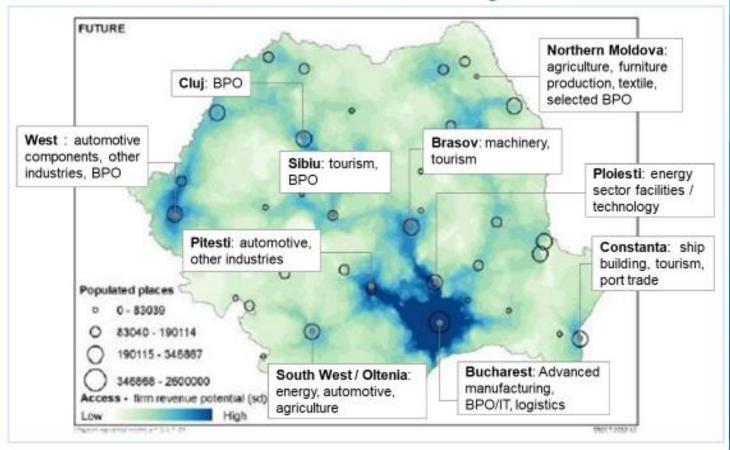


CONSTANȚA DANUBE-BLACK SEA ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FORUM

28 SEPTEMBRIE 2018

CLUSTERS

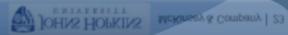
INITIAL HYPOTHESES: Focus on strengthening existing clusters and created a few selected new ones based on strategic bets



SOURCE: World Bank



McKinsey & Company | 23



Transformation flagships: Developing corridor strategy using the Port of Constanta as an integrated gateway to Central and Eastern Europe

Potential impact

Current context / potential

- Constanta is the largest port in the Black Sea, boasting a range of facilities for offshore services (deep berths, docks, warehousing space, adequate logistics connections)
- +180k jobs
- Using the port to route cargo from the Far East is the logical and efficient transportation route between Asia and CEE

+10bn GDP

Examples of measures to support development

- Extension of Constanta port through construction of new berths, rail and road connections and dedicated logistics zone (industrial park)
- Regional cooperation in developing a corridor strategy
- Creation of efficient inter-modal terminals
- Promoting the port as a regional logistics hub
- Improvement of administrative processes

+€1.6bn tax income



Opportunity to develop (maritim) manufacturing integrated into logistics zone

Regiuni de dezvoltare România



Macro regiune Polonia de Sud

The Development Strategy of Southern Poland until 2020 in the light of programming documents related to development policy

Long-term National Development Strategy 2030



National Development Strategy 2020



Nine integrated development strategies, including:

National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020



supra-regional strategies



voivodeship development strategies

upra-regional strategies

voivodeship development strategies



One Belt, one road - China's new Silk Road



TEN-T network corridors



INFRASTRUCTURE

D1 Case example: Hamburg managed to capture Central Europe hinterland potential with a coherent container strategy

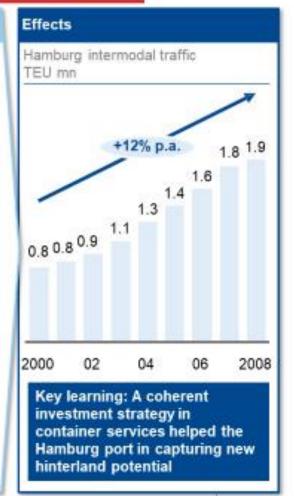
Context and strategic goals

- Opening of Eastern
 Europe in early 1990s
 offered great hinterland
 potential for West
 European ports
- Hamburg quickly realized its strategic location versus the Central and East European hinterland against other ports in Hamburg – Le Havre range
- Port ambition was to become the main and preferred partner of those emerging market opportunities

Steps to success

- Development of fast, frequent and cheap container network and intermodal connections
 - The Hamburg port leveraged the "Hafenbahn" train company it owned
 - Investments in state of the art marshalling and container yard at Maschen, south of Hamburg
 - Investments into terminals across the network







Source: Expert interviews; Press clipping and company websites

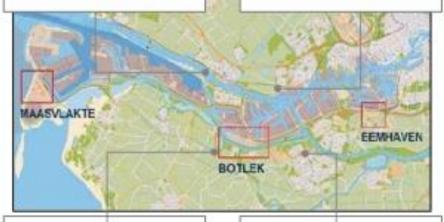
INFRASTRUCTURE

O1 Case example: Rotterdam invested heavily in improving inter-modal connectivity and infrastructure

Initiatives to enhance connectivity

- Dedicated passage way for railway cargo which links to harbor (Betuwelijn, from Rotterdam to Germany, at a cost of about €4.5 billion)
- Underground passage (e.g. underground passage between Schiphol and flower auction center and Eindhoven)
- Vans are used for urban distribution system and linked to intercity trucking net

Rotterdam is fully connected with the European highway network. A15 European expressway cuts across the entire port area Dedicated passage way for railway cargo enables Rotterdam to link to about 30 destinations in continental Europe

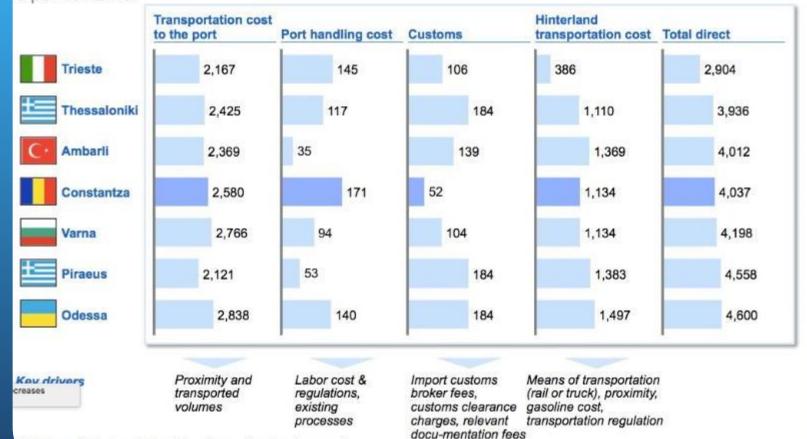


Inland intermodal transport hub, whose railway service center provides rapid handling of containerized cargo trains Sophisticated inland water systems is one of Rotterdam's advantages. 25% of the cargo volume is transported via inland waterway



Situation: Inefficient handling decreases Constanta's attractiveness

Gateway direct cost for the delivery of T-shirts from Shenzhen to Vienna € per container



Origin cost includes origin port handling cost and customs cost

Origin cost includes origin port handling cost and customs cost