Alcântara Port Terminal

Multimodal Logistics for Northern Corridor Competitiveness

August 2020





About GPM

Grão-Pará Multimodal (GPM) is a company founded in March 2017 specifically for the Port of Alcântara project and its railway access.



GPM signed the TUP (private use terminal) Adhesion Contract with the Brazilian State that was published in the DOU in December 2018.



The shareholders are two Brazilian companies, one located in São Luís (MA) and the other in São Paulo.

The two companies complement each other in terms of investments, market intelligence, engineering and projects, counting, directly and indirectly, with more than 170 engineers and technicians.



GPM shareholders have been operating in the Brazilian market for more than 10 years in the area of projects, concessions and projects of ports and railways



In international terms, shareholders develop project consulting and structuring of concessions since the end of the 1990s, particularly in Portugal.



Summary

1 - Market developments
2 - TPA Features
3 - Opportunities with TPA





Summary

1 - Market developments





ALCÂNTARA PORT TERMINAL (TPA)

Development of the most strategic Private Terminal of the Northern Corridor for Brazilian exports





Why is TPA being developed?

Trends in the region are creating immediate opportunities for export



PRODUCING REGIONS \$70% is the participation of Vale's Northern System Exploration of other areas with enormous export potential to the South and

East of Carajás

FLOW CHALLENGE



Ports of São Luís at the capacity limit





Investments in logistics infrastructure, such as The Maranhão Railway and TPA, will allow simultaneous disposal of iron ore and grain, without conflicts



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Why is TPA being developed?

Trends in the region are creating immediate opportunities for export





Source: CRU, Vale, MySteel, Mining News, InfraNews NAB; AliceWeb, Análises Markestrat



MARKET DEVELOPMENTS Demand 2020 - 252 Mtpy





Iron Ore – Northern System production 230Mtpy transported by EFC to TPPM *

Agribusiness – MATOPIBA production 8 Mtpy, transported by FNS/EFC

Logistic – Iron ore railway transports 2,7 times the grain railway, however, the railway occupation of the EFC is the same. This means that 1Ton of grain is equivalent to 2.7Ton of ore in terms of EFC occupation

* Vale Bank of America Merrill Lynch presentation 12May20



MARKET DEVELOPMENTS Demand Forecast 2022 - 283 Mtpy





Iron Ore – Northern System production 240Mtpy, transported by EFC to TPPM *



Agribusiness – MATOPIBA production 16 Mtpy, transported by FNS/EFC **

* Vale Bank of America Merrill Lynch presentation 12May20

**** EMAP information**



MARKET DEVELOPMENTS Demand Forecast 2025 - 428 Mtpy





Iron Ore – Northern System production 260Mtpy, transported by EFC to TPPM *



Agribusiness – MATOPIBA production 10 Mtpy, transported by FNS/EFC **



Agribusiness – Start of the FICO Operation with a production forecast of 43 Mtpy transported by FICO / FNS / EFC **



Agribusiness - Start of Operation EF232 with production forecast of 10 Mtpy transported by EF232 / FNS / EFC **

* Vale Bank of America Merrill Lynch presentation 12May20

** Demand forecast presented by Valec



MARKET DEVELOPMENTS Demand Forecast 2030 - 470





Iron Ore – Northern System production 290Mtpy, transported by EFC to TPPM *



Agribusiness – MATOPIBA production 10 Mtpy, transported by FNS/EFC **



Agribusiness - Production of 46 Mtpy transported by FICO / FNS / EFC **



Agribusiness - Production of 11 Mtpy transported by EF232 / FNS / EFC **

* Vale Bank of America Merrill Lynch presentation 12May20

** Demand forecast presented by Valec



MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Demand Forecast 2030 Seasonal Effect 677 Mtpy





Iron Ore – Northen System production 261Mtpy, transported by EFC to TPPM *



Agribusiness - MATOPIBA production 23 Mtpy, transported by FNS / EFC



Agribusiness - Production of 106 Mtpy transported by FICO / FNS / EFC



Agribusiness - Production of 25 Mtpy transported by EF232 / FNS / EFC

20% seasonality in the grains in May and June 45% seasonality in iron ore in the 1H



SÃO MARCOS BAY CONDITIONALITIES

Installed capacity approaching the limit

Piers ratio vs. Ship capacity (not all support valemax)

Use of common channel in São Marcos Bay

Seasonality (rain and humidity)

constraints in the use of piers

Seasonality agribusiness affecting ore cargo arrival

No operational back-up in relation to accidents or

Size of storage yard



Summary

2 - TPA Features





Location of The Alcântara Port Terminal

Project for construction of a private use terminal (TUP) in strategic region of disposal...



The 2018 (ANTAQ and MINFRA) Agreement



Maximum current speed in TPA is 2 m/s



Integrated environmental licensing: Port - Railway



Quilombolas: Formal agreement with Community



Location of The Alcantara Port Terminal

 Location: West Bank of São Marcos
Bay (avoids East Bank congestion: 3 ports + 1 under construction)

Deep water: minimum natural draught of 25 m on piers (ships up to 400,000 DWT)

Maneuverability: Maximum safety level obtained with APEM and DHI simulations at Force Technology Denmark in Copenhagen

Pier: Up to 8 berths x 405 m (Agri, Iron Ore, General Cargo, Fuels)



Alcântara Port Terminal Area





Useful domain: Cajual Island (12 million m2)

Capacity of 9 yards of 0.8 Mt totaling 7 Mt and can be increased up to 15 Mt



Summary

3 - Opportunities with TPA







OPPORTUNITIES WITH TPA and EFM



Alcântara Port Terminal and Maranhão Railway as opportunities to solve logistics bottlenecks





TPA: DIMENSIONS AND CAPABILITIES

Pier extension: 1,620m (phase 1) and 3,240m (phase 2)



Number of berths: 4 (phase 1) and 8 (phase 2)





Load type: Iron Ore and Grains



Load capacity (phase 1): Iron Ore: 140Mtpy Grains: 40Mtpy





OPPORTUNITIES WITH TPA

TPA can act as a TPPM backup allowing recovery of goals and/or achievement of new targets by decreasing the level of risk of the current operation

EF Maranhão will allow prioritizing the transport of ore in the EFC

Replacement of trucks by rail and ships up to 200,000 DWT for Agro increasing the attractiveness of the Northern Corridor with savings in sea freight up to 40%





TPA is 50km closer to Carajás and Açailândia than TPPM

Project in basic design phase allowing costumization of lay-out according to needs and requirements



Project Timeline

Top past and future milestones





Business Model "TEGRAPA"

GPM intends to develop the project in the form of a Private Landlord

The model for Agribusiness will be similar to the model in force at TEGRAM (Itaqui), according to 3 points:

Basic Infrastructure

Port Operators



A company or consortium will take over the agribusiness port operation with the following charges:

- entry price (bid)
- rental value of area proportional to the space occupied,
- indexed tariff and setting up your specific operation

Traders that are not part of point 2 will be able to use TPA using the companies that are part of it

External Operators



Relationship between parties

Model "Private Landlord Port Complex"

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GPM Role:

- Invest in the basic infrastructure of the port
- Performs maintenance of common basic infrastructure and superstructures

Operators Role:

- Invest in the construction of their own storage and product handling structures
- They operate and maintain their own structures. Pay port fees





Relationship between parties



GPM Role:

- Invests in the construction of the railway (infra, super and track material)
- Maintains railway infrastructure and superstructure

Operators Role:

- Operate with their own compositions
- Pay right of way and / or fares





FINANCIAL MODELING



	General Assumptions: Cost of Equity: 7% G-perpetuity: 0% Project debt percentage: 70%		DOES NOT INCLUDE TAX BENEFITS	$\mathbf{>}$
Financial Assumptions: CDI: 95%		Capex Inputs: Ptax Base - Capex: 5.0		
	Assumptions of Inputs on Revenue:	Debt Inputs: Payment Deadline: 240 Kd: 5%	Depreciation 0.28% Capex taxes included: PIS/COFINS: 9.25% ICMS: 12%	
	PIS: 1.65% Cofins: 7.60% ISS: 5%			\mathbf{O}



The Financial Modeling of the enterprise elaborated by A&M was carried out in dollar in a strategic way to provide greater internationalization of the project.



Capex's financing of the investment was considered composed of 70% debt and 30% equity. The entry of the capital will be of the pari passu type, with the entry of the debt and capex.

A debt has a shortfall until the beginning of operation and amortization premise in the price system, where interest is accrued and not paid during construction. Given the start of the operation, constant installments will be paid for debt amortization.



No tax benefit was considered in the model, so that it was possible to evaluate only the attractiveness of the enterprise.



ALCANTARA PORT TERMINAL (TPA) INVESTMENT - Landlord Vision



Activity	TOTAL (M US\$)
Landlord - Infrastructures	244
Railway 215 KM	528
CAPEX TOTAL	772

Based on the model and consulting Firm Alvarez & Marsal we developed a business model adjusted to the logic of the landlord that exists in The Port of Itaqui with TEGRAM in which operators enjoy the basic infrastructure pay a bid, a fixed amount for space, variable value indexed to the amount shipped and enable its operation



ALCÂNTARA PORT TERMINAL (TPA) Landlord Vision



	KEY FIGURES
IRR	41,4%
NPV Post Money	2.064.179.000
NPV Perpetuity	2.064.179.000
Payback	8,0 years
Payback After Operation	4,0 years
NPV / CAPEX	2,67

Thank You



