VALUEx Vail 2015

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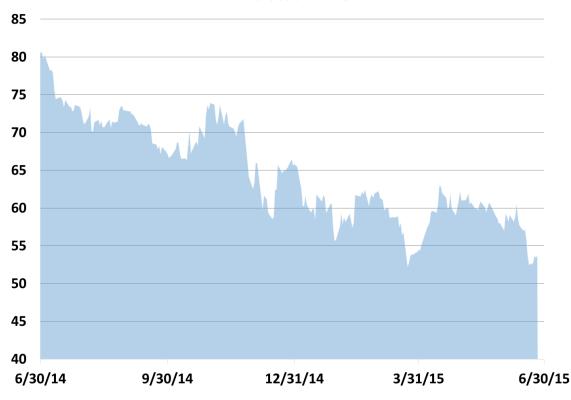
Bristow Group

As of June 26th, 2015



BRS Stock Price

Ticker:	BRS	
Stock Price:	\$54.39	
Market Cap (\$MM):	\$1,932	
EV (\$MM):	\$2,693	
Price / Sales:	1.0x	
Price / Book:	1.2x	
Price / Earnings (TTM):	22.9x	
Price / Earnings (est):	13.2x	
FY 2015 (year end 3/31/15)		
Revenue (\$MM):	\$1,859	
EBITDA (\$MM):	\$305	
Cash from Operations (\$MM):	\$253	
EPS (GAAP):	\$2.37	
EPS (Adjusted):	\$3.77	



Source: BRS company filings, Yahoo Finance

Simple Business Model

Bristow operates a fleet of owned and leased helicopters serving two end markets



Transportation to offshore oil platforms and rigs

FY15 - \$1.8B (97% of total revenue)





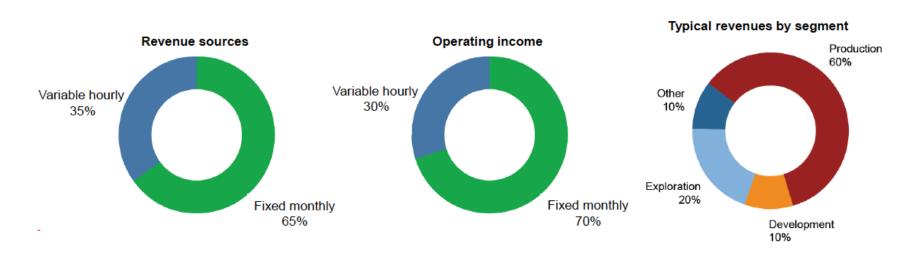
Comprehensive search and rescue (SAR) for the UK

Estimated at 12% of total revenue by FY18



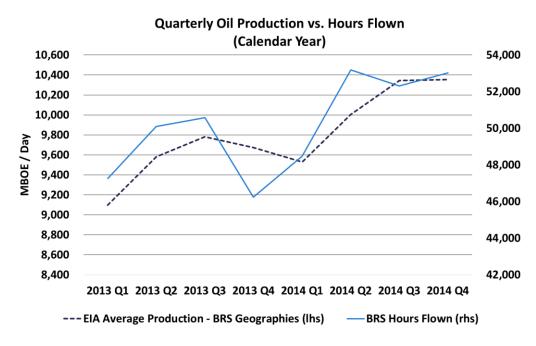
Monthly Fixed Charges and Production Focus Mute Cyclicality

- 70% of operating income comes from a fixed monthly charge and is independent of hours flown
- 60% of Bristow's revenue is driven by production rather than exploration and development
- Contracts typically last from two to five years



Monthly Fixed Charges and Production Focus Mute Cyclicality

 EIA oil production statistics support the assertion that variable revenue is driven by production – over the past two years BRS' flight hours have a strong relationship to oil production in their primary geographies

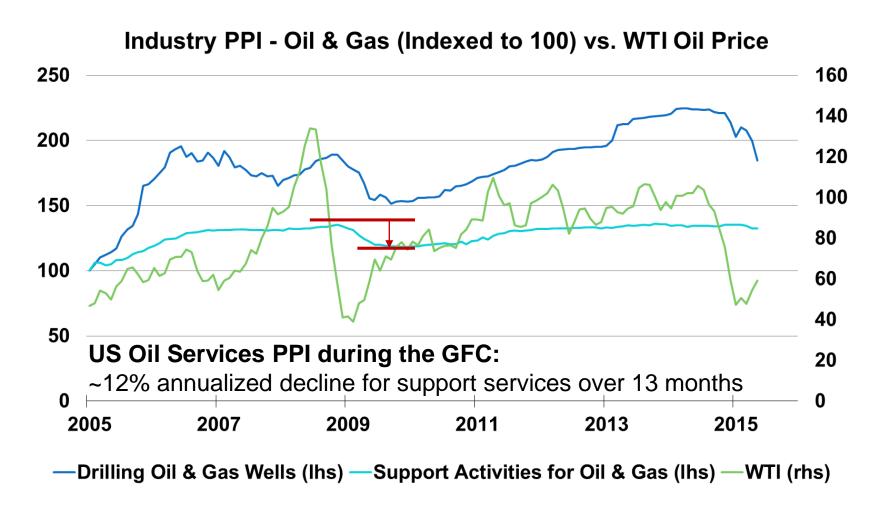


Monthly Fixed Charges and Production Focus Mute Cyclicality

- There are ~8,000 offshore production installations versus ~800 drilling rigs
- It is unlikely companies will broadly shut-in producing wells
- Over the medium term, producing platforms will continue to require regular transportation of operations and maintenance personnel independent of the price of crude

"In the production phase, long-term crew transfer support is required. As production continues to ramp up, particularly in deepwater regions, the drivers for a larger fleet of modern helicopters strengthen." – Offshore Engineer (blog)

Pricing of Oil & Gas Support Services Less Volatile Than Drilling



Source: BLS, EIA

Pricing of Oil & Gas Support Services Less Volatile Than Drilling

- Drillers
 - SLB CQ1 Earnings Release "...first-quarter revenue decreased 19% sequentially driven by the severe decline in North American land activity and associated pricing pressure...three-quarters of the overall sequential decline was due to lower activity and pricing..."
 - HP CQ1 Earnings Call "As expected, the number of quarterly revenue days significantly declined, resulting in...a 24% decline in revenue days as compared to the first fiscal quarter...looking ahead to the third quarter of fiscal 2015, we expect revenue days to decrease by about 32% quarter-to-quarter..."
- Bristow -
 - CQ1 Earnings Call 'Now in the fourth quarter, we saw...[the] onset of contracting helicopter demand, primarily in the North Sea and in the US Gulf of Mexico. We believe this regional contraction will continue and translate into a 5% to 10% operating revenue decline in our oil and gas business in FY 2016"

While declining oil prices lead to immediate volume and pricing pressure at most oil service companies, BRS expects only 5-10% declines for the entire fiscal year

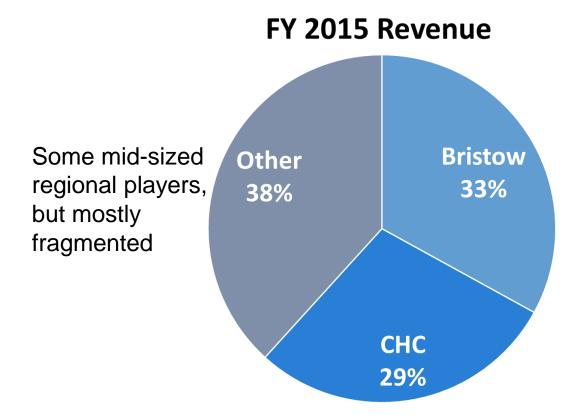
These data points appear consistent with the oil services pricing environment post-GFC

Becoming Less Reliant on Energy

- Bristow is no longer solely reliant on the offshore oil and gas transportation end market
 - Starting in April 2015, BRS is providing comprehensive search-andrescue services for the UK
- At full run rate, the UK contract could account for 12% of company revenue
 - Over the 10-year life of the contract, BRS estimates an incremental \$2.5B of revenue and \$1.1B of adjusted operating income
 - 85% of revenue from SAR is fixed monthly charges versus 65% for oil and gas due to lower flight hours and higher availability requirements
 - Adjusted margins are expected to be in the mid-40% range versus FY 2015 adjusted margins of 33% for the existing European business
- Other countries are exploring outsourced SAR arrangements similar to the UK's in order to reduce spending and improve quality of service
- Bristow has also started to explore expansion into air medical

Duopoly Market in Offshore Transport

 Bristow and CHC (ticker: HELI) have the majority of market share in the offshore transportation market



Consistent, Safe Operations Across Geographies

- Bristow operates in four main segments Europe/Caspian (43% of FY 2015 revenue), Africa (19%), Americas (21%), and Asia Pacific (16%)
- Bristow's customers are the largest IOCs and NOCs in the world
 - Customer list includes Chevron, Conoco Phillips, Exxon Mobil, Shell, ENI, Statoil, and Petrobras (through an unconsolidated affiliate)
 - This does lead to customer concentration the top ten customers account for 58% of revenue
- The majority of Bristow's large customers operate offshore across several of their geographies
- Only CHC offers comparable services to the largest E&Ps globally

Transportation is a Low Relative Cost Item

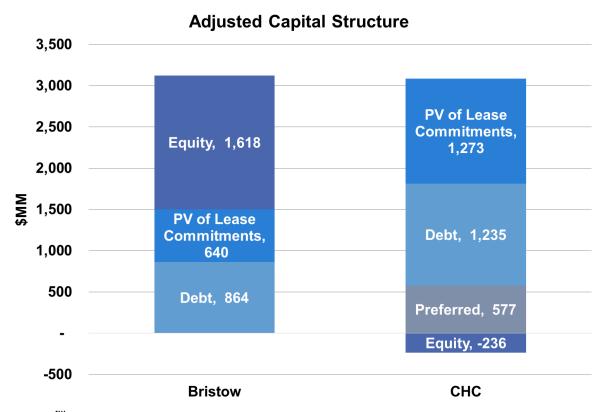
- The cost of helicopter transportation is small relative to the total cost of operating a rig
 - Deepwater rig day rates are currently between \$250-500k
 - "In most of the world...the total daily cost to drill a well...is roughly double what the rig day-rate amount is." – SLB Oilfield Glossary
 - BRS FY 2015 LACE (large aircraft equivalent) rate per day is ~\$25k
 - For exploration and development work, offshore helicopter transportation is ~2.5-5% of the total well cost

Need for Incident-Free Transportation → Moat

- Consistent, best-in-class operations are essential to safely transport personnel to and from platforms and rigs in harsh conditions without incident
- IOCs and NOCs bear the headline risk of incidents
 - Macondo was chiefly BP's problem, despite the fact that the rig belonged to Transocean and the services were being provided by Halliburton
- BRS' accident rate is 10x lower than average reported offshore data
 - BRS has reduced their total incident rate by 81% since the implementation of their Target Zero safety program in 2006 and their commercial operations had no air accidents during FY 2014 or 2015
- The potential downside of contracting with an unknown and/or poorly capitalized operator outweighs the benefits from choosing a provider based only on price
 - This should allow BRS to grow both share and pricing in the coming years

Financial Flexibility Creates Opportunity

- CHC was bought by private equity in 2008 and still has significant debt along with a preferred stake from a new private equity sponsor
- Bristow is well positioned to capitalize on opportunities to consolidate the 38% of the oil and gas market that remains fragmented relative to its largest competitor

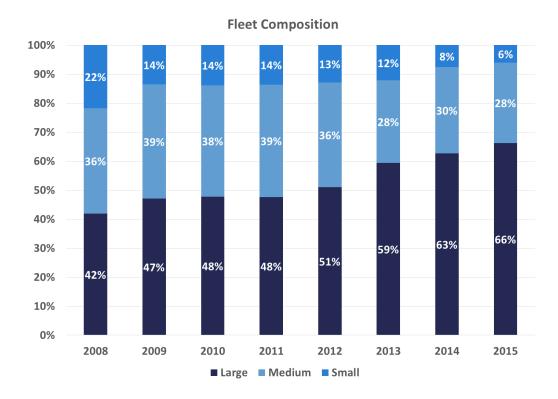


Source: BRS and HELI company filings

BRS Valuation

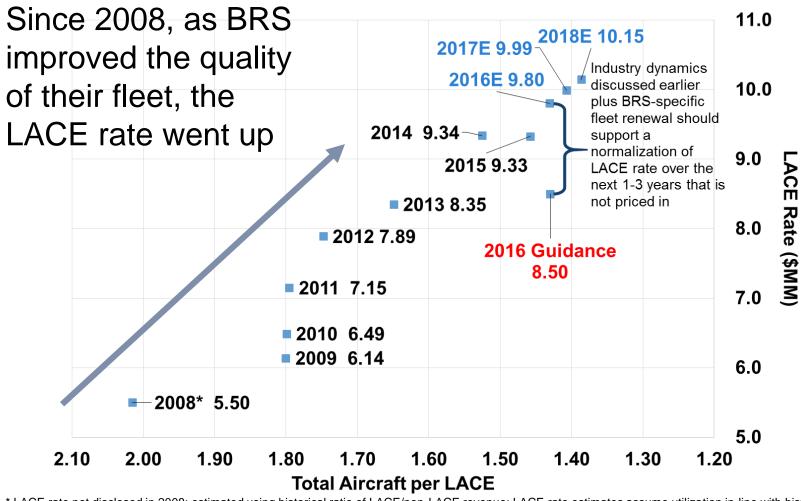
Fleet Composition Drives Pricing

- Since 2008, the composition of BRS' fleet has shifted toward larger aircraft
- BRS measures its fleet in large aircraft equivalent (LACE), in which medium aircraft are weighted at 50% and small aircraft at 25%
- The LACE rate is the average annual revenue per LACE per year
 - LACE x LACE rate accounts for over 80% of total revenue (excludes fixed wing operations and training)



Source: BRS company filings 16

Fleet Composition Drives Pricing



^{*} LACE rate not disclosed in 2008; estimated using historical ratio of LACE/non-LACE revenue; LACE rate estimates assume utilization in-line with historical trend Source: BRS company filings

Fleet Value Provides Downside Protection

- Excluding leased aircraft, the net asset value is around \$50/share
- BRS has purchase options on the majority of the leased aircraft, so true NAV is within the \$50-80/share range they specify after adjusting for operating leases
- Assume the midpoint from the NAV including and excluding leased aircraft
 (~\$65/share), plus a 20% margin of safety to account for unforeseen stress in the
 used helicopter market (due to rising rates, prolonged low oil prices, etc.), and the
 NAV still is around \$50/share

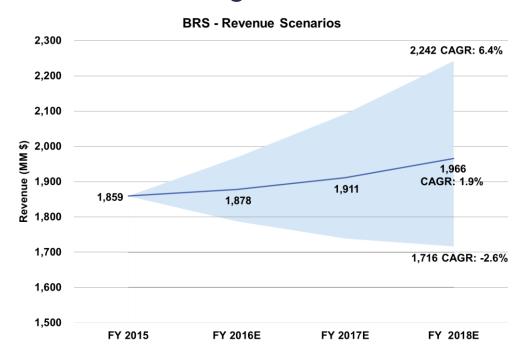
Bristow NAV – from FQ4 Earnings Presentation

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	March 31, 2015	
(in millions)	Including leases	Excluding leases
(+) FMV of aircraft	\$1,968	\$1,968
(+) FMV of leased aircraft	\$1,645	-
(+) NBV of PPE without aircraft	\$528	528
(+) Working capital	\$203	203
(-) LT debt	(\$846)	(846)
(-) Leased imputed debt	(\$640)	-
(-) Pension liability	(\$100)	(100)
Net asset FMV	\$2,759	\$1,753
# of common shares	35.2	35.2
Net asset FMV per share	\$78.43	\$49.85

Critical Factors

- Does BRS have the opportunity to grow the size of its fleet?
 - Even adjusted for reduced E&P activity, BRS sees ~100 organic opportunities for aircraft to enter the offshore market industry wide
 - BRS' market share is estimated at 33%
 - UK SAR will be fully operational by FY2018 and BRS sees additional SAR privatization opportunities with other countries
 - BRS has balance sheet flexibility to grow via acquisition
 - BRS can expand into other segments, such as air medical
- Can BRS increase the LACE rate of their fleet?
 - Continued fleet renewal should allow them to skew their fleet larger over the next 3-5 years and result in improved pricing
- Can BRS improve margins?
 - BRS intends to reduce the number of aircraft types in its fleet from 19 to 8 in the next five years
 - Fewer aircraft types leads to lower inventory, maintenance, and training costs
 - SAR assignments have higher percentage of fixed monthly revenue and higher margin than existing oil and gas work

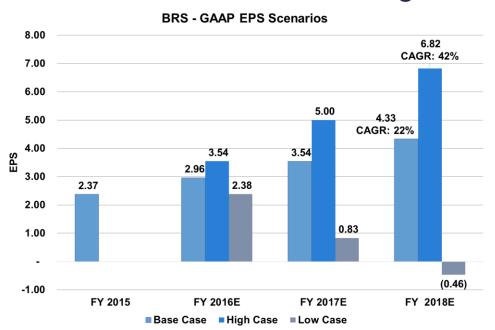
Potential Revenue and Earnings Growth Scenarios



Assumptions:

- All scenarios SAR hits target revenue at same margin as O&G business (SAR guidance is for mid-40s vs. European O&G currently in high-30s); SG&A/D&A at FY16 guidance plus 5%/10% increase respectively in FY17 and FY18
- Base Case O&G revenue down 5% in FY16, flat in FY17 and FY18; gross margin 30%/32%/34% as fleet types are reduced
- High Case O&G revenue flat in FY16, up 5% in FY17 and FY18; gross margin 30%/32.5%/35% as fleet types are reduced
- Low Case O&G revenue down 10% in FY16, down 5% in FY17 and FY18; gross margin 30%/28%/26%

Potential Revenue and Earnings Growth Scenarios



- Under conservative base case assumptions, BRS has the opportunity to grow GAAP earnings at a 20%+ CAGR over the next three years
- Assuming a continued decline in the O&G business, after two to three years earnings could decline significantly in the low case
- The low case does not assume unneeded aircraft are sold, which would improve cash flow and reduce operating costs.

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Risks

- Capital commitments on fleet renewal exceed current cash from operations
- Only 4 of the 36 aircraft in the order book are currently contracted
- Customers can cancel contracts following a notice period, however BRS' aircraft leases have no cancelation provision
- 42% ownership of JV in Brazil with 60%+ exposure to Petrobras
- Offshore exploration does not continue to move further offshore, reducing the need for high-spec aircraft
- Failure to execute on UK SAR contract

Summary

- Bristow business model is differentiated within the oilfield services sector by having a monthly fixed charge which covers a large percentage of operating costs
- Bristow is more exposed to production rather than capex, making the revenue base more stable
- Bristow has growth potential both within and outside of the oil & gas transportation end market
- Bristow's fleet value provides downside protection
- Using conservative base case assumptions, Bristow could grow earnings at 20%+ per year over the next three years