

FAR EASTERN GROUP ROAD SHOW

U-Ming Marine Transportation Corp.

President

C.K. Ong

■ A member of Far Eastern Group

■ TSEC code: 2606

2011 Mar.

DISCLAIMER:

- This presentation may contain statements that express management's expectations about future events or results rather than historical facts.
- These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements , and U-Ming cannot give assurance that such statements will prove correct.
- For additional information on factors that could cause U-Ming's actual results to differ from expectations reflected in forward-looking statements, please see U-Ming's reports filed with the U-Ming Marine Transportation Corp. and Taiwan Stock Exchange Corp.

A. About U-Ming

- Where are we now?
- What have we done to achieve today's position ?
- Where are we heading for

B. Macroeconomics

C. Dry Bulk Industry Outlook

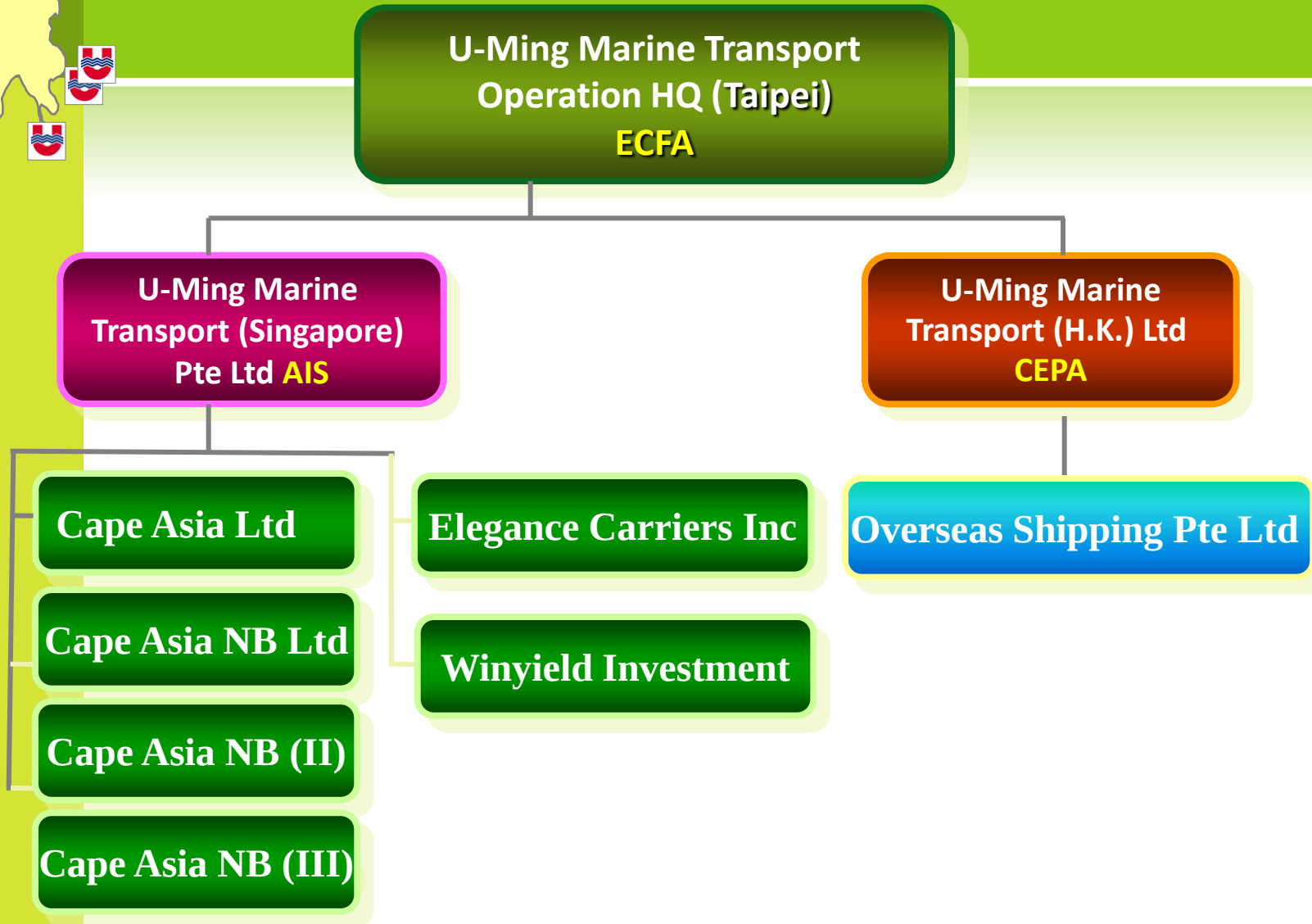
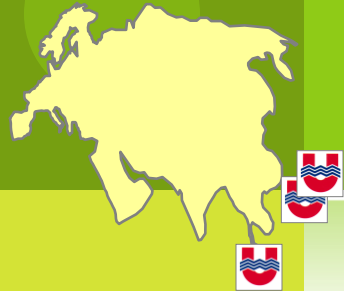
- Demand
- Supply
- Port Congestion
- Conclusion

D. Our strategies

E. Q&A

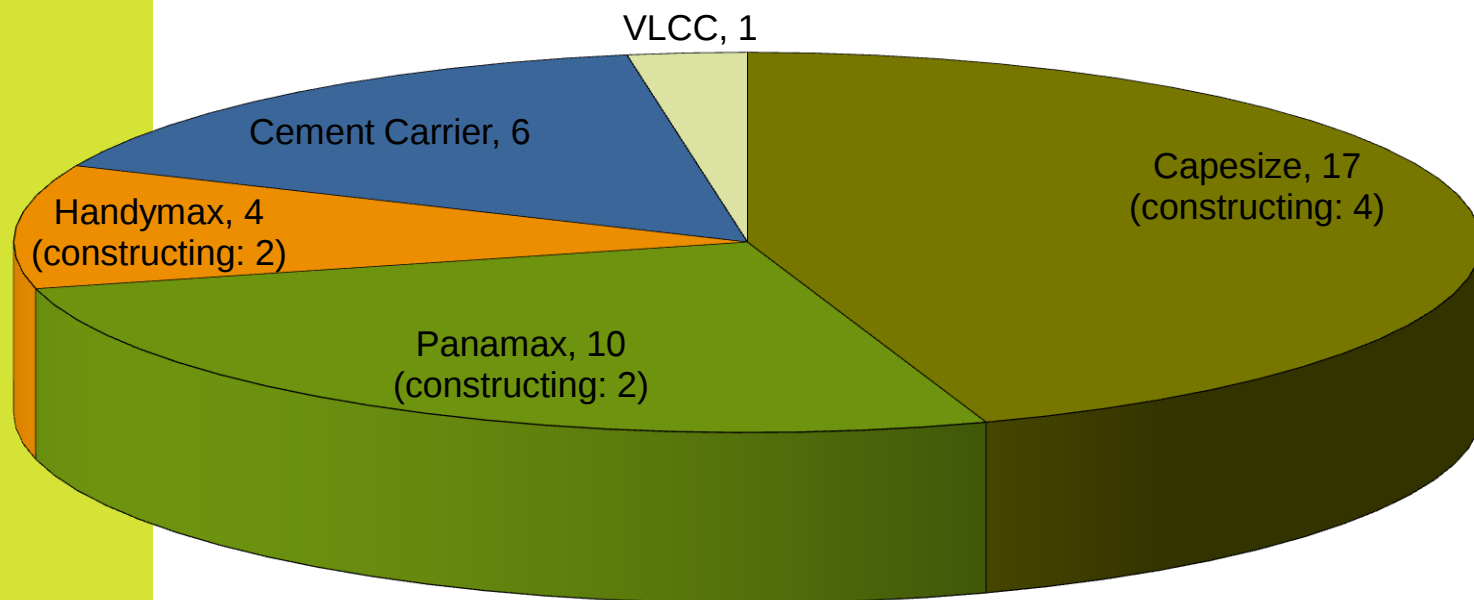
關於裕民

公司全球組織架構圖



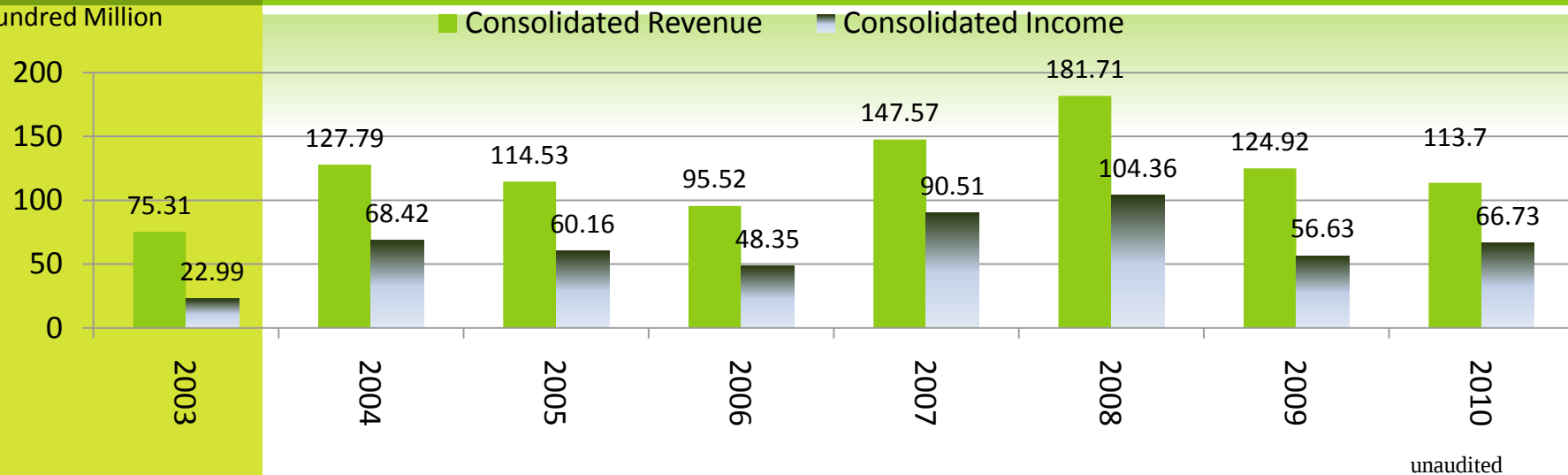
船隊資訊

38ships ,about 4.35 million tons in deadweight .(including JV owned)

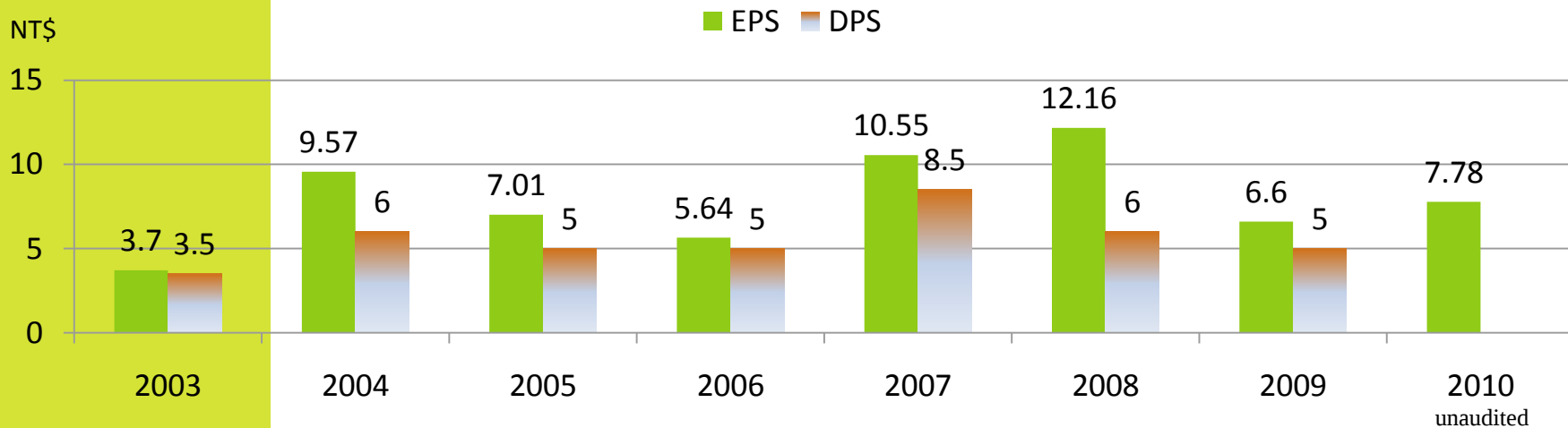


財務資料—營收與獲利

Hundred Million



NT\$



目前的經營環境

風險管理得宜度過金融危機

Prudent management

Resist temptation for over expansion while asset price sky rocketing

opportunities



Proactive Risk management

Finance Risk

Future Market Risk

Credit Risk

Funding & Exchange Risk

Counter Party Risk

財務風險管理

1 Reduce CAPEX before financial crisis and placed new orders at right time

2

Well manage long(short)-term funds and loans
>>Lower the interest expense of domestic loans and increasing overseas earnings

3

Decrease outstanding days of accounts receivable
>>Lifting turnover rate

◆ Newbuildings

- Supramax *2 (2012)
-Capesise*5(2011-2013)
-Kamsarmax*2(2012)
- Capex have been prepared

◆ Cash

-About 650 million USD in hand,
(over 2.6 times of capital stock)

客戶風險管理

- **Raise the portion of long-term contracts at the zenith to increase operating profit**

Long-term contract	2011	2012	2013
Ratio	45%	20%	10%

- **Discreetly to choose reliable business partners:**
 - ◎ BHPB, Rio Tinto, Tenaga Nasional, Taiwan power Company

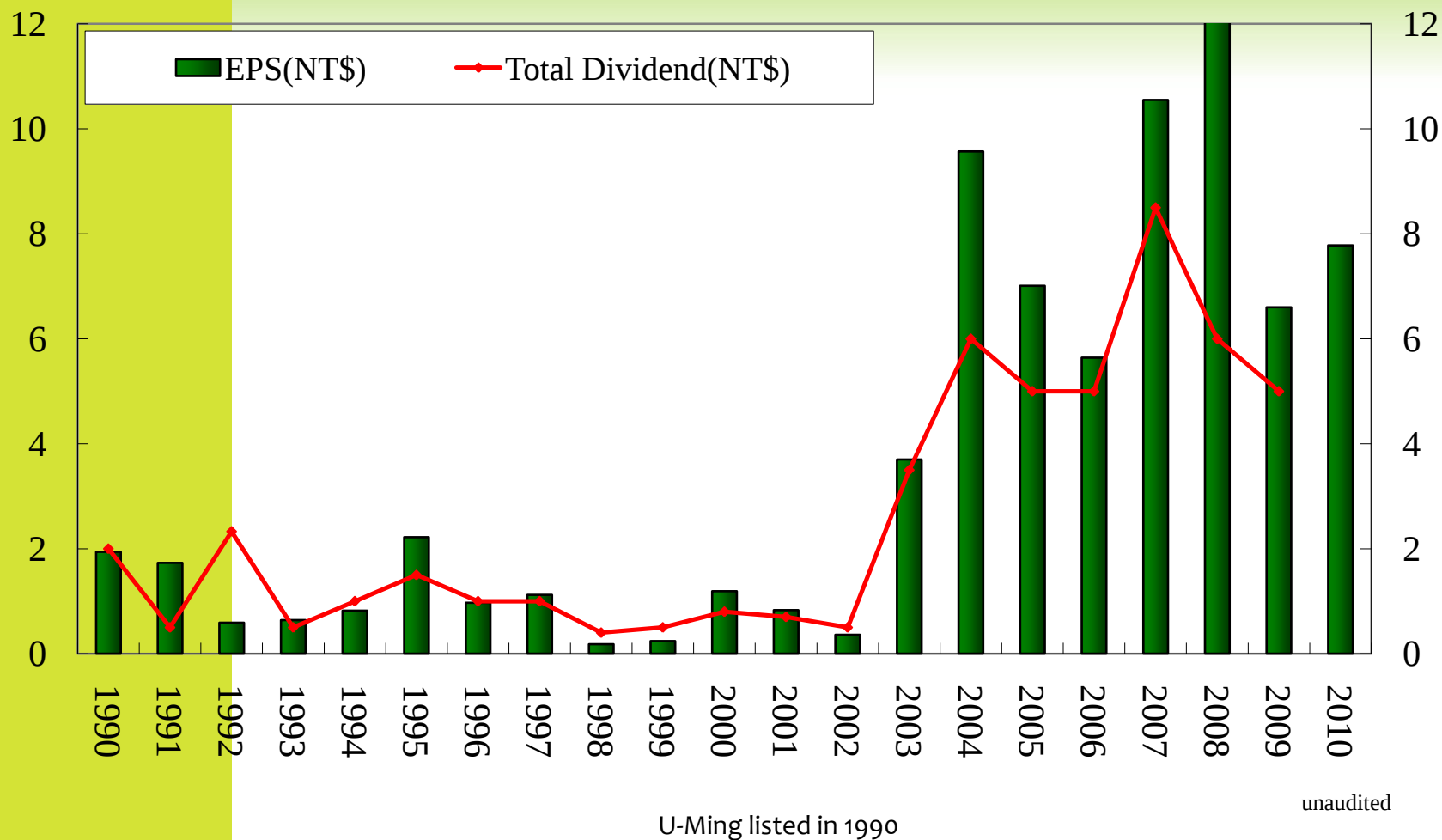
高競爭力的公司

A HIGHLY COMPETITIVE, PROFITABLE AND STABLE COMPANY

NT\$

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (unaudited)
EPS	3.7	9.57	7.01	5.64	10.55	12.16	6.6	7.78
DPS	3.5	6.0	5.0	5.0	8.5	6.0	5	-
CPS	3.8	7.38	8.69	11.12	20.02	25.54	25.91	23.57
Dividend Yield	18%	13%	11%	10%	10%	12%	8.6%	-
ROE	23.7%	52%	34.7%	24.4%	40.03%	40.45%	20.61%	23.88%
P/E Ratio	5.24	4.93	6.30	6.42	7.41	5.96	8.79	8.10
EBITDA%	53.1	68.38	68.45	72.13	76.13%	70.07%	63%	76.81%
L/A Ratio	43%	29%	23%	26%	31%	34%	39%	41%
Economic Value Added	1,380 m	5,599 m	4,512 m	3,010 m	6,657 m	7,790m	2,697m	3,618m

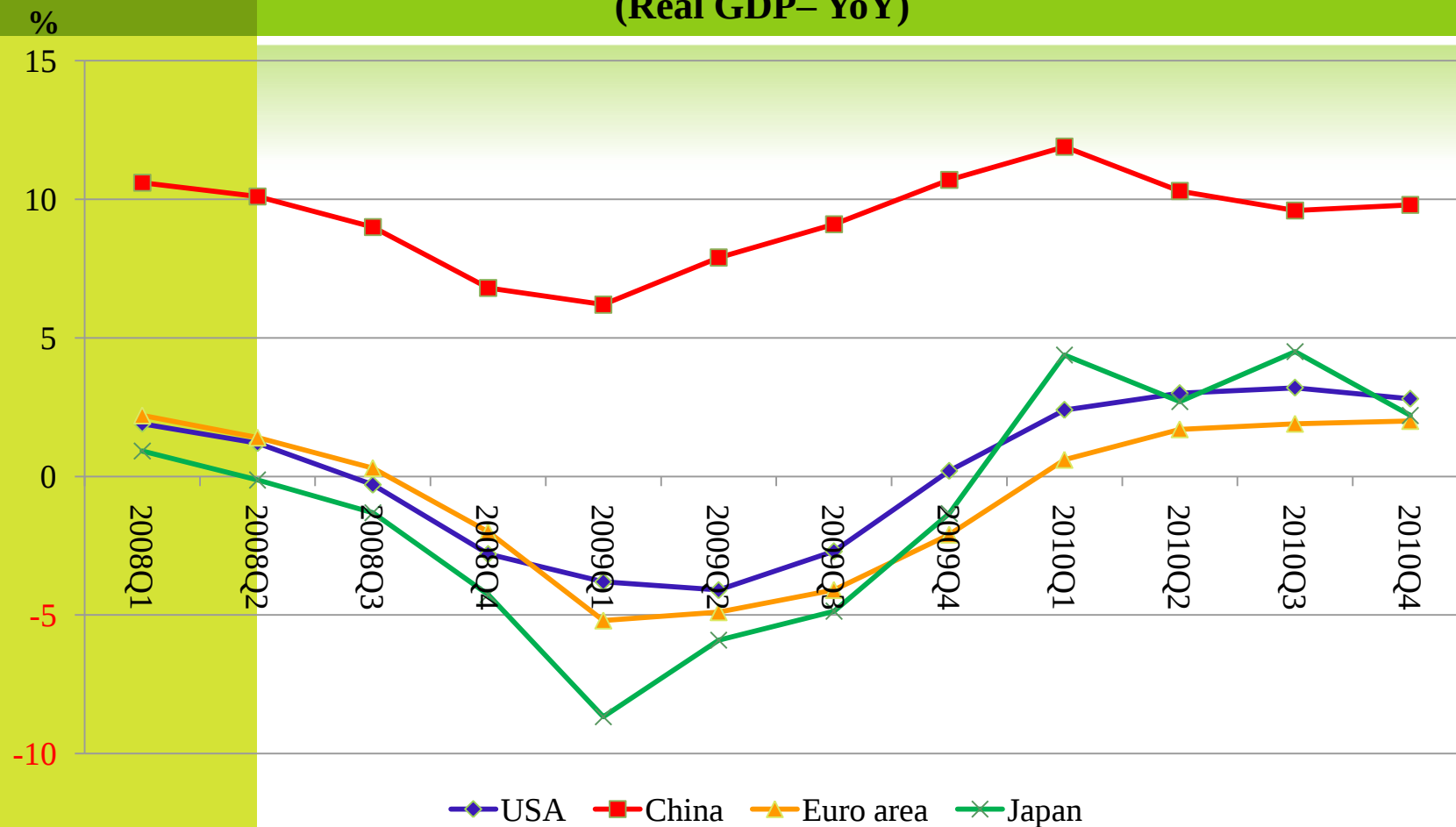
上市後沒有虧損紀錄 GOOD TRACK RECORD SINCE THE IPO



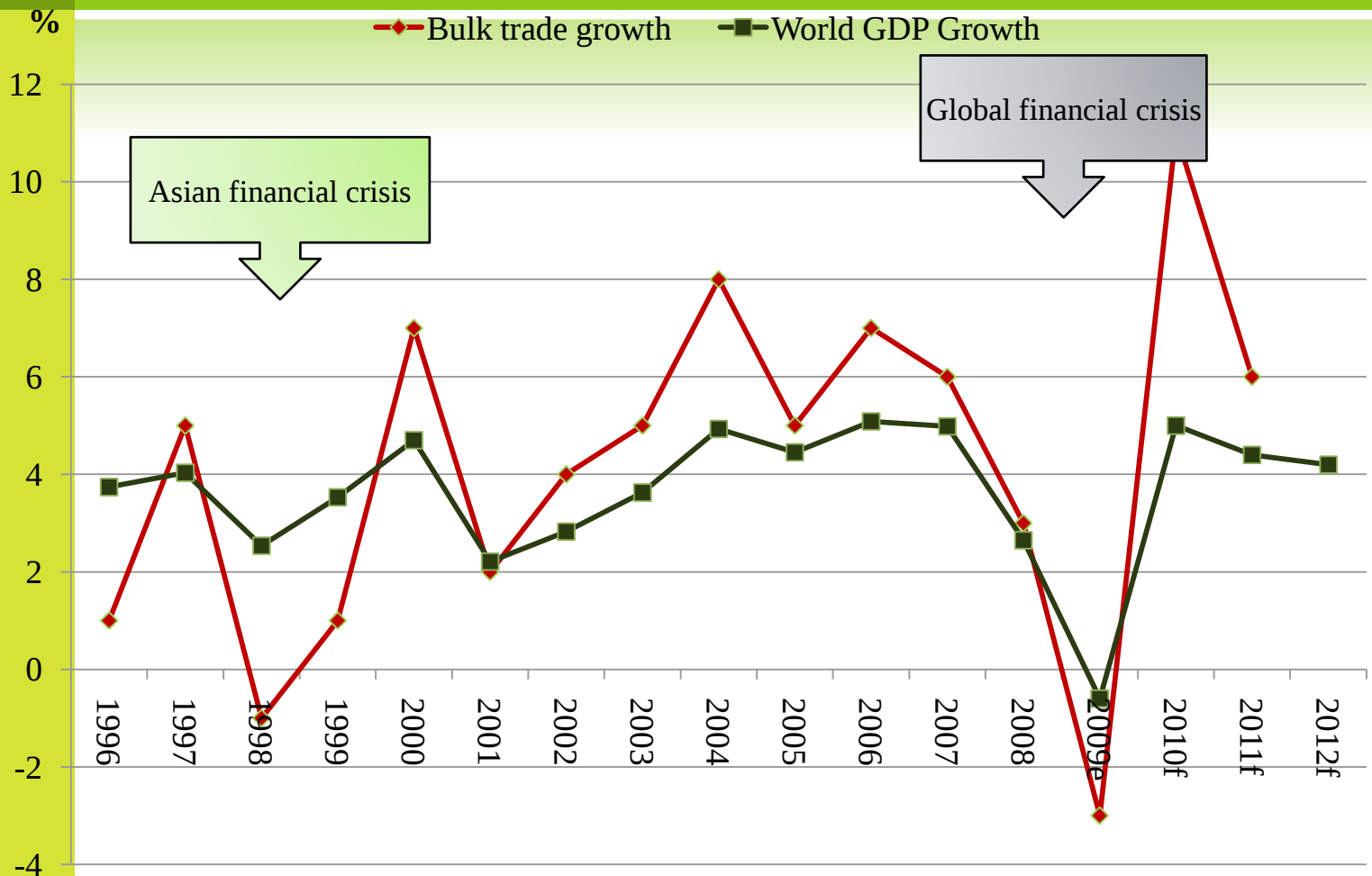
總體經濟面

全球經濟回顧

(Real GDP– YoY)

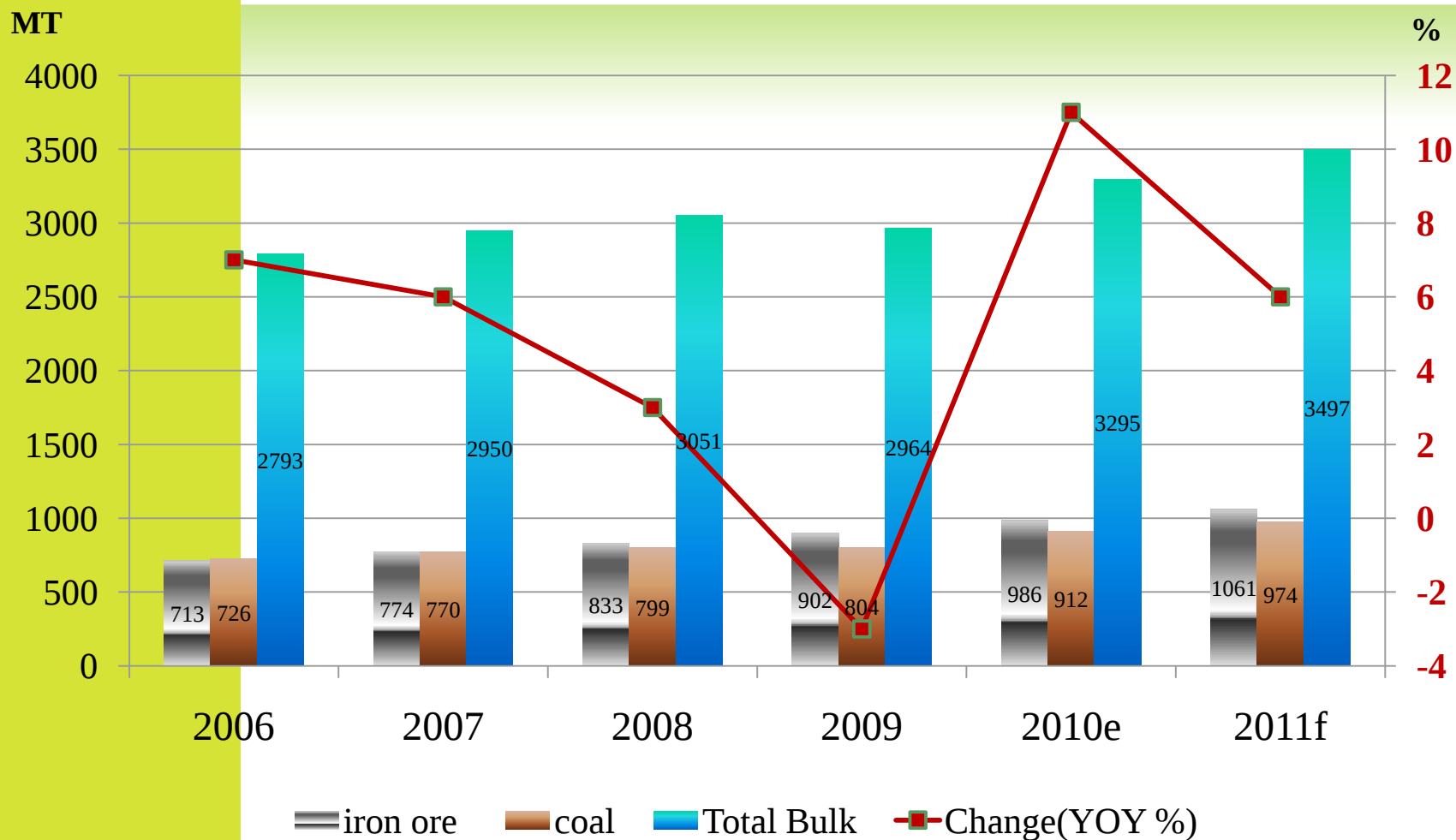


經濟成長與散裝航運



散裝航運展望

CLARKSON – 散裝航運預測

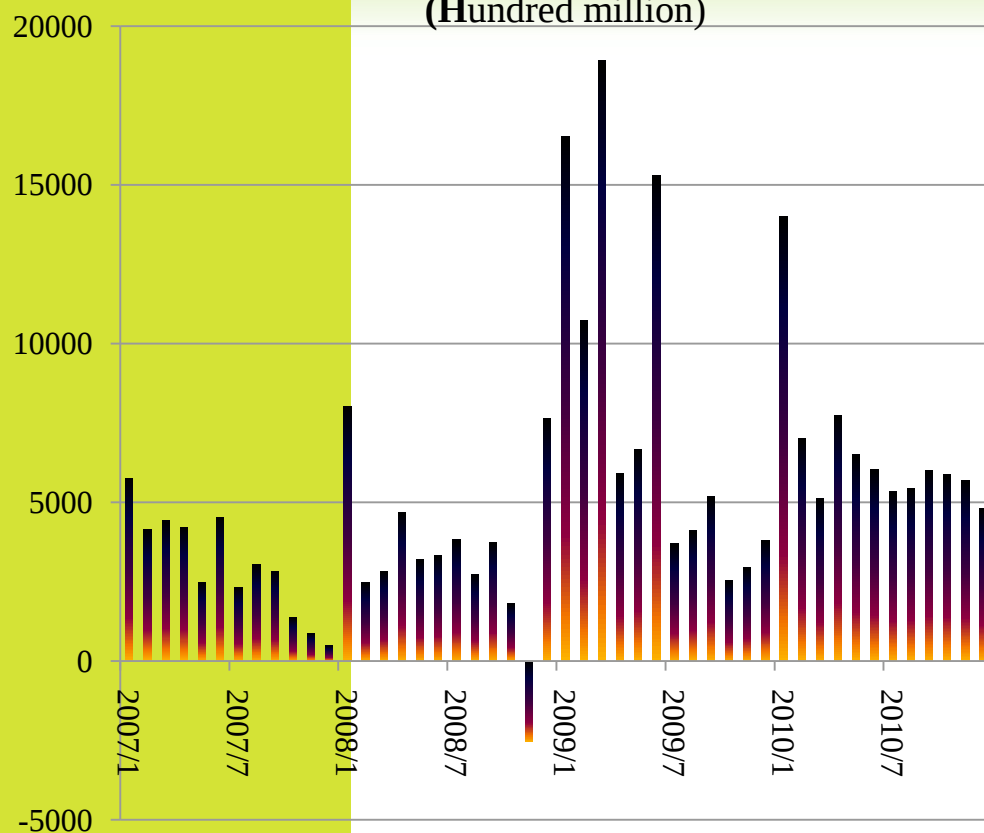


中國擴大貸款及內需

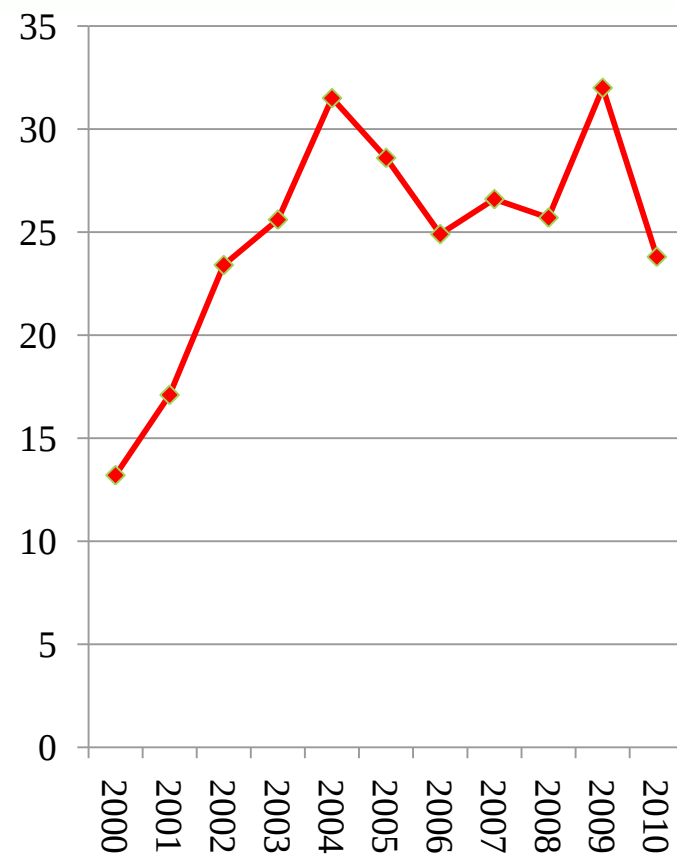
IN 2009, BOOSTING LOANS TO A RECORD 9.59 TRILLION YUAN (\$US1.4 TRILLION)

2010 : 7.95 TRILLION YUAN

Monthly loan amount change
(Hundred million)

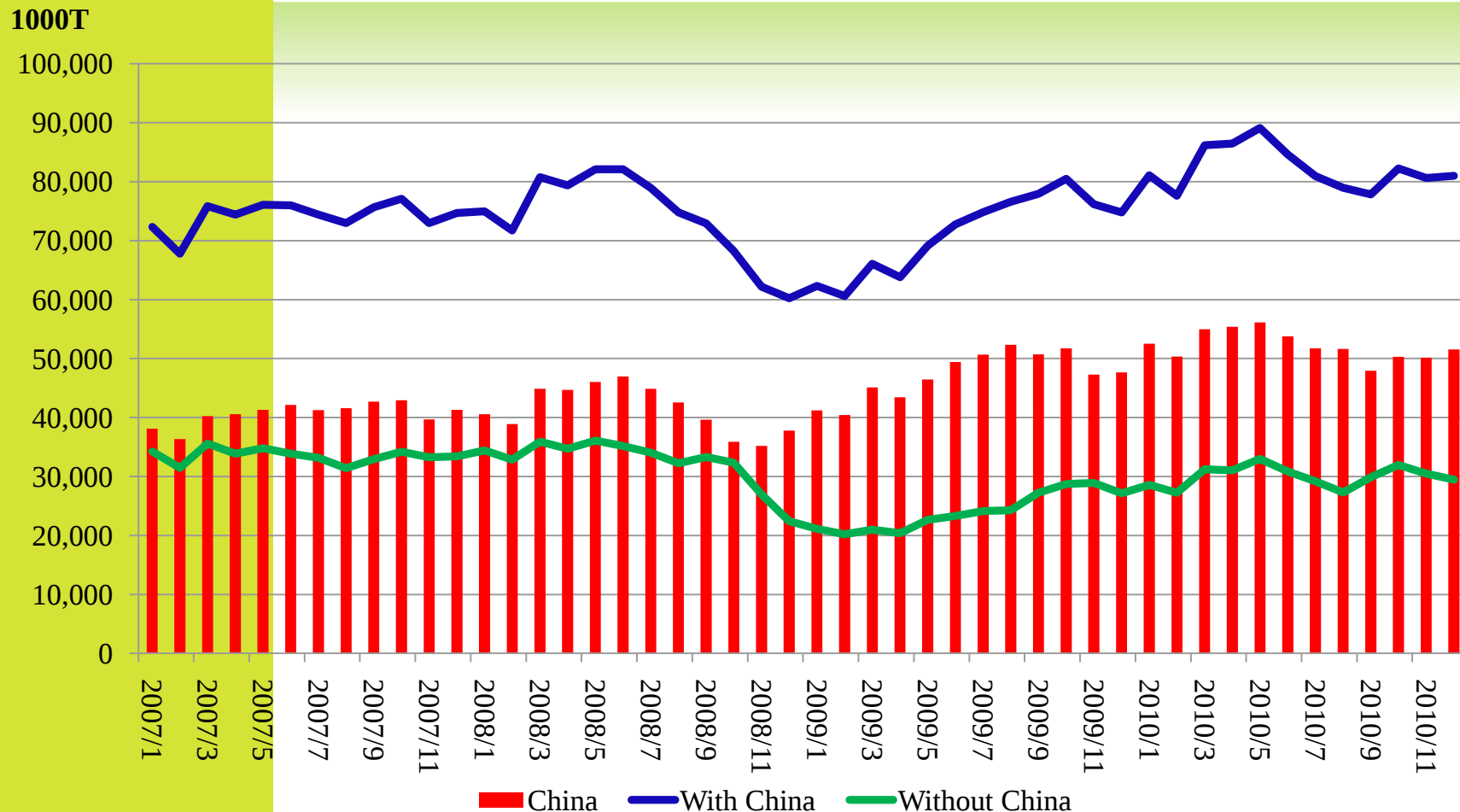


Fixed Assets Investment
growth %

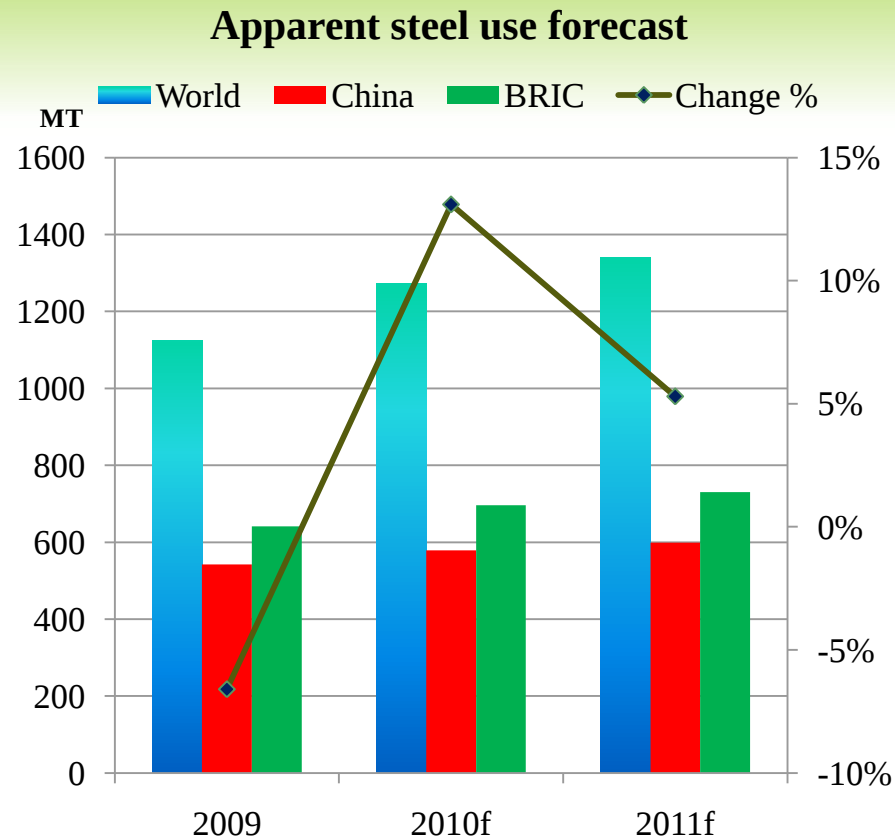
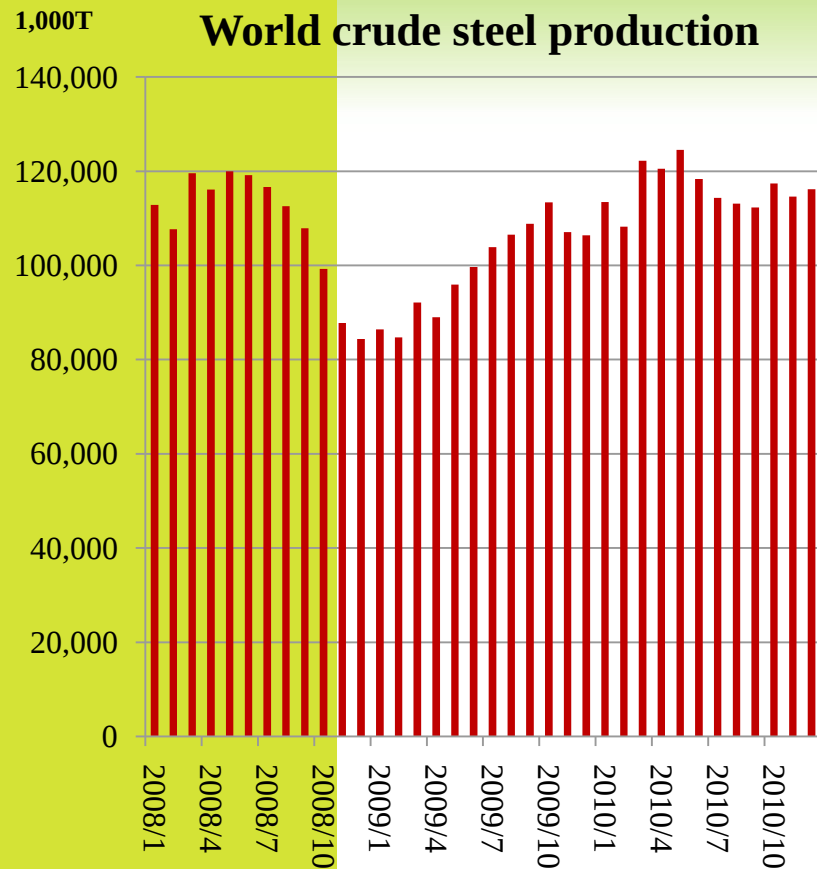


主要鐵礦進口地區之粗鋼產量

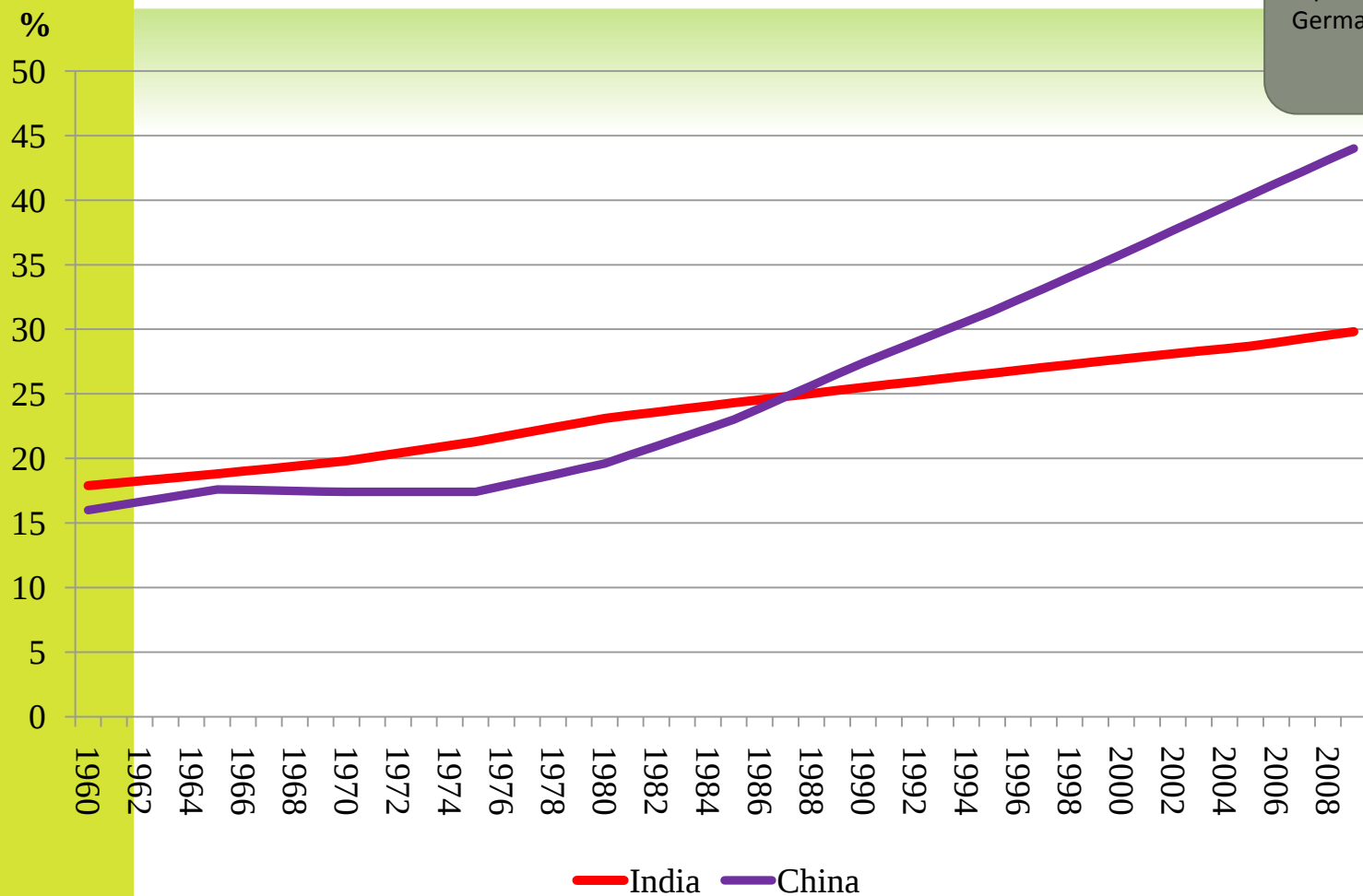
EU27+NEASIAN CRUDE STEEL PRODUCTION



全球鋼鐵展望



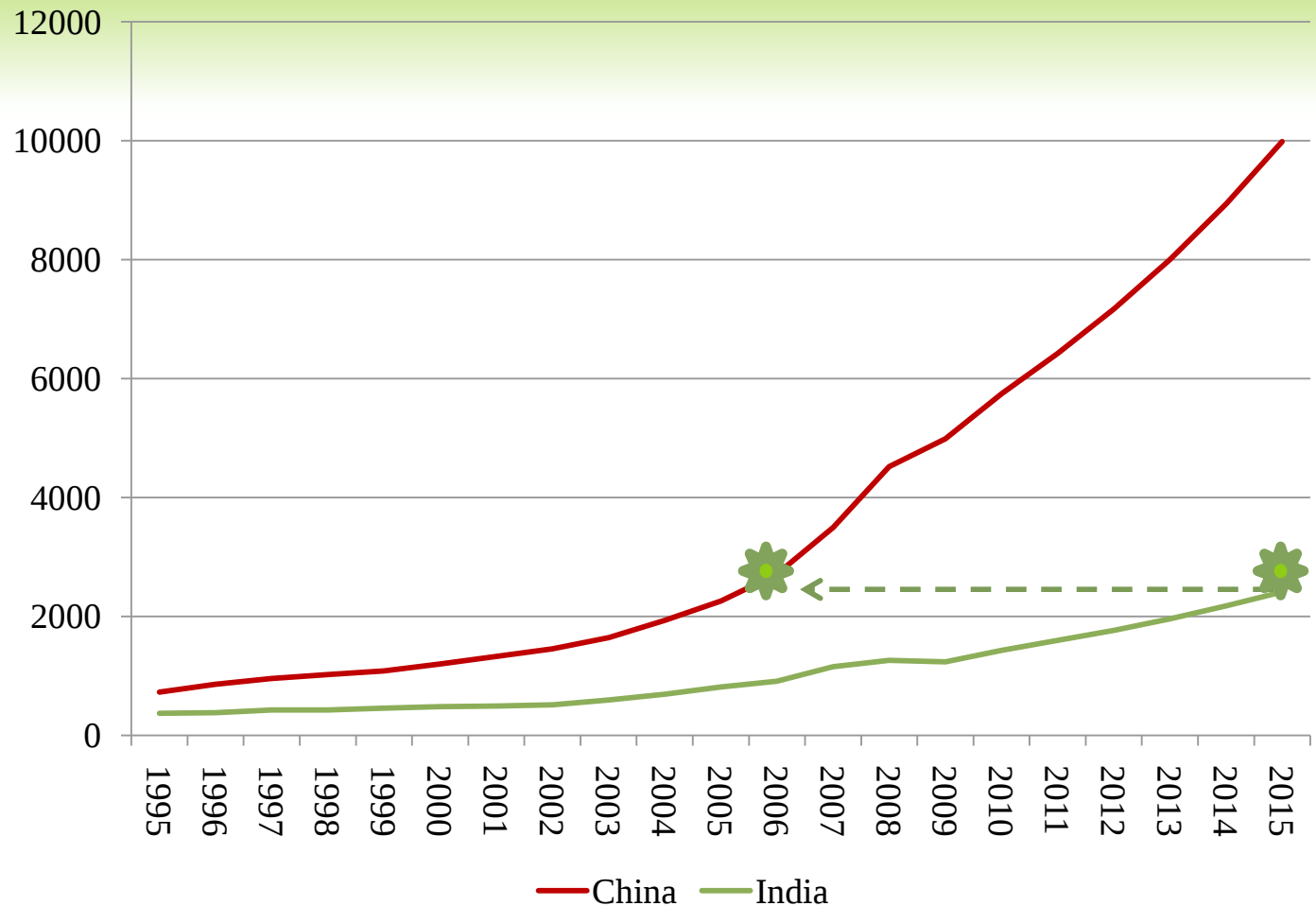
中印城市化進程



USA: 82%
Japan: 67%
Germany: 74%

中印之經濟起飛

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, CURRENT PRICES (USD BILLIONS)



經濟成長與鋼鐵消費量

China steel demand to increase in new round of economic growth by:

A. Develop low carbon economy

- Electrified railway, high speed railway and underground railway

B. Auto industry

C. Real estate property market

D. Delivery pipe line

2009—China

GDP :
US\$3,735/pc

-Steel
consumption :
422.1kg/pc

1960'

-GDP exceed
US\$3,000/pc

-Steel consumption
exceed 350kg/pc

1977'

-GDP exceed
US\$6,000/pc

-Steel
consumption
exceed 450kg/pc

1982'

-GDP exceed
US\$10,000/pc

-Steel consumption
exceed 550kg/pc

1988'

-GDP exceed
US\$15,000/pc

-Steel consumption
exceed 650kg/pc

Japan

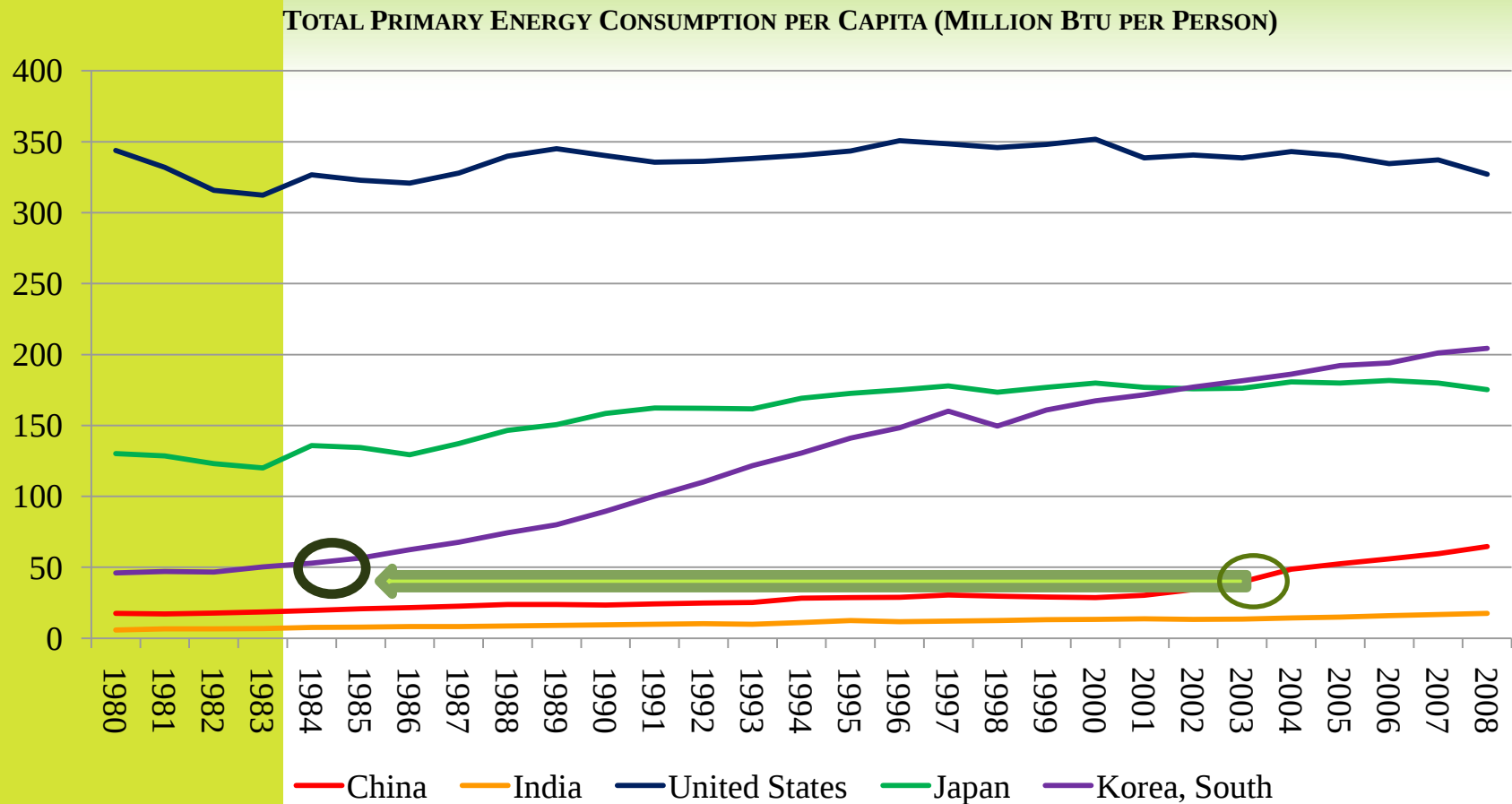
Korea

2004'

-GDP exceed US\$15,000/pc
-Steel consumption exceed
1021kg/pc

2009—India -GDP:
US\$1,032/pc
-steel consumption:
49.8kg/pc

國民平均耗能比較



大型基礎建設案

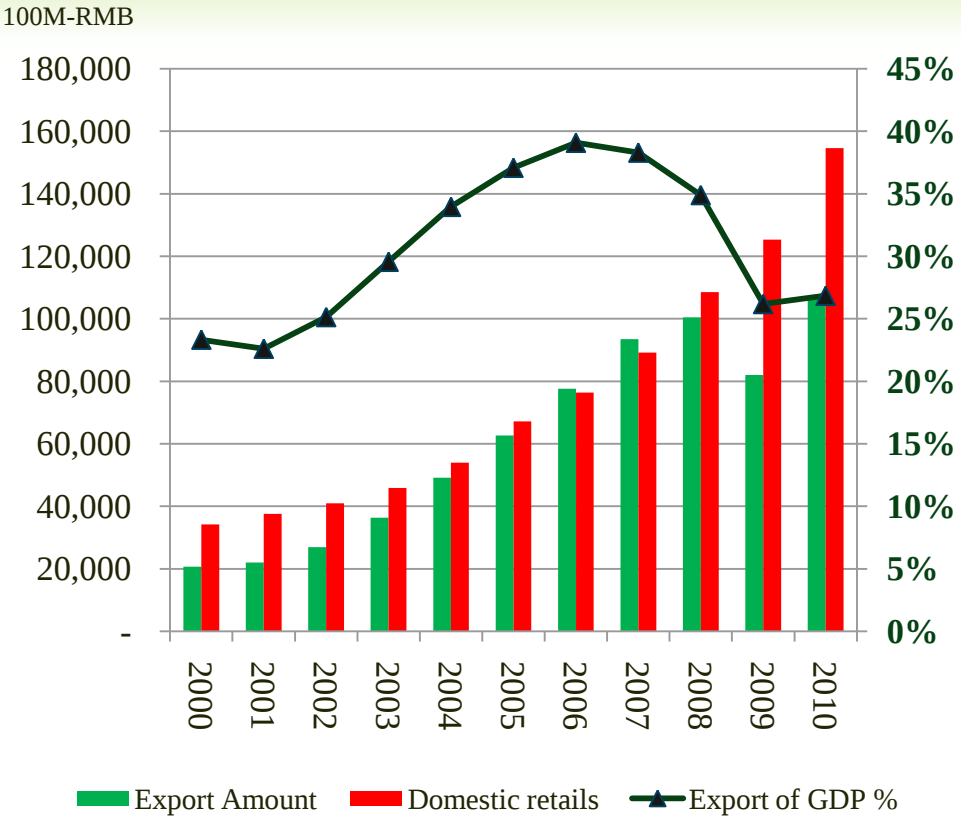
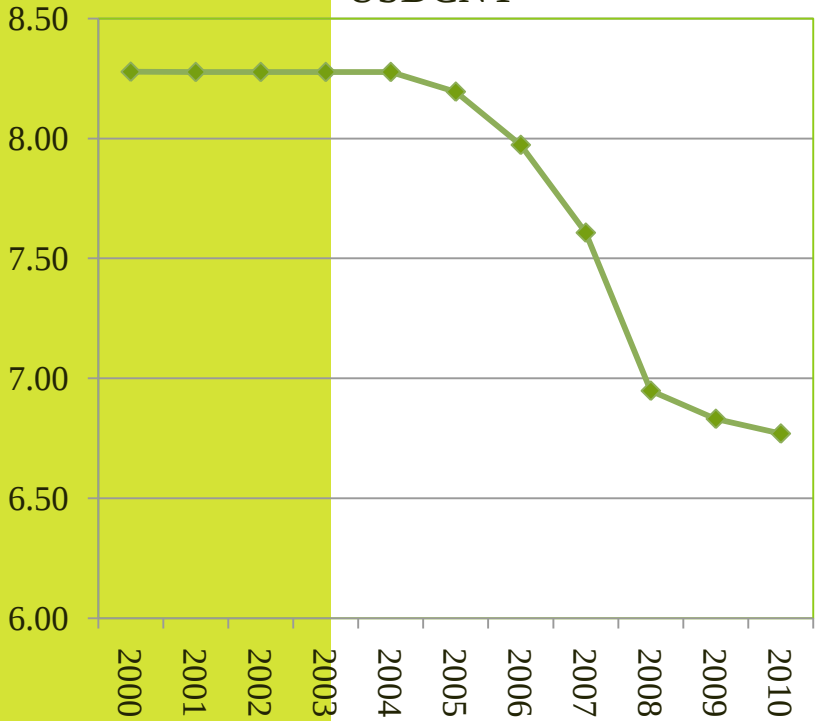
- China
 - HK-Zhuhai-Macao bridge
 - South-North Water Line
 - High Speed railway
 - Smart grid
- USA
 - High Speed railway
 - Smart grid
- Trans-Asian railway

人民幣升值有利進口：

- 1. ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC DEMAND
- 2. DISCOURAGE EXPORTS
- 3. ENCOURAGE IMPORTS

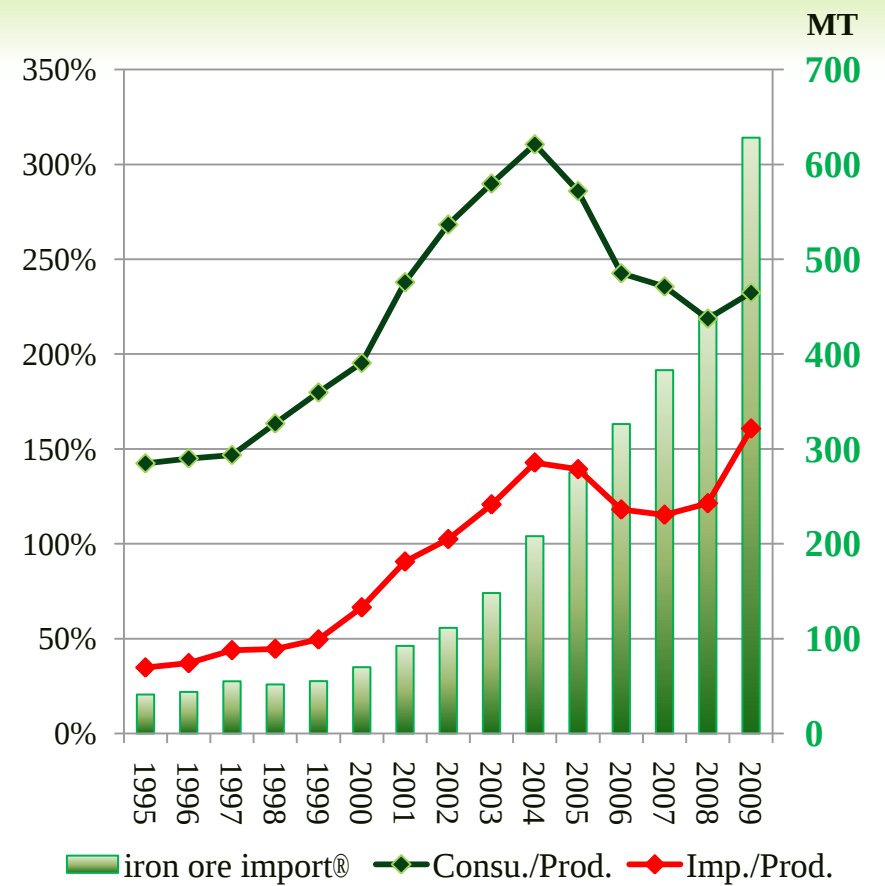
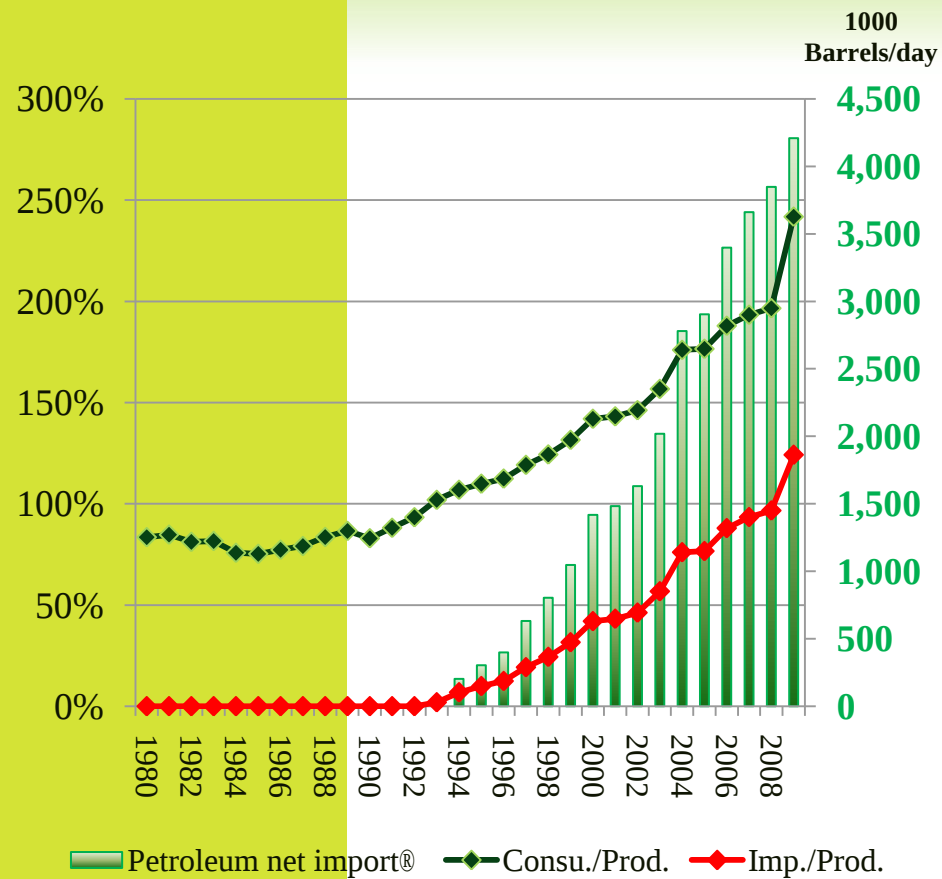


USDCNY





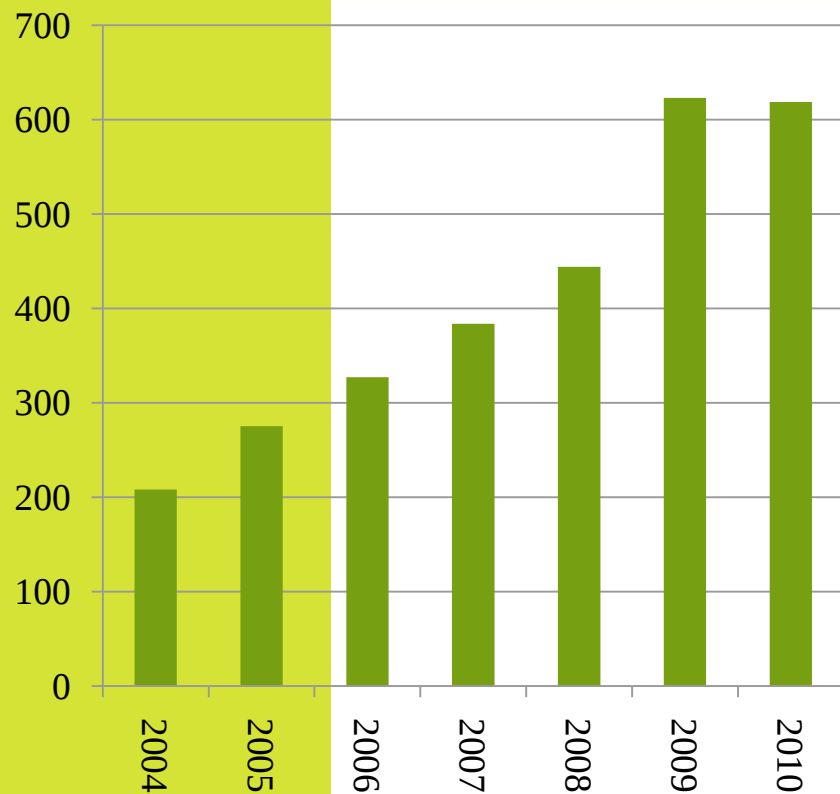
中國石油與鐵礦產量不足與進口



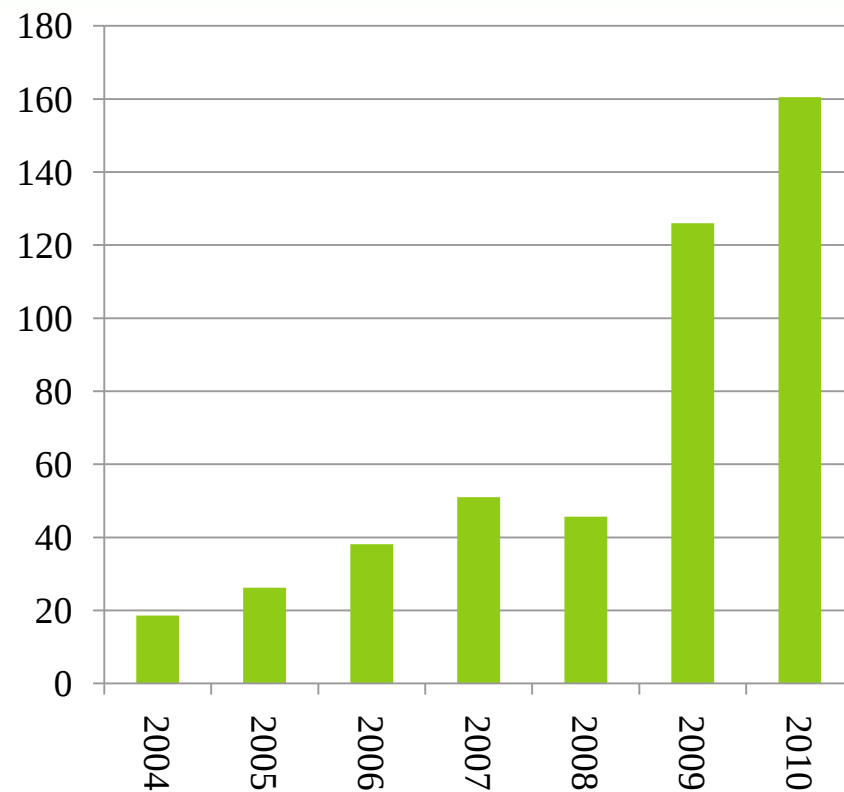
中國煤鐵進口量



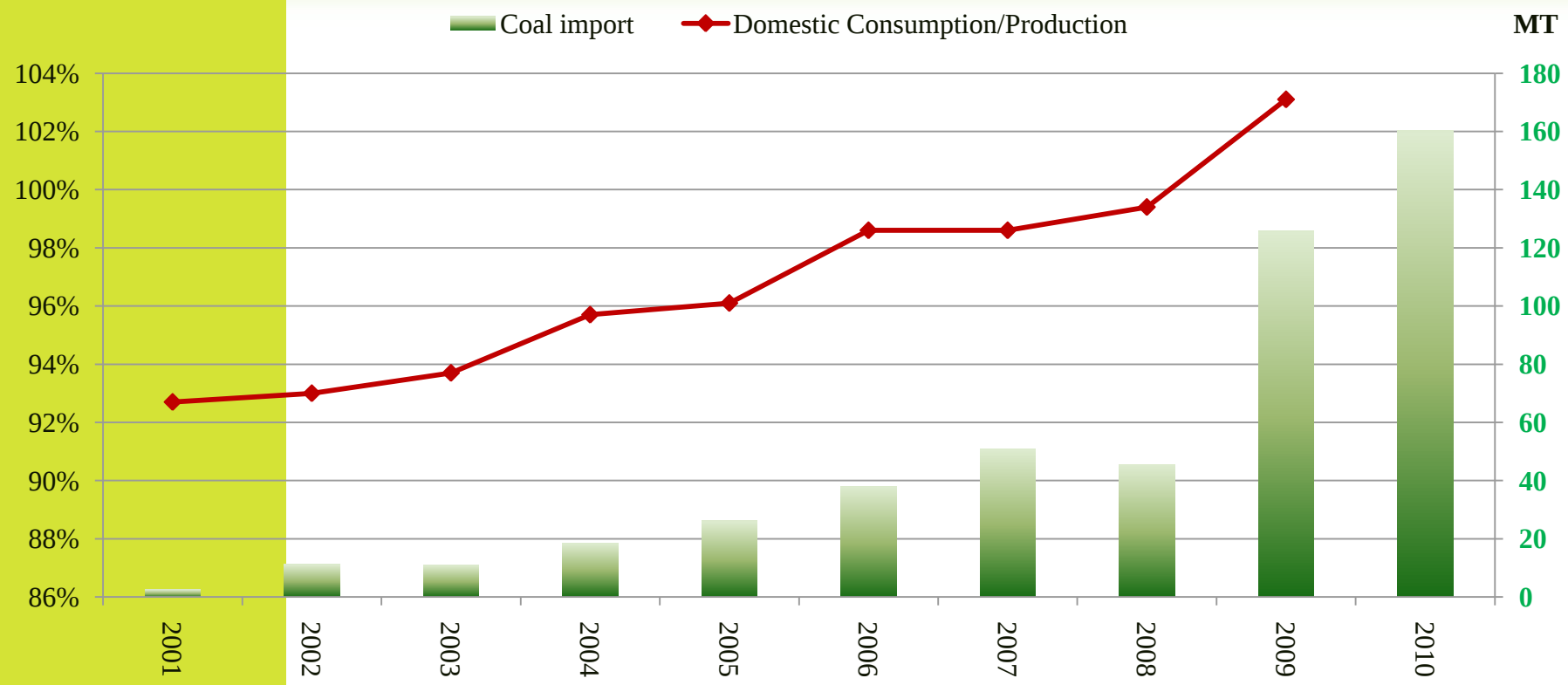
PRC-iron ore import (MT)



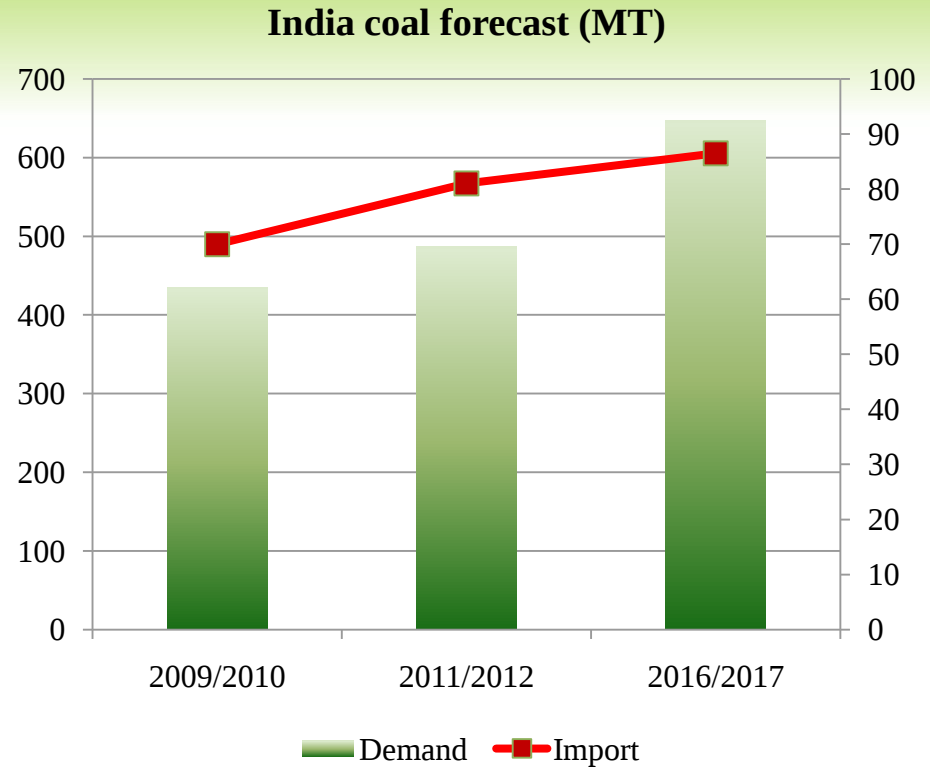
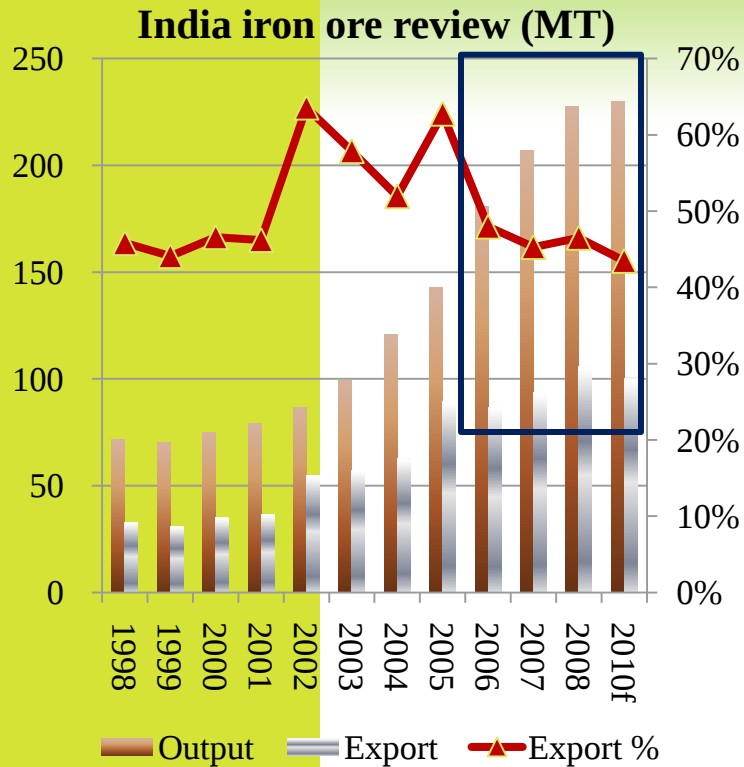
PRC- coal import (MT)



中國成為煤炭之淨進口國

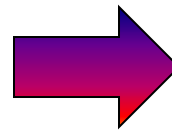


印度之煤、鐵

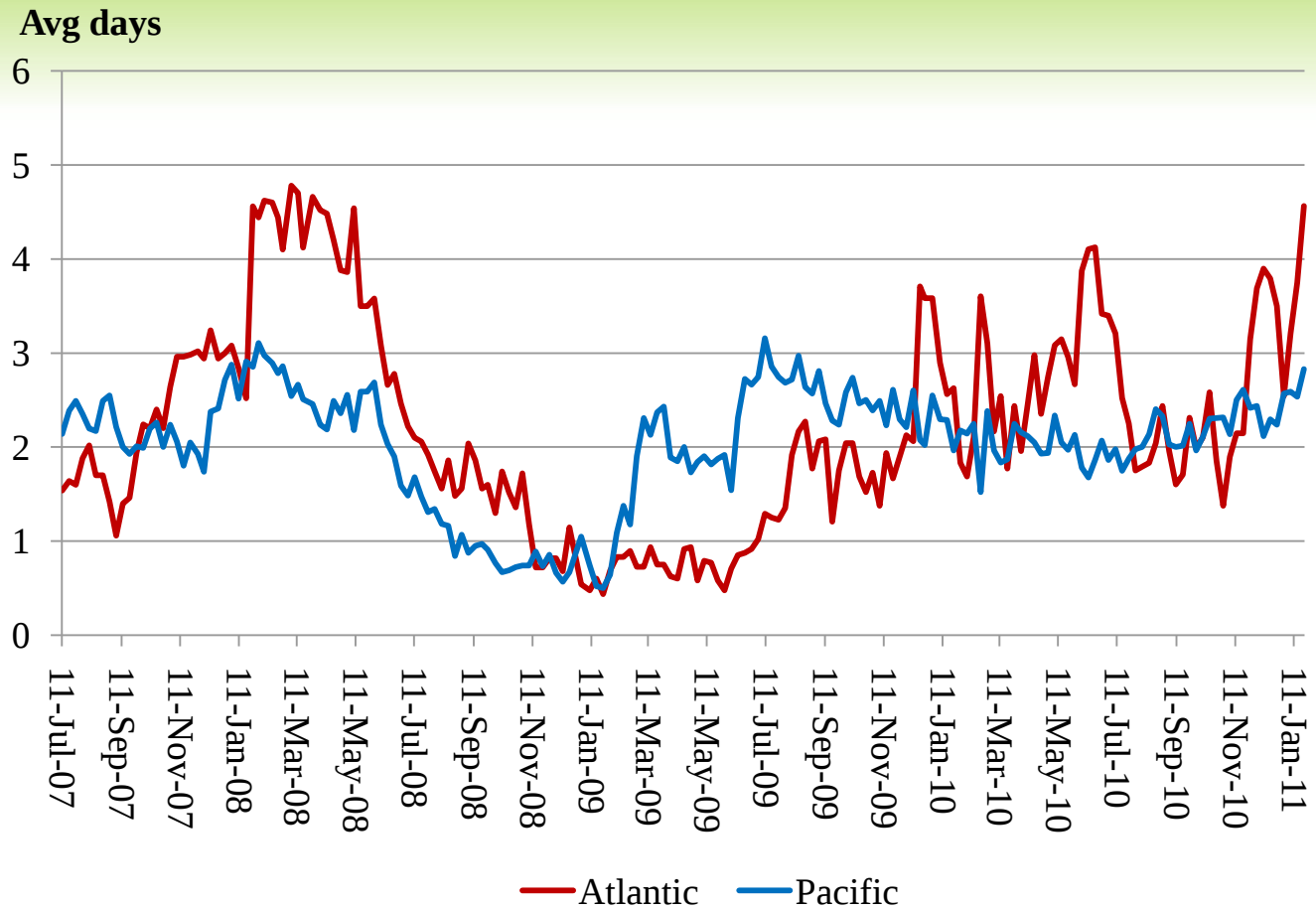


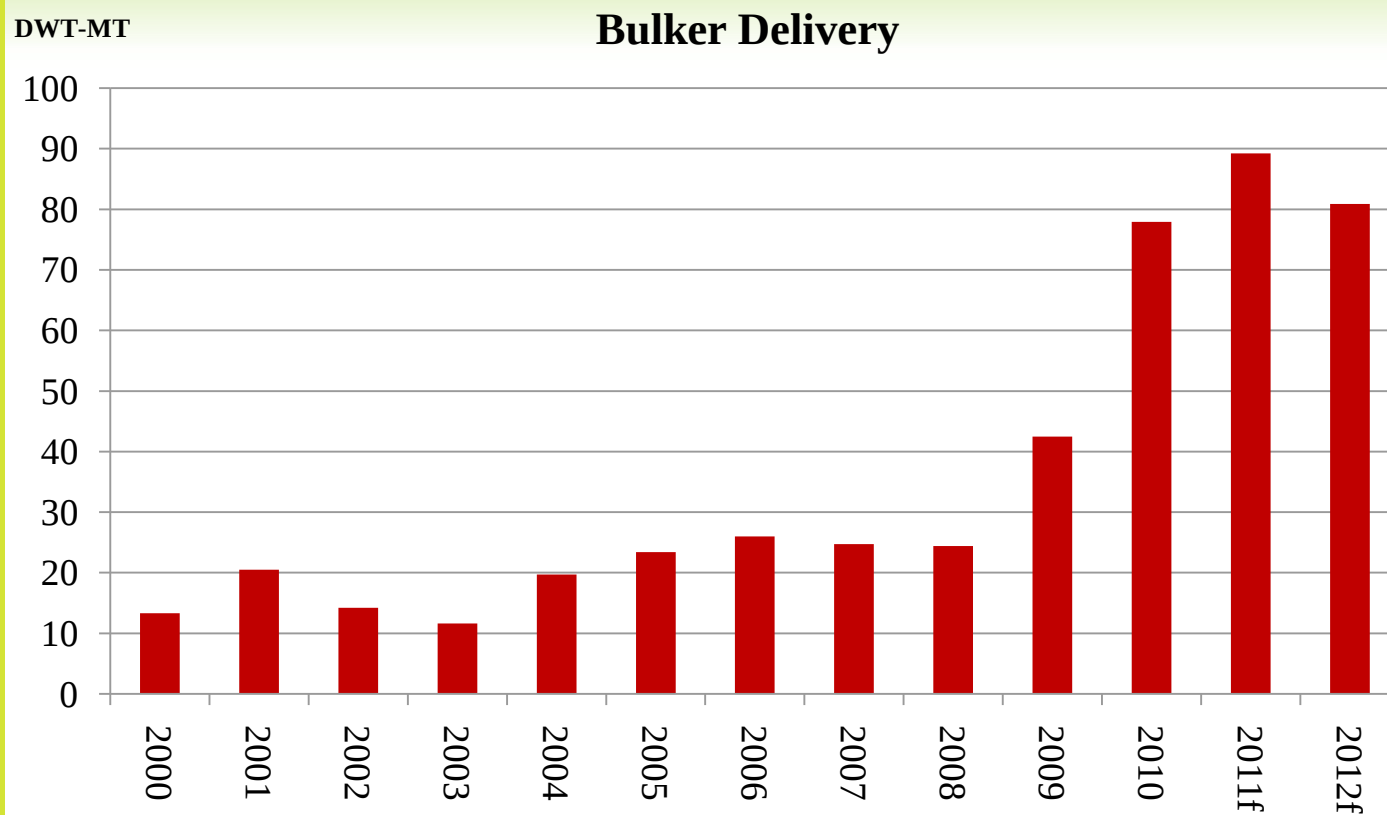
India's domestic steel capacity will touch 124MT by 2011/12
from the present about 57 MT
-- according to India Ministry of Steel estimates

煤炭海運路線拉長



塞港



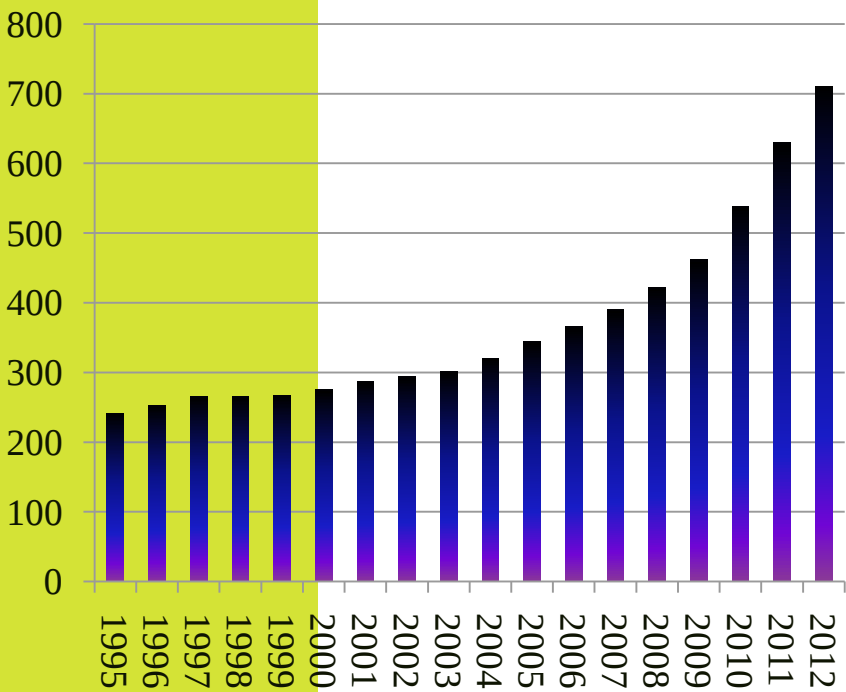




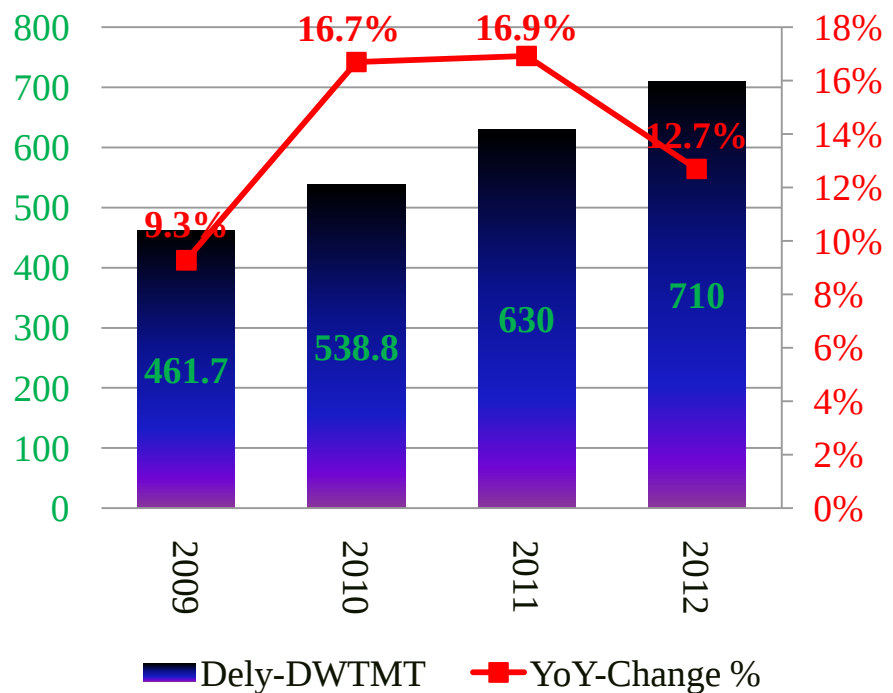
散裝航運噸位展望

BULKERS TONNAGE DEVELOPMENT—W/O SCRAP (BY DWT-MT)

Bulker(DWT-MT)

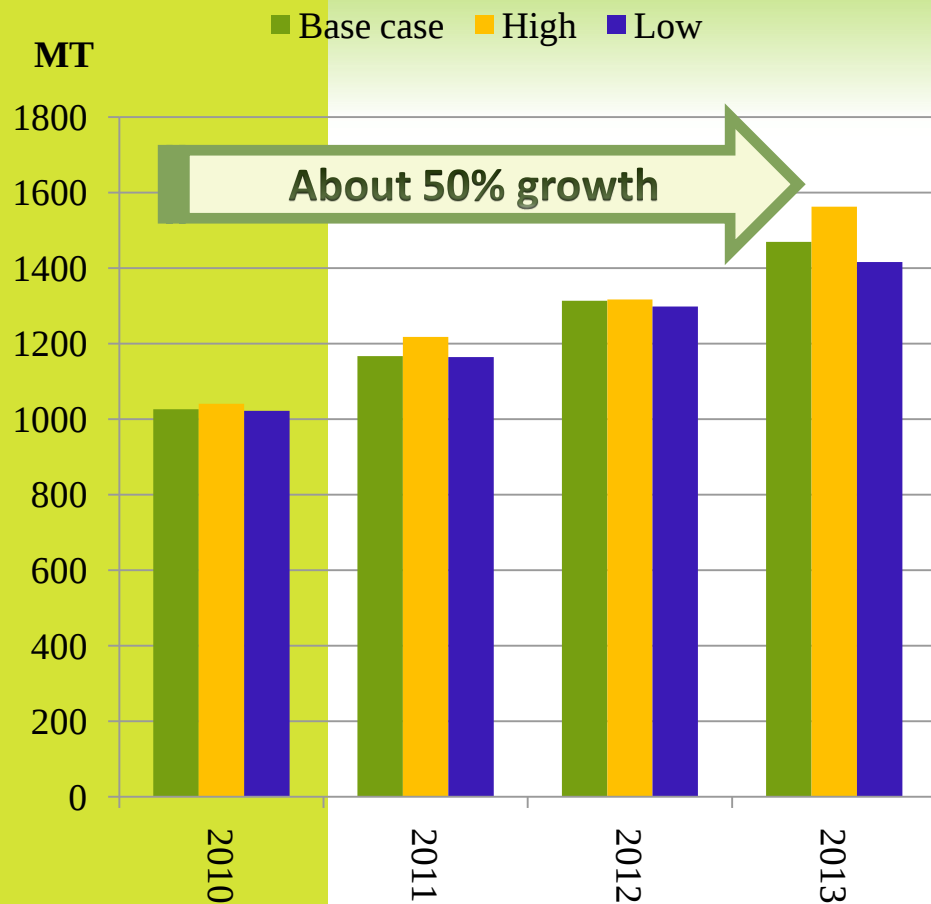


Bulker(DWT-MT)



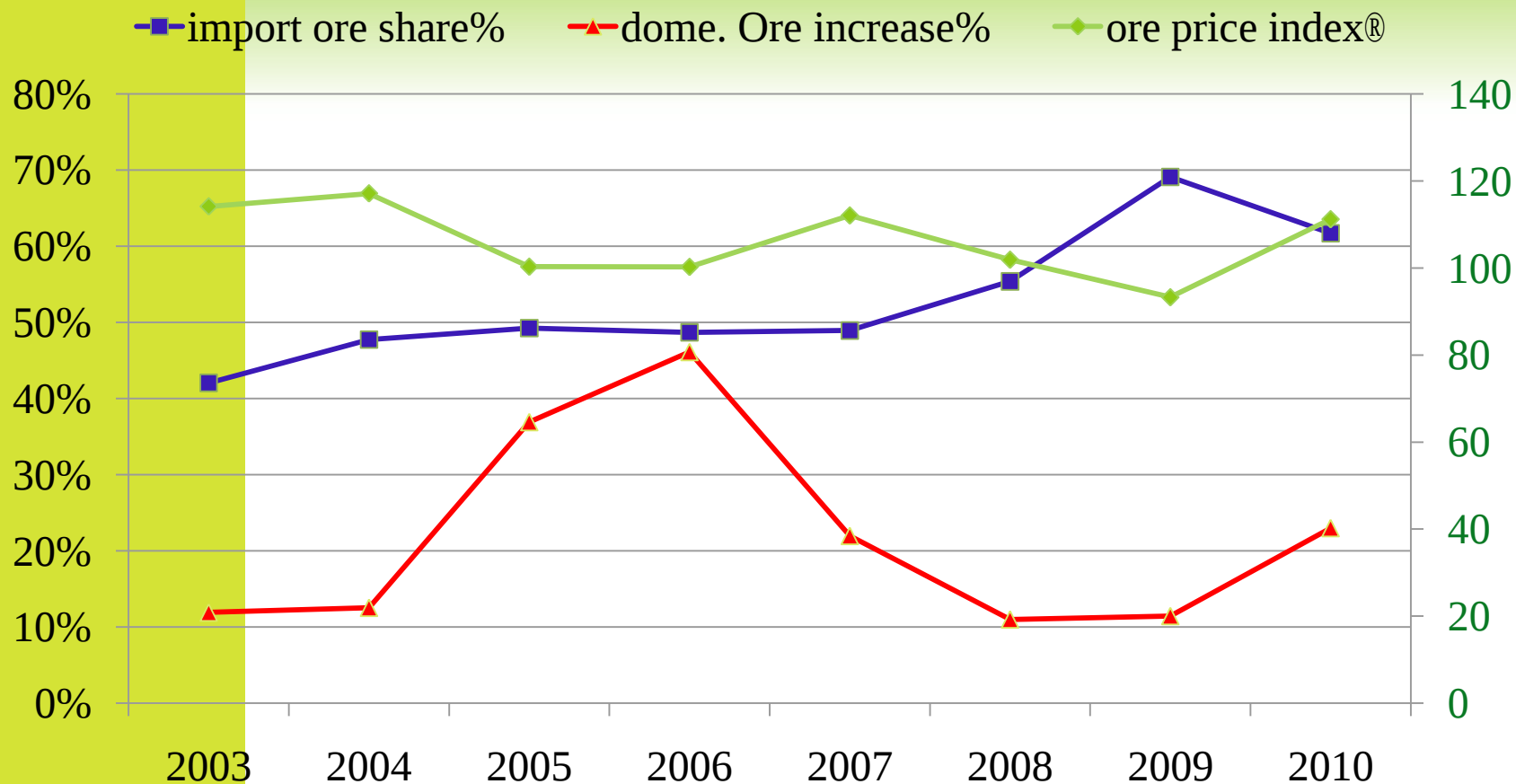
全球鐵礦供應展望(隨著產量增加價格將下滑)

GLOBAL IRON ORE CAPACITIES AND PRICE FORECAST



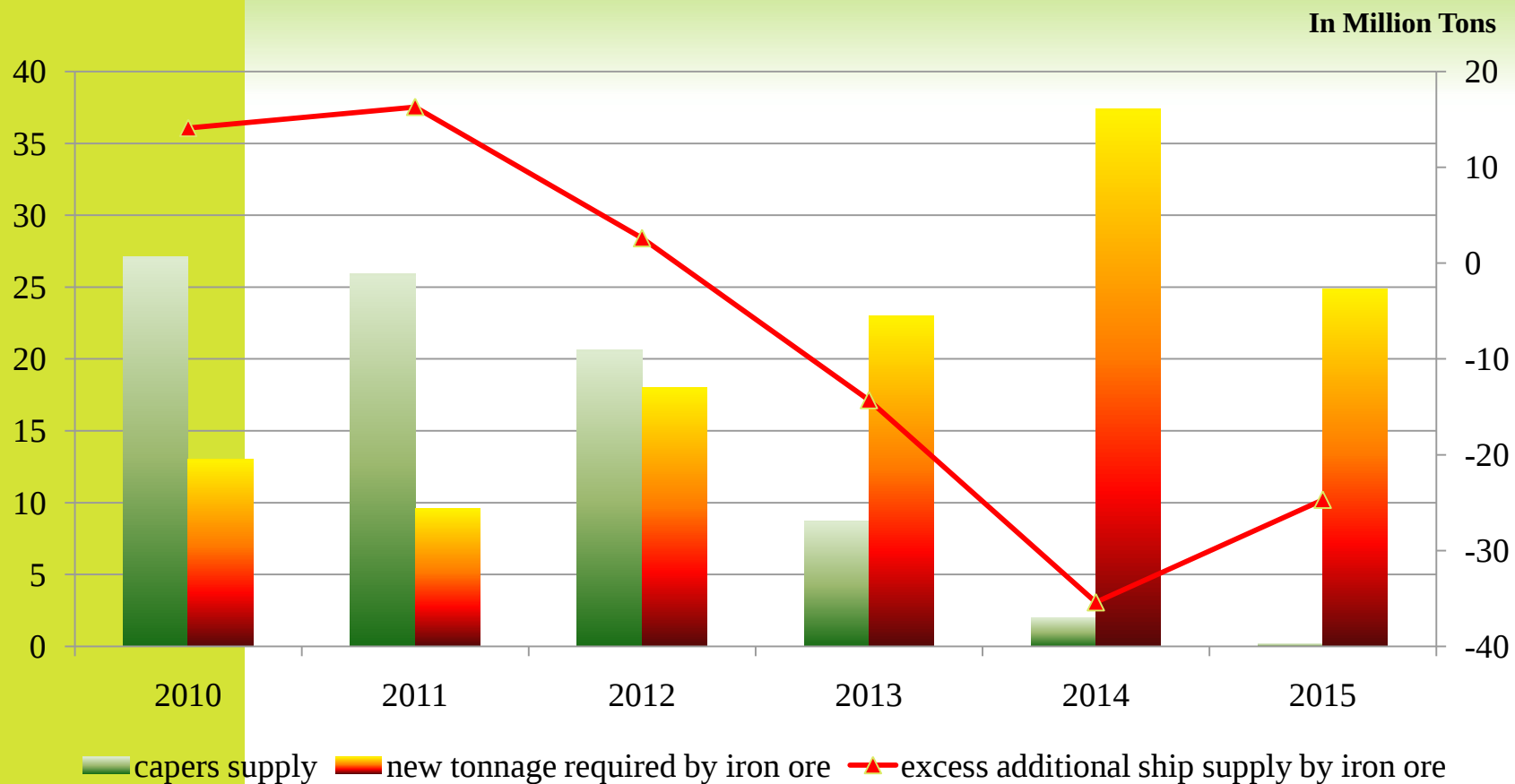
中國鐵礦：價格與國內外礦比重之分析

CHINA ORE : SHARE AND PRICE



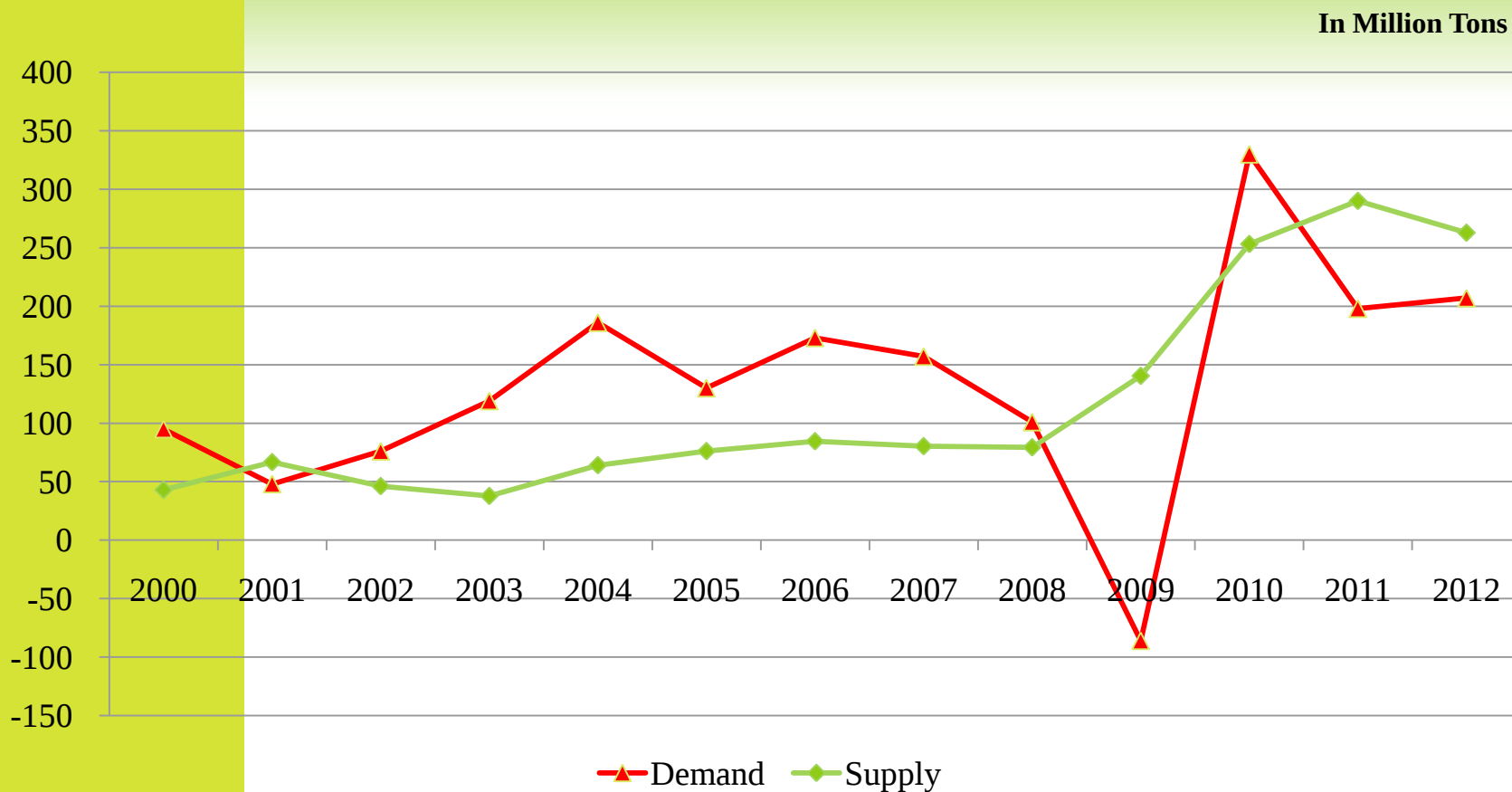
供需分析：鐵礦與海岬型船

SUPPLY AND DEMAND (IRON ORE AND CAPERS)



散裝航運供需分析

SUPPLY AND DEMAND



結論：
Conclusion

長期展望良好

OVER ALL OUTLOOK IN LONG TERM: BULLISH ;

但未來2-3年較為艱困

NEXT 2 TO 3 YEARS: TOUGH

我們的策略

OUR STRATEGIES

包括內部提高船隊數及對外擇優購併

FUTURE APPROACH

Broaden existing
fleet size

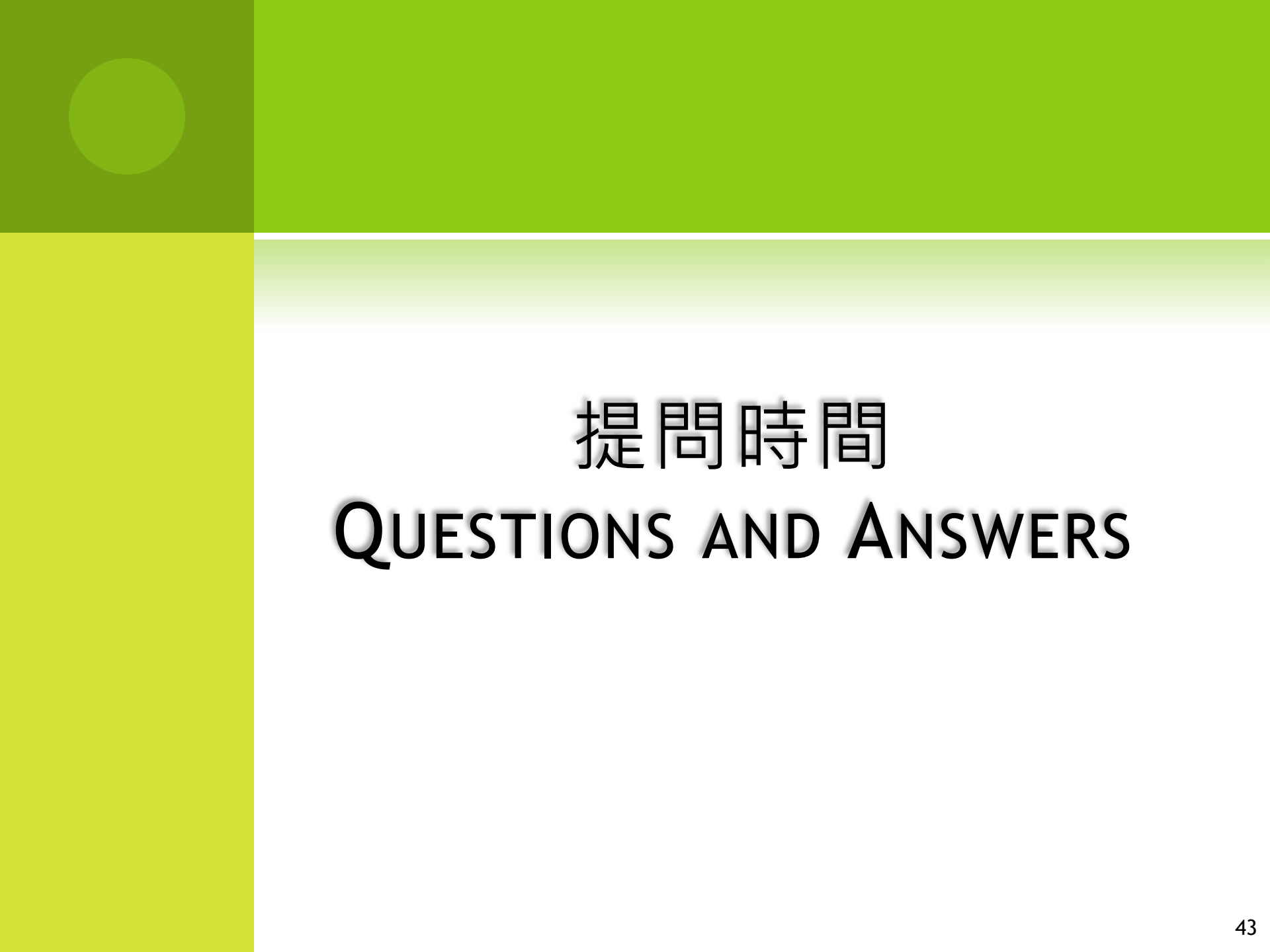
3-5 year old ships

Existing orders or
fresh orders

Mergers &
Acquisitions

Buy share of existing
listed company with
asset that meet our
requirements

Outright acquisitions
of company with
asset that meet our
requirements



提問時間

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS