

ag-Lloyd

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### Hapag-Lloyd and UASC sign Business Combination Agreement 🚜 Hapag-Lloyd



#### **Opening remarks**

#### **INDUSTRY CONTEXT**

- The industry has at last started changing rapidly through long overdue consolidation and reshaping of alliances
- After the mergers with CP Ships and CSAV, Hapag-Lloyd and UASC take next step to consolidate the industry
- The currently disappointing freight rate development further underlines strategic importance of this combination

#### STRATEGIC RATIONALE

- Combination forms a top tier liner company with one of the most modern and efficient fleets (Ø age 6.6 years)
- Significant value creation via expected synergies of at least USD 400 m p.a. and clearly reduced investments

#### **DEAL STRUCTURE**

- UASC business to be contributed in-kind into Hapag-Lloyd against issuance of new shares by Hapag-Lloyd
- USD 400 m cash capital increase within six months from Closing (backstopped by certain key shareholders)

#### **NEXT STEPS**

- Agreements signed Merger expected to be completed by the end of 2016 (subject to necessary approvals)
- Going forward, the main focus will be on profitability and on deleveraging (net leverage target ~3.5x by 2018)

# The combination will create a top tier pure-play carrier with one of the youngest and most fuel efficient fleets in the industry



#### **Combined Entity at a glance**





	# Hapag-Lloyd	المان تامویت المقدة - UASC	Combined Entity <sup>3)</sup>
Ships¹) [#]	175	62	237
Capacity <sup>1)</sup> [TEU m]	1.0	0.6	1.6
Volume <sup>2)</sup> [TEU m]	7.4	2.6	10.0
Revenue <sup>2)</sup> [USD bn]	9.8	2.1	12.0
EBITDA <sup>2)</sup> [USD m]	922	334)	<b>1,355</b> <sup>5)</sup>
Employees <sup>1)</sup> [#]	9,412	2,698	12,110

<sup>1) 31</sup> March 2016 2) FY 2015 (revenue excl. slot revenue) 5) Pro forma EBITDA incl. USD 400 m synergies

<sup>3)</sup> Sum of stand-alone figures

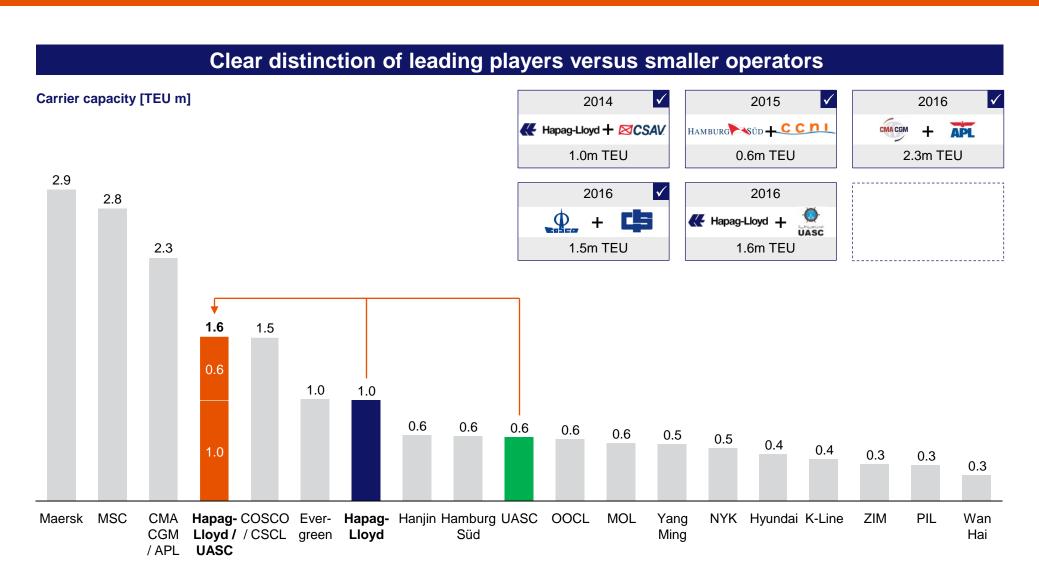
<sup>4)</sup> Adjusted for one-offs/extraordinary items (e.g. bunker hedging)

4 Next steps

Deal structure

# The industry has at last started changing rapidly, through long overdue consolidation...



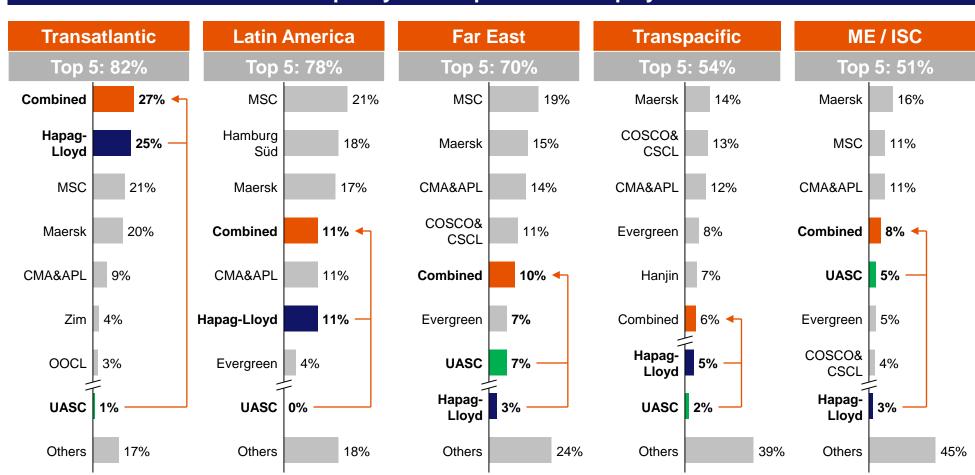


Next steps

# ...which will create urgently needed concentration as TOP 5 in many cases will control ~70% of trades







<sup>1)</sup> Capacity share as in June 2016

6 Source: Alphaliner

4 Next steps

Deal structure

#### Hapag-Lloyd would have needed significant investment as well

#### Announced orders >14k vessels since 2013

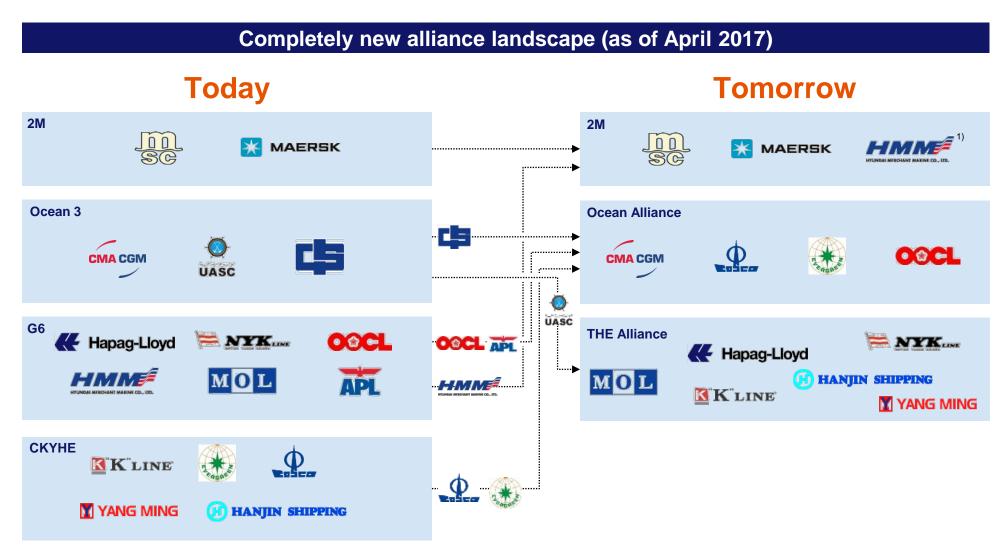
140+ ships >14k TEU on order with est. value of c. USD 20 bn

	Ships	Capacity <sup>1)</sup>	Investment <sup>2)</sup>
m sc	20	384 k TEU	US\$3.1bn
MAERSK LINE	20	342 k TEU	US\$2.9bn
3)	21	338 k TEU	US\$2.9bn
UASC	17	284 k TEU	US\$2.3bn
	16	282 k TEU	US\$2.1bn
YANG MING	10	140 k TEU	US\$1.2bn
<b>NYK</b> LINE	10	140 k TEU	US\$1.2bn
K LINE	10	140 k TEU	US\$1.2bn
*	6	120 k TEU	US\$1.0bn
MOL 商船三井	6	120 k TEU	US\$0.9bn
CMA CGM	6	110 k TEU	US\$0.9bn
<b>Ç</b>	5	92 k TEU	US\$0.7bn

<sup>1)</sup> Includes investments in vessels with capacities of 14,000 TEU or larger, from 2013 to 2016 YTD 2) Investment costs estimated from benchmarking against reported costs of vessels with similar capacities 3) Including Evergreen's newbuild programs of 11x 18,000 TEU vessels and 10x 14,000 TEU vessels from Costamare and Shoei Kisen Kaisha

## Hapag-Lloyd & our new alliance with UASC's big ships are able to compete with the 2M and Ocean Alliances Repag-Lloyd





<sup>1)</sup> HMM announced on 14 July 2016 that they signed an MOU with the 2M Vessel Sharing Agreement





<sup>1)</sup> The CCFI reflects China's nationwide export container transport and comprises the reported freight rates of 22 shipping companies

Source: Shanghai Shipping Exchange (15 July 2016)

### 2 Strategic rationale

Deal structure

4 Next steps

Revised Outlook 2016		
Transport volume	Increasing slightly	
Bunker consumption price	Clearly decreasing	
Freight rate	Clearly decreasing	
EBITDA	Clearly decreasing	
EBIT	Clearly decreasing	

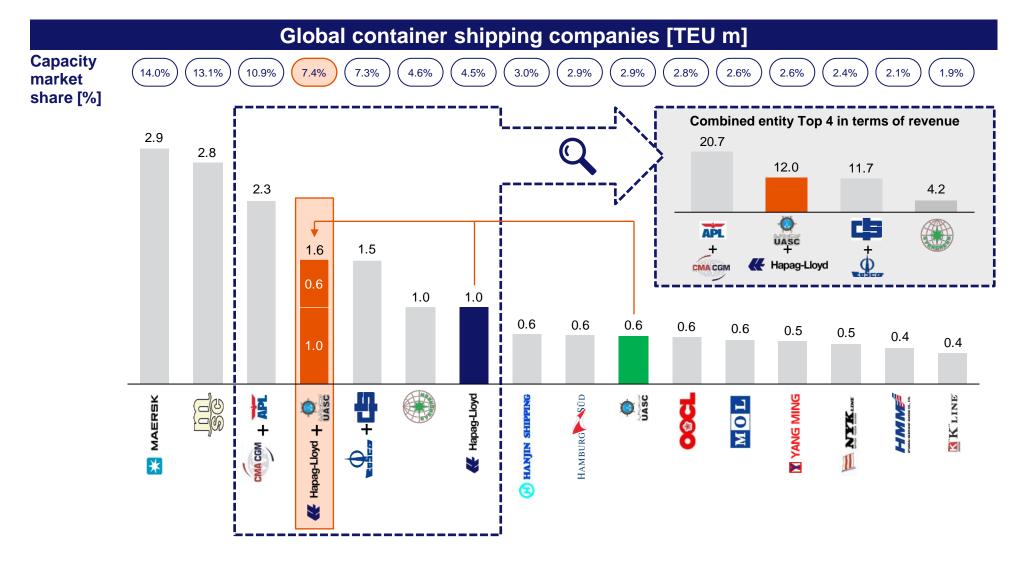
#### **Ad-hoc Announcement (18 July 2016)**

- Hapag-Lloyd adjusts its outlook for the financial year 2016 as the development of the freight rates is significantly weaker than expected
- The revised expectation of the Executive Board is a clearly decreasing EBITDA and a clearly decreasing EBIT compared with previous year
- In the second quarter of 2016 the average freight rate of Hapag-Lloyd decreased to 1.019 **USD/TEU**, i.e. 245 USD/TEU below prior year period (1,264 USD/TEU in Q2 2015) - the recovery at the beginning of July does not seem sufficient and sustainable enough
- Additionally bunker prices have increased throughout the second quarter of 2016
- After the Business Combination with United Arab Shipping Company S.A.G. (UASC) transaction related one-off costs will also impact the results in 2016

- Strong partner and support
- Strong partner in the light of the ongoing alliance reshuffling
- Supportive core shareholders and capital market investors

Next steps

Deal structure



### ...with a well balanced trade portfolio...



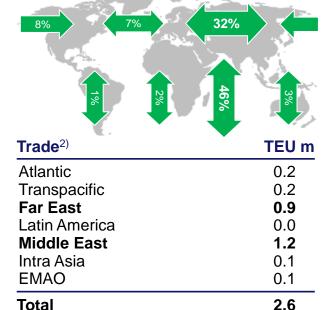
#### **Transport volume by trade, 2015 (indicative)**

#### Hapag-Lloyd

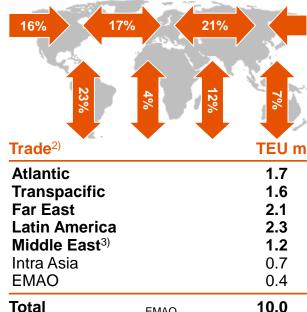


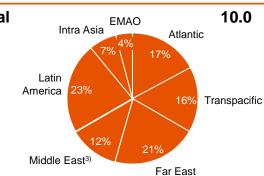
Trade	TEU m		
Atlantic	1.5		
Transpacific	1.4		
Far East <sup>1)</sup>	1.3		
Latin America	2.2		
Intra Asia <sup>1)</sup>	0.6		
EMAO	0.4		
Total	7.4		

#### **UASC**



#### **Combined Entity**





<sup>1)</sup> Including Middle East volume as Middle East is no reported Hapag-Lloyd trade

<sup>2)</sup> Allocation of UASC volume according to Hapag-Lloyd trade definition plus Middle East trade based on assumptions and not necessarily final

<sup>3)</sup> Middle East is no reported Hapag-Lloyd trade

# ...and the right assets. Combined Entity to operate one of the youngest and most efficient fleets in the industry... Hapag-Lloyd

Next steps

#### Vessel fleet as of 31 March 2016 Owned<sup>1)</sup> Chartered<sup>4)</sup> Current Current Fleet age [% of total capacity] orderbook fleet Capacity [TEU] 239,400 239,400 **45,000**<sup>5)</sup> Average age 6.6 years<sup>7)</sup> 14,000 - 18,000 TEU 14 14 **3**5) Vessels **MODERN** -77% 273,246 52,945 Capacity [TEU] 253,174 20.072 10.000 - 14.000 TEU 19 2 21 Vessels 23% 0% Capacity [TEU] 243,614 159,072 402,686 ≤10 years 10-20 years >20 years 8,000 - 10,000 TEU Vessels 28 18 46 Fleet ownership [%] Capacity [TEU] 98,522 78,807 177,329 26 14 12 6,000 - 8,000 TEU Vessels Owned 62% **Chartered 38%** Capacity [TEU] 315,854 109.164 206.690 4,000 - 6,000 TEU 44 69 Vessels 25 Average vessel size [TEU] Capacity [TEU] 30,292 81,632 111,924 $3.508^{6)}$ +1,490 +3,275 2,300 - 4,000 TEU Vessels 10 27 37 6,573 Capacity [TEU] 3,918 33,367 37,285 5,046 2 24 <2,300 TEU Vessels 22 3,362 Capacity [TEU] 1,557,724 101,453 984,6732) **573,051**<sup>3)</sup> **113**<sup>2)</sup> 237 Vessels **124**<sup>3)</sup> 9 Total HL+UASC World Fleet Top 20

<sup>1)</sup> Incl. 3 long-term finance leases 2) Incl. 3 chartered-out 3) Incl. 1 chartered-out 4) Includes long-term (>3 years), mid-term (1-3 years) and short-term (<1 year) charters 5) One 15,000 TEU vessel has been delivered in Q2 2016 6) 3,508 TEU vessel built 2015 acquired by HLAG from NileDutch April 2016 7) Weighted average age by capacity

<sup>14</sup> Source: MDS Transmodal July 2016, Hapag-Lloyd and UASC data, only vessels >399 TEU

Next steps

### ...without a need to further invest in the next years



#### **Vessel delivery schedule 2015-2017**

VESSEL		2015		2016e		2017e
		H1	H2	H1	H2	H1
18,000 TEU Vessels						
ussc	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	18,000 1	54,000 3	36,000	- -	-
15,000 TEU Vessels						
use	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	45,000	15,000 1	<b>60,000</b> <sup>1)</sup> <b>4</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>30,000</b> <sup>2)</sup> <b>2</b> <sup>2)</sup>	-
10,500 TEU Vessels						
repro-test	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	-	-	-	21,000 2	31,500 3
9,300 TEU Vessels						
The state of the s	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	37,200 4	9,300 1	-	-	-
3,500 TEU Vessels						
	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	-	-	7,000 2	- -	-
TOTAL	Capacity [TEU] Vessels	100,200 8	78,300 5	103,000 <sup>1)</sup> 8 <sup>1)</sup>	<b>51,000</b> <sup>2)</sup> <b>4</b> <sup>2)</sup>	31,500 3

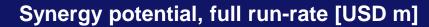
#### No further investments needed

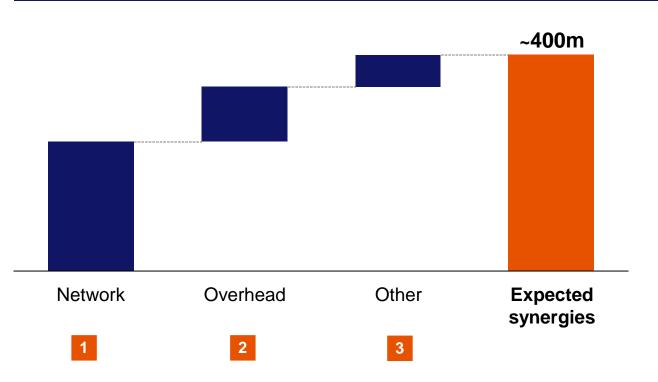
- In order to be competitive mid-term, Hapag-Lloyd would have needed significant investments in ultralarge container vessels in upcoming years (as envisaged in IPO process)
- UASC had recently ordered 17x fuel-efficient big ships (6x 18,000 TEU and 11x 15,000 TEU) most of them being delivered in 2015/2016
- The Combined Entity will thereby operate one of the youngest and most efficient fleets in the industry
- Hence, no need for new vessel investment in next years – the fleet expenditures have been basically "pulled forward"
- The Combined Entity will focus on maximizing free cash flow to deleverage quickly

4 Next steps

# Synergies of at least USD 400 m expected – Mainly in network and overhead...







Synergies of at least USD 400 m per year from 2019 onwards – approx. 1/3 to be achieved in 2017 already
One-off costs of approx. USD 150 m largely payable in 2016/2017

#### **Comments**

- 1 Network
  - Optimized new vessel deployment / network
  - Efficient use of new fleet
- 2 Overhead
  - Consolidation of Corp. and Regional HQs
  - Consolidation of country organizations
  - Other overhead reductions
- Other (terminals, equipment and intermodal)
  - Lower container handling rates per vendor/location
  - Imbalance reduction and leasing costs optimization
  - Best practice sharing

Strategic rationale

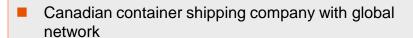
Next steps

Deal structure

...and Hapag-Lloyd has a track record of delivering on 

# Strong consolidation track record

### ships (2005)



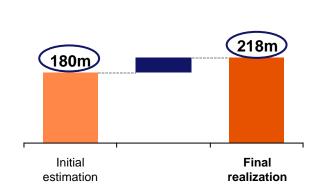
- Leading regional market positions with a strong position on the Atlantic market
- 38 services worldwide
- Realized net synergies of EUR 218 m in 2008

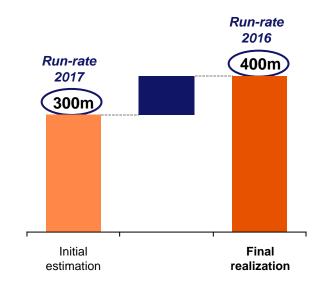


(2014)

- Chilean container shipping company in Valparaíso
- Top 20 container player with focus on Latin America largest carrier in this trade
- 39 services worldwide
- Targeted net synergies of USD 400 m in 2017

Management delivered synergies





Strategic rationale

Deal structure

# The Combined Entity will be a leading partner in our new integrated alliance with balanced capacity shares 🚜 Hapag-Lloyd



Next steps

#### Six leading players create THE Alliance













- THE Alliance covers all East-West trades
  - Atlantic, Transpacific and Far East
  - Asia-Middle East / Arabian Gulf and Red Sea
- Binding agreement signed by all six partners
  - Begin of operation in April 2017<sup>2)</sup>
  - The initial period will be 5 years
- Combined capacity of 4 m TEU or over 20% of world fleet<sup>1)</sup> – vessel pool taken from more than 620 ships
- Leading product characterized by fast transit times, broad port coverage and the latest vessels

# Competitive position on East-West trades<sup>1)</sup> $2M^{4)}$ Ocean 31% THE Alliance<sup>3)</sup> Others 21% 2M4) Ocean THE Alliance3) Others 2M4) 37% Ocean THF Alliance3) Others

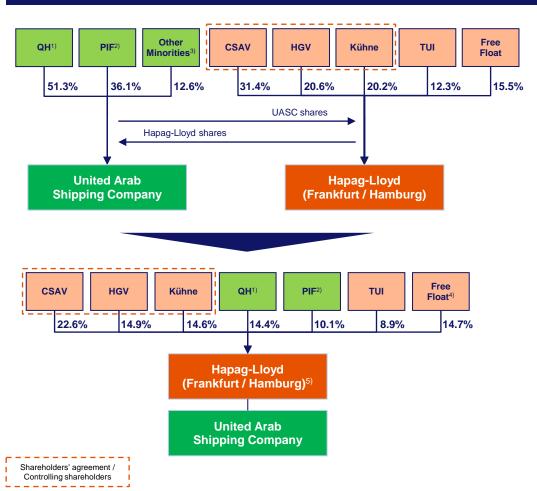
THE Alliance position

<sup>1)</sup> Subject to the necessary regulatory and contractual approvals, the UASC tonnage will become part of THE Alliance

<sup>2)</sup> Subject to approval of all relevant authorities 3) THE Alliance incl. UASC

4 Next steps

#### Transaction overview



- UASC shares contributed to Hapag-Lloyd in exchange for newly issued Hapag-Lloyd shares
- Within six months after Closing, Hapag-Lloyd to procure the implementation of a cash capital increase of USD 400 m backstopped by certain key shareholders
- Hapag-Lloyd to remain as a Hamburgheadquartered business and retain Frankfurt / Hamburg listing
- Hapaq-Lloyd to enlarge its Supervisory Board from twelve to sixteen seats; QH<sup>1)</sup> and PIF<sup>2)</sup> to be represented with one seat each

<sup>1) &</sup>quot;QH" refers to Qatar Holding LLC on behalf of the State of Qatar 2) "PIF" refers to The Public Investment Fund on behalf of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 3) Other UASC Shareholders include Kuwait Investment Authority on behalf of the state of Kuwait (5.1%), Republic of Iraq (5.1%), United Arab Emirates (2.1%) and Bahrain (0.4%) 4) Including 3.6% Other UASC Shareholders (KIA, Iraq, UAE and Bahrain) 5) Shareholding structure prior to cash

# **Business Combination Agreement sets out the key transaction terms incl. 72/28 relative shareholdings**

4 Next steps

#### **Cornerstones of the deal**

#### **Ownership**

- Hapag-Lloyd: 72%
- UASC: 28%

#### **Organization**

- Headquarters will remain in Hamburg
- Integration will be based on Hapag-Lloyd's systems, processes and organizational blueprint
- Hapag-Lloyd will establish a fifth Regional Center in Dubai

#### **Value protection**

- Customary set of provisions, including operational guarantees and pre-Closing covenants, to secure Merger Parties' value until Closing
- As of certain Relevant Dates, minimum levels of cash, debt and equity levels to be guaranteed

#### **Synergies**

- Mutually agreed potential run-rate synergies of at least USD 400 million p.a.
- Significant CAPEX savings no new vessel investments in next years

#### **Capital increase**

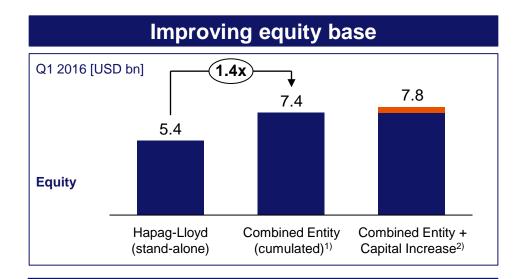
- Cash capital increase of USD 400 m within 6 months from Closing via publicly offered rights issue
- Certain key shareholders committed to backstop full capital increase (50% backstopped by QH and PIF, 50% backstopped by CSAV and Kühne) via Shareholder Support Agreement

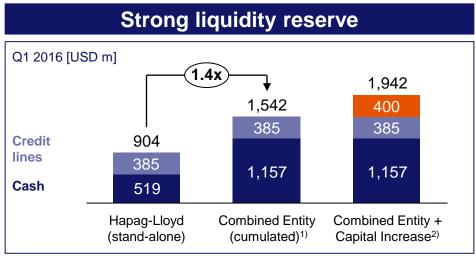
#### **Closing conditions**

- Antitrust and other regulatory clearance
- Contractually required consents and waivers
- Certain legal reorganization measures completed
- Authorized capital of Hapag-Lloyd validly created
- Relevant date accounts established

# Equity base and liquidity reserve clearly strengthened –

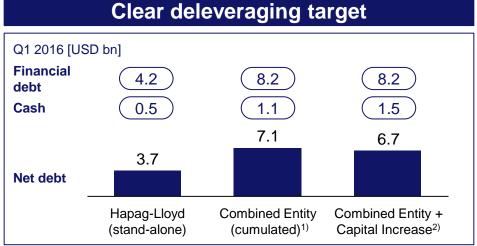
4 Next steps







full capital increase

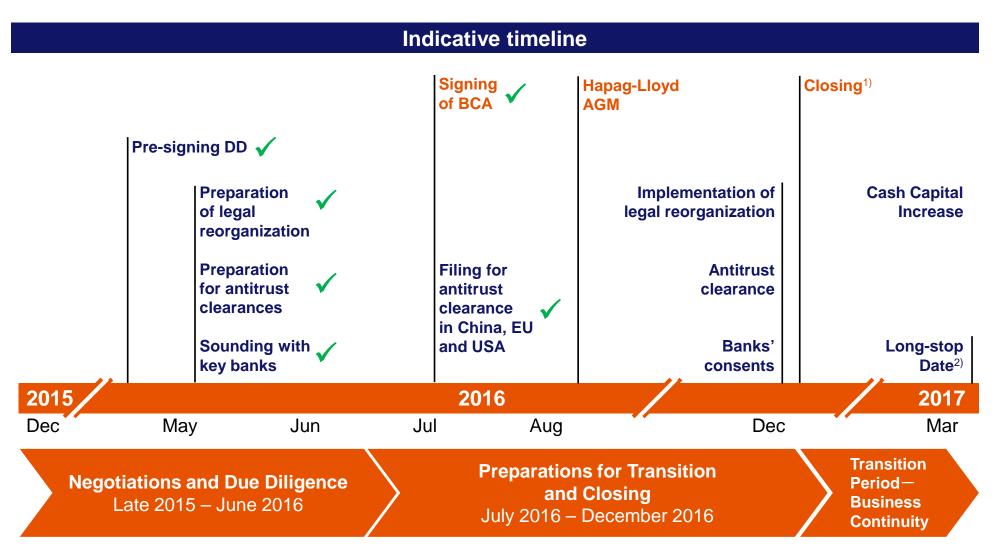


<sup>1)</sup> Sum of stand-alone figures; acquisition accounting such as purchase price allocation or closing adjustments not taken into account yet 2) Within 6 months after Closing

Cash capital

increase

4 Next steps



<sup>1)</sup> Subject to necessary approvals 2) Long stop date for closing conditions

4 Next steps

### **Profitability**

Based on improved fleet ownership structure and synergy realization the EBITDA margin will increase significantly

**Investments** 

No new vessel investments in next years – Maximize free cashflow

**Deleveraging** 

Clear deleveraging target: Reduce net leverage to ~3.5x by 2018

Liquidity

Committed to an adequate liquidity reserve (USD 1.1-1.2 bn)<sup>2)</sup>

**Capital Increase** 

Cash capital increase backstopped by certain key shareholders<sup>1)</sup>



