

Targeting zero is good. Going beyond zero is better.

Presenting SKF BeyondZero
– SKF's climate strategy and portfolio
of customer solutions with significant environmental benefits

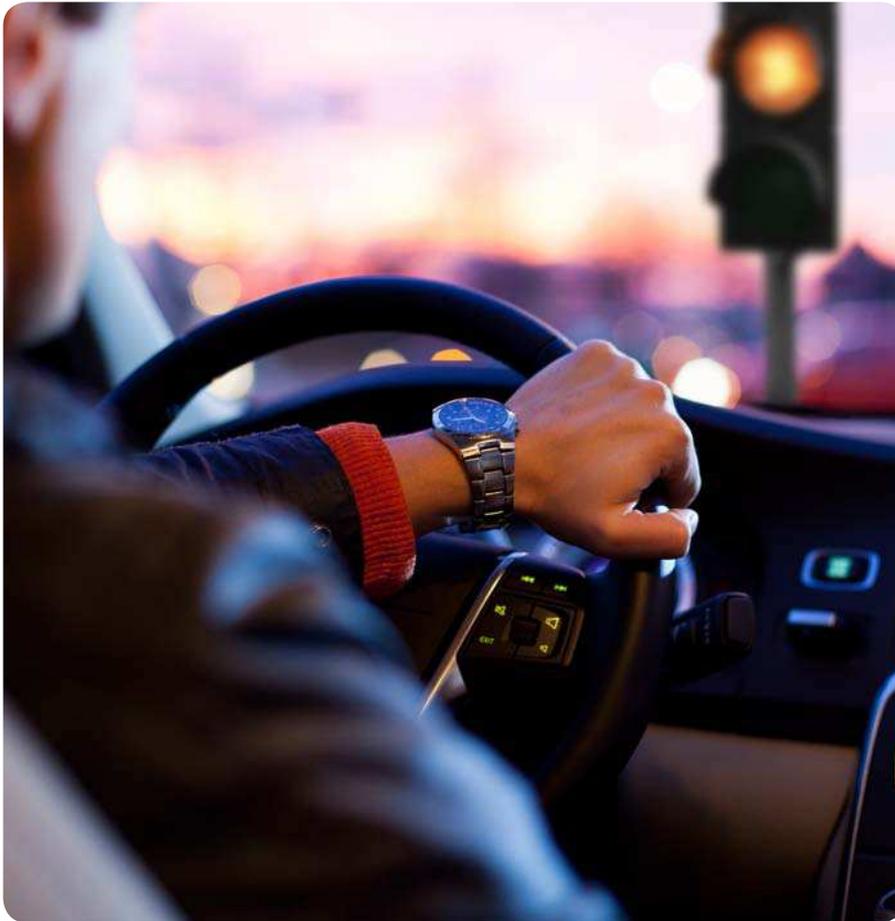


Sustainability has been a focus of SKF for more than 100 years – long before it became a hot topic for today's businesses.

Ever since a young Swedish engineer – named Sven Wingquist – showed the world its first self-aligning ball bearing in the early 1900s, SKF has realized the importance of making operations run smoother – smoother by reducing friction. When friction is reduced, less energy is used.

Today, the environmental impacts associated with energy generation from fossil fuels are well known. The world is increasingly concerned by climate change, and by the harsh reality of other environmental challenges such as the depletion of the earth's natural resources and the damaging impacts of some man-made substances on the life of the planet.

We at SKF are convinced that taking care of the natural environment actually makes business sense and is the right thing to do. Now, as we enter into our second century, we see an even greater opportunity – as well as a responsibility – to play a vital role in helping to address these challenges – the global challenges of environmental sustainability.



Our environmental journey

We live in times of extreme environmental challenges and SKF has a firm commitment to contribute to environmentally sustainable development in every way possible. Of all the challenges, climate change has been and will remain key for SKF. Our motivation for this continued and increasing commitment can be summarized in three points:

- 1 Man-made climate change presents a critical long-term challenge to humanity and the natural environment. Failure to address it may have catastrophic long-term consequences for both.
- 2 Energy prices are likely to increase due to resource limitations and carbon pricing. The ability of SKF to run its operations in a highly energy- and carbon-efficient manner will increase our competitive advantage.
- 3 We are in a unique position to significantly mitigate climate change through the products and solutions we provide, and in so doing create value for our customers and investors.

Obviously, no single organization, company or government can solve every challenge

facing the environment, but everyone has the potential to contribute to its resolution in varying degrees. We have been working on reducing the carbon and energy requirements of our own manufacturing operations for many years now, and we have experienced great success (see Appendix 1 for more details).

Between 2006 and 2013 – while our business grew by 20% – we were able to reduce the total energy requirements of our manufacturing operations by 13%¹⁾. Furthermore, in the same period, we have reduced the greenhouse gas emissions, specifically carbon dioxide emissions, from our own operations by 13%.

Over the years, as a result of applied research and development in the area of environmental life cycle management, we have acquired a much broader understanding of the environmental performance of our activities, products and solutions. We have learnt about the environmental impact our activities have at the different stages of the value chain; everything from the raw materials selected, how these are utilized and processed, the energy used by SKF products when used in customers' applications and what happens to the products after the end

of use. This has made us realize that the environmental impacts can be reduced in every stage of the value chain and that the greatest potential is found in the use phase – the way our products and solutions perform at our customers.

The importance of zero

Although we have been producing products and solutions with a focus on energy and resource efficiency for more than 100 years, early in 2004, we realized that we could make a unique and really significant contribution to reducing climate change with a new strategy.

It started when Tom Johnstone, the then newly appointed SKF President and CEO, was asked to participate in a joint meeting between businesses and academia in Sweden. One of the topics discussed at the meeting was the effect of increasing greenhouse gas (mainly carbon dioxide) emissions on our climate and how this drives global warming.

The principle is rather simple: as the demand for energy in different parts of society is expected to increase, global energy production would also need to increase to meet the demand. This would force acceleration in the combustion of fossil fuels, which would significantly increase greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere and thereby dramatically impact the earth's climate.

This meeting had a profound impact on Tom Johnstone, who immediately recognized that this presented both risks and opportunities for SKF and therefore required a clear strategy for reducing SKF's own carbon dioxide emissions and at the same time support its customers in doing the same.

In 2005, BeyondZero was launched and trademarked.

¹⁾ Figures are adjusted to take account for divestments and acquisitions, including process divestments.



Continuing the journey of SKF BeyondZero

For many years, we have been able to measure, report and reduce the negative environmental impact, such as those associated with energy use, from our own activities in a clear and transparent way. There is more to be done and in our climate strategy, SKF is setting ambitious targets on reducing the negative impact deriving from our operations.

However, as the greatest potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is with our products and solutions we increase our focus on applying the full power of SKF Knowledge Engineering; helping our customers address their environmental challenges.

With the SKF BeyondZero portfolio we aim to set the standard for how the performance of products and services providing significant environmental benefits can be defined, measured and communicated, even when used in a customer's application (see Appendix 2 for more details).

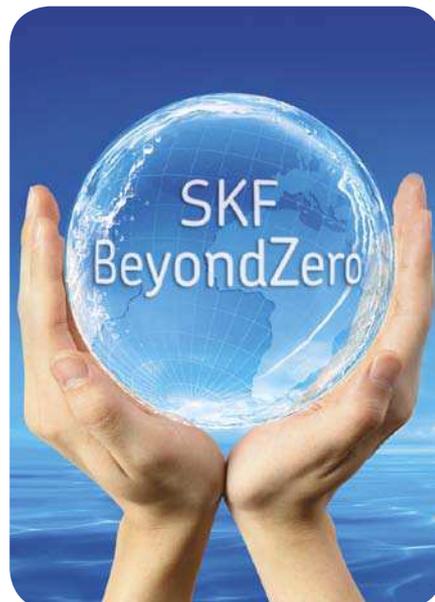
SKF BeyondZero

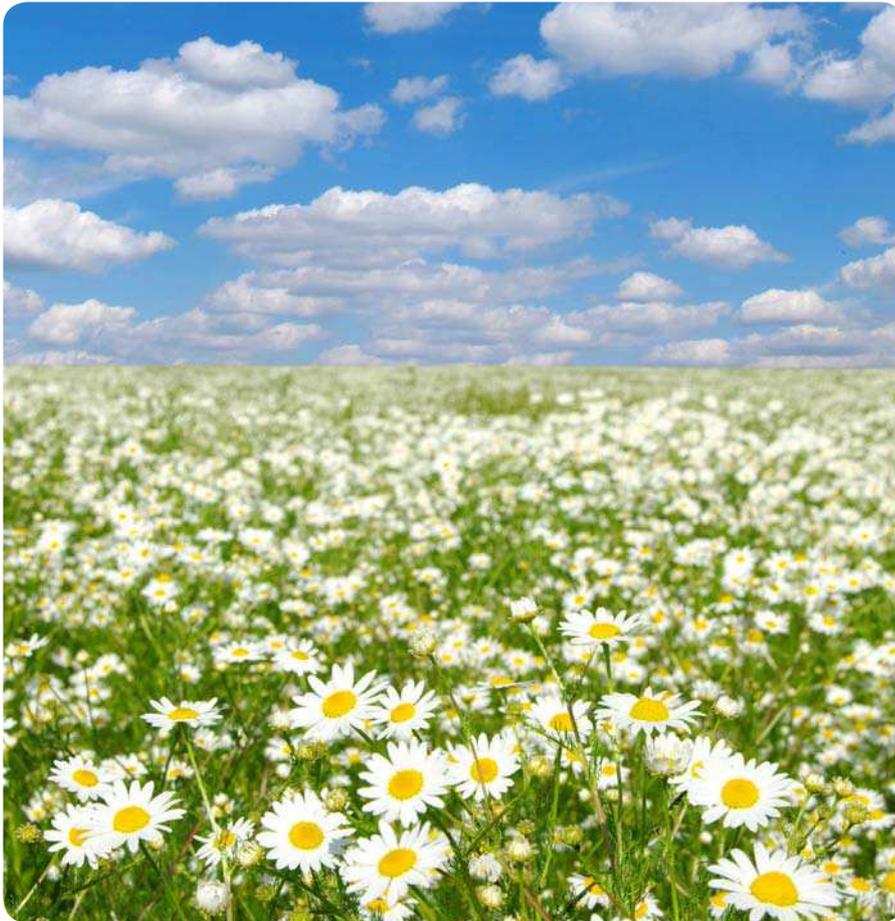
SKF BeyondZero was launched with two goals in mind:

- 1 Reduce the negative environmental impact deriving from SKF operations.
- 2 Increase the positive environmental impact delivered by SKF solutions by innovating and offering new technologies, products and services with enhanced environmental performance characteristics.

The first goal of SKF BeyondZero relates to reducing the environmental impact derived from SKF's operations, such as the carbon dioxide emissions from SKF manufacturing or other emissions, such as those from our suppliers. The second goal recognizes that our customers in all segments and industries are increasingly driven to reduce environmental impact from their products, services and processes. Because of the broad industrial and geographical scope of SKF, together with our unique engineering knowledge, we are in a position to add value by helping our customers improve their environmental performance.

By combining these goals, SKF BeyondZero is SKF's attempt to make an overall positive contribution towards addressing the environmental challenges faced by the planet. This means we consider the environmental consequences of our products and services, no matter where in the value chain these consequences may occur.





What's in the portfolio

To be included in the SKF BeyondZero portfolio, SKF products, services and solutions must be demonstrated to deliver significant environmental benefits to the customer without significant environmental trade-offs elsewhere in the product life cycle. Additionally, solutions must satisfy specific performance criteria when compared to a baseline established using robust methods, such as life cycle assessment and field measurements.

Over the years we have realized that it's difficult to put a general absolute number on what significant positive environmental impact is generated from our solutions. This is mainly due to that our portfolio is so diverse and the magnitude and type of impact is different from solution to solution depending on application, customer and industry.

Basically, we have the potential to provide environmental improvements for our customers in any industry or segment in two fundamental ways:

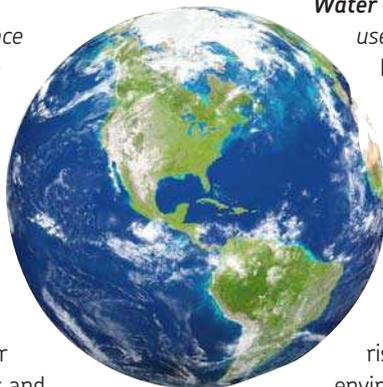
- 1 We *design* SKF solutions which in themselves provide direct positive environmental impacts through their inherent characteristics. These are called "Designed for environment".
- 2 We *apply* SKF solutions which enable indirect positive environmental impacts in the systems where the solutions are applied. These are called "Applied for the environment".

The SKF BeyondZero portfolio

In order to quantify, drive and communicate the positive side of SKF BeyondZero, we have developed the SKF BeyondZero portfolio, through which we offer products, services and solutions to our customers that will help them positively influence their environmental impact on:

Air – preserving the balance of the earth's atmosphere

By providing energy efficient solutions and helping to enable renewable energy generation, greenhouse gas emissions can be reduced. Life cycle assessments conclude that by adapting the design of our products, greenhouse gas and other emissions can also be reduced or avoided at other stages of the life cycle.



Earth – efficient and responsible use of the earth's resources

Efficient and responsible use of land resources such as soil, fossil fuels and vegetation is essential. We work with our customers to make a positive contribution by focusing on appropriate material selection, reducing lubricant leakage, and reducing, reusing and recycling materials.

Water – efficient and responsible use of the earth's water

Efficient and responsible use of water resources is essential for ensuring everyone has access to fresh water, to ensure the protection of the aquatic environment and avoid discharges into water which could pose a risk to human health or the environment. We help our customers reduce their total water usage associated with their products and processes and avoid harmful discharges to water.

Designed for environment

Designed for environment solutions provide direct positive environmental impacts based on their inherent characteristics.

Designed for environment solutions meet the following criteria:

- A solution that is designed to provide positive environmental impacts, where:
 - a *solution* is defined as a product, service or combination thereof that adds customer value.
 - to be *designed* means to be equipped with an inherent distinguishing feature.
 - *positive environmental impacts* means significant improvement in environmental performance over the solution's life cycle compared to a defined baseline solution in areas including, but not limited to, global warming, resource use, toxicity and environmental noise.
- A solution for which there are documented responses to the following questions:
 - What operational benefits is the solution adding for the customer (such as reduced energy use)?
 - What feature is the solution equipped with that improves environmental performance (such as reduced friction)?
 - What is the baseline solution?
 - What are the environmental benefits?
 - Does the solution present serious environmental trade-offs (negative impacts) from a life cycle perspective? If there are serious trade-offs, how can these be managed?
 - What credible information to support our claims is available?

Applied for environment

Applied for environment solutions provide indirect positive environmental impacts in two different ways:

- 1 SKF solutions that enable improved environmental performance of the systems (customer applications) where the solutions are applied.
- 2 SKF solutions that enable the growth of environmentally sound sectors (renewable energy generation, full electric vehicles, and materials recycling).

Applied for environment solutions meet the following criteria:

- A solution that through its application enables positive environmental impacts, where:
 - A *solution* is defined as a product, service or combination thereof that adds customer value.
 - *through its application enables* means that the SKF solution, either:
 - i makes a certain function possible in the system (customer application), which in turn can provide positive environmental impact.
 - ii is used in an environmentally sound sector.
 - *positive environmental impacts* means significant improvement in environmental performance compared to a defined baseline solution, in areas including but not limited to global warming, resource use, toxicity and environmental noise.
- A solution for which there are documented responses to the following questions:

- What operational benefits is the solution adding for the customer, or for the customer's customer (such as reduced fuel consumption)?
- If case i) what certain function in the system (customer application) is made possible by SKF's solution (such as the stop-start function in a car)? How is SKF's solution enabling this function (such as through the SKF Rotor Positioning Bearing)?
- If case ii) what environmentally sound sector is concerned?
- Does the solution present serious environmental trade-offs (negative impacts) from a life-cycle perspective? If there are serious trade-offs, how can these be managed?
- What credible information to support our claims is available?





SKF BeyondZero in relation to climate change

Accelerated climate change is arguably the defining challenge of our age. Global warming caused by increasing emissions of greenhouse gases from industry, transport and food production, etc. may have catastrophic effects such as accelerating sea level rise, droughts, floods and storms, unless serious actions are taken. Climate change affects people and nature in countless ways and has serious implications for our economic system.

SKF has been acting to reduce greenhouse gas emissions for many years, and we have made significant progress (for details please see Appendix 1), but there is more to be done. Our overall strategy towards climate change takes the full life cycle perspective into account. When starting to develop this new strategy, the question was: in what ways can SKF contribute significantly to the global efforts of mitigating climate change, effectively applying SKF knowledge engineering to address the challenges ahead?

Life cycle perspective

SKF has carried out numerous life cycle assessments on our products and solutions and from this we have clearly found that the *use phase* is – by far – where we can make the most significant contribution to climate change mitigation. However, as said, we also believe that it is our responsibility to use our knowledge, experience, creativity and influence to minimize the negative environmental impacts deriving from our operations along the entire value chain. After analyzing the relative impact and our possibilities to influence we identified four focus areas for our climate strategy in order to drive real change:

- Raw material and components
- Our own manufacturing
- Transport and distribution
- The products and solutions we provide to our customers

These focus areas reflect the SKF BeyondZero strategy.

Ensuring a world class ambition level – joining the WWF Climate Savers

When we started the work on our current climate strategy we said three things:

- 1 It must be world leading in terms of ambition and real impact,
- 2 It must be fully relevant to our business,
- 3 It must be recognized as such.

That is why we made the decision to work with the WWF and to try to gain acceptance into their Climate Savers initiative.

The WWF Climate Savers is a global leadership platform transforming business and industry by finding companies who are prepared to take the lead on climate and energy solutions. The member companies set, in agreement with WWF, sector-leading targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction in their own operations and work with other companies and partners to implement innovative solutions for a clean, low carbon economy. Achievements are annually monitored and verified by an independent third party, ensuring the highest credibility.

SKF BeyondZero and the WWF Climate Savers initiative represent a perfect fit. We are convinced that we are able to substantially reduce our carbon footprint while growing our business and strengthening our brand by finding practical and profitable ways of reducing emissions for us and our partners and integrating these into our long-term business strategy.

SKF started the discussions with WWF in 2011. During this process, WWF and their partners have acted as a sounding board and speaking partner. Together we have also found areas in which SKF can significantly contribute to climate change mitigation beyond its own borders and beyond its own carbon footprint.

In the following section we present SKF's climate strategy which is reflected in the Climate Savers commitment we have formally agreed with the WWF.

Boosting energy efficiency in our operations

SKF has already reached a high level of energy efficiency in our operations, but we believe that a lot more is possible. We aim to be the world leader, which proves that it is possible for energy intensive manufacturing industries to achieve rapid and significant reductions in energy use without sacrificing profitability, productivity or quality. Therefore, SKF is committing to a two-fold target ensuring a constant, high level of effort to deliver energy efficiency improvements independently of the external economic environment. SKF aims to simultaneously reduce the total annual energy use for the SKF Group by 5% below 2006²⁾ level by 2016 and at the same time deliver a 5% year-on-year reduction of the energy use per production output³⁾.

Reducing the energy use in our operations is the most effective and undisputable

way to lower our manufacturing related carbon dioxide emissions. To give an idea of the carbon dioxide emissions reductions this could bring, let us look at two different growth scenarios:

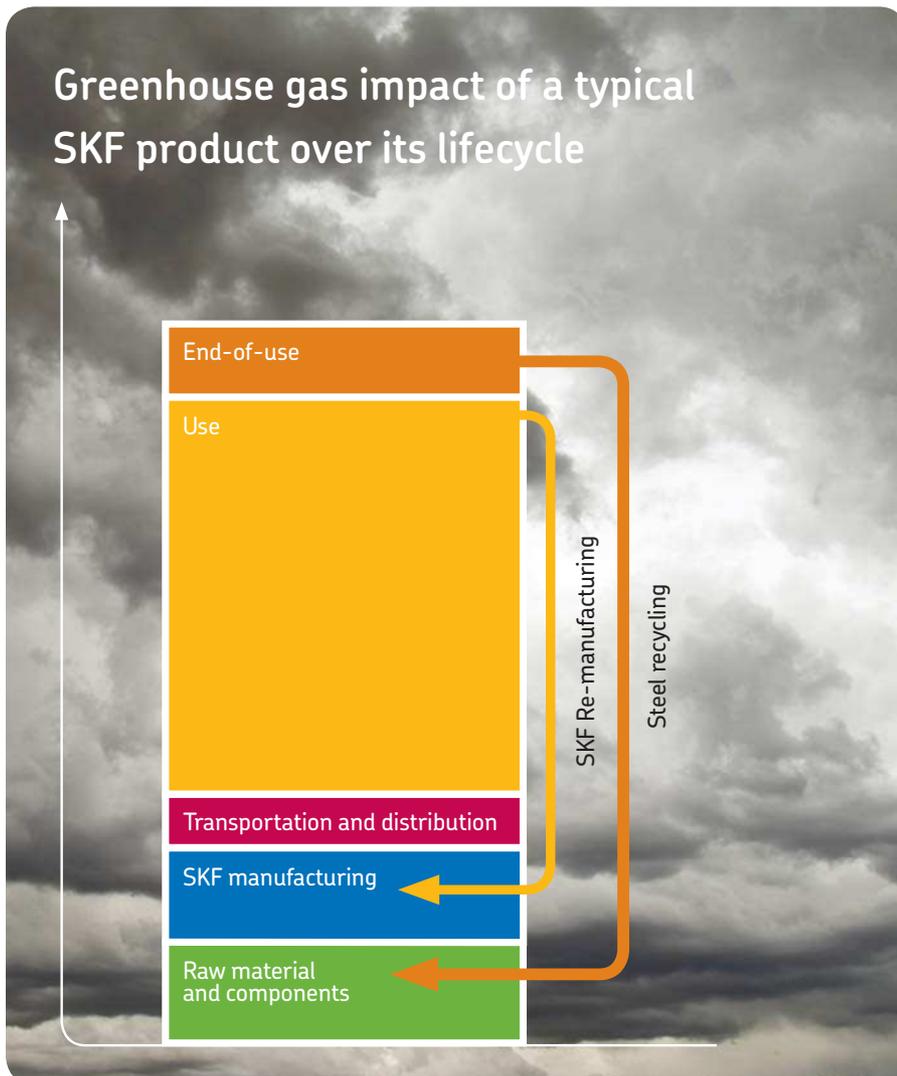
- In a scenario with 30% volume growth, these targets are expected to result in an absolute reduction in annual carbon dioxide emissions of around 18% in 2016 compared to 2006, corresponding to a reduction of approximately 120,000 tonnes per year in absolute terms.
- In a scenario with 75% volume growth, these targets are expected to result in a 23% reduction compared to a business as usual scenario and, although carbon dioxide emissions are expected to grow slightly, the increase would be limited to less than 10%, an increase that is due to the relatively higher carbon intensity of electricity in some of the strongest growth regions, such as China and India.

These targets are extremely ambitious and SKF is taking a number of additional steps to make this happen:

- We will continue to build all new manufacturing sites and logistics centres according to the LEED standard for buildings.
- We will aim for a Group certification according to the newly published ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard by 2014.

²⁾ Since energy efficiency improvement is an on-going commitment for SKF and this was intensified in 2006 when a 5% absolute carbon dioxide reduction target was launched, 2006 is chosen as a base year to better reflect the overall development of energy use in the Group.

³⁾ Measured as total equivalent energy use [GWh] per production output, where an internal, financial measure is used to quantify production output in a comparable way.



To the left is an illustrative example of the scores of greenhouse gas emissions (specifically carbon dioxide) associated with different stages in a product life cycle. SKF is continuously working to provide solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions at every stage.

Driving change in the supply chain beyond SKF's own carbon footprint

Around 85% of the material purchased by SKF is steel, either raw material or components, and the quality of the steel purchased is essential for producing the high quality bearings which are SKF's hallmark. Steel production is a very energy intensive process and one of the key sectors that needs to be addressed in order to successfully combat climate change.

SKF therefore promotes effective energy management in our supply chain by requiring ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard certification for 100% of our energy intensive suppliers by 2016, which includes steel suppliers, forging and casting companies, etc. This will not only drive energy efficiency improvements and carbon dioxide emissions reductions for the material purchased by SKF, but will actually accelerate the adoption of the newly published ISO 50001 standard at about 40 energy intensive global suppliers. In this way our commitment can help drive positive change beyond our own borders.

But even beyond that, SKF wants to be part of the solutions for the steel industry and the challenges it is facing. For years, steel producers worldwide have turned to

SKF for competitive solutions. Our expertise in bearings, services, seals, lubrication systems and linear motion technologies make us a strong partner. As part of our Climate Savers commitment we will increase this further by supporting cooperative research and development initiatives, aimed at enabling significant reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from steel production using SKF's knowledge and expertise.

Reducing emissions from goods transport for SKF and external customers

SKF Logistics Services is a business unit within the SKF Group, providing warehousing and transportation services to both internal and external customers world-wide. For several years, SKF Logistics Services has had a strong focus on emissions reductions in goods transportation through initiatives such as contractual fuel consumption limitations for road logistic service providers, the decreased use of air transports, a high truck fill rate for the Group's European road transport network and involvement in the Clean Shipping initiative, to name a few.

Now we take more aggressive steps, which will require actions far beyond the optimization of individual transport modes

and performance requirements on transport providers by targeting a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions/tonne-km for all transports managed by SKF Logistics Services by 30% below 2011 level by 2016. Reaching this target will require successful cooperation across the whole supply chain including SKF's own factories, component suppliers, sales offices, transport service providers, warehouses as well as external customers. It will require the exploration of new, lower carbon transport alternatives and extensive communication of these opportunities to all SKF Logistics Services customers, internal and external. This would translate into an approximate carbon dioxide emissions reduction of 17,000 tonnes given the volumes and transportation distances managed in 2011.

Providing solutions for a low carbon future

We believe that we are in a uniquely strong position to significantly mitigate climate change through the products and solutions we provide and this is what we will measure and drive with the SKF BeyondZero portfolio (as described above).

SKF has set an ambitious growth target for these products and solutions: we aim to quadruple the revenue from the SKF BeyondZero portfolio, taking it from SEK 2.5 billion in 2011 to SEK 10 billion in 2016. We also follow up on the avoided greenhouse gas emissions these solutions have enabled at our customers' on an annual basis, which is verified by a third party.

With our new approach to quantify and communicate the environmental benefits from our products and services in a uniquely transparent way, SKF is breaking new ground in this area. In addition to our growth target on the portfolio SKF is also committing to support in the establishment of standards for calculating environmental benefits in what is usually referred to as scope 4 – the greenhouse gas emissions reductions made possible by our solutions when applied by our customers. We do not claim to have all the answers, but we are building on years of experience and know that someone has to take the lead. We will use SKF knowledge engineering to help drive the change we want to see – driving SKF BeyondZero for a more sustainable future.



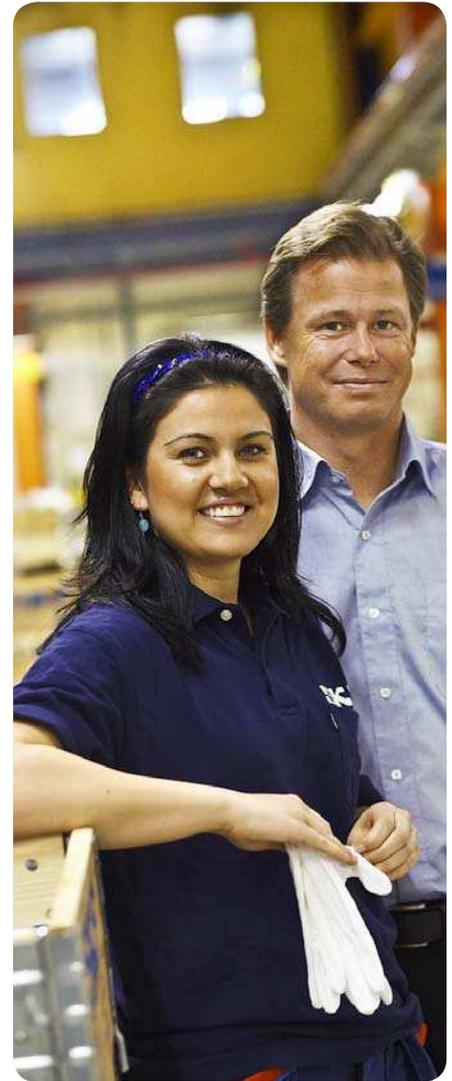
Appendix 1:

Carbon dioxide emissions and energy use performance

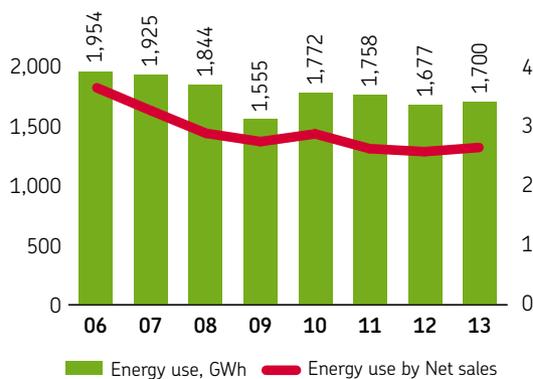
In 2002, the SKF Group set up energy and carbon dioxide emissions reporting systems for its own facilities and defined clear targets to reduce these emissions by 2007. Having already achieved these first targets in 2005, 2006 saw the launch of a broader, more aggressive strategy and targets, requiring an absolute reduction in carbon dioxide emissions resulting from direct energy use in SKF facilities of 5% per year – irrespective of volume development. This new target has been delivered year after year by a strategy focused on reducing energy intensity in the factories and the carbon intensity of the energy used. The results of these concerted efforts at all SKF facilities in terms of energy efficiency can be seen in the graph below, showing the development of the total energy use and net sales for the SKF Group. As shown in the graph, the absolute annual energy requirements were reduced by 13% during the period between 2006 and 2013 when our business (net sales) grew by around 20%.

Despite this impressive performance in terms of energy efficiency, the Group's commitment to achieving absolute reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, resulting from the energy

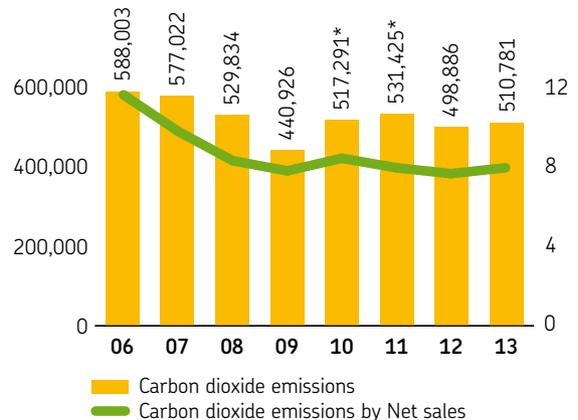
used in the factories, has become increasingly challenging to maintain. Despite increased sourcing of renewable and low carbon energy in those markets where this is available, SKF's rapid organic expansion in manufacturing capacity in countries where renewable energy is not readily available and where most electricity is generated from coal, has overshadowed energy and carbon dioxide emissions savings. Because of these challenges, and in order to maintain the Group's commitment to absolute carbon dioxide emissions reductions, it was necessary for SKF to purchase verified emission reduction (VER) certificates, according to the Voluntary Carbon Standard, in 2010 and 2011. The impact of these purchases is shown in the graph below.



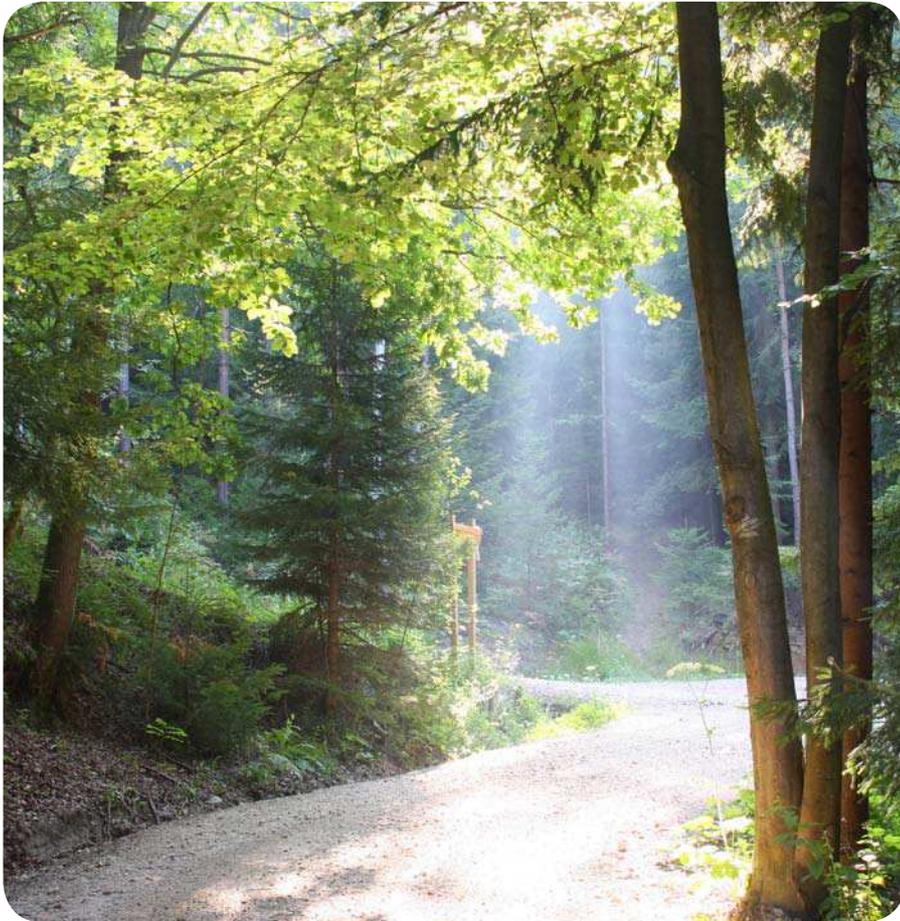
Energy use at SKF's operations



Carbon dioxide emissions from SKF's operations (scope 1 and 2, excluding company cars)



* Excluding purchased carbon offsets of 40,000 tonnes in 2010 and 80,000 tonnes in 2011



Goal and scope

The goal of this methodology is to provide a simple, yet credible, way to quantify SKF's contribution to the greenhouse gas emissions savings at the customers made possible by the SKF BeyondZero portfolio solutions.

Each calculation of greenhouse gas emissions savings starts with a definition of the goal and scope of the study. The goal and scope describes what question(s) are answered; it sets out the context; and it explains how and to whom the results are to be communicated. SKF draws from the guidelines provided by the Life Cycle Assessment standard (ISO 14044) when defining the goal and scope.

Appendix 2:

Methodology for calculation of greenhouse gas emissions savings

Due to the lack of established industry-wide standards for calculating environmental benefits of products and services during the customer-use phase, SKF developed its own methodology, making use where possible, of the various emerging methodologies and standards. Here we present a very brief synopsis of this methodology.

This appendix focuses on the methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions savings. There can of course be other kinds of environmental impacts which need to be taken into account for the SKF BeyondZero portfolio solutions. One critical aspect concerns potential trade-offs between different kinds of environmental performance. This is taken into account in the evaluation process although not described here.

Greenhouse gas emissions savings

The methodology presented demonstrates CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e)⁴⁾ emissions savings during the use of SKF solutions at the customer. The whole life cycle is considered, but in many cases the use phase will account for most of the impact and in those cases will therefore be the only phase that is quantified in detail.

This methodology focuses on the greenhouse gases for two reasons:

- 1 Climate change is one of the most pressing environmental impacts that the global society currently is facing.
- 2 Climate change is highly relevant to SKF's business.

⁴⁾ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) is the internationally recognized measure of greenhouse gas emissions. The global warming potential of different greenhouse gases differs.

System boundaries and functions

The functional unit describes the function of the customer's application and is the unit to which all environmental impacts relate. The functional unit is fundamental to the calculations.

A well-defined functional unit consists of three general parameters: the magnitude of the function; the duration or service life of that function; and the expected level of quality.

Example: Using a light bulb as an example, the following three elements define *the functional unit*: the magnitude – lighting 10 square meters; *the duration* – 50,000 hours; *the quality* – with 300 luminance and the daylight spectrum of 5600K.

The system boundaries define the system, i.e. what is included and what is not included. They also provide information about which phases of the life cycle that are considered.

In this methodology, the assessed system includes the raw material production, manufacturing, transport, use, and disposal phases of the SKF solution. Within the use phase, the assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with our customer and potentially our customer's customer are included.

A system shall be defined as narrowly as possible. This can be illustrated through the concept of tiers:

- Tier 1
The system providing the function that SKF's solution is directly influencing (example: a pump providing a flow)
- Tier 2
The system providing the second function that is depending on the first function (example: a cooling system using the flow, and providing a cooling function)
- Tier 3
The system providing the third function, that is depending on the second function (example: a machine using the cooling system and providing an operation)

Definition of the baseline

The baseline is the solution that SKF's solution is compared to when calculating the greenhouse gas emissions savings. The definition of the baseline is one of the most critical aspects of the methodology. In this methodology, the baseline is defined as the most common alternative solution on the market. This could be a previous SKF solution, or a solution providing an equivalent function that is sold by another company. A practical guidance to actually identify a relevant baseline solution is to try and find out *what alternative solution the customer likely would have bought if it had not bought SKF's solution*.

Allocation principles

Allocation principles are used to split the environmental impact of a process, which is shared by several products or functions, between the products and functions it consists of. SKF uses the allocation principles from ISO 14044: 2006 and adapts them for the specific purposes of this methodology.



Iterative data collection

The method allows the use of both primary and secondary data sources and an iterative work procedure is performed in order not to overestimate the greenhouse gas emissions savings, while at the same time limit the data collection to parts where it is most needed. First, the emissions for the life cycle step where the most obvious improvement lies are quantified (in many cases this is the

use phase). Then, the impacts for the rest of the life cycle steps for the SKF solution are quantified, using generic data from databases, while assuming zero impacts for the rest of the life cycle steps for the baseline solution. If the impact from the other life cycle steps for the SKF solution represents less than 10% of the overall improvement, no more data collection is undertaken. In this way, detailed data is collected for all life cycle steps that together contribute to more than 10% of the overall improvement, while life cycle steps that contribute to less than 10% are either treated by using generic data (the SKF solution) or set to zero (the baseline solution). The baseline solution is set to zero to avoid overestimating the effect.

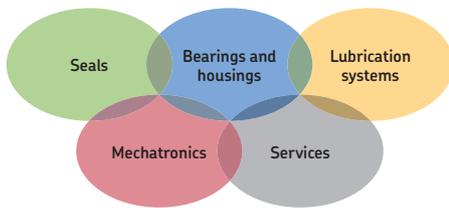
Data quality

It is of great importance that the data for the most important life cycle steps are of sufficient quality. As a minimum the quality must be assessed in these five terms:

- Technology
The degree to which the data used reflects the technology used
- Time
The degree to which the data is up to date
- Geography
The degree to which the data reflects the geographical location
- Completeness
The degree to which the data is of a large enough sample to represent the population of interest
- Reliability
The degree to which the data sources, methods and verification procedures are trustworthy

Common format and storage of calculations

In order to ensure transparency and to increase the quality and consistency of the actual calculations – and thereby also the credibility of the whole SKF BeyondZero portfolio – a common format is used for documentation of the calculations.



The Power of Knowledge Engineering

Combining products, people, and application-specific knowledge, SKF delivers innovative solutions to equipment manufacturers and production facilities in every major industry worldwide. Having expertise in multiple competence areas supports SKF Life Cycle Management, a proven approach to improving equipment reliability, optimizing operational and energy efficiency and reducing total cost of ownership.

These competence areas include bearings and units, seals, lubrication systems, mechatronics, and a wide range of services, from 3-D computer modelling to cloud-based condition monitoring and asset management services.

SKF's global footprint provides SKF customers with uniform quality standards and worldwide product availability. Our local presence provides direct access to the experience, knowledge and ingenuity of SKF people.

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