



Indonesian ports: Current trends and future requirements

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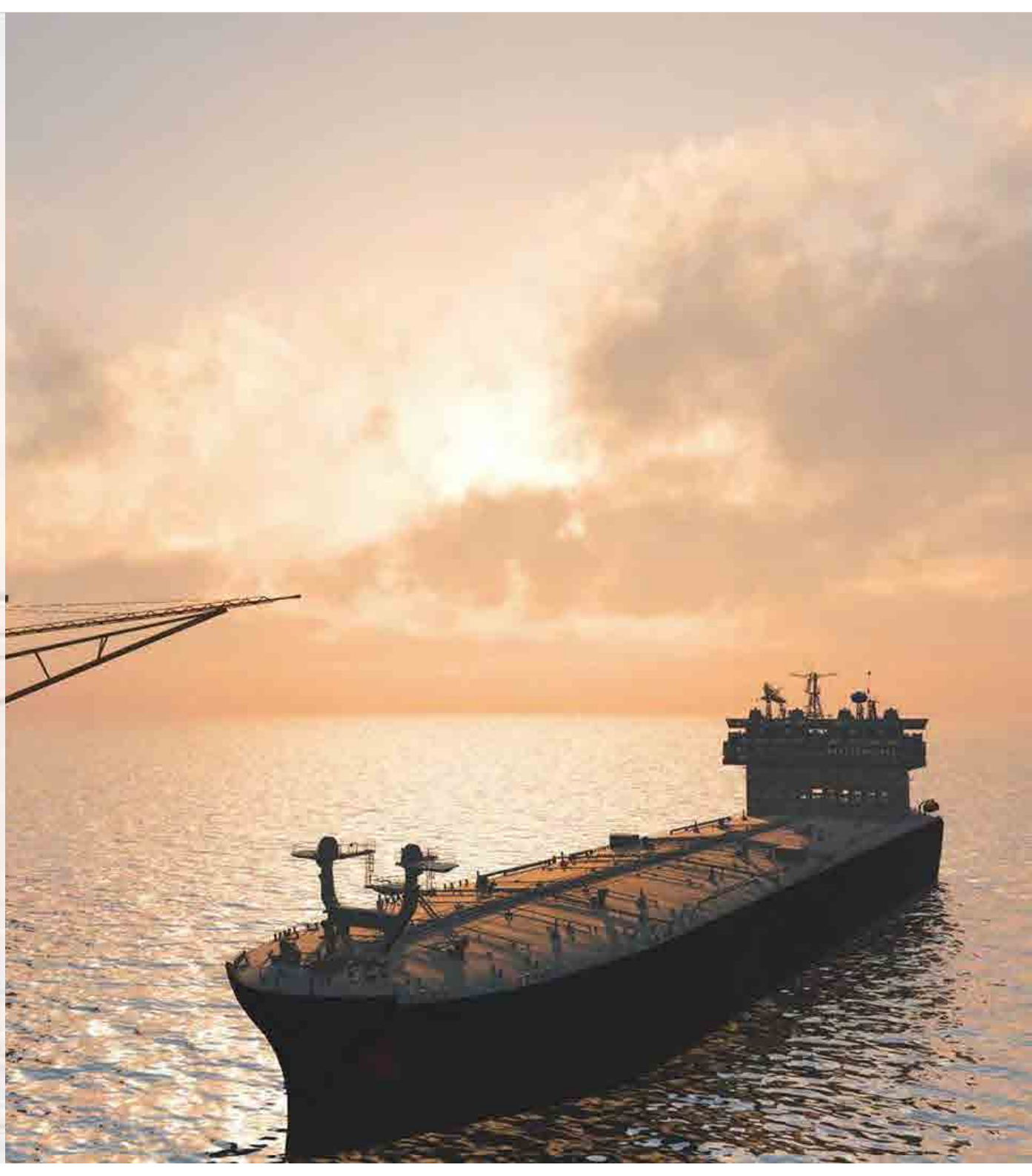
Jakarta, June 11&12, 2014



Today's agenda	Page
A. Key industry trends	3
B. Indonesia port sector	14
C. Main challenges for port and maritime industry	19
D. Vision for the port sector	26
E. Strategies for the future	29

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A. Key industry trends



Five key industry trends will underpin the short, medium and longer term port and shipping landscape

1



Sustained cargo traffic growth

2



Asia benefiting from maritime trade boom

3



Potential changes in shipping patterns

4



Larger container vessels

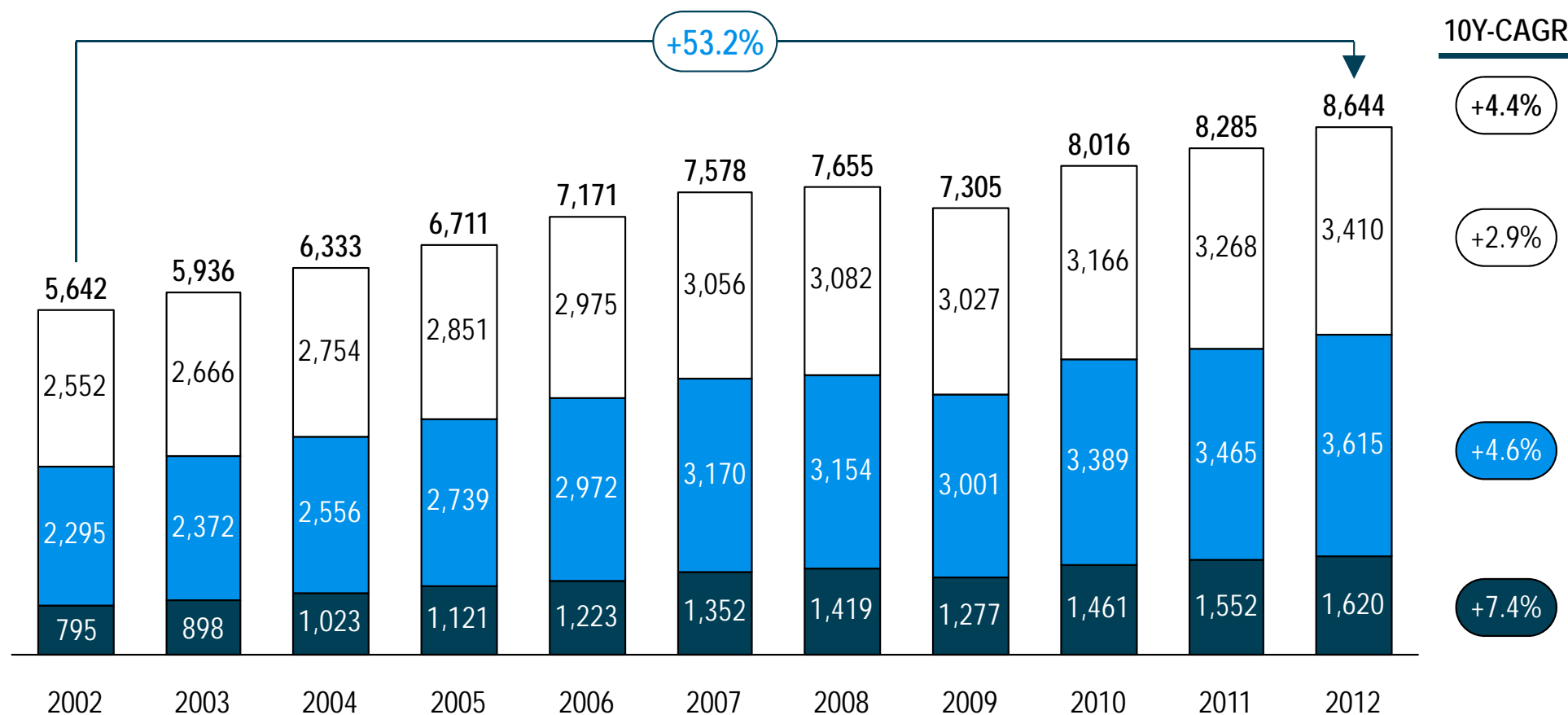
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Regulation and cost efficiency drives technological trends

Global shipment demand has expanded by ~50% during the past decade, bolstered by strong growth in containerized cargo

Global shipment demand, historical [2002-12, MT]

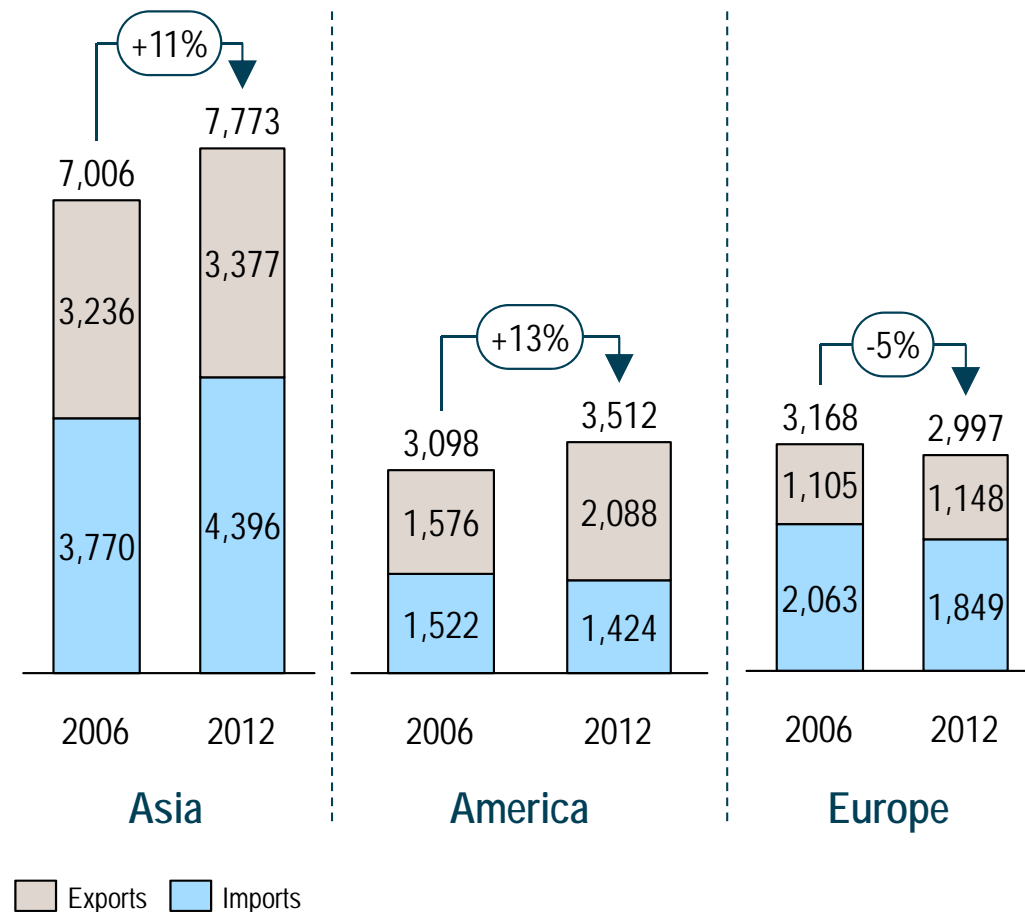


□ Liquid bulk ■ Dry bulk ■ Containerized cargo¹⁾

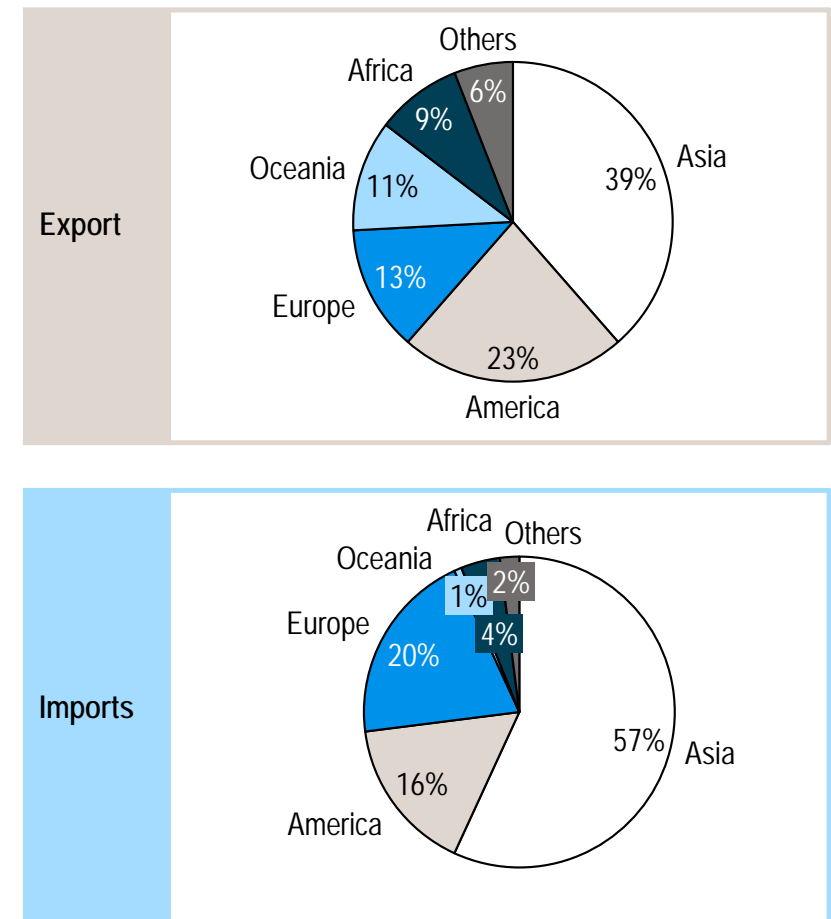
1) Incl. general cargo

Today Asia accounts for the largest proportion of global maritime trade, recording steady growth in its market share

Total maritime trade by region [m Tons]



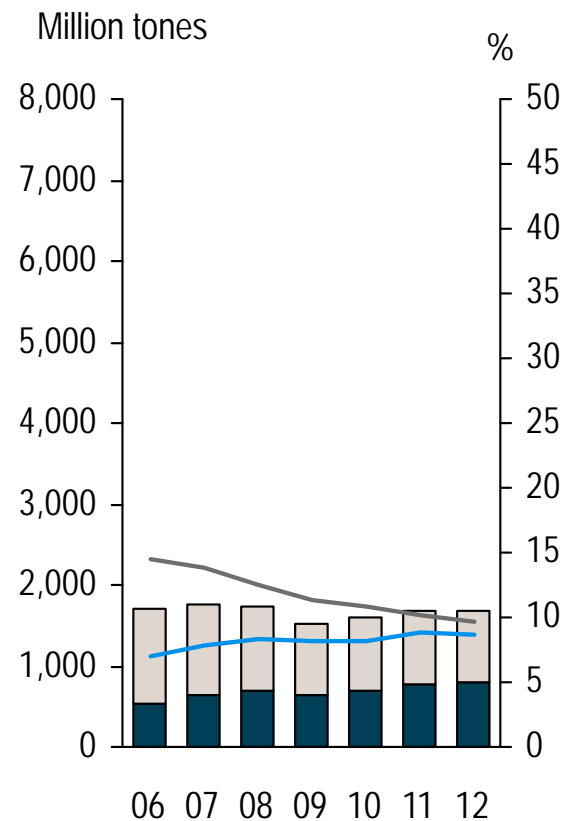
Share of world maritime trade [2012 - %]



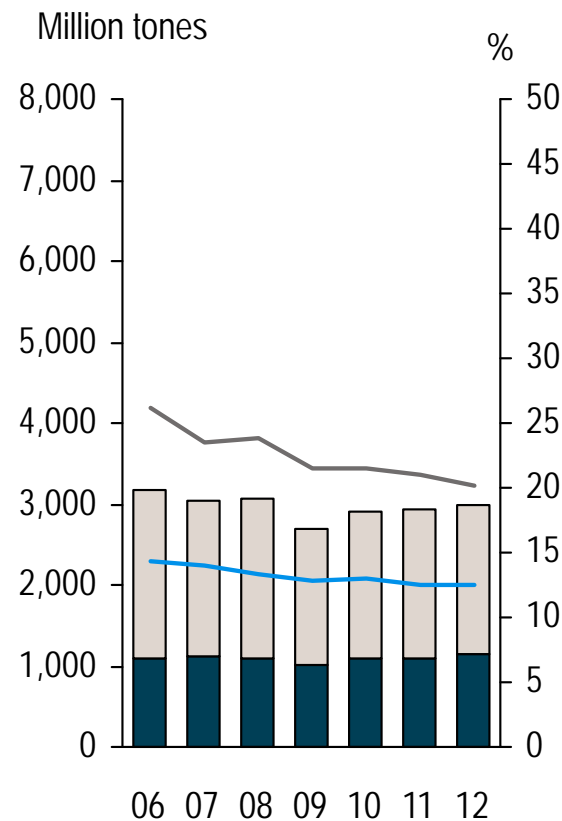
Asia not only contributes the most to the total maritime trade, but has also shown a steady growth in its market share

Global maritime activity, 2006 - 2012

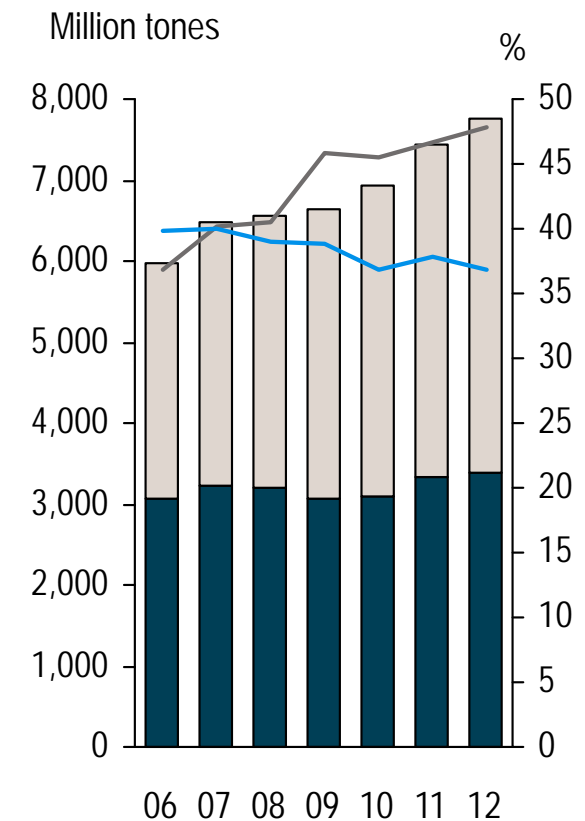
Maritime trade - North America



Maritime trade - Europe



Maritime trade - Asia¹⁾

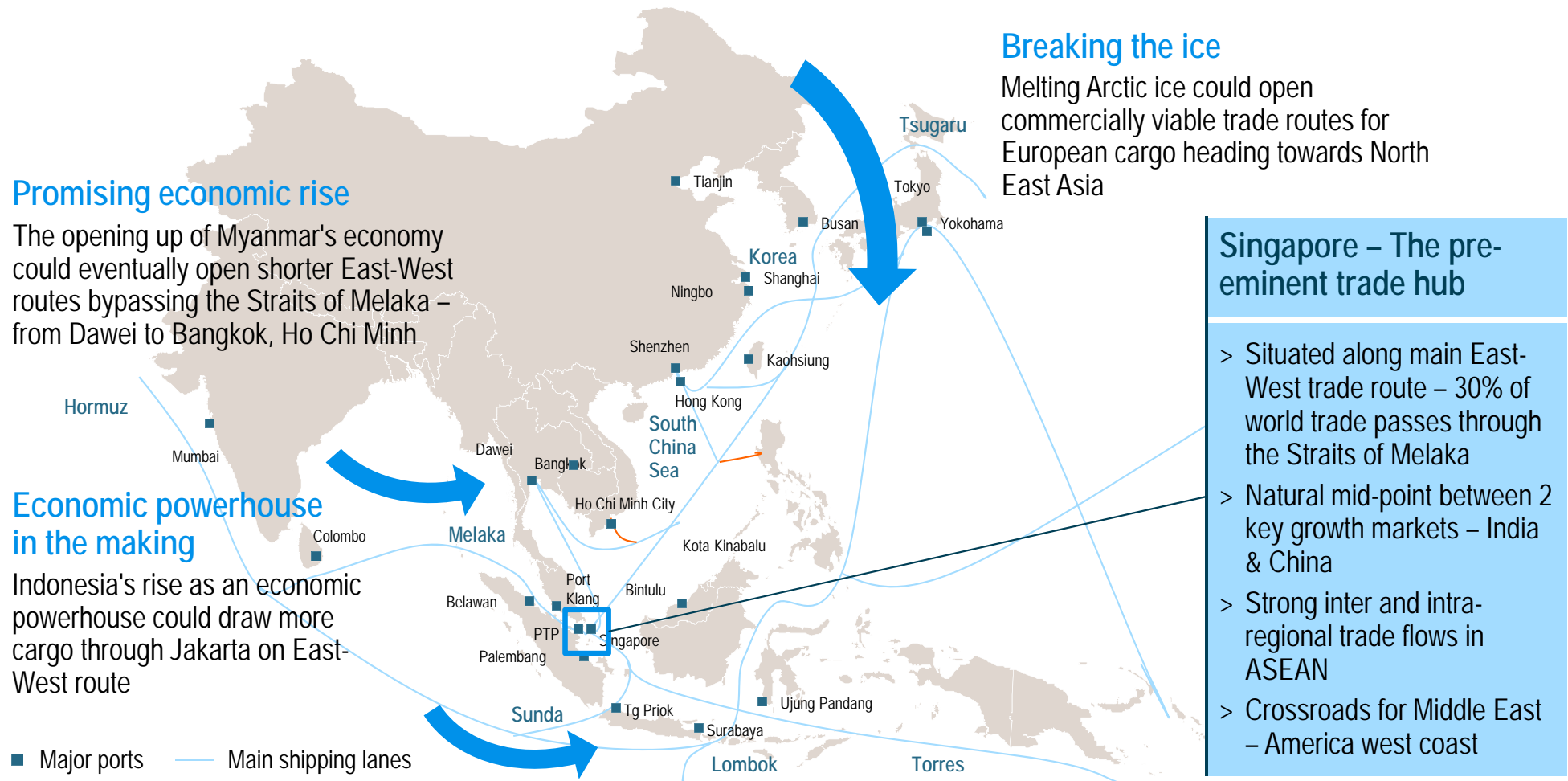


Import Export % of world import % of world export

1) Developing nations in Asia

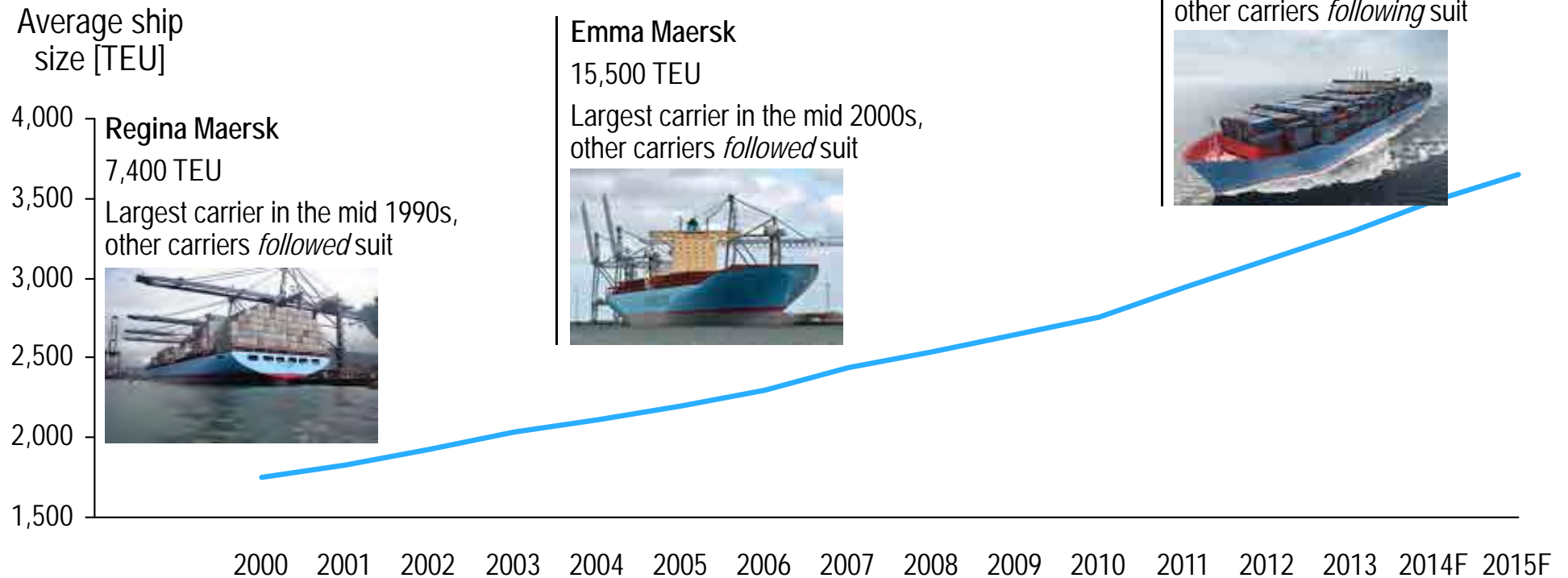
While Singapore remains an important hub for east-west cargo flows, alternative trade routes may potentially arise in the longer future

Cargo flows – East Asia



There is a clear and persistent trend towards larger container liner sizes

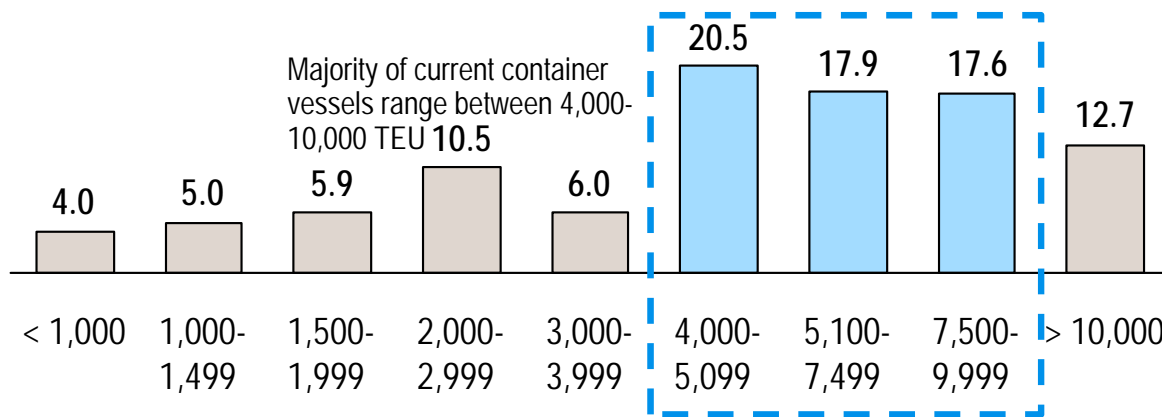
Evolution of average container liner sizes [TEU]



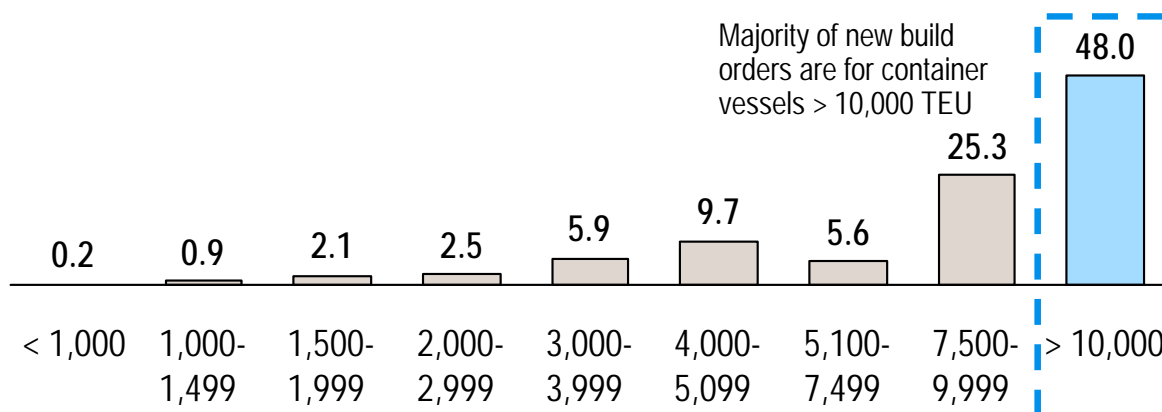
- > Average size of container vessels has steadily grown over time
- > When a market leader introduces a significantly larger vessel into the market, other players eventually follow suit

Fleet profile of the future will feature a greater proportion of ULCVs, - Implications on port planning, design and operations

Current fleet profile breakdown¹⁾ [TEU, %]



Orderbook fleet profile breakdown¹⁾ [TEU, %]



> Key implications:

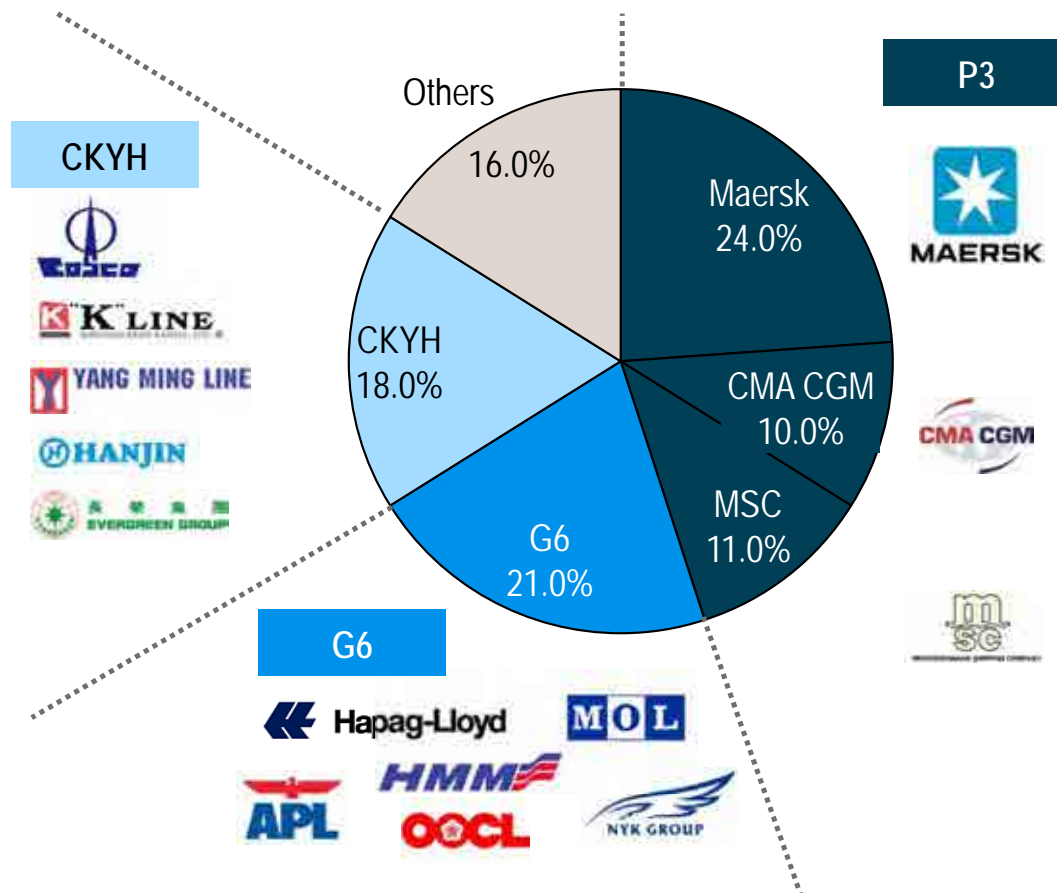
- **Port planning & operations**
 - Deeper drafts, longer berths, wider channels etc.
 - Higher gate pressure – needs increased productivity, larger capacity equipment, greater inter-modal capacity
- **Vessel cascading**
 - Vessel upsizing on corresponding spoke routes
- **Rationalization of shipping routes**
 - Re-drawing of hub and spoke alignments; some hubs dropped

Note: ULCV – Ultra large container vessels > 10,000 TEU
 1) Breakdown by total capacities in TEU. Based on data as on 1 March 2013.
 Source: Alphaliner; Roland Berger

The trend towards ultra-large container vessels drives the forming of alliances among liner operators to achieve greater scale

Trends in alliances

Asia-North Europe capacity shares [%]



- > Pursuit of scale has led towards even larger vessel sizes
- > In order to fill the ships, reduce operational risks – liners have entered into operating, non-commercial alliances with each other
- > Since 2011, the trend towards alliancing has intensified – there remains now only 3 major alliances controlling > 80% of market share
- > Others are under pressure to "join the pack"

Increased leverage of liner alliances over port operators

As such, consolidation in the container shipping segment via alliances or mergers is likely to accelerate...

It is likely that P3 would start its operations by end of 2014...

The world's three largest container liners - Maersk Line, CMA CGM and MSC to establish the P3 Network, which is due to start operations in mid-2014

It is estimated that Maersk Line put market control of such an alliance at about 42% on the Asia to Europe route, 24% on the transpacific routes, and 40-42% on the transatlantic route.

If approved, P3 will control up to 40% of total cargo moved in containers from Asia to Europe, and across the Pacific and Atlantic ocean. The P3 Network will operate a capacity of 2.6m TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units), with an initial combined fleet of 255 vessels on 29 loops

...and would pave the way for expansion or creation of other alliances.

Evergreen Line will join with members of the CKYH alliance -- COSCO, "K" Line, Yang Ming and Hanjin -- in operating container services to the United States East Coast.

Evergreen, along with COSCO and Hanjin, has filed a vessel-sharing agreement with the Federal Maritime Commission saying they will cooperate on services between the Asia and the U.S. Atlantic Coast

Germany's Hapag-Lloyd has just merged with Chilean peer Compania Sud Americana de Vapores SA, creating the world fourth-largest container line and controlling 4% of the Far east-Europe trade route

Changes in regulation and the continuous pursuit of cost efficiency will drive future technological innovation

Technological trends

Regulation

- > Historically, **technology adoption** in the maritime sector most **strongly influenced by regulatory changes** – often as a consequence of accidents/incidents
- > Increased implementation of **environmental regulation** will drive research and innovation in **new emissions control technologies** and **advanced fuel technologies**



Advanced fuel technologies

Solar sails ship, low carbon fuels e.g., LNG ships, slow steaming, electric ships



Automation

Increased automation of port land and marine operations



Environmental technologies

Selective catalytic reduction converters to reduce NOx, low energy ship design e.g., improved hull design reduces drag



Information technology

Ship voyage real time tracking, voyage optimization by using latest ocean and weather data, e-Navigation

Cost efficiency

- > The continuous **pursuit of greater cost efficiency** and savings will drive innovation
- > The **maturity stage** of individual technologies **affects costs** and its subsequent **adoption**
- > Increased drive for cost efficiency will drive research in **advanced fuel technologies** due to **high fuel costs** as well as increased adoption of **automation and ICT**

B. Indonesia port sector

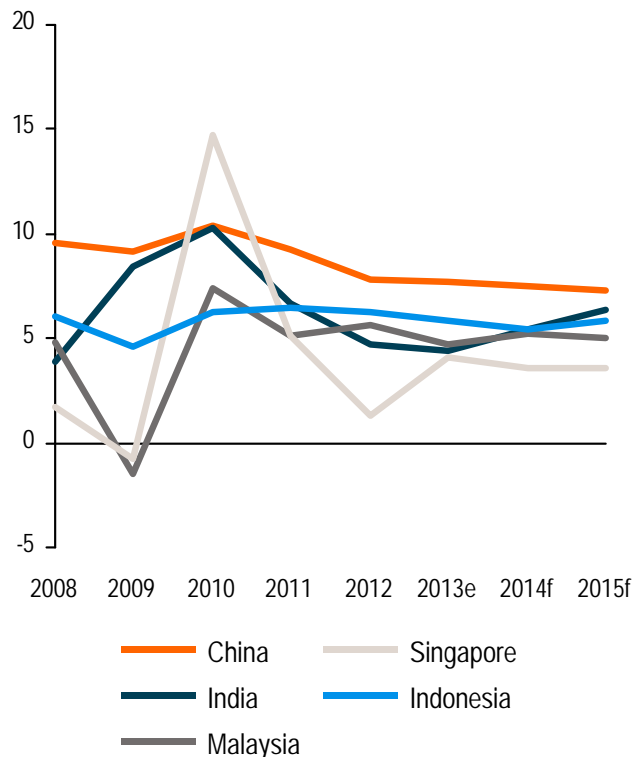


Indonesia is going through a period of unprecedented growth and economic development

Brief economic snapshot of Indonesia

Sustained strong economic growth in recent years and for foreseeable future

GDP Growth Rate, 2008 – 2012 [%]



1) Based on population of age 15+

Analysts predict Indonesia to be among top 10 largest economies by 2050 ...

World GDP Ranking, 2012 [USD bn]

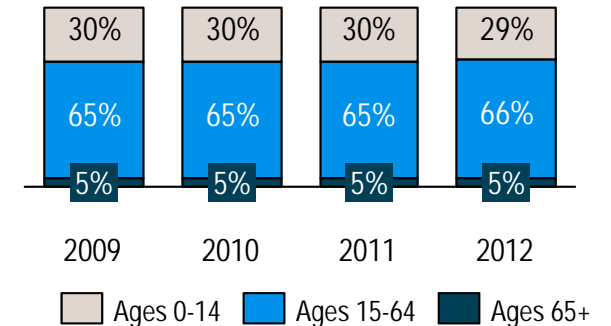
1	United States	16,245
2	China	8,227
3	Japan	8,227
4	Germany	3,428
5	France	2,613
10	India	1,859
16	Indonesia	878

World GDP Ranking, 2050 [USD bn]

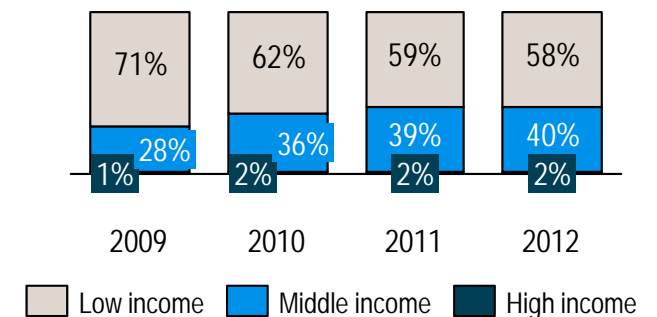
1	China	52,620
2	United States	34,580
9	Indonesia	6,040
11	France	5,360

A young, growing population with rising affluence will sustain growth

Population Ranges '09-'12, [% total population]



Population size per income segment¹⁾ [pax]



However, existing infrastructure and operational hurdles may affect the country's port and logistics development progress

Global Competitiveness Index Rankings¹⁾

The quality of infrastructure is insufficient to support the country's target to become a major logistics and maritime hub ...

... and operational difficulties may dampen interest of new investors

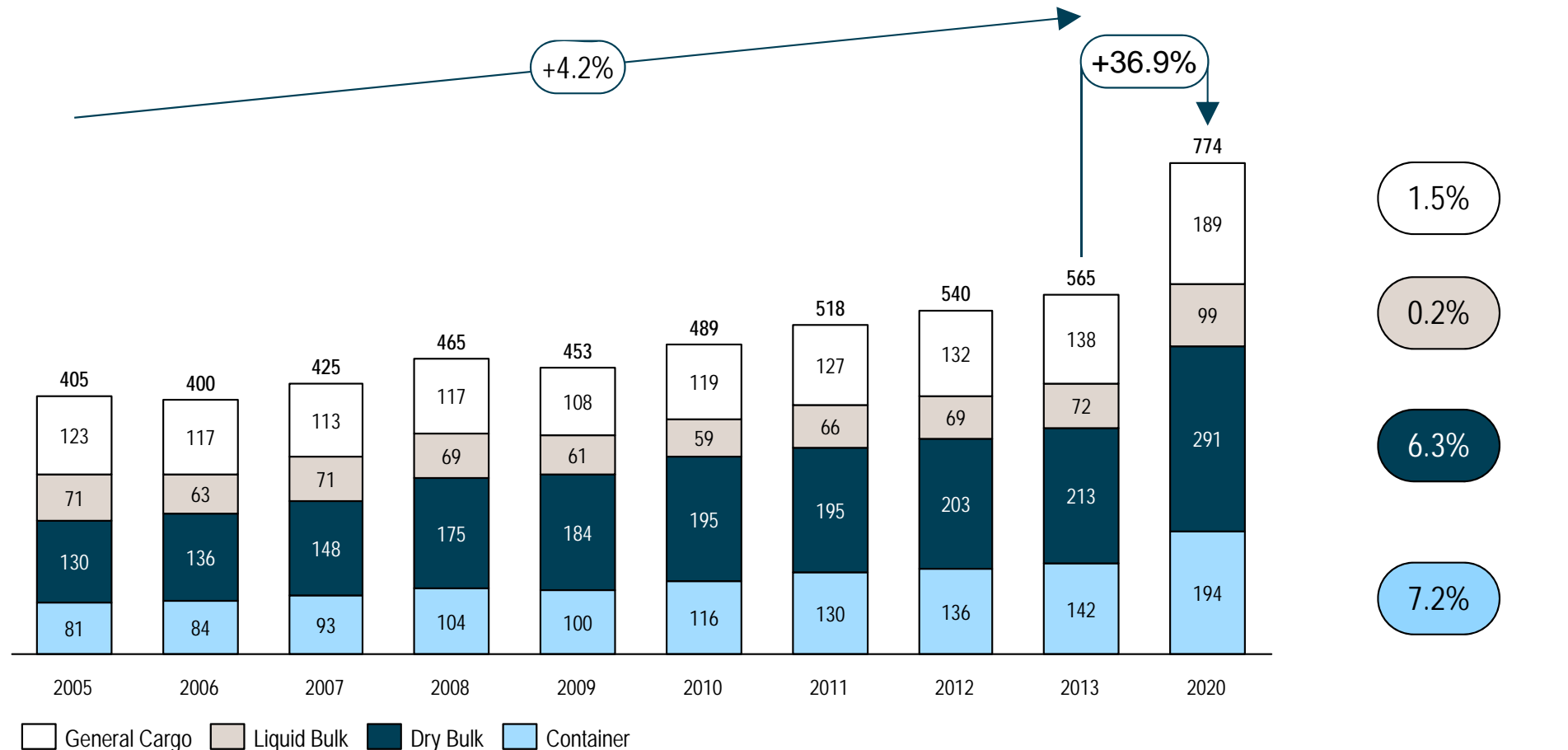
Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Quality of Roads	Number of Procedures to Start Business
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Switzerland 2 Hong Kong SAR 5 Singapore 25 Malaysia 61 Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 United Arab Emirates 2 France 7 Singapore 23 Malaysia 42 Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Canada 1 New Zealand 10 Malaysia 10 Singapore 20 Thailand
82 Indonesia	78 Indonesia	104 Indonesia
Quality of Port Infrastructure	Quality of Railroad Infrastructure	Burden of Customs Procedures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Netherlands 2 Singapore 3 Hong Kong SAR 24 Malaysia 56 Thailand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Japan 2 Switzerland 10 Singapore 18 Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Singapore 2 Finland 3 Hong Kong SAR 23 Malaysia
89 Indonesia	44 Indonesia	74 Indonesia
	72 Thailand	80 Thailand

1) Ranked out of 148 countries

The total tonnage handled by these ports has experienced annual growth of 4.2% to reach 565 m MT in 2013 from 405 m MT in 2005

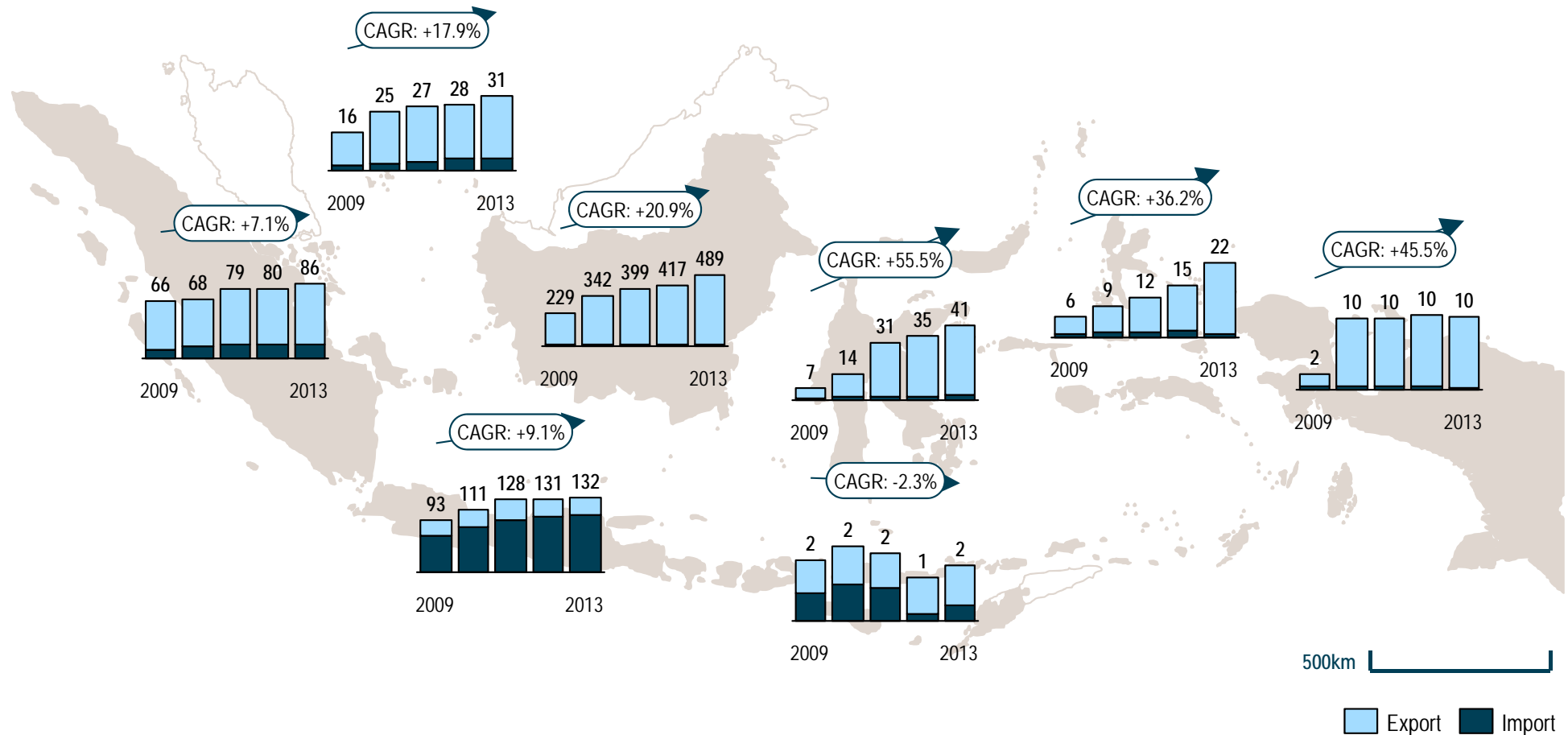
Port throughput evolution [m MT]

CAGR 05-13 [%]



Driven by favorable economic drivers, trade activity has been on a rapid rise

Historical trade data by region, 2009 – 2013 [mil MT]

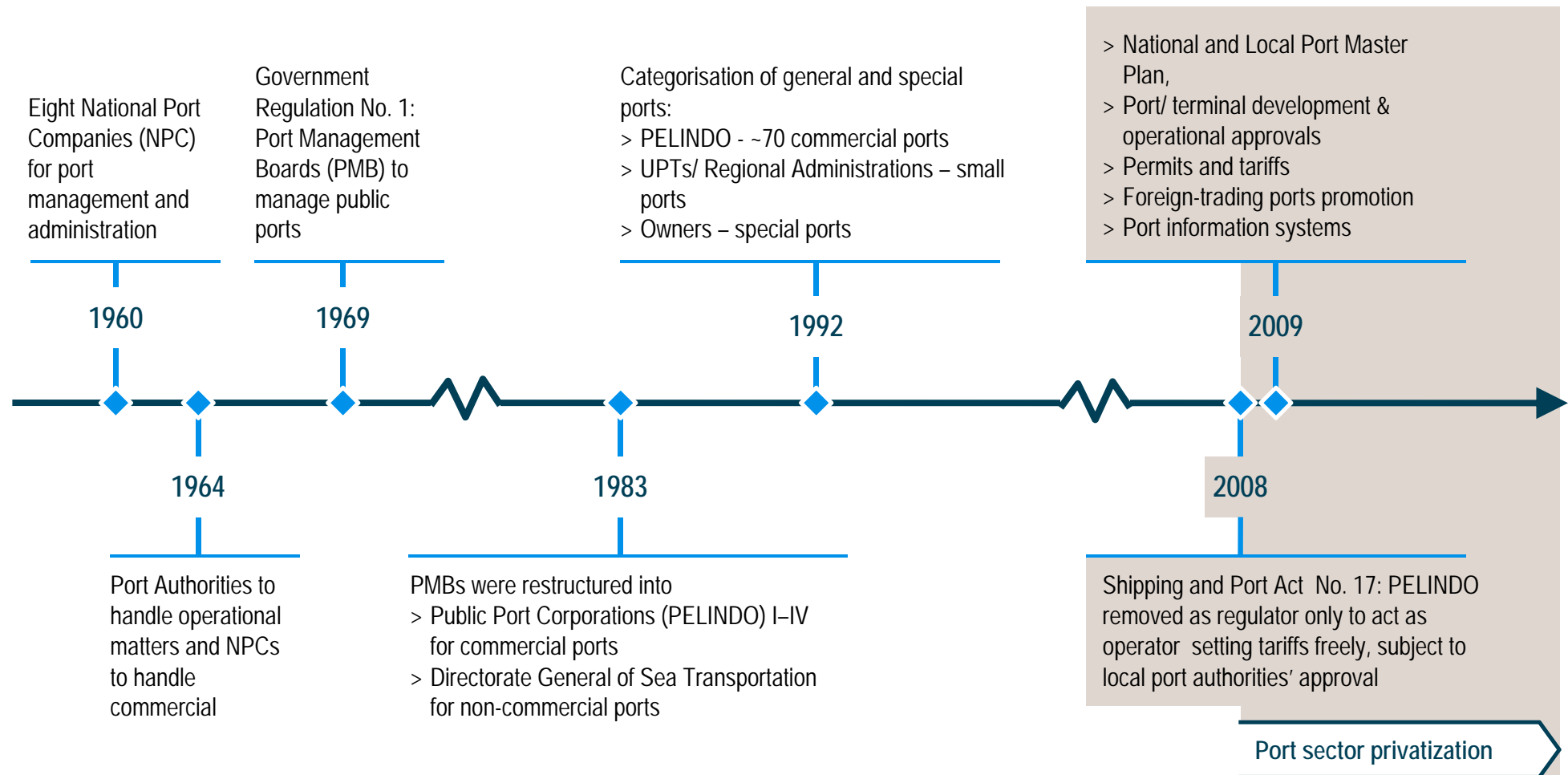


C. Main challenges for port and maritime industry



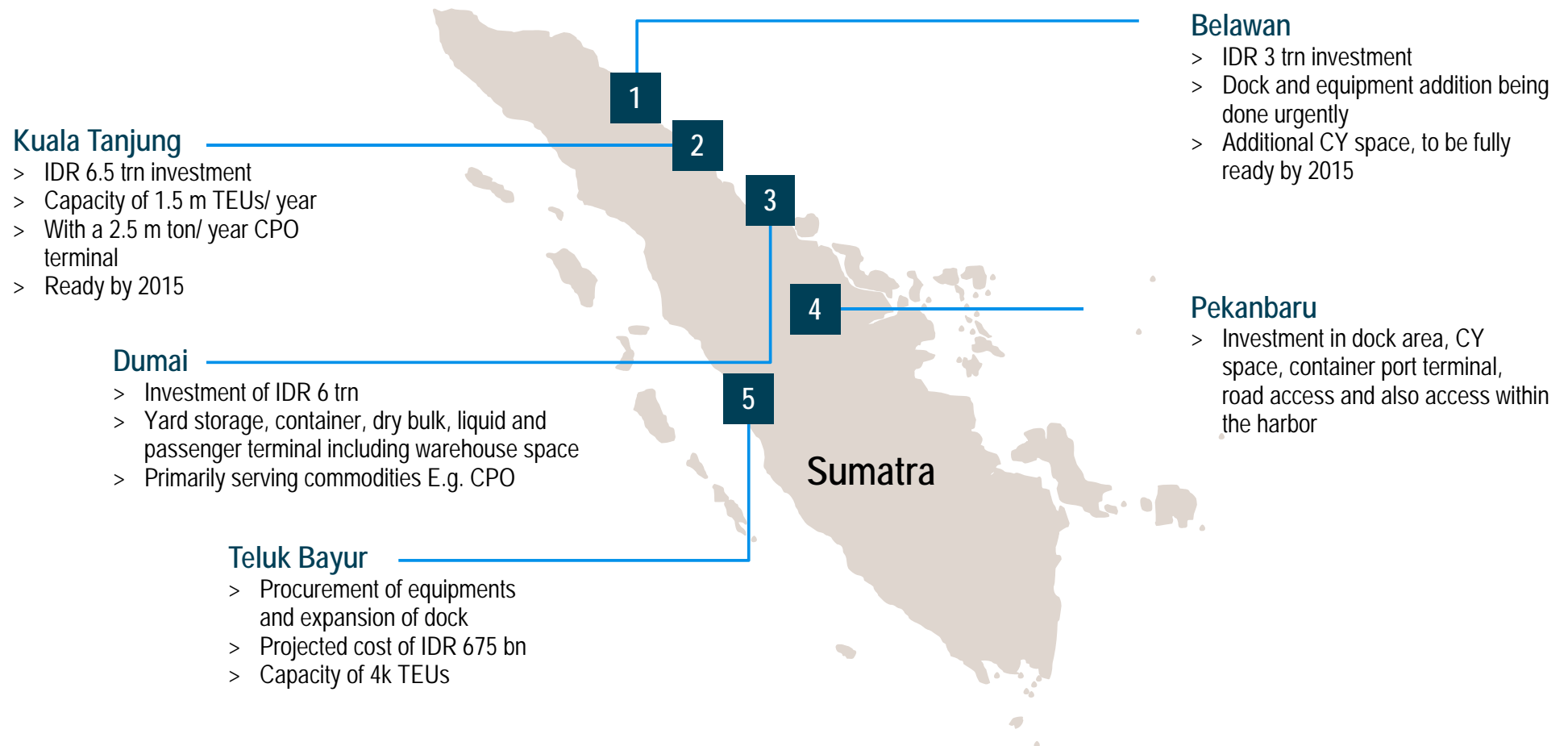
With the new shipping laws in place, port investment opportunities for private players have been realised...

Evolution of port sector regulations



... allowing an increase in influx of capital investment to further development and expansion of the port industry

Summary of upcoming port developments & investments in Sumatra



... allowing an increase in influx of capital investment to further development and expansion of the port industry

Summary of upcoming port developments & investments in Java

Tanjung priok

- > Development of new Priok Port in North Kalibaru adding an additional capacity of 9 m TEUs by 2023

Cilamaya

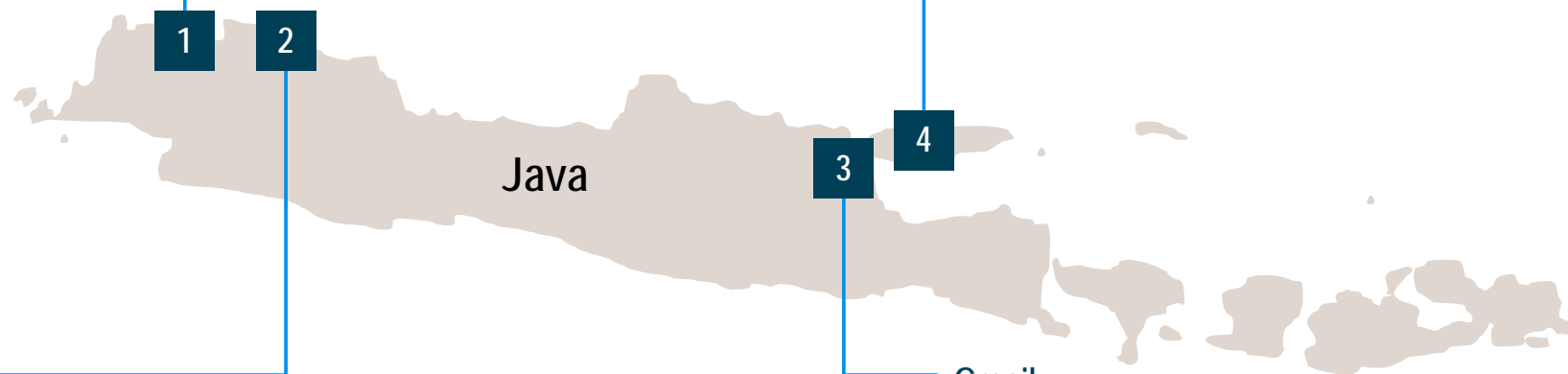
- > Proposed investment of USD 1.03 bn
- > Capacity of 10 m TEUs
- > Operators still to be chosen
- > Scheduled completion in 2019

Madura

- > Privately developed industrial city (Lamicitra Nusantara Tbk)
- > 10k ha land as an integrated seaport
- > USD 600 m/ project x 10 projects

Gresik

- > Increase the general cargo, liquid bulk, channel and basin over two stages
- > Scheduled final completion is 2014
- > IPC III to jointly build an industrial estate and deep water port with AKR of Gresik

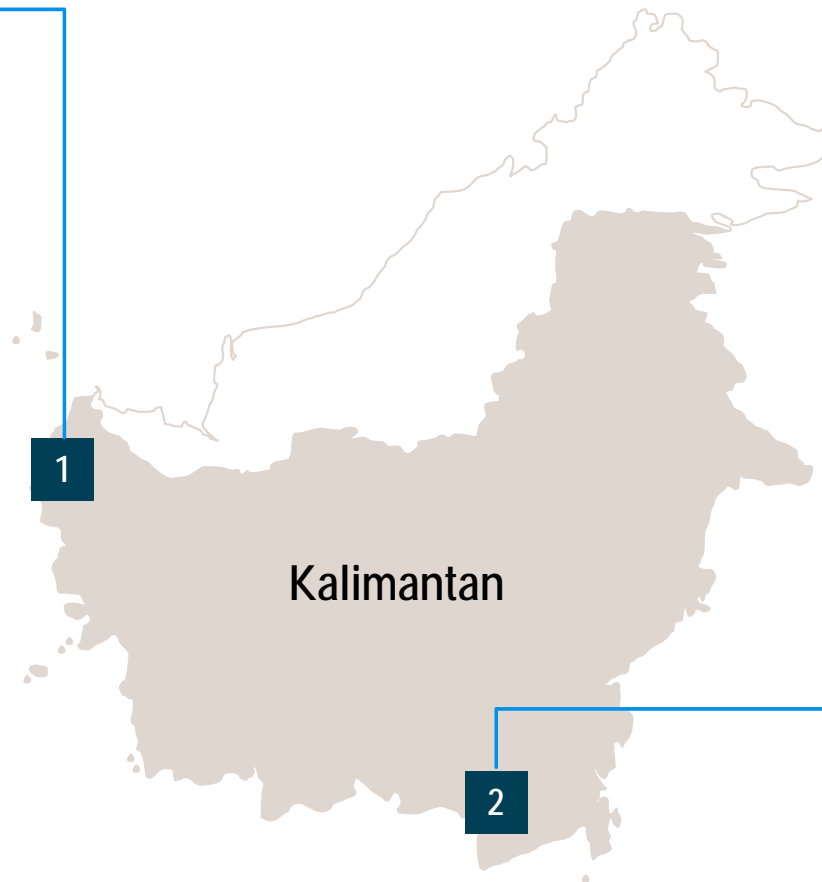


... allowing an increase in influx of capital investment to further development and expansion of the port industry

Summary of upcoming port developments & investments in Kalimantan

Pontianak

- > The proposed port would be able to process up to 3 million TEU pa as well as 15 million tonnes of bulk cargo and over 20 million tonnes of liquids



Banjarmasin

- > New channel built by private company increasing throughput greatly
- > Revenue earned by users on /MT basis

... allowing an increase in influx of capital investment to further development and expansion of the port industry

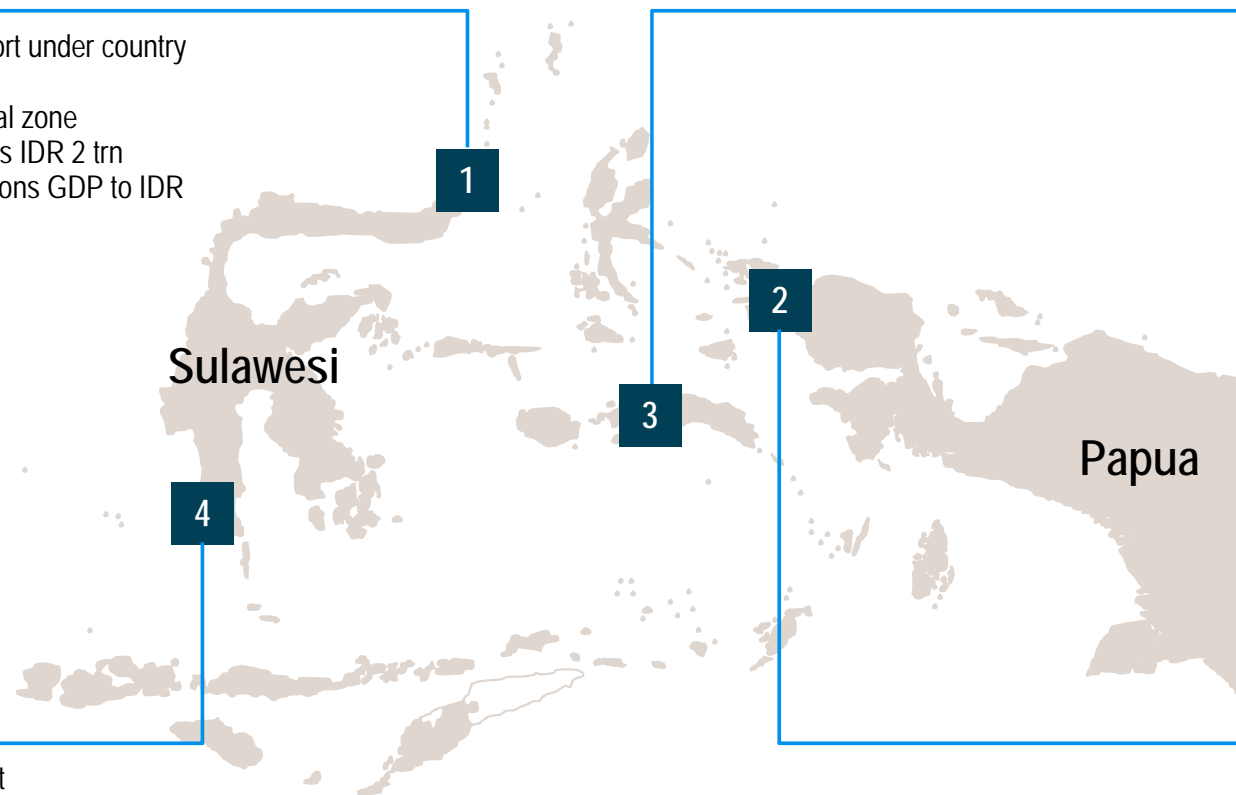
Summary of upcoming port developments & investments Eastern regions

Bitung

- > National strategic port under country Masterplan (MP3EI)
- > Incl. 500 ha industrial zone
- > Road works to port is IDR 2 trn
- > Would increase regions GDP to IDR 50 trn by 2025

Ambon

- > Land reclamation
- > New dock
- > Quay extension
- > Increased container volume ~320k TEUs by 2025/ month
- > Currently 36k TEUs per month
- > Expansion delayed due to financial problems (gov't budget)



Makassar

- > IDR 7 trn investment
- > Starting in 2014 with Pelindo IV
- > Looking for private/ state run companies to construct the port or foreign entity

Sorong

- > IPC II would work on the plan to build a new Sorong to be one of the hub in Eastern region of Indonesia.

Despite new legislation and increased capital, there are general concerns regarding the development progress of the port sector

Repercussions of changes in legislation

Widespread expansion of development across the archipelago through:

- > **Competition** in the development and operation of ports thus breaking state monopoly
- > Improvement in inter-island transports **connectivity**
- > **Reduction** of transport costs

Concerns

Lack of coordination between different institutes within the port sector

Slow yielding projects – Port projects take significant amount of investment and time to realize returns

New Port Authorities staff have **poor expertise in port sectors**.

The **overlap and ambiguity** over the role of new Port Authorities and Operators (especially the Pelindos)

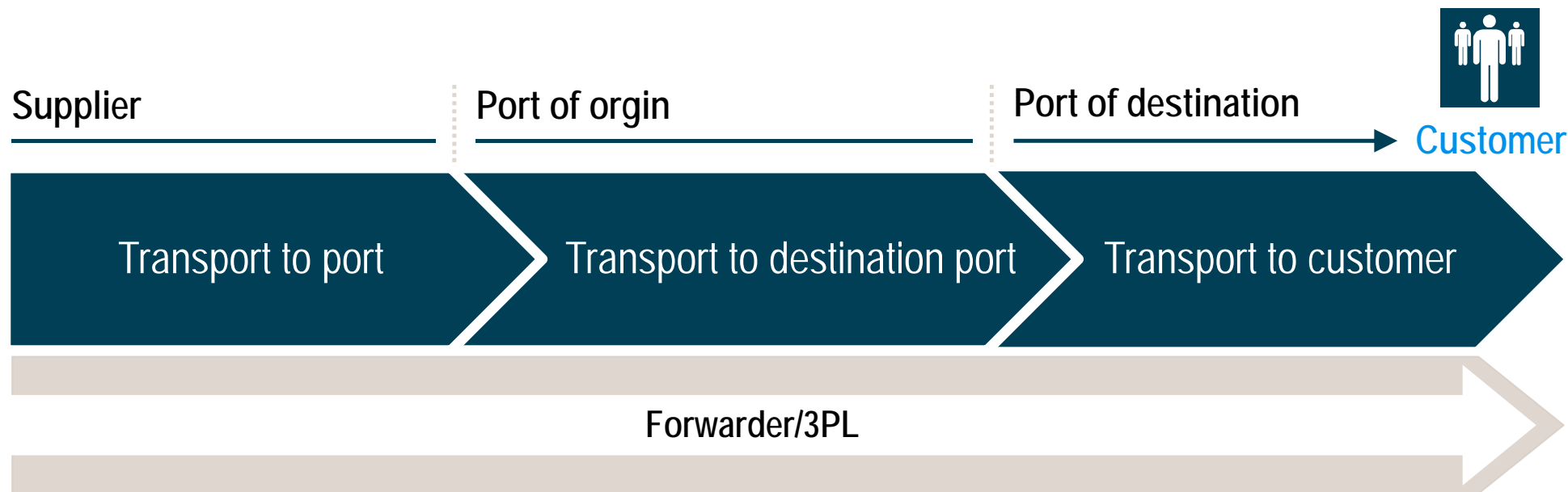
Multiple implementation of the law

Lack of clear master plan for the country's port sector

D. Vision for the port sector



The port vision should focus on the transport chain which has three main segments



Connectivity to port

- > Road quality and capacity
- > Train frequency, punctuality and number of destinations
- > Pipe size
- > River width and draft

Connectivity between port

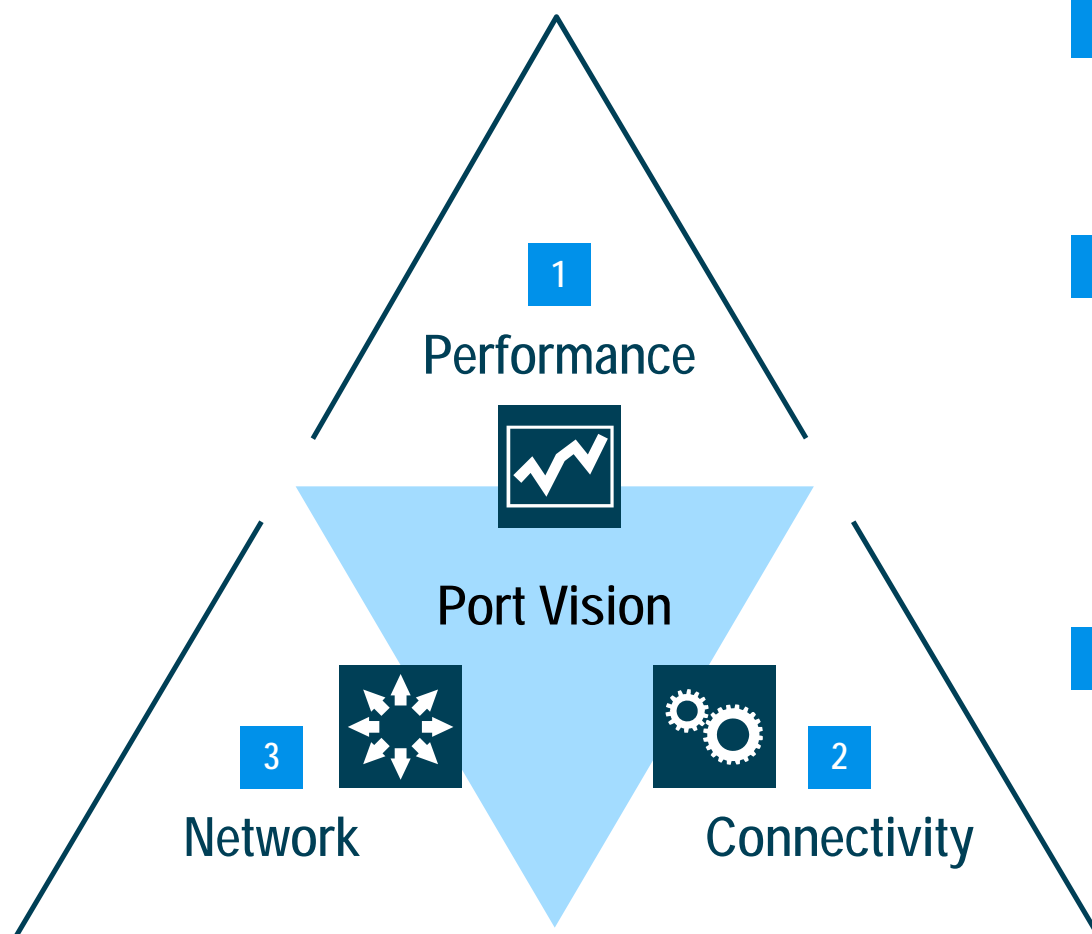
- > Location to nearby sealane
- > aligned paperwork between ports
- > Aligned operations between ports
- > Relationship with shipping lines

Connectivity from port

- > Road quality and capacity
- > Train frequency, punctuality and number of destinations
- > Pipe size
- > River width and draft

Port vision for Indonesia ports should contains solid plans to increase port performance and connectivity and network expansion

Port strategy elements



1 Port performance

- > Improve port facilities
- > Improve the skills of port labours
- > Improve master planning

2 Increase connectivity

- > Road quality and capacity
- > Train frequency, punctuality and number of destinations
- > Attract the industry
- > Increase river width and draft
- > Increase connectivity with associated ports

3 Expanding the network

- > Follow the industry
- > Create the shipping corridor /shipping network
- > Create own network
- > Develop strategic partnerships with other port in containers, energy, petrochemicals and dry bulk

E. Strategies for the future



Key goals have been identified in order to further the nation's efforts in developing its port industry

Key industry goals

1



Overcoming institutional challenges

The process to establish and expand existing ports are still heavily bureaucratic

2



Revising Java-centric economic initiatives and policies

The nation is primarily focused in further developing the economy in Java

3



Reducing reluctance to expand eastwards

There is an existing lack of enthusiasm to tap into the growing potential of the port industry in the East

4



Improving under investment in ports, particularly in the East

Investments are almost solely fixed on the Sumatera-Java-Kalimantan belt which excludes finances pouring into the East

5



Developing logistics infrastructure in remote areas

Considering the isolated locations of some regions, there may be difficulty in establishing operations there

6



Modernising commercial and internal traffic fleets

Dated fleets are hampering the growth of the shipping and logistics industry in Indonesia

Three core strategies should serve as a guide to the development initiatives of the Indonesian port sector

Core development strategies

1



Increase attractiveness to invest in the Indonesian port sector

- > Process to establish and expand existing ports are still heavily bureaucratic
- > Investment climate in recent years has not been encouraging

2



Shift and expand development focus from Java

- > Existing initiatives and policies are heavily centred around development of the port industry in Java
- > There is a lack of enthusiasm to tap into the growing potential within the East
- > Investments are almost solely fixed on the Sumatera-Java-Kalimantan belt, excluding participants further east
- > Disinterest in developing the logistics in the east

3



Revitalise existing ports and fleets

- > Indonesian port infrastructure is ranked in the bottom half of global port rankings¹⁾
- > Dated fleets are hampering the growth of the shipping and logistics industry in Indonesia



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