

Network of Ports and the connections of the ports with the hinterland

Ports, Vessels, Inland Strategy and Operations For CMA-CGM

CONTENT OF PRESENTATION



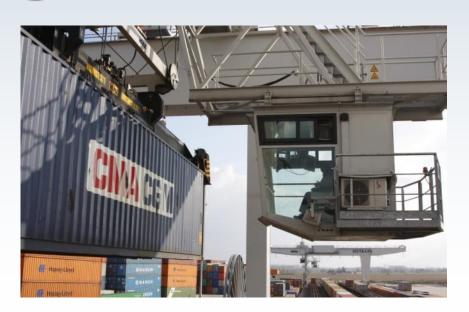
Network of Ports and the connections of the ports with the hinterland

- -Introduction CMA-CGM
- -What do our Customers require
- -Factors and dominant issues
- -Strategy of the shipping lien
- -Shipping line to play coordinating role

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Introducting CMA-CGM



CMA CGM, a leader in container shipping

Founded by Jacques R. Saadé, CMA CGM is currently the world's third largest container shipping company and is ranked number one in France.

Operating a fleet of 352 vessels, including 85 company-owned, the Group serves over 400 ports around the world.

In 2009, it carried 7.9 million TEUS (twenty-foot equivalent units). With a presence on all continents and in 150 countries through its network of 650 agencies, the Group employs 16,400 people, including 4,100 in France.

The Group's international development strategy is built upon the creation of new shipping lines, promotion of external growth and strategic alliances, diversification in intermodal transport, investments in port terminals, and expansion of its real estate assets.

Key Figures

Turnover 09 10.5 billion US dollars

Volumes 09 7.9 million TEUS

Vessels 352

Services 170

Staff worldwide 16,400

Staff France 4,100

Offices worldwide 650

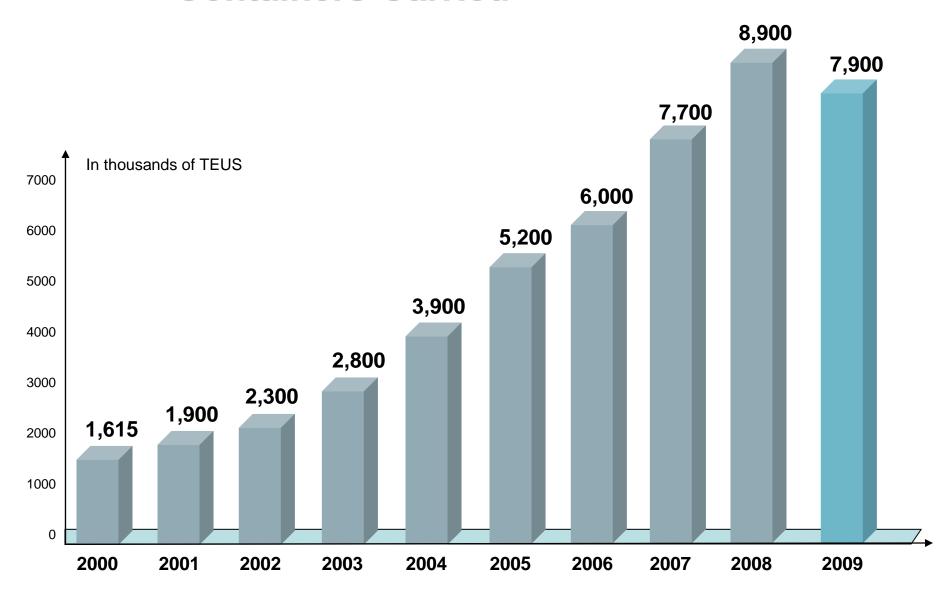
Ports of call 400

Top 10

1.	Maersk Line	Denmark	2,000,000	15 %
2.	MSC	Switzerland	1,500,000	11.5 %
3.	CMA CGM	France	1,000,000	7.5 %
4.	Evergreen	Taïwan	630,000	5 %
5.	COSCO	China	500,000	3.7 %
6.	Hapag Lloyd	Germany	500,000	3.7 %
7.	APL	Singapore	500,000	3.7 %
8.	CSCL	China	450,000	3.4 %
9.	NYK	Japan	420,000	3.2 %
10.	MOL	Japan	380,000	3.0 %

ČMA CGM

Containers Carried



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Source: CMA CGM Datas

Dedicated to Transport









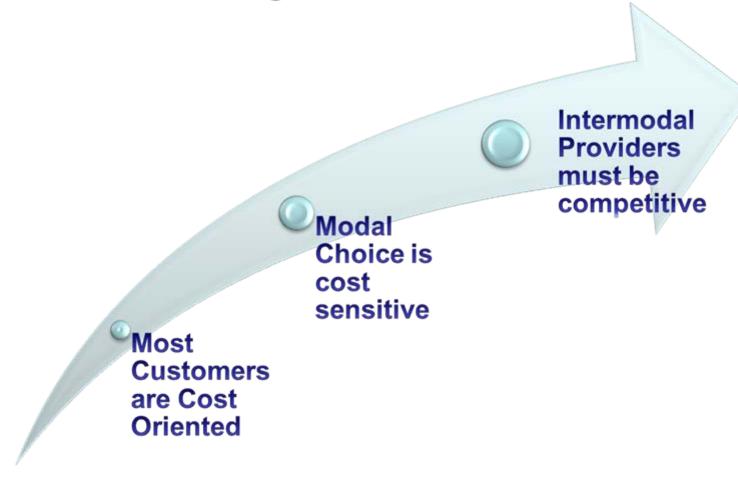
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What do our customers require? What are the key service components our customers are looking for?

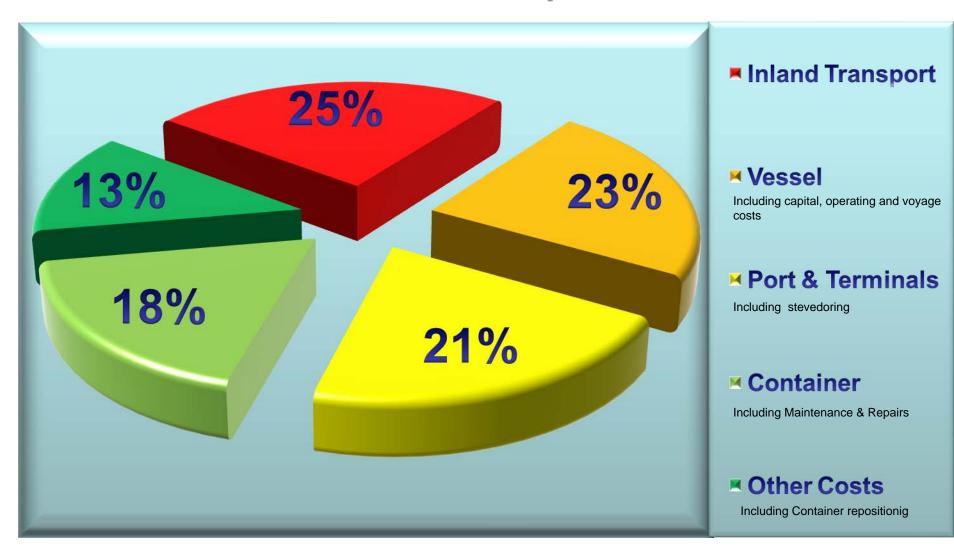
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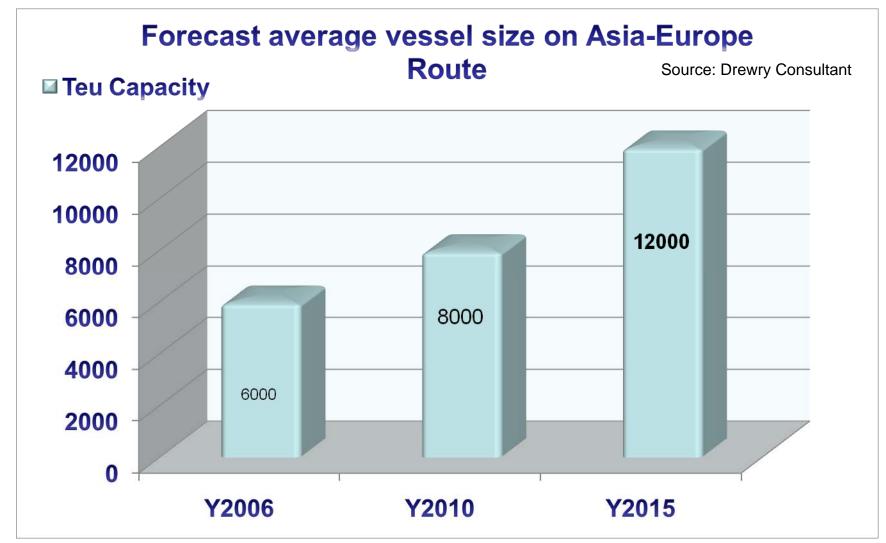


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Cost share in a Door to Door transportation







Larger vessels, restoration of schedules, VSA's amongst all parties

Vessels Call Time in the ports is longer. This results in higher port related cost vs optimized utilization

Larger shots of containers discharged/loaded.

Port duration/stay time up from 133 to 200 hrs

VSA: which shipping line and selecting the right terminal



Upsizing would result in an increase in the average exchange per port call

Vessel Size	Average N Europe port exchange
8,000 teu, 4 calls	2,200 containers
10,000 teu, 4 calls	2,800 containers (+27%)
12,000 teu, 4 calls	3,300 containers (+50%)
12,000 teu, 3 calls	4,400 containers (+100%)

Total port time in Europe per voyage would increase with vessel size:

Vessel Size	Average N Europe port exchange
8,000 teu	5.4 days
10,000 teu	6.5 days (+ 1 day)
12,000 teu, 4 calls	7.4 days (+2 days)
12,000 teu, 3 calls	8.7 days (+3.3 days)

Source: Drewry Shipping Consultants



Vessel Size Gigantism

CMA CGM 13,800 TEUS

Dimensions

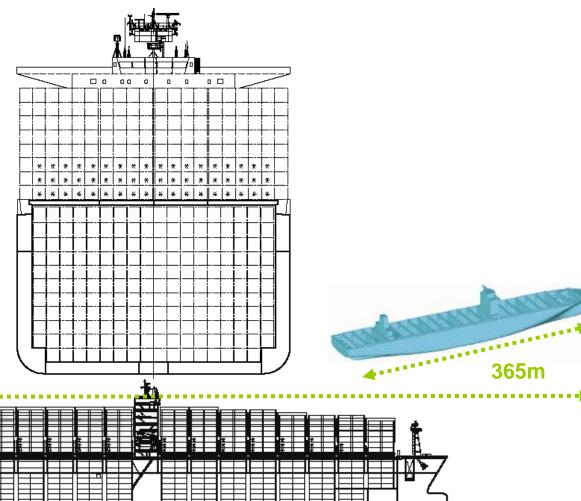
Length h.t.: 365 m

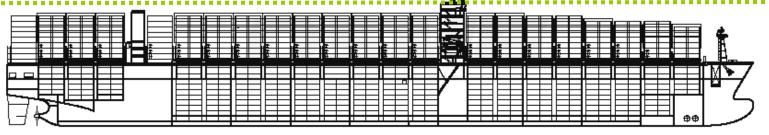
Width: 51.20 m

Gross weight: 132,800 t

Speed: 24.1 kn

Delivered in November 2009





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One of the youngest and most competitive fleets



Super eco speed, so **more** stock/inventory on the water. **But also 20% more containers on the water.** So enhanced focus on equipment turn times

Ecological factors, CO2 emission: both in deep sea, terminals, and hinterland transport.

Financial crisis, focus at cost: last year overall transport cost went down with > 15%. Why didn't we do this before?

More ports to be served? Only the **large** ports? Role of the outports?



Multiple terminals per port

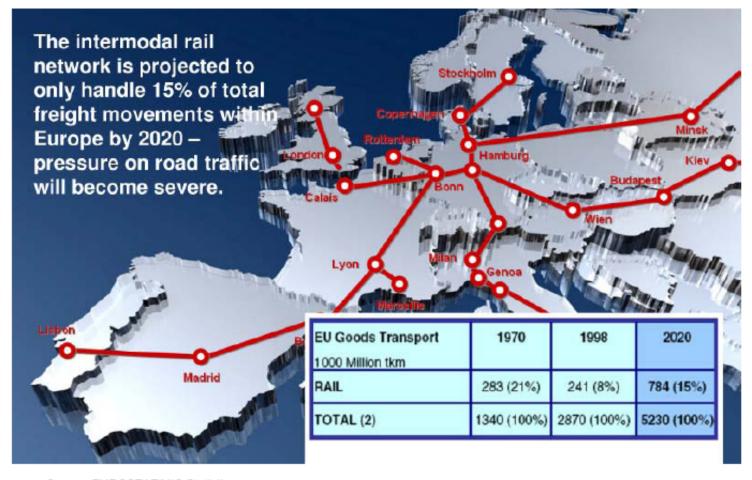
Focus on the hinterland: will it elevate the port-pressure?

Can all ports/terminals handle the vessels? What are the flows from/to the North/Med ports? Can we influence the port selection based on Inland cost and opportunities?

Will the European rail network be able to handle more volume? Are we able to change the mode split?







Source: EUROSTAT/UIC Statistics



Terminals developing Terminal Haulage. Goal is to attract business to the deep-sea terminal by selling an efficient and effective connection with the hinterland.

MICH, merchant inspired carrier haulage: pre-set conditions and haulier selection, that impacts the synergy in transport planning



Container rotation cycle





Strategy of the shipping line

Connect all ports: either with the Key Trades (larger vessels) or by means of vast network of feeder services to the outports.

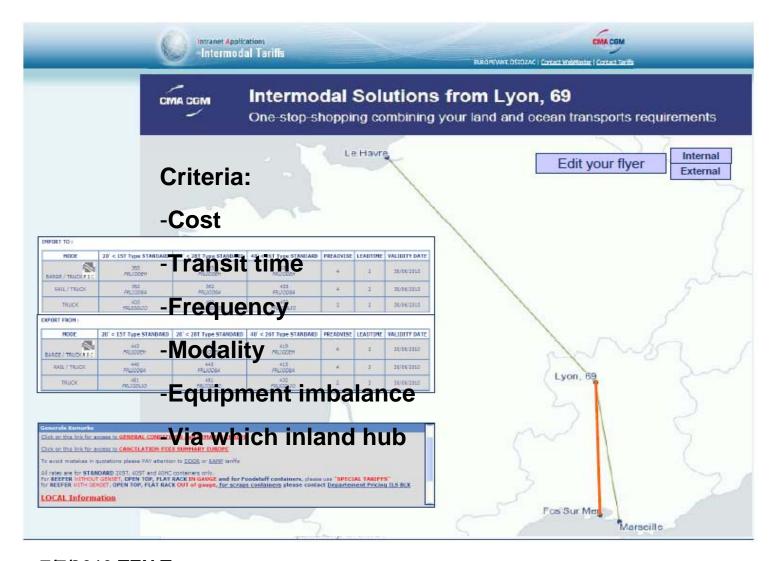
Port selection based on technical/maritime aspects, commercial function/service area, maritime and handling cost aspects, connection to the hinterland, level of partnership and forward focus



Connect all ports to its logical hinterland in the most efficient way (Intermodal focus, lower than market rates, customer tailored as well as mass transports): BEST ROUTES

Develop the hinterland to **MASSIFY the flows**, set up dedicated routes and instruct lines accordingly: **PREFERRED ROUTES**



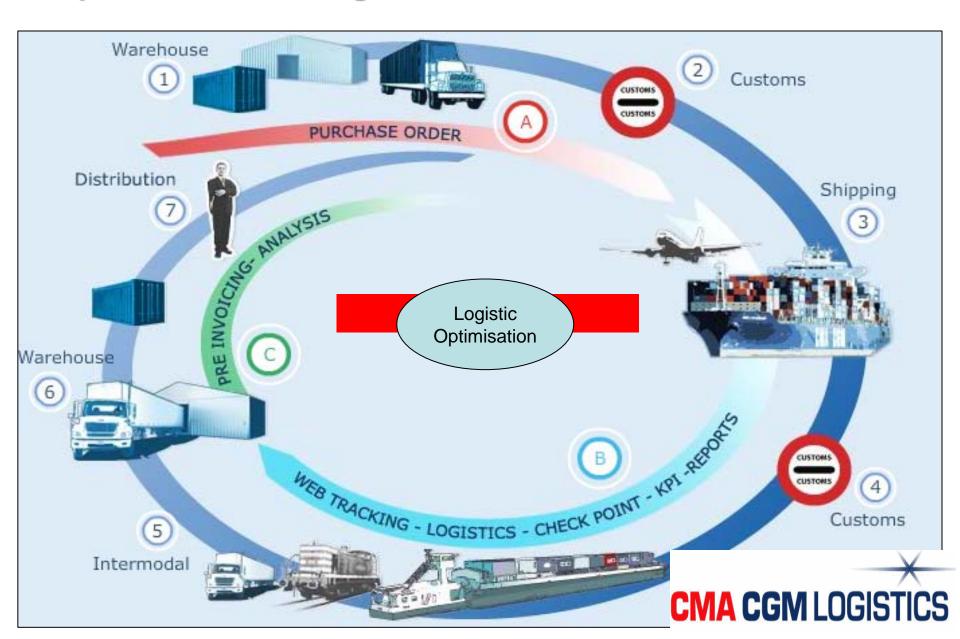




Hungary: main hub is Budapest Bremerhaven, Germany, Hamburg, German Amsterdam **→**Berlin Poland Bruxelles Germany **BEST ROUTES** Rates FOR-FOT Transit Frequency Praha (per week) Time 40' zech Republic (Validity: 30.06.2010) 20' Bremerhaven (Budapest city limit) 500€ 790€ A/B 11 Slovakia Hamburg(Budapest city limit) 500€ 790€ A/B 11 -**从**Wien 380 € Koper 240 € A/B 3 Budapest, Hungary Rijeka 240 € 380 € A/B Trieste 343 € A/B-C 263 € (Ljubljana



CMA CGM Logistics can provide Supply Chain operations from origin to destination



Invest in own inland service providers and develop partnerships

CMA CGM purchases inland solutions to 3rd party service providers

Service providers are the basis to produce cheap and reliable solutions

Efficiently set-up and implemented with players involved, intermodal transport becomes the support shipping lines need to cover the global network



Purchases inland solutions to 3rd party providers

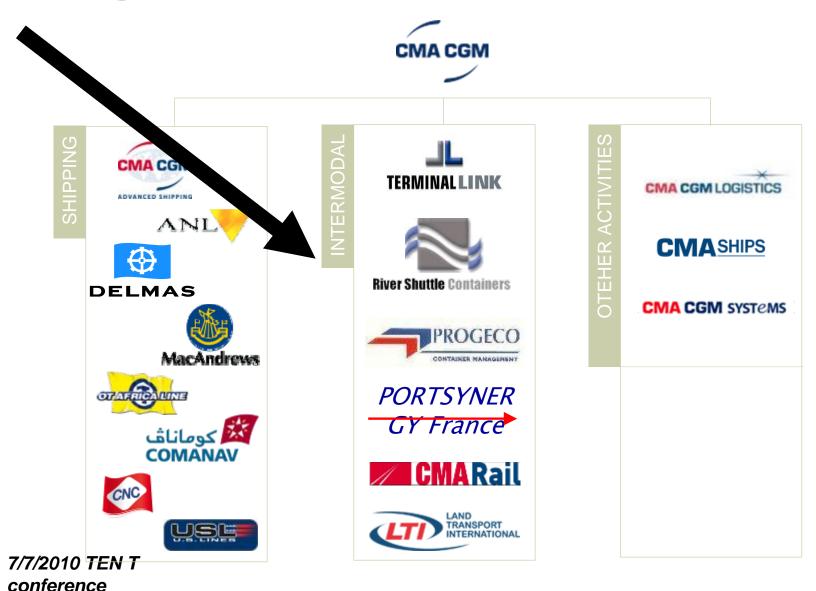
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Dedicated to transport: offering Shipping, Intermodal and Logistics Solutions to our Customers

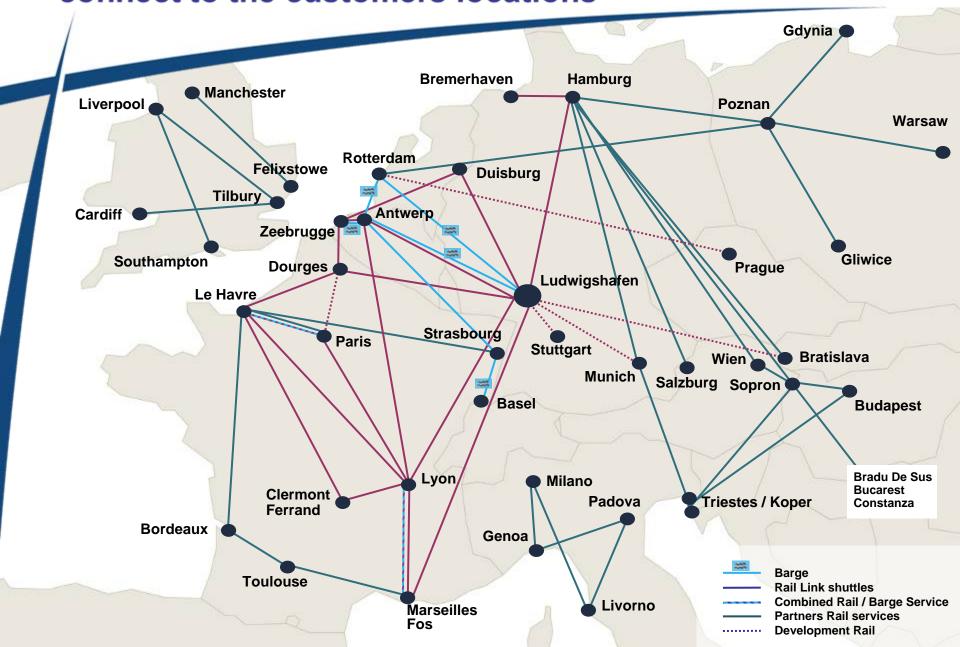


A large presence in port terminals to optimize vessel operations: make sure to control terminal operations





Rail and Barges in Europe: a strategic development to connect to the customers locations



Reduction of transports costs, global networks and development of logistics services (thanks to powerful information systems) answer to the shipper's needs



Shipping lines serve their customer (shipper or forwarder) taking advantages of the opportunities that containerization brings (KUIPERS, 2005).



The increase of the ship size leads mechanically to increase the transfer of cost from the sea side to the land side (NOTTEBOOM, 2002; NOTTEBOOM, 2004a)

For the shipping lines, the objective of the vertical integration is double:

- 1 play a role in inland logistics by managing flows and cost
- 2 to position itself as a logistics provider in order to create a comparative advantage and then long term competitiveness ashore



Two alternatives:

- 1 the shipping lines restrict their role to the sea part
- 2 OR they chose for door to door logistics chains managing

The shipping line becomes integral logistics service provider



Benefits of Integral concepts (TO Consulting)

Reduce transshipment time and costs **estimated to 10-30%** reduction

Bring better capacity use (handling capacities) through maximization of capacity utilization

Reduce costs of storage (depots and storage facilities)

Major effect on jobs creation in the Hinterland

Development of trimodal infrastructure in the Hinterland



Respecting the environment

- To fight climate change
- To preserve the marine environment
- To develop Eco-friendly solutions
- To promote an environmental culture

Partnerships:











Face today's and tomorrow's challenges using the intermodal creativity



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION