

2011 Facilities Engineering Seminar – New Orleans, LA

Panel I:

North American Economic Trade Outlook for the Port Industry

Presented By

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Principal



Williamsburg, Virginia





International Port External Industry Pressures Driving Today's Logistics

More than <u>98%</u> of everything we consume, wear, eat, drive and construct is brought to us via ships through the North American port system.

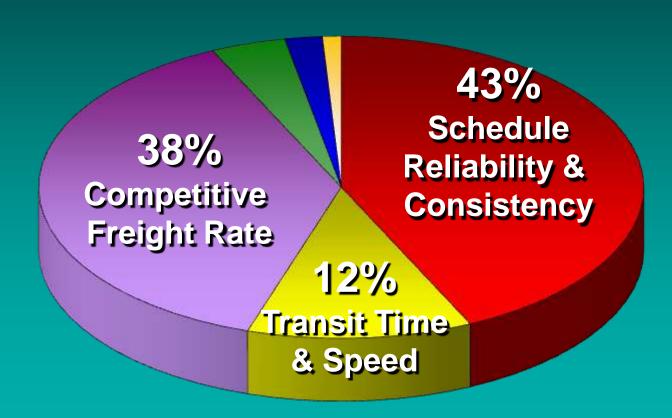








Poll of the Top 1000 "Blue Chip" Multinational Shipper Priorities





Today's Logistics Truth: "The customer wants more and is willing to pay less for it."





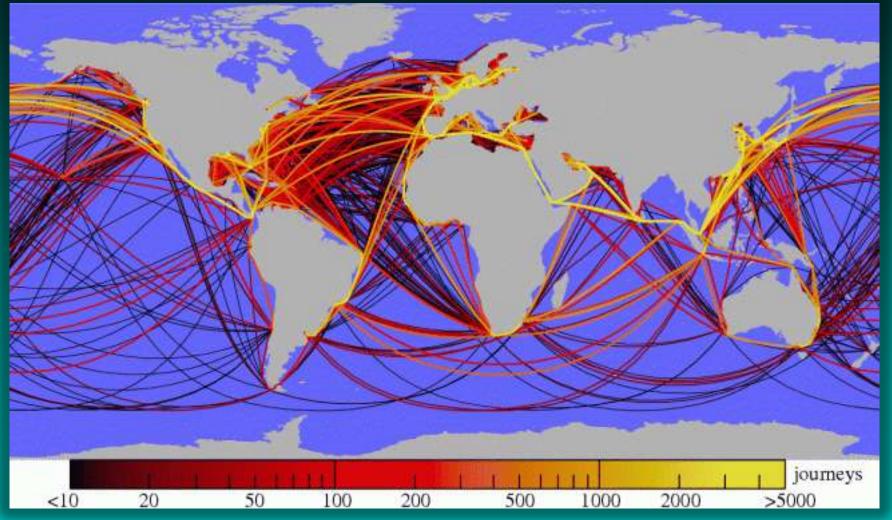
International Maritime Cargo Demand Trends



Global Shipping Routes Plotted by AIS GPS

2010 Busiest Routes:

(1) Panama Canal, (2) Suez Canal, (3) Shanghai Port





Shorter – Faster Arctic Ocean Route

2+ Months A Year Using Convoys



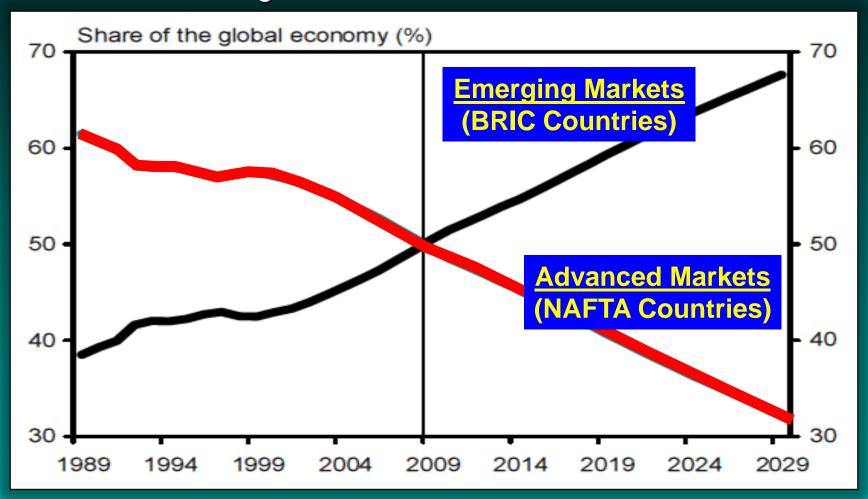






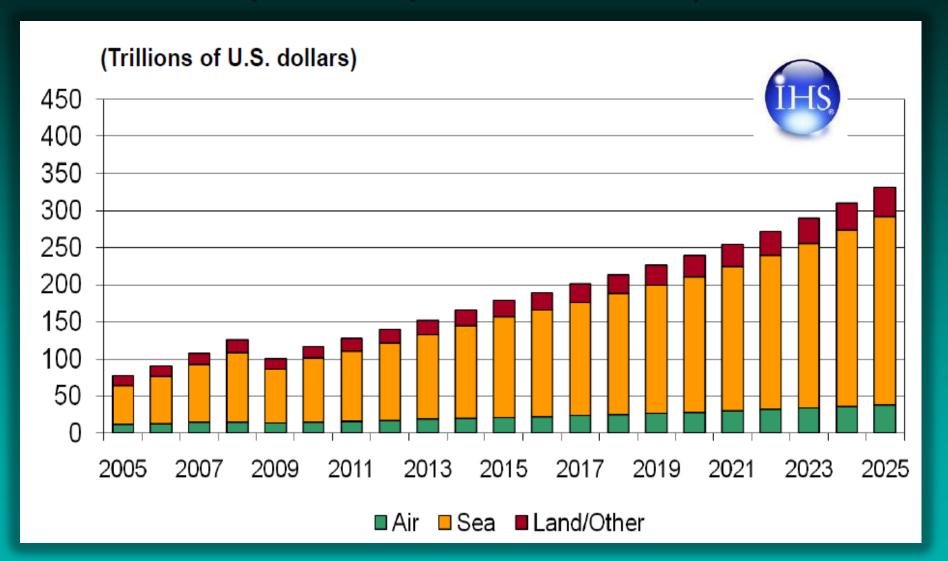
A Turning Point in Global Economic History

The Advanced Economies Will Decline From 2/3 share of the Global Economy to a 1/3 Global Share. The Global Economy Will See Higher Average Pace of Growth in the Future...



Growth in Global Merchandise Trade

(Intra Europe Trade Excluded)







U.S. Intermodal Rail Flow

Expanded Asian
Panama Canal
2014 Flows

Western Centroid Sh

Eastbound: All Water Flow

Eastbound: US Intermodal Rail Flow





With Manufacturing Centroid Shifts Into Vietnam and/or India, The North American East Coast will **See Dramatically More Westbound Suez Traffic**



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Suez Canal Container Vessel Convoy Traffic

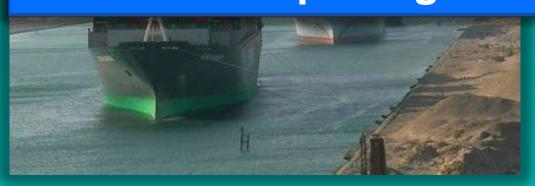
(Ships Currently Transit the Suez Canal in 3 Daily Convoys)





2014 Suez Canal Pricing Strategy:

The Suez Canal has an opportunity to competitively alter global shipping patterns by undercutting 2014/15 Panama Canal new pricing strategy.







The Growing Asian Import Irade Challenge

China Breaks Container World Records

Of the 10 busiest ports in the world in 2010, Nine are in Asia; of the top 10, Six are on the Chinese mainland

Chinese Ports hit an all-time monthly high of 12.44 Million TEUs in May 2010 with Six of the Top 10 Chinese Ports reporting Record Volumes.

The World's Top 20 Ports Posted a 15.1% Volume Growth in 2010

Rank		Port	Mteu(Change)	
1	(2)	Shanghai	29.07	16%
2	(1)	Singapore	28.43	10%
3	(3)	Hong Kong	23.53	12%
4	(4)	Shenzhen	22.51	23%
5	(5)	Busan	14.21	19%
6	(6)	LA/LB	14.10	19%
7	(9)	Ningbo	13.14	25%
8	(7)	Guangzhou	12.55	12%
9	(10)	Qingdao	12.01	17%
10	(8)	Dubai	11.60	4%
11	(11)	Rotterdam	11.14	14%
12	(12)	Tianjin	10.08	16%
13	(13)	Kaohsiung	9.18	7%
14	(14)	Port Klang	8.87	21%
15	(15)	Antwerp	8.47	16%
16	(16)	Hamburg	7.94	13%
17	(17)	Tg Pelepas	6.53	8%
18	(18)	Xiamen	5.82	24%
19	(20)	Dalian	5.24	15%
20	(19)	Laem Chabang	5.19	12%

2010: 260 Million TEUs

2009: 226 Million TEUs

This Recovery Reflects the Rebound in Global Container Trade Due Primarily to Intra-Asia Volumes and Supply Chain Inventory Restocking.



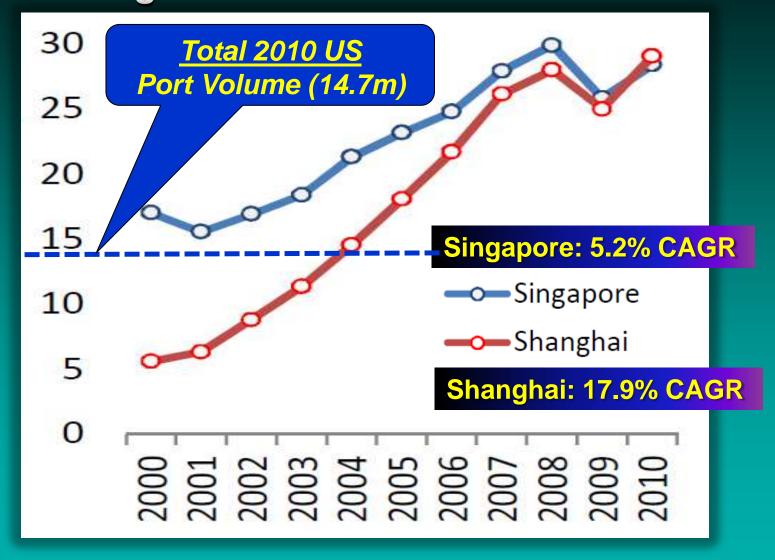
US Ports



Chinese Ports

Source: Alphaliner Newsletter Volume 2011 Issue 5

Singapore vs. Shanghai Container Volumes 2000 through 2010 Volumes in Millions of TEUs



Full Global Recovery:

Singapore-based PSA posted a 14.4 percent increase in throughput in 2010

65.12 million TEUs handled by the PSA Group, a new record for the Singapore (4.4 x total US volume)







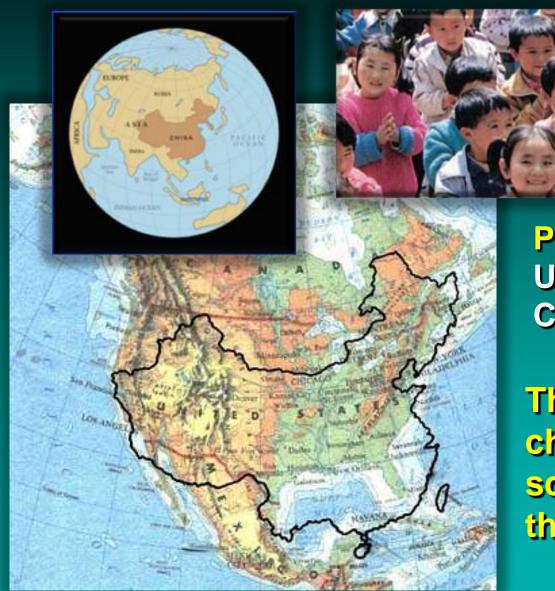
Global Market Economic Shifts



Source: HIS Global Insight



China: New World Economic Engine



Population:

US: 307 million

China: 1,338 million

(1/5 World)

The number of Chinese children in elementary school is equivalent to the total US population.



Shanghai International Shipping Center Yangshan Deep Port & Logistics Park





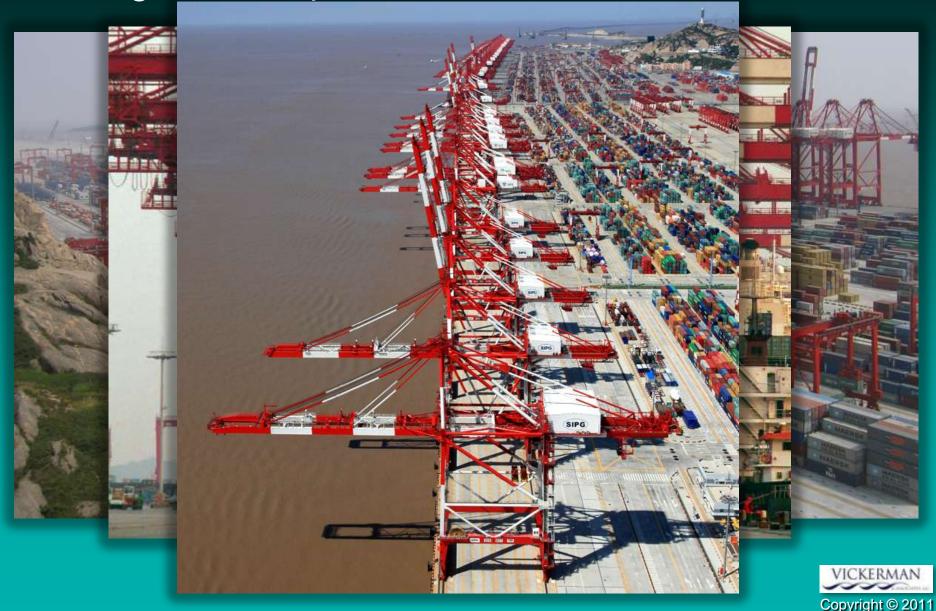
Shanghai International Shipping Center Yangshan Deep Port - 20 Mile Bridge Access





Shanghai Yangshan Deep-Water Harbour

Yangshan Deep Port – 54 Berths East China Sea



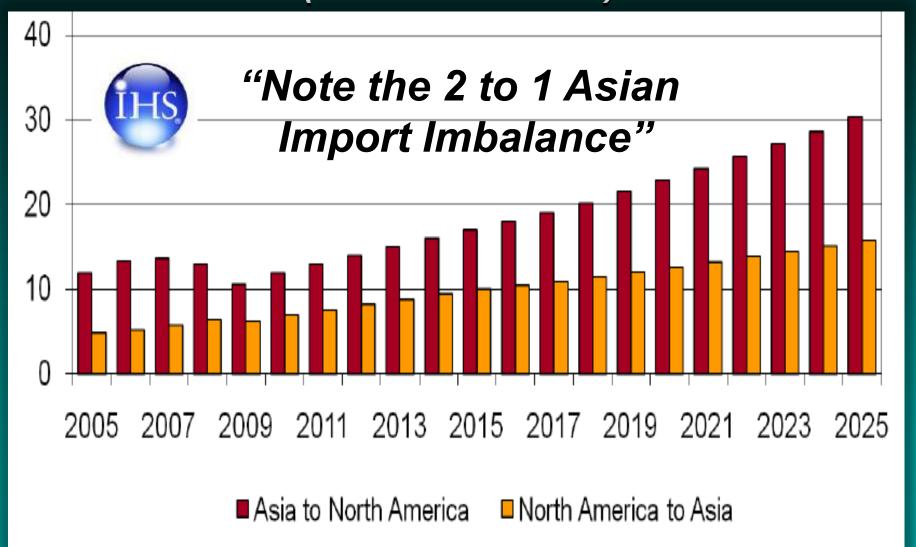


North American Cargo Demand Trends

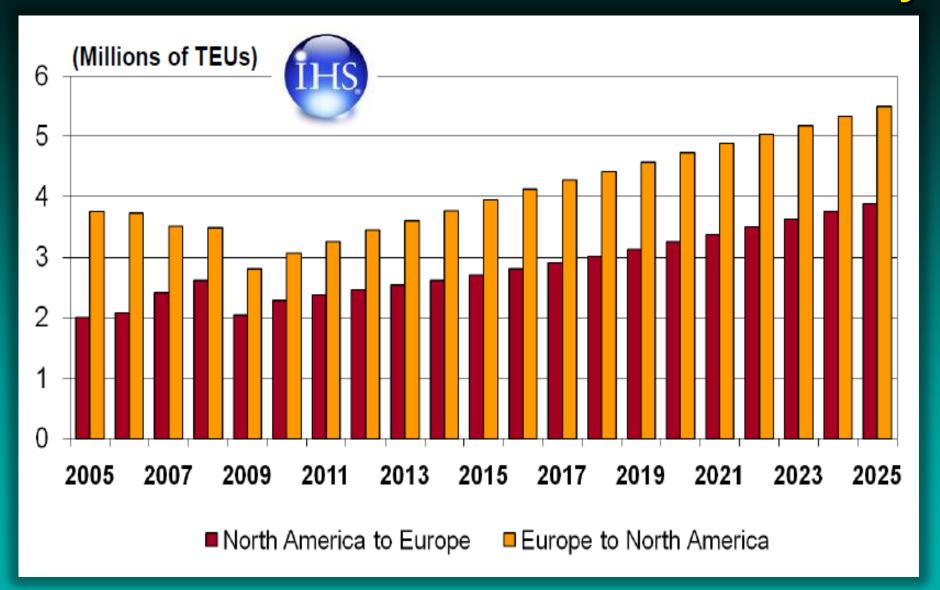
(Dé jà vu Experience)



Transpacific Container Trade Recovery (Millions of TEUs)



Transatlantic Container Trade Recovery

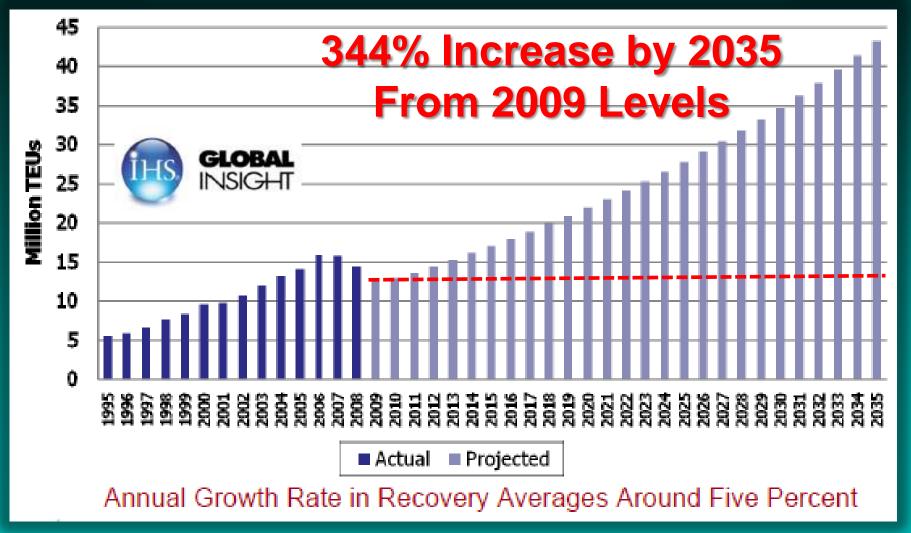






San Pedro Bay (POLA +POLB) Container Volume Forecast





North American Emerging Mega-Regions

Future US Growth Areas

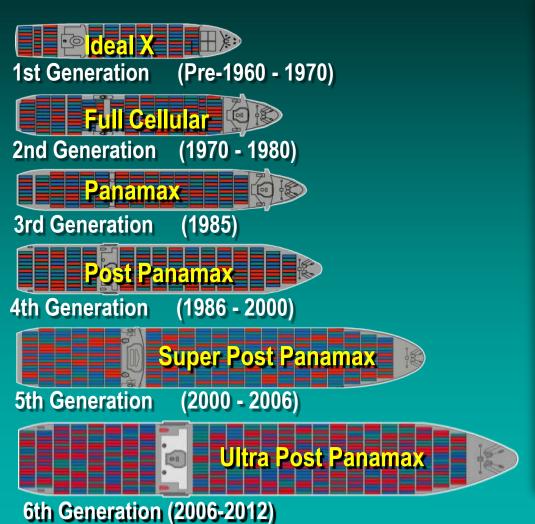


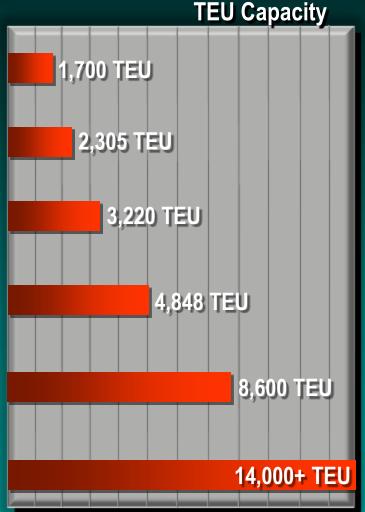




Maritime Vessel Technology Trends

World Container Ship Evolution









A.P. Moller-Maersk L Class M/S Emma Maersk

(15,000 TEU Vessel - 22 Containers Wide)

Maersk Line's E-class Container Vessel: *Ebba Maersk*, set a world record for the number of slots when it carried 15,100 TEU



Length: 1,302 ft, Width: 207 ft, Net Cargo: 123,200 tons

Quay Cranes: 10, Engine: 14 in-line cylinders diesel engine (110,000 BHP)

Cruise Speed: 31 mi/h, Full Crew: 13, Construction cost - US \$145 M+

Source: Maritime World Logistics Inc. January 2007





February 2011: A.P. Moller-Maersk Orders 30 – 18,000 TEU Container Vessels "Largest in the World"









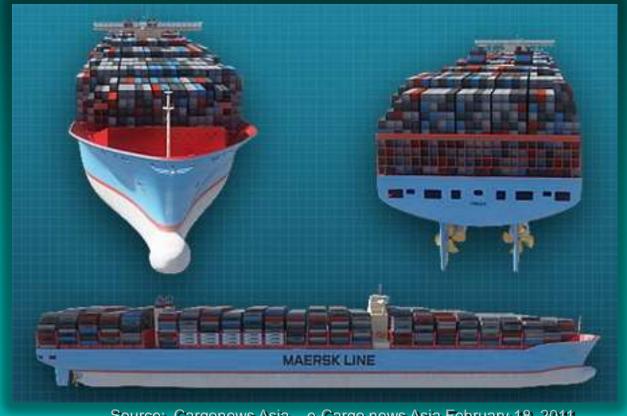
23 Containers Wide – 9 Tiers Above the Hatch





February 2011: A.P. Moller-Maersk Orders 30 – 18,000 TEU Container Vessels "Largest in the World"

Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering has won a US\$2 billion order from A P Moeller-Maersk to build 10 vessels of 18,000 TEU capacity each. Daewoo is in talks with Maersk to build a further 20 ships of same capacity for a total order worth \$6 billion, Korean firm's biggest ever single order



Source: Cargonews Asia - e-Cargo news Asia February 18, 2011



Future Mega Container Vessel Characteristics:



Capacity = up to 22,000 TEUs

Deck Stow: 23 wide & 7-9 Containers above hatch

Length = up to 1,445 ft (4.5 Football Fields)

Beam = up to 194 ft

Deadweight Tonnage = 220,000 Long Tons

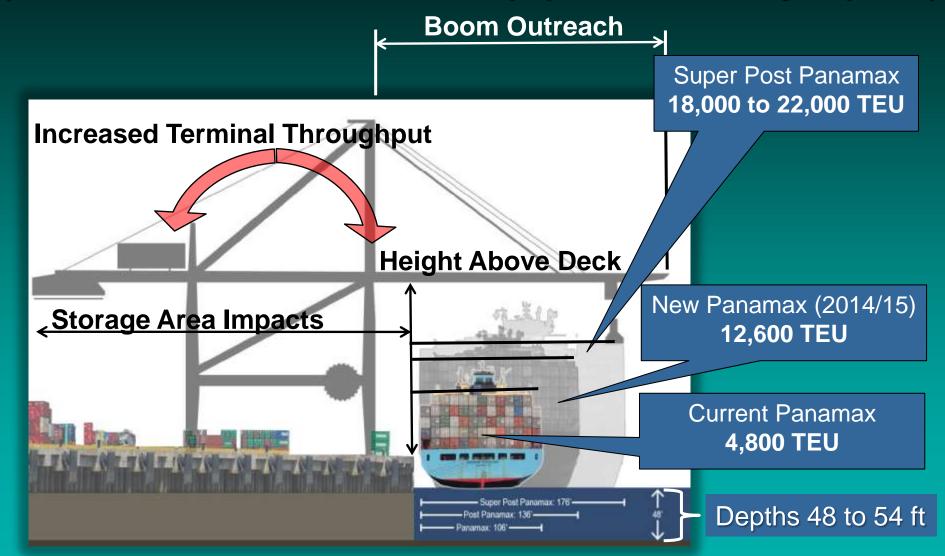
Draft = up to 54 ft

Far Exceeds the 2014/15 Panama Third Lane Capacity



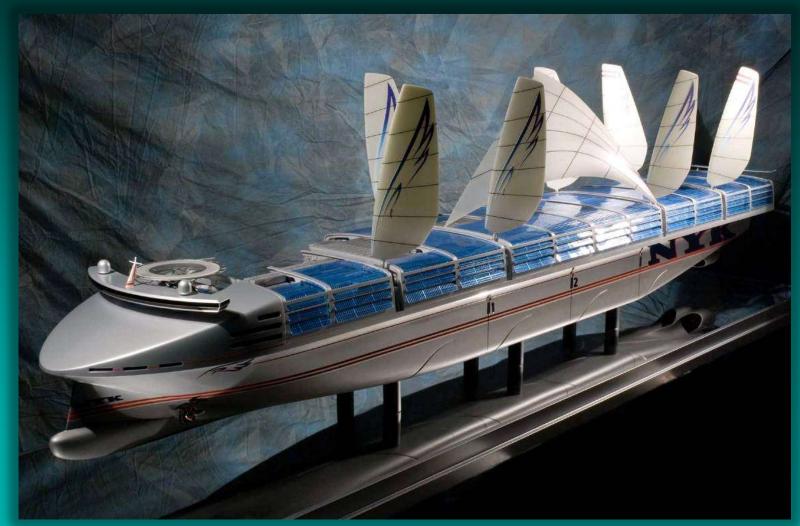
Vessel Size Expansion - Terminal Impacts

(Port Terminal Infrastructure & Equipment Geometry Impacts)











NYK LOGISTICS NYK Super Eco Ship





Panama Sana Expansion New Capacity

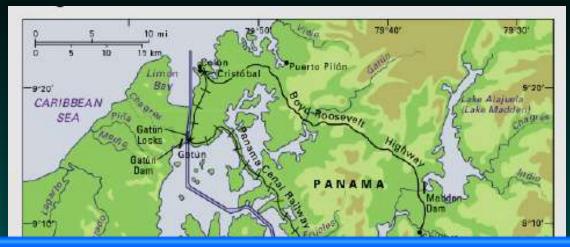


Panama Canal Third Lane Expansion Circa December 2014/January 2015





Panama Canal Expansion





More than 14,000 ships a year pass

A \$5.25 Billion Investment in a 3rd Set of Locks Equating to 16% of Panama's National GDP



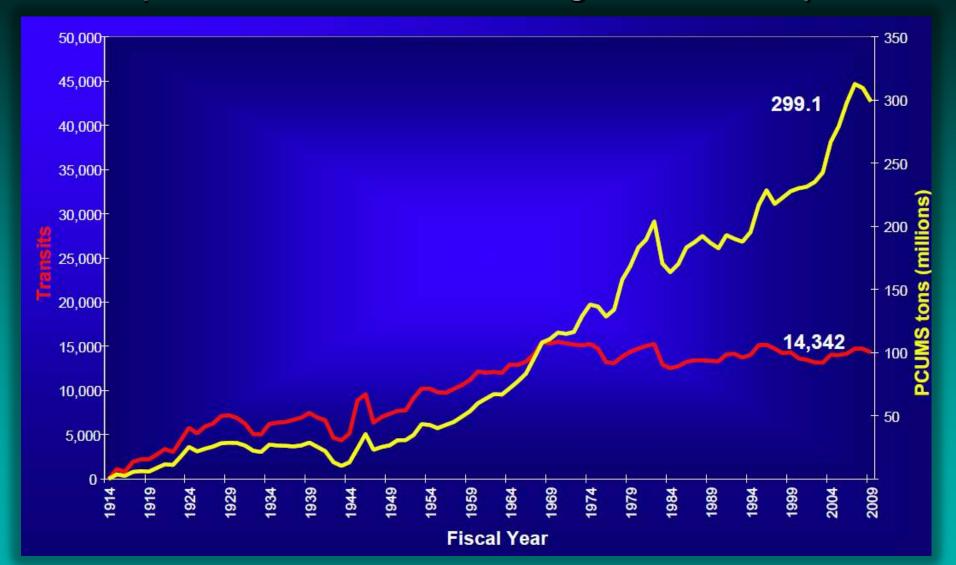
Pacific Ocean & Caribbean Sea carrying 275 million tons of Cargo and \$100 billion in container shipping

Source: ACP Data



Panama Canal Transit & Tonnage Traffic

(Transits and PCUMS Tonnage 1914 to 2009)

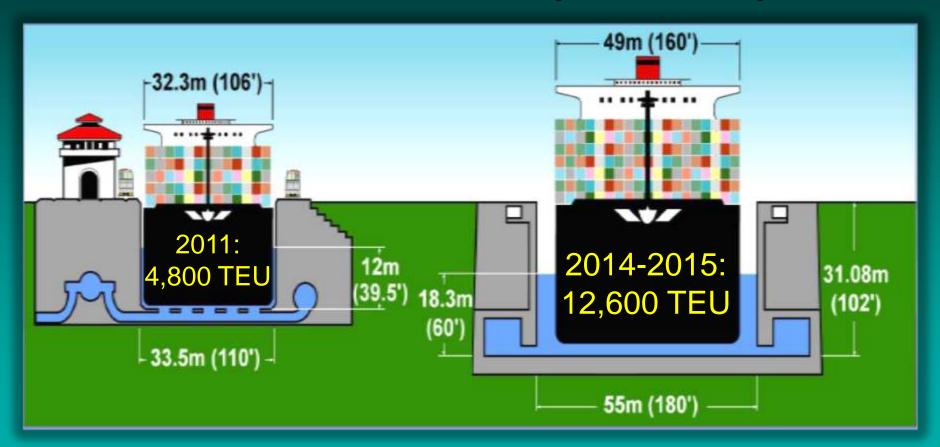


Source: ACP Data





Panama Canal Third Lane Expansion Capabilities





The New Post Panamax Capacity Favors All - Water Service Routes with the Following Vessel Characteristics:



- Vessel Capacity: 9,000 to 10,000 TEUs
- Vessel Draft: 46 to 50 feet (tropical fresh water)
- Required Port Channel Depths: 50 to 54 feet
- LOA: 1,000 to 1,200 feet
- Beam: 140 to 160 feet





The Container Ship Colombo Express (8750 TEU)



Typical Container Vessel Service Route

Asia to USEC: Weekly Service with 8 - 4,320 TEU Vessels
Generating 104 Yearly Transits and
\$150 million in Annual Canal Transit Fees



Source: ACP Data



2025 Summary of Canal's Financial Results (To 2025 In Millions of Dollars – Annual Fees)

Summary of the Expanded Canal's Financial Results



Financial Results ¹		Year 2005	Year 2025	Annual average growth rate
PCUMS Tons ²		279	508	3.0%
Transit Revenue	546%	Increase	6,101	8.9%
Other Revenues		92	125	1.5%
Total Revenues		1,209	6,227	8.5%
Operating Costs		444	1,016	4.2%
Fee per Net Ton ³		218	668	6.5%
Public Services Fees ³		2	2	0.0%
Depreciation		61	231	6.8%
Net Income	890%	Increas	4,310	11.6%

Source: ACP Financial Data



Alternative "Dry Canal" Proposals to Counteract Anticipated Canal Fees/Costs



Non-Transit Panama Canal "Feeder Services" May Be the Real Boom from the Canal Expansion





Weekly Through Transits
Feeder Services – No Transit

Source: ACP and Compare, 2008 Data



Panama Maritime Authority Becomes A Major Transhipment Center





Source: Panama Maritime Authority



Panama Canal Expansion Impacts: Prediction Scenarios

VICKERMAN
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Panama Canal Vessel Deployments Will Determine New US Logistics Patterns



The Distance to
New Orleans
and Savannah Via
the Panama Canal

A Competitive & Robust
Landside Access to the Gateway
Port's Inland Market will be a Key
Success Factor!





The Primary North American Competitor to the Panama Canal is the Class I Rail Intermodal System

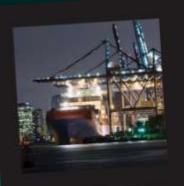
(Potential Increased Service Offerings and System Capacity)





Source: USDOT Maritime Administration (MARAD) 2009

\$47 million Tiger II Port of Miami – FEC On-Dock Intermodal Container Transfer Terminal



PORT OF MIAMI INTERMODALAND RAIL RECONNECTION

TIGER II Discretionary Grant Application



A project to reduce heavy truck container traffic on Greater Miami-Dade County's interstate and local roadway system in an effort to:

Reduce dependence on oil

Reduce greenhouse gasses:

improve safety; and

Reduce road degredation.

August 20, 2010







Exhibit 1				
Summary of Project Construction and Total Cost (*)	(\$)			
Item	Cost			
Bridge Reconstruction	\$3,500,000			
POM Rail Intermodal Apron	\$15,284,000			
POM Intermodal Rail Line Tracks	\$3,983,000			
Port Lead (4.40 miles)	\$21,840,800			
Total Cost of Construction	\$44,607,800			
Equipment Purchase	\$2,300,000			
Total Rail and Intermodal Facility Project Cost	\$46,907,800			

(*)A detailed analysis of these costs is included in the Appendix "F"



Panama Canal Vessel Deployments Will Determine New US Logistics Patterns



The Round trip Distance to Miami Via the Panama Canal is Could Substantially Cut the North American Delivery Costs....



Dedicated Express Double Stacked Train Service



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Post 2015 Expanded Canal: Predicting the Future Impacts for the US East & Gulf Coasts?

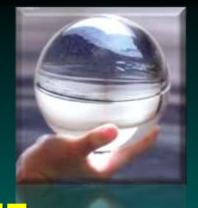
IF:

- ✓ West Coast Ports & Rail become/remain congested...
- ✓ East Coast Ports Accommodate the big ships...
- ✓ Canal Cost Remains Price Competitive with Suez...
- ✓ Cargo Trade Volumes Continue to Increase...
- ✓ Canal's infrastructure keeps pace with Growth...

Then:

✓ Global Carriers will route as much traffic via the expanded Panama Canal as it can handle...





Post 2015 Expanded Canal: Predicting the Future Impacts for the US East & Gulf Coasts?

IF:

- ✓ Panama Canal Tolls are Set to Maximize Revenue and not Container Volumes...
- ✓ East Coast Ports Can't Accommodate the big ships Channel Draft & Terminal Impacts...
- ✓ All-Water Time is not competitive for High Value Time Sensitive Intermodal Landbridge Cargo...

Then:

✓ The Panama Canal Market Shift to the East and Gulf Coast May Not Occur at All!

✓ Gulf Coast May Not Occur at All!

✓ Coast May Not Occur at All!

