

Capital Markets Day, 10 December 2013

Patrick van der Voort, Division President Asia

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains 'forward-looking statements', based on currently available plans and forecasts. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future, and Vopak cannot guarantee the accuracy and completeness of forward-looking statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, factors affecting the realization of ambitions and financial expectations, developments regarding the potential capital raising, exceptional income and expense items, operational developments and trading conditions, economic, political and foreign exchange developments and changes to IFRS reporting rules.

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Patrick van der Voort

President, Vopak Asia

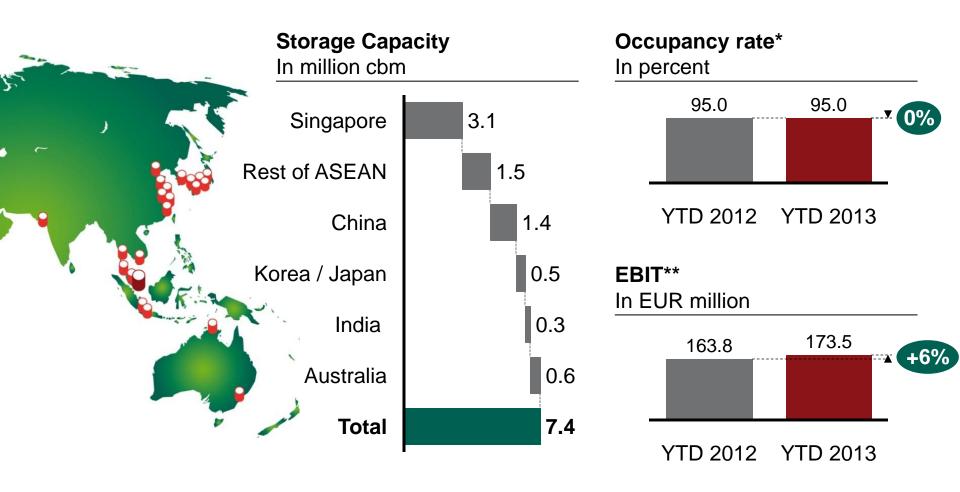


Name	Patrick van der Voort
Age	45
Education	Patrick holds a doctoral degree from Erasmus University in Rotterdam.
Career	Patrick van der Voort joined Vopak in 2008 and has been President of Vopak Asia since October 2010. He has 20 years of experience in logistics, shipping and supply chain management.



Vopak Asia

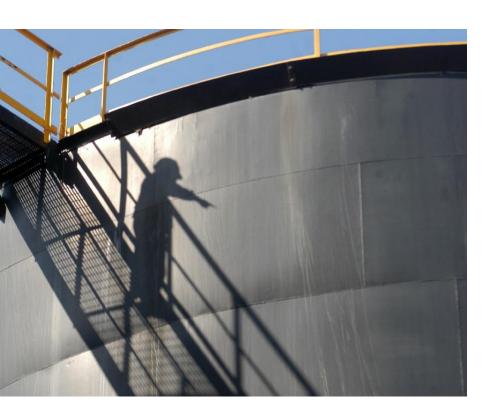
Healthy demand for storage services



^{*} Subsidiaries only; ** Including net result from joint ventures and associates; excluding exceptional items. Note: Due to the retrospective application of the Revised IAS 19, EBIT for 2012 has been restated.



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Asia market environment

Strategy and growth opportunities

Role of strategic partnerships in Asia



Solid long-term trends driving Asia demand

Increase in energy and chemical consumption





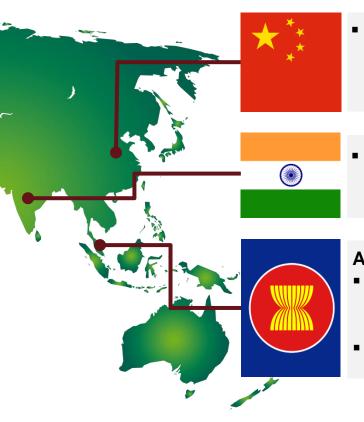


Increase in energy and chemical consumption in Asia



Oil demand in Asia

Non-OECD Asia largest source of growth, with China and India leading



 Transportation sector most important source of growth in liquid fuels use

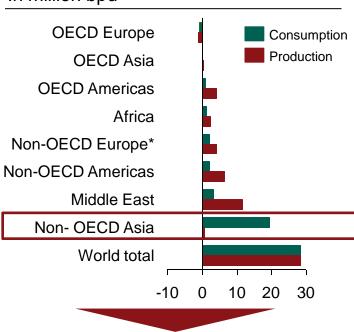
Heavy growth in refined products consumption for different sectors

ASEAN

- Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia: top 3 leaders in energy consumption
- Singapore as Asia's key oil hub

World liquids consumption and production 2010-2040

In million bpd



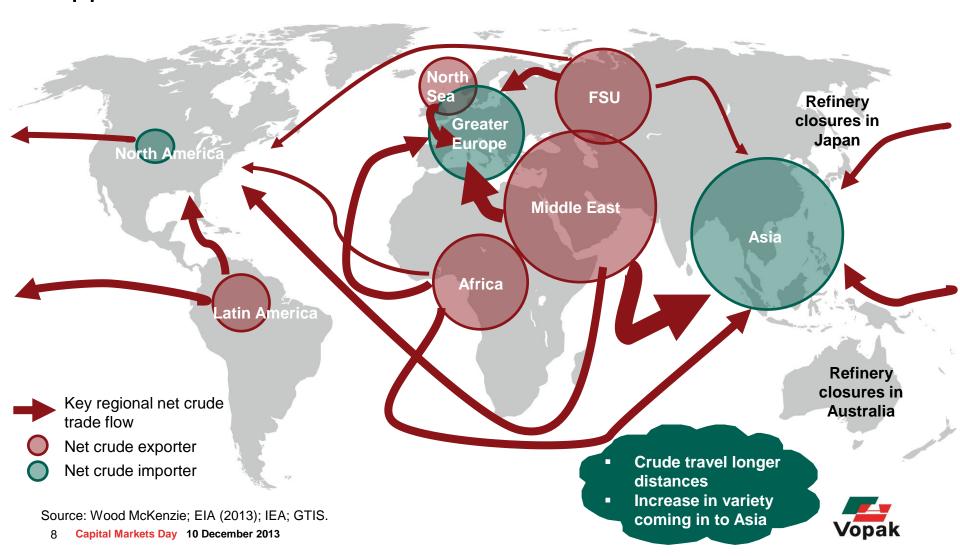
- Asia oil imports 66% higher by 2035
- ASEAN to become 4th largest oil importer by 2035

* Including Eurasia. Source: EIA (2013).

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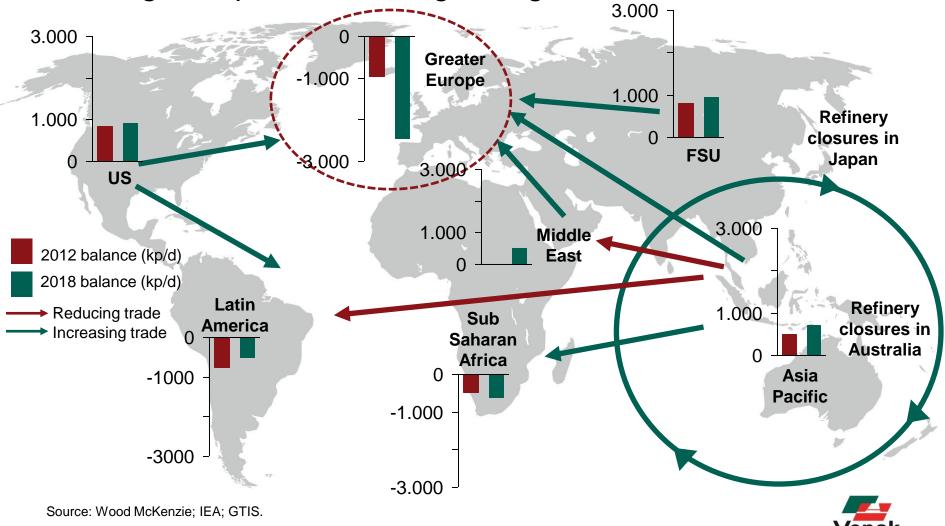
Supply landscape on crude oil

New crude oil supplies from North America and Brazil; traditional supplies for Americas and Middle East will flow to Asia



Supply landscape on diesel and gasoil

Increasing flows from North America and the Middle East covering European deficits; growing intra-Asia movements

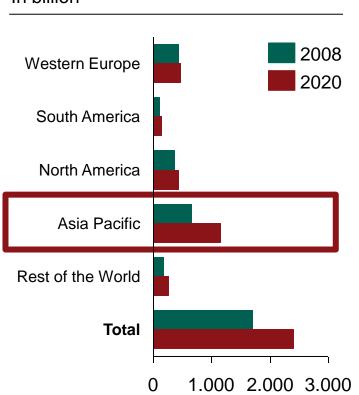


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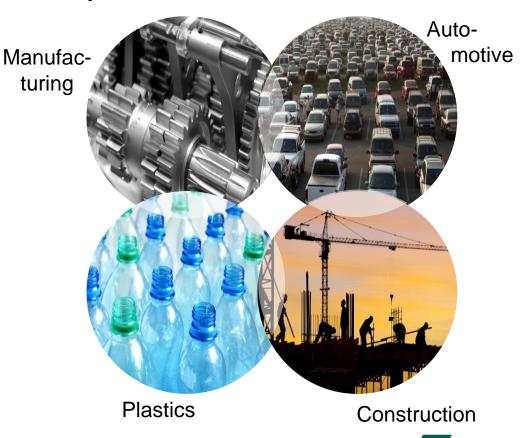
Petrochemicals demand in Asia

Asia-Pacific chemicals demand estimated to rise with annual growth rate of 5% till 2020; China and India leading the pack





Top Petrochemical demand drivers

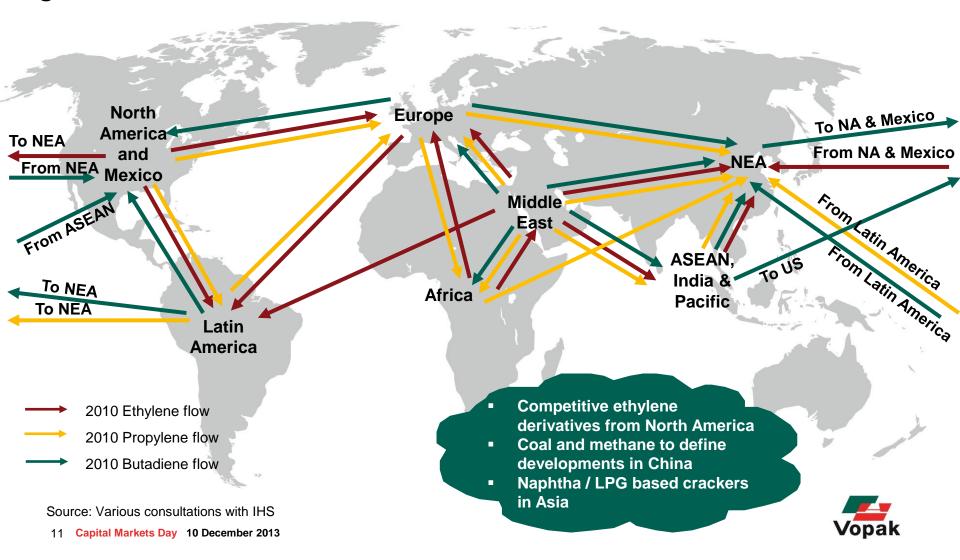


Source: BASF; OPEC (2013).



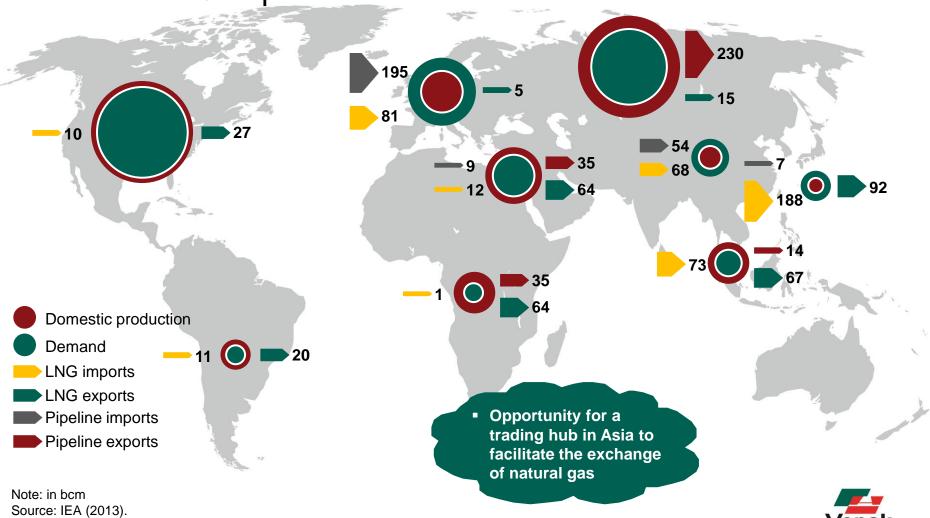
Supply landscape on petrochemicals

Asia-Pacific major importer of olefins, driven primarily by growth in China



LNG in Asia: Fastest growing gas market

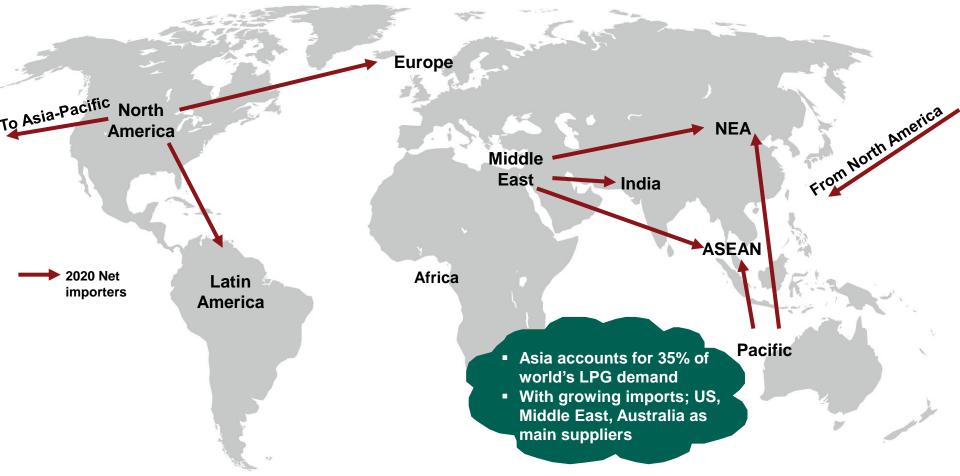
Growing demand and limited pipeline infrastructure further drive need for LNG import terminals



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LPG in Asia

New LPG supplies 'pushed' to Asia resulting in opportunities for competitive alternative feedstock to naphtha





Landscape on vegetable oils and biofuels

Food use driving vegetable demand, with Malaysia and Indonesia as main suppliers

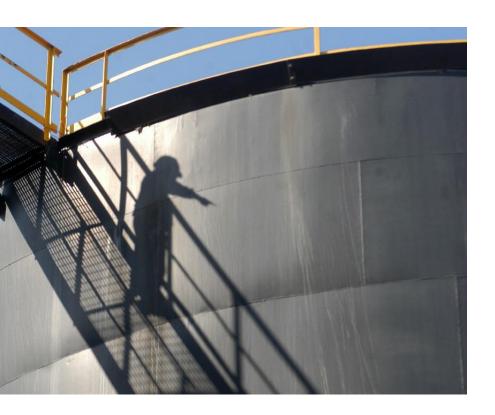




- 3/4 of global demand expansion is expected in developing countries, Asia weighing most
- China and India top vegetable oil consumers in Asia, with China leading
- Palm oil output in Malaysia and Indonesia is expected to expand by almost 45%
- Expected rising biodiesel production in Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia



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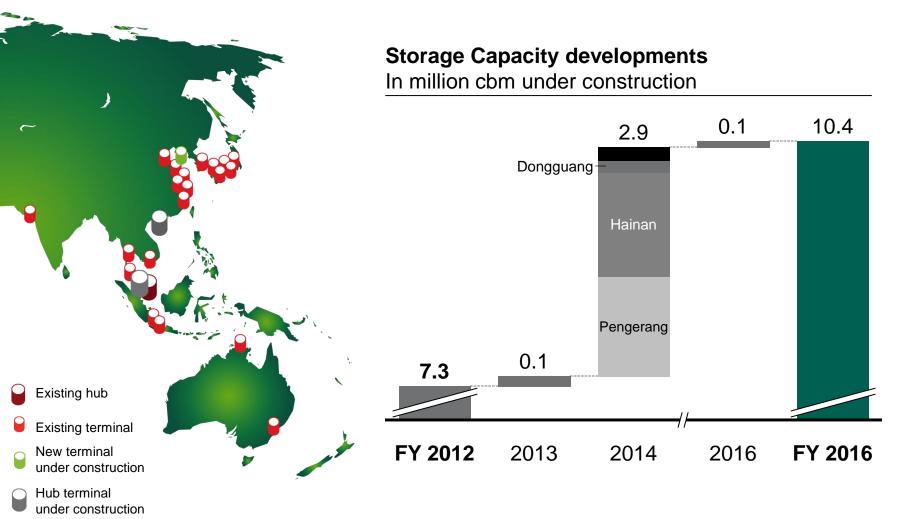
Strategy and growth opportunities

Role of strategic partnerships in Asia



Well-established terminal network in Asia

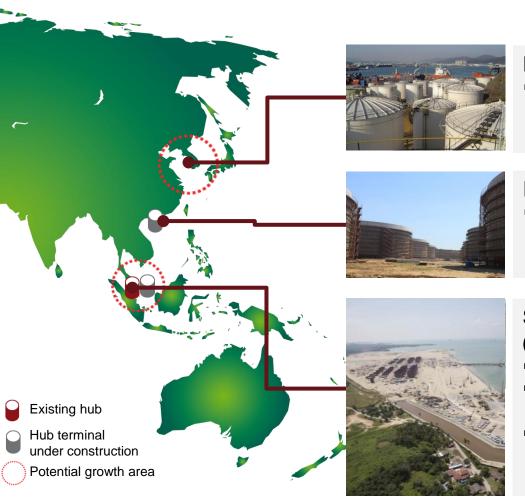
25 terminals in 10 countries (7 million cbm of storage)





Growth opportunities: Hub strategy

Existing footprint, under construction and potential opportunities



Northeast Asia: oil and chemicals

 Potential creation of Northeast Asia hub to facilitate (crude) oil, ethylene and its derivatives flows

Hainan (China): crude oil

 Terminal (1.35 million cbm) will serve as an oil transshipment hub at crossroads major shipping lanes from Middle East and Africa to Far East

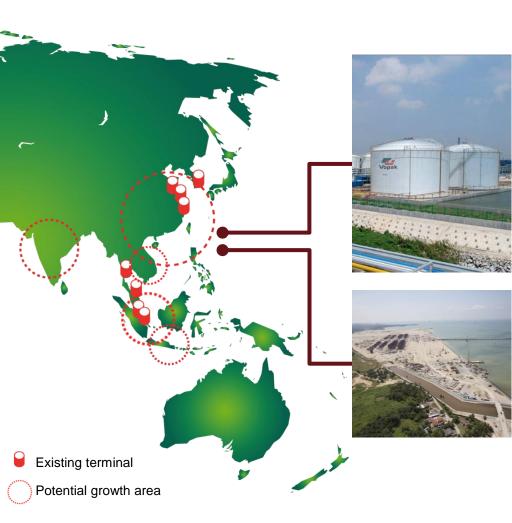
Straits Hub (Singapore and Pengerang): (crude) oil, chemicals, LPG, LNG

- Singapore oil and LPG trading hub
- Pengerang (Malaysia) development to support vibrant oil trading in region
- First independent crude terminal in ASEAN (1.3 million cbm), with potential to establish an LNG hub terminal



Growth opportunities: Industrial terminals

Under construction and potential opportunities



Current and potential expansions

- Banyan (Singapore): recently commissioned 100,200 cbm with additional 10,000 cbm in 2014
- Zhangjiagang (China): 46,800 cbm expected to be commissioned in Q1 2014
- Caojing (China): 52,400 cbm expected to be commissioned in Q2 2014

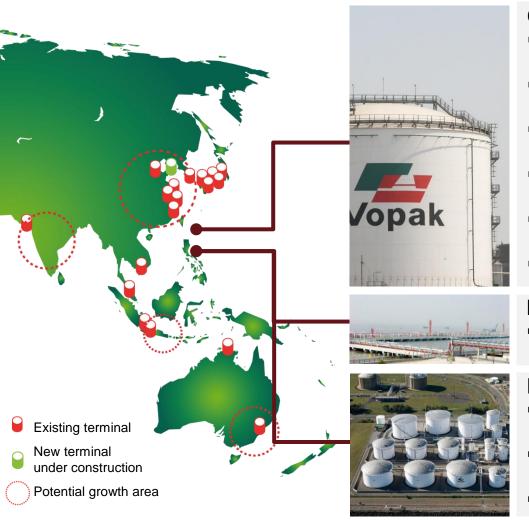
Potential new locations

- Pengerang (Malaysia) to possibly service RAPID industrial complex
- Efforts around expected new refinery / petrochemical complexes in Vietnam, Indonesia and India



Growth opportunities: Import and distribution

Under construction and potential opportunities



Current and potential expansions

- Tianjin phase 2 (China): 240,000 cbm for LPG recently commissioned
- Lanshan (China): 40,000 cbm for chemicals expected to be commissioned in Q4 2013
- Penjuru (Singapore): 47,000 cbm for chemicals expected to be commissioned in Q1 2014
- Zhangjiagang (China): 46,800 cbm for chemicals expected to be commissioned in Q1 2014
- Sydney (Australia): 21,000 cbm for bitumen expected to be commissioned in Q1 2014
- Potential expansions in ASEAN and India

New terminal: Dongguan (China)

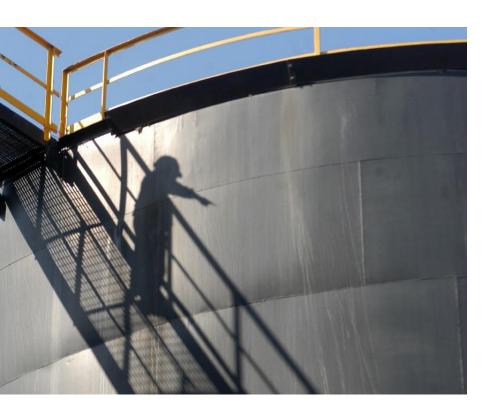
 153,000 cbm for chemicals expected to be commissioned in Q2 2014

Potential new locations

- Growing import requirements in India, China and Indonesia
- Growing import requirements in Australia due to refinery closures
- LNG demand growth might create opportunities



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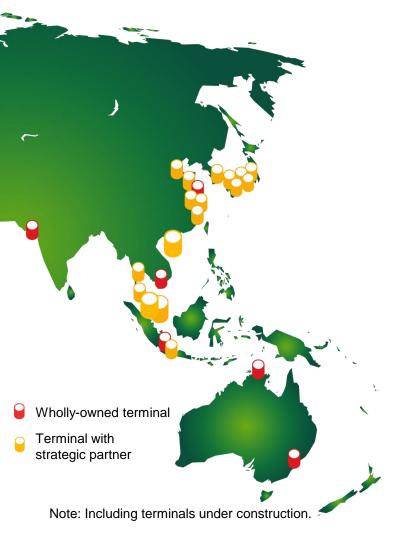
Strategy and growth opportunities

Role of strategic partnerships in Asia



Strategic alliances support growth strategy

Over 75% of Asia terminals are with strategic partners



- Asia is a diverse region with many different languages and cultures
- Strategic partnerships are typically formed with established local partners and/or governmental-owned entities for easier market entry and penetration, and to reduce risks
- In some jurisdictions cooperation with a local partner is required due to, for instance, foreign ownership restrictions
- Relationship with strategic partnerships as a gateway to further potential cooperation



Some prominent partnerships in Asia

Singapore and Malaysia

Vopak Terminals Singapore



Kertih Terminals / Pengerang













- Over 30 years of partnership across four terminals in Singapore
- PSA is one of the world's largest port operators, wholly-owned by Temasek Holdings, the Singapore government's investment company

- The three parties first collaborated in Kertih Terminals more than 10 years ago
- Petronas is Malaysia's national oil company
- Dialog is a listed and established engineering company
- Three parties cooperate again in Pengerang development

Vopak Asia growth strategy

Supported by a well-established portfolio of existing terminals and growth opportunities





 Demand growth, shifting trade flows and energy mix will drive future growth opportunities

 Asia remains the growth engine with China, India and ASEAN being key growth areas



"We have built our company over 400 years on trust and reliability."



Royal Vopak

Westerlaan 10 Tel: +31 10 4002911 3016 CK Rotterdam Fax: +31 10 4139829

The Netherlands www.vopak.com

