



Winner Company of the Year



## **Investor Presentation**

March 2016



## Forward Looking Statements

Matters discussed in this presentation may constitute forward-looking statements under U.S. federal securities laws, including the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance and may include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance, and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including, without limitation, the delivery of vessels, the outlook for tanker shipping rates, general industry conditions future operating results of the Company's vessels, capital expenditures, expansion and growth opportunities, bank borrowings, financing activities and other such matters, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that its expectations stated in this presentation are based on reasonable assumptions, actual results may differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that, in our view, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include the failure of counterparties to fully perform their obligations to us, the strength of the world economies and currencies, general market conditions, including changes in tanker vessel charter hire rates and vessel values, changes in demand for tankers, changes in our vessel operating expenses, including dry-docking, crewing and insurance costs, or actions taken by regulatory authorities, ability of customers of our pools to perform their obligations under charter contracts on a timely basis, potential liability from future litigation, domestic and international political conditions, potential disruption of shipping routes due to accidents and political events or acts by terrorists. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statement contained in this presentation, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. In light of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward looking events discussed in this presentation might not occur, and our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements.





Section 1 Euronav at a Glance

## Euronav – Largest Tanker Company in the World

#### CURRENT FLEET – TOTAL 56 VESSELS – 13.5 MM DWT



#### WELL POSITIONED FOR STRONG CASH FLOW GENERATION



#### Fixed Income

> USD 100 million of EBITDA (1) generated annually from fixed income contracts (FSO + TC contracts)

#### Spot Income - High Leverage to Upside

Each USD 5,000 uplift (above break-even) in both VLCC and Suezmax rates improves net revenue and EBITDA by USD 72 million

WHO WE ARE



#### **Returns to Shareholders**

Return 80% of net income to shareholders (2)



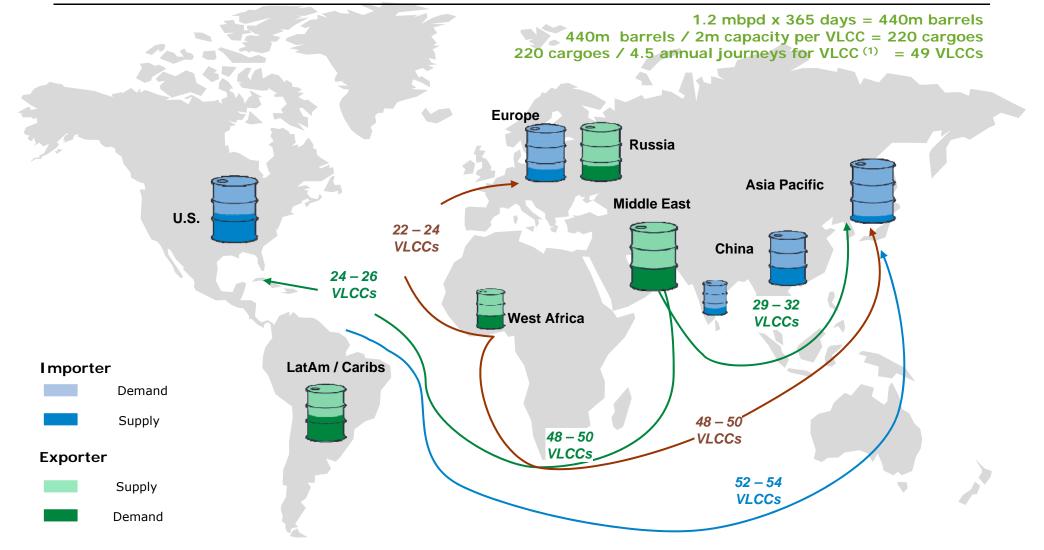
1. Proportionate consolidation method

P&L definition

2

## Euronav – Exposed to Structural Growth in Demand for Oil

#### INCREMENTAL VLCC DEMAND FOR 1.2 MBPD ADDITIONAL EXPORTS = 36 – 49 VLCC PER YEAR





## Euronav - Most Liquid Big Tanker Player

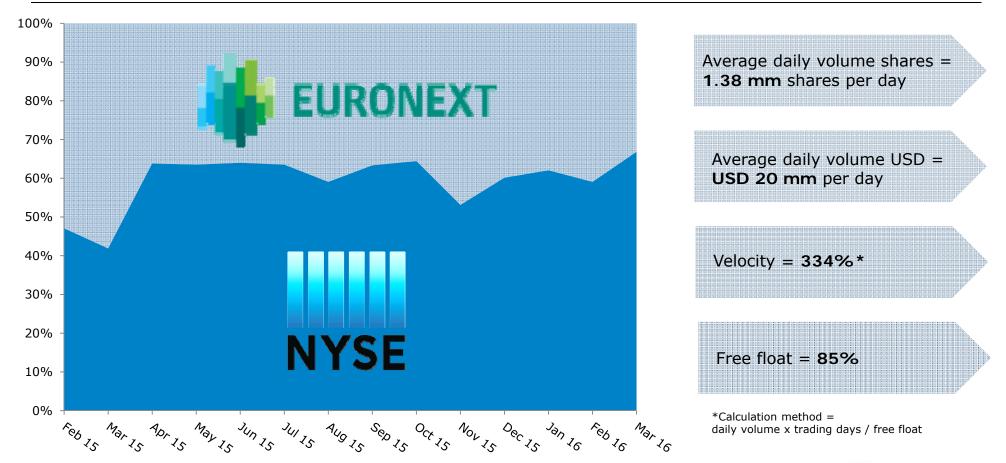
#### LIQUIDITY GIVES SHAREHOLDERS OPTIONALITY



Euronext Brussels: 9 a.m. – 5. 30 p.m. (CET) NYSE: 9.30 a.m. – 4 p.m. (EST)

Ticker Symbol: EURN

#### TOTAL TRADED VALUE OF EURONAV US AND BB SHARES (SAME SHARE) - EURN US EQUITY & EURN BB EQUITY

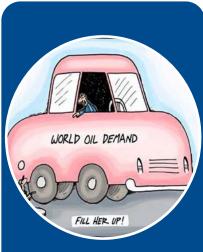






Industry Dynamics

## Oil Tankers – Five Key Drivers



### Demand for Oil ROBUST

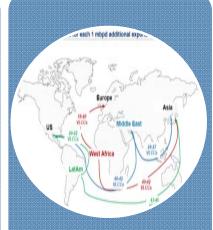
- Oil demand growing last 25 years
- Yearly average 1.1 mbpd
- IEA forecast 1.2m bpd EVERY year to 2020
- 1.2 m bpd oil demand growth = for 30-40 VLCCs



### Supply of Oil <u>EXCESS</u>

- Market share strategy
- USA production shale: very resilient & responsive
- Iran increase of 900k
  bpd

2





- Trade lines established from production in West to consumption in East
- Ton miles a dynamic function in tankers
  - Chinese imports
    diversification
- USA crude exports to increase ton miles



# Supply of Vessels

- Natural replacement cycle of 5% p.a.
- Order book largely industrial not speculative
- Order velocity substantially fallen since
- Q3 2015

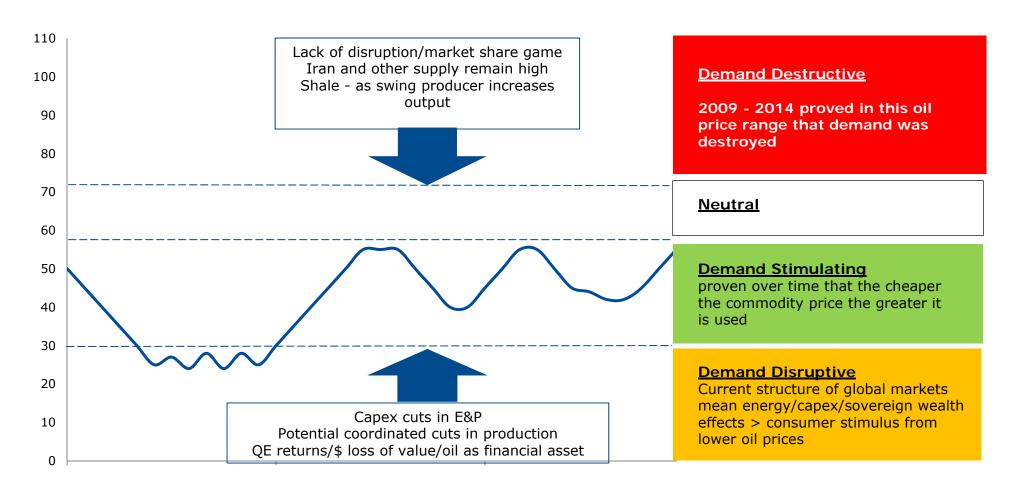




- New regulations (Basel 2&3) restricting lending
   Distress in shipping
- loans has reduced risk appetite
  - Shipyards under pressure to reform



#### OIL PRICE OUTLOOK (ILLUSTRATION)



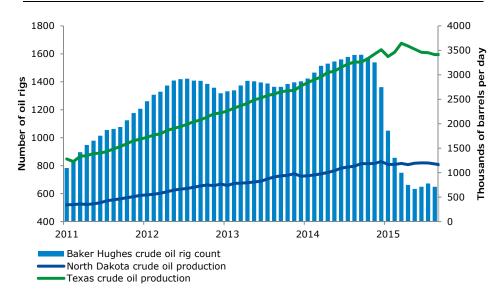


Demand for Oil

## Oil Supply = High but Production Cuts Unlikely

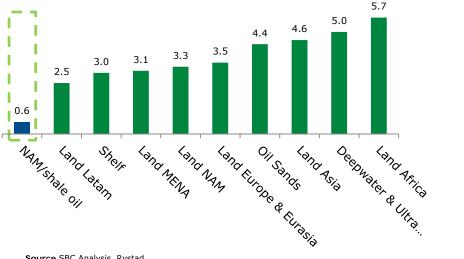


#### **OIL SUPPLY – SHALE PROVING TO BE VERY RESILIENT**

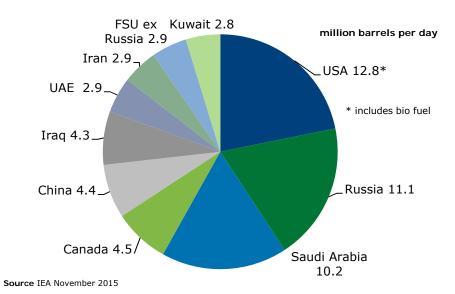


#### SHALE OIL SPEED TO PRODUCTION IS KEY

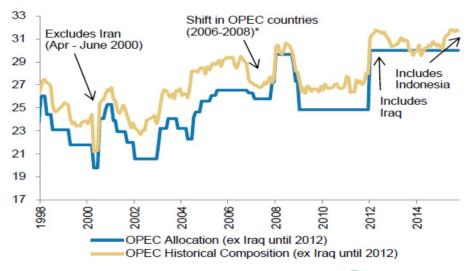
Average field development (approval to start up) time by resource [years, selected areas]



#### WHO IS GOING TO MATERIALLY CUT? NEED CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE TOP 10 PRODUCERS = 60% WORLD SUPPLY



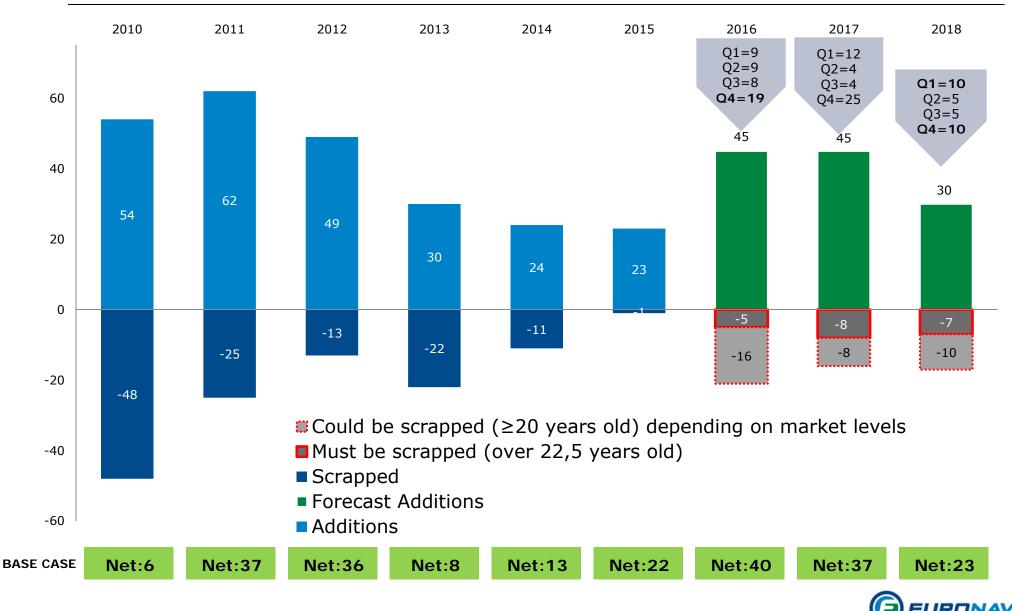
#### OPEC QUOTAS? ... OPEC HAS NEVER COMPLIED WITH QUOTAS











### **Increasing Barriers to Entry**

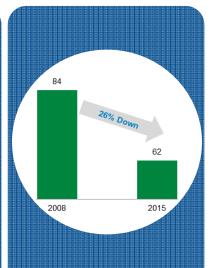




### HUGE REDUCTION IN SHIPPING BANK EXPOSURE

Around USD 70bn withdrawn from shipping sector since 2008

Bank (USD bn)	2008	2014
HSH Nordbank	58	25.5
Deutsche Schiffsbank/ Commerzbank	44.8	14.7
RBS	30	12
Lloyds/HBOS	12.2	0
HVB/UniCredit	11.2	5.7
Source Marine Money + Deutsche Bank		



### REGULATIONS FORCE LEVERAGE DOWN

 Banks lending flexibility severely curtailed due to Basel II & III

- Shipping & Energy loans in distress
- Quantum of available lending capital restricted for
  - commercial reasons



### <u>PRIVATE</u> EQUITY IN RETREAT

- PE exiting shipping
- PE been surprised by the lack of liquidity implying a return to the sector as difficult to realize



### SHIP OWNERS UNDER PRESSURE

 Other shipping segments: Dry Bulk, Offshore, Container under severe financial pressure

 Most tanker owners have mixed fleets so pressure felt within ownership structure



### SHIPYARD PRESSURE TO RESTRUCTURE & REDUCE CAPACITY

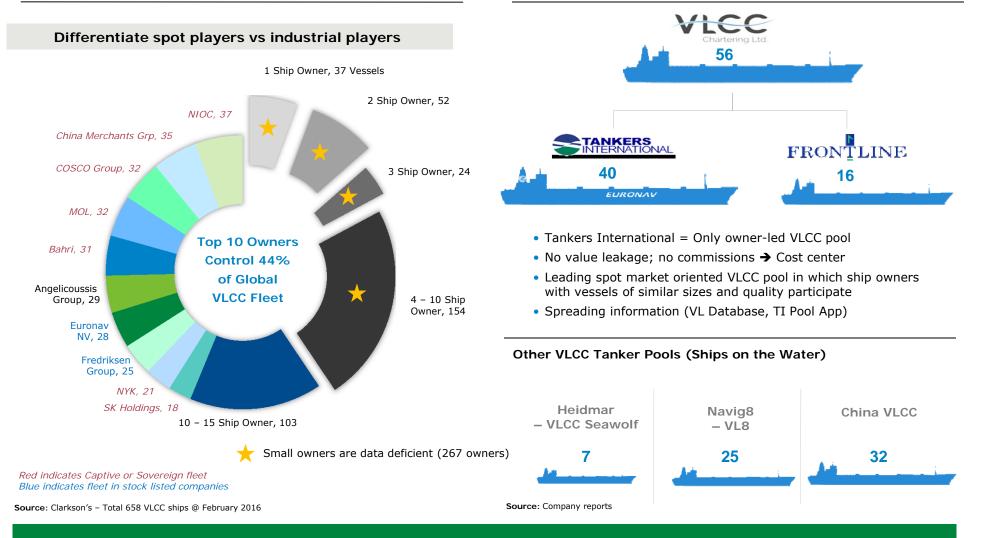
 Low order books in all shipping segments leading to ship yard distress
 Reforms being actively adopted by shipyards driven by governments





## Maximizing Value Through Information

#### BARRIER TO ENTRY – INFORMATION



SIZE IS CRITICAL TO IMPROVE MARKET KNOWLEDGE

### VLCC Chartering Undertaking Leadership Role



## Euronav Positioned for Powerful Cash Generation

### WELL POSITIONED FOR STRONG CASH FLOW GENERATION



#### Breakeven (including debt service):

- ~ USD 27,300 / day for VLCC OpEx / day USD 8,165
- ~ USD 24,000 / day for Suezmax OpEx / day USD 7,520

### 2

#### **Fixed Income**

> USD 100 million of EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup> generated annually from fixed income contracts (FSO + TC contracts)

### PRO FORMA FLEET EARNINGS CAPABILITY (EBITDA, \$MM) <sup>(1)</sup>

Next 12 Months Spot Days Exposure = 14,341 Days (\$MM)



3

#### **Returns to Shareholders**

Return 80% of net income to shareholders (3)

#### Notes

- 1. Based on full year contribution of 57 ships on proportionate basis'
- Proportionate consolidation method
- 3. P&L definition

Each USD 5,000 uplift (above breakeven) in both VLCC and Suezmax rates improves net revenue and EBITDA by USD 72MM

