

The downstream fuels industry:

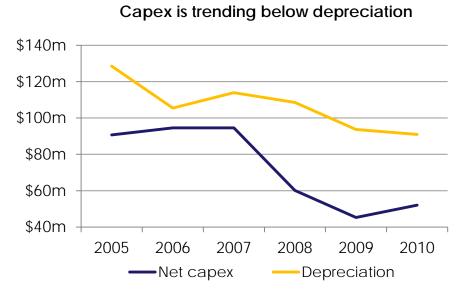
Strongly competitive or operating with uncertainty?

8 March 2012

A singular focus on efficiency



- Since deregulation in 1988, the downstream fuels industry has had a myopic focus on cutting costs and downsizing the capital base
- Consequences are accelerating terminal and site closures, inconsistent offers
- Relentless drive for capital efficiency is reducing the industry's effectiveness
- The lowest possible price is great for the customer and the country... or is it?



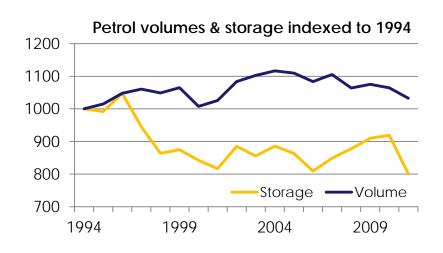


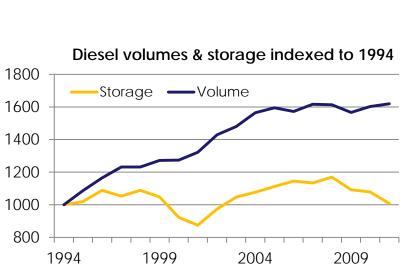
Source: BP, Mobil, Caltex & Z Statutory accounts

Source: MED

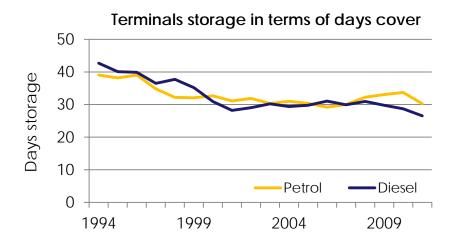
Terminal infrastructure is under stress







- Petrol storage mothballed or switched to diesel as compliance costs are lower
- Example: storage at Port Timaru was halved last year
- Consequence: all petrol in Taranaki is trucked from Wellington or Mount Maunganui



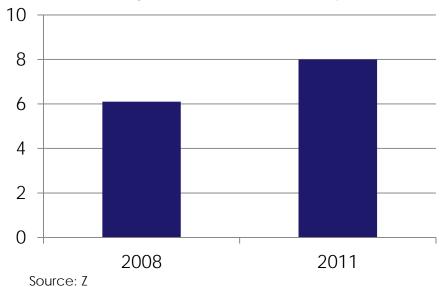
Source: Industry data

Which is mostly opaque to the customer



- Refining NZ's reliability of >98% is top quartile but sometimes insufficient
- South Island ports are often "co-ordinated" as result of inadequate diesel supply:
 - In 2011: Timaru for 90% and Bluff for 54% of the time
- Fuel is regularly bridged into Canterbury from Bluff and Dunedin
- Consequence: more trucks on roads with impacts beyond our industry

Z Delivery Fleet: million kilometres per annum





And there are other pressure points



- There were ~3,000 service stations in 1985 and only ~1,200 today
- It is a myth that all fuels are the same Z research shows some contain no cleaning additive and some only sometimes
- While not compromising safety, there is relatively low contingency levels around key pieces of infrastructure
- Expect more majors to exit downstream in NZ in pursuit of higher returns





Maui gas outage threatens North Island industry



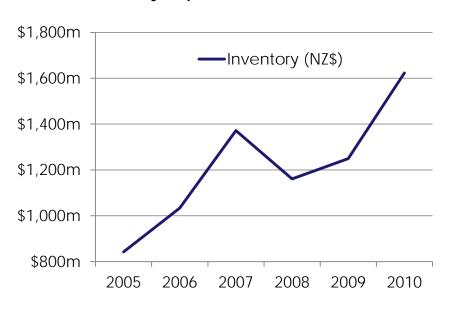
Why is this happening?



- The industry seems trapped in an economically unsustainable state
- Mid 1980s retail fuel margins were ~50cpl (real for Q1 2007 ex MED)
- Underlying commodity price has changed from long run average of US\$20/bbl to be consistently greater than US\$100/bbl since February 2011

Industry ROACE has averaged 5% for the past six years 30% 20% 10% 0% 2008 2009 2005 2007 2010 * 2006 -10% -20% -30% Range --- Average --- Z

Inventory requirements have increased 88%



^{*} Z's 2010 performance adjusted for one off revaluation

So what is Z committed to?



- Contribute to an open debate around the sustainability of industry returns
- Engage stakeholders on what drives profitability and why that is so
- Renegotiate industry agreements to ensure:
 - Recharges are based on commercial terms and returns at WACC
 - Z's scale is adequately rewarded
 - Sufficient incentives to invest incremental capital
- Selectively invest if and when price signals are supportive
- Factor into price decision making all costs including the balance sheet
- Investigate opportunities for industry consolidation
- Focus business performance on capital and equity returns and not measures like market share

We maintain a positive outlook



- Our acquisition price reflected these strategic challenges
- Addressing the issues grows earnings and free cash flows
- Further progress has already been made in FY12, e.g. margins, capital recovery charges, Lyttelton tanks, positive response to brand change and service offers
- Refining NZ growth project is an important signal

Beyond the core possibilities

- Now have capacity and capability
- Biofuels options still in play
- Alliance with EROAD
- Strategy to Board in April

