

## The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.

# Business & Financial Review November 2013

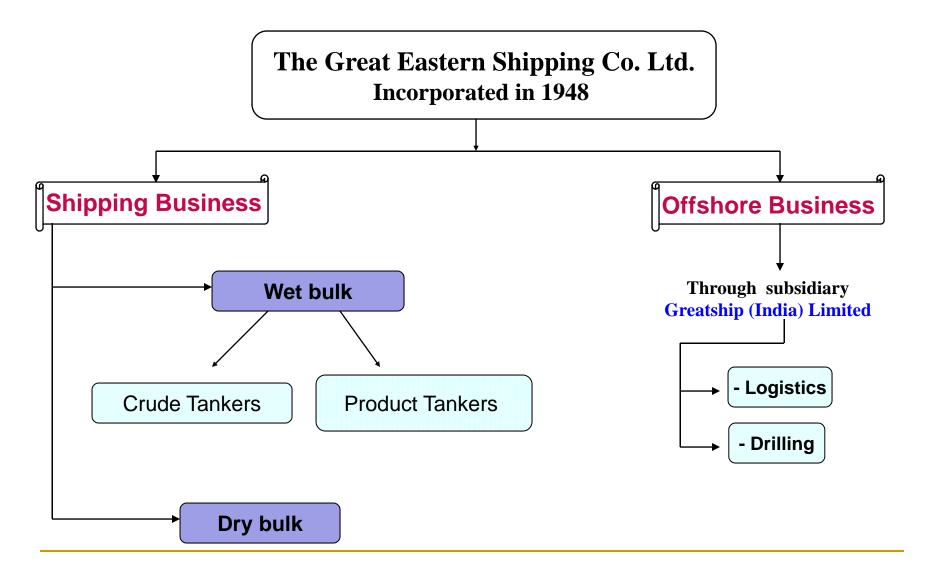
## **Forward Looking Statements**

Except for historical information, the statements made in this presentation constitute forward looking statements. These include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of GE Shipping and its management regarding the Company's operations, strategic directions, prospects and future results which in turn involve certain risks and uncertainties.

Certain factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward looking statements; including changes in freight rates; global economic and business conditions; effects of competition and technological developments; changes in laws and regulations; difficulties in achieving cost savings; currency, fuel price and interest rate fluctuations etc.

The Company assumes no responsibility with regard to publicly amending, modifying or revising the statements based on any subsequent developments, information or events that may occur.

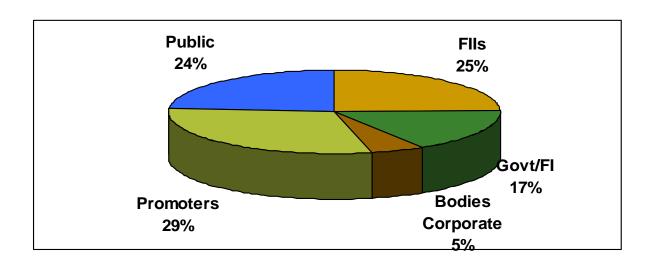
## **Corporate Profile**



## Company at a glance

- India's largest private sector Shipping Company
- Diverse asset base with global operations
- Completed 65 years of operations
- 29 years of uninterrupted dividend track record

#### Shareholding Pattern as on September 30, 2013



## **Shipping business-owned fleet**

- ☐ 30 ships aggregating 2.42 Mn dwt, avg.age 9.0 years
  - ☐ 22 Tankers avg.age 9.5 years
    - 8 Crude carriers (4 Suezmax, 4 Aframax) avg.age 10.2 years
    - 13 Product tankers (4 LR1, 8 MR, 1 GP) avg.age 7.5 years
    - 1 LPG Carrier (1 VLGC) avg. age 23.0 years
  - 8 Dry bulk carriers avg.age 7.5 years
    - 1 Capesize avg.age 17.0 years
    - 3 Kamsarmax avg.age 2.0 years
    - 4 Supramax- avg.age 6.3 years

## **Shipping business- CAPEX plan**

Total committed CAPEX: ~ USD 114 mn

#### **Newbuilding**:

- 1 Medium Range (MR) Product Tanker with STX Group expected delivery Q4FY15
- 2 Kamsarmax Dry Bulk Carriers with Tsuneishi Shipbuilding expected delivery H1FY16

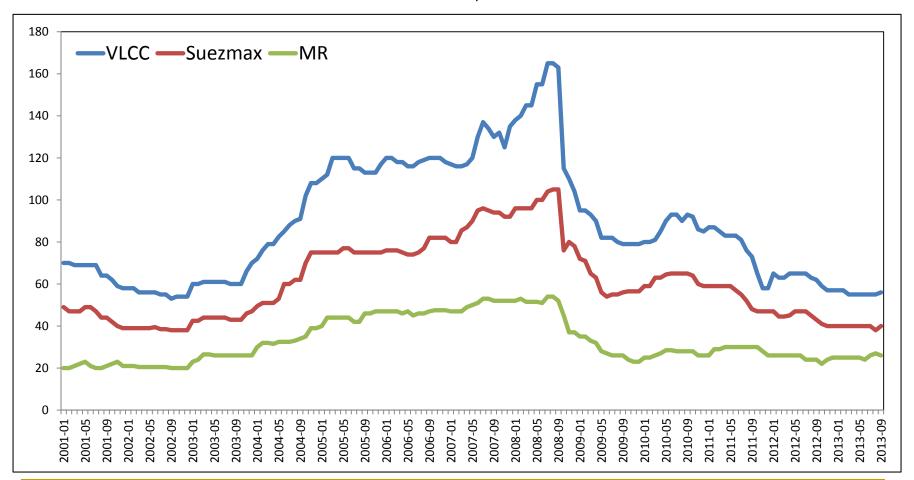
#### Secondhand

- 1 Very Large Gas Carrier (1994 built) - expected delivery H1FY15

## Asset Price Movement (5 yr old)- Tankers

#### Timeline- Jan 2001 till Nov 2013

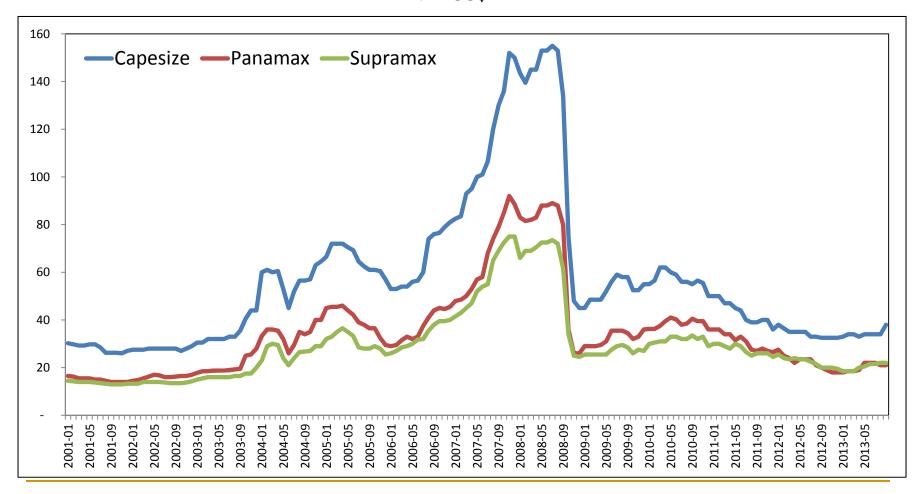
#### Amt in US\$ mn



## Asset Price Movement (5 yr old) – Dry Bulk

#### Timeline- Jan 2001 till Nov 2013

#### Amt in US\$ mn

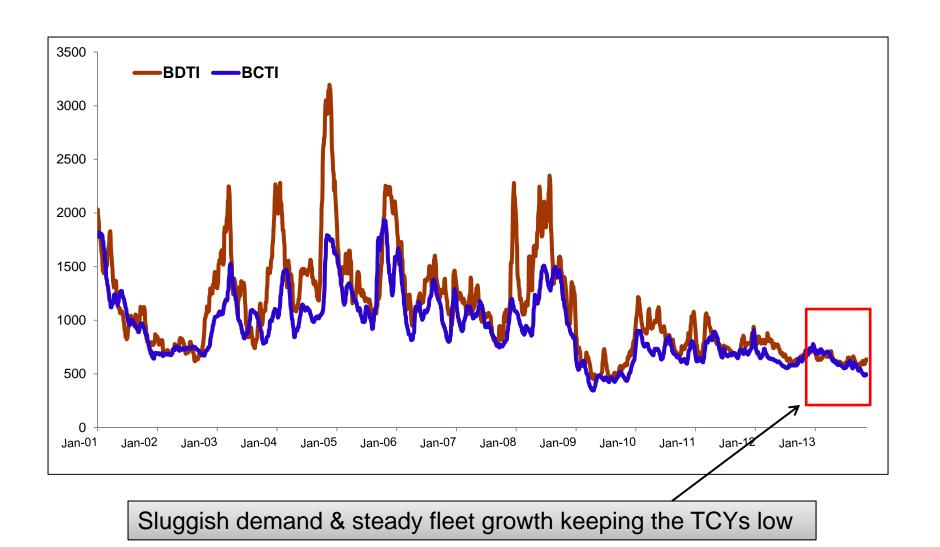


## **Asset Price Movement**

## 20 year High /Low: (5 year old assets)

(Amt in \$mn)	High	Low	Current			
<u>Tankers</u>						
VLCC	165 (2008)	49 (1994)	56			
Suezmax	105 (2008)	32 (1993)	40			
MR	46 (2007)	20 (1999)	28			
	<u>Dry</u>	<u>Bulk</u>				
Capesize	155 (2008)	25 (1999)	40			
Panamax	92 (2007)	14 (1999)	23			
Supramax	75 (2007)	13 (1998)	24			

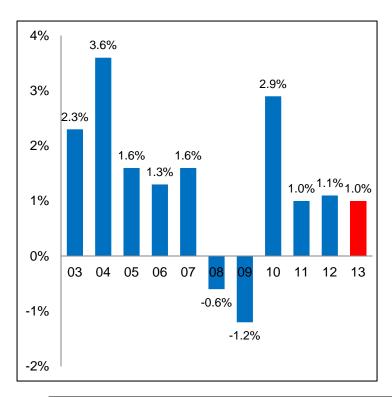
## BDTI & BCTI Movement (Jan 2001 to 11 Nov' 2013)



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## **Global Oil Demand Scenario**

## **Global Oil demand growth**



#### Region wise demand growth

mn.bpd	2011	2012	2013(E)	% chg (CY13 over CY12)
N.America	24.1	23.8	23.8	-
OECD Europe	14.3	13.8	13.6	(1.5)%
OECD Pacific (Japan& Korea)	8.1	8.5	8.3	(2.4)%
Asia (Non OECD)	20.3	21.0	21.6	2.9%
Other Non OECD	22.1	22.7	23.5	3.5%
Total	88.9	89.9	90.8	1.0%

Muted growth from developed economies....

Non OECD countries making up for the lost demand

## Oil Trade – Changing patterns...

#### Oil supply dynamics changing

US - Shale revolution

Iran – Hit by sanctions

North Sea – Decreasing Supply

Venezuela – Diversifying Customer base

West Africa – More takers

Angola , Algeria –production inching up

Nigeria – increasingly unstable

#### Oil demand sourcing matrix changing

China & India in forefront

Latin America – Increase in imports

of Refined Products

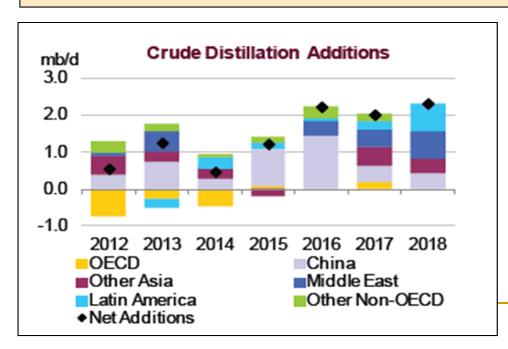
#### **Other Market Developments**

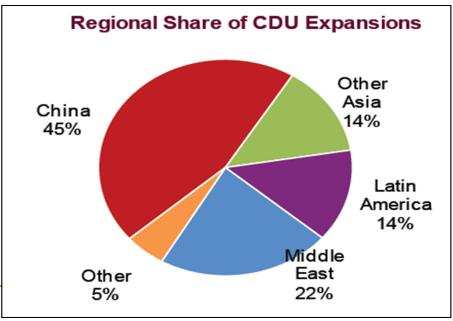
Increasing demand from India & China Political Risk - MENA, Venezuela

Resulting in long haul trade routes...

## **Products Trade... Promising Future**

- Global refinery crude distillation capacity set to rise by 9.5 mb/d from 2013 to 2018, Asia accounting for about 60% and M.E about 22%.
- Total world refining capacity will reach 106.7 mb/d by the end of 2018, of which 60% will be in non-OECD countries.
- US refining sector to benefit, due to increasing exports of distillates to Latin America and Europe.





## **Products trade... Evolving Trade Patterns**

#### Growing demand for refined products imports from LatAm, West Africa and Australia

### Latin America: Growing demand

- Refinery plans shelved
- World Cup/Olympic in Brazil
- Car sales growth
- Ethanol blend to rise back to 25%

#### Europe:

Low refinery margins

- Low profitability could lead to refinery shutdowns
- Demand recovery could drive longhaul imports

#### West Africa: Low Utilization

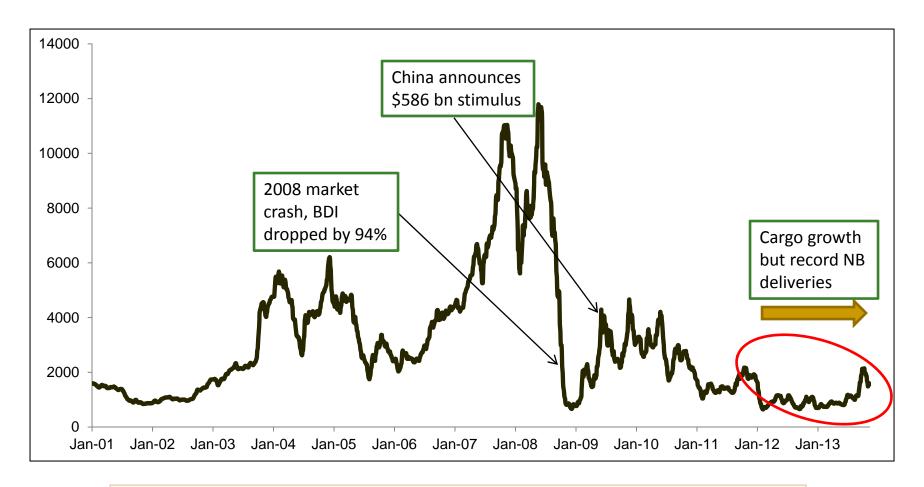
- Refinery plans shelved due to lack of investment
- Low utilization drives demand for imports

#### Australia:

Shutdowns of 220kpd (~30% of 2012 capacity)

- Shell converted its 85kbpd Clyde refinery to a fuel import terminal
- Caltex converting its 135kpd Kurnell refinery to products terminal in 2014
- Possible closure of Caltex's 108kbpd Lyton and Exxon's 80kbpd Altona

## BDI Movement (Jan 2001 to 11 Nov' 2013)

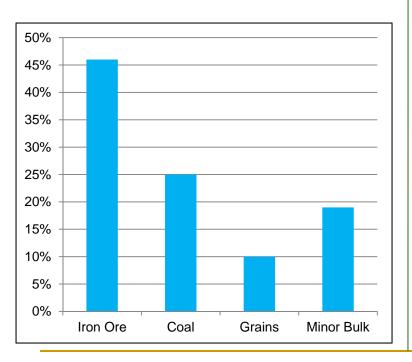


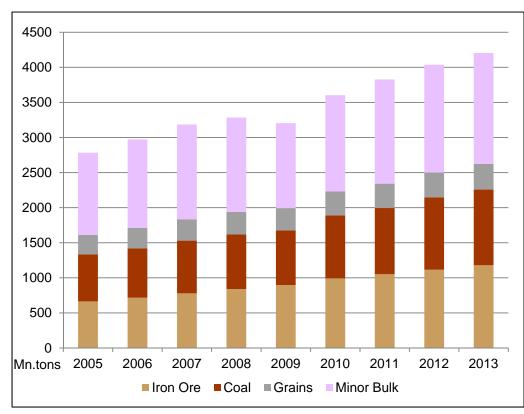
BDI hovering at low levels on back of relentless fleet growth despite steady improvement in the cargo movement

## Seaborne Bulk Trade ... growing steadily

Global dry bulk seaborne trade reached 4.0 bn tons in 2012

Contribution to seaborne trade growth by commodity





Seaborne trade to grow *CAGR 5%* between 2012 & 2014

## Dry Bulk Trade ... Evolving Trade Patterns

#### China... imports to continue

- -Iron ore & Coal imports running at a steady pace
- Coastal trade to firm up due to inland transport restrictions

#### India... catching up

- -To be leading coal importer in the world
- Developing ports to specifically suit the trade
- UMPPs to create greater coal demand once commissioned

#### **Long routes & bigger parcels**

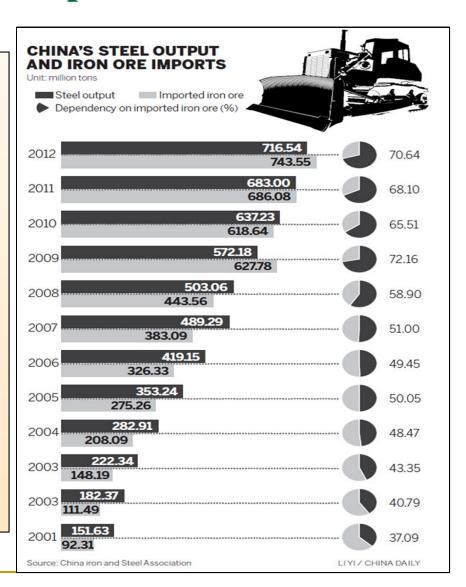
- Apart from Indonesia & S.Africa, China going far away to Colombia to source coal
- Larger parcel size moved from Brazil to China (Chinamaxes)

## China's dependency on imported iron ore

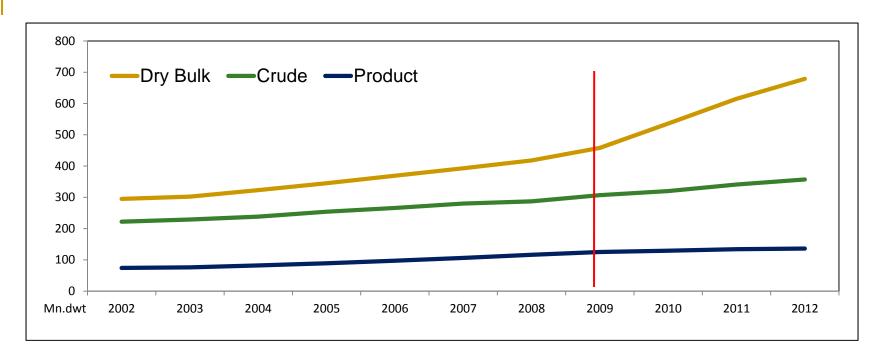
**CHINA**: Iron ore import dependency has increased from 37% in 2001 to 70% in 2012 and growing.

#### **Main Import Drivers**

- Domestic Iron ore (Fe) content < 25% and declining.</p>
- Expensive domestic Cost of prodn. due to:
  - Labor & energy cost Inflation has been 15% YoY
  - Deep Underground iron ore mines: High strip ratio
  - Energy & water intensive beneficiation process.
  - Steel plants located in coastal areas; high transport cost.
- > Smaller firms will face closure, disproportionate import competition effect & tax regime in the wake of low prices.



## **World Fleet Growth**



## Fleet growth 2002-2012

(mn dwt)	2002	2007	2012	% change (2012 over 2002)
Dry	295	393	679	130%
Crude	222	280	357	60%
Product	74	106	136	83%

## ... Fleet continues to grow

World Fleet addition*	Fleet (as on 1 <sup>st</sup> Nov'13)	CY2013	CY2014	CY2015 +
	(in mn dwt)			
Crude tankers	364	2%	5%	3%
Product tankers	138	1%	6%	4%
Dry bulk carriers	714	3%	8%	6%

<sup>\*</sup>includes only new building from yards

... but high slippages & cancellations expected

## Scrapping... too little to cheer

## Scrapping as % of world fleet (year wise)

Fleet as on 1st Nov'13	Scrapping (in mn dwt)	CY2010	CY2011	CY2012	CY2013 YTD*
(in mn dwt)					
364	Crude	2%	2%	3%	2%
138	Product	4%	2%	2%	2%
714	Bulk	1%	4%	5%	3%

\* As of 8 Nov'13

Require acceleration in scrapping to minimize the demand supply mismatch

## Global Shipbuilding... Shrinkage in Capacity

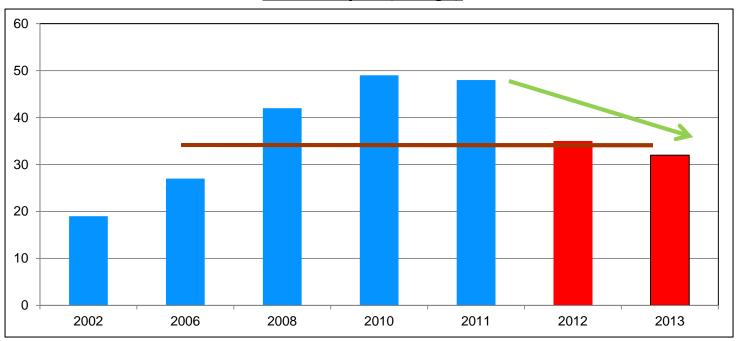
## Capacity to contract due to combination of:

- > yard closures
- > return to pre-boom business models such as ship repairs
- > use of shipbuilding berths and workforces for non-shipbuilding activity
- > reduction in berth productivity

~ Half of Chinese yards having not taken any new orders since 2008

## Global Shipbuilding... Shrinkage in Capacity

## **Yard Output (mn.gt)**



Yard output to decline from a peak of 49 mn gt in 2010 to 32 mn gt in 2013 .... A decline of 35%

2013 (e) yard capacity still higher than the pre boom capacity of 2006

## **Greatship (India) Limited**

(a 100% subsidiary)

# Business & Financial Review November 2013

## **Offshore business- Fleet Profile**

## The Greatship Group

- Current Owned Fleet
  - √ 3 Jack Up Rigs (350ft)
  - ✓ 4 Platform Supply Vessels (PSV)
  - √ 9 Anchor Handling Tug cum Supply Vessels (AHTSV)
  - ✓ 2 Multipurpose Platform Supply and Support Vessels (MPSSV)
  - ✓ 6 Platform / ROV Support Vessels (ROVSV)

On Order: 1 Jackup Rig (350 ft) – expected delivery in CY2015

## Greatship's Modern & Technologically Advanced Fleet

#### **Young Fleet**

- Young fleet with an average age of approx. 4 years by FY 2013
- Demand shifting to modern vessels, especially as safety becomes a major concern for oil companies

#### **Technologically Advanced**

- Specialized/technologically advanced vessels equipped with DP I/DP II (Dynamic Positioning) and FiFi I (Fire Fighting) technologies
- Equipped to operate in challenging environments
- Efficient and versatile vessels

Revenue Efficiencies

- Higher utilization rates
- Minimum down time

Cost Efficiencies

- Lower Operating costs
- Reduced maintenance capex & opex

## **Offshore Service Value Chain**

#### **Exploration**

#### **Development**

#### **Production**

## Length of Typical Cycle

- 3 to 5 years

- 2 to 4 years

- 5 to 55 years

#### **Description**

- Collection of survey data
- Analysis & interpretation
- Identification of oil & gas reserves
- Construction & installation of production platforms, pipelines & equipment
- Preparation for production
- Management of oil & gas production
- Operations & Maintenance
- Retrofit work

#### Vessels

- -AHTV, AHTSV, MPSSV, Tugs
- PSV/ Supply, Crewboats
- ROV Support Vessels
- Seismic survey & support hydrographic survey (for pipeline routes)
- Chase boats

- AHTV, AHTSV, MPSSV, Tugs
- PSV/ Supply, Crewboats
- Derrick/ Crane Vessels
- Cable & pipe-lay vessels
- Heavy Lift Transport
- Offshore Dredgers
- Accommodation units

- AHTSV,
- PSV/ Supply
- MPSSV/ Production Support Vessels
- Emergency Rescue & Response Vessels
- Crewboats
- Accommodation units

## **E&P** Activities – Steady Growth

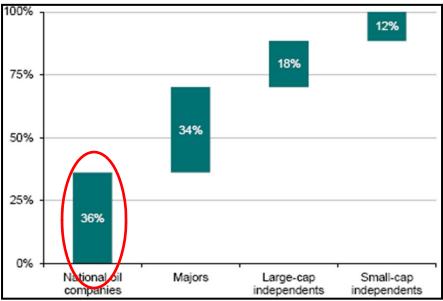
#### Global E&P Spending

#### **USDbn** USD/bbl 700 600 500 400 300 200 100 1995 1997 1999 2001 1987 Average brent crude price

#### - Global E&P spending to increase to ~\$650bn in 2014

- Up 4% from 2013

#### 2014 E&P spending breakup



- National Oil Companies remain the largest contributor to the E&P spending
- Energy security: key concern for every nation

E&P spending to remain at a healthy level on back of attractive oil prices and increased momentum of activities.

## **Global Fleet Supply -Offshore**

- > ~ Half of the world offshore vessel fleet is more than 22 years
  - > Average age of existing jackup rig fleet is about 24 years

(Nos)	Jackup Rigs	AHTSVs	PSV/Supply
Current Fleet	623	2,899	2,131
Orderbook	110	184	426
% of O/B to current fleet	18%	6%	20%

As of end Oct'13

- With increased focus on safety and efficiency, utilization for modern assets expected to remain healthy
  - Current world fleet profile skewed towards older fleet. Hence, replacement demand should remain strong

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS Q2 FY 2014

## **Q2FY 2014** Financial Highlights

Standalone	Key Figures	Consolidated
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	7					
Q2FY'14	Q2FY'13	H1FY'14	(Amount in Rs. crs)	Q2FY'14	Q2FY'13	H1FY'14
			Income Statement			
425.02	359.50	973.22	Revenue (including other income)	839.17	692.36	1758.61
206.34	77.02	502.27	EBITDA (including other income)	456.93	292.65	980.91
62.33	(38.13)	204.59	Net Profit	160.63	81.20	405.61
			Balance Sheet			
9805.66	9839.07	9805.66	Total Assets	15315.87	13782.23	15315.87
4817.75	5154.68	4817.75	Equity	6706.88	6265.69	6706.88
3664.11	3780.19	3664.11	Total Debt (Gross)	6983.15	6338.06	6983.15
561.58	617.80	561.58	Long Term Debt (Net of Cash)	2896.99	2474.14	2896.99
3102.53	3162.39	3102.53	Cash balance	4086.16	3863.92	4086.16
			Cash Flow			
125.92	155.35	254.36	From operating activities	422.92	598.08	747.37
69.00	99.92	(95.69)	From investing activities	(19.71)	(62.23)	(144.12)
(366.73)	(153.93)	(562.83)	From financing activities	(563.80)	(318.41)	(915.62)
(171.81)	101.34	(404.16)	Net cash inflow/(outflow)	(160.59)	217.44	(312.37)

## **Q2FY 2014 Financial Highlights**

Key Ratios	Consolidated
	Key Ratios

Q2FY'14	Q2FY'13	H1FY'14	Key financial figures	Q2FY'14	Q2FY'13	H1FY'14
48.55%	21.42%	51.61%	EBITDA Margin (%)	54.45%	42.27%	55.78%
5.06%	(3)%	8.32%	Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	9.59%	5.21%	12.43%
5.60%	(0.19)%	7.40%	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) (%)	7.62%	4.37%	8.91%
0.76	0.73	0.76	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		1.01	
			Gross Debt/Equity Ratio (x)	1.04		1.04
0.12	0.12	0.12	Net Debt/Equity Ratio (x)	0.43	0.39	0.43
62.03	55.53	58.43	Exchange rate USD/INR, average(Rs)	62.03	55.53	58.43
62.61	52.86	62.61	Exchange rate USD/INR, end of period (Rs)	62.61	52.86	62.61
			Share related figures			
4.09	(2.50)	13.41	Earnings per share, EPS (Rs)	10.55	5.33	26.63
4.09	(2.50)	13.39	Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	10.53	5.32	26.58
10.12	2.83	25.31	Cash Profit per share (Rs)	21.49	14.41	47.90

## **Q2FY 2014 Performance Highlights**

#### Breakup of revenue days

Revenue Days	Q2'FY14	Q2'FY13
Owned Tonnage	2,591	2,509
Inchartered Tonnage	-	107
Total Revenue Days	2,591	2,616
Total Owned Tonnage (mn.dwt)	2.42	2.60

#### **Average TCY Details**

Average (TCY \$ per day)	Q2'FY14	Q2'FY13	% Chg
Crude Carriers	14,142	18,331	(23)%
Product Carriers (Incl. Gas)	14,429	12,804	13%
Dry Bulk	9,745	11,708	(17)%

#### Mix of Spot & Time

Days (in %)	Q2'FY14	Q2'FY13
Dry Bulk		
Spot %	48%	86%
Time %	52%	14%
<u>Tankers</u>		
Spot %	52%	42%
Time %	48%	58%
<u>Total</u>		
Spot %	51%	53%
Time %	49%	47%

## **Book Value & Net Asset Value (NAV) comparison**

## Last 4 quarters

	Consol. Book Value (Rs. Per share)	Consol. NAV (Rs. Per share)
September 2013	444	532
June 2013	439	494
March 2013	416	433
December 2012	421	428

## **THANK YOU**

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