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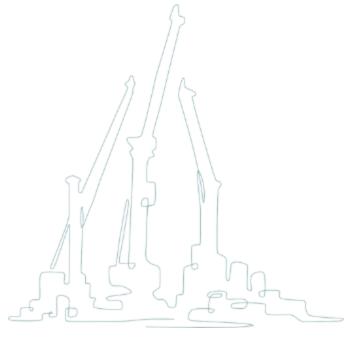
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Strategy Key Focus Area: et Hub Port Strategy

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Segment

A. TRANSNET'S HUB PORT STRATEGY



Global shipping alliances have in recent times consolidated power and control over maritime container trade, with economies of scale leading to larger vessels and shipping route control leading to fewer direct port to port connections.

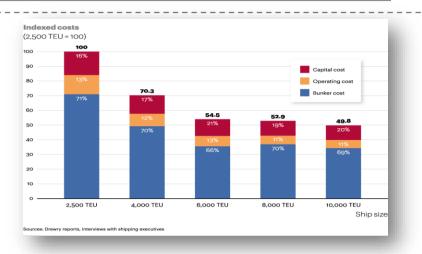
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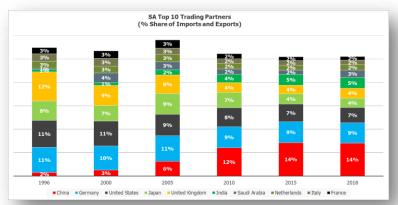
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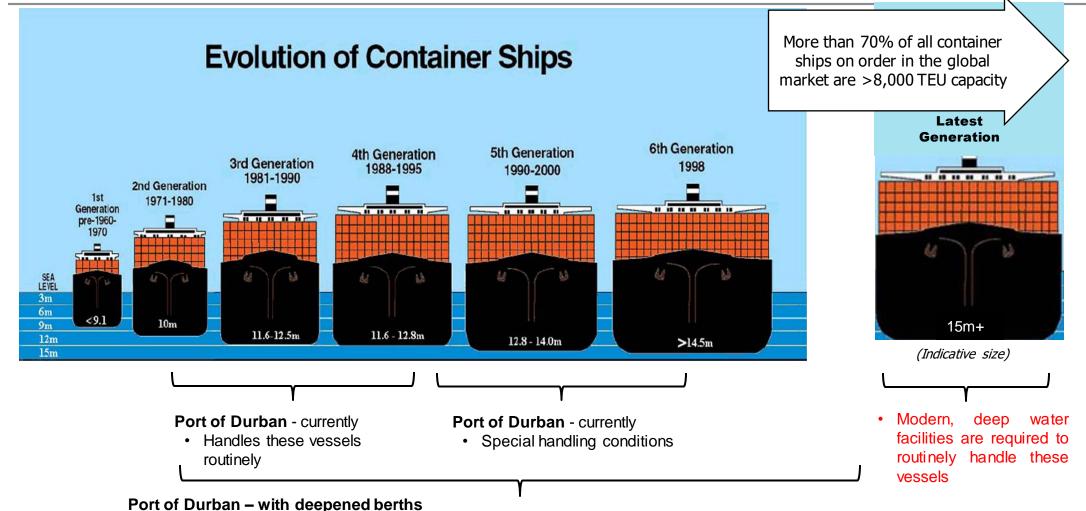
e: World **Sources**: Transnet Strategy and Planning, 2021

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A. EVOLUTION OF CONTAINER VESSELS

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Accommodating larger vessels will change shipping patterns to make Durban and South Africa (SA)
more attractive as a trade destination and will reduce the unit cost of exporting SA containers by an
estimated 30%.

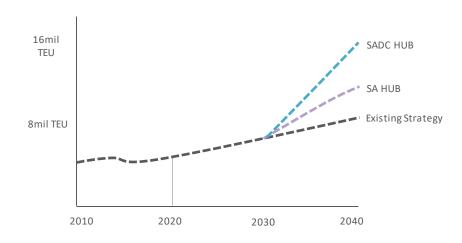


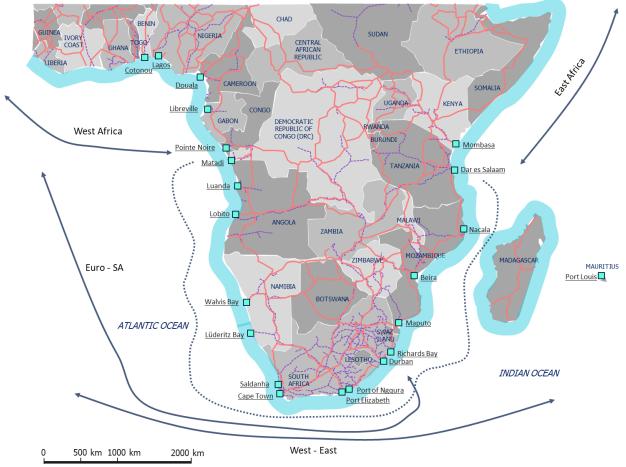
Positioning the PoD – A Regional Context

Creating a hub-status port has the opportunity to substantially increase the handling of transshipment volumes destined for ports in the broader SADC region

- What are Transnet's aspirations for a hub port?
- What scale is under consideration?
- Eastern Region, SA or SADC?

Potential demand scenarios for existing strategy, South African and SADC hubs.





Source: Transnet Strategy and Planning, 2021

A. KEY INITIATIVES AS PART OF THE REGIONAL STRATEGIC HUB

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Positioning of the PoD

Containers:

The Port of Durban **already handles 60% of trade** to and from South Africa and through positioning it to handle larger ships (15,000 TEU sized vessels) at substantially better performance than at present, it can be repositioned to serve the dominant southern-hemisphere shipping lanes. The real benefit to South Africa is that the unit cost of inter-continental shipping will reduce over time (by as much as 20% to 30%).

Improving the rail logistics solution on the Durban to Gauteng corridor (NatCor) is critical to supporting the major developments planned for the Port of Durban. Creating a competitive alternative to the dominant road supply chain is imperative.

Transnet will implement structural changes to create a mixed-equity model of ownership and operation of the elements of the rail-based container supply chain.

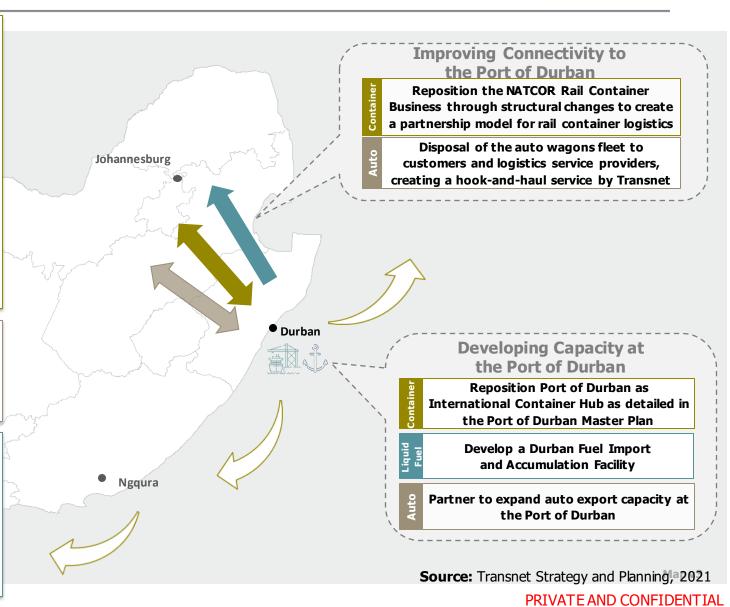
Automotive:

Transnet intends to leverage **private sector capital** and capabilities to revitalise port and rail logistics solutions for the sector through strategic investment in back-of-port (BOP) capacity at various locations, including almost doubling the auto capacity at the Port of Durban.

Liquid Fuel:

Transnet will focus on asset utilisation while leveraging private partnerships to grow import capacity for refined fuels and increase market access for new entrants.

Key to this is the revitalisation of underutilised assets to create the Transnet Fuel Import Terminal in the Port of Durban, feeding into the New Multi Product Pipeline to transport refined fuel products inland.





PoD Desired End State (2032)





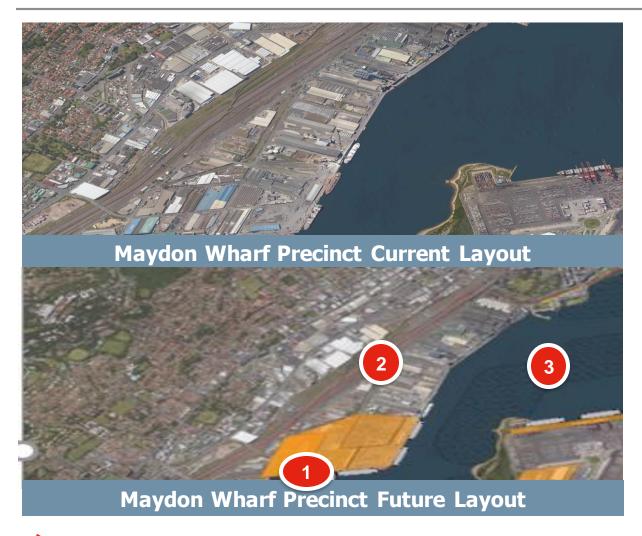
Point Precinct: Increased Capacity from 0.2m TEUs to 1.7m TEUs



Key Insights		
No.	Activity	
1	 Conversion of car and multi-purpose terminal to container terminal capacity 	
2	 Conversion of Office space, break bulk and cruise terminal to auto capacity Automotive Capacity to be increased from 520k Units to 880k Units 	
3	 Cruise Terminal Development integrating with the Waterfront Development 	
4	 Waterfront Development by the Municipality 	
5	 Yacht Basin Development by the Municipality 	

MW Precinct: Development of 2m TEUs Capacity





Key Insights				
No.	Activity			
1	 Conversion of general cargo to container terminal capacity 			
2	 Deproclaimation of MW roads for improved traffic management, efficiencies and security systems 			
3	 Maydon Wharf Channel Widening and Deepening 			



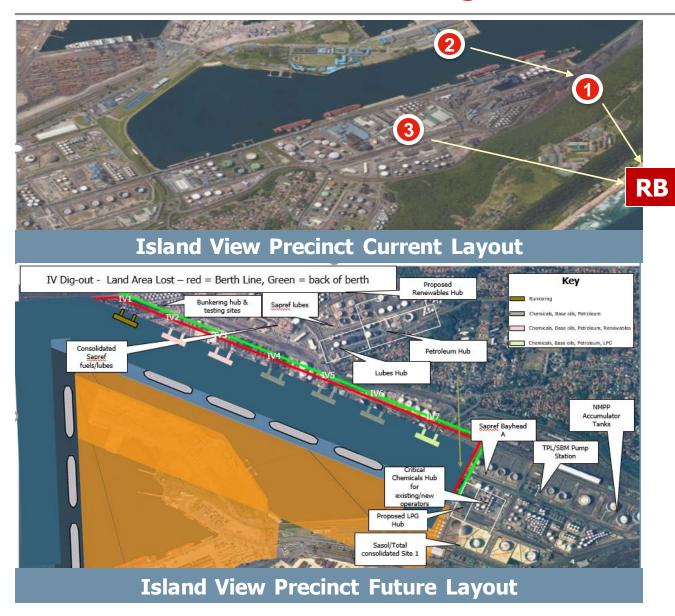
Container Precinct: Increased Capacity from 2.7m TEUs to 7.6m TEUs



Key Insights		
No.	Activity	
1	 Berth Deepening to increase container capacity by 900,000 TEUs New deep-water berths with chart datum depth ranging from 16.5 m to 18m 	
2	 Conversion of Container Depot to terminal operations to augment water side capacity 	
3	 Infill of Pier 2 and Pier 1 to increase container capacity by 4 million TEUs New deep-water berths with chart datum depth ranging from 16.5 m to 18m 	

Island View Precinct: Dig-Out





Proposed Phasing			
No.	Activity		
1	Dry Bulk Terminal relocated to Richards Bay		
2	Navy relocated to Bluff Area		
3	Portion of Liquid Bulk Chemicals relocated to Richards Bay		

Future Use

- Petroleum Multiple Line Access (MLA) and flexible hoses on all berths
- Proposed LPG MLA on Island View (IV) 7
- Proposed Renewables/Bio-fuels MLA on IV2 and IV3
- 6 mixed-use berths for greater flexibility
- 1 dedicated bunkering berth

A. DURBAN HUB PORT DEVELOPMENT

Consulted Stakeholders













Industry Bodies

- Durban Chamber of Commerce
- CLOF/ SASSOA/ SAPIA
- Harbour Carriers Association
- SAAFF
- Maritime Clusters
- KZN Growth Coalition
- Durban Port Committee
- Ethekwini Maritime Cluster

Government

- Local Municipalities
- Provincial
 Government
 (Premier, MEC
 EDTEA, Economic
 Cluster)
- National Government (DOT Maritime Sector & Minister, DPE Minister, Presidency)
- SANRAL

Statutory Bodies

Ports
 Consultative
 Committee PoD and Richards
 Bay

Regulators

- Ports Regulator South Africa (PRSA)
- National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)

Affected Stakeholders

- SA Navy
- SA National Defense Force
- Transnet Port Terminals (TPT)
- FPT
- Bidvest
- IV Clients
- Recognised Labour Representatives
- Employees





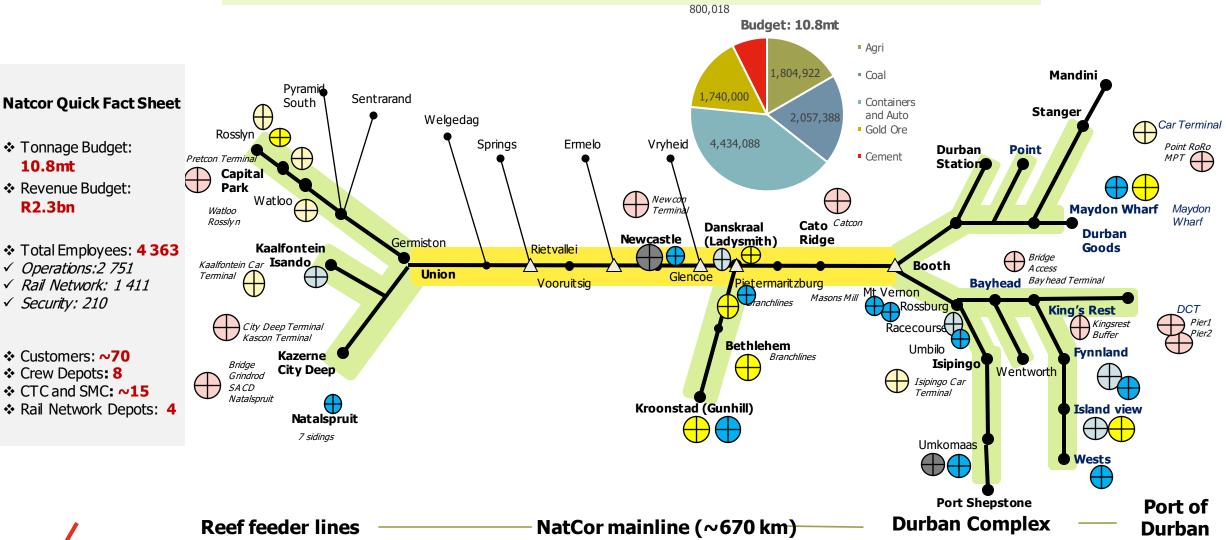
B. OVERVIEW OF NATAL CORRIDOR

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DURBAN, NEWCASTLE, JOHANNESBURG (CITY DEEP / KASERNE), KROONSTAD AND BETHLEHEM

Natcor Rail System connects to the Port of Durban Complex



❖ Tonnage Budget:

❖ Revenue Budget:

✓ Operations:2 751

❖ Customers: ~70

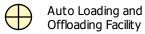
Crew Depots: 8

✓ Security: 210

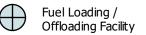
10.8mt

R2.3bn









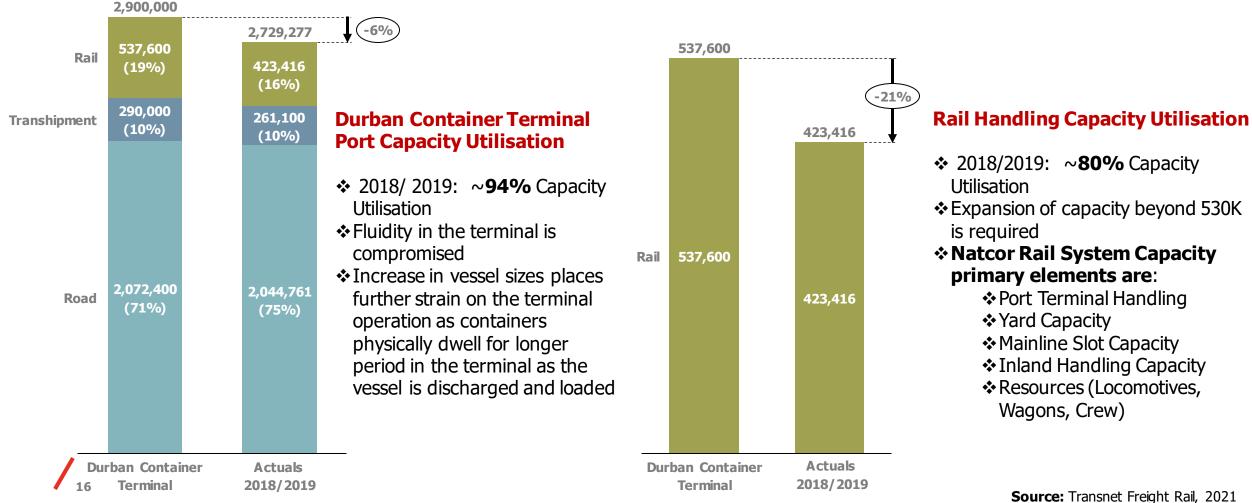
Other GF Loading and Offloading Facility



B. NATCOR CONTAINER SYSTEM: CURRENT CAPACITY STATEMENT

EXCEEDING OPERATING CAPACITY THRESHOLD

This level of capacity utilisation (>70%) introduces inefficiencies into the system and expansion of capacity is therefore critical.



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B. TFR RESPONSE PLAN TO DURBAN HUB PORT PLAN OF 11,3M TEUs



- Transnet has developed commodity segment strategies for containers and automotive
 - ❖ Strategic intent: Establish an internationally competitive hub port system, and leverage private sector partnerships to re-position the container rail and port terminal businesses
- Transnet National Port Authority has subsequently crafted a proposed master plan for the development of the Port of Durban Hub ramping up berth capacity from 2.9m TEUs to 11.3m TEUs in 2032. Transhipment 40% 4.52m and gateway / landside 60% 6.78m TEUs.
 - Transnet Freight Rail is in the process of assessing rail capacity aligned to the ramp up per port terminal over the next 12 years.
 - The rail calculations are currently based on assumptions as Transnet has not concluded the quantification of volume split based on transhipment (current 10% vs TNPA growth assumption 40%), long haul and short haul (Back-of-Port), road limitations per facility
 - Scenario applied rail % as advised by TNPA in line with decongestion of roads in and around the Port and City.
 - The rail plan is based only on gateway/landside volumes 6.78m (60%) and is dependant on:
 - Rail infrastructure / connectivity / rail handling capacity in the new port terminals and Back of Port facilities
 - Marshalling Yards in the Durban complex TNPA to upgrade Kingsrest, Point and Maydon Wharf Yards. Bayhead Yard reconfiguration and lengthening of lines.
 - ❖ Kingsrest Mega Terminal and Durban Logistics Park
 - Mainline slot capacity and resources.
 - Change of integrated Port terminal and Rail operating model (delink, mass evacuation from port terminal)
 - TNPA prescribing the road / rail split of containers handled at the port terminals, terminal infrastructure and equipment investment.
 - Unique characteristics of Point and Maydon Wharf terminals Point and Maydon Wharf 90% rail; DCT Pier1 and Pier 2, 80%.



B. OVERARCHING NATCOR GROWTH STRATEGY





Increase Rail Handling **Capacity for** 6,6m TEU

Current container rail handling capacity is 21%

De-linked Ops model from vessel stack, mass evacuation from the port. Awaiting SARS approval to be bonded facility.

Rail system waterside capacity for approximately 6.6m **TEUs by 2032**

- Yard reconfiguration
- Hub & Spoke Ops model
- · Book-off readjusted via Hotel-on-Wheels

02

Back of Port Facilities

Hubs linked to logistics activity zones with rail connectivity to the Port of Durban and hinterland

- Old Durban Airport
- Clairwood Logistics Park
- Cato Ridge siding
- Bavhead
- Dube Trade Port
- Newcon, Ladysmith
- Kroonstad Grain Hub

Potential Wagons PSPs

- Fuel wagons

Branch Lines Concessions

- Pietermaritzburg
- Enkwaleni Branch Line

Rail **Infrastructure**

04

Potential terminal PSPs

- Automotive Kaalfontein Car terminal
- Container City Deep Container Terminal

03

Potential

Private Sector

Partnerships

 Cato Ridge; Clairwood; NewCon; Ladysmith

- automotive wagons
- Chemicals wagons

- Clusters

Mitigate against flooding and mudslides

Community encroachment impact on reserve

Capability to run 100 wagon trains on distributed power

Security Strategy

05

Technology enabled solutions for sustainable improvements

Rail Infrastructure protection

Freight Cargo protection

Intelligence driven operation Integration of all SSP and law enforcement efforts

Human Capital Capacity **Development**

06

Capacity and skills development

Develop a motivated, informed and engaged work force

Source: Transnet Freight Rail, 2021 PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

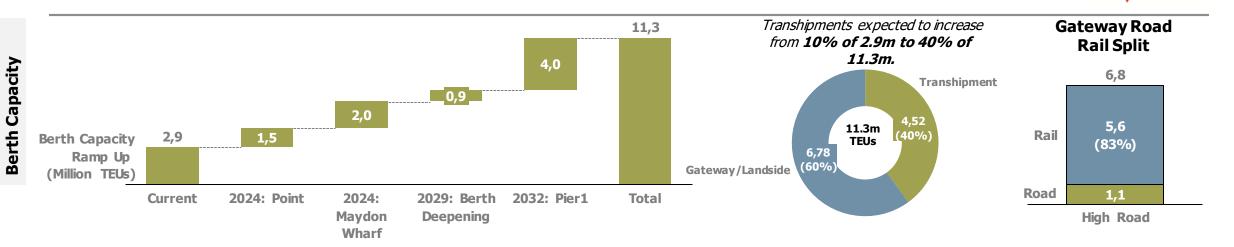
B. CAPACITY RAMP UP: RAIL HANDLING PER PORT TERMINAL

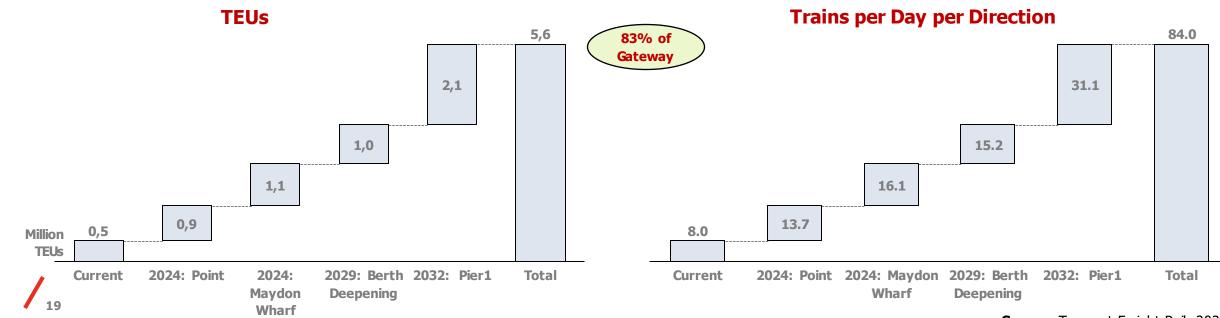
TEUs & TRAINS 2021-2032

Rail Equivalent Capacity Ramp Up



TRANSNET



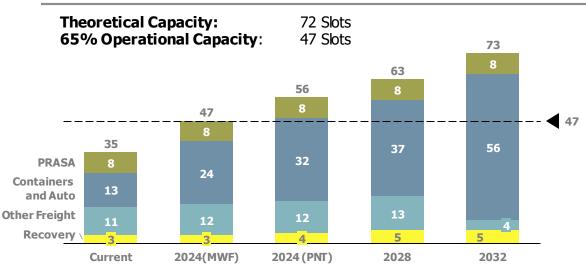


Source: Transnet Freight Rail, 2021



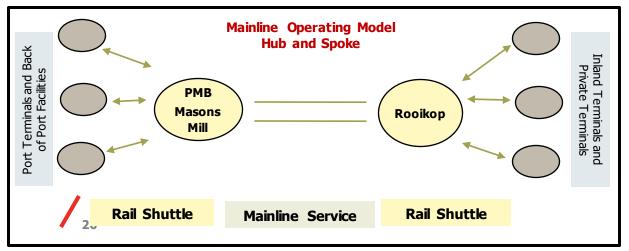


B. MAINLINE SLOTS CAPACITY RAMP UP INTERVENTIONS



Slot Capacity Impact from 50 to 75 wagon trains:

- 2025 reduced from 56 to 40;
- 2028 from 63 to 45 (Capex interventions)
- 2032 from 73 to 52



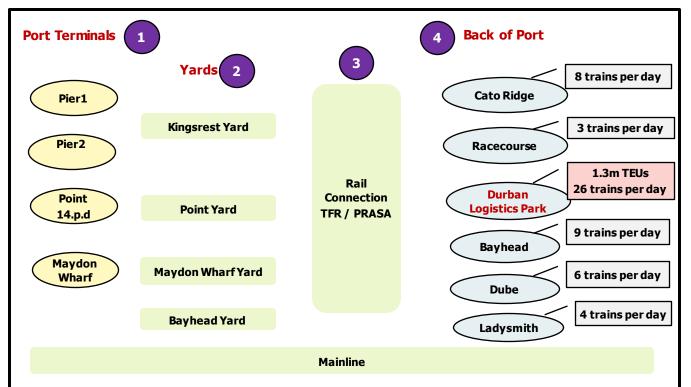
Capacity Interventions for Main Line	Time
1. Security Technology deployment to reduce disruptions resulting in capacity depletion	ongoing
2. Delink Operating model implemented	2021
3. Change crewing Model — Book of from Masons Mill, to be Cat C depot. Umbilo crew roundtrip to Mam.	2023
4. Lengthen Container trains from 50 to 75, Chrome 40 to 65, grain 32 to 64 wagons	2023
5. Crewing Model Review - Hotel on Wheels	2023
6. Extend Rail Lines in Bayhead yard for 75 wagon trains and reconfigure to consolidate marshalling	2024
7. 20E Locomotive Deployment to address current unreliable 18E fleet	2023
8. Reinstate Crossovers – allowing for 75 wagon trains and increase slots	2024
9. Natcor to restricted to air - brake wagons only to allow for longer trains.	2023
10. Hub and spoke between Rooikop to Mam. Rooikop Yard to be Hub yard – review security for marshalling of 75 wagon trains to reef.	2023
11. Update signaling to combat train authorization to also support future changes in headway.	2028
12. Power Supply upgrades — substation for longer trains vs Diesel alternative	2030
13. Change of Headway between trains	2031
14. 25 kv AC conversion	2038
15. Cato Ridge Bypass or alternate systems i.e. Monorail PRIVATE AND CO	2045

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Critical Path Capacity Enablers / Constraints



- 2
- Kingsrest Yard: change in shunting operating model, push back marshalling from Kingsrest to Bayhead Yard
- Bayhead Yard Reconfiguration:
 - **Prime real estate** that can be used for the Port logistics customers to generate additional rail business for TFR. ~30hectares of land.
 - Reconfigure the yard with longer lines to be the main Marshalling Yard for PoD.
 - This enhances the PoD plan of new road access to the Port, which opens access to this land.
- TNPA: Point and Maydon Wharf Yard infrastructure and layout redesign for increase in activity
- Rail Infrastructure connectivity between Durban Logistics Park (Back of Port) and Yards
- Engage eThekwini to address Point precinct crossings
- Safety and Security threat: vagrant presence at Point and MWF threat for cargo and infrastructure equipment
- Back of Port capacity required 56 trains per day, 67% of total activity
- Current is 1 train per day
- Durban Logistics Park (DLP) capacity required at 26 trains per day, 46% of total
- Part of the validation to be conducted by external International Expert as part of the TNPA master plan
- DLP Critical BOP Site for the port growth plan. Requirements:
 - TEU capacity for 1.3m
 - Rail connectivity
 - Exchange Rail Yard existing Racecourse Yard inadequate
 - · Double Line access due to high activity
 - 2X Rail Terminal with 75W lines

- Increase rail handling capacity required
 - Each terminal requires reviewed operations
 - Reconfigure rail terminals

3

- PRASA mainline and BoP shared rail access
- Infrastructure redesign required
- Build rail bypass lines to debottleneck and separate flows

Interventions BoP TFR Target Timelines for public advertisement

 1.
 PSP Cato Ridge
 03/2021

 2.
 PSP Racecourse
 05/2021

 3.
 PSP Ladysmith
 07/2021

 4.
 PSP Newcon
 07/2021

 5.
 PSP Dube
 TBC

Other:

Repair Bayhead Yard Signals 2023

B. BACK OF PORT FACILITIES

Logistics Hubs with rail connectivity to the Port of Durban and hinterland



1

•Rail infrastructure already exists – follow public process to award lease for the TFR rail siding •Offer 'hook-&-haul' rail service in and out of

Hubs

•Allocate rolling stock to enable service (locomotive and/or wagons PSP options)

Port precinct and/or Rail

•Currently out in open market — closes 31 May 2021 2

erminal Precint

Bayhead

•Rail infrastructure already exists – leases already awarded •Reconfigure yard to create container rail handling capacity for

100 wagon trainsAllocate rolling stock (locomotive and/or

wagons PSP option)

•Key to decongesting Port of Durban precinct 3

(Clairewood)

•Rail infrastructure already exists – follow public process to award lease of part of the TFR yard

- Logistics Park under development to provide complimentary logistics services
- •Offer 'hook-&-haul' longand short-haul rail service
- Allocate rolling stock to enable service (locomotives and/or wagons PSP option)
- •Out on open tender 31 May 2021

4

•Rail infrastructure already exists – follow public process to award lease of part of the TFR yard to develop a logistics hub •Follow public process to appoint a developer and

- appoint a developer and operator of the facilities
- •Offer 'hook-&-haul' rail service in and out of Port precinct
- •Allocate rolling stock to enable service (locomotives and/or wagons PSP option)
- •Out on open tender 31 July 2021

5

urb

•Convert to Durban Logistics Park

- •Facility for mass evacuation of containers and auto from the Port of Durban precinct
- •Key to decongesting Port of Durban precinct
- •No Rail infrastructure inside site. Need to develop rail connection to the nearby TFR rail yards (e.g. Racecourse)
- •Develop investment business case together with TNPA & City of eThekwini
- •Operationalize and link to Point and Maydon Wharf

Phase 1: Advertisement and Award 6-12 Months

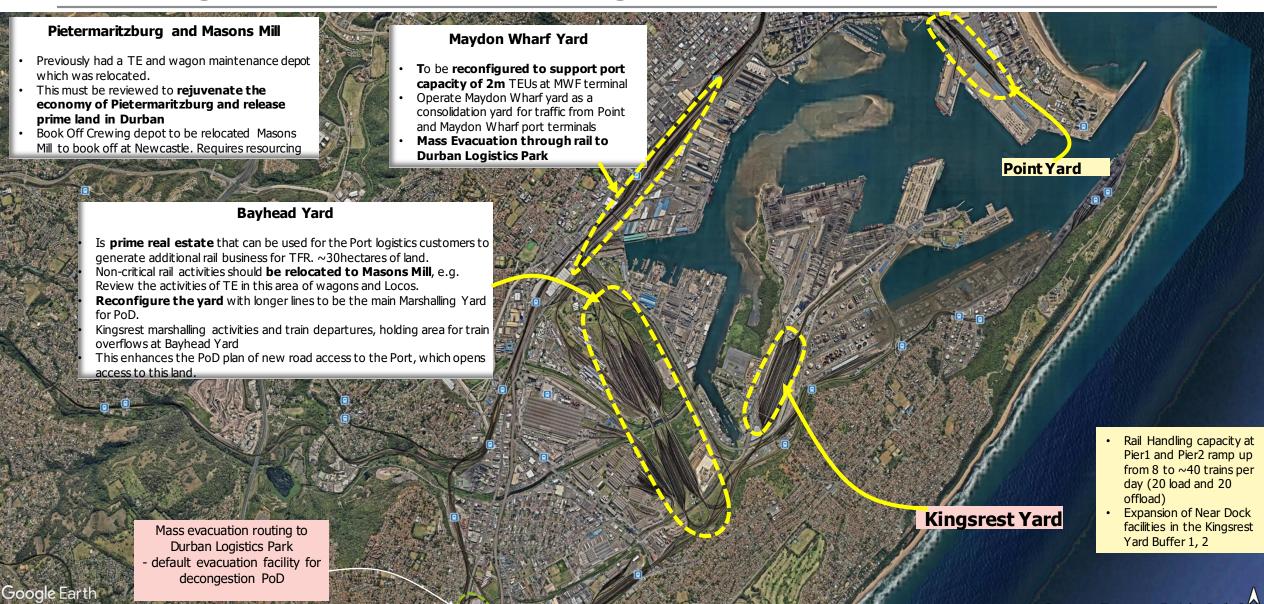
24 MonthsFurther engagement with TP and TNPA
required
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B. CONTAINER EXPANSION FOR DURBAN — RAMP UP FROM 8 TO 84 TRAINS PER DAY (5.6m TEU by 2032)

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Yard Reconfiguration and Terminals Rail Handling



B. DESIRED END STATE:

for decongestion PoD

Durban Logistics Park

line and stacking space.

• Road to drop off and collect MWF & Point containers from

• This must be completed by 2024 with rail link from Engen

TRANSNER

TOTAL HANDLING CAPACITY OF ~38 TRAINS PER DAY REQUIRED FROM BACK OF PORT FACILITIES CONNECTED TO VARIOUS PORT TERMINALS IN THE POD HUB





Delink from Vessel Stack for conveyor type rail system is a fundamental

- The larger vessels and consignment sizes will require change of operating model
- Arrive containers from long haul ~8 days earlier
- This overcomes network disruptions, large consignments and short shipments; reduce vessel delays waiting for rail containers

Geographically zoned Back of Port Hubs operationalized through rail and logistics integration with the Port Terminal

BoP facilities must be developed

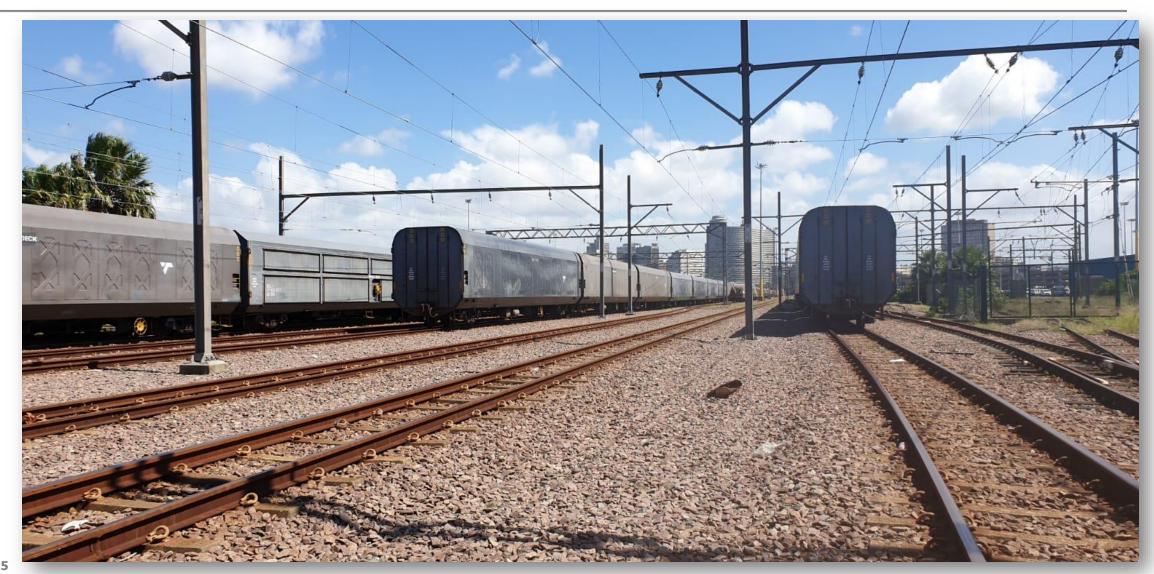
- Critical to create a fluid system between the Port and the BoP facilities to decongest the Port.
- These are the Off Dock facilities
 - Catoridge
 - Bavhead
 - Newlands Development
 - Clairwood
 - Dube Port
 - Ladysmith

 - Durban Logistics Park
- 2. The new terminals of Dube, Ladysmith, DLP, conservative estimate as there is
- 3. Alignment with City on the Bayhead complex volumes and impact on road
- 4. These could change once TPT uses the BoP for mass import evacuation and eliminate sorting in their terminals.
- 5. Domestic is a % of the shorthaul trains that is expected to be converted to longhaul through technology solutions to compete with tautliners and commercial.
- 6. The Durban Logistics Park is the default decongestion BoP for MWF and Point
- 7. Only block loads to BoP private terminals if not TNPA prescribes use of DLP





B. POINT YARD LINES REQUIRE EXTENSION FROM 47 TO AT LEAST 50 WAGONS



B. BAYHEAD YARD - ADEQUATE SPACE FOR LONGER LINES. DEFINITELY 75, ENGINEERS TO DETERMINE 100 WAGON CAPACITY.

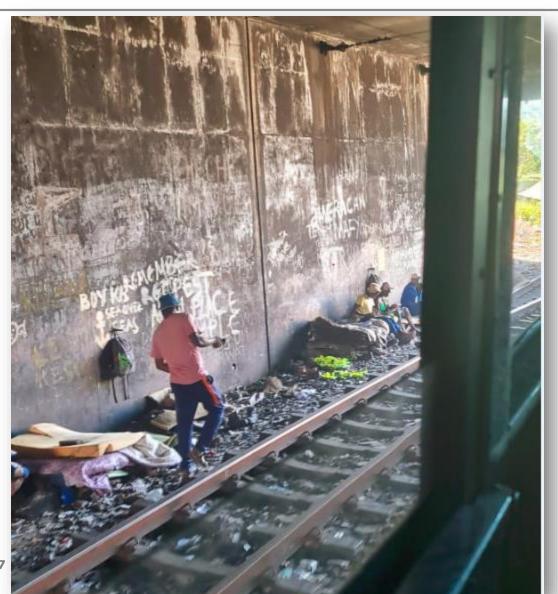


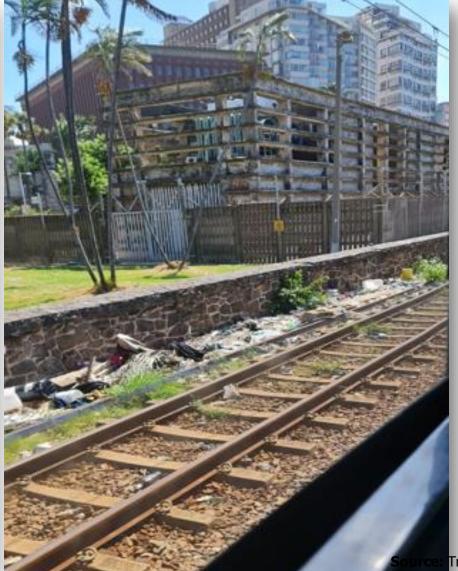


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B. SAFETY AND SECURITY POINT AND MAYDON WHARF PRECINCT







Point Entrance

- Intervention with security required
- Vandalism of Rail Infrastructure -Points and signals - is continuous.



ransshipment Area Focus Key O Strategy gqura, ment Ž Of Segi てつ

C. POSITIONING NGQURA CONTAINER TERMINAL AS A TRANSSHIPMENT HUB



Global shipping alliances have in recent times consolidated power and control over maritime container trade, with economies of scale leading to larger vessels and shipping route control leading to fewer direct port to port connections.

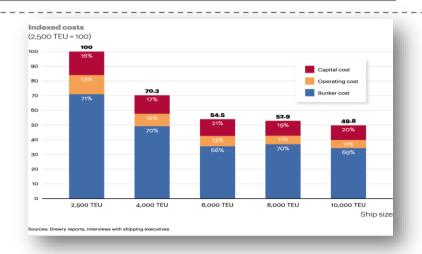
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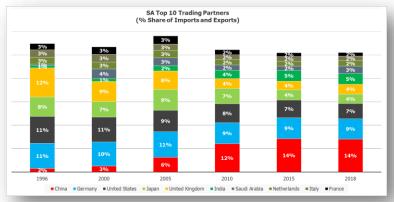
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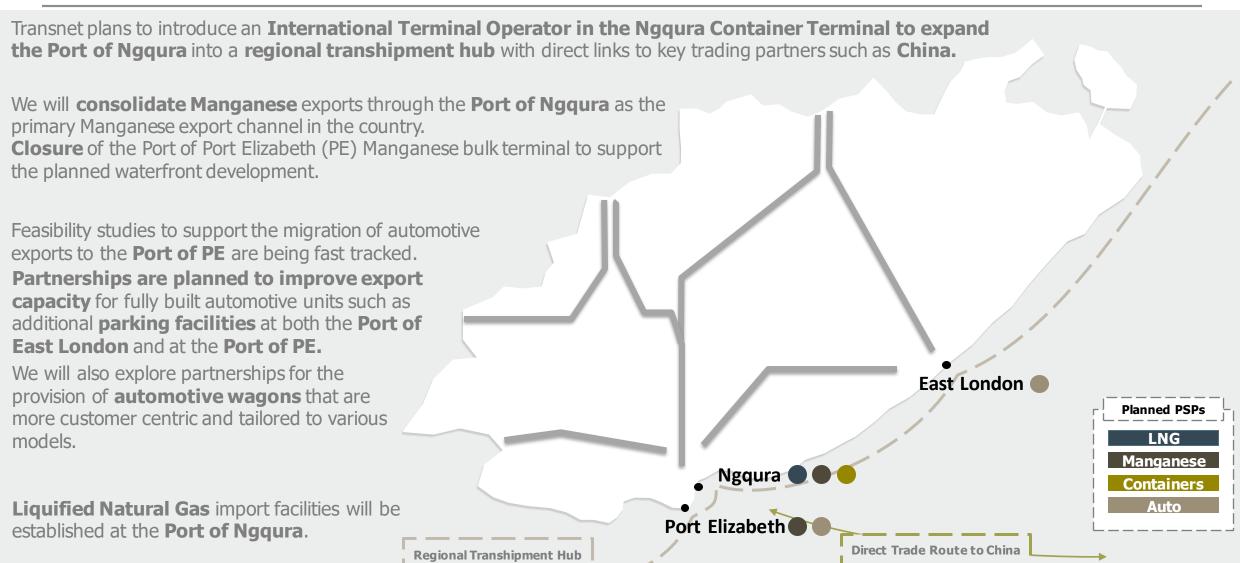
ce: World Sources: Transnet Strategy and Planning, 2021

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C. TRANSNET SEGMENT STRATEGIES - FOCUS ON EASTERN CAPE

PSPS WILL BE UTILISED AS A KEY LEVER FOR CAPACITY AND PRODUCTIVITY

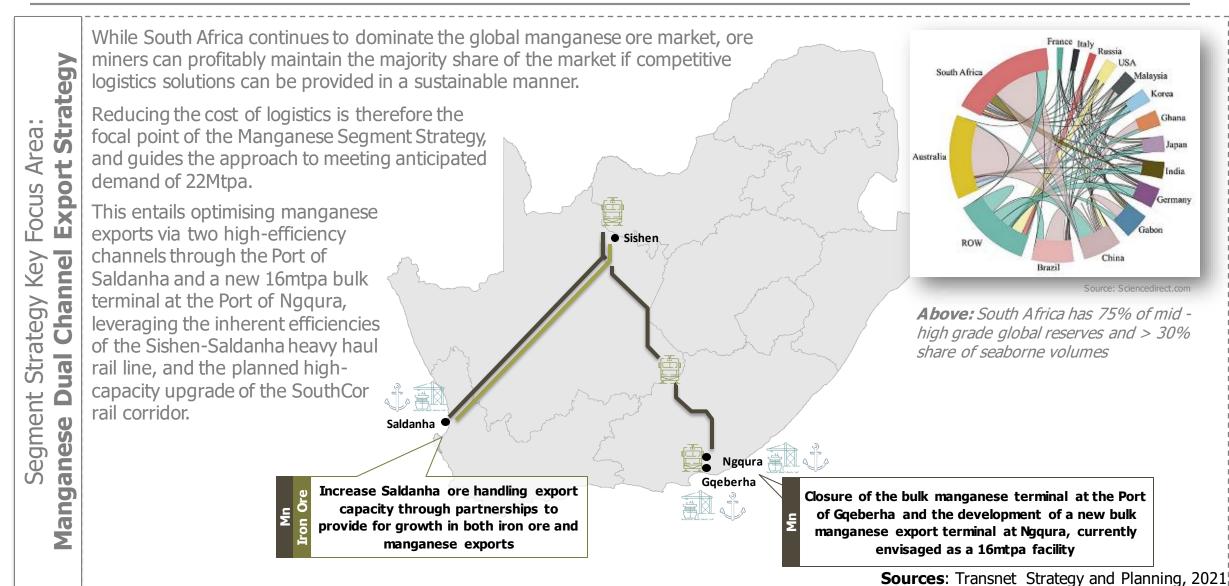




Sources: Transnet Strategy and Planning, 2021

C. MANGANESE EXPORT CONSOLIDATION THROUGH THE PORT OF NGQURA





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C.PORT OF NGQURA (PoN) STATUS QUO:

PoN at a Glance



Port Ranking

Fastest growing port and rated 3rd African operational performing Port benchmarked against Rotterdam Port by PWC report

Market Share (Per 2019/20)

6.9% of SA Cargo 2.2% of Dry Bulk 1.1% of Break Bulk 1.3% of Liquid Bulk 17.9% of Container

Annual Throughput (2019/20)

Containers: 720 640 TEU's **Dry Bulk: 2 624 165 Tons** Liquid Bulk: 1 323 211 Kilolitres

Break Bulk: 48 415 Tons

EBITDA (2019/20)

R 80.3 m (19%)

Contribution to GDP (Per 2019/20)

0.62 % to Nelson Mandela Bay GDP 0.24 % to Eastern Cape GDP 0.02 % to SA GDP

Asset Base (2019/20)

R 12,446bn

Total Land Area hectares

Capital Investment

R 3 734,8bn

Over 7 years

Employment (2019/20)

241 Employees (TNPA)

7 Berths and 2 Terminal Operators

- **4 Container Berths**
- 2 Drv Bulk Berths 1 Liquid Bulk Berth

Fleet

2 x Tugs 1 x Pilot boat

BBBEE Spend (2019/20)

97%

Total Vessel Arrivals (2019/20)

Container Vessels - 457 Bunkering Vessels - 108 Dry Bulk Vessels - 36 Break Bulk Vessels -11



TRANSNET

C. PoN STATUS QUO:

PoN Precincts









Western Precincts

Container Terminal

Theoretical Capacity: 2 000 000

Operational Capacity: 1 200 000

Terminal Operator: Transnet

Terminals.

Annual Throughput: 2019/20

Containers: 720 640 TEU's

Central Precinct

Multipurpose and Break-bulk

Manganese

Theoretical Capacity: 22 000 000mt

Port Operational Capacity: 16 000 000mt

Annual Throughput: 2019/20

Dry Bulk: 2 624 165mt Break Bulk: 48 415mt

Eastern Precinct

Liquid Bulk/ Energy

Theoretical Capacity: 3 000 000 kl

Operational Capacity: 800 000 kl

Annual Throughput: 2019/20

Liquid Bulk: 1 323 211 Kl

Sources: Transnet National Ports Authority, 2021

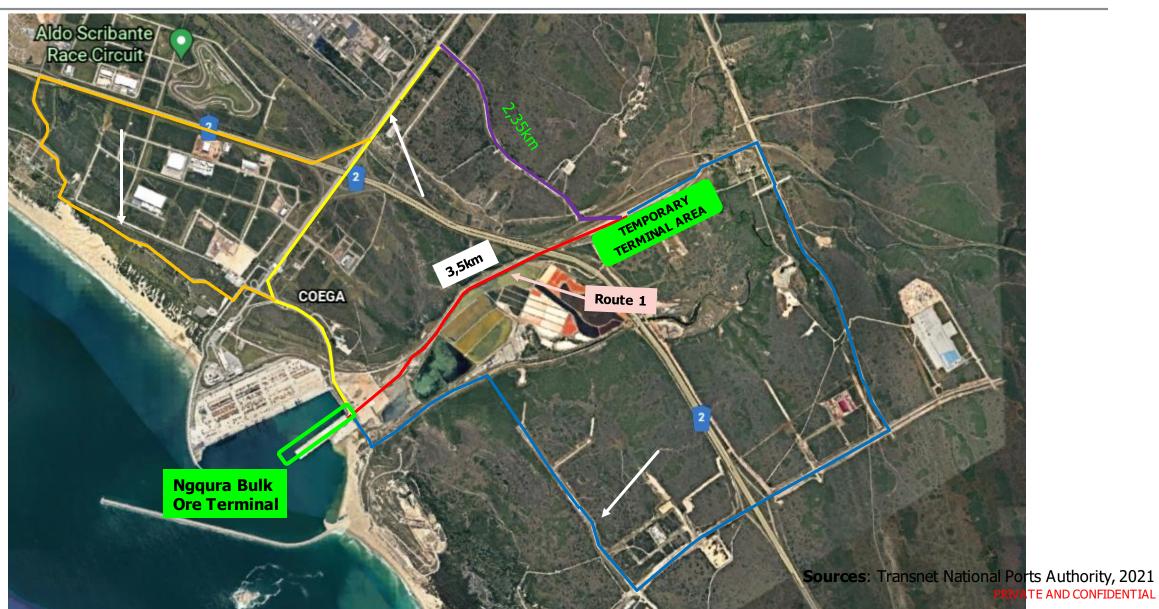
C. CURRENT PE MANGANESE & LIQUID BULK FOOTPRINT



C. MIGRATION OF PORT ELIZABETH BULK ORE TERMINAL

TRANSNE

Volumes to PoN

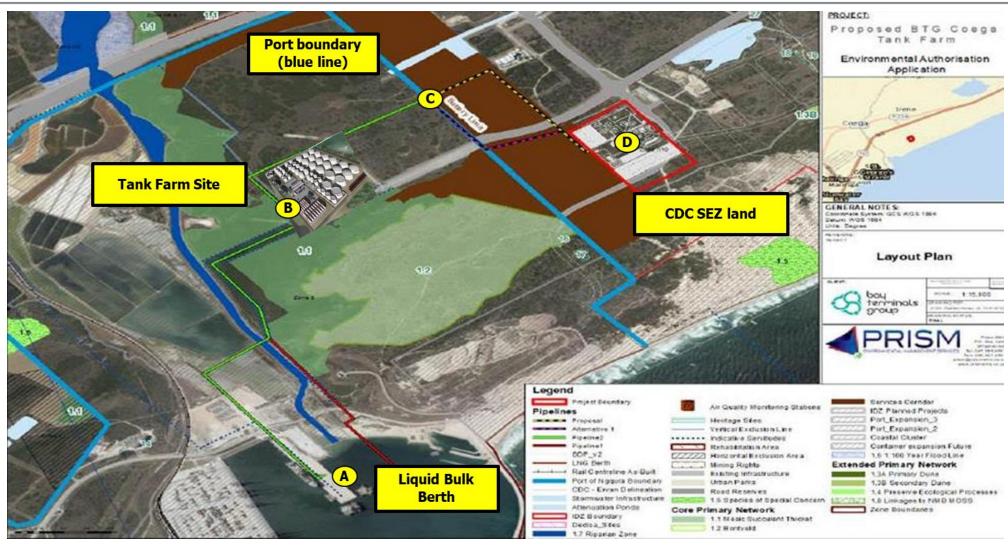


C. PORT OF NGQURA

Liquid Bulk Terminal



TRANSNET





C. BULK EARTHWORK COMPLETED IN DECEMBER 2019



No	Activity	Progress
1	Search & Rescue	Complete
2	Archaeology	Complete
3	Paleontology	On-going
4	Site clearing	Complete
5	Top soil stripping	Complete
6	Perimeter fencing	Complete
7	Rapid Impact Compaction	Complete
8	Cut to Fill	Complete



Tank Farm site - Bulk Earthworks

C. COMPLETED ROAD ACCESS AND BERTH INFRASTRUCTURE







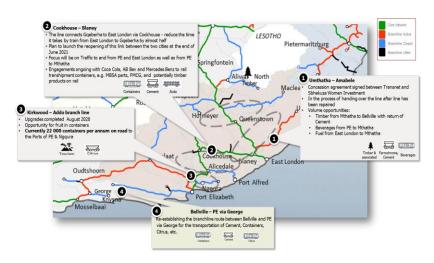
D. TFR FOCUS AREAS TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN CAPE PORTS



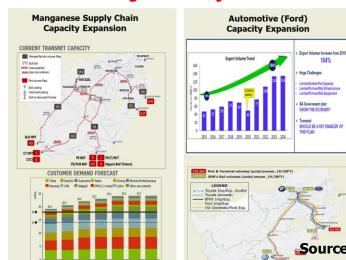
Focus Areas

- Increase automotive traffic between the Reef and the Ports of PE and Ngqura
- Grow agriculture (Citrus) volumes from the Kirkwood area for export
- Invest in branchline rehabilitation to provide rail access for export to farmers in the Eastern Cape
- Increase rail's share of the anticipated growth in container volumes to the Ngqura Container Terminal
- Develop rail capacity to accommodate the shift of volumes from road to rail to decongest the road transport network in the PE area
- Develop infrastructure facilities and improve operations to capitilise on the rail connectivity linking EC ports to NatCor and CentraCor
- Integrate and optimize rail and port infrastructure to establish the Ports of PE and Ngqura as alternative points of export for congested ports e.g. Durban

Short – Medium Term Initiatives

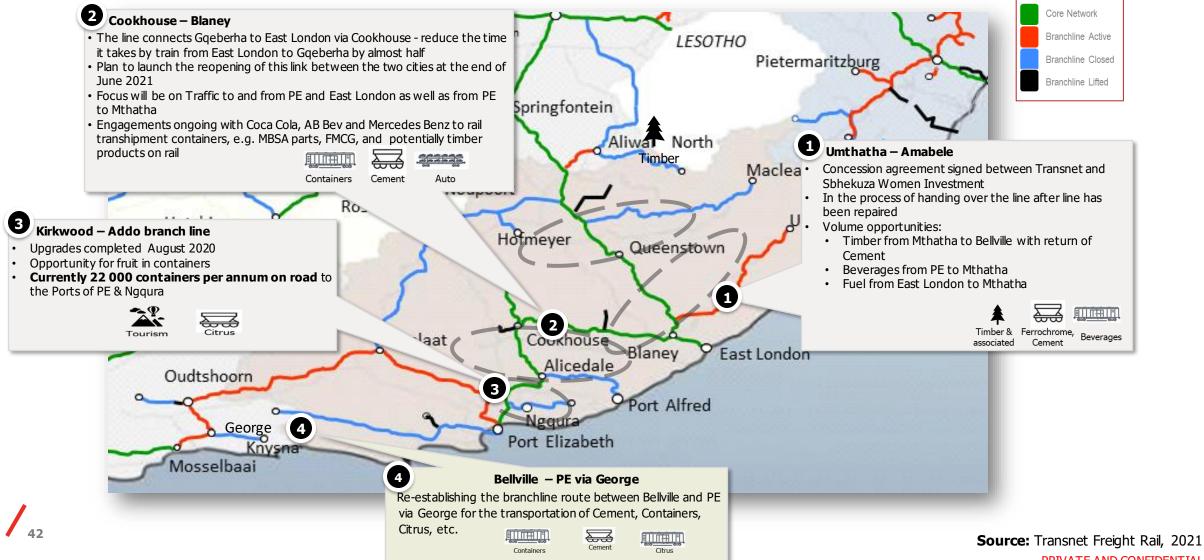


Long Term Projects



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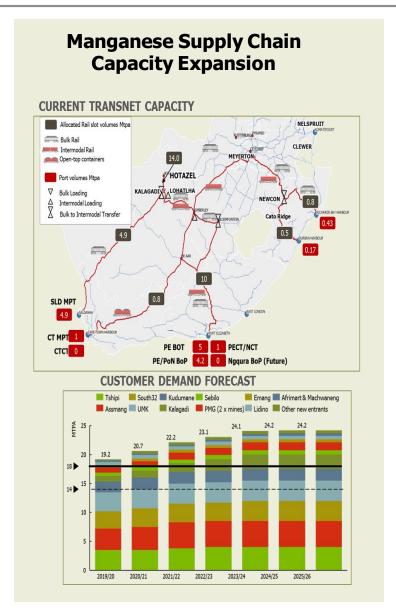
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D. LONG TERM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



Integrated solution being developed to:

- Grow automotive volumes
- Increase Manganese rail capacity on the PE line to 16Mtpa
- Increase general freight volumes



Automotive (Ford) Capacity Expansion







F. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PORT OF DURBAN

- Effective stakeholder engagement to manage the container hub strategy effectively.
 - Phased approach to development of each project.
- Infrastructure initiatives to support the hub strategy to be adopted as part of the Port Master Plan
- Private Sector Partnerships (PSPs) to be considered for the implementation of various projects.
- Holistic environmental management approvals to be sought and expedited
- Maximisation of Socio-Economic Opportunities by September 2021 (the objective is to optimise the benefit for South Africa and KZN before engaging with the market).

PORT OF NQGURA

- Increase Saldanha ore handling export capacity through partnerships to provide for growth in both iron ore and manganese exports
- Develop rail capacity to accommodate the shift of volumes from road-to-rail to decongest the road transport network.
- Partnerships are planned to improve export capacity for fully built automotive units such as additional parking facilities at 44both the Port of East London and at the Port of Port Elizabeth (PE).

 Sources: Transnet SOC Ltd, 2021

cs: Transfict 500 Eta, 2021





THANK YOU, SIYABONGA



TRANSNET SOC LTD: ORGANOGRAM

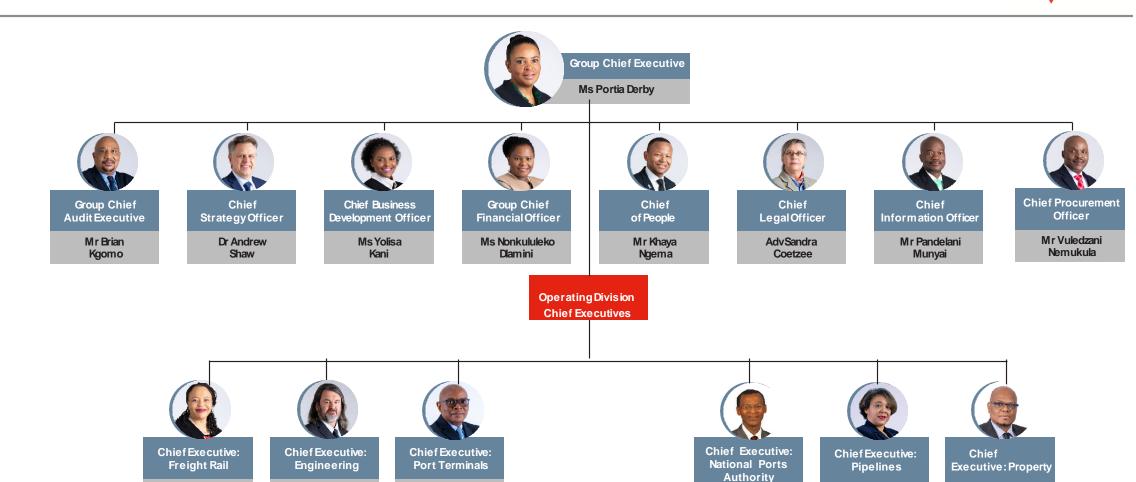
Mr Ralph

Mills

Mr Velile

Dube





Mr Pepi

Silinga

Ms Sizakele (Siza)

Mzimela

Mr Kapei

Phahlam ohlaka

Adv.Michelle

Phillips