**Maersk Group** 

## MAASVLAKTE II SITE VISIT

Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 27 May 2015







## Forward-looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties as various factors, many of which are beyond A.P. Møller - Mærsk A/S' control, may cause actual development and results to differ materially from the expectations contained in the presentation.

## Content

#### **APM Terminals**

Kim Fejfer, CEO APMT - Jeff de Best, COO APMT - Henrik Pedersen, CFO APMT

#### **Group Finance and Risk Management**

Jan B. Kjærvik, Head of Group Finance and Risk Management

#### **Maersk Line**

Jakob Stausholm, CSO/CTO Maersk Line







**Kim Fejfer**Chief Executive Officer

- 1. Market & Strategy update
- 2. Building World Class Operations
- 3. Financial performance and active portfolio management





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## APM Terminals at a glance

#### An independent, global ports developer and operator...



...with significant growth potential

#### APM Terminals a Glocal business





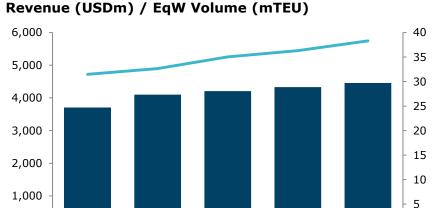




## Extensive range of expansions and new ports

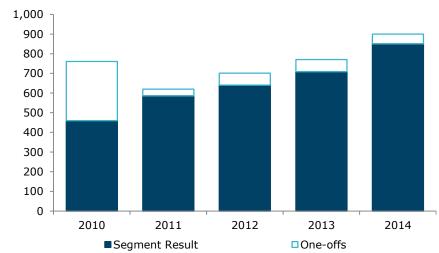


## Profitable growth track record



2012

## **Underlying profit (USDm)** 900



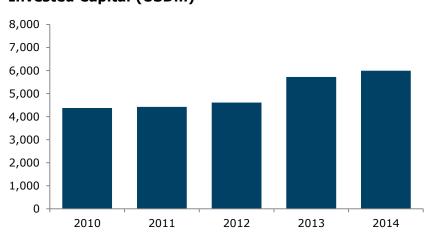
**Invested Capital (USDm)** 

2011

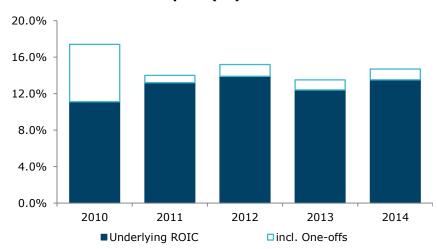
Revenue

2010

0



Return on invested capital (%)



2014

2013

----EgW Volume

## A dedicated leadership team



Jeff de Best Chief Operating Officer



Jacob Bomholt
Chief Commercial Officer



Francois Delenclos

Head of Business
Development,
Multiports



Joe Nielsen

Head of Business

Development, Containers



Head of Business Implementation and Russia Portfolio



Henrik Pedersen
Chief Financial Officer



Susanne Marston

General Counsel



Erik Eisenberg
Head of Communications



Kevin Furniss
Head of HSSE



Steven Bird

Head of HR



Peder Sondergaard
Head of Africa-Middle

**East Portfolio** 



Ben Vree

Head of Europe and North
Asia Portfolio

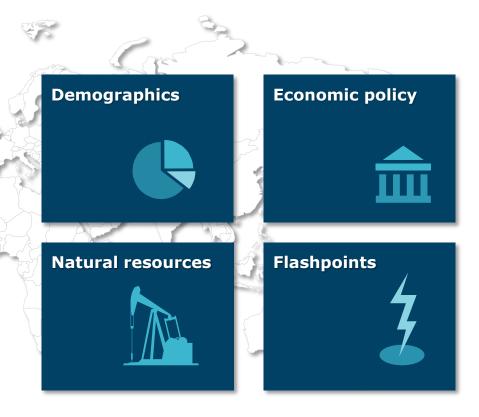
## Container ports remain an attractive growth industry





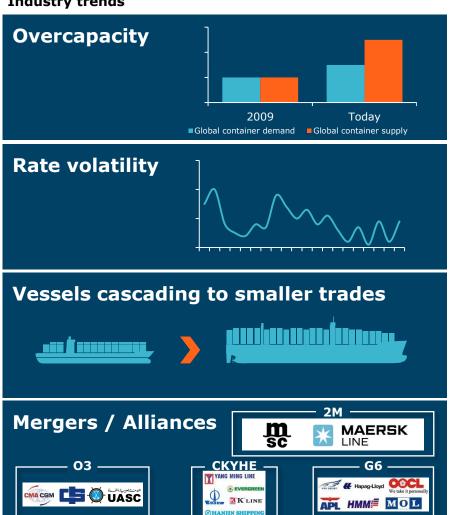
## Healthy trade growth expected with volatility and variation locally

TEUm	2014	2015F	Δ 2015/ 2014
North America	56	58	3.3%
West Europe	92	94	3.0%
Far East	272	287	5.5%
South East Asia	95	101	6.1%
Mid East	37	40	10.2%
Latin America	44	45	3.0%
Oceania	11	12	9.1%
South Asia	21	22	7.6%
Africa	24	25	4.6%
Eastern Europe	27	28	4.0%
World	678	713	5.2%



### Our customers are mainly competing on network cost

#### **Industry trends**



#### **Impact on the customers**

- Increased competition
- Price wars between competitors
- Commoditization of the industry
- Inconsistent returns
- Lack of stickiness

- Fewer calls and strings
- More expensive vessel network
- Scale advantage
- Increased efficiencies through capacity utilisation and cost savings
- Scale advantage

## As vessels continue to grow, port infrastructure bottlenecks continue to emerge







900M QUAY

## As vessels continue to grow, port infrastructure bottlenecks continue to emerge



## High returns attract more interest from all stakeholder

**Concessions grantors** 



Concession grantors increasingly demanding and sophisticated, leading to a less attractive risk/return profile for the terminal operators.

Labour



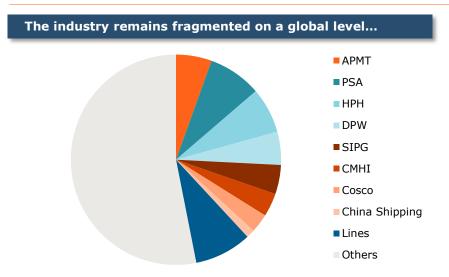
Increasing organization of labour leading to lower labour flexibility, increased operational disruptions and higher cost

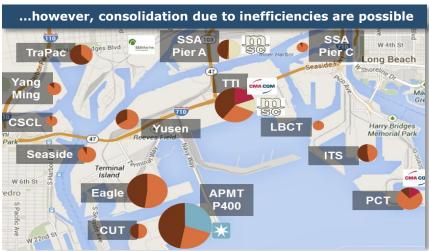
Main contractors and suppliers



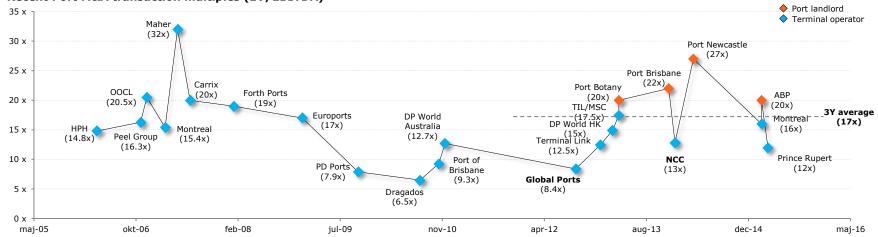
Growing concentration among major equipment manufacturers and IT suppliers Local civil contractors remain very difficult to manage

## Fragmentation persists, both globally and within individual ports





#### Recent Port M&A transaction multiples (EV/EBITDA)



## Ports industry fundamentally remains attractive

#### **Trends**

Healthy trade growth with local volatility

Container shipping line competing on network costs

Increased pressure from other stakeholders in port ecosystem

Container terminal industry remains fragmented

#### Implications for a global port operator

- Invest in new port infrastructure to cater for growth
- Drive consolidation in fragmented local markets
- Focus value propositions towards larger vessels and alliance dominated environment
- Focus on landside customers
- Apply scale and technology to match customer expectations



## REACH2020



**Reach new markets and customers** 



Reach safe, industry-leading operations



Reach results through capabilities and collaboration

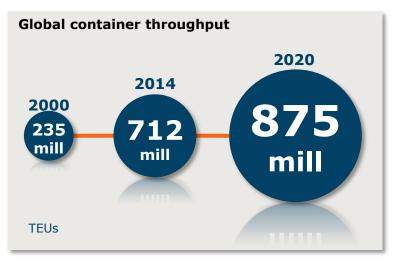


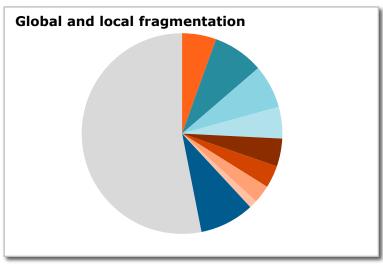
**Reach our bold ambition** 

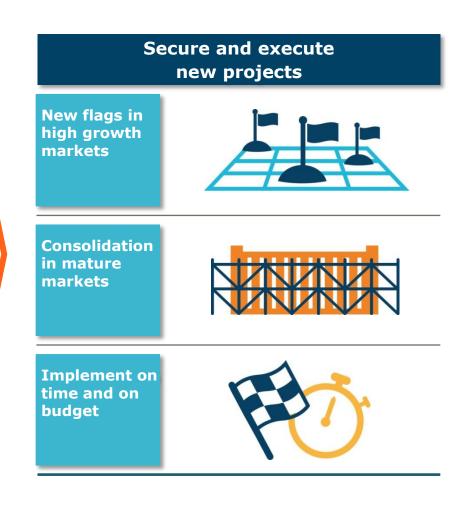
APM Terminals - The leading port developer and operator



## Creating value by securing and developing projects



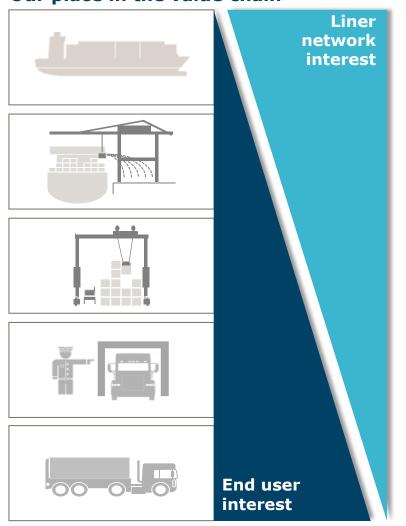






## Reach new markets and customers along the value chain

#### Our place in the value chain





Understand total supply chain value



Create and share value with our customers

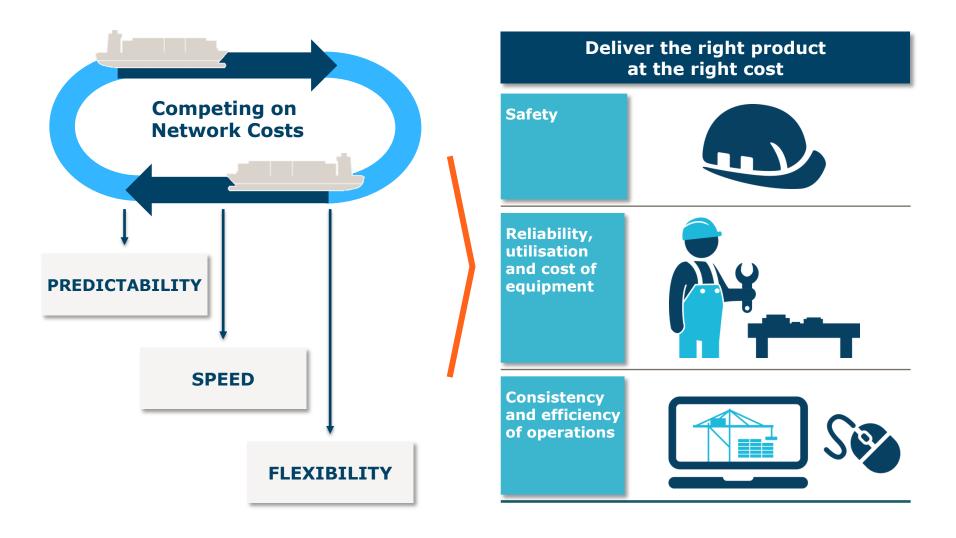


Deliver on our promises





## Reach safe, industry-leading operations





## Reach results through capabilities and collaboration

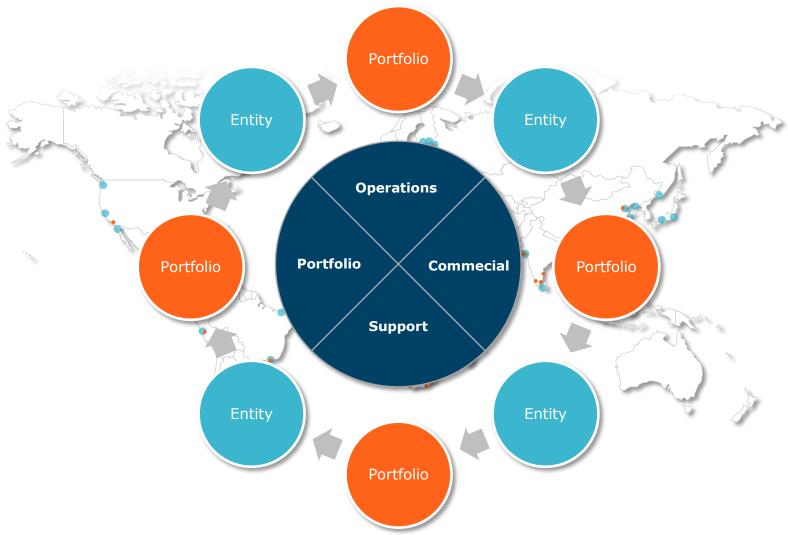
Transition from a portfolio company with strong performance management...





## Reach results through capabilities and collaboration

...to a global terminal operator and developer leveraging functional capabilities



# REACH2020

#### Our 2020 ambition is to...

Become the leading port developer and operator



Reach new markets and customers



Reach safe, industryleading operations



Reach results through capabilities and collaboration



Reach our bold ambition

#### Achieving...

Accelerate growth while keeping high returns

ROIC approx. 12% over the cycle

**High level of investment** 

CAPEX approx. USD 1.0 - 1.5bn p.a.



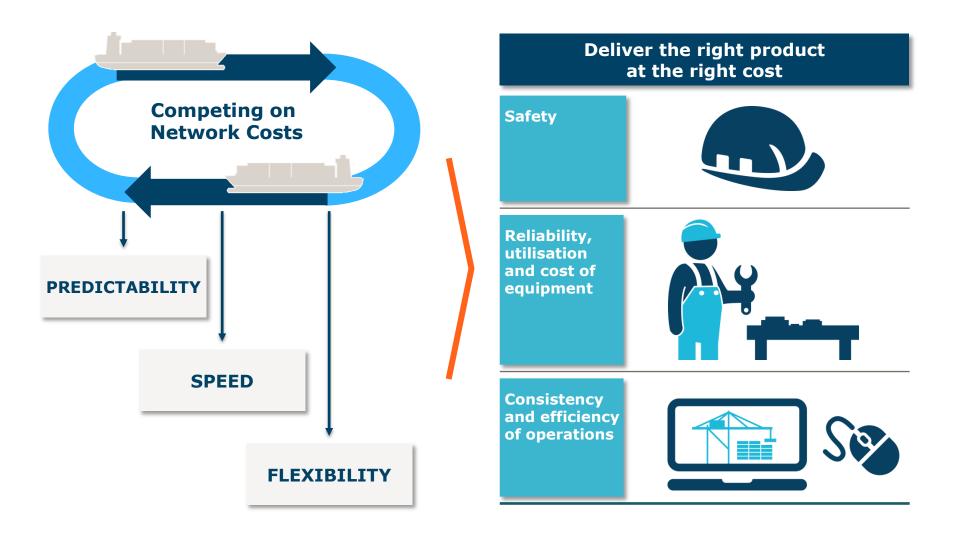


**Jeff de Best** Chief Operating Officer

- 1. Market & Strategy update
- 2. Building World Class Operations
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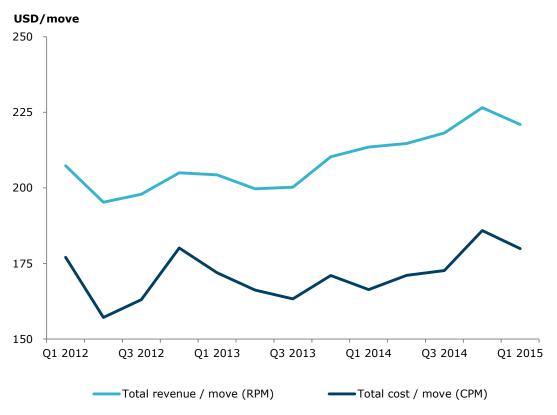


## Reach safe, industry-leading operations



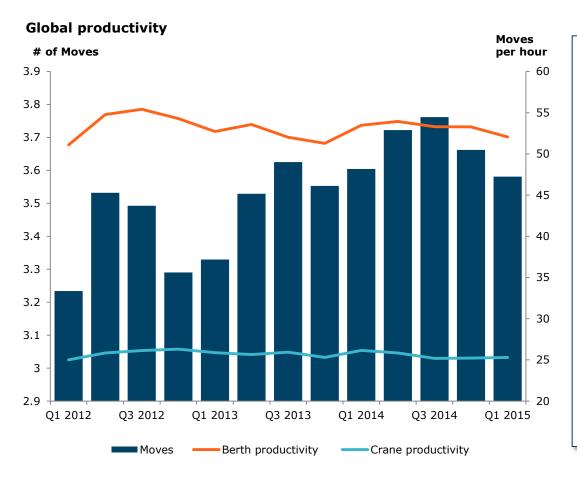
### APM Terminals' value proposition to shipping lines

#### **Revenue and Cost per move**



- Terminals are becoming an increasingly important contributor to improving network costs in liners
- Customer service level agreements container commitments around:
  - Speed
  - Predictability
  - Reliability
  - Associated incentives/penalties
- APM Terminals has been effective at collecting on the service level requirements of customers

## Service delivery challenges as the industry matures



- Global average Productivity
  - Plateauing of performance
  - Low correlation to terminal portfolio financial performance
- Customers focus on performance measures at the local terminal level
- Need for a step function change in technology and processes

## A recognized leader in global terminal productivity

#### Some of the most productive terminals globally...

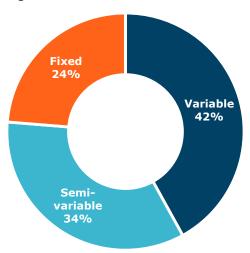
Terminal	Country	Berth Productivity (2013)	Ranking
APM Terminals Yokohama	Japan	164	No 1 Worldwide
APM Terminals Port Elizabeth	United States	104	No 1 Americas
APM Terminals Los Angeles	United States	96	No 2 Americas
APM Terminals Rotterdam	Netherlands	99	No 4 EMEA
Salalah Container Terminal	Oman	91	No 7 EMEA
APM Terminals Houston	United States	83	No 8 Americas

#### ...however, customers are demanding more and so are we!



## Unique strategies required to address operating costs

#### % of total operating cost





#### **Cost categories**

#### **Variable**

- Operational planning
- Operations execution
- Continuous Improvement

#### Semivariable

- Labour strategy
- Deployment of technology

#### **Fixed**

- Concession negotiation
- Equipment innovation
- Asset utilisation

Need for organisation of operational skillsets to address each category

## Utilise global scale to enhance local operational performance across 65 terminals



## Strong centres of competency to address the operational costs of the business









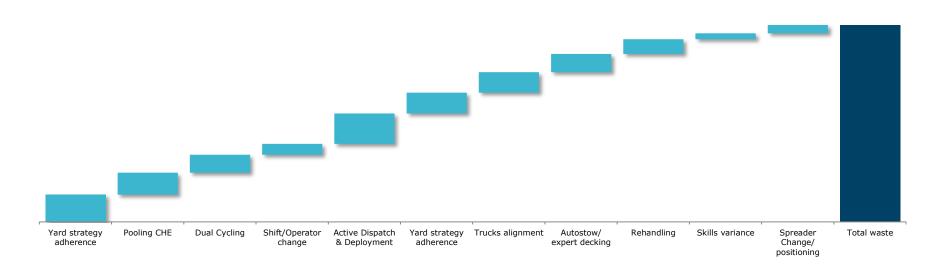




**Annual Operating Plan (AOP)** 

## Operations Execellence initiatives based on LEAN concepts

#### Main common operational wastes

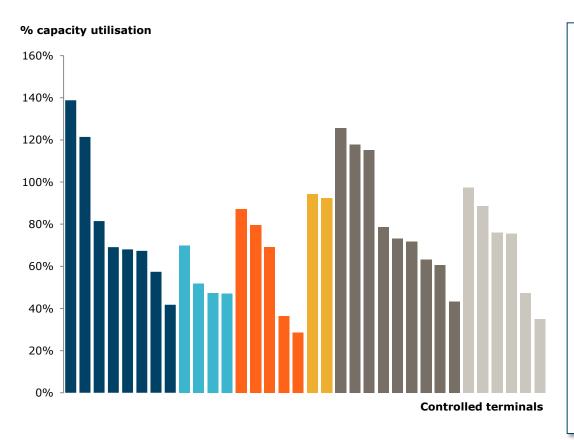








### Greater asset utilisation through Terminal Asset Management



- Focus on asset management to increase asset turnover
  - Equipment specifications improved through operational data
  - Preventative/predictive maintenance
  - Total cost of ownership analysis
- Investment in data analytics is the key to successful asset management

## REACH2020

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Reach new markets and customers



Reach safe, industryleading operations



Reach results through capabilities and collaboration



Reach our bold ambition

#### Achieving...

#### The 'Safe efficiency' mindset

Reduce High severity incidents

#### **Cost focused organisation**

Address operational waste categories Utilise scale and technology to improve cost base

#### **Greater asset turnover**

Increase asset utilisation





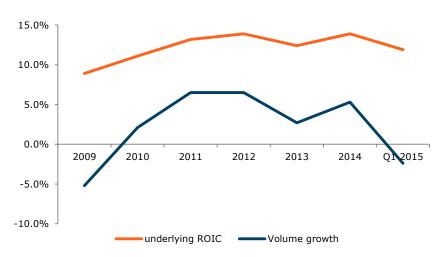
**Henrik Pedersen**Chief Financial Officer

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## A short term bump in the road

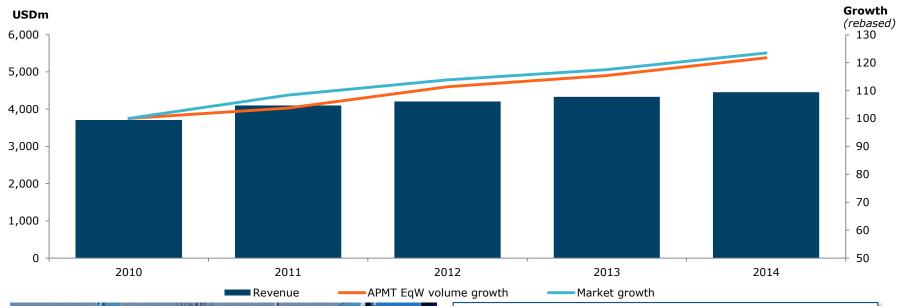
USDm	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	FY 2014	Q1 ′15 /Q1 ′14
Revenue	1,136	1,092	4,455	104
EBITDA	220	265	1,010	83
Profit excl. one-offs	175	216	849	81
Reported profit	190	215	900	88
Operating cash flow	271	305	925	89
Volumes (TEUm)	9.1	9.4	38.3	97
ROIC excl. one-offs (%)	11.9	14.1	13.9	84
ROIC (%)	12.9	14.0	14.7	92

#### Volume growth and underlying ROIC development





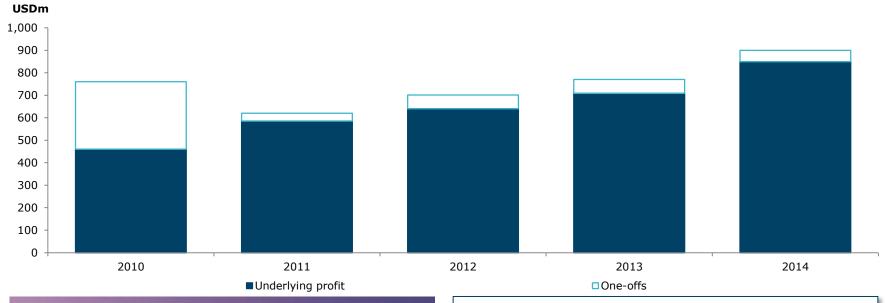
## Proven track record of growth





- Volume growth CAGR of 5.0%
- Market growth CAGR 5.4%
- Revenue growth CAGR 5.0%

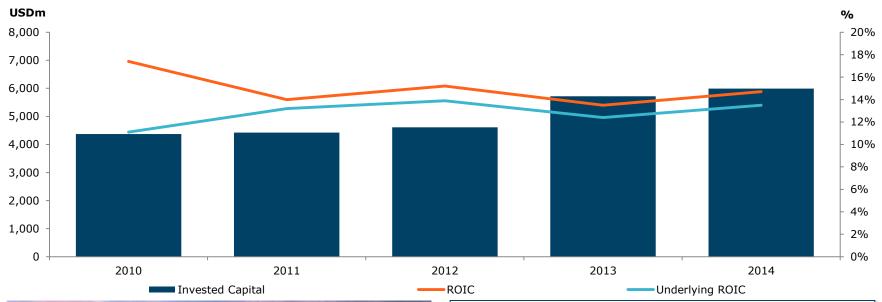
### Proven track record of growing the profits





- Revenue growth CAGR 5.0%
- Underlying profit growth CAGR 16.6%

### Continued high level of investment





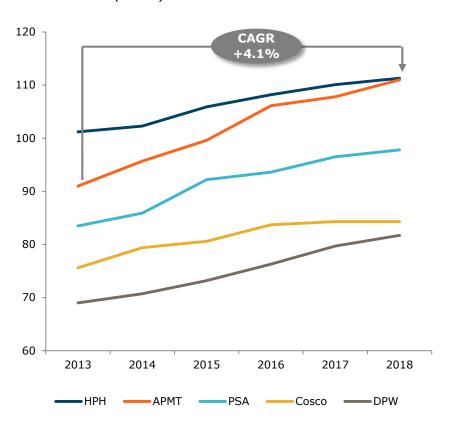
- Our ROIC development is a coordinated effort to manage revenue, cost and capex development
- 2014 ROIC excluding projects under implementation would be 14.6% (vs 13.5%)

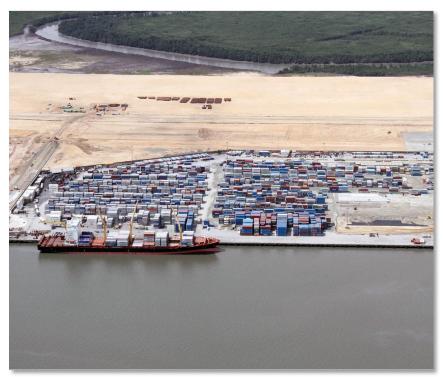
## Higher ROIC than competition, but lower EBITDA margin

	APM TER	RMINALS	Ø DF	WORLD			НРН	The World's P	SA ort of Call
USDm	2014	Δ14/13	2014	Δ14/13	20	14	Δ14/13	2014	Δ14/13
Revenue	4,455	3%	3,411	11%	4,5	97	4%	2,892	-3%
EBITDA	1,010	13%	1,510	14%	1,5	66	5%	1,365	1%
EBITDA margin	23%	+2.1pp	44%	+1.0pp	3.	4%	+0.5pp	47%	+1.7pp
Segment Results	900	17%	1,068	6%	1,0	)25	7%	840	2%
ROIC	14.7%	+1.2pp	9.0%	+0.3pp	Γ	N/A	N/A	10.5%	+1.0pp
Gross Volume (mTEU @ 100%)	79.1	7.3%	60.0	9.1%	8	2.9	5.9%	65.4	5.9%
Main competition with APM Terminals		Rotterdar Mumbai Santos Callao	Santos		Rotterdam Lazaro Cardenas		Zeebrugge Singapore / PTP		
Flagship ports		Jebel Ali		Hong	Ко	ng	 Singapor	e	

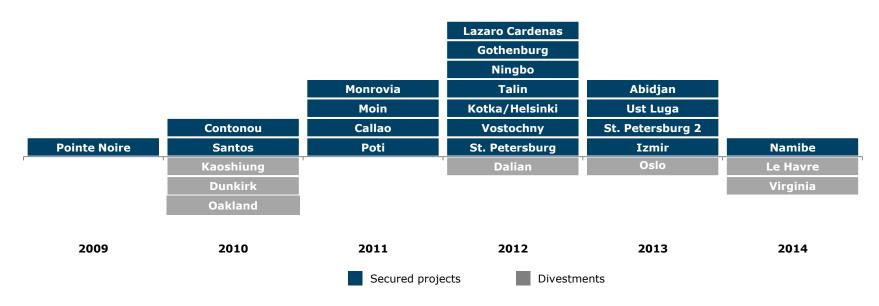
### Strong investment track record is being turned into capacity

## Forecast development of terminal operator capacity 2013-2018F (TEUm)





### Active portfolio management is equally value generating





## New investment opportunities may be created in current economic environment



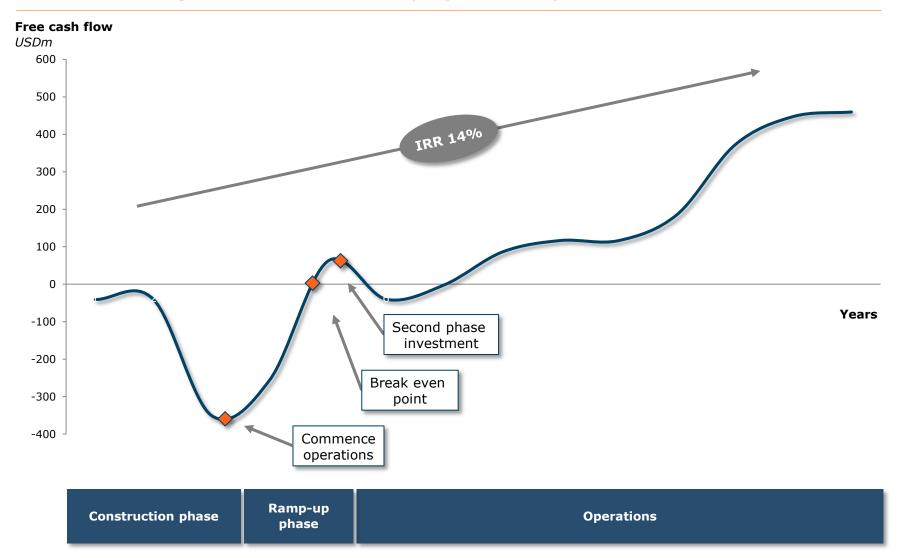
Macro-economic developments could create investment opportunities:

Improved concession terms

Decrease of government infrastructure spending

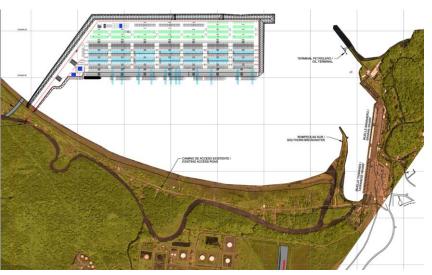
**Mergers & Acquisitions** 

### Long-term investment cycle New container greenfield terminal - project example



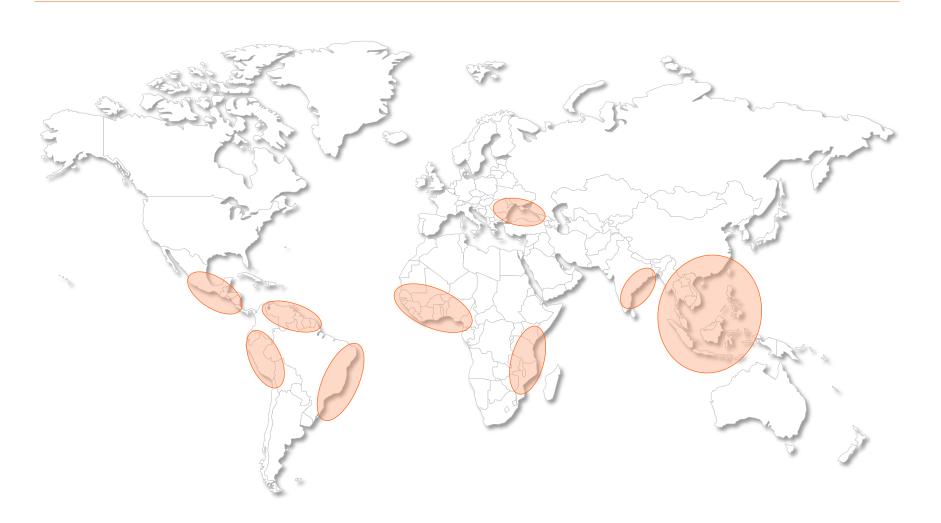
## Moin, Costa Rica (Greenfield) – Growing reefer trade



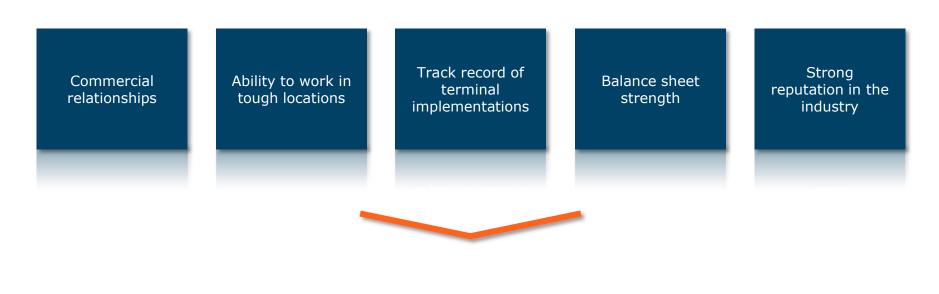


Features	Phase one	Final Phase
Capex investment	USD 543m	USD 992m
Quay Length	600m	1,500m
Water depth	16m deep	18m deep
Berths	2	5
Concession length	33 Years	33 Years

## Future Projects – resolving bottlenecks



### Containers terminals remain a strong strategic fit for APM Terminals





### ... but we are already operating much more than containers...



## Continuing to build on our foundation and scale up our efforts to grow in the adjacent marine ports business

#### Oil & Gas

- Handling and storage of liquid bulk in proximity to ports
- USD +30bn global market



#### **Dry bulk**

- Handling of iron ore and coal at port, including stevedoring and storage
- USD +25bn global market



#### Multipurpose

- Handling multiple commodities
- USD +50bn global market



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#### Achieving...

Accelerate growth while keeping high returns

ROIC approx. 12% over the cycle

**High level of investment** 

CAPEX approx. USD 1.0 - 1.5bn p.a.

### **GROUP FINANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

Jan B. Kjærvik, Head of Group Finance and Risk Management

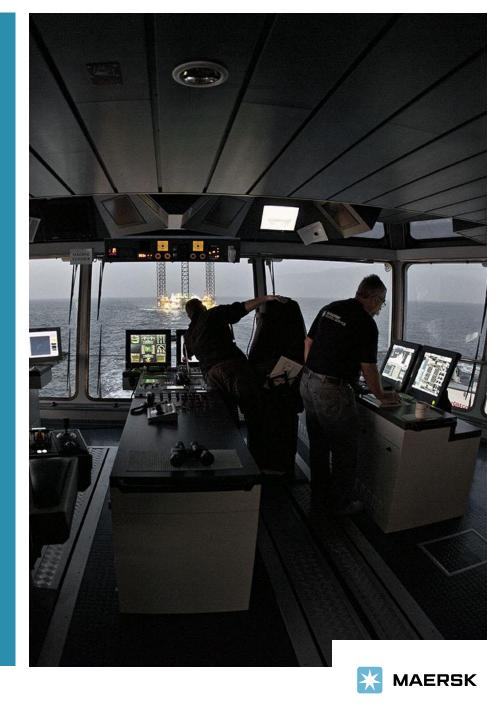




# INSIGHT INTO THE "ENGINE ROOM" OF GROUP FINANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT



Jan B. Kjærvik Head of Group Finance and Risk Management



## Group Finance and Risk Management (GFRM)

Main raison d'être is to optimise liquidity/debt position and risk management of the Group

## Group Finance and Risk Management ~ 60 employees in Copenhagen and Singapore:

#### **Funding and Financial Planning**

- Debt capital and loan markets
- · Project and asset financing
- 12 months' cash forecast and long term liquidity planning
- Manage relationships with rating agencies and banks
- · Manage gross debt portfolio of USD 12bn
- · Liquidity reserve of USD 11.6bn

#### **Treasury**

- Cash management infrastructure
- Short term cash forecasting/liquidity management
- Reduce restricted/trapped cash
- FX and IR hedging
- In-house bank

#### **M&A and Projects**

- Corporate M&A
- Mandating M&A advisors
- Investment process/reviews and governance
- Capital allocation with strategy office
- · Corporate finance expertise WACC

#### **Risk Management**

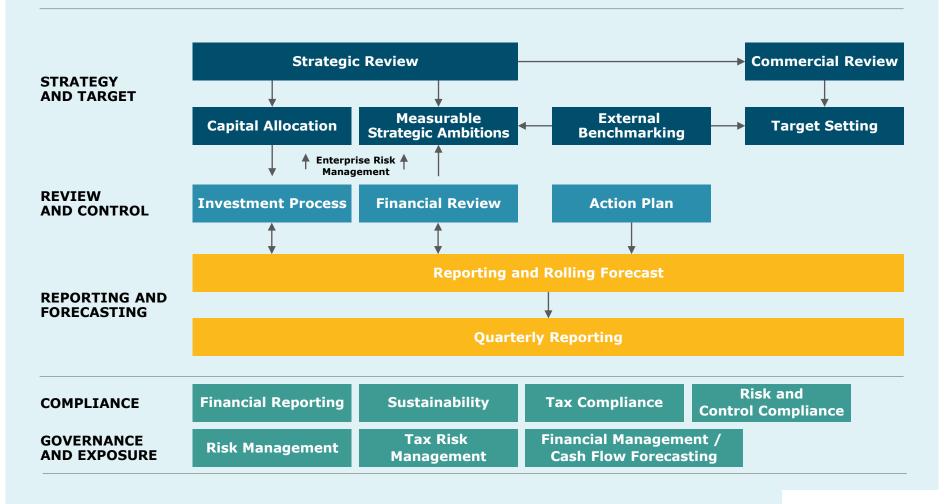
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Insurance coverage captive operation
- · Execute loss prevention initiative
- Large insurance claims handling
- Information Security Risk Management
- Manage relationships with insurance markets/underwriters

#### **Financial Reporting and Controlling**

- Monthly, quarterly and annual reporting
- Medium term financial costs forecasting
- Hedge accounting
- Insurance reporting



## GFRM is deeply involved in most of the Group's management processes





## ERM process overview and outcome

#### The process is conducted annually and consists of three distinct elements

#### **Known risks**

#### Top-down:

interviews with executives across the Group

#### **Bottom-up:**

BU/GF submission of risks with Group level impact

Provides a consolidated and actionable overview of our risk universe

#### Outcome (Examples)

- Sharp and prolonged drop in oil prices
- Major oil spill or accident
- Major cyber attack
- S/D imbalance in container liner industry
- · Lack of access to funding
- · Geopolitical tension

#### **Emerging risks**

#### **Top-down:**

workshop with BU's and Group representatives

#### **Outside-in:**

experts bringing in an external perspective

Establishment of a **risk radar** to proactively drive strategy to consider uncertainties

#### Outcome (Examples)

- Large vessels disasters
- · Returns in upstream E&P
- · Cost efficient fuel cells / batteries
- Gasification of industry and transport
- · China slow down or crisis

#### **Portfolio risks**

#### **Businesses:**

performance volatility and correlations

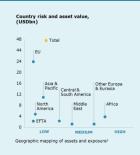
#### **Countries:**

exposure of Group assets to country risk

**Portfolio analysis** enlightens diversification and volatility of our portfolio

#### Outcome (Examples)





ERM: Enterprise Risk Management

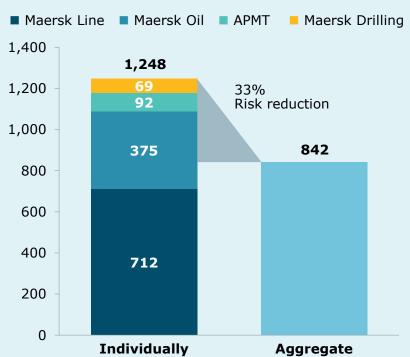
BU: Business Unit GF: Group Function



## We have a well-diversified business portfolio

#### Our diversified conglomerate structure provides a risk reduction of 33%

## Impact of diversification (NOPAT volatility) (USDm)



Industrial portfolio and the effect of a conglomerate<sup>1</sup>

## Country risk and asset value, (USDbn)



Geographic mapping of assets and exposure<sup>2</sup>

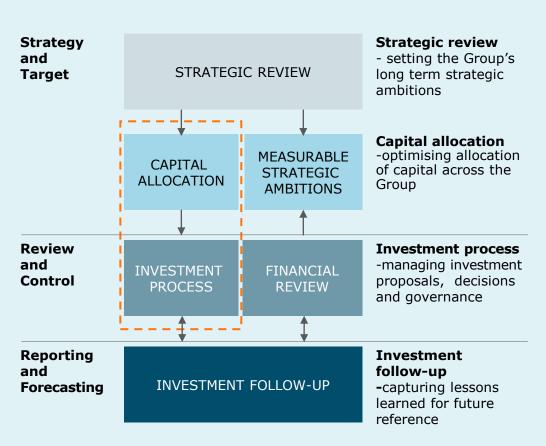


<sup>1.</sup> Based on quarterly data 2007-2014

<sup>2.</sup> IHS country risk rating March 2015

## Investment process of the Group

#### Structured investment process with financial flexibility







## M&A process of the Group

#### Central anchoring of the Group's M&A processes

- Aim is to facilitate and manage execution of M&A projects in line with the Group's overall strategic direction
- Covers project management, finance, legal and tax on M&A projects
- Involved in all M&A projects across the Group as project managers or through Business Units
- Governing role to ensure processes are managed optimally and in line with Group internal policies and Business Unit investment proposals are challenged
- Responsible for management and engagement of financial advisors on all M&A projects across the Group
- Active partner in strategy setting
- Corporate finance expertise ensuring transaction valuation



#### Significant transaction activity over the last years

2015 2014 2013 2012>













**MAERSK** 















## Foreign exchange and interest rate management of the Group

#### Foreign exchange risks

Hedging of the Group's currency risk aims at reducing volatility in net cash flows and profit

B/S and EBITDA exposures hedged as per policy ratios

- · Debt, deposits and investments: 100%
- EBITDA: 50% (avg. 12 months based on layered model)

## Total exposure by end 2014 of 7bn Main exposures in:

DKK, GBP, EUR, NOK and SEK<sup>1</sup>

#### **Purpose:**

- · Smoothen realised FX rates
- Reduce economic risk on short term (12 months)

#### **Smoothing effect – example:**

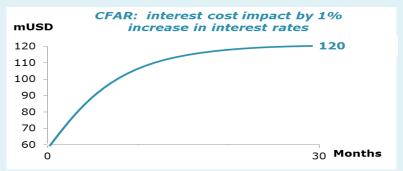


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> NOK and SEK due to bond issuances

#### **Interest rate risks**

We believe that short term rates over the cycle are cheaper than long term if you can accept volatility

- Our main risk measure is the Modified Duration (MD)
- MD policy allows a range of 1.5 3.5
- Today we are at ~2.5
- We also use Cash Flow At Risk measure (CFAR) with 5-year thresholds
- CFAR measures potential increase in interest cost if rates rise
- 1% increase in short term rates would increase interest cost by ~120mio USD over time<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup>Illustration based on assumptions: fixed rate debt over time replaced by floating, MD today of 2.5 yr, USD 12bn gross debt today (50/50 fixed/floating)



## Our insurable risk financing strategy in action

The Group's Total Cost Of Risk (TCOR) reduced by 45% (USD 195m) over last 4 years

Year/MM USD	BU retained losses	MIAS¹ retained losses	External market premium	Cost of MIAS capital	TCOR
2011 Actual	152	N/A	286	N/A	438
2012 Actual	98	16	214	8	336
2013 Actual	49	45	172	8	274
2014 Actual	56	25	154	8	243

TOTAL COST OF RISK (TCOR) consists of retained losses, external market premium and cost of capital

## We want to continuously reduce the Group's total cost of insurable risk:

- Through insurance procurement, retention management, loss prevention, claims management, insurance governance and insurance advice
- By being cost effective, competent and proactive

Since the inception of MIAS A/S in 2012, we have earned USD 57m before tax

Main Program Structure: Energy/Marine/Terminal

**Insurance Market** 

**Captive** 

**BU Deductible** 

MIAS: Maersk Insurance A/S



## Managing cash positions of the Group

By end of 2014 we had USD 3.5bn in total cash under management



#### WHAT WE DO

#### **Cash management**

- 10 cash management banks
- +4500 bank accounts
- · Cash pool structure in 22 currencies
- USD 0.5bn cash pooled daily

## Liquidity management and internal financing

- Capitalisation of subsidiaries
- Cash forecasting with weekly target deviation of max USD 75m
- Bank guarantees

#### MAERSK BANK<sup>2</sup> 2014

Internal loan book and deposit base of USD 10bn

Total profit USD 302m<sup>3</sup>

Credit line management of large counterparties

- 1. Cash and cash equivalents in countries with exchange control or other restrictions. Funds not readily available for general use by the parent company or other subsidiaries 2. Internal brand, no legal entity.
- 3. Maersk Bank profit is an internal figure (net of internal interest income, interest expenses and quarantee commission) and has no impact on reported external debt or finance cost.



## Managing funding of the Group

#### Historical low debt level from diversified sources



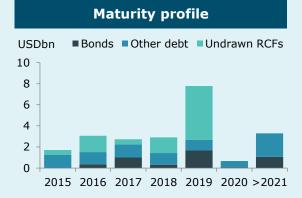
#### **Funding strategy & position**

- · Centralised funding and risk management
- Long term funding from diversified sources primarily at parent level and unsecured
- 70% at parent level, 24% with 100% owned subsidiaries and 6% to non-recourse project<sup>1</sup> financing to terminal joint ventures
- Ample liquidity reserve of USD 11.6bn<sup>2</sup> incl. undrawn facilities of USD 9.1bn with 24 international banks
- · Funding from diversified sources

#### **Target financial ratios**

Defined financial ratios in line with BBB+/stable (S&P) and Baa1/stable (Moody's) credit rating

- Equity / Total Assets ≥ 40%
- Equity / Adj. Total Assets\* ≥ 30%
- Adj. FFO / Adj. Net Debt\* ≥ 30%
- Adj. Interest Coverage Ratio\* ≥ 4x



<sup>1.</sup> Funding structure by end 2014. 2. Liquidity reserve by end of 2014. Cash and bank balances and securities (excl. restricted cash) plus undrawn revolving credit facilities with more than one year to expiry



<sup>\*</sup>Adjusted for operating lease obligations

## Managing bunker exposure of the Group

#### Total bunker purchase in 2014 of 9.5m ton at a value of around USD 5.5bn

#### Maersk Oil Trading<sup>1</sup> business model and trading strategy

#### **Business model**





delivered in different calendar months

Profit is created by the relative price movement of price indices for oil that is delivered in different ports/locations

Profit is created by the relative price movement of price indices for oil that have different quality e.g. low sulfur bunker fuel vs. high sulfur bunker fuel

Profit is created by the relative price movement of price indices for different oil grades e.g. bunker fuel vs. Brent crude

Profit is created by the absolute price movement of a single price index

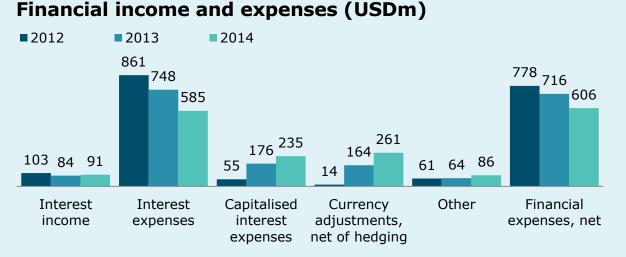
Profit is created by storing physical oil in a contango market and/or through the blending of oil



<sup>1.</sup> Maersk Oil Trading (MOT) is an internal brand, no legal entity.

## Finance costs of the Group

#### We continue to focus on reducing our net financial expenses and borrowing costs



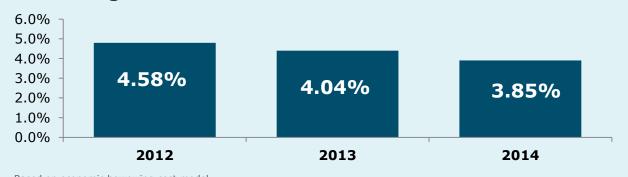
Gross debt							
2014	2013	2012					
12,326	15,743	17,607					

#### Over last 3 years:

- Net finance expenses reduced by 22% (172m)
- Interest expenses reduced by 32% (276m)

Development in currency adjustments, net of hedging primarily due to increased one-offs and imbalance between hedge accounting rules and our economic hedges

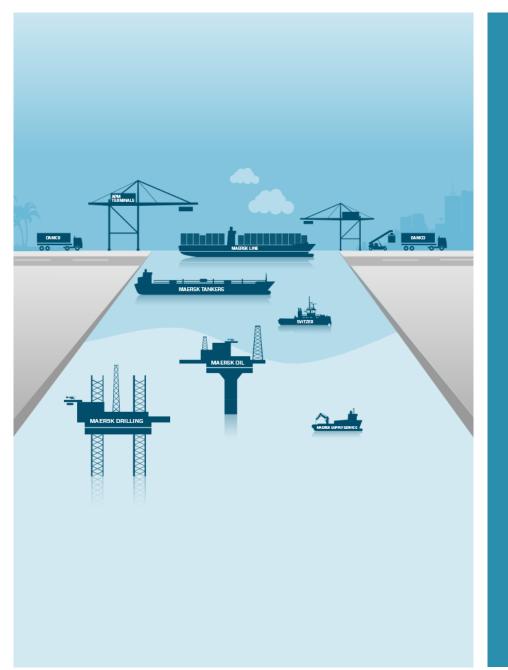
#### **Borrowing cost**



In 2014 our borrowing cost was 3.85%, down 0.19%-point from 2013.

Based on economic borrowing cost model



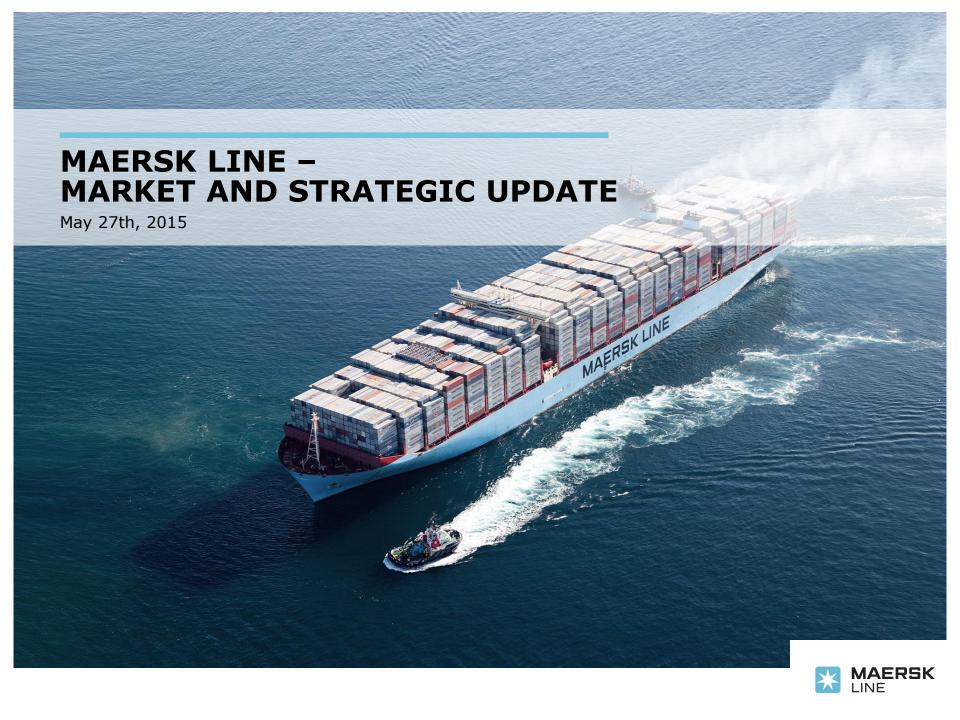


## Key Message

Group Finance and Risk Management is adding value to the Group through balancing risks and rewards through:

- Active involvement in our strategy processes and individual investments
- Efficiently procuring financial products to the Group
- Optimising Group's liquidity/debt and risk management



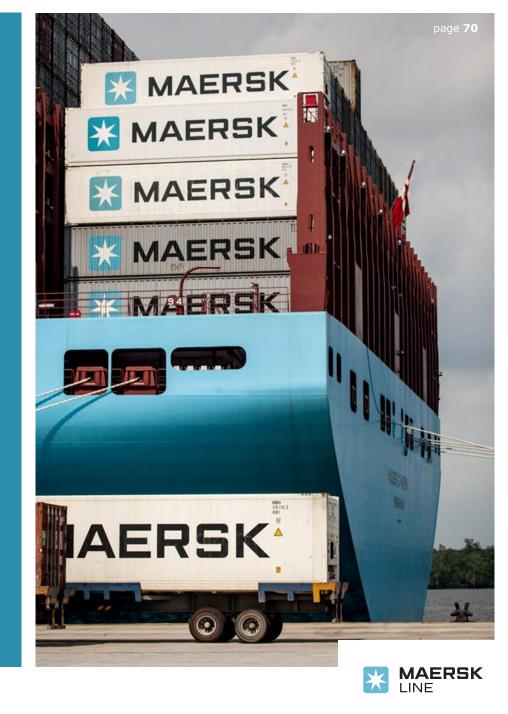


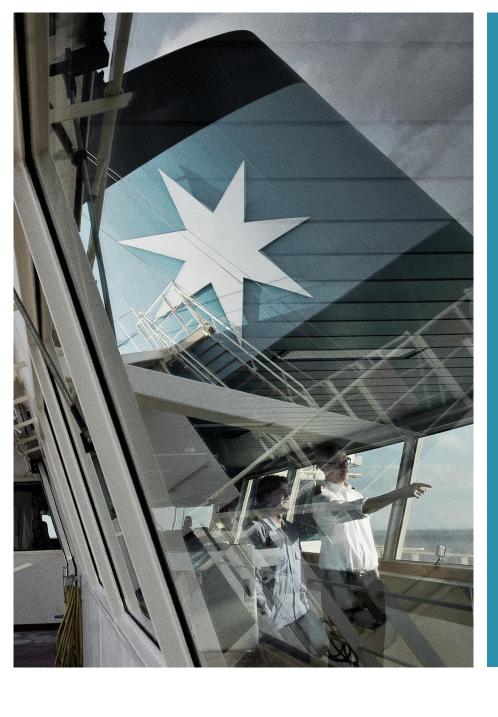
## Agenda

- 1. MARKET
- 2. CURRENT PERFORMANCE
- 3. STRATEGY
- 4. OUTLOOK



Jakob Stausholm
Chief Strategy and
Transformation Officer



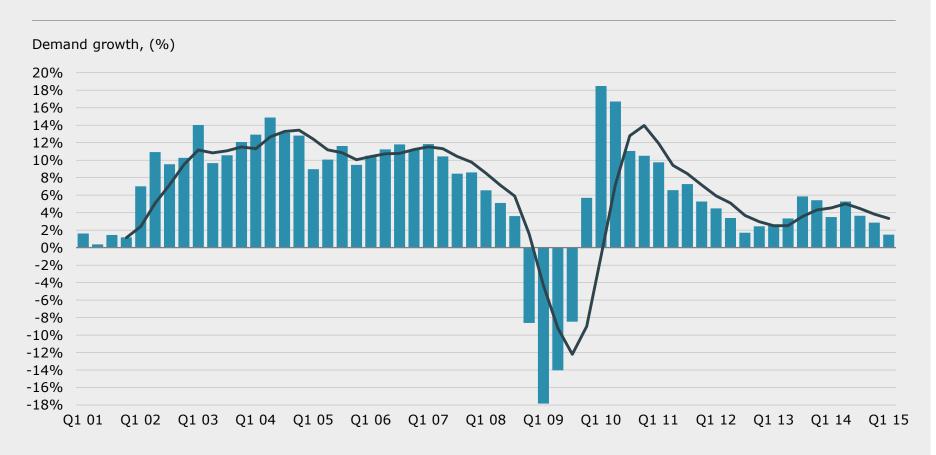


1.

## MARKET



## Industry with decreasing growth trend...

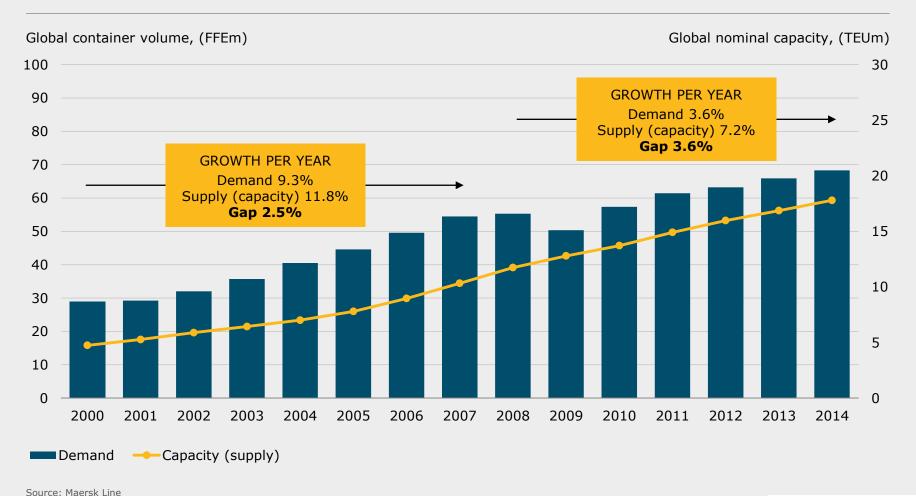


Quarterly y/y growth — LTM

Source: Maersk Line



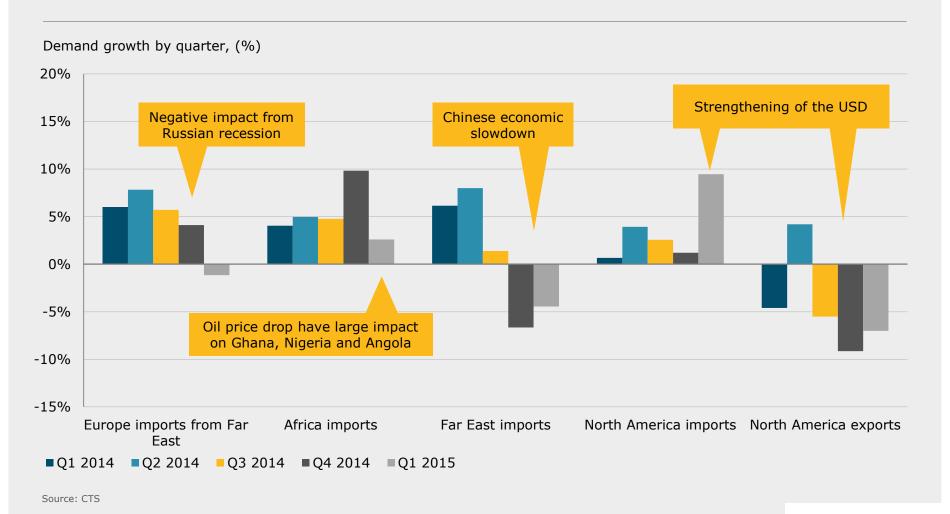
# ...and supply/demand imbalance continues to increase only partly offset by slow steaming...







# ...with recent changes in macro economics impacting demand in some markets





### The industry is caught in a vicious circle

### Declining and volatile rates...

### ~2% reduction

Freight rate at fixed bunker price 2004 - 2014 (CAGR)

which leads to overcapacity...

10% vs. 5%

Nominal capacity growth vs. demand growth (2004 - 2014)



### gives incentive to invest in larger vessels...

-25%

Unit cost reduction when doubling vessel size<sup>1</sup>

### leading to strong vessels ordering...

11%

Average yearly vessel capacity ordered 2004 - 2014 (% of fleet)

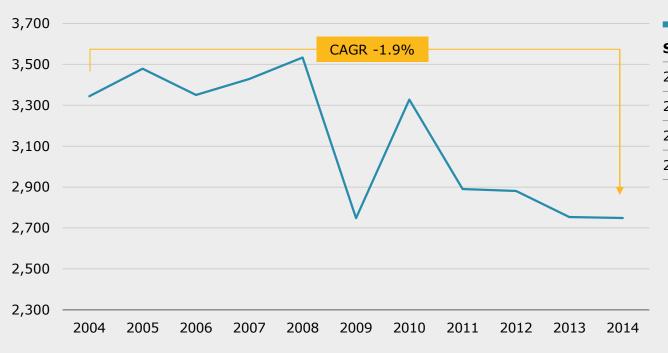
Note: Nominal capacity growth is deliveries less scrappings. 1) Assuming unchanged utilization of larger vesse Source: Maersk Line. Alphaliner



# ..with freight rates at fixed bunker continuing declining trend

#### Maersk Line's average freight rate has declined 1.9% p.a. since 2004

Maersk Line freight rate - fixed bunker, (USD/FFE)



Since	CAGR (%)
2004	-1.9%
2008	-4.1%
2010	-4.7%
2012	-2.3%

Notes: Bunker price fixed at 2012 level of 662 USD/FFE. Comparison of freight rate with 2004, 2008 and 2010 based on yearly freight rate average. Source: Maersk Line



# ...and no signs of industry getting out of vicious cycle

#### Large vessel ordering continues...



### ...thus, drastic changes to industry needed to get out of vicious circle

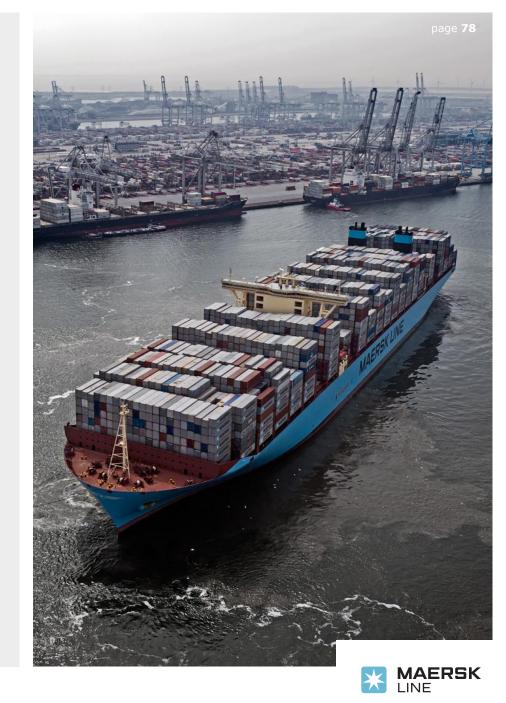
- Sudden increase in global demand could close supply/demand gap – seems unlikely
- Industry consolidation could improve industry fundamentals, as industry remains fragmented with HHI¹ of only 7%

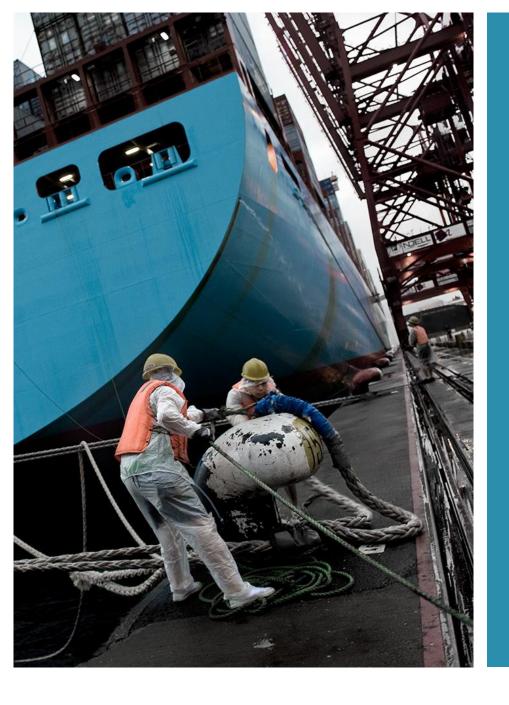
Notes: 1) The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is an indicator of competition and is defined as the sum of the squares of the market shares of the 50 largest firms (or summed over all the firms if there are fewer than 50). The higher HHI the more concentration. A reading below 10% is considered fragmented. Source: Maersk Line



# Supply/demand imbalance seem permanent

- We expect industry demand growth of 3-5% per year in 2015-2016
- We expect nominal supply to increase 5-7% p.a. during 2015-2016
- Thus supply/demand imbalance expected to worsen





2.

### CURRENT PERFORMANCE



# Q1 2015 best Q1 result ever, however windfall from bunker cost and appreciation of USD

Financial Performance	Q1 2015	Q1 2014	Change	%-change
Revenue (USDm)	6,254	6,463	-210	-3.2%
Total cost (USDm)	5,517	5,960	-442	-7.4%
NOPAT (USDm)	714	454	+259	+57.1%
Underlying result <sup>1</sup>	710	366	+344	+94.0%
Volume ('000 FFE)	2,207	2,243	-36	-1.6%
Average freight rate (USD/FFE)	2,493	2,628	-135	-5.1%
Unit cost at floating bunker prices (USD/FFE)	2,449	2,612	-163	-6.2%
Unit cost at fixed bunker prices <sup>2</sup> (USD/FFE)	2,490	2,439	+51	+2.1%
Invested capital <sup>3</sup> (USDm)	19,839	20,161	-322	-2.9%
ROIC (%)	14.3%	9.0%	+5.3% pts.	+58.9%

Note: 1. Underlying result is equal to the result of continuing business excluding net impact from divestments and impairments 2. Unit cost at fixed bunker price of 400 USD/ton and including VSA income, 3. Invested capital end of period Source: Maersk Line



### We are building a track record of stable returns...

#### **Increasing trend on LTM NOPAT**



#### ...and increasing free cash flow

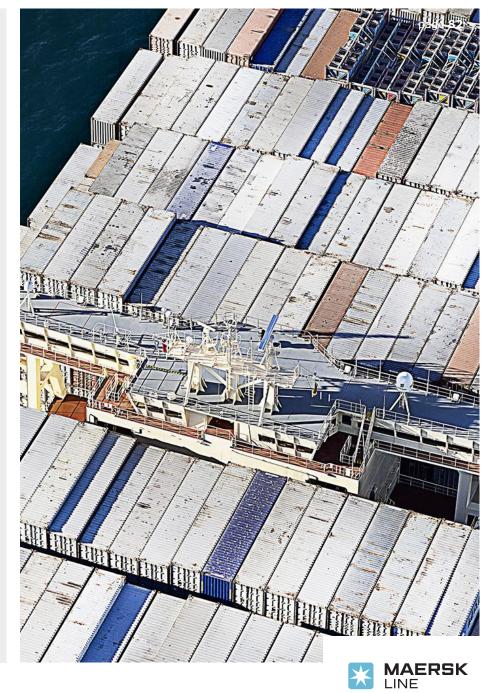




# ...and profitability is increasing

#### **ROIC**, (%)





## We are experiencing pressure on top line...

#### Volumes have taken a hit in Q1 '15...



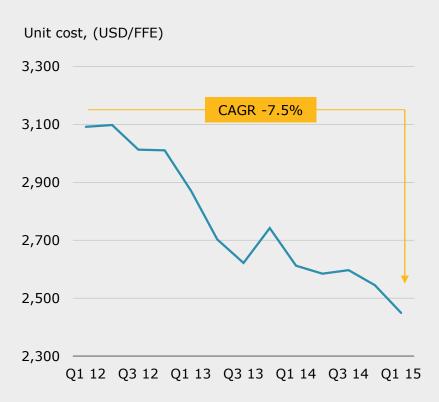
#### ...and declining rates impact topline





### ...and compensate by continued cost reductions

#### We continue to take out costs...



### ...but recent reduction due to lower bunker price

Unit cost at fixed bunker price, (USD/FFE)



Note: Unit cost excluding gain/loss, restructuring, share of profit/loss from associated companies and including VSA income. Unit cost at fixed bunker price calculated based on 400 USD/Ton all years. Source: Maersk Line



# Proven ability to drive bunker efficiency key in future cost reduction...

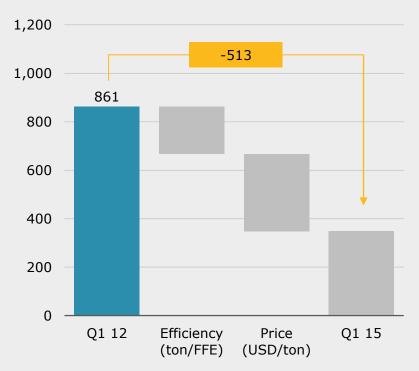
#### Improved bunker efficiency...

#### Bunker efficiency, (ton/FFE)



### ... has driven significant bunker cost reduction

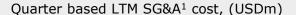
Bunker cost per FFE, (USD/FFE)

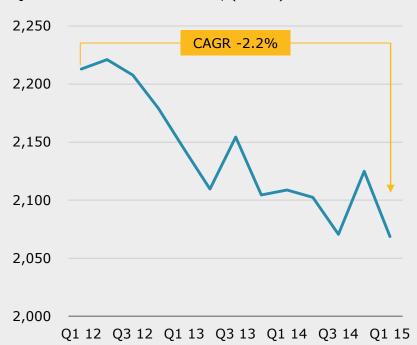




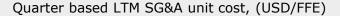
### ...as well as continued focus on SG&A to realize scale benefits

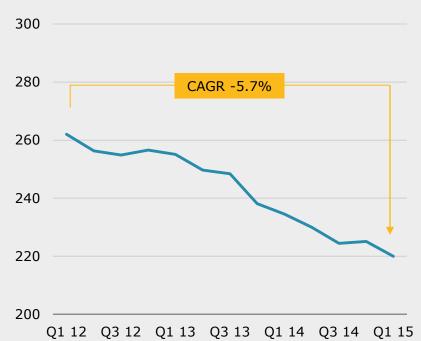
#### **Declining SG&A trend...**





#### ...significant improvement per FFE



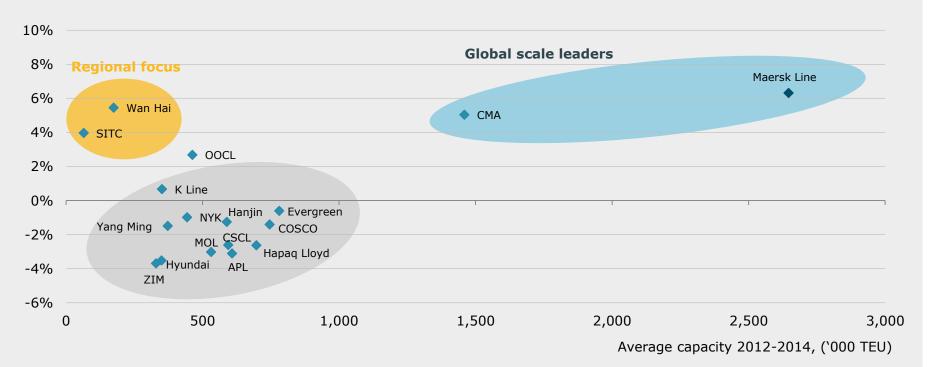


Note: 1) Selling, general & administrative expenses



# Economy of scale is a driver of liner profitability...

Average EBIT-margin 2012-2014, (%)



Note1: EBIT-margin excludes gains/losses, restructuring costs, share of profit/loss from JV

Note2: MSC and Hamburg Süd EBIT margin are unknown, UASC's FY14 financials are not available

Note3: FY2012-2014 average numbers

Note4: Hapag Lloyd's FY14 EBIT margin includes 1 month of CSAV data as the integration was completed in Dec 2014. Capacity includes CSAV's

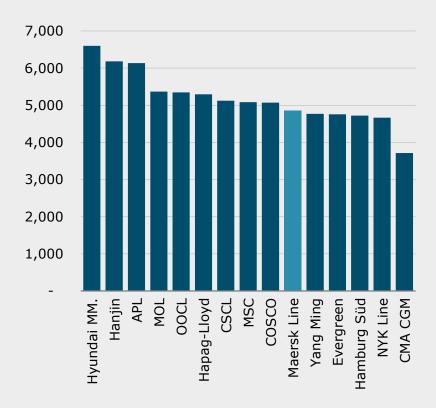
capacity.

Source: Company Reports, Alphaliner

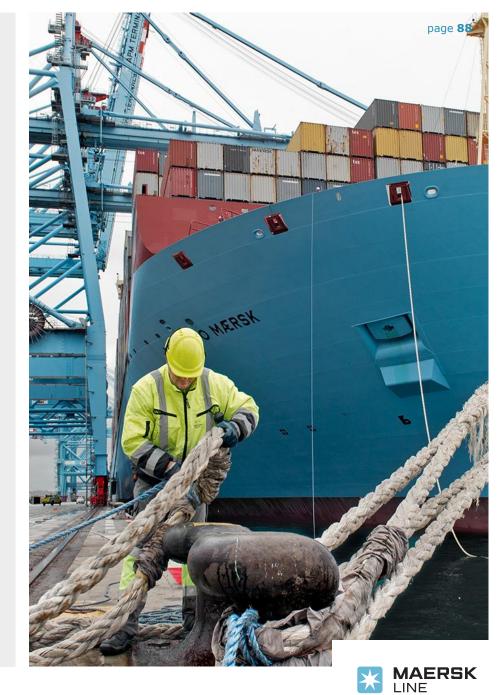


### ...but not necessarily from vessel size

Avg. vessel size, (TEU)1



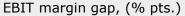
Note: 1) Avg. vessel size as of end-March 2015

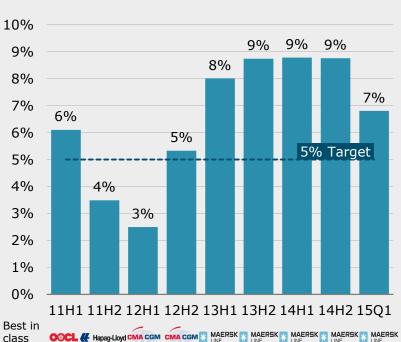


# Maersk line remains market leader, but with increasing pressure from competitors

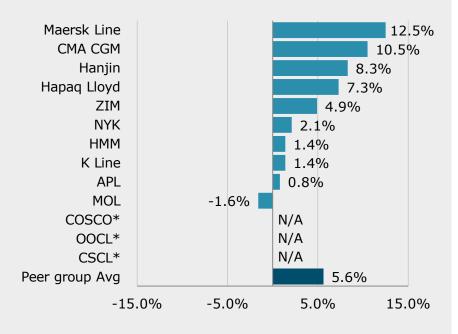
#### Gap to peers above target...

#### ...however competitors narrow gap





Q1 2015 EBIT margin, (%)



Note: Peer group includes CMA CGM, APL, Hapag Lloyd, Hanjin, ZIM, Hyundai MM, K Line, CSAV, OOCL, NYK, MOL, COSCO, CSCL. Peer average is TEU-weighted. EBIT margins are adjusted for gains/losses on sale of assets, restructuring charges, income/loss from associates. Maersk Line' EBIT margin is also adjusted for depreciations to match industry standards (25 years). \* COSCO, OOCL, CSCL only report half yearly thus not included specifically, however included with latest gap in peer average. Source: Alphaliner, Company reports, Maersk Line



3

### STRATEGY





### We are addressing main challenges



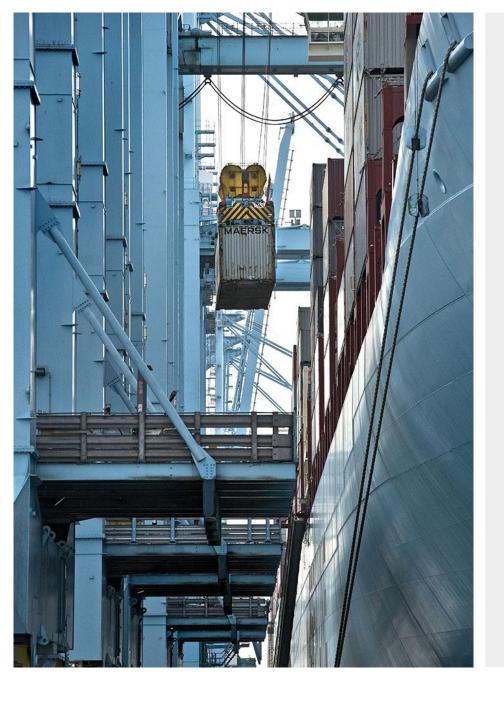
**COST CUTTING TOOLBOX** 

2M

LOCAL FOOTPRINT AND LARGE VESSELS

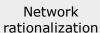
**FLEET RENEWAL** 





# A vast toolbox for cost cutting...







Speed equalization & Slow steaming



Improve utilization



Container efficiency



2M



Improve procurement



Inland optimization

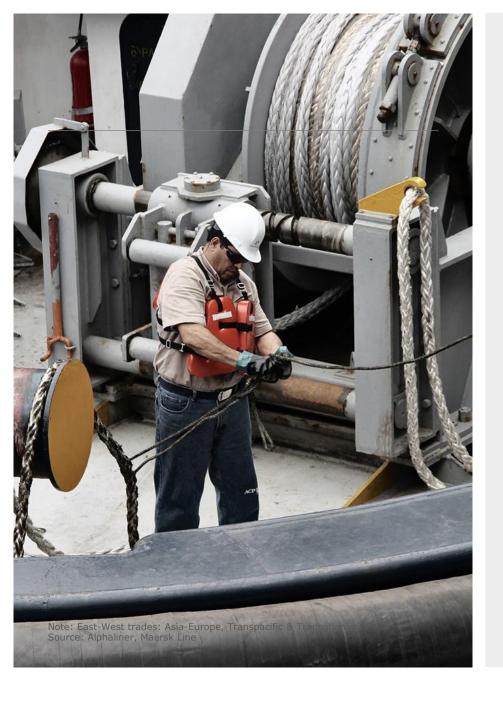


Deployment of larger vessels



Retrofits





# 2M address historic profitability challenge on East/West trades

### Successful 2M implementation key driver of future improvement

- On 4 April, we officially completed the initial phase-in of 2M with the 193rd and final vessel in our new East/West network
- No major contingencies to date
- Congestions in the US West Cost in beginning of the year has improved
- We are now looking to optimize East/West network further and to improve utilization
- Early indications confirm benefits despite lower bunker price



# Focus on keeping fleet competitive

#### We have recently been active on the vessel market...

- Chartering of vessels in Q4 2014, as delivery of recently ordered new builds is from 2017 and onwards
- The first order in four years has been place on 7 ice-class feeder vessels
- We expect to invest on average USD ~3 bn p.a. (vessels, containers, retrofits and other investments) until 2020

Note: Other investments relates to Dry dock, second hand acquisitions and minor projects Source: Maersk Line



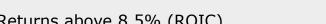
### Maersk Line key messages at Capital markets day still relevant

#### 4 key topics still true

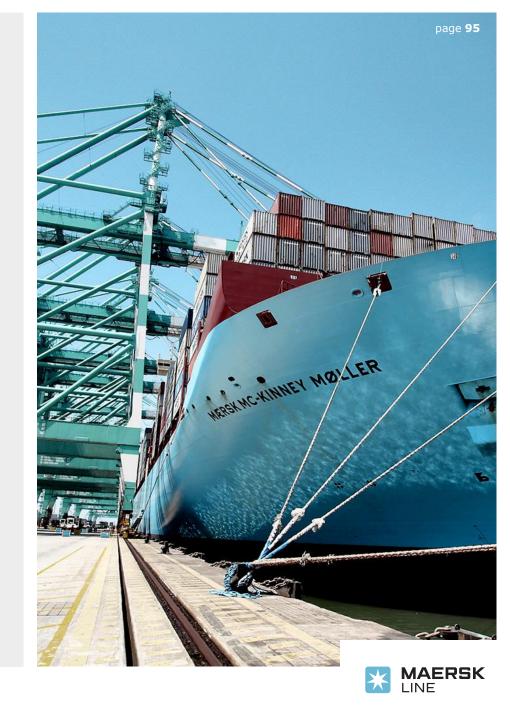
- Building a track record of stable returns
- Expect challenging conditions to continue  $\checkmark$
- Good progress, but more to do
- Growth agenda to sustain our position

#### Medium term objectives delivered

- Top quartile performer
- EBIT-margin 5% pts. above peer average
- Growing with the market
- Funded by own cash flow
- Returns above 8.5% (ROIC)









4.

### OUTLOOK



# In general we confirm our forward looking statements at the capital markets day

Forward looking statements									
	2003-2013	2013	2014	2015E	2016E				
Industry demand (CAGR growth, %)	7%	4%	4%	3-5%	3-5%				
Industry nominal capacity (CAGR growth, %)	10%	6%	6%	7%	~5%				
Cost (Maersk Line) <b>Deflationary mindset:</b> Continue to drive cost reductions									
Market share (Maersk Line)		Grow with market: Keep market share							
Investments (Maersk Line) CFFI (Net), USD bn	2.3	1.6	2.0	Avg. 2.	5 p.a. ———				

Adjusted since 2014 capital markets day

Notes: Nominal capacity growth is expected deliveries less expected scrappings. Investments from 2003-2013 are an avg. for the period and includes Damco, Maersk Container Industry and Container Inland Services from 2003-08, while APM Terminals is excluded. The P&O Nedlloyd acquisition in 2005 is included. Investments include committed investments, approved but not committed investments and non-approved investments. Source: Maersk Line, Alphaliner.





### 2015 guidance

- 2015 Q1 best Q1 result ever, however windfall from lower bunker cost and appreciation of the USD
- Maersk Line maintains previously communicated guidance for 2015, thus expects a higher underlying result in 2015 than for 2014 (USD 2.2 bn), and aims to grow with the market



#### Maersk Group

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