The Dynamics of the Global Lubricants Industry, 2012 to 2020

A presentation to:



Villa Noah Sao Paolo, Brazil

October 24, 2012



Bom dia (good morning) or Boa tarde(good afternoon) meus caros amigos. Eu me sinto privilegiada e tenho uma grande honra em estar hoje aqui com voces dividindo um pouco da minha visáo sobre o mercado de lubrificantes em nível global. Caso vocês náo tenham notado, o meu português náo é fluente (rsrsrsr), mas eu quis tentar me arriscar a dizer algumas poucas palavras na sua bonit a (e difícil) língua materna como prova do profundo respeito e admiração que eu tenho sobre o seu país, sua cultura, história e tradição. Obrigada mais uma vez pela oportunidade.





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Study background

- This presentation is based on Kline's 10th annual assessment of the global lubricant market
- This presentation covers all leading product categories and lubricant consuming nations of the world
 - Process oils and ocean going marine engine oils are included in our definition of finished lubricants
- All base year data refers to 2011 and projections to 2020. All market numbers are in KB





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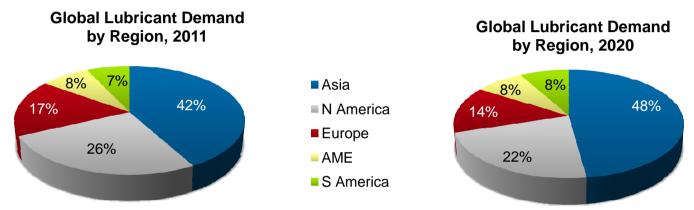
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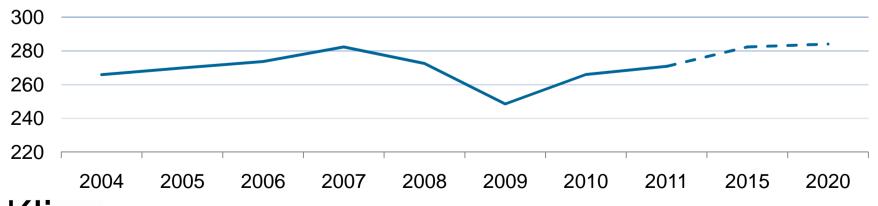
Global lubricant demand is estimated at 274,060 KB in 2011, a 2% growth over 2010.

Both North America and Western Europe continue to stagnate below pre-recession levels. Most of Asia has recovered and is growing at pre-recession levels.



Total: 274, 060 KB

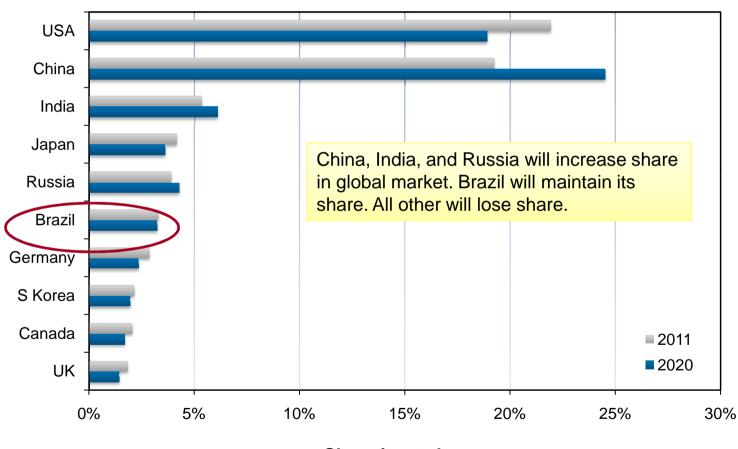
Global Lubricant Consumption, 2004-2020 (KB)





The largest country market in terms of lubricant volume consumed continues to be the United States but questions remains just for how long?

Global Lubricant Demand by Leading Country Market, 2011 and 2020







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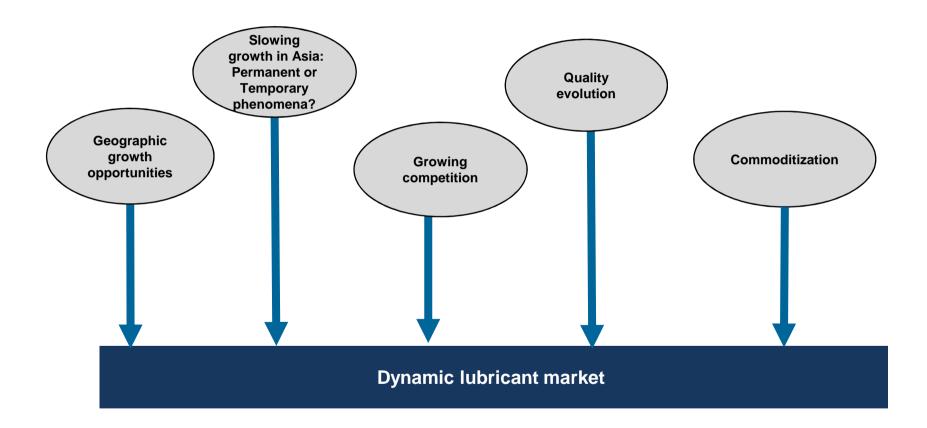
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Looking into the future, several important issues are shaping the global lubricants market.

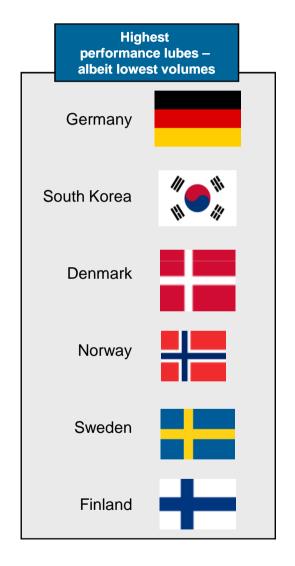


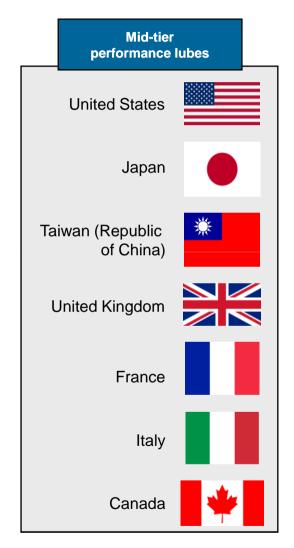


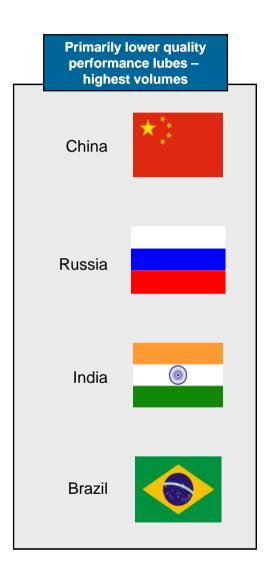
Geographic growth opportunities



Significant disparities exist in the quality of lubricants being consumed globally.

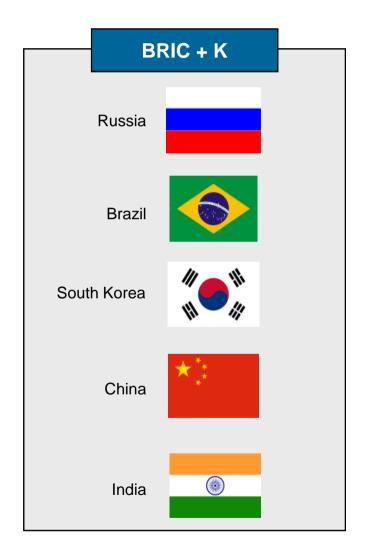








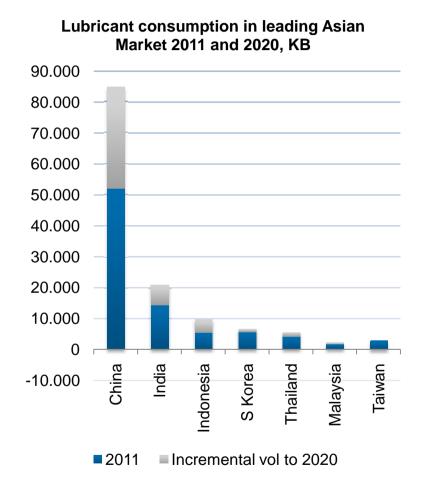
Looking at forecast GDP growth, volumetric growth will primarily come from non-OECD countries. Also watch for Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Myanmar, Thailand







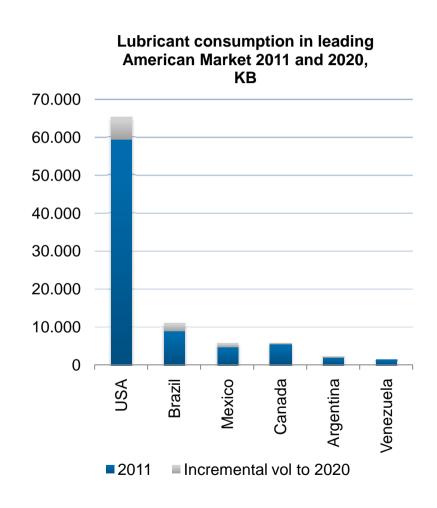
Growth opportunities in China and beyond – AP 2011 - 2020



- Despite the current hiccups, rapid growth in passenger car and motorcycles will drive lubricant consumption growth (for example China has 34 cars per thousand people compared to 439 in North America, indicating significant growth potential)
- In the commercial segment, increased mechanization of agriculture, mining, and infrastructure building will drive HDMO demand
- Driven by easy availability of Group III and also by a desire to give best protection to their vehicle, synthetics will grow twice as fast as the overall market



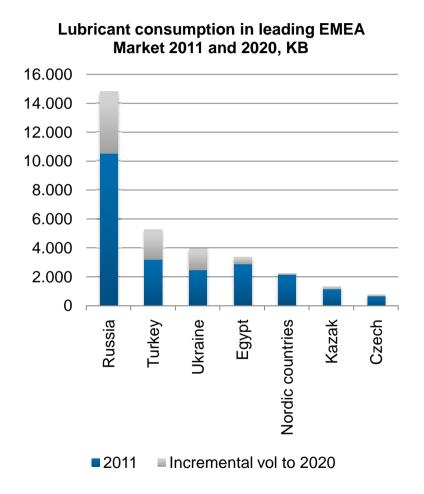
Between 2011 and 2020, the Americas region will add 11,620 KB of volume, opportunities for growth in USA synthetics, Mexico, Brazil and Peru for conventional



- This region seems to be improving
 - Opportunities exist in certain key geographies including Brazil, Mexico, Peru and others in specific segments including mining, automotive production and others
- The US market is flat to declining but significant opportunities exist to up sell customers to synthetics
 - Especially as mass car marketers as Honda, Toyota and others move to 0W grades



EAME Opportunities for growth in Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Egypt and Kazakhstan



- Primarily, European non-OECD countries will demonstrate the most volume growth opportunities
- Lubricant consumption in Western Europe is in a long term decline primarily due to declining population factors, industrial production moving East of the Suez, financial un-certainty due to the Euro Zone crisis, softness in Asia and improving quality levels
 - Spain, Portugal, Italy, Ireland,
 Greece, France are all expected to go down a slippery slope
 - Germany might provide some beacon of hope to reverse this trend
 - Opportunities in Western Europe are more focused on synthetics



Slowing growth in Asia: Permanent or Temporary Phenomena?



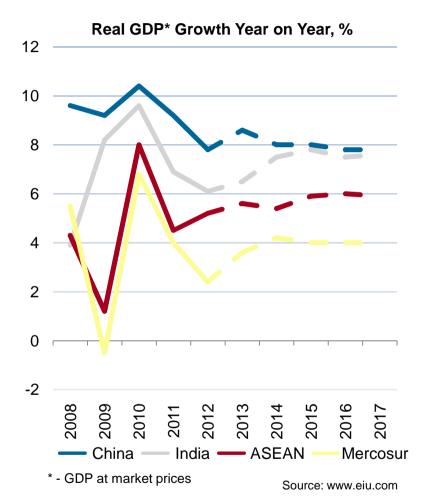
Looking at a variety of factors, it is apparent that Asia is slowing down

- 2012 Jan-Jun auto production vs 2011 Jan-Jun production:
 - China: PC up 4% / CV down 9%
 - Japan: PC up 55% / CV up 45%, but this follows a 30% (PC) and 25% (CV) decline in 2011 vs 2010 due to Tsunami
 - India: up just 2%. In-fact production in July/Aug cut back due to rising inventory
 - Thailand: Up 30%. But this compensates a similar drop in 2011 due to floods
 - S Korea: PC up 2% / CV down 8%
 - Production has slowed down. Full Year 2012 may show minimal or no growth compared to 2011

- Steel production 2012 Jan Jun production vs 2011 Jan- Jun
 - China: up just 0.9%!!
 - India: up 7%
 - Japan: no growth
 - S Korea: up 3%
- Purchase Managers Index data is uniformly bad
 - China index is at 10 month low and in contraction territory
 - India still expanding but slowest in last 9 months
 - S Korea Fastest contraction in output in 8 months
 - Japan Accelerated decline in new business



In our opinion, the China slowdown is temporary . . . growth fundamentals still in place



ASEAN Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam

Mercosur includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and

- Growth rate in China is expected to pick up in 2013 before settling down to 8%
 - Interest rate cuts and other stimulus measures introduced in 2012H2 will take effect in 2013
 - Political transition will be completed
 - QE3 in North America and Euro zone bail out will stimulate exports
- China continues to transition from investment / export driven growth to consumption driven growth
 - Wage increases, interest rate cuts in 2012 and strengthening currency will help
 - Increasing manpower costs in China is pushing secondary manufacturing to Bangladesh,
 Vietnam, Cambodia, S Lanka, Indonesia, and Myanmar. This trend will accelerate in 2013
- Brazil exhibited a strong rebound in 2010 due to policy stimulus
 - Growth declined in 2011 and 2012 due to poor demand growth in North America and Europe and the impact on China.
 - With recovery in China, Brazil and the region will show recovery in 2013.

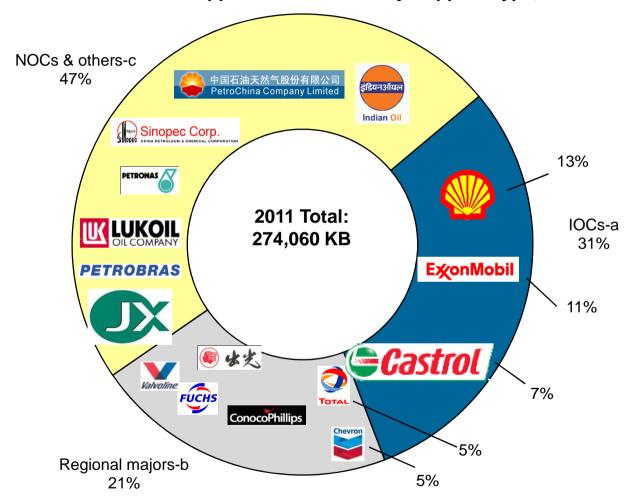


Competition



IOCs account for 31% of the global volume.

Estimated Global Supplier Market Share by Supplier Type, 2011



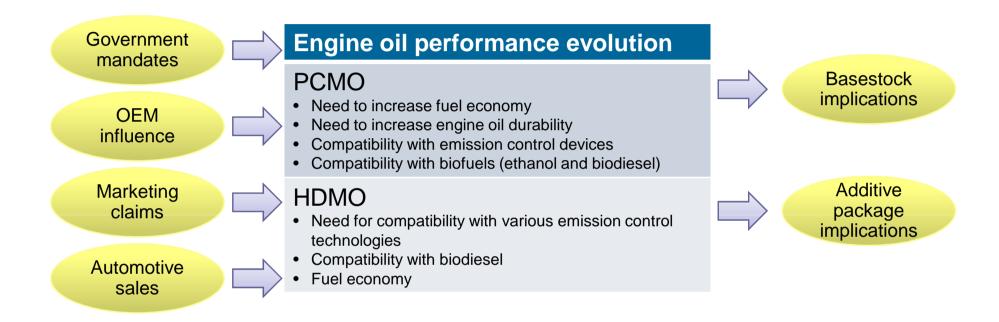
- a- Includes Shell, ExxonMobil and BP.
- b- Includes Chevron, TOTAL, FUCHS, Idemitsu, CP, Valvoline, ENI, PETRONAS, and others.
- c- Includes Indian Oil, Lukoil, Petrobras, Sinopec, PetroChina, AGIP, and others.



Performance evolution



Lubricant performance evolution



In the industrial lubricant segment too, quality is improving driven by:

- Reducing equipment size and longer drain intervals → lubricants need to be more sturdy
- HSE factors drive the usage of environmentally benign lubricants (bio-degradability, oil disposal, protection of flora and fauna)

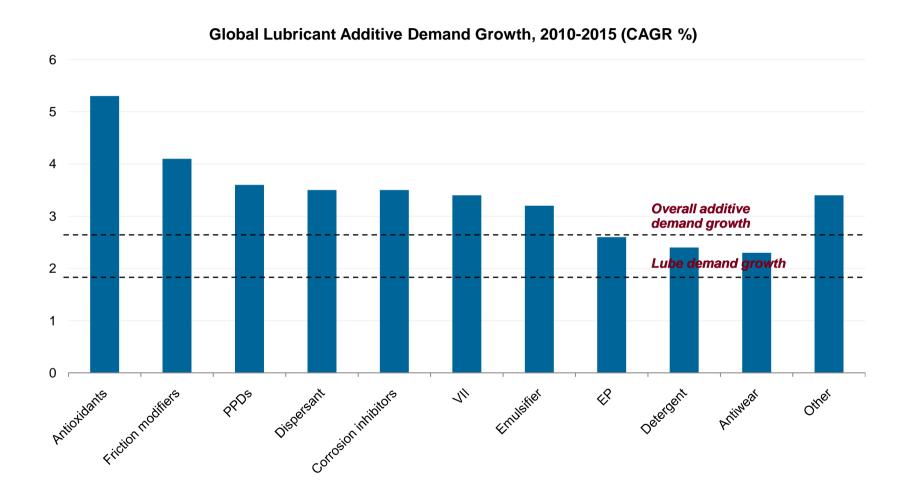


Basestock Implications

- Group I baseoils out of most automotive formulations in the developed world
- Previously low sulfur content and high saturates were key factors for differentiating basestocks, but with the massive growth in Group II, it no longer implies a premium
- With growth in low viscosity engine oils, NOACK volatility and low temperature performance has greater importance. High VI is important for wide grades like 0W40 and 5W50. Thus Group III/III+ and PAO are premium products while Group II/II+ are slowly becoming mainstream products
- For industrial products, reducing supply of high viscosity Group I basestocks is a worrying trend, and is driving a premium of brightstocks. Group II is penetrating where high temperature performance, oxidation and thermal stability is required
- HSE factors drive the usage of vegetable oil based products and synthetic esters



Additive implication – Certain classes will grow faster than others.





Commoditization



Commoditization of lubricant products is an increasing threat

- With abundant supply of Group III baseoils and readily available additive packages, almost, everyone has the capacity to formulate a synthetic
- With increasing OEM FF spec of synthetics and significant increases in Group III supply, will synthetic PCMO face commoditization pressure?
 - As it becomes more ubiquitous, Synthetic PCMO is becoming bucketed into three tiers: "Flagship" synthetics (i.e. Mobil 1, Castrol Edge, Pennzoil ULTRA), "Premium" Synthetics (i.e. Castrol Magnatec, Pennzoil Platinum,) and "Competitive" Synthetics (I.E. Wal-Mart Super Tech, NAPA)
- There exist same concerns regarding the synthetic blend and conventional products
- Question: What can you do better/do differently in order to create differentiation in the minds of the customer?
 - Innovation, R & D, strong technical support, easier financing terms, advertising and promotion, others?



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A number of external forces are changing the way lubricant organizations need to operate.

Mergers and Divestures

- To extract post merger synergies, companies go through integration exercises including supply chain planning and supplier rationalization
- Perceived operational efficiency can save a company from being a takeover target

Cost Pressures

- Increased competition drives product commoditization and pressure on margins
- Commodity and energy costs put pressure on cost of sales

Globalization

- Global competition affects supply and demand
- Companies have to expand internationally as home markets are stagnant or over-saturated



Increased Customer Expectations

 Customer expectations drive necessity for more SKU's, shorten product lifecycles, quicker new product introduction and reduced price

Outsourcing

- Outsourcing functions is replacing simple off-shoring
- Managing complicated partner networks is becoming an issue

Demand and Supply Uncertainty

- As customer choice and competition increases, demand becomes less predictable
- External shocks effect both demand and supply



Looking forward to 2020, lubricant marketers will have had to be flexible given significant impacts of.

Additive suppliers ODI OEMs Commoditization Counterfeit products GTL Proliferation vs. product line optimization Substitutes NOCs Consolidation **Growing Regional's**



It will also be critical to ensure assurance of consistent supply across various geographies

- Good understanding of current and future market and technological conditions
- Strong global relationships with customers as well as suppliers
- Multiple scenario planning in case of "acts of nature" leading to disruptions



In closing, we would like to thank **YOU** for your un-divided attention!

- The global lubricants market is very competitive;
 however, therein, lie significant growth opportunities –
 both on a volume as well as value basis
- Significant changes are impacting our industry along different dimensions
- Strong, flexible organizations with a pulse on end users, governmental regulators, OEMs, and suppliers will survive and thrive
- When the going gets tough, the tough get tougher!!



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