit Costs								
Passenger (HK\$/ASK)	-	-	-	0.55	0.57	-3%		
Cargo (HK\$/AFTK)	-	-	-	1.32	1.37	-4%		
Overall (HK\$/ATK)	3.50	3.58	-2%	4.08	4.05	1%		
Breakeven load factors								
Passenger (%)	-	-	-	81.1%	82.0%	-0.9ppt		
Cargo (%)	-	-	-	65.4%	67.3%	-1.9ppt		
Overall (%)	74.3%	72.8%	1.6ppt	67.8%	68.0%	-0.3ppt		
Actual vs Breakeven								
load factor spread								
Passenger	-	-	-	-2.4ppt	-2.7ppt	0.4ppt		
Cargo	-	-	-	-2.4ppt	-4.6ppt	2.2ppt		
Overall	-1.5ppt	-1.6ppt	0.1ppt	1.2ppt	1.2ppt	-0.1ppt		

Figure 1: 2014 Passenger Capacity Breakdown By Route Region

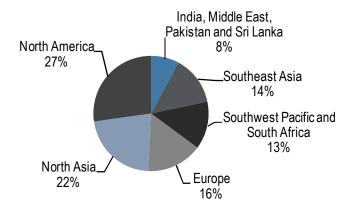


Table 7: Revenue Breakdown by Geography

Based on Origin of Sale	2014 (HK\$m)	Y/Y Chg	% Contribution
North Asia	62,458	5.1%	59%
Hong Kong and Mainland China	51,526	6.7%	49%
Japan, Korea and Taiwan	10,932	-1.9%	10%
India, Middle East, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	4,686	-1.9%	4%
Southeast Asia	8,486	6.5%	8%
Southwest Pacific and South Africa	7,043	9.1%	7%
Europe	9,096	3.5%	9%
North America	14,222	8.9%	13%
Total	105,991	5.5%	100%

Table 8: Cathay Pacific & Dragonair Operating Data Breakdown By Region

	Capacity (ASK/ATK* in mn)			Load Factor			Yield
	2014	2013	Y/Y Chg	2014	2013	Y/Y Chg	Y/Y Chg
Passenger Services							
India, Middle East, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	10,685	10,697	-0.1%	80.1%	75.5%	4.6ppt	-1.7%
Southeast Asia	18,625	18,246	2.1%	81.3%	80.3%	1.0ppt	-1.9%
Southwest Pacific and South Africa	18,032	17,490	3.1%	85.1%	80.7%	4.4ppt	-1.7%
Europe	21,056	21,536	-2.2%	88.0%	87.3%	0.7ppt	4.6%
North Asia	29,649	28,450	4.2%	77.9%	75.8%	2.1ppt	-3.0%
North America	36,664	30,796	19.1%	86.1%	88.8%	-2.7ppt	-3.9%
Overall	134,711	127,215	5.9%	83.3%	82.2%	1.1ppt	-1.8%
Cargo Services	15,630	14,162	10.4%	64.3%	61.8%	2.5ppt	-5.6%

Source: Company reports. *Capacity is measured in Available Seat Kilometers (ASK) for passenger services and Available Tonne Kilometers (ATK) for cargo services.

Table 9: Cathay Pacific Fleet Profile

End of Dec, 2014

·	·	Leased		
	Owned	Finance	Operating	Total
Cathay Pacific				
A330-300	19	15	6	40
A340-300	8	3	-	11
747-400	6	-	1	7
747-400F	5	-	-	5
747-400BCF	-	-	1	1
747-400ERF	-	6	-	6
747-8F	2	11	-	13
777-200	5	-	-	5
777-300	8	4	-	12
777-300ER	13	11	23	47
Total	66	50	31	147
Dragonair				
A320-200	5	_	10	15
A321-200	2	_	6	8
A330-300	10	-	8	18
Total	17	-	24	41
Air Hong Kong				
A300-600F	2	6	1	9
747-400BCF	-	-	3	3
Total	2	6	4	12
Grand Total	85	56	59	200

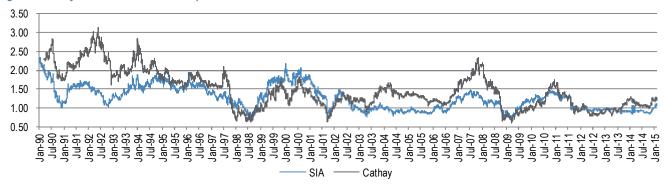
Source: Company reports and J.P. Morgan.

Table 10: Cathay Pacific: 2015-17E Earnings Estimates Revision

	Old			New			% chg		
	2015E	2016E	2017E	2015E	2016E	2017E	2015E	2016E	2017E
Net profit (HK\$m)	6,634	8,285	-	6,258	7,779	8,518	-5.7%	-6.1%	-
EPS (HK\$)	1.69	2.11	-	1.59	1.98	2.17	-5.7%	-6.1%	-

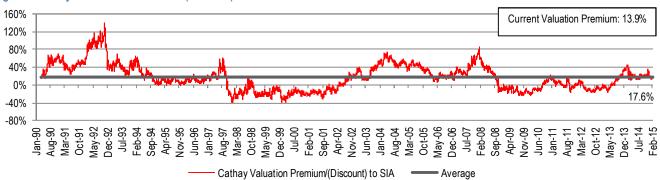
Source: J.P. Morgan estimates.

Figure 2: Cathay vs SIA PB Valuation Comparison



Source: Bloomberg, Company reports, J.P. Morgan estimates.

Figure 3: Cathay P/B Valuation Premium/(Discount) to SIA



Source: Bloomberg, Company reports, J.P. Morgan estimates.

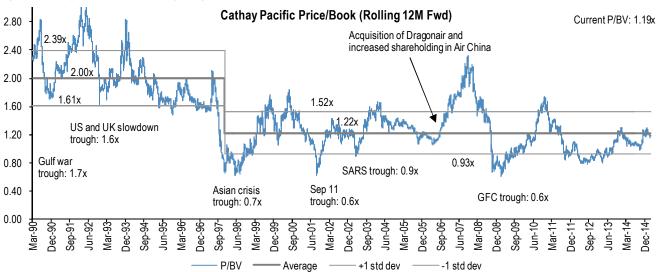


Figure 4: Cathay Pacific: P/BV Trading Range Since 1990

Source: Bloomberg, Company reports, J.P. Morgan estimates.



Figure 5: SIA: P/BV Trading Range Since 1990

Source: Company data, Bloomberg, JPMorgan estimates.

Table 11: Asia Pacific Airlines Calendarized Valuation Comparison

	Ticker	Price	P/E (x)	P/BV (x	:)	EV/EBITDAR (x)	
		18-Mar-15	2015E	2016E	2015E	2016E	2015E	2016E
Air Arabia	AIRARABI UH	1.49	10.3	9.6	1.2	1.2	8.7	8.0
AirAsia*	AIRA MK	2.26	7.8	6.8	1.3	1.1	8.3	7.7
AirAsia X	AAX MK	0.49	nm	16.7	1.3	1.1	8.7	8.1
Air China – H*	753 HK	6.94	11.4	9.6	1.2	1.1	9.3	8.5
Air New Zealand	AIR NZ	2.80	7.2	8.0	1.4	1.3	4.1	4.1
All Nippon Airways*	9202 JP	338.00	19.2	15.6	1.4	1.4	4.3	3.9
Asia Aviation	AAV TB	5.40	14.4	12.7	1.2	1.1	7.3	6.7
Asiana	020560 KS	8900	8.6	9.2	1.6	1.4	7.0	6.9
Bangkok Airways	BA TB	20	20.1	14.7	1.5	1.4	10.5	8.4
CAL*	2610 TT	16.10	17.5	18.9	1.6	1.4	6.7	6.2
Cathay*	293 HK	16.94	10.6	8.6	1.2	1.1	6.2	5.3
Cebu Air*	CEB PM	86.00	12.2	10.7	1.8	1.6	7.6	7.0
China East – H*	670 HK	4.09	10.3	9.1	1.2	1.0	9.3	8.6
China Sthn – H*	1055 HK	4.62	10.6	9.3	1.0	0.9	8.8	8.1
EVA*	2618 TT	22.70	22.5	24.4	1.7	1.6	5.2	4.9
Garuda Indonesia	GIAA IJ	515.00	9.8	5.6	0.9	8.0	6.4	6.0
Hainan Airlines	600221 CH	4.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Japan Airlines*	9201 JP	4000.00	8.9	8.5	1.6	1.4	3.5	3.0
Jet*	JETIN IN	499.70	35.7	6.4	nm	nm	11.5	9.2
Korean Air*	003490 KS	47400	13.6	9.6	1.2	1.1	6.1	5.8
Qantas*	QAN AU	3.05	6.8	6.2	1.7	1.4	3.2	3.2
Shandong Airlines	200152 CH	13.48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SIA*	SIA SP	12.04	18.2	10.1	1.0	1.0	4.4	3.6
Spice Jet	SJET IN	22.75	nm	nm	nm	nm	11.3	11.2
THAI	THAI TB	11.60	nm	9.1	0.6	0.6	8.3	7.1
Tigerair*	TGR SP	0.33	nm	16.3	4.6	3.6	16.3	7.7
Virgin Australia*	VAH AU	0.52	16.1	12.9	1.5	1.4	6.1	5.4
Sector Average			13.9	11.2	1.5	1.3	7.6	6.6
Asia Pacific incumbent airlines			15.0	11.2	1.3	1.2	6.7	6.0
Asia Pacific LCCs			11.2	12.1	1.9	1.6	9.7	8.1
Global LCCs			12.3	13.3	3.2	2.5	8.5	7.4

Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan estimates. Sector average includes consensus estimates for non-covered stocks. nm: not meaningful. *Companies covered by J.P. Morgan. FY2016 and FY2017 March year end for All Nippon, Japan Airlines, Jet, SIA, SpiceJet and Tigerair and June year end for Air New Zealand, Qantas and Virgin Australia.

Investment Thesis, Valuation and Risks

Cathay Pacific (Overweight; Price Target: HK\$20.00)

Investment Thesis

We believe Cathay's improving profitability will drive its re-rating. Key positive drivers: 1) Premium traffic, which drives c.45% of Cathay's passenger revenue vs the c.25% sector average, is improving; 2) Cathay has one of the highest exposures among Asian airlines to long-haul routes, where travel demand is recovering. N America/ Europe flights drive 28%/17% of its passenger traffic; 3) the air cargo market (which drives 24% of Cathay's total revenue) has finally bottomed out and should gradually recover, in our view; 4) the airline sector's demand-supply growth balance is expected to improve from 2015 as new aircraft deliveries moderate, which should alleviate fare pressure; 5) increased profit contribution from 20.13%-owned Air China from 2015; 6) HK Airport's rising congestion and limited slot availability provide barriers to entry during peak hours; and 7) the delay in the launch of low-cost carrier Jetstar Hong Kong.

We remain concerned about increased competition risks from low-cost carriers in the North Asian markets longer term, which may cap Cathay Pacific's valuations in a cyclical recovery, similar to what happened to Singapore Airlines in 2004-06.

Valuation

Our Dec-15 PT of HK\$20 is based on 1.4x P/B, a 15% premium to Cathay's historical average valuation since 1998 as we expect its earnings outlook to improve (2015E ROE 12% vs historical average of 8%). This is well-supported by our Gordon Growth valuation of 1.5x P/B, assuming 12% ROE, 8% cost of equity and zero long-term growth.

Risks to Rating and Price Target

Key downside risks to our rating and price target include: 1) a spike in jet fuel prices due to geopolitical issues; 2) Air China's earnings disappoint; 3) intensive competition from Middle Eastern carriers and budget airlines; and 4) substantial capex and a potential rise in funding costs.

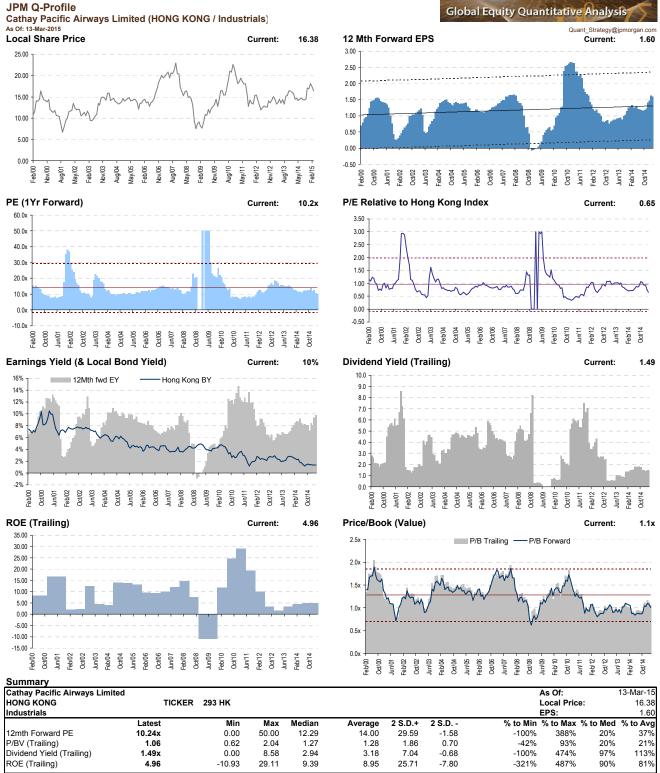


Cathay Pacific: Summary of Financials

FY13	FY14	FY15E	FY16E	EV/47E	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	EV/40	E)/4.4	FY15E	EV/40E	
100 101		1110	L I IOE	FYI/E	HK\$ in millions, year end Dec	FY13	FY14	FYIDE	FY16E	FY17E
100,484	105,991	107,150	113,528	120,286		3,760	4,435	8,324	10,225	11,051
1.1%	5.5%	1.1%	6.0%	6.0%	Depr. & amortization	7,562	8,662	9,361	10,392	11,424
11,322	13,097	17,685	20,617	22,474	Change in working capital	3,723	5,418	(244)	1,409	1,493
33.6%	15.7%	35.0%	16.6%	9.0%	Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
3,760	4,435	8,324	10,225	11,051	Cash flow from operations	12,676	16,758	14,961	19,112	20,820
133.1%	18.0%	87.7%	22.8%	8.1%						
3.7%	4.2%	7.8%	9.0%			(20,534)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)
(1,019)	(1,158)	(1,265)	(1,404)	(1,493)	Disposal/(purchase)	2,030	0	0	0	0
3,579	4,049	8,212	10,208	11,177	Net Interest	(1,019)	(1,158)	(1,265)	(1,404)	(1,493)
141.3%	13.1%	102.8%	24.3%	9.5%	Other	(3,366)	0	0	0	0
(675)	(599)	(1,215)	(1,510)	(1,653)	Free cash flow	(9,194)	(3,242)	(5,039)	(888)	820
18.9%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%						
2,620	3,150	6,258	7,779	8,518	Equity raised/(repaid)	-	-	-	-	-
203.9%	20.2%	98.7%	24.3%	9.5%	Debt raised/(repaid)	7,506	(1,956)	8,000	5,000	4,000
3,934	3,934	3,934	3,934			5,520	(24)	0	0	0
0.67	0.80	1.59	1.98	2.17	Dividends paid	(278)	(1,416)	(2.814)	(3,497)	(3,829)
203.9%	20.2%	98.7%	24.3%			24,182	27,736	21,098	21,245	21,860
					0 0		,	,	,	22,851
					DPS	0.22			0.89	0.97
					Ratio Analysis					
FY13	FY14	FY15E	FY16E	FY17E		FY13	FY14	FY15E	FY16E	FY17E
27.736					•	11.3%	12.4%	16.5%	18.2%	18.7%
	,		,	,	•					9.2%
			,	,						7.1%
-	-	-	, -	-	3					
39.185	33.467	33.749	35.109	36.888						
,	,	,-	,	,	Sales per share growth	1 1%	5.5%	1 1%	6.0%	6.0%
				_						6.0%
94 935	98 471	109 341	119 179							9.5%
171.575	,	,	,	,	. 0					9.5%
,	,	,	.00,.02	200,0	o g.o	200.070	20.270	0011 70	2	0.070
					Interest coverage (x)	11.1	11.3	14.0	14.7	15.0
10 218	9 781	9 781	9 781	9 781	merest sererage (A)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
,	,			,	Net debt to equity	62.5%	85 1%	94.0%	94.6%	92.4%
					. ,					0.6
,	,	,	,							327.5%
. • ,	,	.0,002	,000	55,001						13.8%
56 834	55 315	63 315	68 315	72 315						6.6%
,	,	,			1.002	2.070	0.170	0.070	0.070	0.070
,	,	,								
		,	,	,						
15.99	13.15	14.02	15.11	16.30						
1	33.6% 3,760 133.1% 3.7% (1,019) 3,579 141.3% (675) 18.9% 2,620 203.9% 3,934 0.67 203.9% FY13 27,736 9,938 1,511 - 39,185	33.6% 15.7% 3,760 4,435 133.1% 18.0% 3.7% 4.2% (1,019) (1,158) 3,579 4,049 141.3% 13.1% (675) (599) 18.9% 14.8% 2,620 3,150 203.9% 20.2% 3,934 3,934 0.67 0.80 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 20.2% 203.9% 20.2% 20	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 3,760 4,435 8,324 133.1% 18.0% 87.7% 3.7% 4.2% 7.8% (1,019) (1,158) (1,265) 3,579 4,049 8,212 141.3% 13.1% 102.8% (675) (599) (1,215) 18.9% 14.8% 2,620 3,150 6,258 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 3,934 3,938 10,780 10,898 1,511 1,589 1,606 3,918 3,9185 33,467 33,749 3,9185 33,467 33,4	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 3,760 4,435 8,324 10,225 133.1% 18.0% 87.7% 22.8% 3.7% 4.2% 7.8% 9.0% (1,019) (1,158) (1,265) (1,404) 3,579 4,049 8,212 10,208 141.3% 13.1% 102.8% 24.3% (675) (599) (1,215) (1,510) 18.9% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 2,620 3,150 6,258 7,779 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 3,934 3,93	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% 3,760 4,435 8,324 10,225 11,051 133.1% 18.0% 87.7% 22.8% 8.1% 3.7% 4.2% 7.8% 9.0% 9.2% (1,019) (1,158) (1,265) (1,404) (1,493) 3,579 4,049 8,212 10,208 11,177 141.3% 13.1% 102.8% 24.3% 9.5% (675) (599) (1,215) (1,510) (1,653) 18.9% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 2,620 3,150 6,258 7,779 8,518 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% 3,934 3,9	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% Taxes 3,760 4,435 8,324 10,225 11,051 Cash flow from operations 133.1% 18.0% 87.7% 22.8% 8.1% 3.7% 4.2% 7.8% 9.0% 9.2% Capex (1,019) (1,158) (1,265) (1,404) (1,493) Disposal/(purchase) 3,579 4,049 8,212 10,208 11,177 Net Interest 141.3% 13.1% 102.8% 24.3% 9.5% Other (675) (599) (1,215) (1,510) (1,653) Free cash flow 18.9% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 14.8% 2,620 3,150 6,258 7,779 8,518 Equity raised/(repaid) 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Debt raised/(repaid) 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 Other 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Debt raised/(repaid) 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 Other 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Debt raised/(repaid) 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Debt raised/(repaid) 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 3,934 Other 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Debt raised/(repaid) 3,938 10,70 1.59 1.98 2.17 Dividends paid 203.9% 20.2% 98.7% 24.3% 9.5% Beginning cash Ending cash DPS FY13 FY14 FY15E FY16E FY17E HK\$ in millions, year end Dec 27,736 21,098 21,245 21,860 22,851 EBITDA margin 1,511 1,589 1,606 1,702 1,803 Net margin 1,511 1,589 1,606 1,702 1,803 Net margin 1,511 1,589 1,606 1,702 1,803 Sales per share growth	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% Taxes	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% Taxes - - - - - - - - -	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% Taxes - - - - - - - - -	33.6% 15.7% 35.0% 16.6% 9.0% Taxes - - - - - - - - -

Source: Company reports and J.P. Morgan estimates.





Source: Bloomberg, Reuters Global Fundamentals, IBES CONSENSUS, JPMorgan Quantitative & Derivative Strategy



Other Companies Discussed in This Report (all prices in this report as of market close on 18 March 2015) ANA Holdings (9202) (9202.T/¥338/Overweight), Air China - H (0753.HK/HK\$6.94/Overweight), Singapore Airlines (SIAL.SI/S\$12.04/Overweight), Tigerair (TAHL.SI/S\$0.33/Overweight)

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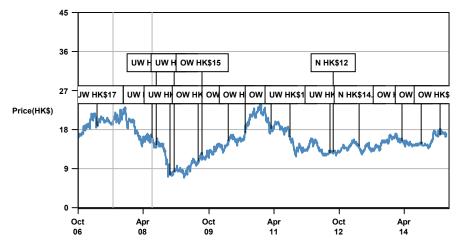
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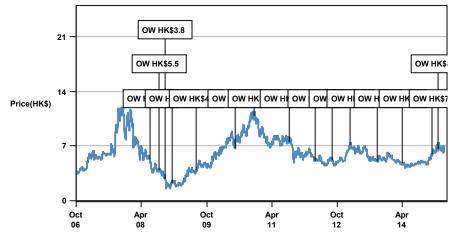
Cathay Pacific (0293.HK, 293 HK) Price Chart



Date	Rating	Share Price (HK\$)	Price Target (HK\$)
07-Mar-07	UW	18.86	17.00
09-Jun-08	UW	16.26	13.70
14-Jul-08	UW	14.50	11.70
13-Nov-08	UW	7.73	7.30
12-Dec-08	UW	8.20	7.00
07-Jul-09	OW	10.90	13.00
05-Aug-09	OW	12.18	15.00
11-Mar-10	OW	15.48	18.00
04-Aug-10	OW	17.40	22.00
09-Mar-11	OW	18.12	23.00
10-Aug-11	UW	16.34	14.00
16-Jul-12	UW	12.80	12.00
08-Aug-12	N	12.92	12.00
13-Mar-13	N	14.20	14.30
12-Mar-14	OW	15.40	18.30
13-Aug-14	OW	14.68	18.00
22-Jan-15	OW	16.96	20.00

Source: Bloomberg and J.P. Morgan; price data adjusted for stock splits and dividends. Initiated coverage Mar 07, 2007.

Air China - H (0753.HK, 753 HK) Price Chart

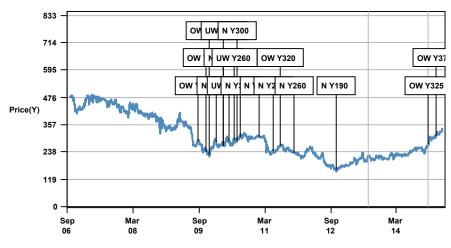


Date	Rating	Share Price (HK\$)	Price Target (HK\$)
09-Jun-08	OW	5.36	6.60
27-Aug-08	OW	4.02	5.50
16-Oct-08	OW	2.79	3.80
12-Dec-08	OW	2.31	3.50
07-Jul-09	OW	3.92	4.50
23-May-10	OW	6.85	7.80
29-Oct-10	OW	10.90	12.00
26-Aug-11	OW	7.58	10.50
28-Mar-12	OW	5.08	8.50
21-Aug-12	OW	5.25	7.00
15-Jan-13	OW	7.21	8.00
28-Aug-13	OW	5.14	7.00
26-Mar-14	OW	4.82	6.00
02-Dec-14	OW	5.98	7.00
22-Jan-15	OW	6.66	8.30

Source: Bloomberg and J.P. Morgan; price data adjusted for stock splits and dividends. Initiated coverage Jun 09, 2008.



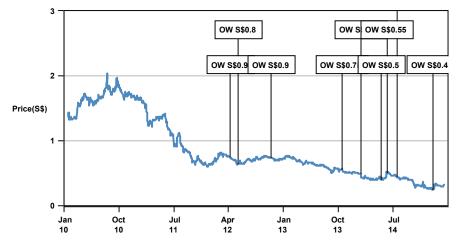
ANA Holdings (9202) (9202.T, 9202 JT) Price Chart



Date	Rating	Share Price (Y)	Price Target (Y)
24-Aug-09	OW	288	340
02-Nov-09	OW	241	320
20-Nov-09	OW	228	300
19-Jan-10	N	285	300
22-Mar-10	N	267	220
23-Mar-10	UW	267	220
06-May-10	UW	289	250
16-Jun-10	UW	290	260
14-Jul-10	N	287	300
10-Aug-10	N	306	320
17-Jan-11	N	305	340
11-May-11	N	244	270
05-Jul-11	OW	265	320
02-Nov-11	N	237	260
18-Oct-12	N	159	190
20-Nov-14	OW	274	325
24-Jan-15	OW	308	370

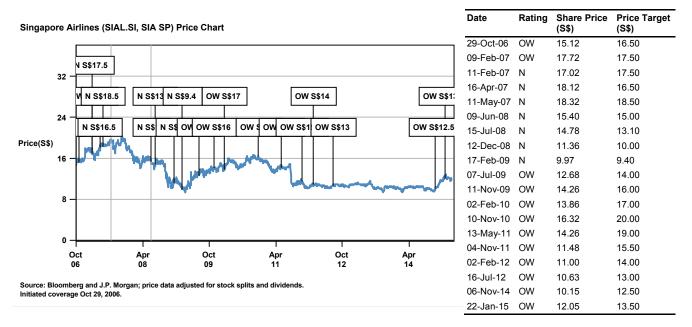
Source: Bloomberg and J.P. Morgan; price data adjusted for stock splits and dividends. Initiated coverage Aug 24, 2009.

Tigerair (TAHL.SI, TGR SP) Price Chart



Date	Rating	Share Price (S\$)	Price Target (S\$)
10-Apr-12	OW	0.76	0.90
18-May-12	OW	0.64	0.80
30-Oct-12	OW	0.74	0.90
24-Oct-13	OW	0.56	0.75
23-Jan-14	OW	0.49	0.62
05-May-14	OW	0.40	0.50
04-Jun-14	OW	0.51	0.55
23-Jul-14	OW	0.44	0.50
22-Jan-15	OW	0.25	0.41
	•		

Source: Bloomberg and J.P. Morgan; price data adjusted for stock splits and dividends. Initiated coverage Apr 10, 2012.



The chart(s) show J.P. Morgan's continuing coverage of the stocks; the current analysts may or may not have covered it over the entire period.

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	Overweight	Neutral	Underweight
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IB clients*	56%	49%	33%
JPMS Equity Research Coverage	45%	48%	7%
IB clients*	75%	67%	52%

^{*}Percentage of investment banking clients in each rating category.

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