



Maritime Equity Partners

LONG-TERM – CASH FLOW BASED

INVESTMENTS IN THE MARITIME INDUSTRY

Financial cooperation – private and public

MEQ Partners

Is a fund management company specialized in *maritime investments* with *infrastructure characteristics*.

What we do

We match the maritime industry's need for *long-term financing* with investors who seek *long-term and risk mitigated income streams*.

What we aim for

To be drivers of innovation and technical solutions for a cleaner industry.
To generate added value via efficiency gains from private ownership.
To deliver constant risk-adjusted returns via long-term cash flow driven investments.

Economic snapshot

- Aftermath of the financial crisis - massive stimulus from central banks (EU, US and Japan)
- Lacking growth in “industrialized economies” (limited/no inflation) - focus on aging populations
- Uncertain geo-political environment -> polarizing/nationalism/trade wars
- Increasing focus on “green solutions”/environment – energy transition
- New technologies – e.g. 3D printers, AI, big data, robotics - industrial revolution v3 (v4)



Impacts on institutional investors

- Pension reforms are creating massive investment institutions with long-term future liabilities (pensions)
- Returns from low-risk investment grade bond markets are very low - and lower than pensioners expect
- Large capital inflow creates significant “deployment pressure” which drives need for new investment skills
- Investor base and political interests drives CSR focus on investments



As per 31 December 2017

Source: WillisTowerWatson/Internet

Alternative assets - infrastructure

- Infrastructure investments offer attractive elements to institutional investors
 - But also challenges which drives risk-pricing
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- Most institutional investors are experienced in traditional infrastructure and Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
 - Offshore wind, most recent example of a successful PPP platform in Denmark
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- PPP in maritime infrastructure, offer significant advantages to both investors and public institutions
 - Ports/terminals (LNG facilities) are logical asset classes in Maritime infrastructure (supply)

Pros	Cons
<i>Capital intensive</i> <i>Long-term investments</i> <i>Specialized assets</i>	<i>Illiquidity</i> <i>Inflation exposed</i> <i>Specialized assets</i>

Traditional infrastructure		
Transportation	Supply	Public service
<i>Roads, bridges, tunnels, rail, busses, etc</i>	<i>Energy, electricity, heating, water, communication, etc</i>	<i>Schools, hospitals, daycare, administrations, etc</i>

Maritime infrastructure (MEQ)		
Transportation	Supply	Public service
<i>Ferries and RoPax operated on public concessions or in Public, Private, Partnerships (PPP)</i>	<i>Port- and terminal assets, such as energy infrastructure, tugs, repair facilities, etc</i>	<i>Vessels for border control, research, environmental protection, fishery inspection, etc</i>

The offshore wind example

- Denmark has been a pioneer in wind turbine technology
- Significant investments have been made from pension funds and other long-term investors into off-shore wind turbine parks
- Offshore wind is considered as stable infrastructure projects with attractive returns
- Initial projects had government subsidized returns (by guaranteeing the tariffs) – which is now no longer the case
- For the government t this is a great way to “utilize” the vast pension funds in active investments instead of passive bond investments
 - This has been a major factor in making/ sustaining Denmark’s leading role in wind power
 - With the positive effects of exports and job creation
- It was pioneered by Danish utility, Ørsted (former Dong) and the team was later spun out to Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP)
- CIP is increasingly developing projects outside Denmark and Europe (e.g. the US and Taiwan)
- CIP’s last fund is €3.5bn



Private funding of public maritime assets

- Private funding of navy vessels and other public marine assets is not new
- Projects are typically long-term lease projects
- Both operational and financial leases have been executed
- Projects are typically handled by local counterparts
- MEQ expects increasing requirements & concessions for private funding of public assets and maritime infrastructure
- Key competitive parameter will be flexibility - providing a broad service platform from “turn key” solutions to long-term financial leases

Examples of private funding of private assets

Norwegian Coast Guard



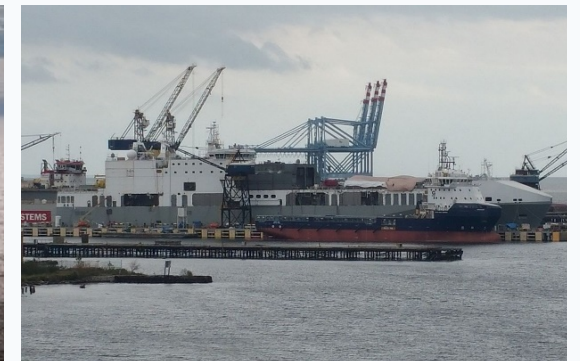
Royal Canadian Navy



Royal Australian Navy



Military Sealift Command



Investing in LNG – assets and/or infrastructure

- **Buying LNG vessels...**
 - Currently not of interest as the market is subject to “traditional shipping dynamics”
- **Investing in LNG terminals and/or related assets...**
 - Could be of interest subject to usual focus on: business case, assets, structure and counterparts
- **The Port of Skagen LNG case**
 - We agree with the increasing demand for LNG as fuel and thus need for LNG infrastructure
 - Interesting business case and feasibility study
 - Project type: “early stage/green field” – main challenge from an investors angle the un-established industry profile
 - Risk mitigation probably required to achieve workable cost of capital
 - Risk mitigation could come from well established operators with strong balance sheets and/or local support from relevant public authorities

Key investment characteristics to consider

01 Size matters - investment volume must match due diligence requirements

02 Project liquidity is key - secured cashflow based on long-term contracts

03 Risk mitigation - income based returns with solid counterparts

04 Partnership philosophy – alignment and potential for follow-on investments

05 Innovation focus – what could make the assets obsolete

Thank you

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