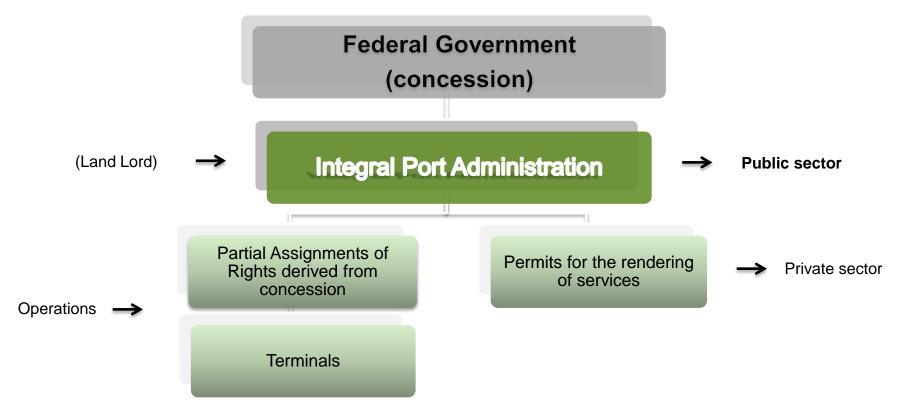
### Mexican Port System



### Change in port policy

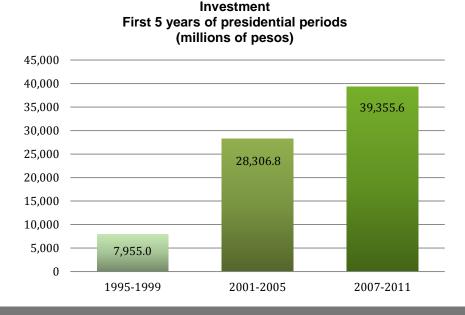
Between 1993 and 1994, Mexico changed it's port policy by creating a new model, where government kept control of management and planning while encouraging private sector's partnership in construction, equipment, operation and maintenance.

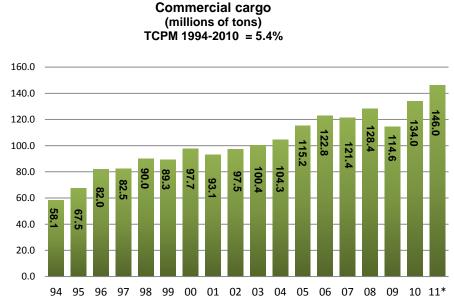


Ports have also become business centers, encouraging the development of value added activities (logistics, manufacturing, etc.) in the surrounding areas.

#### Outcome of the new model

- Development of industrial and business parks (Altamira, Mazatlan y Lazaro Cardenas)
- Logistic areas (Veracruz and Guaymas)
- Value added activities and manufacturing
- Development of specialized port facilities and infraestructure
- Growth of investment and cargo





#### Commercial cargo

- Steady growth since increase since 1995.
- The mineral cargo has had a constant increase, although it has lost share in the total cargo, it still represents 50% of it.
- Container cargo has grown from 7% in 1996 to 24% in 2011 share of commercial cargo and it has had an average rate of annual growth of 15% since 1996.

## Average rate of annual growth (1996-2011)

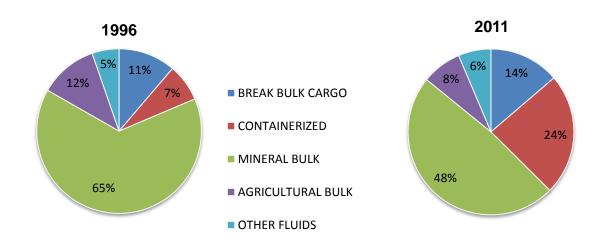
Break-bulk: 5%

Containerized: 12%

Mineral bulk: 2%

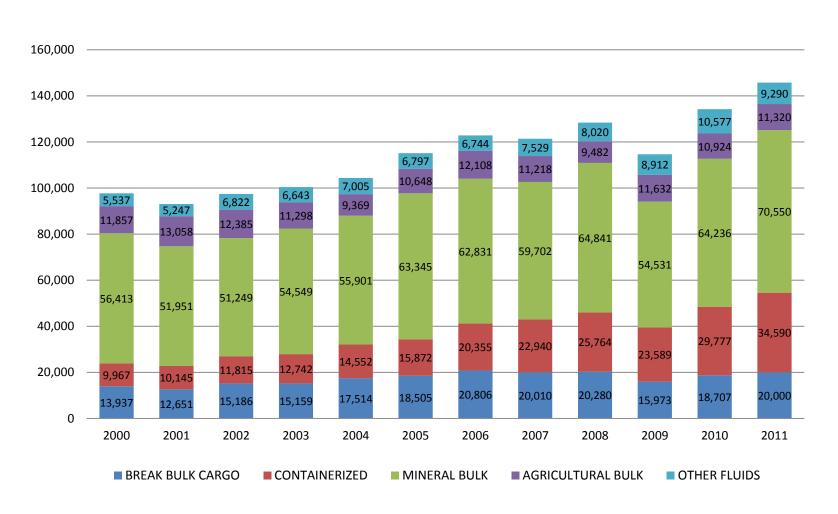
Agricultural bulk: 1%

Other fluids: 5%



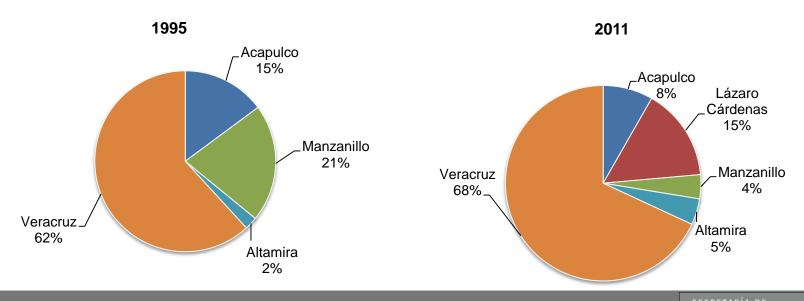
#### **Commercial cargo**

(thousands of tons)



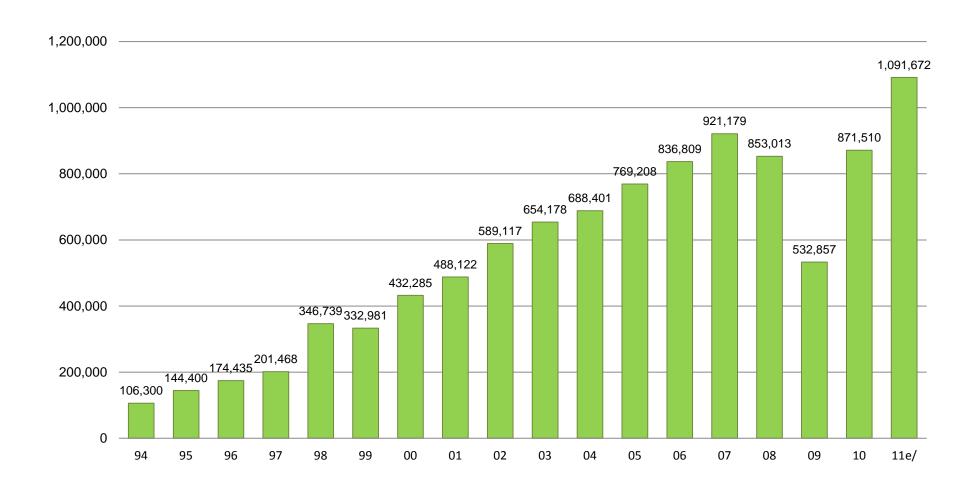
#### **Vehicles**

- Average annual growth rate of 12% between 1996 and 2011 (second best, just behind containers)
- Veracruz has been the most important port for this type of cargo; however, other ports like Lazaro Cardenas and Altamira report interesting growth trends
- Between 2003 and 2011, Lazaro Cardenas registered an average rate of annual growth of almost 50%



#### Average rate of annual growth (1996-2011) = 12%

(number of vehicles)



#### Trends in the port and maritime sector

- ❖ Economies of scale → capacity of container vessels rapidly increasing
- ❖ Reconfiguration of trade routes → primary and secondary routes
- ❖ Container port development → (hubs and feeders) Transshipment has become an issue (Lazaro Cardenas, Manzanillo)
- **♦ Expansion projects** → (Veracruz, Guaymas, Dos Bocas, Coatzacoalcos)
- ❖ Environmental issues and cost efficient alternatives → Short Sea Shipping
- \* Regional development vis-à-vis foreign trade

## Concluded port infrastructure projects



## Concluded connectivity projects



# Main projects 2011 - 2012



Facility for copper related products
Bidding in process



**Multipurpose Terminal** Bidding concluded



Container Terminal TEC II
Bidding process concluded
Car Terminal
Bidding begins march 2012
Multipurpose Terminal

Bidding begins june



Lázaro Cárdenas

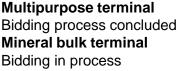


Container Facility

Bidding concluded









Port expansion
To begin in 2012
Logistic area
To lease in 2012



Facility for storing
Asphalt and Oil related
products
Bidding concludes)

## In focus: 2<sup>nd</sup> Container terminal Lazaro Cardenas

 Construction, operation and exploitation of a container terminal, which will increase total installed capacity from 2 to 5.7 million TEUs per year. It will be a competitive infrastructure to cover the demand of the national and international container activity.

Berth positions:	4
Waterfront (m):	1,485
Area (Ha):	102
Depth (feet):	59
Projected capacity:	3.7 Million TEUs
Equipment (cranes):	14 super- postpanamax

- Investment: 651 million USD
- APM Terminals



### In focus: Multipurpose terminal in Mazatlan

#### **Mazatlan: Multipurpose Terminal**

- Modernize and operate the present terminal
- Area: 15.2 ha
- 300 m dock
- Capacity: 60 thousand TEUs per year
- Durango-Mazatlan highway will begin operations in 2012
- Invstment: 40 million USD (PI)
- SAAM Puertos



### Future projects

#### **Veracruz: Port Expansion**

North Zone Project	
Total # of docks	37
(it includes container terminals)	
Total area (Ha):	532
Capacity: Total project (Million tons)	124

2 Container Terminals		
Total # of docks:	8	
Waterfront (m):	2,880	
Total area (Ha):	250	
Capacity (million TEUs)	4.1	

 Tender invitation: second half of 2012



- Estimated investment of 3,670.7 million USD.
  - 1,155.7 in public investment
  - 2,204.9 in private investment
- Estimated job creation: 18,000 jobs.
- Goals: Meet demand for maritime transportation in the Gulf of Mexico / Atlantic Ocean shore, for international trade in Central Mexico.
- Logistic area in development will be ready

## **Future Port Projects**

#### Lazaro Cárdenas: Car Terminal

- Private financing with estimated investment of 37.1 millions USD
- Total area (Ha): 36
- Number of docks: 2
- Total dock length: 600 m
- Paved and equipped areas for car storage in the best conditions.
- Specialized areas to provide value added service
- Storage areas of spare parts
- Loading and unloading area from or to railroads or trailers
- Tender invitation: march 2012



### **Future Port Projects**

#### Lazaro Cardenas: Multipurpose Terminal III

- Dock length: 286 m and 14 m of depth
- Total area: 15.4 ha
- 5,200 m<sup>2</sup> storage for consolidation and deconsolidation of cargo
- Railway facility: 2,350 m of length
- It will handle steel, wood, sugar, plastics, aluminum and mineral cargo
- Investment: 31.4 million USD
- Tender invitation: march 2012



#### Conlcusions

- Mexico's ports expect a consistent growth in commercial cargo, especially in containes, vehicles and mineral bulk.
- Shipping companies will surely reconfigure their routes to maximize their capacity. New routes will be calling ports with new terminals and facilities.
- Lazaro Cardenas and Manzanillo may benefit of the Panama Canal expansion, especially as transshipment ports.
- Both ports are ready to receive larger vessels.
- Veracruz will also be attractive as a hub port, especially as the port expansion develops together with the logistics area