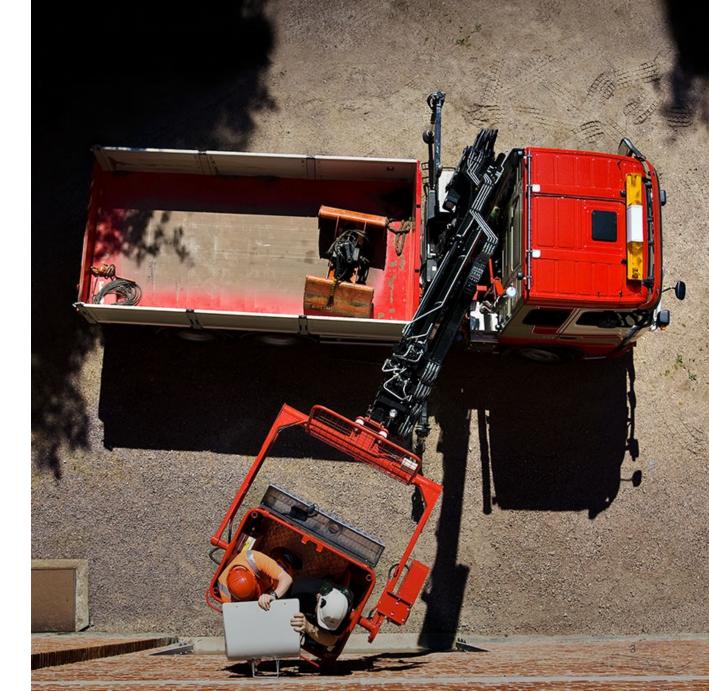


Content

- 1. Cargotec in brief
- 2. Investment highlights
- 3. Kalmar
- 4. Hiab
- 5. MacGregor
- 6. Recent progress
- 7. Appendix





Cargotec in brief





Strong global player with well-balanced business

Sales:

EUR 3,250 million

EBIT: 8.0%

Kalmar

Sales: **EUR 1,598 million** EBIT: **8.3%** (EUR 133.1 million)

Hiab

Sales: EUR 1,084 million

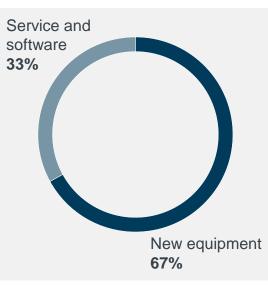
EBIT: **14.5%** (EUR 157.2 million)

MacGregor

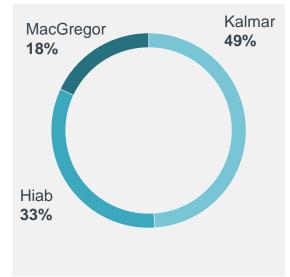
Sales: EUR 571 million

EBIT: **1.9%** (EUR 10.6 million)

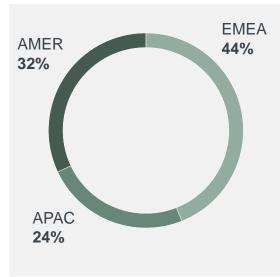
Sales split: new equipment vs service and software



Sales by business areas



Sales by geographical area



Strengths we are building upon

Leading market positions in all segments

Strong brands

Loyal customers

Leading in technology



Key competitors

Cargotec is a leading player in all of its business areas







Global main competitors



TEREX





















Other competitors



















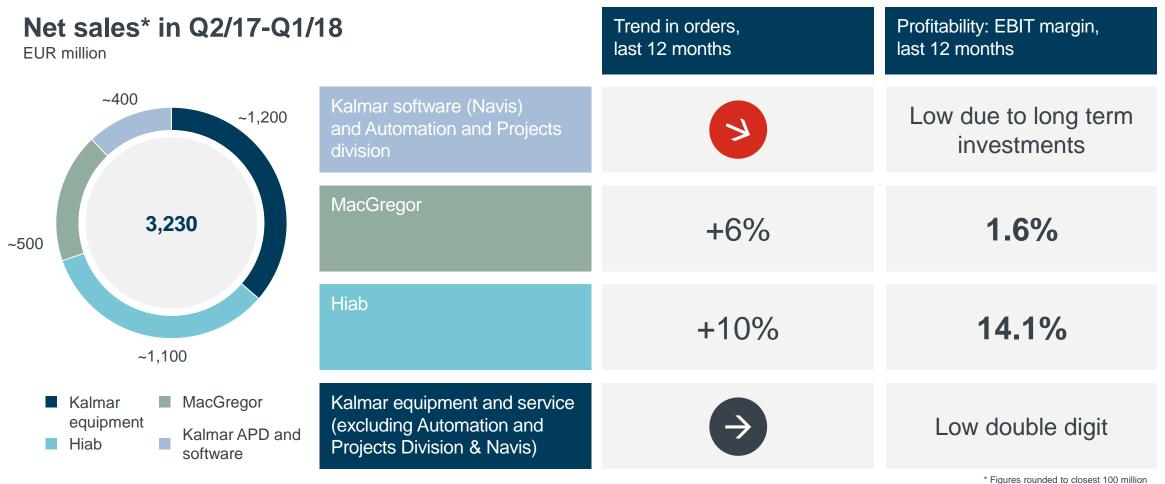






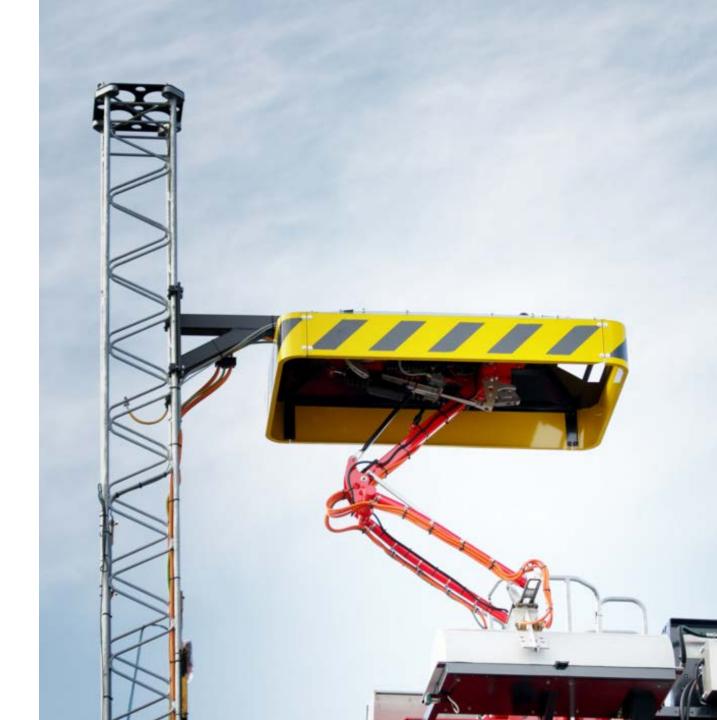


Currently two businesses performing well





Investment highlights





Investment highlights: Why invest in Cargotec?

- 1. Technology leader and strong market positions, leading brands in markets with long term growth potential
- 2. Transforming from equipment provider into the leader in intelligent cargo handling
- 3. Growing service & software business and asset light business model are increasing stability
- 4. Capitalizing global opportunities for future automation and software growth
- 5. On track for profitability improvement and to reach financial targets





1. Technology leader and strong market positions, leading brands in markets with long term growth potential

Global megatrends

- Globalisation and trade growth
- Urbanisation
- Growing middle class

Growth drivers

- Container throughput growth
- Construction activity
- Automation
- Digitalisation

Competitive advantages

- Strong brands
- Full automation offering
- Technology leadership

Market position

#1 or #2 in all major segments



2. We are transforming from equipment provider into a leader in intelligent cargo handling

2013

Product leadership

Good equipment company

→ Product R&D drives offering development and higher gross profit

2018

Services leadership

World-class service offering

- → Connected equipment and data analytics building value on data
- → Significant software business

2020

Leader in intelligent cargo handling

40% of the sales from services and software

→ More efficient and optimised cargo handling solutions

MUST-WINS

Lead digitalisation

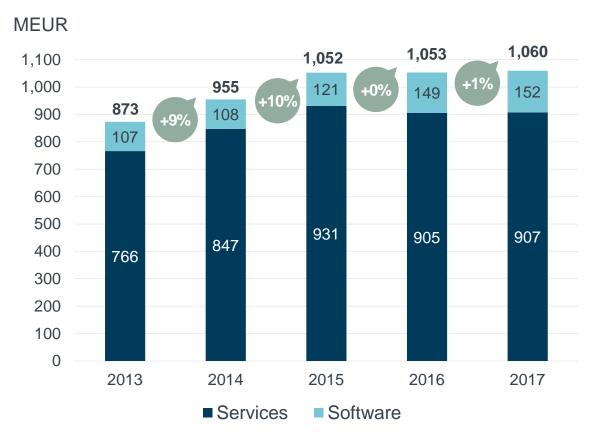
World-class service offering

Build world-class leadership



3. Growing service & software business and asset light business model are increasing stability

Service and software* sales



Asset light business model with a flexible cost structure

- Kalmar and Hiab: efficient assembly operation
- MacGregor: efficient project management and engineering office: > 90% of manufacturing and 30% of design and engineering capacity outsourced
- No in-house component manufacturing

Next steps to increase service and software sales:

- All new equipment connected by 2018
- Build on Navis position as industry leader
- Increase spare parts capture rates
- Boost service contract attachment rates



4. Capitalizing global opportunities for future automation and software growth

Industry trends support growth in port automation:

- Only 40 terminals (out of 1,200 terminals) are automated or semiautomated currently globally
- Ships are becoming bigger and the peak loads have become an issue
- Increasing focus on safety
- Customers require decreasing energy usage and zero emission ports
- Optimum efficiency, space utilization and reduction of costs are increasingly important
- Shortage and cost of trained and skilled labour pushes terminals to automation

Significant possibility in port software:

- Container value chain is very inefficient: total value of waste and inefficiency estimated at ~EUR 17bn
- Over 50% of port software market is in-house, in long term internal solutions not competitive
- Navis has leading position in port ERP

Customers consider their automation decisions carefully

- Shipping line consolidation
- Utilisation rates of the existing equipment base
- Container throughput volumes
- Efficiency of the automation solutions

Automation creates significant cost savings*

Labour costs	60% less labour costs

Total	costs	24%	less	cost

Profit increase 125%



* Change when manual terminal converted into an automated operation



5. Clear plan for profitability improvement and to reach financial targets

Growth

Target to grow faster than market

- Megatrends and strong market position supporting organic growth
- M&A potential

Service and software

Targeting service and software sales 40% of net sales, minimum EUR 1.5 billion in 3-5 years*

Balance sheet and dividend

Target gearing < 50% and increasing dividend in the range of 30-50% of EPS, dividend paid twice a year

Profitability

Target 10% operating profit and 15% ROCE in 3-5 years*

Higher service and software sales key driver for profitability improvement

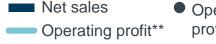
Cost savings actions:

- 2018 EUR 13 million (Lidhult assembly transfer in Kalmar)
- 2018 EUR 13 million in MacGregor
- 2020 EUR 50 million (indirect purchasing and new Business Services operations)

Product re-design and improved project management

Sales and operating profit** development





Operating profit** margin

*Target announced in September 2017 **Excluding restructuring costs

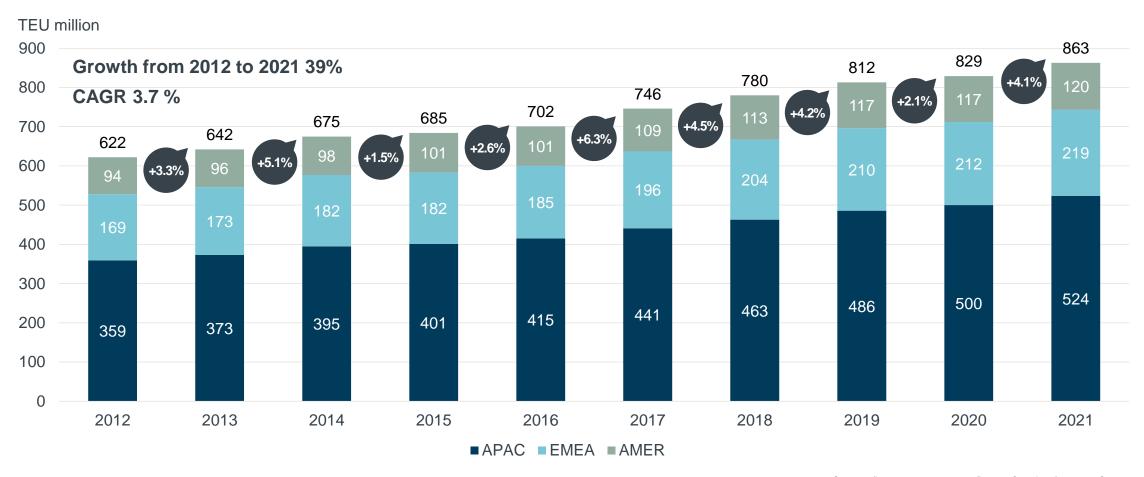


Kalmar



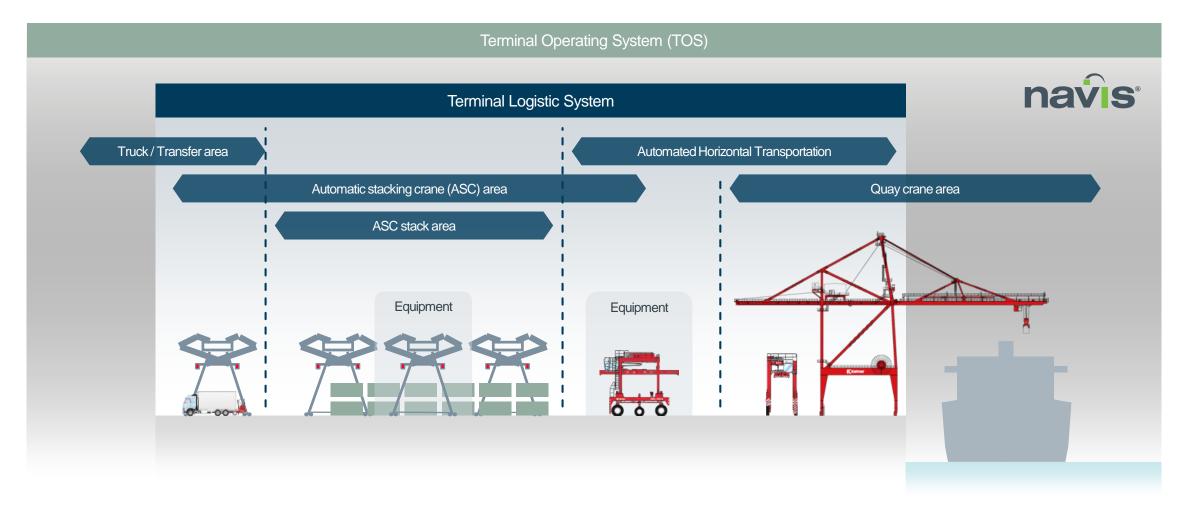


Container throughput still forecasted to grow year on year





Flexible and scalable Navis TOS software





Kalmar's operating environment



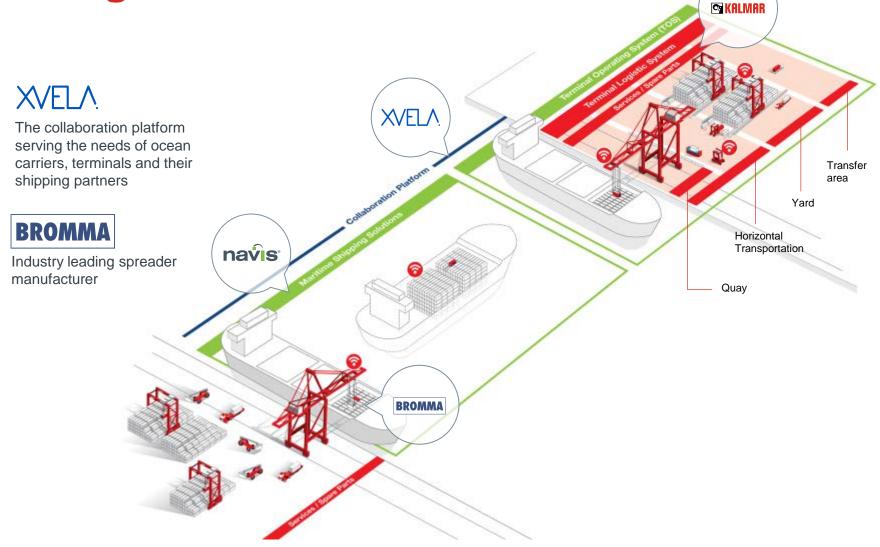
Provides integrated port automation solutions including software, services and a wide range of cargo handling equipment



TOS coordinates and optimises the planning and management of container and equipment moves in complex business environments.

Navis provides also maritime shipping solutions:

- Stowage planning
- Vessel monitoring
- Loading computer
- Route planning





Services provide our biggest medium term growth opportunity



Market share

Equipment & Projects

20-30%



Software

20-30%



Services

3-5%

Market size

6B€

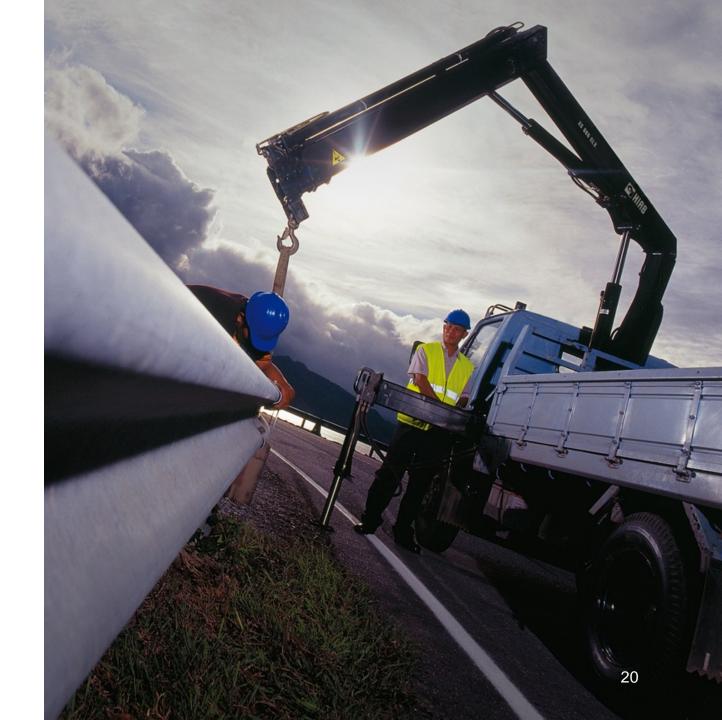
0.5-1B€

8B€



Hiab

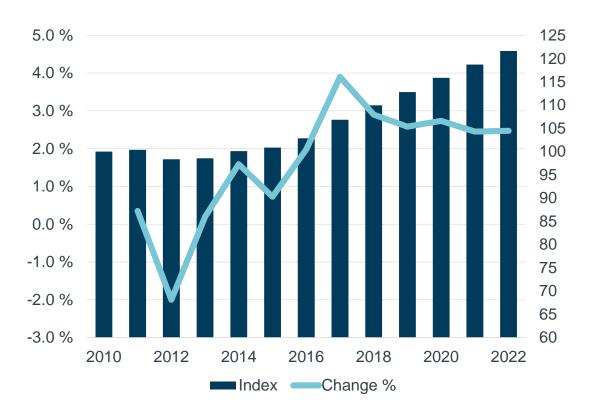




Construction output driving growth opportunity

EMEA construction output

y/y change (%)



AMER construction output

y/y change (%)







Investor presentation April 2018 21

Strong market positions in all product lines

	MARKET SIZE* (EUR billion)	KEY SEGMENTS	HIAB POSITION & TREND
LOADER CRANES	~1.3	Construction and Logistics	#1-2
TAIL LIFTS	~0.5	Retail Logistics	#1
DEMOUNTABLES	~0.5	Waste and Recycling	#1
TRUCK MOUNTED FORK LIFTS	~0.3	Construction and Logistics	#1
FORESTRY CRANES	~0.2	Timber, Pulp and Paper	#2



*) Cargotec estimate

Attractive megatrends and growth drivers

MEGA TRENDS

MARKET GROWTH

KEY SEGMENTS

PRODUCT OFFERING

SERVICE SOLUTIONS



- Urbanization and Consumption growth driving needs for efficiency
- Digitalization and Connectivity enabling new business solutions
- North America and main European markets continue to grow
- Developing markets strong load handling equipment penetration potential
- Construction, Waste & Recycling, Logistics and Governmental business segments show continued growth projection
- New applications market and segment growth potential
- Developing for increasing demand in Electrification and Automation
- Growing demand for comprehensive life-cycle service offerings and tailored business solutions



Hiab's key growth drivers



Cranes

Gain market share in big loader cranes and crane core markets



Tail lifts

Enter fast growing emerging markets and standardise and globalise business model



Truck-mounted forklifts

Accelerate penetration in North America and Europe

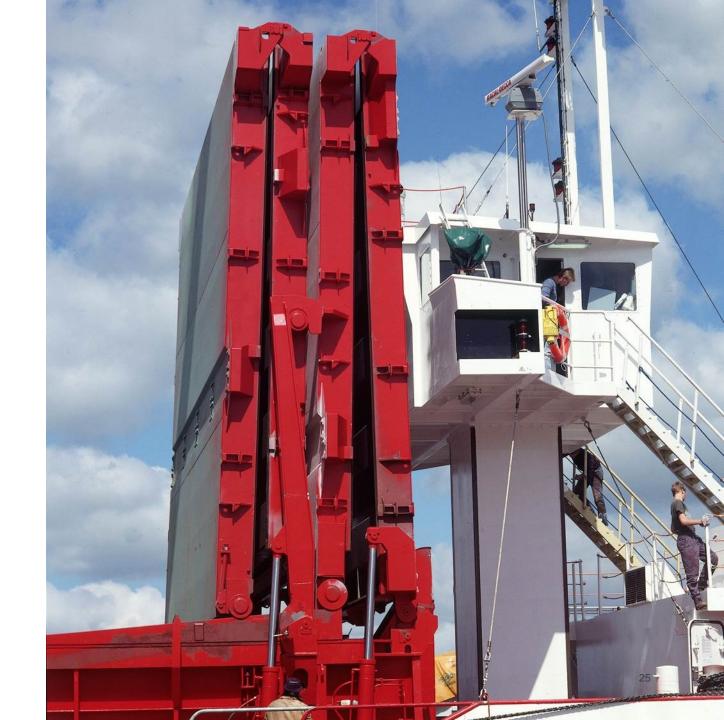


Services

Increase spare parts capture rates driven by connectivity and e-commerce



MacGregor





We are an active leader in all maritime segments

~3/4 of sales ~1/4 of sales

Merchant Cargo Flow #1

Marine People Flow

#1

Marine Resources & Structures

#1-2

Naval Logistics and Operations

#1-2

Offshore Energy

- Container cargo
- Bulk cargo
- General cargo
- Liquid cargo
- RoRo cargo

- Ferry
- Cruise
- Supervachts
- Walk-to-work

- Research
- Fishery
- Aquaculture
- Mining
- Floating structures

- Naval & Military **Supplies Logistics**
- Naval & Military **Operations Support**
- Ship-to-ship transfer

- Oil & Gas Renewables

Lifecycle Services









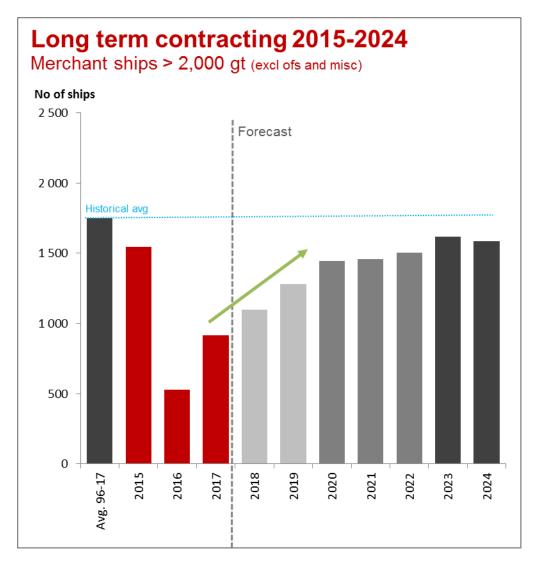


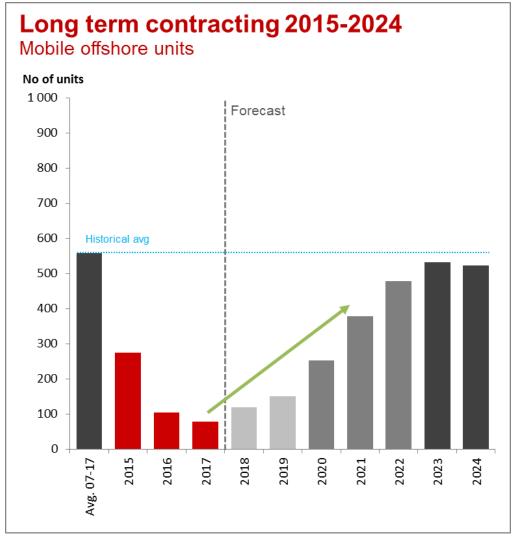


Picture: Statoil



Merchant Ships and Offshore contracting activity picking up

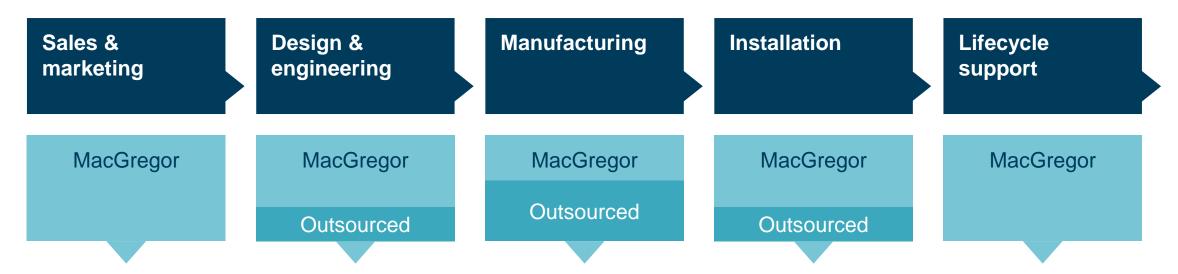






Source: Clarksons March 2018

MacGregor's asset-light business model gives flexibility



Cost-efficient scaling

90% of manufacturing outsourced

30% of design and engineering capacity outsourced

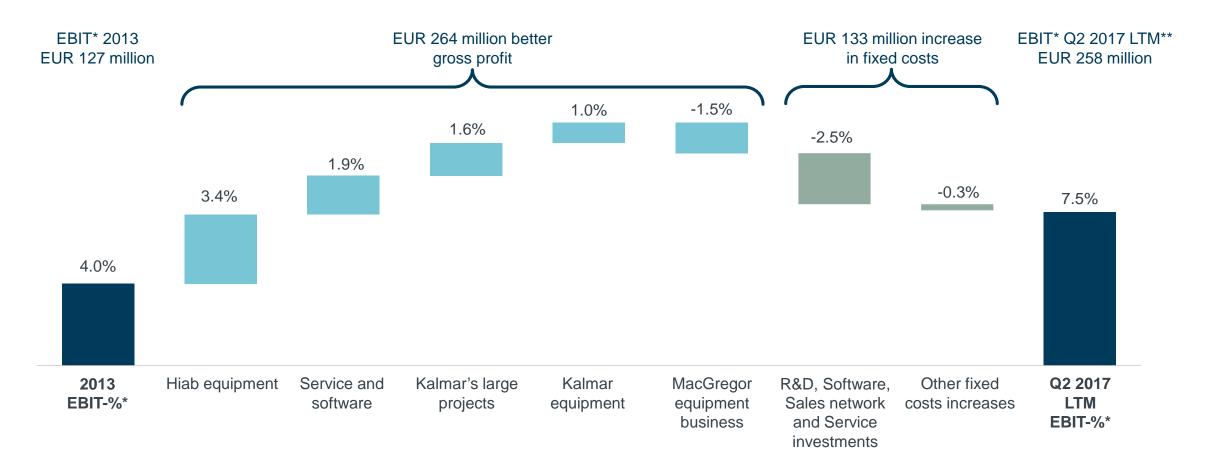


Recent progress





We have increased EBIT* margins since 2013 through operational improvements





*Excluding restructuring costs
**LTM=Last 12 months (Q3/16-Q2/17)

Previously announced cost savings programmes proceeding

- EUR 50 million annual group-wide savings from 2020 onwards
 - EUR 12 million cumulative savings at the end of Q1/18
- EUR 13 million in 2018 (MacGregor)
 - EUR 4.5 million savings in Q1/18
- EUR 13 million in 2018 (Kalmar)
 - Relocation of assembly operation completed
 - EUR 1 million savings in Q1/18
- Product redesign and project management improvement continues in 2018





Group wide EUR 50 million cost savings programme proceeding faster than expected

WHY

- Investments in common systems as enabler
- EUR ~600 million addressable indirect cost base

WHAT

 Reductions in indirect purchasing spend (EUR 30 million), and more efficient support functions (EUR 20 million)

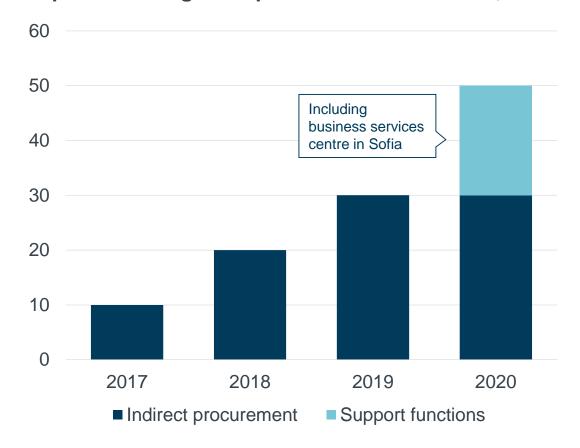
HOW

- Central procurement organization to drive indirect procurement cost and efficiency
- Establishing support function services in Sofia
- Automation in Finance, HR, information management and procurement

RESULTS

EUR 10 million savings realised in 2017 and additional
 EUR 2 million in Q1/18

Expected savings compared to 2016 cost level, MEUR





We have established Cargotec Business Services in Sofia to improve support function efficiency by EUR 20 million

- Savings from consolidation, outsourcing of certain activities, labour arbitrage and robotics
- Scope: Finance, Human Resources, Information Management and Indirect Procurement services primarily from Sofia, Bulgaria
- Good progress in establishing Cargotec Business Services
 - Cargotec Business Service (CBS) centre in Sofia,
 Bulgaria officially opened 30 January 2018

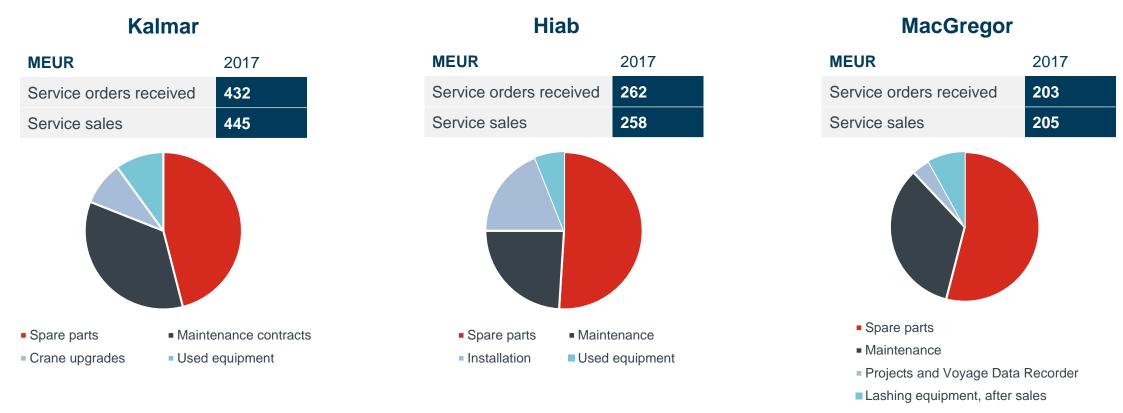




Targeting EUR 1.5 billion service and software sales in 3-5 years

Cargotec service sales total EUR 907 million in 2017

- Spare parts the biggest category, around 50% of total service sales
- Maintenance around 30% of total service sales





M&A strategy focusing on bolt-on acquisitions

Key acquisition criteria

Contribution to 15% ROCE target

Recurring business

Increase the potential for services through larger installed base and increased presence

Group gearing long term target of 50%

Net debt and gearing





*Year 2017 figures have been restated according to IFRS 15

M&A focus by business area:

Kalmar

Expand service footprint and software offering

Hiab

Expand geographical presence, service and product offering

MacGregor

Focus on distressed assets and software and intelligent technology



Progress in M&A in 2017

RAPP MARINE GROUP

Strengthen MacGregor's offering for the fishery and research vessel segment

Sales

EUR 40 million

in 2017

Around 30% of sales from services

ARGOS

Hiab entrance to Brazilian loader crane market

Sales

EUR 6 million

in 2017

INVER PORT SOLUTIONS

Broaden Kalmar's existing service capabilities throughout Australia

Sales

EUR 5 million

in 2017



Acquisition of TTS marine and offshore business announced 8 February 2018

Strategic rationale

Combination of two highly complementary businesses producing greater scale and diversification

 By acquiring TTS marine and offshore business, Cargotec will strengthen MacGregor's portfolio and market position in key areas in cargo and load handling markets

The acquisition will strengthen MacGregor's service growth potential and service installed base

Position in China through strategic joint ventures with Chinese state owned ship building companies

Unlocking potential significant synergies

Based on preliminary estimates, potential cost synergies are estimated to be around EUR 30-35 million on annual level and are expected to be reached within 3 years from closing





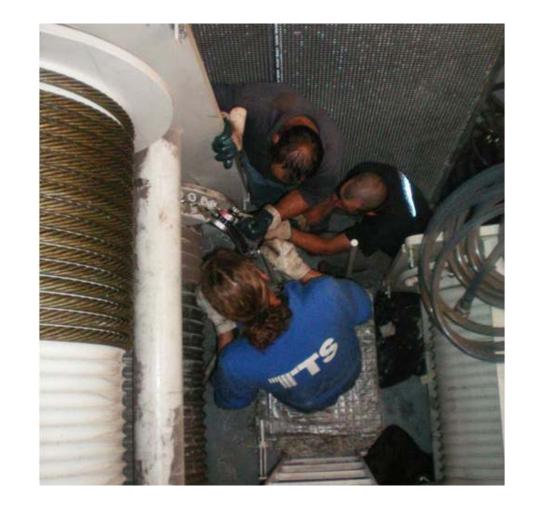
TTS overview

TTS provides equipment for the marine and offshore industries through subsidiaries in 15 countries

TTS Group's main products are a wide range of cargo handling and offshore cranes, RoRo access systems, hatch covers, winches and related services.

The company's service business includes spare parts, maintenance, inspections, modernisation, conversion and training. With a worldwide workforce of around 930 employees, TTS has more than 50 years of experience in the marine industry.

The group has subsidiaries in Belgium, Brazil, China, Germany, Greece, Italy, Korea, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, UAE, USA and Vietnam. TTS operates mainly through three 50/50 owned joint venture companies in China.





TTS product portfolio

RoRo, Cruise & Navy

Container, Bulk & **Tank Vessels**

Multipurpose & **General Cargo**

Offshore Vessels

Services



















Financial summary

MEUR, 2017

	TTS business planned to be acquired ¹	MacGregor
Revenues	211	576
Services (as % of revenues)	26%	33%

The presented TTS business financial figures are calculated based on full consolidation, but their actual impact on Cargotec's financials is subject to applied post-acquisition consolidation method of the joint ventures included in the acquisition.





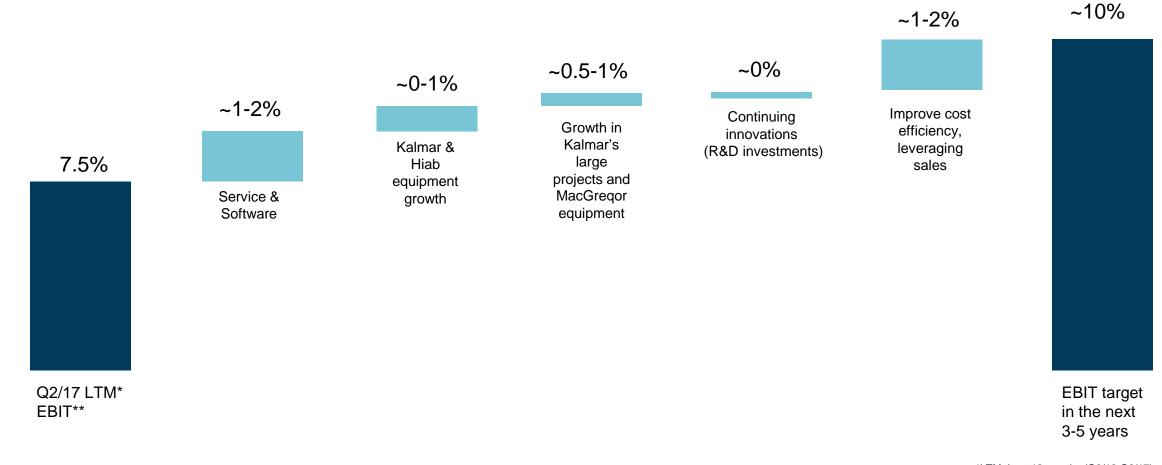
¹ Based on exchange rate EUR / NOK: 9.35

Transaction highlights

Transaction terms and structure	Financing	Deal certainty and timing
Acquisition of TTS business TTS Group ASA and its shipyard solution business, TTS Syncrolift AS, are excluded from the deal Only certain HQ costs will be assumed Total consideration of EUR 87m on a debt free / cash free basis, with customary closing adjustments	Transaction consideration will be covered by Cargotec's available cash and financing	More than 2/3 of TTS shareholders supports the transaction and have committed to vote in favor of the deal in TTS Group's Extraordinary General Meeting. Furthermore, more than 2/3 of convertible bondholders have made the same commitment, if any of their bonds are converted to shares prior to the Extraordinary General Meeting The acquisition is subject to regulatory approvals from competition authorities, which are expected to be received during the third quarter of 2018



Our target is to reach 10% EBIT in the next 3-5 years





*LTM=Last 12 months (Q3/16-Q2/17)

**Excluding restructuring costs

Market environment in Q1 2018

Growth in number of containers handled at ports continued

Customers' decision making related to automation solutions is slow and starting with phased investments

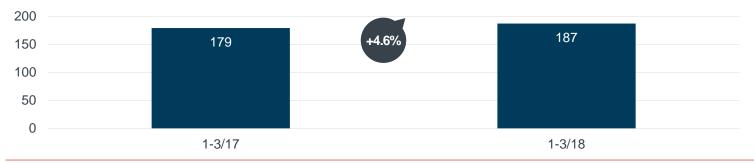
Construction activity on good level

Good development continued in Europe, US demand stayed on strong level

Market improved in merchant sector, but orders remained below historical levels

In offshore, interest level has increased, but not materialised in orders

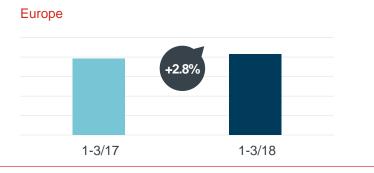
Global container throughput (MTEU) – Key driver for Kalmar



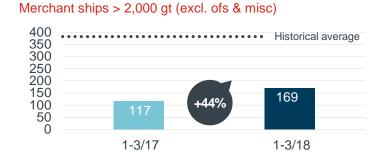
Construction output – Key driver for Hiab



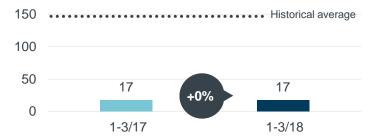
Source: Oxford Economics



Long term contracting – Key driver for MacGregor



Source: Clarkson Research (number of ships and offshore units Mobile offshore units Indicative historical average





Source: Drewry

Cash flow from operations weak due to supply chain issues

Cash flow from operations

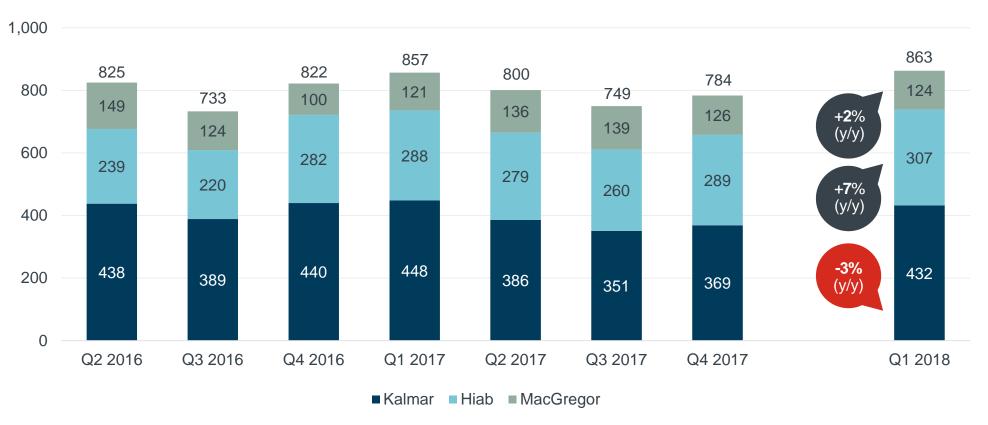
MEUR 160 152 140 120 112 100 91 88 74 80 56 60 40 40 20 12 -4 -20 Q1/16 Q2/16 Q3/16 Q4/16 Q1/17 Q2/17 Q3/17 Q4/17 Q1/18



Record high orders received in Hiab

Orders received

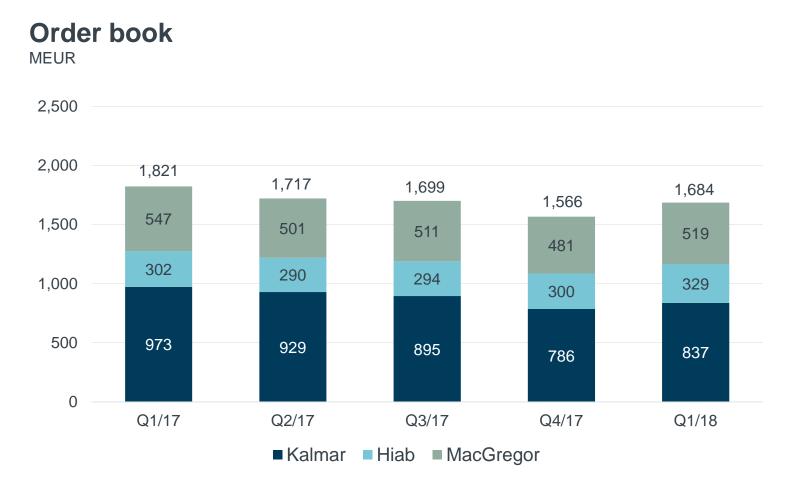
MEUR



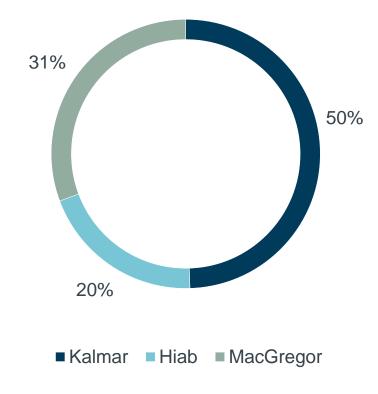
Changes y/y in comparable FX rates

- MacGregor +7%
- Hiab +14%
- Kalmar +3%
- Total +7%

Order book increased 8% compared to Q4 2017

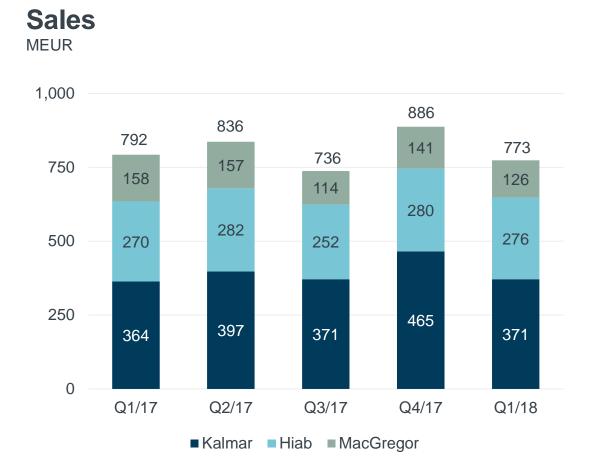


Order book by reporting segment, Q1 2018

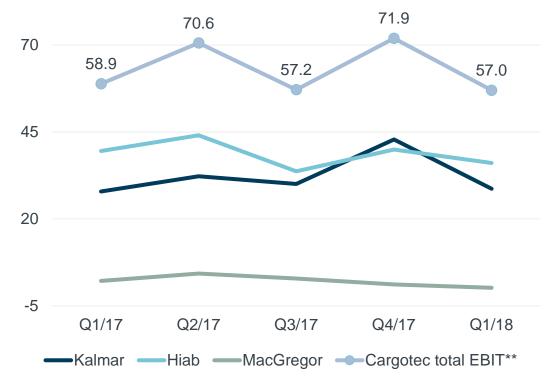




Sales grew in Kalmar and Hiab compared to Q1 2017



Operating profit*



*) Excluding restructuring costs, **) Including Corporate admin and support



Kalmar Q1 – Operating profit* improved

Orders received declined slightly

- Good development in mobile equipment
- Growth in crane orders
- Orders increased by 3% in comparable FX rates

Service sales +3%

■ +9% in comparable FX rates

Operating profit* increased due to improved cost efficiency

MEUR	Q1/18	Q1/17	Change
Orders received	432	448	-3%
Order book	837	973	-14%
Sales	371	364	+2%
Operating profit*	28.7	27.9	+3%
Operating profit margin*	7.7%	7.7%	+8bps





Hiab Q1 – Good underlying development continued

Orders received continued to grow in EMEA

- Growth in EMEA +16%
- Strong growth in loader cranes and forestry cranes
- Orders increased by 14% in comparable FX rates

Sales improved slightly

Operating profit declined due to:

- Lower USD/EUR exchange rate
- Investments in sales and service capabilities as well as digitalisation

MEUR	Q1/18	Q1/17	Change
Orders received	307	288	+7%
Order book	329	302	+9%
Sales	276	270	+2%
Operating profit*	36.1	39.5	-9%
Operating profit margin*	13.1%	14.6%	-158bps







MacGregor Q1 – Turnaround takes time in long-lead business

Orders received grew in merchant sector, offshore declined

- No large single orders received during the quarter
- Orders increased by 7% in comparable FX rates

Sales declined both in merchant and offshore due to low delivery volumes

Operating profit* decreased due to lower sales

MEUR	Q1/18	Q1/17	Change
Orders received	124	121	+2%
Order book	519	547	-5%
Sales	126	158	-20%
Operating profit*	0.2	2.2	-91%
Operating profit margin*	0.2%	1.4%	-123bps





Strong balance sheet

Net debt EUR 575 million (31 Dec 2017: 472)

- Average interest rate 2.3% (2.3%)
- Net debt/EBITDA 2.0 (1.6)

Total shareholders' equity EUR 1,381 million (1,423)

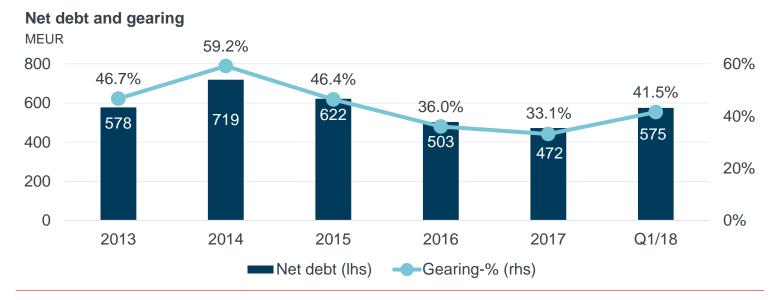
Equity/total assets 40.9% (41.4%)

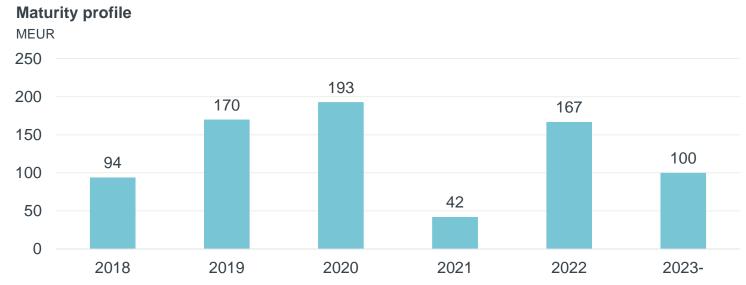
Well diversified loan portfolio:

- Bonds EUR 464 million
- Bank loans EUR 302 million
- EUR 300 million revolving credit facility refinanced in Q2/17, the facility is fully undrawn

Balanced maturity profile

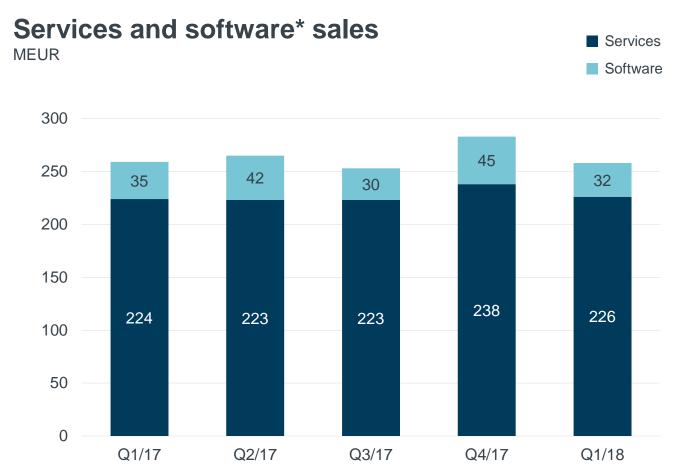
EUR 94 million loans maturing in 2018







Service and software 33% of Cargotec's total sales



^{*}Software sales defined as Navis business unit and automation software

Service sales grew 1%

- Kalmar +3% (+9% in comparable FX)
- Hiab +2% (+10%)
- MacGregor -4% (+0%)
- Total service sales +7% in comparable FX

Software sales declined due to currencies

- Sales at last year's level in comparable FX rates
- Subscription based Navis deal announced with Cosco
- Commercialisation of XVELA moving forward: agreements with 6 carriers





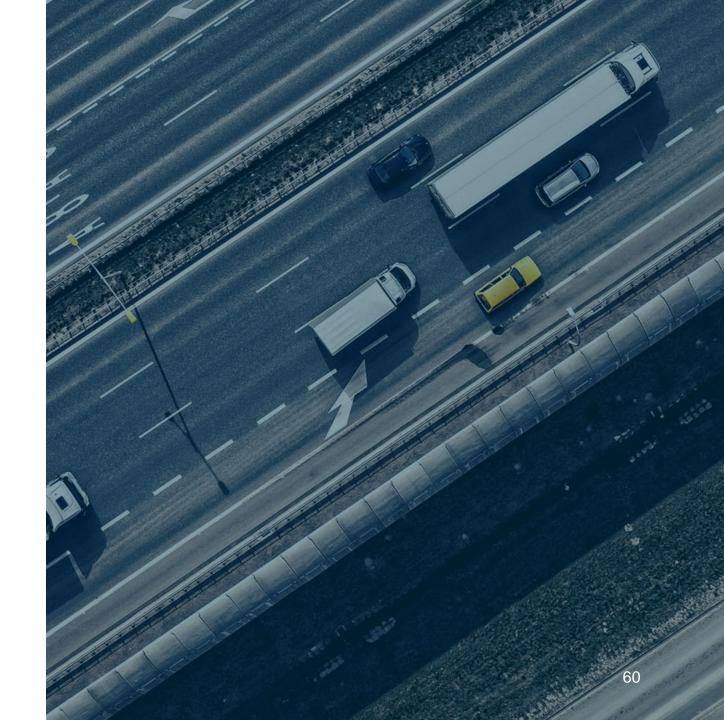
Outlook for 2018

Cargotec reiterates its outlook published on 8 February 2018 and expects its operating profit excluding restructuring costs for 2018 to improve from 2017 (EUR 258.6 million, IFRS 15 restated).



Appendix

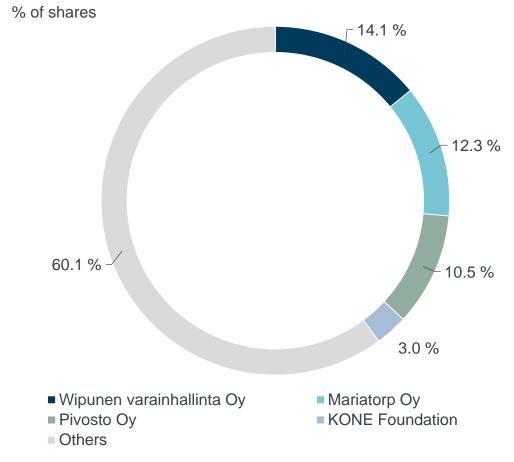
- 1. Largest shareholders and financials
- 2. Sustainability
- 3. Kalmar
- 4. Hiab
- 5. MacGregor





Largest shareholders 31 March 2018

		% of shares	% of votes
1.	Wipunen varainhallinta Oy	14.1	23.7
2.	Mariatorp Oy	12.3	22.9
3.	Pivosto Oy	10.5	22.1
4.	KONE Foundation	3.0	5.5
5.	Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company	1.6	0.7
6.	The State Pension Fund	1.3	0.6
7.	Varma Mutual Pension Insurance Company	0.8	0.3
8.	SEB Gyllenberg Finlandia Fund	0.7	0.3
9.	Herlin Heikki Juho Kustaa	0.6	0.3
10.	Sigrid Jusélius Foundation	0.6	0.2
Nominee registered and non-Finnish holders		30.0	
Total number of shareholders		21,694	



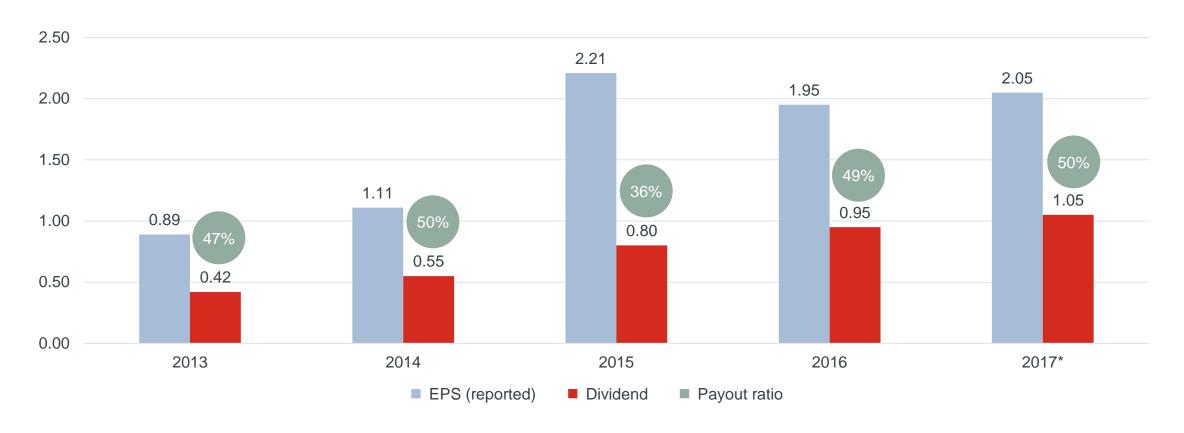


Wipunen varainhallinta Oy is a company controlled by Ilkka Herlin, Mariatorp Oy a company controlled by Niklas Herlin's estate and Pivosto Oy a company controlled by Ilona Herlin.

Solid track record to increase the dividend

EUR 1.05 dividend per B share for 2017

Dividend to be paid in two instalments (EUR 0.53 and 0.52)

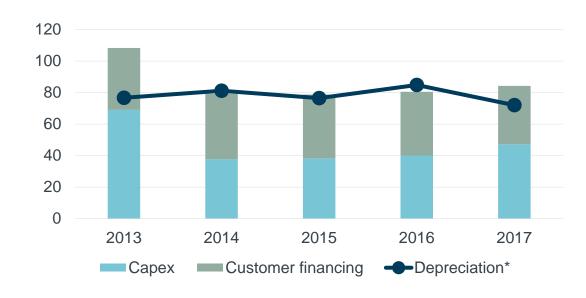




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Capex and R&D

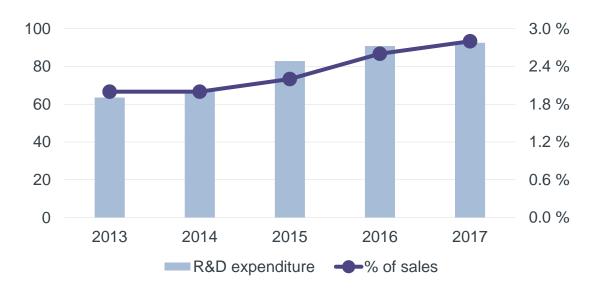
Capital expenditure



Main capex investments:

- Kalmar assembly unit in Stargard, Poland
- Manufacturing plant expansion in Kansas, US for Kalmar

Research and development



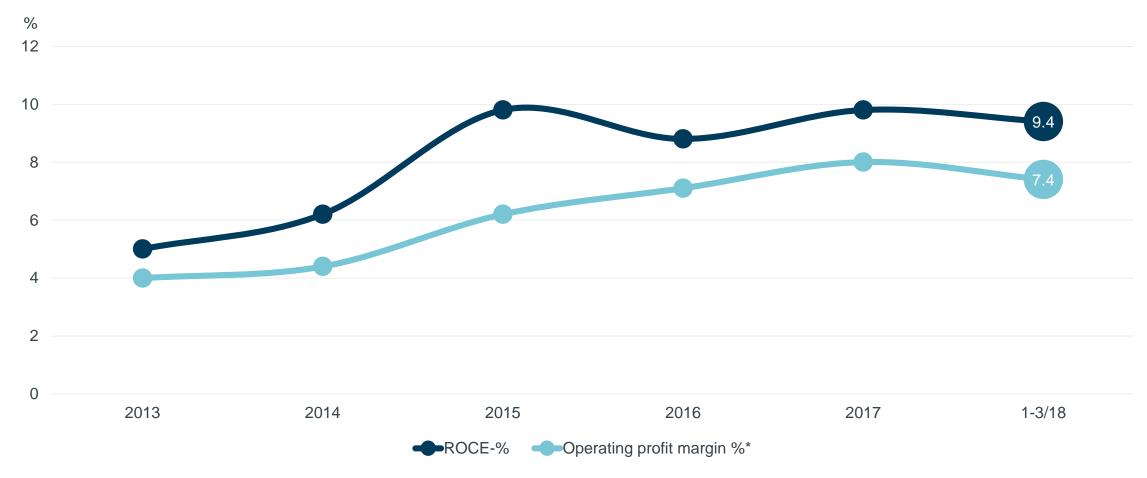
R&D investments focused on

- Digitalisation
- Competitiveness and cost efficiency of products

*) Including amortisations and impairments

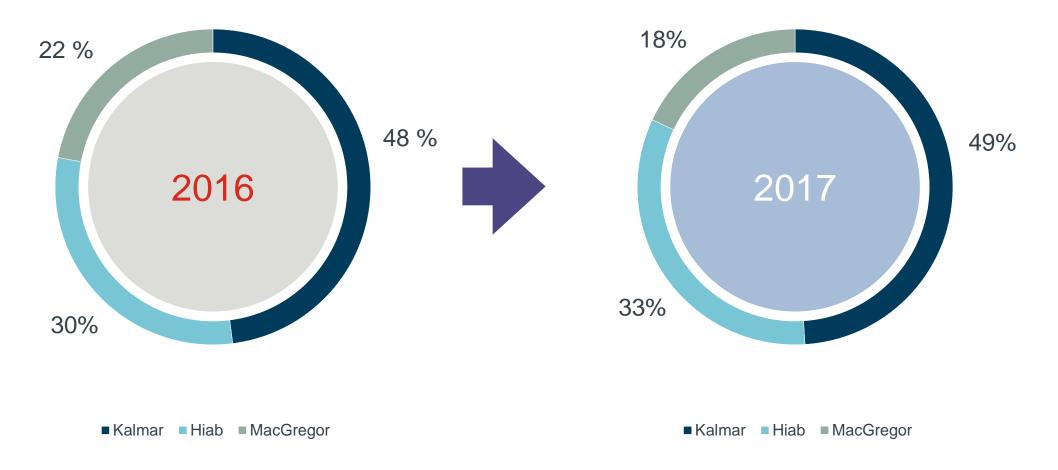


Operating profit* margin and ROCE development



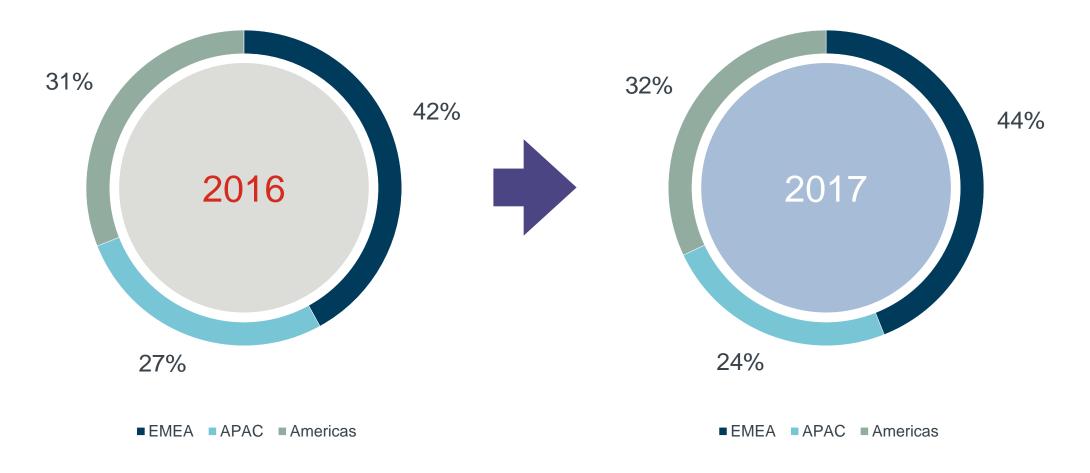


Hiab's share increasing in sales mix



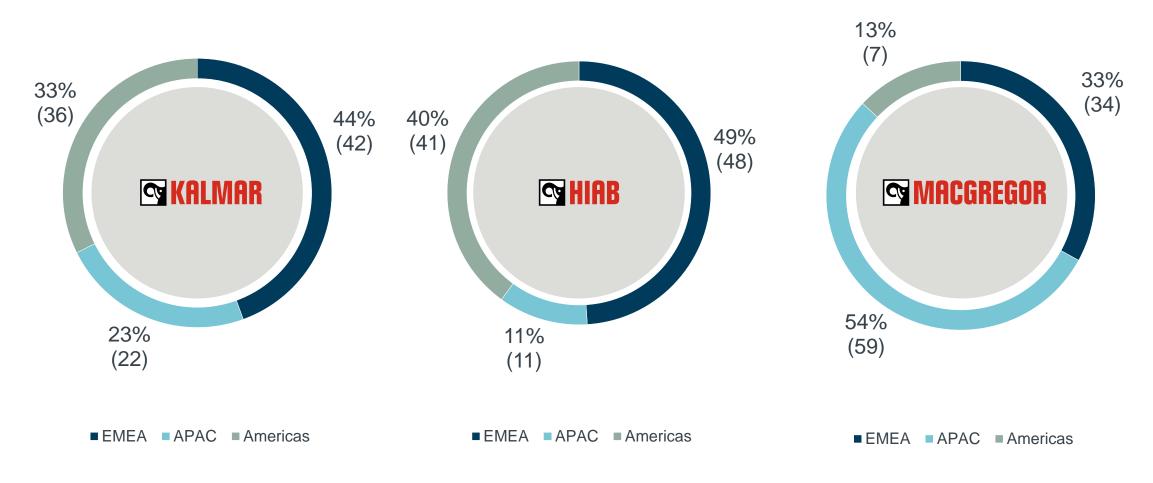


Well diversified geographical sales mix





Sales by geographical segment by business area 2017





Cargotec's R&D and assembly sites



EMEA

- Arendal, Norway (MacGregor R&D)
- Averøy, Norway (Macgregor prod + R&D)
- Kristiansand, Norway (MacGregor R&D)
- Dundalk, Ireland (Hiab prod. + R&D)
- Witney, UK (Hiab prod.)
- Whitstable, UK (MacGregor prod.)
- Zaragoza, Spain (Hiab prod.)
- Uetersen, Germany (MacGregor prod. + WS + R&D)
- Schwerin, Germany (MacGregor prod.)
- Stargard Szczecinski, Poland (Kalmar + Hiab prod.)
- Bispgården, Sweden (Hiab prod.)
- Lidhult, Sweden (Kalmar R&D)
- Bjuv, Sweden (Kalmar prod.)
- Örnsköldsvik, Sweden (MacGregor WS + WH + R&D)
- Hudiksvall, Sweden (Hiab R&D)
- Helsinki, Finland (HQ)
- Kaarina, Finland (MacGregor R&D)
- Raisio, Finland (Hiab prod.)
- Tampere, Finland (Kalmar WS + R&D)

APAC

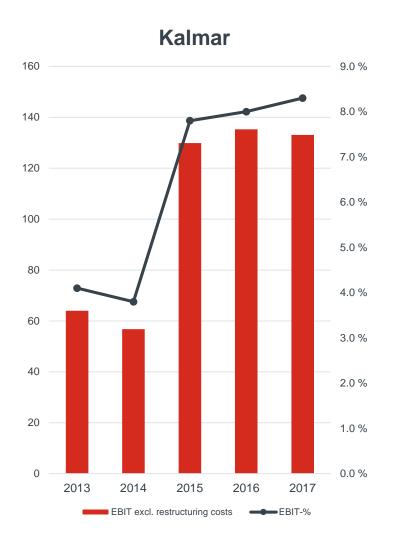
- Chungbuk, South Korea (Hiab prod.)
- Tianjin, China (MacGregor prod.)
- Bangalore, India (Kalmar prod. + R&D)
- Chennai, India (Navis–Kalmar R&D)
- Ipoh, Malaysia (Bromma prod.)
- · Shanghai, China (Kalmar prod. + WH)
- · Busan, South Korea (MacGregor prod.)
- Singapore, (R&D)

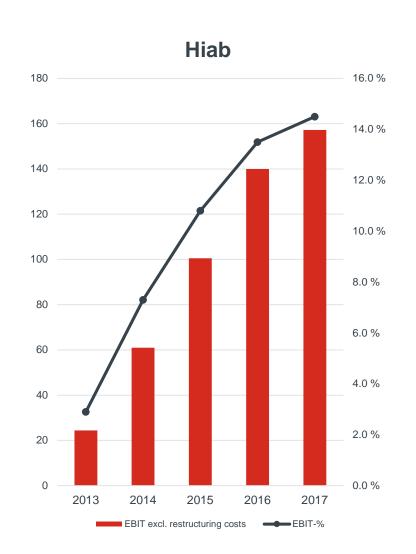
Americas

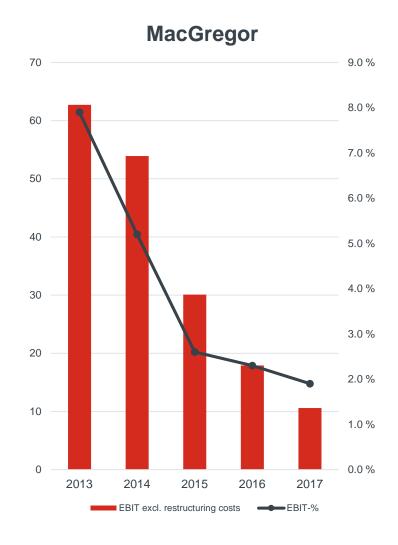
- Ottawa, Kansas (Kalmar prod.)
- Oakland, California (Kalmar R&D)
- Cibolo, Texas (Kalmar prod.)
- Tallmadge, Ohio (Hiab prod.)



Operating profit excl. restructuring costs development

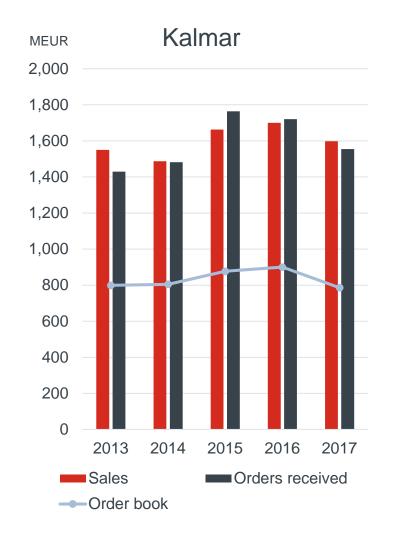


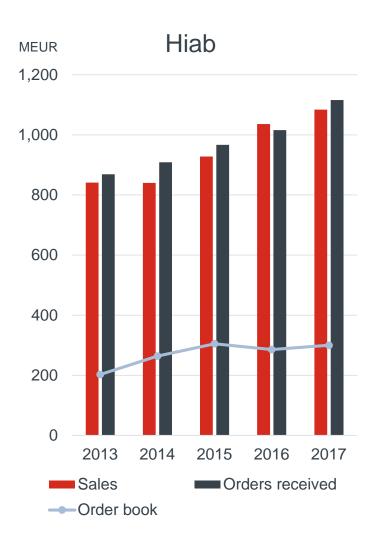


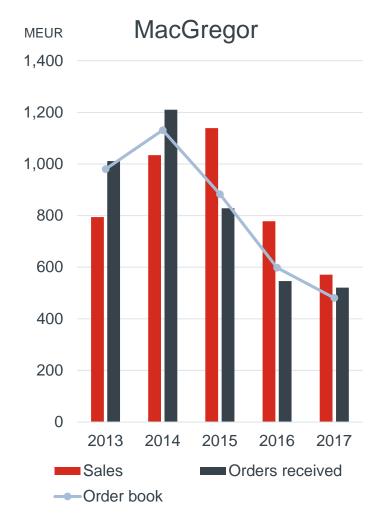




Sales and orders received development

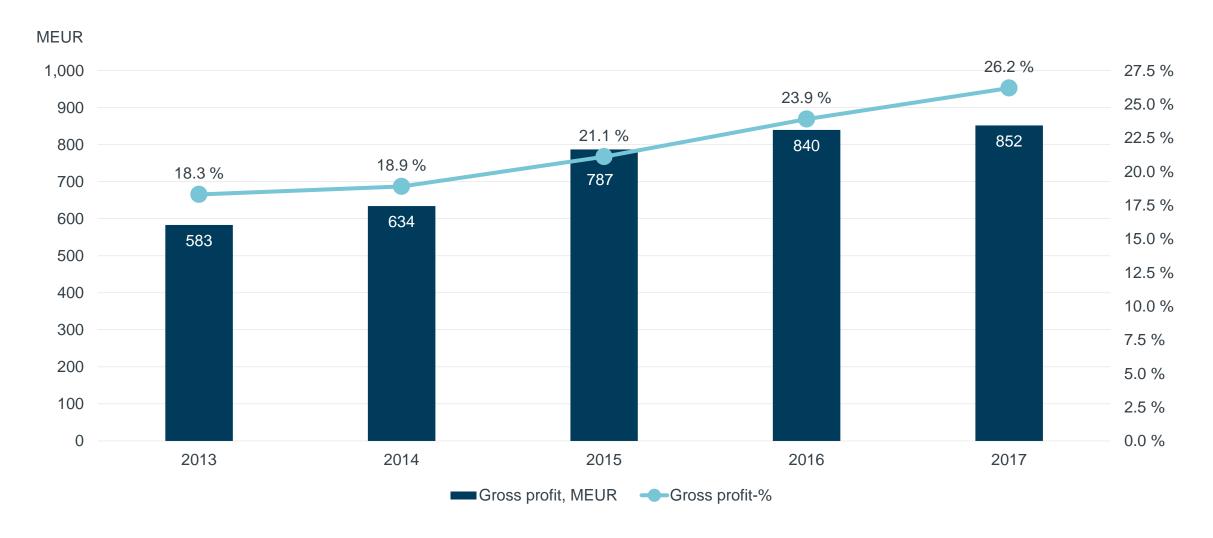






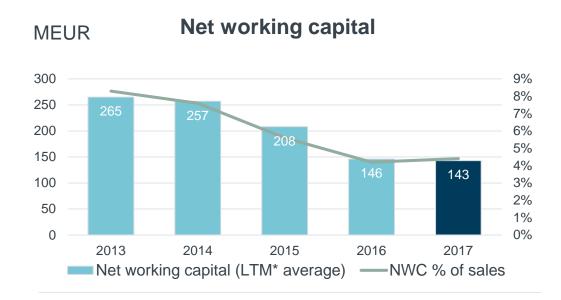


Gross profit continued to improve in 2017



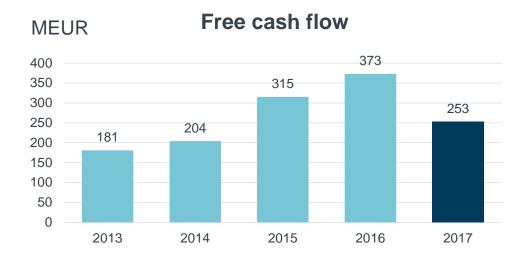


Target to improve cash flow



Key drivers

- + Supply chain optimisation
- Central spare parts inventory
- + Supplier financing
- + Payment term harmonisation
- Services growth
- Low project orders in Kalmar and MacGregor



Key drivers

- Higher profit
- Working capital efficiency actions
- Asset light business model



Income statement Q1 2018

MEUR	Q1/18	Q1/17	2017
Sales	772.6	791.8	3,249.8
Cost of goods sold	-570.3	-587.0	-2,397.7
Gross profit	202.4	204.8	852.1
Gross profit. %	26.2%	25.9%	26.2%
Other operating income	7.9	10.4	35.8
Selling and marketing expenses	-55.4	-56.8	-221.8
Research and development expenses	-24.7	-24.1	-98.2
Administration expenses	-63.2	-67.1	-273.6
Restructuring costs	-3.8	-2.9	-36.5
Other operating expenses	-9.3	-9.7	-36.7
Costs and expenses	-148.5	-150.1	-631.0
Share of associated companies' and joint ventures' net income	-0.7	1.2	0.9
Operating profit	53.2	56.0	222.1
Operating profit, %	6.9%	7.1%	6.8%
Financing income and expenses	-6.8	-8.3	-32.9
Income before taxes	46.4	47.7	189.2
Income before taxes, %	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%
Income taxes	-12.8	-11.5	-56.5
Net income for the period	33.7	36.2	132.7
Net income for the period, %	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%
Net income for the period attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent	33.8	36.4	132.4
Non-controlling interest	-0.1	-0.2	0.2
Total	33.7	36.2	132.7
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent:			
Basic earnings per share, EUR	0.52	0.56	2.05
Diluted earnings per share, EUR	0.52	0.56	2.05



Balance sheet Q1 2018

ASSETS, MEUR 31 Mar 2018 31 Mar 2017 31 Dec 2017					
Non-current assets					
Goodwill	977.7	1,024.8	986.7		
Other intangible assets	257.2	282.8	260.8		
Property, plant and equipment	307.3	309.3	310.8		
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	109.6	117.4	109.8		
Available-for-sale investments	0.3	3.8	0.2		
Loans receivable and other interest-bearing assets*	3.6	2.8	5.0		
Deferred tax assets	145.8	189.9	150.0		
Derivative assets	-	15.6	6.1		
Other non-interest-bearing assets	7.9	7.8	8.5		
Total non-current assets	1,809.5	1,954.3	1,837.9		
Current assets					
Inventories	668.8	658.2	623.3		
Loans receivable and other interest-bearing assets*	3.1	2.6	2.5		
Income tax receivables	53.0	31.6	36.4		
Derivative assets	10.3	15.5	13.3		
Accounts receivable and other non-interest-bearing assets	748.6	777.3	746.8		
Cash and cash equivalents*	212.0	293.4	309.1		
Total current assets	1,695.8	1,778.6	1,731.4		
Total assets	3,505.3	3,732.9	3,569.3		

	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES, MEUR	31 Mar 2018 31	1 Mar 2017 31	Dec 2017
	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent			
	Share capital	64.3	64.3	64.3
7	Share premium account	98.0	98.0	98.0
•	Translation differences	-44.1	45.4	-31.2
7	Fair value reserves	0.1	-15.9	2.1
8	Reserve for invested non-restricted equity	69.0	69.0	69.0
	Retained earnings	1,193.6	1,125.9	1,220.6
8	Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent	1,380.8	1,386.6	1,422.8
2	Non-controlling interest	2.2	4.0	2.3
0	Total equity	1,383.1	1,390.6	1,425.1
0				
1	Non-current liabilities			
5	Interest-bearing liabilities*	606.2	904.3	673.8
9	Deferred tax liabilities	11.3	74.6	12.7
	Pension obligations	86.0	82.6	87.5
	Provisions	12.6	17.8	17.1
3	Other non-interest-bearing liabilities	57.6	55.4	61.5
5	Total non-current liabilities	773.8	1,134.6	852.6
4				
3	Current liabilities			
8	Current portion of interest-bearing liabilities*	152.6	5.4	83.8
1	Other interest-bearing liabilities*	39.6	35.2	37.6
4	Provisions	99.0	115.0	103.5
	Advances received	123.4	135.6	126.9
3	Income tax payables	43.5	11.7	49.1
	Derivative liabilities	7.0	8.8	6.4
	Accounts payable and other non-interest-bearing liabilities	883.4	895.9	884.4
	Total current liabilities	1,348.5	1,207.7	1,291.7
	Total equity and liabilities	3,505.3	3,732.9	3,569.3

^{*}Included in interest-bearing net debt.



Cash flow statement Q1 2018

Net income for the period 33.7 36.2 132.7	MEUR	Q1/18	Q1/17	2017
Other adjustments 20.0 21.0 92.3 Change in net working capital -75.6 -62.4 -43.6 Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes -3.7 12.5 253.5 Cash flow from operating activities -36.0 -62.9 -72.6 Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - -14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -50.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings - -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution	Net income for the period	33.7	36.2	132.7
Change in net working capital -75.6 -62.4 -43.6 Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes -3.7 12.5 253.5 Cash flow from financing items and taxes -36.0 -62.9 -72.6 Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - -14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings - -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	18.3	17.7	72.0
Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes -3.7 12.5 253.5 Cash flow from financing items and taxes -36.0 -62.9 -72.6 Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - -14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings - -23 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.	Other adjustments	20.0	21.0	92.3
Cash flow from financing items and taxes -36.0 -62.9 -72.6 Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - -14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and	Change in net working capital	-75.6	-62.4	-43.6
Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - 14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold	Cash flow from operations before financing items and taxes	-3.7	12.5	253.5
Net cash flow from operating activities -39.7 -50.4 180.9 Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired -19.6 - 14.4 Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold				
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold	Cash flow from financing items and taxes	-36.0	-62.9	-72.6
Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cas	Net cash flow from operating activities	-39.7	-50.4	180.9
Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold - - -1.2 Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - -4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - -250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cas				
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures - 4.7 -4.7 Cash flow from investing activities, other items - 10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities - 29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - 0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - 91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings - 2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution - 31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities - 30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents - 99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes - 1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7	Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	-19.6	-	-14.4
Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings -250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -23 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Disposals of businesses, net of cash sold	-	-	-1.2
Cash flow from investing activities, other items -10.1 -15.2 -69.3 Net cash flow from investing activities -29.7 -19.9 -89.7 Acquisition of non-controlling interests - -0.4 -0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings - -91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	-4.7	-4.7
Acquisition of non-controlling interests 0.4 - 0.4 Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings 91.6 - 243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings - 2.3 - 25.2 - 17.7 Profit distribution - 31.8 - 57.4 - 62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities - 30.4 79.5 - 62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents - 99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes - 1.2 9.7 - 4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-10.1	-15.2	-69.3
Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Net cash flow from investing activities	-29.7	-19.9	-89.7
Proceeds from long-term borrowings - 250.0 253.2 Repayments of long-term borrowings91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4				
Repayments of long-term borrowings91.6 -243.1 Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-0.4	-0.4
Proceeds from short-term borrowings 3.8 4.0 7.6 Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	250.0	253.2
Repayments of short-term borrowings -2.3 -25.2 -17.7 Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Repayments of long-term borrowings	-	-91.6	-243.1
Profit distribution -31.8 -57.4 -62.2 Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Proceeds from short-term borrowings	3.8	4.0	7.6
Net cash flow from financing activities -30.4 79.5 -62.6 Change in cash and cash equivalents -99.8 9.1 28.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Repayments of short-term borrowings	-2.3	-25.2	-17.7
Change in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period Effect of exchange rate changes Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Profit distribution	-31.8	-57.4	-62.2
Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Net cash flow from financing activities	-30.4	79.5	-62.6
Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period 284.7 260.8 260.8 Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4				
Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Change in cash and cash equivalents	-99.8	9.1	28.6
Effect of exchange rate changes -1.2 9.7 -4.6 Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4				
Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period 183.8 279.7 284.7 Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the beginning of period	284.7	260.8	260.8
Bank overdrafts at the end of period 28.3 13.7 24.4	Effect of exchange rate changes	-1.2	9.7	-4.6
	Cash and cash equivalents, and bank overdrafts at the end of period	183.8	279.7	284.7
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period 212.0 293.4 309.1	Bank overdrafts at the end of period	28.3	13.7	24.4
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	212.0	293.4	309.1



Sustainability



Sustainability is a great business opportunity

We serve an industry, which produces the majority of emissions as well as GDP in the world

- Inefficient industry with potential to improve

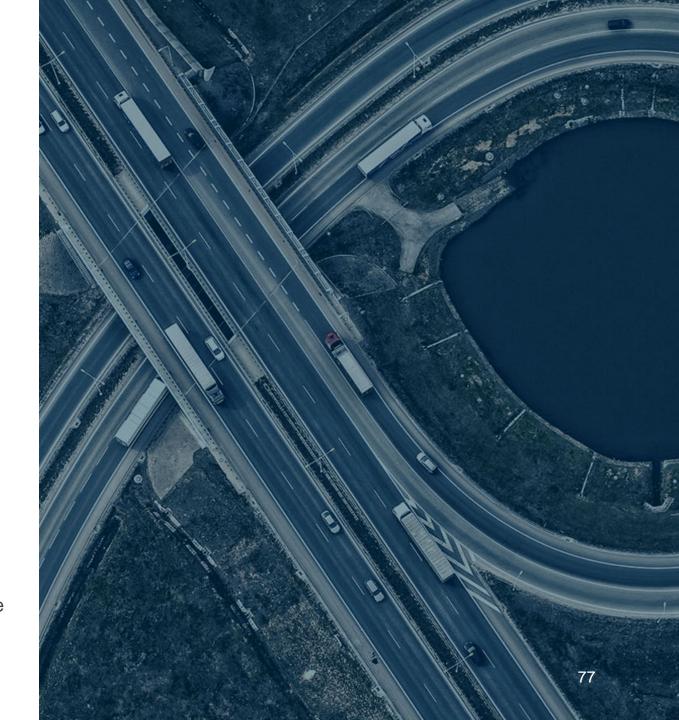
Our vision to be the leader in intelligent cargo handling also drives sustainability

- Increasing efficiency and life-time solutions

We are in a position to be the global frontrunner, setting the sustainability standards for the whole industry

- We are ready to shape the industry to one that is more sustainable







Sea Freight Transport is by far the most sustainable transport mode in terms of emissions

Compared to transportation of goods

- → by trains, sea freight emits~2-3 times less emissions
- by trucks, sea freight emits~3-4 times less emissions
- by air cargo, sea freight emits~14 times less emissions



Sustainability is our competitive advantage

Sales account for around 19% of the total revenue in 2017:

Significant R&D and digitalisation investments drive the growth of offering for eco-efficiency

Systems efficiency

Efficiency for environmental industries

Emission efficiency

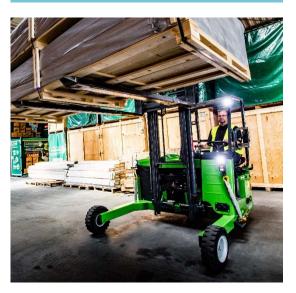
Resources efficiency



- Visibility to identify inefficient use of resources and fuel
- Software and design system



- Offering to support the operations in environmental industries
- Cargotec solutions for environmental industries



- Technology to enable fuel and emission efficient offering
- Products with features to decrease fuel usage and avoidance of maritime hydraulic oil emissions



- Service enabling the extended usage of products or new applications
- Product conversions and modernizations



Cargotec will set the industry standard for sustainability

- Cargotec is a supporter of UN Global Compact and other major international sustainability initiatives
- We set the industrial standard in compliant and transparent operations
- We have a clear governance on sustainability issues with Board overview on the subject
- Safety is our key priority and we have clear improvement program to further decrease our current IIFR rate of 6.1
- Certification coverage of production sites (*Share of certified sites' sales volume of the total sales volume):
 - ISO14001 **91%**
 - OHSAS18001 **86**%
 - ISO9001 **94%**











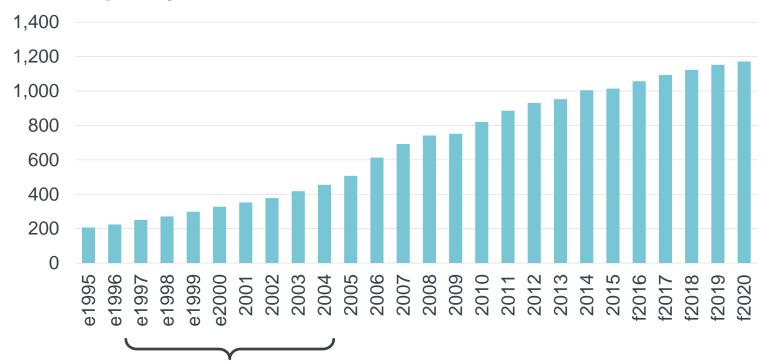


Kalmar appendix



The current replacement market size for key terminal equipment is EUR 1 billion annually and the market is expected to double in the next decade

Total Capacity MTEU



The replacement market will grow in coming years, as the container terminal capacity has expanded significantly during the last two decades.

Average lifetime of type of equipment:

- STS 25 yrs
- RTG -15 yrs
- SC 8-10 yrs
- RS/ECH/TT 8 yrs

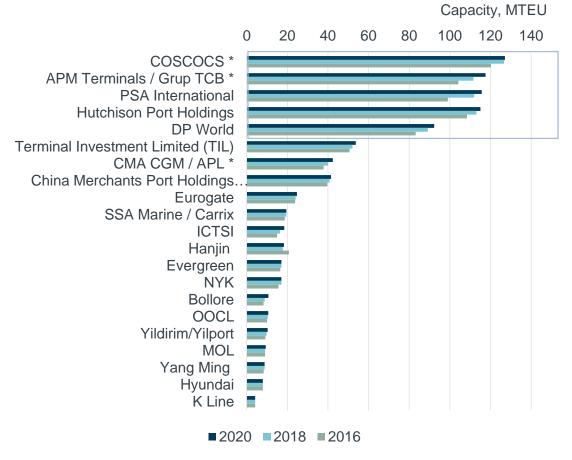
Replacement after lifetime of equipment



Consolidation leading to five dominant container terminal operators in 2020

24 Global Terminal Operators' total forecasted capacity increase 2015-2020 is 125 Mteu, increasing 3.1% p.a to 892 Mteu by 2020 Terminal operators consolidating, recent M&A activity:

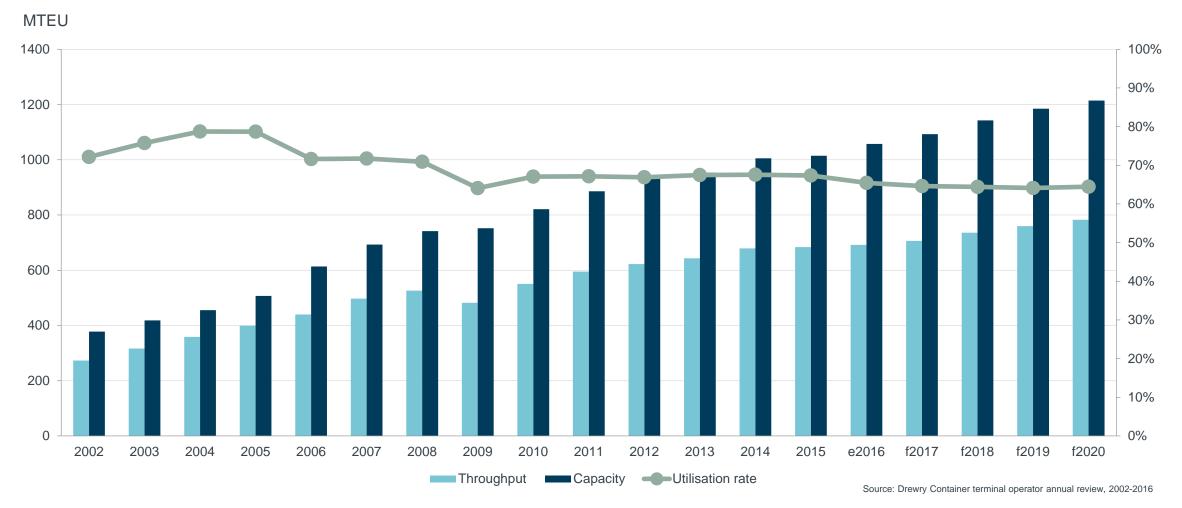
- COSCO and China Shipping merged
- APMT bought Group TCB
- CMA CGM bought APL
- Yildrim bought Portugese Tertir group and the company is also eyeing Ports America





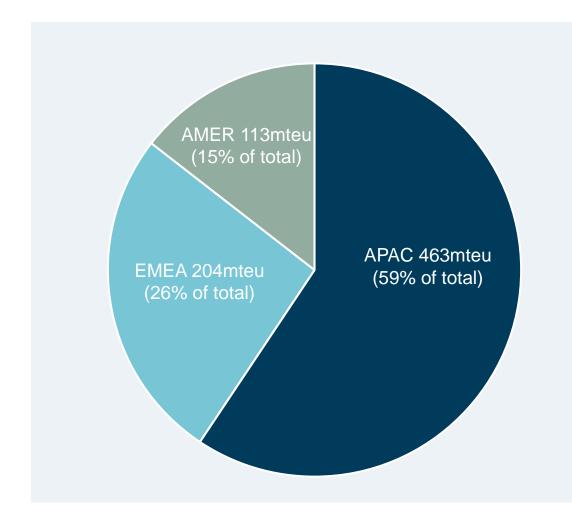


Global container throughput and capacity development





60% global of container throughput is expected to take place in APAC in 2018



Global container throughput expected to grow 4.3% in 2018

- APAC +4.8% (+21 mteu)
- EMEA +4.1% (+8 mteu)
- AMER +3.7% (+4 mteu)

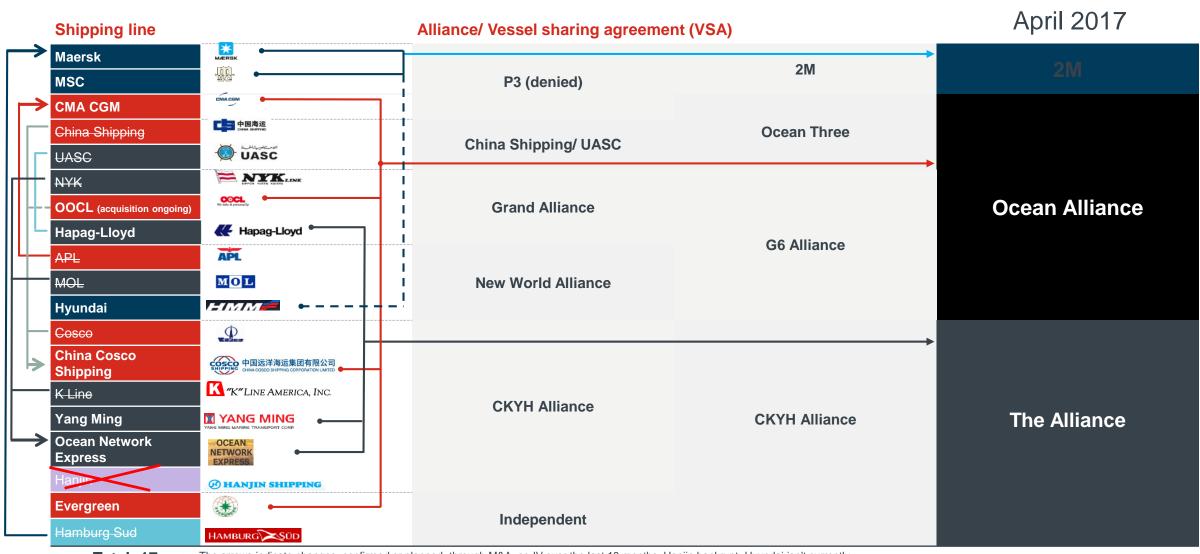
→ 64% of growth will come from APAC

Source: Drewry: Container forecaster Q1 2018



Three alliances controlling about 80% of global container fleet capacity

Most probably in mid 2018 there will be only 9 major global shopping lines



Total: 17 (9 after further consolidations)

Analyse excludes Zim, PIL and Wan Hai

3

80

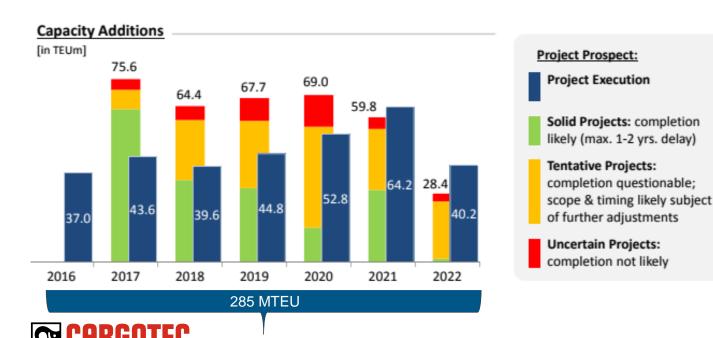
The arrows indicate changes, confirmed or planned, through M&A or JV over the last 18 months. Hanjin bankrupt. Hyundai isn't currently officially part of any alliance, but formed a cooperative relationship with 2M.

Ocean Network Express (ONE) launch April 2018.

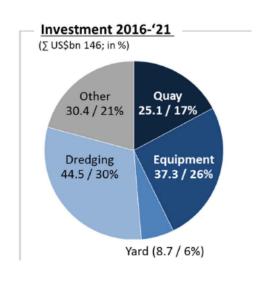
COSCO Shipping's planned acquisition of OOCL expected to completed by the end of June

DS Research: Capacity to grow in the coming years

- The project pipeline of announced container terminal expansions accounts for 365 MTEU additional capacity between 2017 and 2022.
- In terms of TEU, 48% of the projects are understood to be solid, 41% are tentative and 11% are uncertain. Projects scheduled for beyond 2022 (529 MTEU) are mainly tentative or uncertain.
- The amount of projects which finally will be built in future differs from what is announced. It is projected that finally 285 MTEU new capacity will be built between 2017 and 2022, assuming that project completion is going to adjust to market demand; i.e. several projects will get postponed, cancelled or downsized.



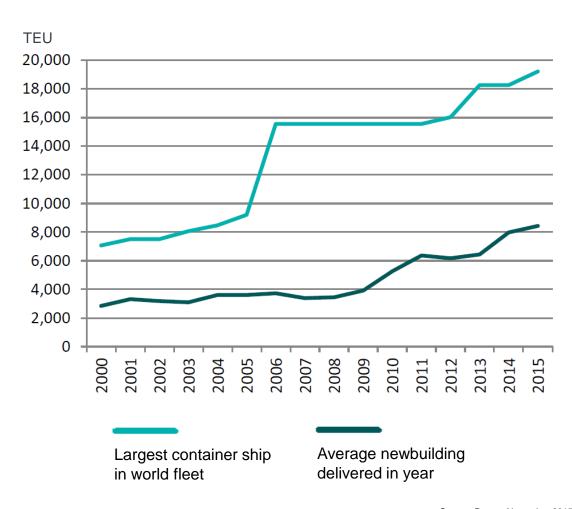
Source: DS Research, Drewry



Investor presentation

Ship sizes increasing dramatically

- The largest containership in the fleet has nearly tripled since 2000
- The average size of new builds doubles between 2009 and 2014



Source: Drewry November 2015



Hiab appendix



Global truck volumes

IHS predicts global truck volumes to decrease driven by China developments & regional differences in the EMEA

Truck registrations, GVW >15t



				NAIVI		SAIVI		INE			
Chan	YoY changes (vs. prev. year)										
	2 017	2 018	2 019	2 020	2 021		2 017	2 018	2 019	2 020	2 021
NAM	1.4%	9.4%	1.3%	-1.4%	-5.3%	NAM	-2.6%	28.1%	2.3%	-6.6%	-5.5%
SAM	-3.1%	0.0%	3.0%	2.1%	-1.0%	SAM	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	3.4%	8.4%
NE	-1.8%	2.4%	-0.4%	-1.4%	-1.0%	NE	23.8%	8.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%
DACH	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	DACH	2.6%	-5.1%	-2.1%	-6.6%	4.0%
UK/IR	-3.8%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.6%	UK/IR	-7.4%	-3.7%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%
BENELUX	16.8%	3.2%	2.1%	0.1%	-1.0%	BENELUX	8.5%	-12.3%	-1.5%	-0.8%	1.5%
EE	-6.5%	-5.7%	-0.2%	0.0%	-0.4%	EE	1.5%	6.3%	7.3%	4.5%	2.2%
MED	2.7%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%	MED	16.1%	-4.5%	2.5%	0.1%	6.8%
MEA	-1.3%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-1.0%	-0.8%	MEA	-1.2%	2.5%	2.1%	9.4%	3.1%
APAC	-0.6%	-1.1%	4.2%	3.8%	3.0%	APAC	38.6%	-12.8%	-10.7%	2.3%	-0.7%
Total	-0.5%	0.5%	3.2%	2.4%	1.1%	Total	27.9%	-6.3%	-6.7%	0.9%	-0.4%

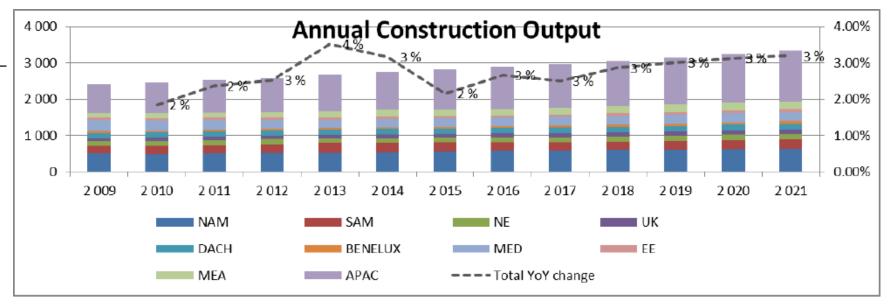


Investor presentation

Note: Market area breakdown revised to reflect organizational structure

Construction output forecast

2018 global construction output increases 3% p.a. -UK only market where construction output is projected to decrease



С	YoY changes										
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
NAM	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%	NAM	0.8%	2.3%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
SAM	-1.0%	-1.1%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-1.3%	SAM	-2.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.8%	3.1%
NE	-1.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.0%	NE	2.5%	3.6%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
UK	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	UK	5.4%	-0.9%	1.1%	2.1%	2.2%
DACH	-0.7%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-0.2%	-0.9%	DACH	3.2%	2.4%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%
BENELUX	0.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	BENELUX	3.5%	3.8%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%
MED	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	MED	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.1%
EE	4.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.2%	7.2%	EE	7.4%	6.1%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%
MEA	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	MEA	4.2%	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%
APAC	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.7%	APAC	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Total	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	Total	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%



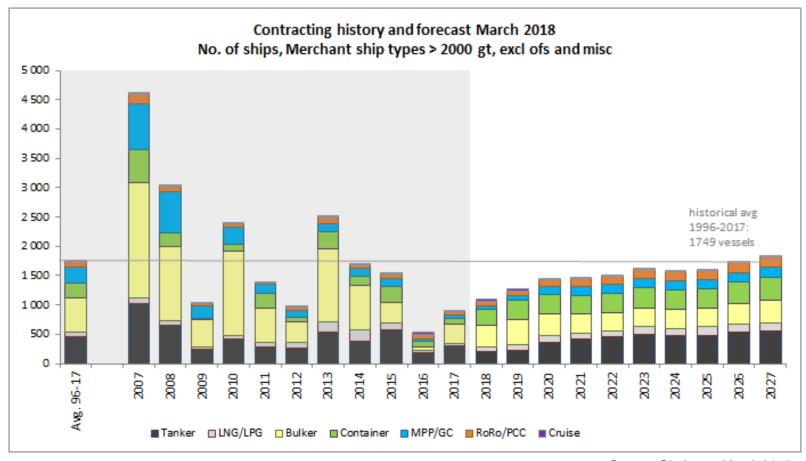
Note: Market area breakdown revised to reflect organizational structure

MacGregor appendix



Merchant ships: Contracting forecast by shiptype (no of ships)

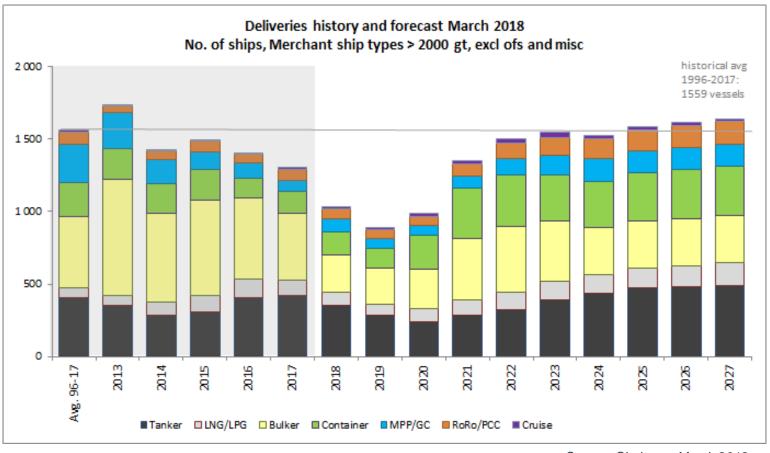
Merchant ship types > 2000 gt, base case





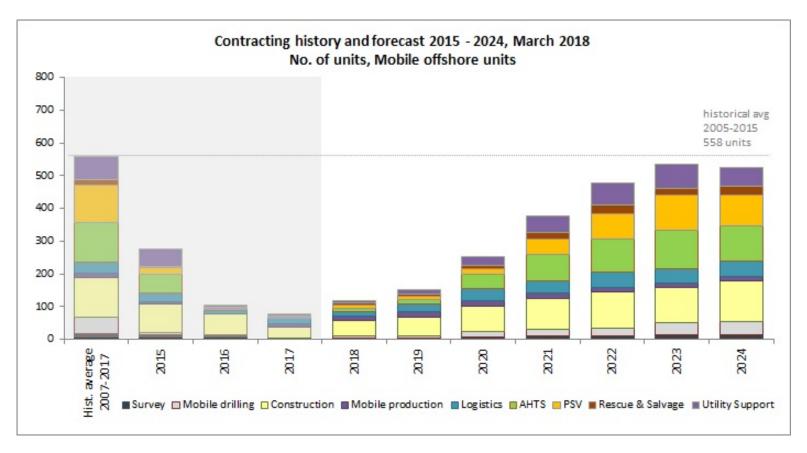
Merchant ships: Deliveries forecast by shiptype (no of ships)

Merchant ship types > 2000 gt, base case



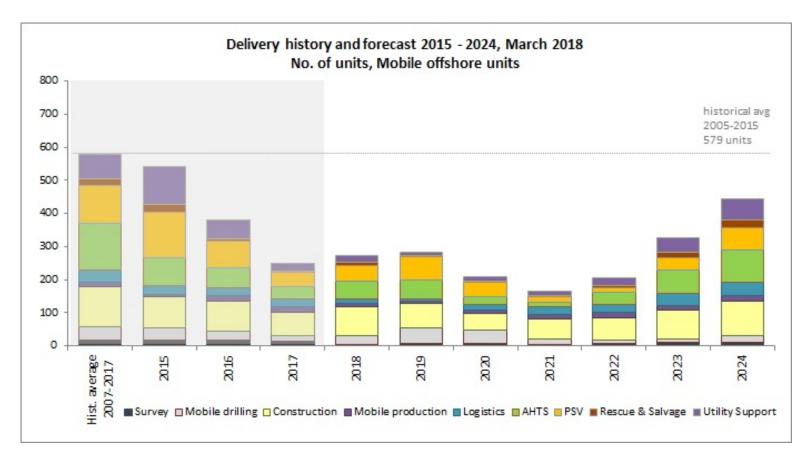


Offshore mobile units: Contracting forecast by shiptype (number of units)





Offshore mobile units: Deliveries forecast by shiptype (no of units)



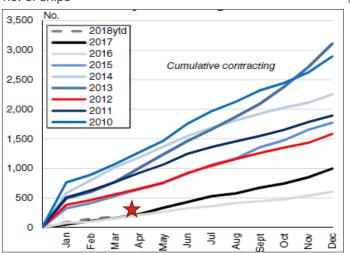


Shipbuilding – Contracting ships >2000 gt/dwt

Global Contracting Activity (1st April 2018)												
	No.				\$bn				m. CGT			
	2016	2017	2018ytd %y-o-y*		2016	2017	2018ytd %y-o-y*		2016	2017	2018ytd	%y-o-y*
TOTAL (>2,000 Dwt/GT**)	604	997	179	-28%	37.3	65.7	14.9	-10%	13.4	25.7	6.3	-2%
Vessel Type												
Bulkers	62	325	43	-47%	3.4	10.1	1.9	-26%	2.1	7.4	1.2	-34%
Tankers	201	315	41	-48%	6.1	14.5	1.6	-56%	3.4	7.9	1.0	-47%
Containerships	98	114	32	12%	2.9	5.6	2.0	46%	2.0	3.3	1.1	38%
Gas Carriers	27	42	28	167%	2.4	4.0	3.6	256%	0.9	1.6	1.6	306%
Offshore	58	42	9	-14%	2.3	7.7	1.2	-38%	0.6	0.9	0.3	13%
Others	158	159	26	-35%	20.3	23.8	4.6	-23%	4.4	4.7	1.0	-16%
Builder Country												
China	252	501	78	-38%	8.9	18.5	4.6	0%	4.9	10.7	2.0	-27%
South Korea	76	188	53	13%	4.4	16.7	5.1	23%	2.3	6.9	2.7	56%
Japan	110	119	25	-16%	3.7	4.5	1.5	30%	2.0	2.4	0.8	36%
Europe	111	84	17	-19%	18.7	22.7	3.0	-47%	3.5	3.9	0.6	-34%
Other	55	105	6	-77%	1.6	3.4	0.7	-21%	0.6	1.8	0.2	-62%

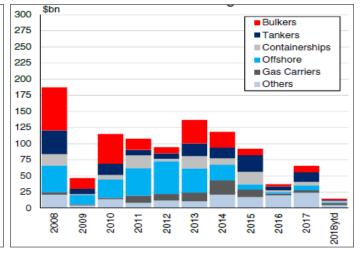
Contracting Volumes 2009-2017

no. of ships



Estimated newbuilding investment

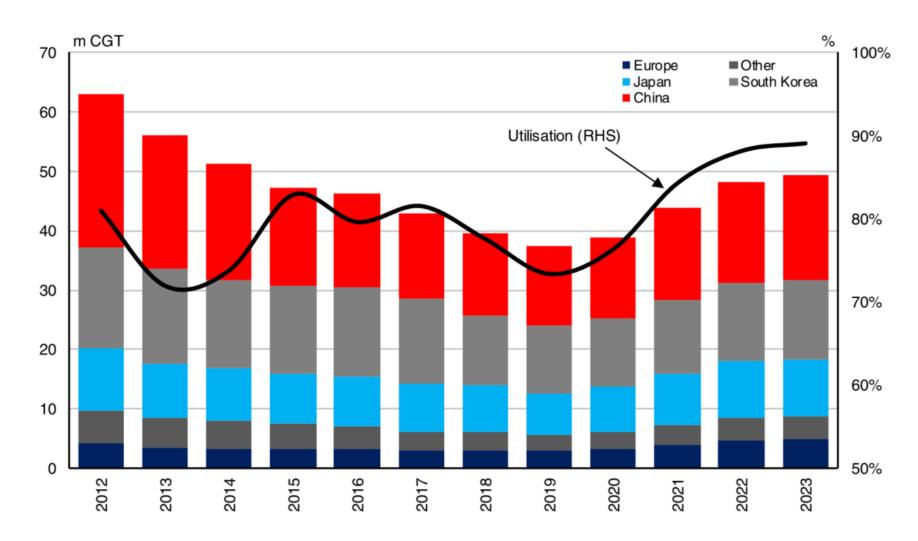
\$bn





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Shipbuilding capacity and utilisation scenario



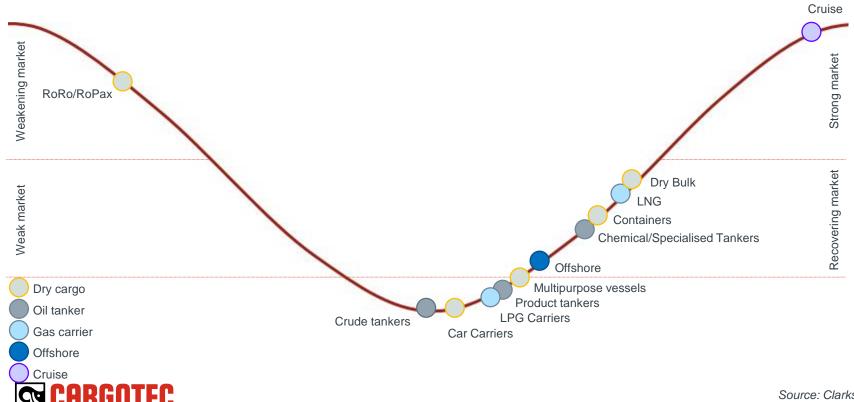


Markets recovering slowly

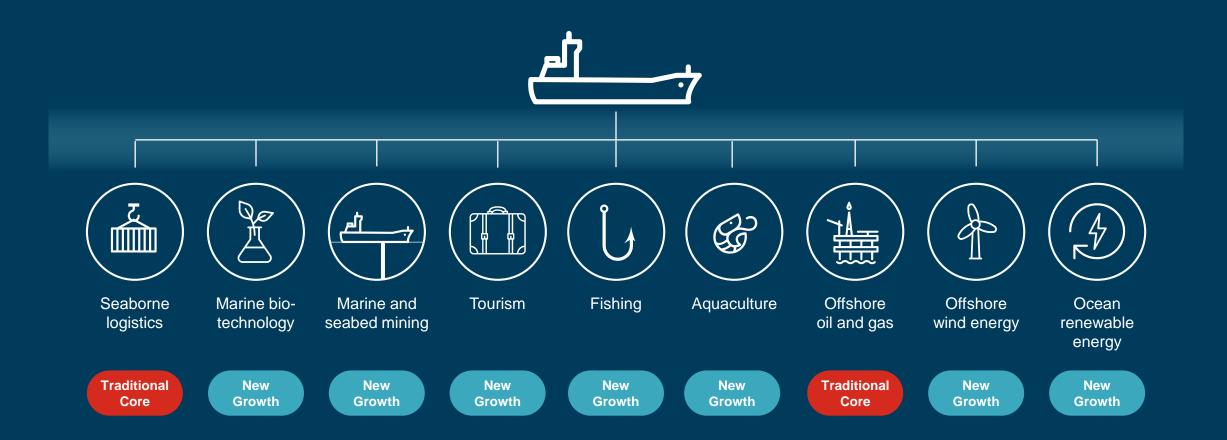
Merchant shipping short term more positive outlook, will moderate in longer term Offshore recovery expected to take some more time

Shipping cycle positions; freight/earnings cycles

indicative, timeline of each cycle not defined and varies



We are capturing "blue growth" opportunities





Disclaimer

Although forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are based upon what management of the company believes are reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and undue reliance should not be placed on them. The company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates or opinions should change except as required by applicable securities laws.

All the discussion topics presented during the session and in the attached material are still in the planning phase. The final impact on the personnel, for example on the duties of the existing employees, will be specified only after the legal requirements of each affected function/ country have been fulfilled in full, including possible informing and/or negotiation obligations in each function / country.



