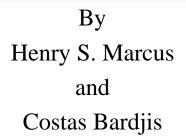
THE ROLE OF COMPETITIVE STRATEGIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL LINER INDUSTRY



2003

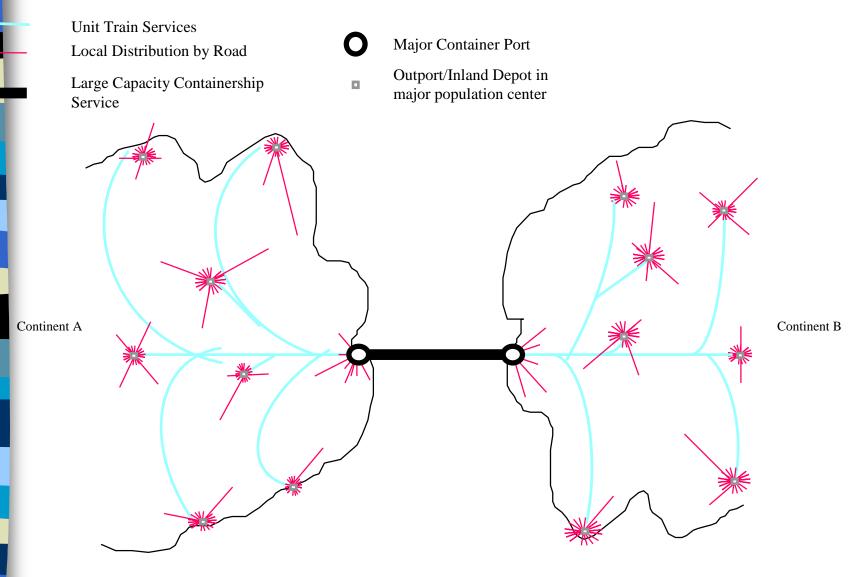
OUTLINE

- KEY QUESTIONS/ISSUES
- ROLE OF CHARTER MARKET
- STATUS OF INDUSTRY
- PORTER'S INDUSTRY STRUCTURAL
 - ANALYSIS
- FRAMEWORK FOR STRATEGY-
 - TECHNOLOGY CONNECTION
- FUTURE CHANGES

KEY QUESTIONS

- HOW IS THE INDUSTRY STRUCTURE CHANGING?
 COMMODITIZATION OR SERVICE DIFFERENTATION?
- WHAT ARE IMPACTS OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES?
- WHAT DOES THE CUSTOMER WANT? WILLING TO PAY FOR?

Characteristics of Optimized System



Source: Adapted from *Containerization: The key to low-cost transport*, McKinsey & Co., 1967.

4

ROLE OF CHARTER MARKET SINCE THE 1980'S

- CHARTER MARKET GROWING IN SIZE
- CONTAINERSHIPS INCREASING IN SIZE BUT STABLE DESIGN
- SHIPS (& SERVICE) BECOMING COMMODITIES
- MEGA-SHIPS LEAD TO FEEDERSHIPS
- CARRIERS USE CHARTERS TO SAVE NB CASH FLOW
- CHARTERS PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY DURING INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION
- CHARTER MARKET IMPORTANT PLAYER
- LOWERED BARRIERS TO ENTRY

WORLD CELLULAR CONTAINERSHIP FLEET IN PROFILE

Class (TEU	IN	SERVICE	ON	ORDER
Range)				
	Ships	Avg. TEUs	Ships	Avg. TEUs
Feeder (100-499)	460	307	1	208
Feedermax (500- 999)	539	708	62	739
Handy (1,000- 1,999)	879	1,414	93	1,388
Sub-Panamax (2,000-2,999)	437	2.477	79	2.514
Panamax (3,000 & Over)	379	3.764	119	3,981
Post-Panamax (4,000 & Over)	201	5,617	95	6,287
Totals	2,895	1,867	449	3,218

Source: Clarkson Research Studies, The Containership Register 2002, pp. 6, 10.

Top 20 Container Carriers 2001

Rank	Carrier	Country		U capacity	%	No. of owned	No. of charter
(2000)			2001	2000	increase	ships (TEUs)	ships (TEUs)
1 (1)	Maersk Sealand/Safmarine	Denmark	659,459	624,787	6%	101 (347,347)	188 (312,112)
2 (3)	P&O Nedlloyd group	U.K./Netherlands	396,088	296,668	34%	53 (156,196)	100 (239,892)
3 (2)	Evergreen group	Taiwan	375,006	336,688	11%	127 (352,350)	14 (22,656)
4 (5)	Hanjin/Senator Lines	South Korea	319,751	225,799	42%	20 (85,816)	62 (233,935)
5 (4)	MSC	Switzerland	252,938	236,230	7%	69 (135,774)	65 (117,164)
6 (6)	APL ,	Singapore	243,455	200,481	21%	n/a	n/a
7 (7)	COSCO	China	224,936	200,328	12%	108 (201,115)	12 (23,821)
8 (12)	CP Ships	Canada	170,700	130,560	24%	23 (40,800)	63 (129,900)
9 (8)	MOL	Japan	161,221	153,000	5%	n/a (86,611)	n/a (76,610)
10 (11)	CMA CGM group	France	151,660	135,699	12%	18 (39,227)	66 (112,433)
11 (9)	NYK	Japan	151,481	146,496	3%	26 (n/a)	50 (n/a)
12 (10)	Zim	Israel	145,460	145,717	0%	25 (70,402)	56 (75,058)
13 (14)	OOCL	Hong Kong	142,541	114,008	25%	16 (68,582)	33 (73,959)
14 (16)	Hyundai	South Korea	141,294	109,092	30%	20 (74,641)	16 (66,653)
15 (13)	K Line	Japan	137,497	125,455	10%	18 (54,072)	40 (83,425)
16 (15)	China Shipping	China	126.000	110,002	15%	n/a	n/a
17 (18)	Hapag-Lloyd	Germany	114,035	100,000	14%	24 (95,123)	6 (18,912)
18 (19)	CSAV group	Chile	105.840	81,535	30%	4 (4,356)	50 (101,484)
19 (17)	Yangming	Taiwan	103.214	107,449	(4%)	n/a	n/a
20 (20)	Hamburg-Sud group	Germany	96.060	74,655	29%	13 (25,718)	40 (70,342)
Total Average			4,218,636 210,932	3,654,649 182,732	15% 15%	10 (20,710)	40 (70,342)

Source: Carriers and ComPairData (www.compairdata.com).

Taken from: American Shipper, August 2001

Top 20 Containerports in 2000 & 1999 (TEUs)

Ranking	Port Name	Year 2000	Year 1999	Ranking in 1999
1	Hong Kong	18,100,000	16,210,792	1
2 Singapore		17,040,000	15,944,793	2
3	Busan	7,540,387	6,439,589	4
4	Kaohsiung	7,425,832	6,985,361	3
5	Rotterdam	6,275,000	6,343,242	5
6	Shanghai	5,613,000	4,216,000	7
7	Los Angeles	4,879,429	3,828,852	8
8	Long Beach	4,600,787	4,408,480	6
9	Hamburg	4,248,247	3,738,307	9
10	Antwerp	4,082,334	3,614,246	10
11 Port Klang		3,206,753	2,550,419	15
12 Dubai		3,058,886	2,844,634	12
13	NY/NJ	3,006,493	2,863,342	11
14 Tokyo		2,899,452	2,695,601	14
15	Manila	2,867,836	2,147,422	21
16	Felixstowe	2,800,000	2,696,659	13
17	Bremen/Bremerhaven	2,712,420	2,180,955	18
18	Gioia Tauro	2,652,701	2,253,401	17
19	Tanjung Priok	2,476,152	2,273,303	16
20	San Juan	2,392,749	2,084,711	22
	Total	107,878,458	96,320,109	
Percen	tage of World Total	47.9%	47.4%	

Liner Operators in the North American West Coast-Far East Trade

1980 (Total 38)

APL BBS Cosco CSC EAC Evergreen Fesco Yangming Galleon Haniin Hapag-Lloyd HKIL Hoegh Japan Line K-Line MOL KSC Knutsen Lykes Maersk MOL NOL NYK OOCL Phoenix P. M&O Ro-Lo SCI Sc India Seaboard Sea-Land Seatrain Showa Star Shipping US Lines Yangming Y-S Line Zim

2001 (Total 44)

American President Lines Ltd. China Shipping Container Lines Co. Ltd. CMA CGM SA Columbus Line USA Inc. Compania Chilena de Navegacion Interoceanica SA Compania Sud American de Vapores Contship Containerlines Ltd Cosco Container Lines Ltd. Cosco/K-Line/Yangming Alliance Evergreen Marine Corp. (Taiwan) Ltd. Far Eastern Shipping Co. Grand Alliance Great Western Steamship Co. Hanjin Shipping Co. Ltd. Hapag-Lloyd Container Linie GmBH Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. Ltd. Italia di Navigazione SpA Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. Kien Hung Shipping Co. Ltd. Lloyd Triestino di Navigazione SpA Lykes Lines Ltd LLC Maersk Sealand Maruba SCA Mediterranean Shipping Co SA Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd. National Shipping Co. of Suadi Arabia New World Alliance Norasia Container Lines Limited NYK Line Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd. P&O Nedlloyd Container Line Phillipines, Micronesia & Orient Navigaiton Co. Sakhalin Shipping Co. Seaboard International Shipping Co. Ltd. Senator Lines GmbH Sinotrans Container Line TMM Lines Trans-Pacific Lines Ltd. United Alliance Wallenius Wilhelmsen Lines AS Wan Hai Lines Ltd. Westwood Shipping Lines Inc. Yangming Marine Transport Corp. Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.

Source: Containerization International Yearbook, 1981 and 2002

<u>Liner Operators in the Europe-NorthAmerican East</u> <u>Coast Trade</u>

1980 (Total 14)

ACL	
CMC	
Dart	
Hapag-Lloyd	
Ibero	
Jadroplov	
POL	
Prudential	
Sea-Land	
Star Shipping	
TFL	
Transatlantica	
U.S. Lines	
Waterman	

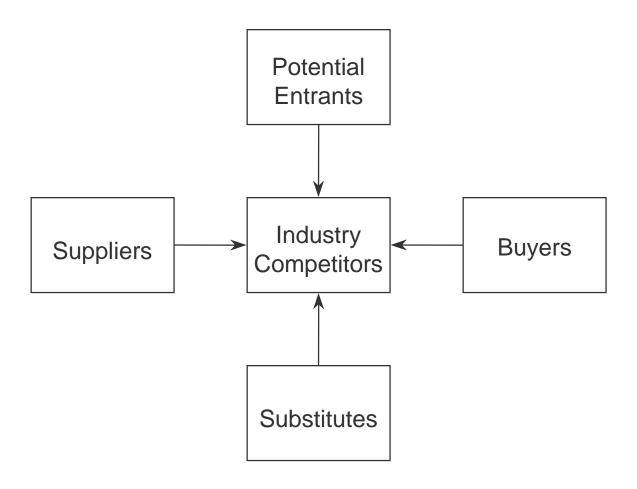
Source: Containerization Internationnal Yearbook, 1981 and 2002

2001 (Total 42)

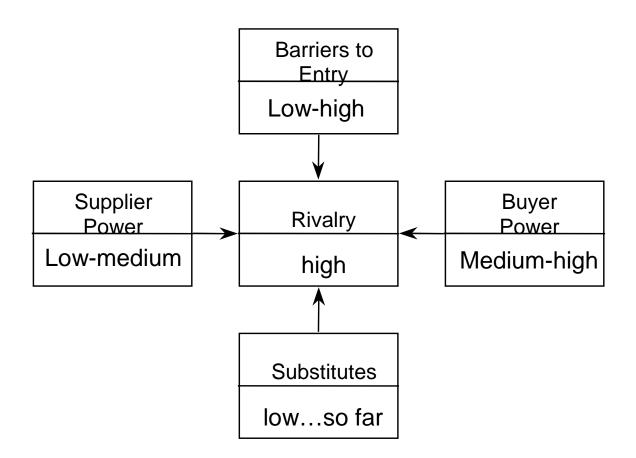
American President Lines Ltd Atlantic Cargo Services AB Atlantic Container Line Atlantic Ro-Ro Carriers, Inc. Canada Maritime Services Ltd. Cast Group Services Ltd. CGM Antilles CMA CGM SA Compagnie Maritime Marfret Compania Sud Americana de Vapores Contship Container lines Ltd. Cosco Container Lines Ltd. Cosco/K-Line/Yangming Alliance Costa Container Lines SpA Eimskip Evergreen Marine Corp (Taiwan) Ltd. Fednay International Ltd. Grand Alliance Hanjin Shipping Co. Ltd. Hapag-Lloyd Container Line GmbH Hoegh Lines HUAL AS Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. Ltd. Independent Container Line Ltd. Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. Lloyd Triestino di Navigazione SpA Lykes Lines Ltd. LLC Maersk Sealand Mediterranean Shipping Co. SA Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd. New World Alliance NYK Line Orient Overseas Container Line Ltd. P&O Nedlloyd Container Line Royal Arctic Line A/S Samskif hf Senator Lines GmbH TMM Lines United alliance United Arab Shipping Co. Wallenius Wilhelmsen Lines AB Yangming Marine Transport Corp.

The International Liner Industry Structure

Porter model - profitability determined by the 5 forces



The International Liner Industry Structure



Three Tiers As Strategy-Technology Connection for Carriers

First Tier Carrier - Industry Leader Differentiated Product: Price (and/or Service) Huge Containerships Modern Terminals **Stevedoring Company Double Stack Rail Cars Trucking Subsidiary** Worldwide Information **Barriers to Entry** Third Tier Carrier - Market Niche Cargo Vessel (Possibly Chartered or Purchased Second Hand) Specialized Technology Shipper Shallow Draft Port **Isolated Geographic Location** Flag (Government Preference Cargo)



- Vulnerable
- At Mercy of General Market Condition
- Mass Market Focus
- Limited Resources
- Suboptimal Ships
- Limited Inland Services
- Limited Information Services

Table No. 2

Shipping lines ranked by 2001 operating profit

All figures are in million U.S. dollars / million local currency when specified

Rank/Carrier	TOTAL	OPERATIN		NET PROFIT / LOSS	
	REVENUES	Amount	as % of	Amount	as % of
			revenues		revenues
1. Atlantic Container Line	\$289	\$35	12.1%	\$21	7.3%
SAG	3,062	370		223	
2. Hapag-Lloyd Container Line	\$1,978	\$197	10.0%	n/a	m/a
euro	2,235	.223		m/e	
3. Tropical Shipping	\$230	\$18	7.8%	m/a	m/a
4. Matson	\$797	562	7.8%	n/a	m/a
5. Mitsui O.S.K. Lines group (1)	\$6,784	\$449	6.6%	\$79	1.2%
Yen	903,943	59,772		10,544	
6. Seaboard Marine	\$385	\$24	6.2%	m/a	m/a
7. Hyundai Merchant Marine group (1)	\$4,196	\$234	5.6%	(\$242)	[5.896]
Won	5,557,823	309,214		(31.9, 605)	
B. NYK group (1)	\$8,577	\$492	5.7%	\$132	1.5%
Yien	1,142,934	65,558		17,538	
9. Evergreen Marine Corp. (2)	\$1,551	\$89	5.7%	\$-48	3.1%
AITS	54,431	3,116		1,695	
10. United Arab Shipping Co. (3)	\$743	\$42	5.796	\$42	5.7%
11. Hanjin Shipping group (1)	\$3,486	\$192	5.5%	(\$56)	(1.7%)
Worr	4,612,000	.254,000		(78, 300)	
12. CSX Lines	\$681	\$32	4.736	n/a.	n/a
13. OOIL (parent of OOCL)	\$2,379	\$107	4.536	\$60	2.5%
14. Zim Israel Navigation	\$1,677	\$68	4.1%	\$13	0.8%
Shekei	7,378	298		.56	
15. CP Ships (4)	\$2,646	\$103	3.9%	\$76	2.9%
16. Wan Hai	\$855	\$30	3.5%	\$18	2.196
N75	30,027	1,0.59		638	
17. "K" Line group (1)	\$4,285	\$143	3.3%	\$36	0.8%
Mere	571,074	19,049		4,768	
18. A.P. Moller / Maersk Sealand (5)	\$9,237	\$303	3.3%	(\$39)	(0.4%)
DKr	77,868	2,553		(329)	
19. P&O Nedlloyd Container Line (E)	\$4,132	\$87	2.1%	\$31	0.836
20. CMA CGM	\$1,961	\$40	2.0%	\$25	1.396
euro	2,238	-45		28	
21. NOL/APL (1)	\$4,737	\$79	1.7%	(\$57)	(1.2%)
22. Uniglory Marine Corp.	\$642	59	1.4%	\$6	0.9%
WTS	22,537	331		201	
23. Cia. Sud Americana de Vapores	\$1,735	\$19	1.1%	\$26	1.5%
24. Yang Ming Marine Transport	\$1,294	(\$13)	(1.0%)	(\$19)	(1.596)
MTS	45,412	(443)		(675)	
25. China Shipping Container Lines (6)	\$940	n'a	n/a	(\$136)	(1496)
Amb	7,782	n/e	n/a	(7,123)	
26. Trailer Bridge	\$82	(\$28)	(31.7%)	(\$29)	[35.496]

Notes:

The operating profit is defined as profit from normal activities before finance (samings before interest and tax). The results for "K" Line, MOL and NYK are for their financial year ended March 31, 2002.

Denotes a diversified shipping group with substantial maritime transport activities other than liner shipping.

(2) The results are those of Evergreen Marine Corp., the listed arm of the group, not those of the entire group.

(3) The results for United Arab Shipping Co. are preliminary.

(4) CP Ships is the parent company of Canada Maritime, Cast, Lykes, Contship, TMM Lines and ANZDL.

(5) The results for A.P. Moller / Maersk Sealand are those of the group's Tankers and Liners in Partnership unit. The figure shown under operating profit is the company's result before interest and depreciation, less depreciation and write-downs. Separate figures for Maersk Sealand are not published. A.P. Moller is also the parent company of Safmarine.

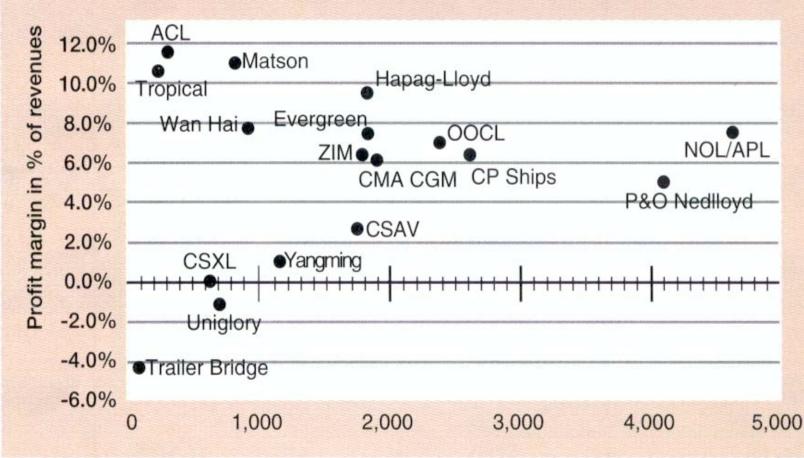
(6) The figure shown as net profit for P&O Nedlloyd and China Shipping are before tax.

Source: Global liner shipping database ComPairData at www.compairdata.com and carriers.

24 AMERICAN SHIPPER: JULY 2002

Carrier size, profit margins: No apparent effect

(Annual revenues for 2000 in \$millions)



AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE

	Freight Rates	Operating Margins
1996	-7%	NA
1997	-9%	NA
1998	-4%	4.5%
1999	0%	5.5%
2000	+2%	7.0%
2001	-5% (\$1,2607	ΓEU) 4.5%

Source: American Shipper, 1997-2002

FACTORS THAT COULD AFFECT FUTURE CARRIER STRATEGIES

- SHIPBUILDING AND PORT SUBSIDIES
- "REAL-TIME" TRACKING
- SHIP AND PORT TECHNOLGIES
- REDEFINING CUSTOMER SERVICE
- E-BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

Current & Emerging Technologies

- MEGA-Containerships
- MEGA-Container Terminals
- Fast Containerships
- Integrated Computerized
- Logistical Systems
 - Identification Technology
 - Internet

Dimensions of Mega Containerships

	TEU	Length	Beam	Maximum	
	Capacity	Overall (Ft.)	(Ft.)	Draft (Ft.)	
HDW CS 5860	5,864	905	131	46	
HDW CS 6800	6,800	1,000	131	46	
HDW Proposed "Jumbo"	8,000	1,099	151	46	
P & O "Flight of Fancy"	15,000	1,312	226	46	
	Source: AAPA, HDW and P & O Containers				

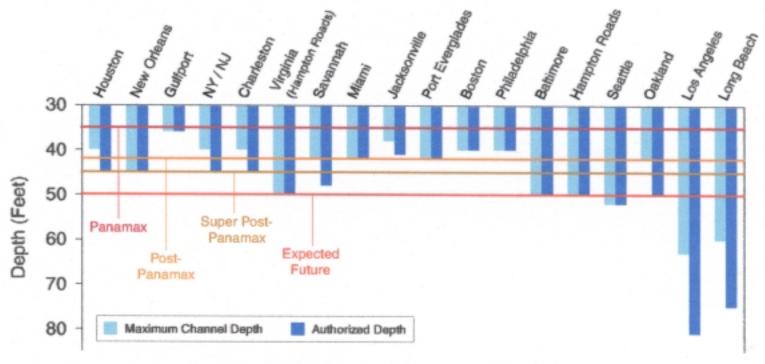
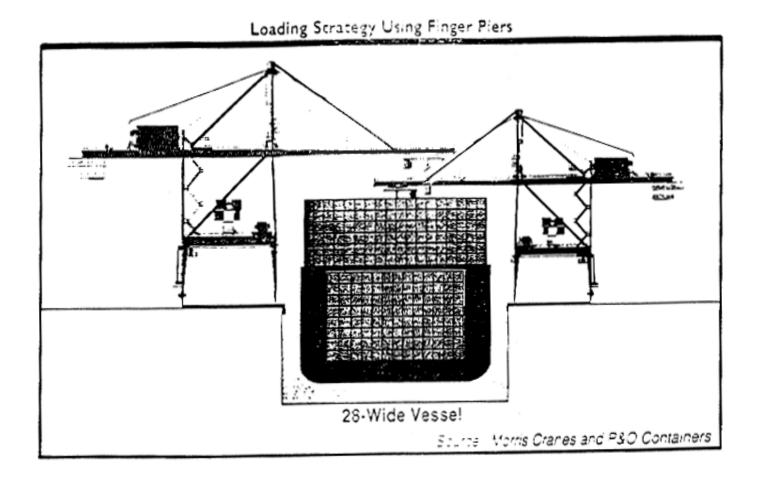


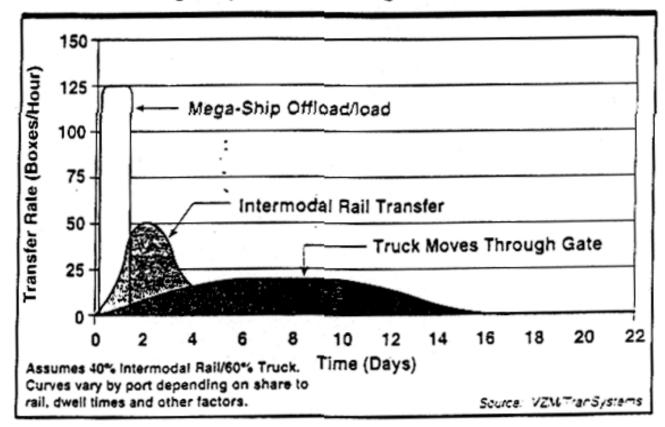
Figure 5 - Draft Constraints at Key Container Ports

Source: JWD (Jordan Woodman Dobson)

Loading System for Mega Containership



Mega-Ship Terminal Peaking Characteristics





- 1400 TEU
- 5 Gas Turbines
- WaterJets
- **30-40** Knots
- Patented Semi-Planning Hull Form
- Cargo Handling 4-6 Hours
- Rail-Based System/Dedicated Terminals
- Two Ports
- Halve Normal Door-To-Door Time
- Advanced Information Systems

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Identification Technology
 - Minimize or Eliminate Writing
 - Reduce Time
 - Reduce/Eliminate Errors
- DGPS
 - Locate Within the Yard
 - To & From Customer
- Integrate Computer Systems
 - Booking
 - Documentation
 - Customs
 - Terminal Operations
 - Billing
 - Interactive

REDEFINING CUSTOMER SERVICE

- "Drawing a Bigger Box Around the Business"
 Bose JITII
 - Logistics Subsidiary Multi-Year Contract
- Key Success Factors
 - Control the Customer Interface
 - Target Market Segments
 - Taking Advantage of OSRA

E-business models in the Containership Industry

Types of e-Biz Model		Service	Examples	Current Status	Success Potential
Portal	. Early Portal . Carrier Portal	. Providing market information, attracting users, and expediting business transactions among users	GT Nexus, INTTRA, CargoSmart.com	. Early portals went bankrupt . Carrier portals are being transformed into CTPs	Low – Medium
E-Marketplac	ce	 Providing a virtual meeting place for carriers and shippers Charging commission for successful contract of container shipping service 	GoCargo.com GoReefers.com Interbox.com	. Severely hit by the dot-com crash . GoCargo.com went bankrupt . Only the e-marketplaces for managing containers survived	Low
CTP (Collaborative Tool Provider)		. Providing internet-based software for seamless integration of logistics information among carriers and shippers	Celarix Descarte Vastera FreightDesk.com NextLinx	. Most popular e-business model . Sustainable even after the dot- com crash . Collaborating with carrier portals	Medium – High
e-PSP (e-Procurement Service Provider)		. Offering internet-based trading platforms for carriers to procure ship supplies	SeaSupplier.com MarineProvider.com	. Relatively sustainable even after the dot-com crash	Medium
e-CSP (e-Chartering Service Provider)		. Providing internet-based trading platforms for chartering ships between ship owners and charterers	LevelSeas.com Shipchartering.com	. Relatively new e-business model . It remains to be seen whether or not it will be successful	Low – Medium

Source: J. Auh

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

COMMODITIZATION

- Emphasis on Freight Rates
- Megaships
- SERVICE DIFFERENTIATION
 - Possibly New Technology
 - Marketing Strategy & Service Approach
 - Finding Opportunities