

GLOBAL TRADE FLOWS IN CEMENT SHIPPING

Ad Ligthart

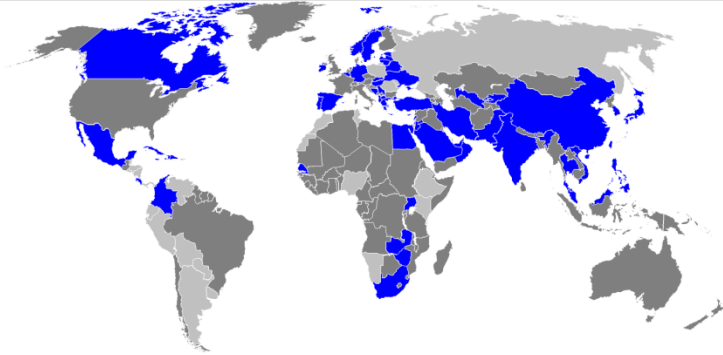
Cement Distribution Consultants



24-01-2013



CONTENTS OF PRESENTATION



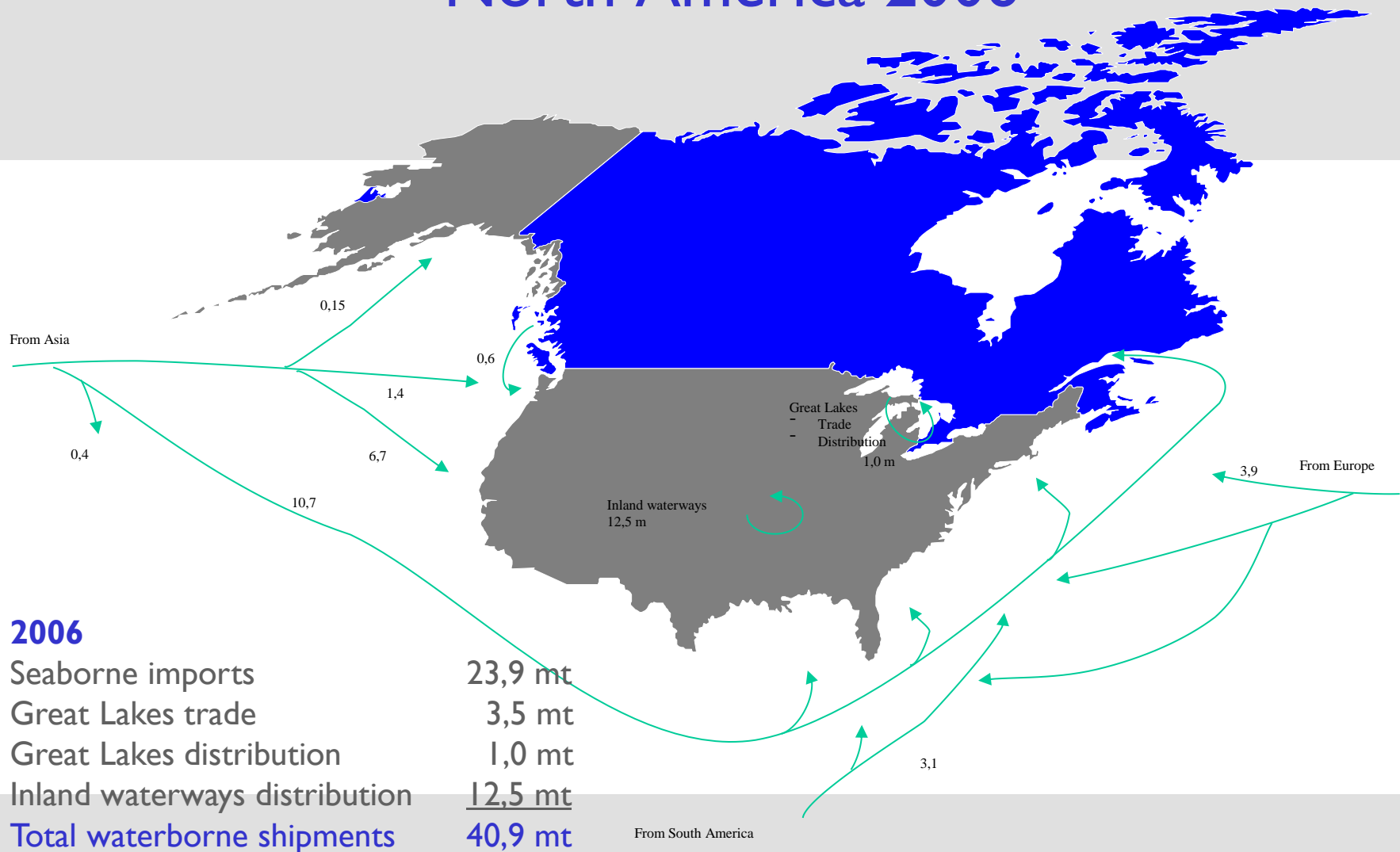
- Overview of trade flows
 - 2006 – 2011 The big contraction
 - 2012 Trade flows globally and by continent
 - Forecast next years
- Shipping to developments
 - Challenges
 - New developments

Cement Distribution Consultants an introduction

Market knowledge	Consulting	Project / interim management
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The global cement industry on Google Earth• Large database on waterside cement plants, waterside grinding plants and terminals• 30 Years experience	<p>Logistical, economical and technical services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Feasibility studies of complete logistical chains for trade and distribution• Shipping solutions• Development of new facilities• Terminal and equipment design	<p>Realising and managing projects</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Redevelopment of large “brown field” bulk terminal- Temporary cement and fly ash import project for construction of large concrete dam

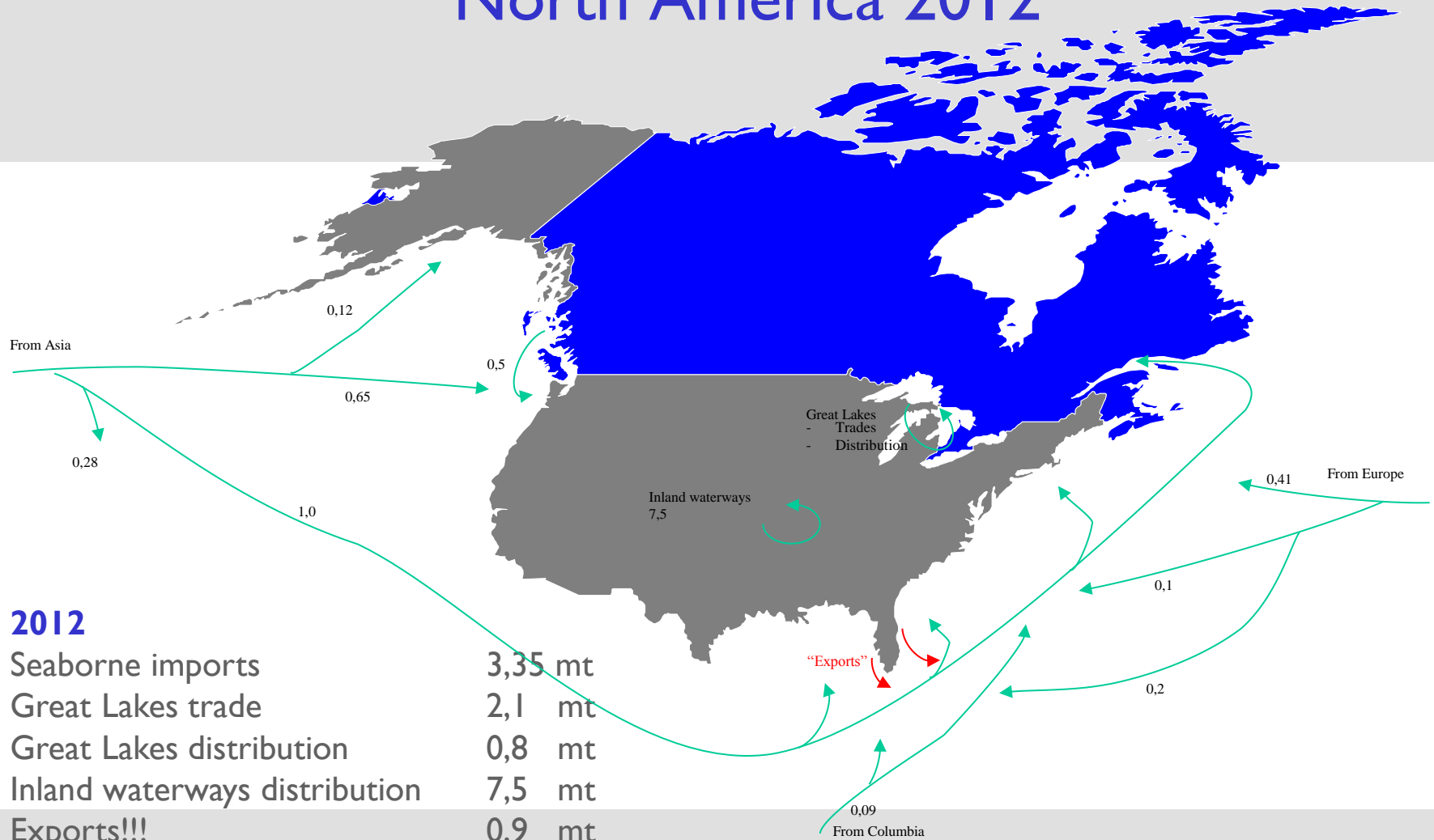
THE BIG CONTRACTION

North America 2006



THE BIG CONTRACTION

North America 2012



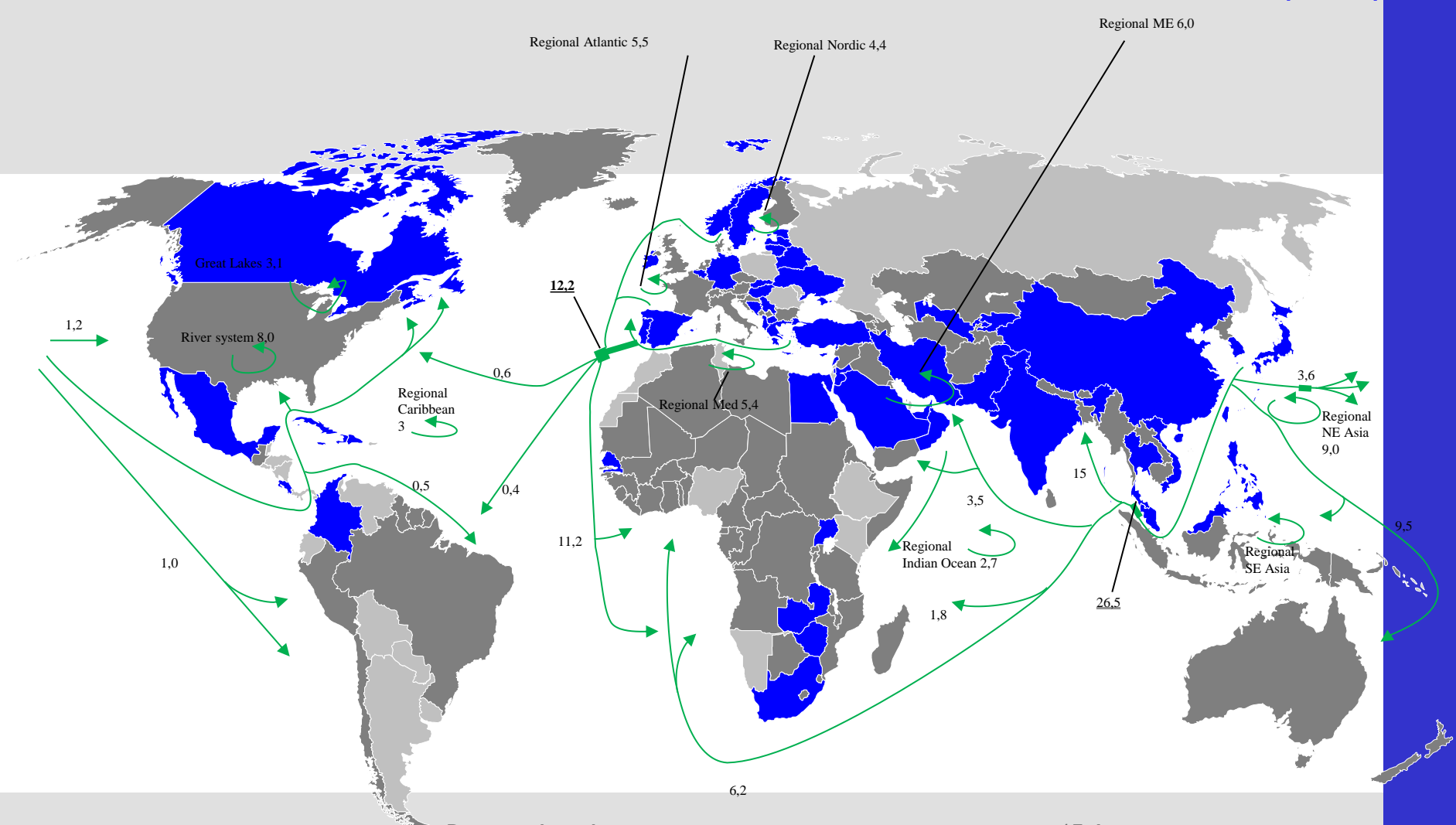
2012

Seaborne imports	3,35 mt
Great Lakes trade	2,1 mt
Great Lakes distribution	0,8 mt
Inland waterways distribution	7,5 mt
Exports!!!	0,9 mt
Total waterborne shipments	14,7 mt

The big contraction 2006-2012

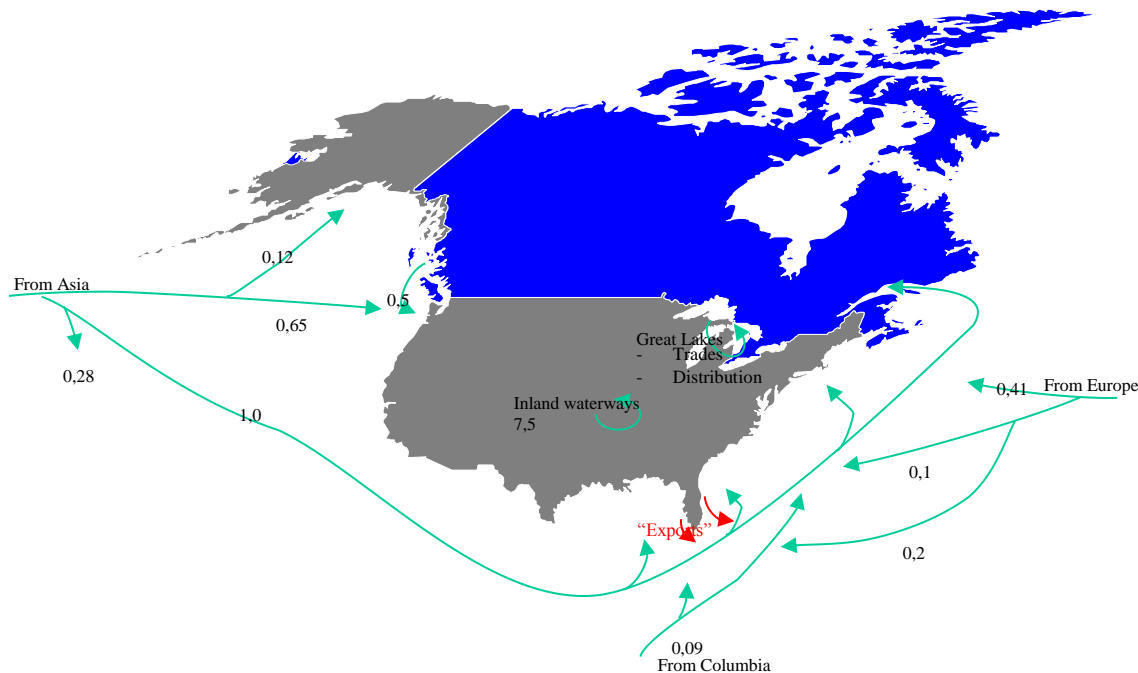
- North America
 - Reduction in seaborne imports (20,5 mt) (Handymax)
 - Reduction in Great Lakes trade + distribution (1,4 mt) (70% self-discharging, 30% GL Bulk carriers)
 - Reduction in Inland waterways (5 mt) (50% self-discharging, 50% regular barges)
 - Increase in exports (0,9 mt) (20% self-discharging, 80% coastal bulk carriers)
- Europe
 - Reduction in Regional trade (6,7 mt) (50% coastal bulk carriers, 50% self-discharging vessels)
 - Reduction in domestic distribution (3,5 mt) (self-discharging, vessels)
 - Global Trade: About the same but US changed to Africa (Handysize, Handymax)
- South America & Caribbean
 - Fairly stable
 - Reduced exports to US (Handysize, Handymax)
 - Imports to Brazil, Chile (clinker, bagged cement)
- Africa
 - Strong increase in bagged cement and clinker (Handysize, Handymax)
 - Reduction in bulk cement to Nigeria
- Asia
 - Loss of exports to US
 - Strong increase in regional trading and domestic distribution (Handysize, self-discharging)

2012 Global seaborne cement and clinker trade flows (est.)



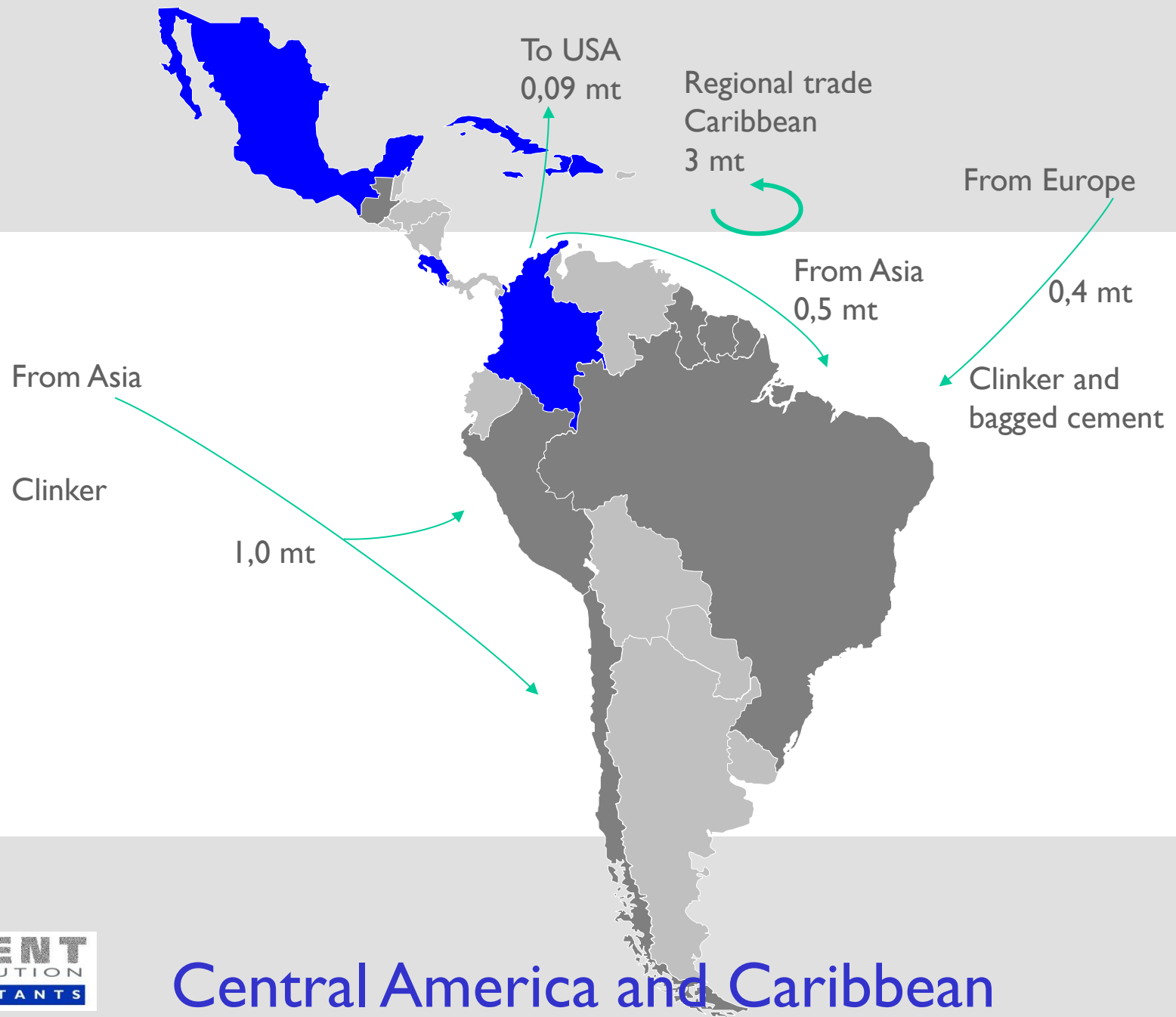
Regional seaborne exports	45,1 mt
Global seaborne exports	51,3 mt
Waterborne domestic distribution	106 mt (excl. China)
Total	202,4 mt

North America



- 30 Integrated plants with on site ship / barge loading facilities
- 1 Integrated plant railing cement to ship loading facility
- 1- 2 Integrated plants trucking cement to port and directly into ships
- 73 Terminals receiving ocean going bulk vessels
- 20 Great Lakes terminals
- 50 River terminals
- 13 Grinding plants receiving clinker and/or slag by water

189 Total of facilities



Caribbean

- 17 Cement plants involved in seaborne trade and distribution
- 15 Terminals receiving ocean going bulk vessels
- 6 Grinding plants receiving clinker and/or slag by water

38 Total of facilities

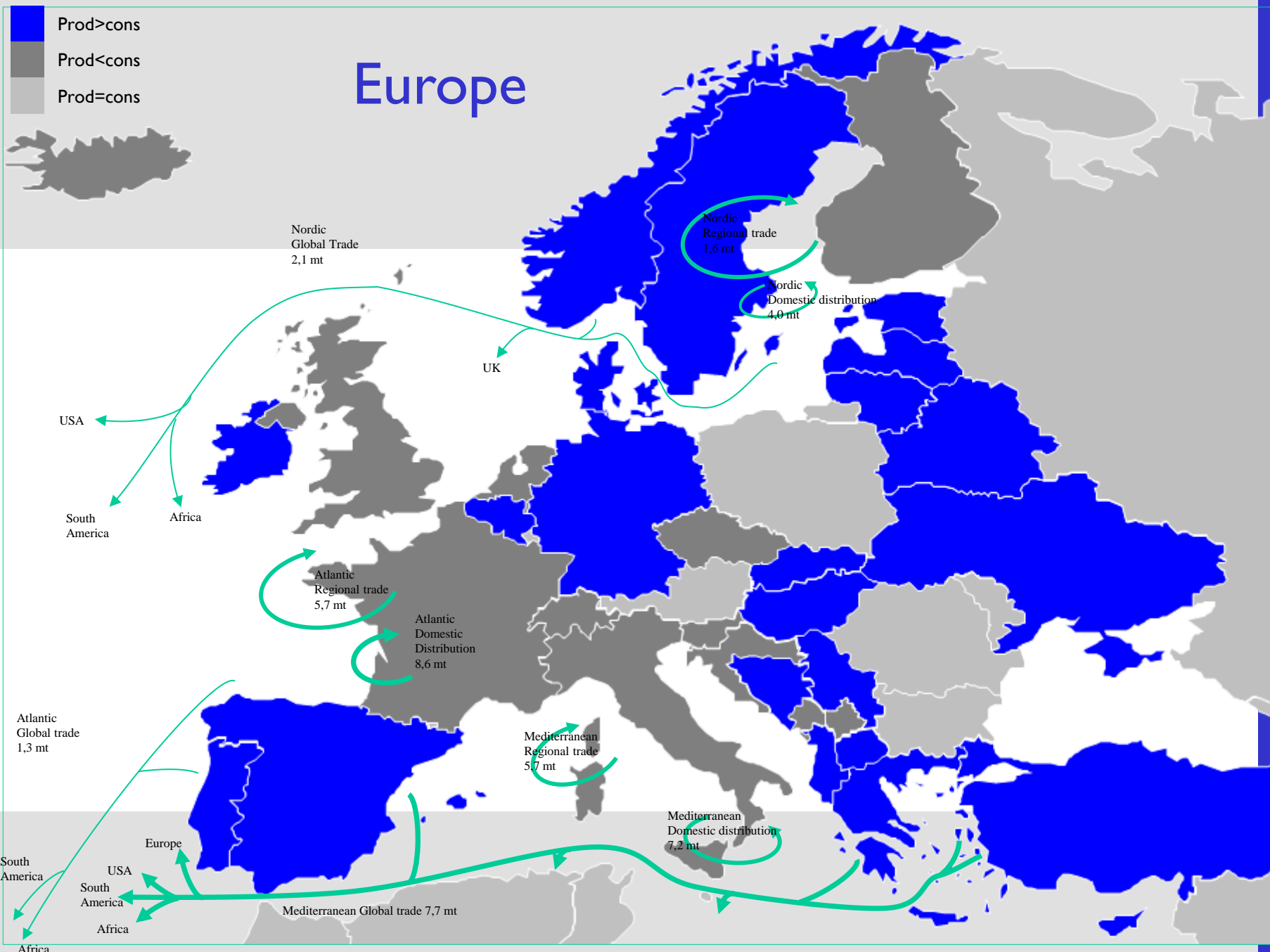
South America

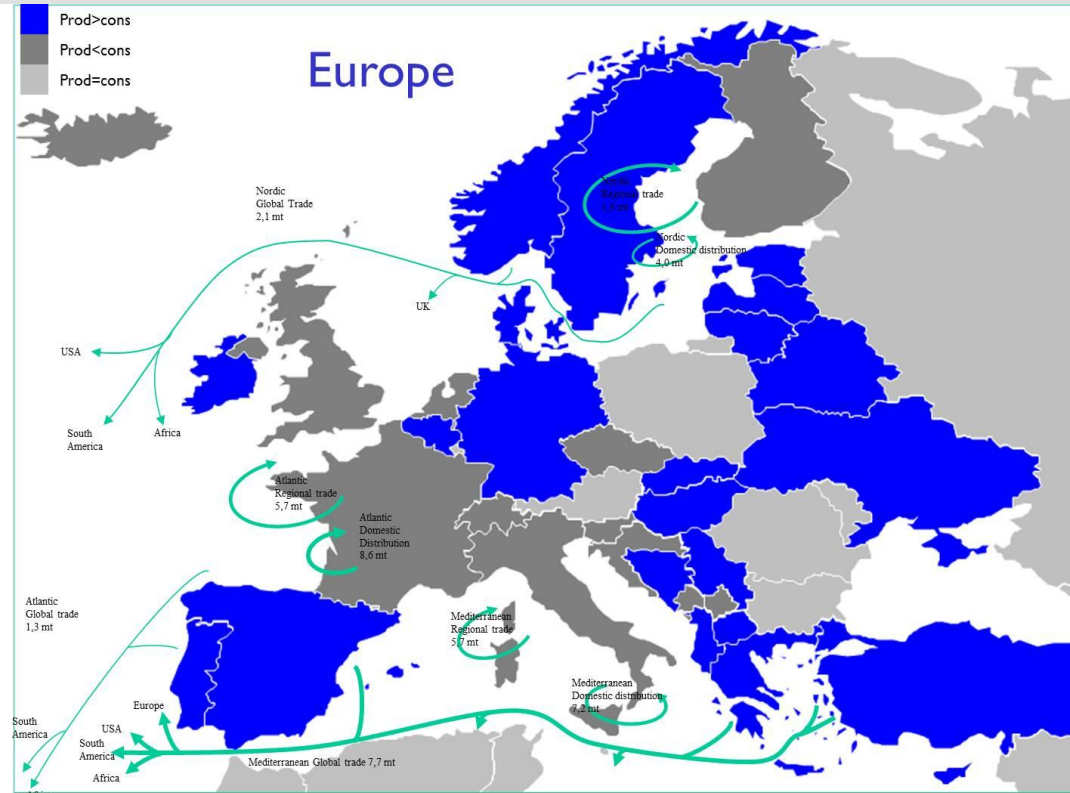
- 8 Cement plants capable for seaborne trade and distribution
- 0 Terminals receiving ocean going bulk vessels
- 7 Grinding plants receiving clinker and/or slag by water

15 Total of facilities



Central America and Caribbean





- 66 Cement plants involved in seaborne exports
- 221 Terminals receiving sea going vessels
- 36 Grinding terminals receiving clinker and / or slag by water

323 Total of facilities

Europe

From Europe

Clinker
Bagged cement
Bulk cement

Bulk cement

From M.E.

From Asia

11,2

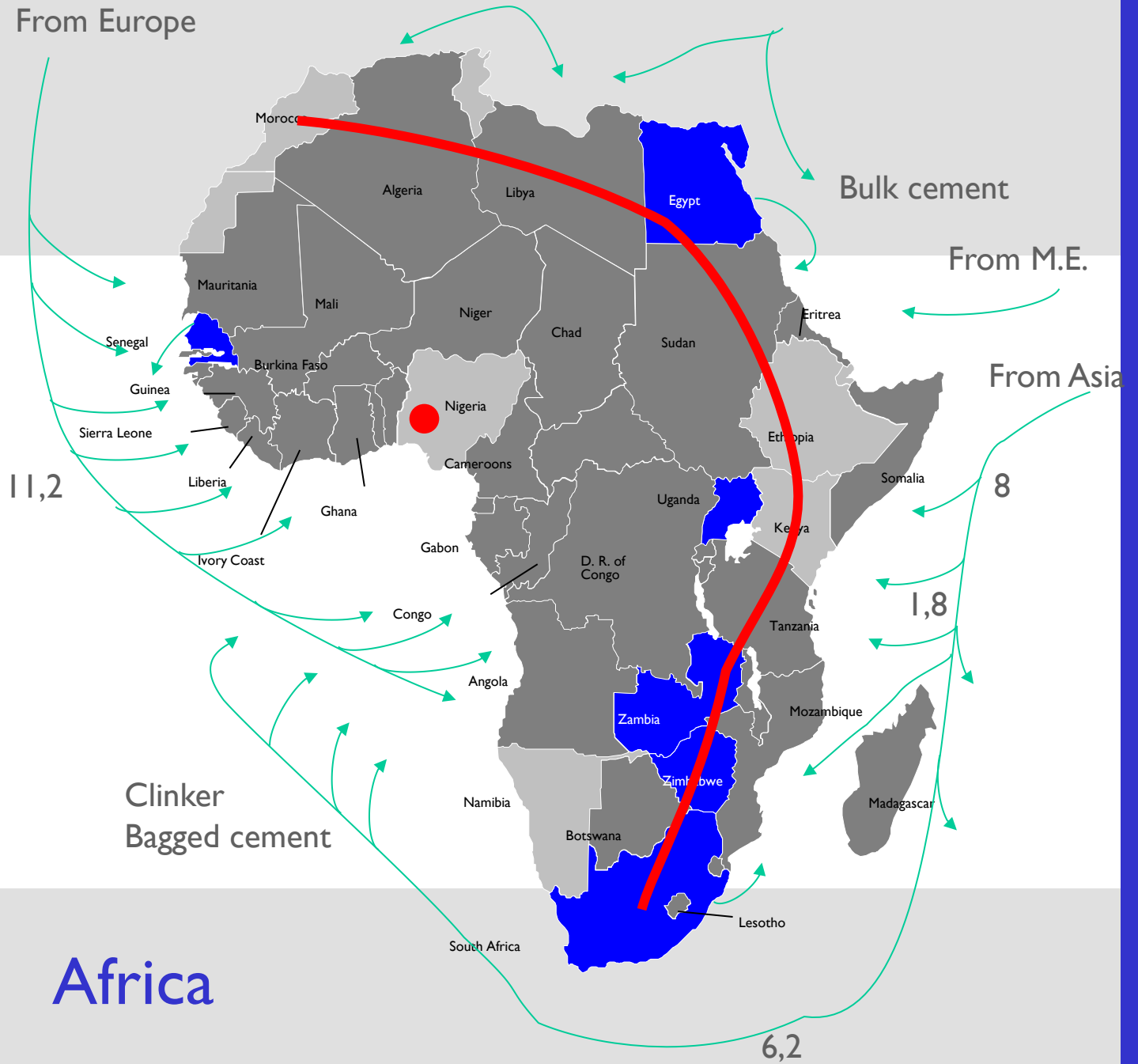
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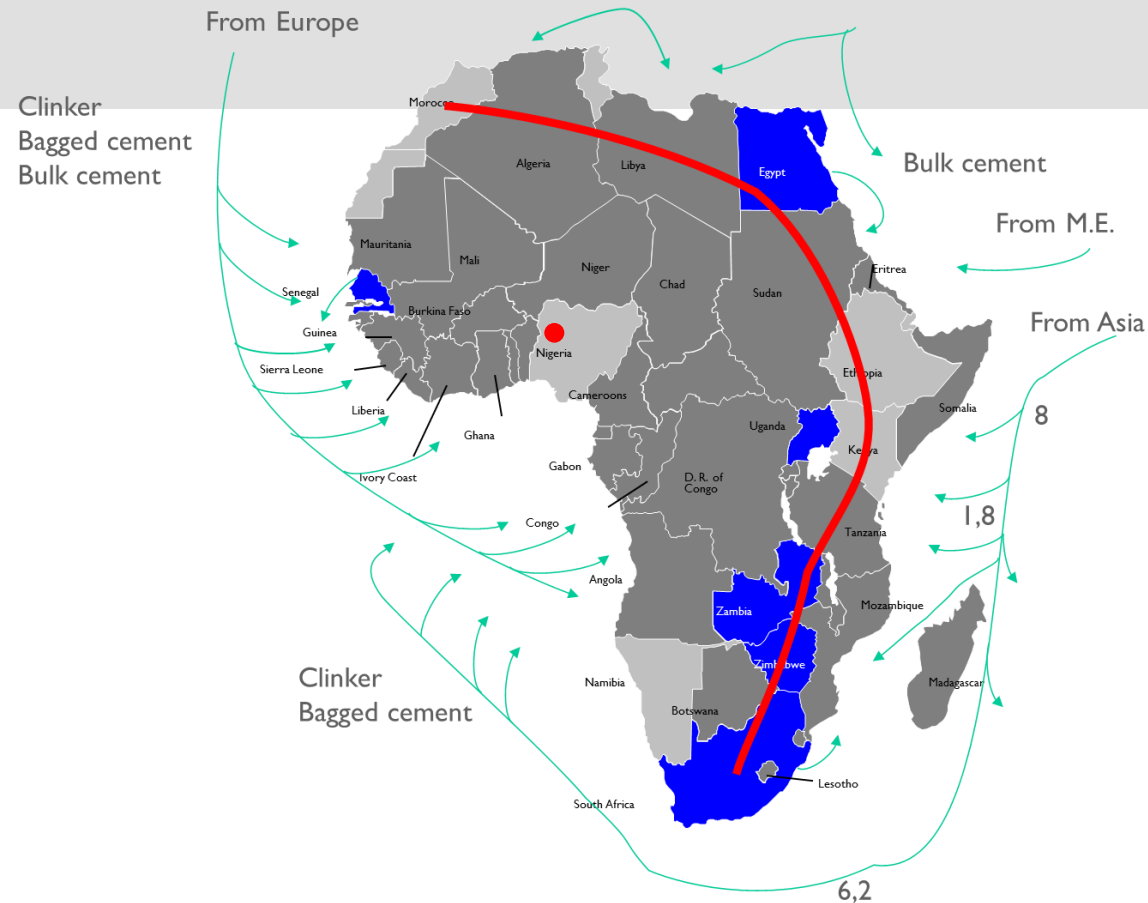
1,8

6,2

Clinker
Bagged cement

Africa





- 12 Cement plants capable for seaborne trade (8 in North Africa)
- 24 Bulk cement terminals (14 in Atlantic Island)
- 31 Grinding plants receiving clinker by sea

67 Total of facilities

Africa

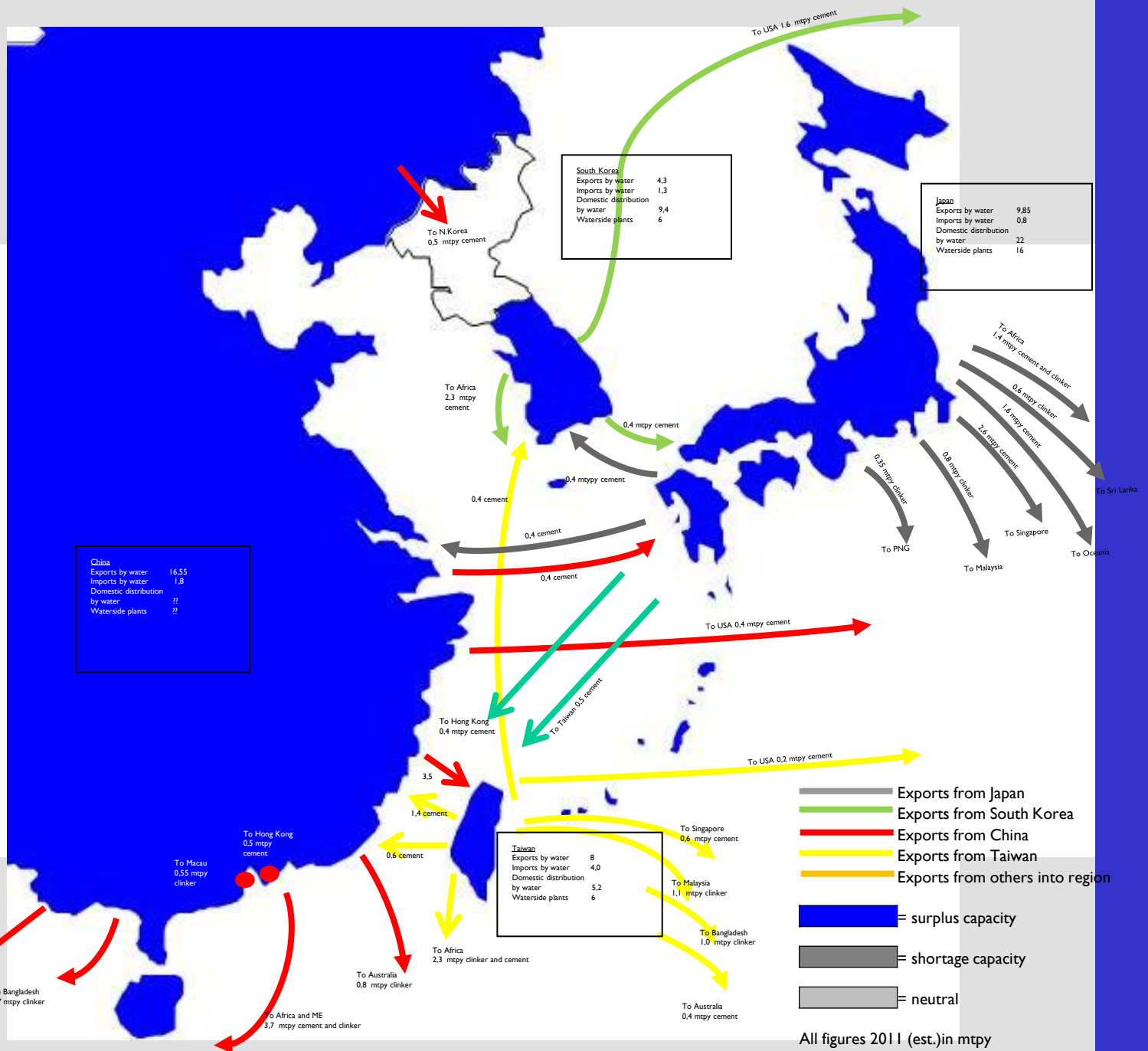


- 12 Export bases
- 14 Cement terminals
- 3 Grinding plants receiving clinker by sea

29 Total of facilities

Middle East

NE Asia



All figures 2011 (est.) in mtpy

Regional overview

North East Asia

Total exports in area 38,7 mt

of which :

- Imported within the area 9,0 mt
- Exported to Asia – Australia region 17,8 mt
- Global exports 11,9 mt

Domestic distribution

Japan	22 mt
South Korea	9,4 mt
China	?? mt
Hong Kong	2,3 mt
Taiwan	5,2 mt
Total	38,9 mt + China

Total waterborne cement and clinker movements in area 77,6 mt + China

South East Asia

Myanmar (Burma)	
Imports by water	0,4
Domestic distribution by water	0
Waterside plants	1

Thailand	
Exports by water	11,8
Domestic distribution by water	?
Waterside plants	0

Exports to Africa and ME	2,1 cement
Australia	0,7 clinker
Bangladesh	6,5 clinker
Indonesia	1,0 clinker
Malaysia	0,7 clinker
Sri Lanka	0,5 cement
Vietnam	0,3 clinker

Malaysia	
Exports by water	3,3
Imports by water	2,6
Domestic distribution by water	1,2
Waterside plants	1

Imports from Thailand	0,7 clinker
Taiwan	1,1 clinker
Japan	0,8 clinker

Singapore	
Imports by water	4,7
Domestic distribution by water	0
Waterside plants	0

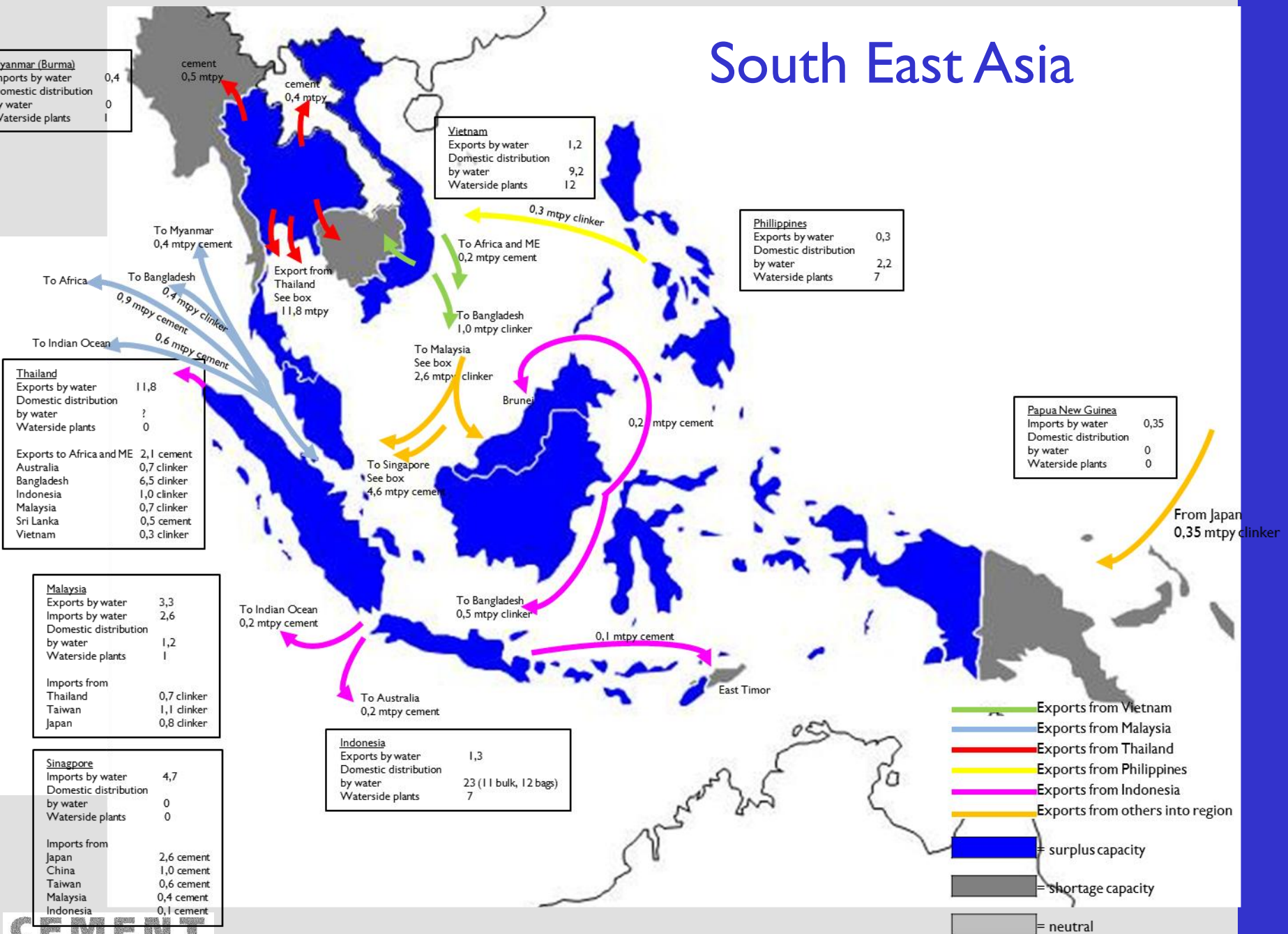
Imports from Japan	2,6 cement
China	1,0 cement
Taiwan	0,6 cement
Malaysia	0,4 cement
Indonesia	0,1 cement

Vietnam	
Exports by water	1,2
Domestic distribution by water	9,2
Waterside plants	12

Philippines	
Exports by water	0,3
Domestic distribution by water	2,2
Waterside plants	7

Papua New Guinea	
Imports by water	0,35
Domestic distribution by water	0
Waterside plants	0

Indonesia	
Exports by water	1,3
Domestic distribution by water	23 (11 bulk, 12 bags)
Waterside plants	7

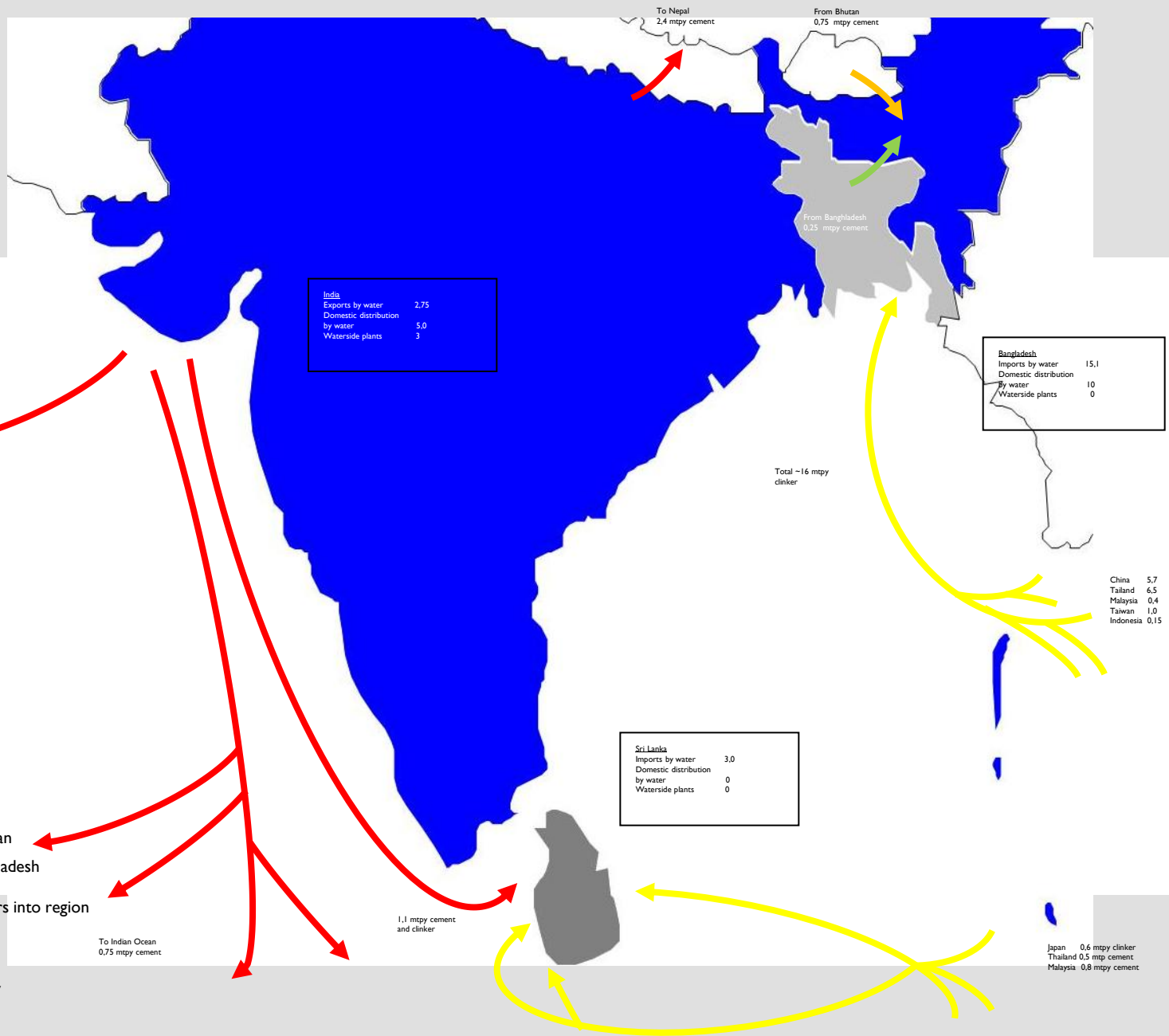


All figures 2011 (est.)

Regional overview

South East Asia

Total exports in area	19,1 mt
Total imports	
• From within the area	4,3 mt
• From within the Asia – Australia region	7,1 mt
Total exports outside the area	
To the Asia – Australia region	11,6 mt
• Global exports	3,2mt
Domestic distribution by water	
Philippines	2,2 mt
Vietnam	9,2 mt
Malaysia	0,6 mt
Thailand	0 mt
Indonesia	11 mt
Total	23 mt



All figures 2011 (est.) in mtpy

Regional overview

South Asia

Total exports in area 2,75 mt

Total imports

- From within the area 1,85 .mt
- From within the Asia – Australia region 19 mt

Total exports outside the area

- To the Asia – Australia region 0 mt
- Global exports 0,9 mt

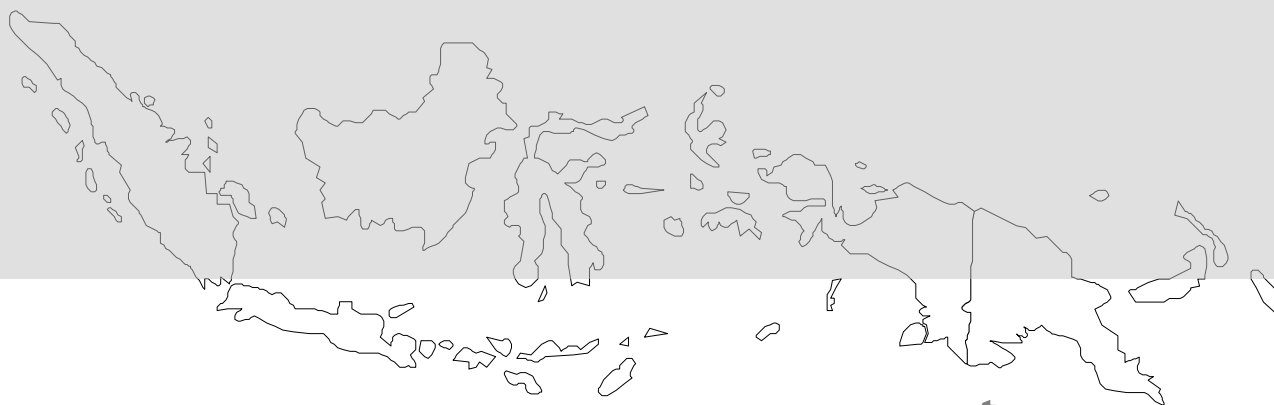
Domestic distribution by water:

Bangladesh 10 mt

India 5 mt

Sri Lanka 0,5 mt

Total 15,5 mt



1,0 mtpy clinker & cement
(Thailand, Indonesia)

Australia	
Exports by water	0.01
Imports by water	2.4
Domestic distribution by water	5.0
Waterside plants	3

0.9 mtpy clinker & cement
(China, Taiwan)

0,010 mtpy cement
(to Pacific)

- Exports from Australia
- Exports from New Zealand
- Exports from others into region

- = surplus capacity
- = shortage capacity

New Zealand	
Exports by water	0.02
Domestic distribution by water	0.9
Waterside plants	2

0,050 mtpy cement
(to Pacific)

Country overview

Australia

Production 10,5 mt

Exports by water 0,01 mt

Domestic distribution 5 mt

by water

Total waterborne 5 mt

(48% of production)

3 Coastal cement plants

Approx. 5 coastal terminals

9 Self discharging vessels

New Zealand

Production 1,4 mt

Exports by water 0,02 mt

Domestic distribution 0,9 mt

by water

Total waterborne 0,9 mt

(64% of production)

2 Coastal cement plants

Approx. 10 coastal terminals

2 Self discharging vessels

5 Year forecast global cement & clinker shipping

- Return of US as largest cement importer
- Stagnation in Europe till national economies become more competitive again (but a growth in (G)GBFS and fly ash trade)
- Strong growth in developing nations (both international trade and domestic seaborne distribution)

Problems in shipping to developing nations

- A) Usually poor port infrastructure and logistics (waiting time, long discharge time, receiving facilities located outside the port)

- B) Risky investment climate (volatile economical political situations)

Problems in shipping to developing nations

- A) Usually poor port infrastructure and logistics (waiting time, long discharge time, receiving facilities located outside the port)

Solution: Create ship unloading possibilities that do not require a port

- B) Risky investment climate (volatile economical political situations)

Solution 1: Make facilities removable

Solution 2: Reduce the capital cost of the facilities as much as possible

New developments

Small scale containerised grinding plant (Plug & Grind, Cemengal)

- Midstream transfer bulk carrier \Rightarrow barges
- River transport to one or several small grinding plants
(≤ 100.000 tons per year)
- Plants located in key markets
- Low capital cost
- Plant can be moved when economical/political situation changes



New developments

- Floating terminal with spud poles and floating pipeline
- Does not need a port facility, just a sheltered location
- Storage, bagging and truck loading facilities all build-up from containers



Floating terminal Lavioletta
23.000 tons



New developments

Low cost floating cement discharge system and shore terminal

- Geared bulk carriers discharging midstream
- Hoppers with dust collection and pneumatic convey system on pontoon or barge
- Floating pipeline to shore
- Flat storage (existing or new modular warehouse)
- Containerised reclaim and bagging systems



New developments

Low cost terminals and ship unloaders

- Back to basics:
Simple rugged machines manufactured in low cost countries
- Standardised component but flexible use
- Everything can be transported in containers or trailers and is removable



New developments

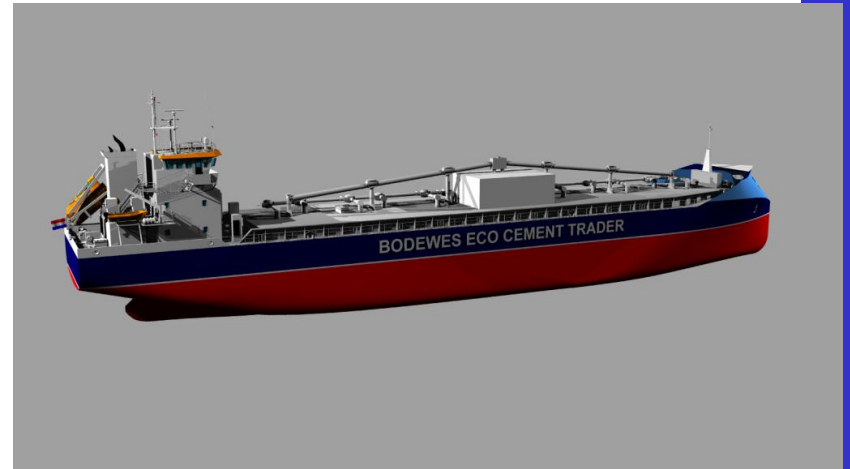
New class of high efficiency cement carriers based on Royal Bodewes Eco Trader 8700

Maximum fuel efficiency

- Improved hull design
- New cross bow
- Fuel consumption 11 tons per day at 13,5 kn.

Maximum cargo capacity

- Reduce steel weight by integrating cement handling system in ship construction
- Maximize hold volume (sg fly ash = 1)



THANK YOU

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