

Port Industry Institutional and Structural Trends Terminal Operator Perspective AAPA October 25 – 28, 2010

By Bruce Cashon
Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer
Ceres Terminals Incorporated

Major Terminal Operators & Stevedores North America

Size/Scope of Business \$600 mil plus annual revenue

Broad Geographic/Operating Scope

West Coast No America

East Coast No America

Gulf Coast No America

Marquee – high demand terminal locations

Large asset base readily available

Equipment

Systems

Management

State of the Art, Well Established, and/or Proprietary TOS/IT Systems

Project Development – Internal Resources Available

Research/Analysis Engineering

Finance – Mgmt & Admin

Apparent ready access to Capital
Ability to Respond to opportunities

North American Stevedoring & Terminal Operator Categories/Competitive Profile

Multinationals

- APM*
- APL
- CMA-CGM*
- (Cosco Pacific)
- DP World
- Evergreen*
- Hanjin*
- (HPH)
- ictsi
- K Line
- K Line
- MOL
- MSC*
- NYK
- (PSA)
- ()=Not yet in NA

Investment Vehicles

- SSA /
 - Goldman Sachs
- Ports America/
 - Highstar Capital
- Gateway/
 - J. P. Morgan
- Maher Terminals/
 - Deutsch Bank
- Global Terminals/
 - Ontario
 Teacher's
 Pension Fund
- Halterm/Fraser
 Surrey
 - Macquarie
- Total Terminals/*
 - Macquarie

Strategic to Liner Parent

- APM*
- Cal United
- Eagle Marine
- Evergreen*
- ITS
- LBCT
- Matson
- PCT
- Pier A
- Trapac
- Total Terminals*
- West Basin
- YTI

Regional Operators

- ASI
- Cooper T. Smith*
- Eller
- Empire
- Florida Stevedoring
- Flanagan
- Holt
- JonesStevedoring
- Logistec*
- Metropolitan
- Pasha*
- Shippers
- Suderman
- Other non union

Joint Ventures

- APM/CMA
- CP&O
- Ceres/Logistec
- Ceres/MSC
- DRS
- Fller ITO
- MGT
- PA/Yang Ming
- PA/CSCL
- PA/Hanjin
- PA/TIL
- PET
- POMTOC
- SSA/Cooper
- SSA/MSC
- SSA/Cosco

Diversified into other Businesses

- Cooper T. Smith*
- Pasha*
- Logistec*

*Appears in more than one category

Global Acquisitions Since 1999

Recent Marine Terminal Transactions							
						EBITDA	
Date	Target	TEU Volume	Acquirer	Price	Price/TEU	Multiple	Comment
Nov-99	ECT	4,379,182	Hutchison Whampoa	\$589,000,000	\$134.50		
Oct-00	Westport	765,027	Hutchison Whampoa	\$350,000,000	\$457.50		30% Stake
Mar-01	HNN	3,700,604	PSA	\$857,800,000	\$231.80		80% Stake
Jun-01	ICTSI	1,611,556	Hutchison Whampoa	\$563,400,000	\$349.60		71% Stake in Overseas Unit
Oct-02	Ceres Terminals	2,858,837	NYK Line	\$250,000,000	\$87.45		
Jan-03	Casco	299,868	P&O Ports	\$68,400,000	\$228.10		
Jun-03	Mundra Int'l - Phase 1	1,300,041	P&O Ports	\$315,000,000	\$242.30		
Jun-03	Mundra Int'l - Phase 2	1,000,000	P&O Ports	\$170,000,000	\$170.00		
Sep-04	CSX World Terminals	3,300,000	DP World	\$1,142,000,000	\$346.06	14.0	
Jun-05	HK Container Terminal	1,490,493	PSA	\$925,000,000	\$620.60		20% Stake in Hutchison Facility
Jan-06	P&O Ports	22,500,000	DP World	\$6,800,000,000	\$302.22	16.3	
Apr-06	Hutchison Whampoa	51,800,000	PSA	\$4,388,000,000	\$423.55		20% Stake in Ports Unit
							40% Stake in
Sep-06	Hanjin		Macquarie Bank	\$348,000,000			LB/Oak/Sea/KHH/OSA/TKO
Nov-06	OOIL Terminals	2,568,000	Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan	\$2,400,000,000	\$934.58	26.9	TSI, NYCT, Global
Dec-06	Halterm	210,000	Macquarie Bank	\$157,430,000	\$749.67	22.9	
Dec-06	DP World U.S.	2,593,000	AIG Global	\$1,100,000,000	\$424.22		
Feb-07	Montreal Gateway	995,000	Morgan Stanley	\$409,500,000	\$514.45	22.4	80% Stake
Mar-07	Maher Terminals	1,900,000	Deutsche Bank	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,052.63		
Apr-07	Amports		AIG Global	\$430,000,000	N/A		
May-07	MTC	2,458,000	AIG Global	\$800,000,000	\$325.47		
Jul-07	SSA	22,000,000	Goldman Sachs	\$2,800,000,000	\$259.74		49% Stake

Companies Acquired Since 2006 in North America

















Montreal Gateway Terminals











Companies Making the Acquisitions



Highstar Capital



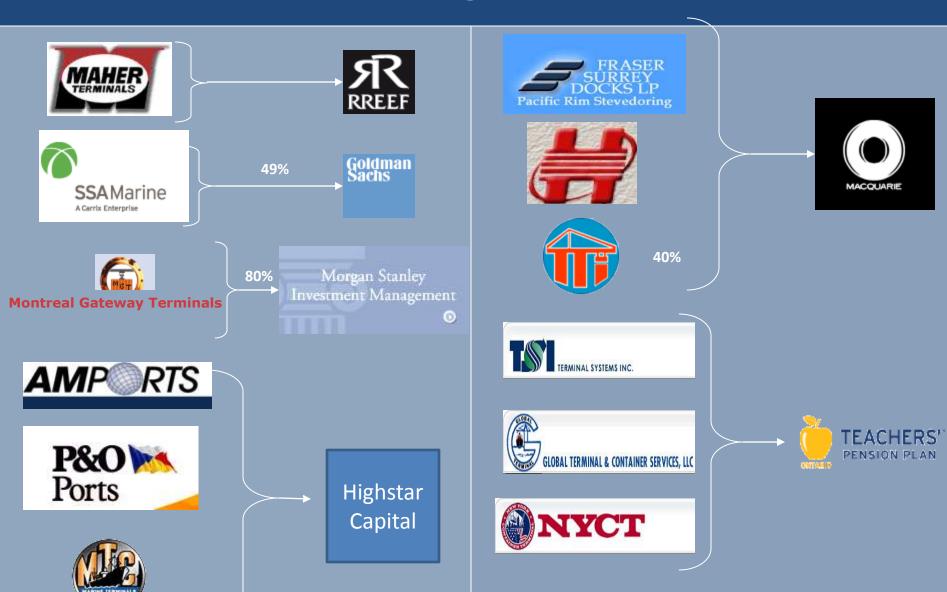
Goldman Sachs







Who Bought Whom:



Key Differences:

Highstar Capital

Goldman Sachs





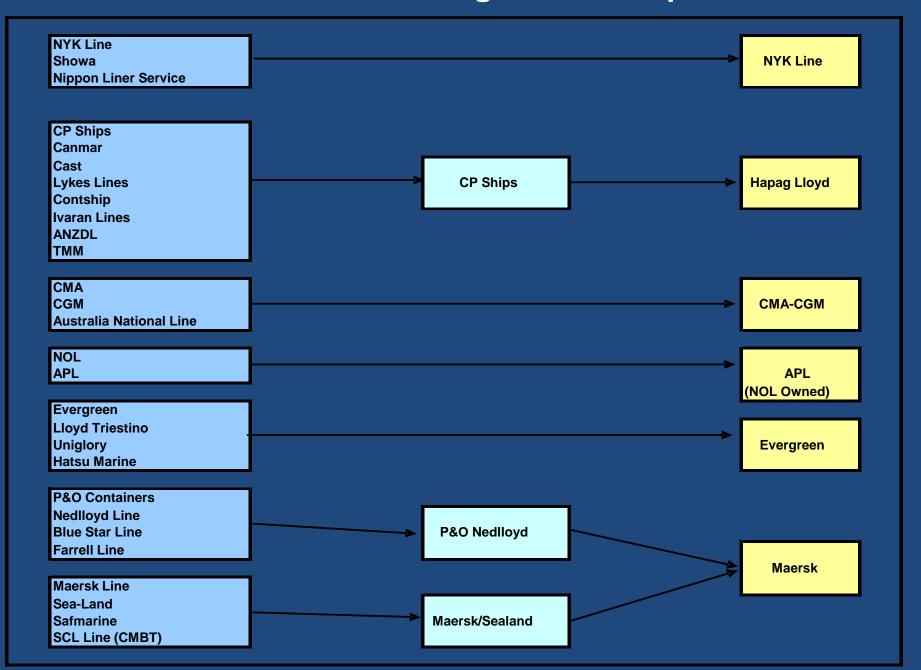
Morgan Stanley Investment Management ⊙



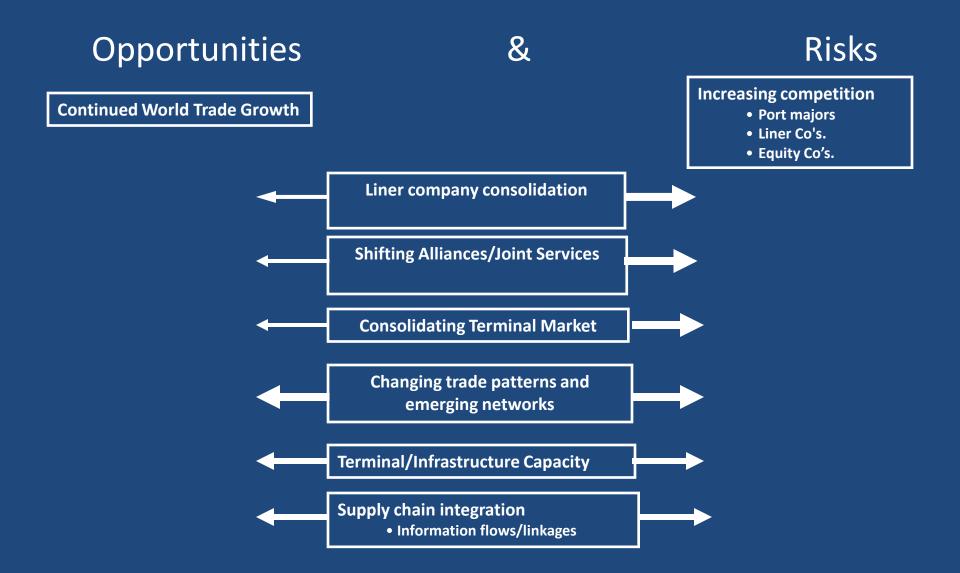
- Willing to spend big bucks
- Using other people's money
- May consolidate and/or spin off group companies
- Envisioned flipping for near term gain

Using their own money
Appear to be in the business
for the long haul

Container Carrier Mergers and Acquisitions



Resulting Industry Landscape



Port Investment Ratings Get Shakier

There are signs that the investment rating agencies are becoming less complacent about the short-term future of US ports, with Moody's saying they will be "operating under challenging financial, competitive, and credit conditions that could result in negative rating pressure over the next 12 to 18 months."

"Downside risk endures despite early signs of recovery, and the outlook remains negative". "While economic conditions are stabilizing, negative credit pressures will continue in the sector due to the slow, fragile, and uneven recovery in cargo movement, which is not expected to return to its historic highs until 2012."

"Revenue flexibility" will be tough as competition for limited trade activity accelerates, and customers -- shipping lines and operators -- will remain "financially constrained" through 2011 and continue to seek rate relief and operating efficiencies.

"Reduced cargo activity and reduced congestion due to the economic downturn have alleviated capacityrelated pressures at many ports. This, combined with industry anticipation of Panama Canal expansion have increased the potential volatility of trade patterns, which exposes some U.S. ports to relative competitive deterioration, and pressures others to modernize their facilities."

One intriguing observation is that heightened competition will mean that some ports will undertake (or possibly already are doing so) costly and potentially speculative capital plans.

In the long-term, ports will follow long-term trends of GDP, but below the previous level of 6-8 percent. Moody's analysis of all ports notes that financial health is under strain, " leaving narrower margins to manage through the long, unpredictable recovery."

Source: Maritime Professional blog Martin Rushmere

Port Consolidation?

Port Authorities are the only players in the global supply chain system that have not yet aggressively moved toward consolidation/acquisition/joint ventures to improve economies of scale, operating efficiencies and stabilization/improvement of return on assets.

Is there a sea change coming and does it make economic sense?

Private sector money seems to be backing away from these investments for the near term — will PA's look to collaborate more closely rather than duplicate spending on capacity/assets in limited market range and also eliminate predatory pricing to protect "market share" for political reasons.