

AP CAPITAL RESEARCH

M&A Deal of The Week

Blackrock's Panamanian Ports Deal

The BlackRock logo, featuring the word "BlackRock" in white sans-serif font on a black rectangular background. A large yellow 'X' is drawn over the logo and the background image of a modern glass skyscraper.

BlackRock



CK HUTCHISON

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DATE

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Executive Summary

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Deal Summary

- U.S. strategic interests drive the sale: Under political pressure to curb Chinese influence in critical infrastructure, CK Hutchison agreed to sell its global ports arm. The deal was hailed by U.S. officials – former President Trump lauded “reclaiming the Panama Canal” from Chinese hands – reflecting strong American support for the divestment.
- BlackRock-led consortium acquires majority stake: A consortium led by BlackRock (with MSC’s Terminal Investment Ltd. and Global Infrastructure Partners) will purchase ~80% of CK Hutchison’s international ports business for \$22.8 billion. The sale includes CK Hutchison’s 90% stake in Panama Ports Company and 43 ports (199 berths) across 23 countries, while strategic China/Hong Kong terminals are excluded. Singapore’s PSA International will retain the remaining 20% ownership of Hutchison Ports.
- Structure and proceeds: The transaction is a full exit of CK Hutchison’s overseas ports assets (excluding China) to the consortium. CK Hutchison will receive ~\$19 billion in cash proceeds upon completion – an amount roughly equal to its entire market value before the announcement. Shareholders reacted positively: CK Hutchison’s stock surged ~22% to a 1½-year high on the news.
- Strategic rationale: The sale unlocks significant value for CK Hutchison and addresses geopolitical concerns. It allows Li Ka-shing’s conglomerate to monetize a major asset at a high valuation (about 5.5× EV/EBITDA) and streamline its portfolio, while assuaging Western governments’ security worries about Chinese control of key global ports. Panama Canal terminals are particularly sensitive – about 12,000 ships transit the canal yearly so U.S. policymakers welcomed their transfer to American-led ownership.
- Political and regulatory hurdles: Despite CK Hutchison framing the deal as “purely commercial”, Beijing has intervened, introducing uncertainty. China’s market regulator launched an antitrust review of the port sale, reportedly delaying final sign-off. In response to the Li family’s decision to sell to U.S. interests, Chinese authorities signaled displeasure. Regulatory approvals in various jurisdictions are pending – notably the Panama government and court review of the port concession – which could pose closing risks. Nonetheless, all parties are working toward a signed agreement by early April 2025, reflecting CK Hutchison’s determination to complete the sale.

Key Figures

Deal Value: \$22.8 Bn
Enterprise Value: \$148.09 Bn
EV/EBITDA: 15.82
P/E Ratio: 22.47x
Market Cap: \$146.57 Bn
CEO: Laurence D. Fink
Employees: 21,100
Debt/Equity: 0.26

Premium: N/A
Enterprise Value: \$50 Bn
EV/EBITDA: 5.5x
P/E Ratio: 10x
Market Cap: \$24 Bn
CEO: Victor Li Tzar Kuoi
Employees: 300,000
Debt/Equity: 0.64



Company Information

M&A DEAL OF THE WEEK

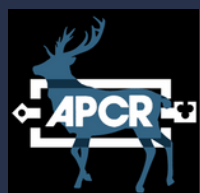
BlackRock (NYSE:BLK)

- Founded in 1988, BlackRock is a leading global asset management firm and the largest asset manager in the world. BlackRock offers services including investment management (active and passive strategies, as well as ETFs like iShares), private market investments, retirement planning, wealth management, and ESG-focused solutions.
- They also provide advanced technology platforms like Aladdin for risk and portfolio management, and eFront for private equity analytics. Other offerings include financial advisory, cash management, and bespoke solutions for institutional investors.
- BlackRock has a total of AUM of \$11.6 trillion, increasing with a record \$641 billion full year of net inflows. BlackRock operates in over 100 countries, with a global client base, and approximately 55% of employees located outside the U.S.
- BlackRock has increased its emphasis on sustainable investments, deepening its focus on decarbonization across its investment platform, integrating it more deeply into existing strategies, and offering new active public-market strategies, index thematic strategies, and green bond strategies.
- It has three investment themes for 2025: Mega forces like AI are transforming economies, with private markets driving the funding for this change. BlackRock emphasises thematic investing over traditional asset classes and recommends tactical, adaptive strategies. They remain pro-risk, favouring U.S. stocks due to corporate strength but remain watchful of shifts, like rising bond yields or escalating trade protectionism.
- BlackRock reported Q4 2024 revenue of \$5.68 billion. Net income in Q4 2024 was \$1.67 billion, a 21.45% year-over-year increase, while diluted earnings per share (EPS) increased slightly to \$10.64, up 16.28% year-over-year.

CK Hutchison (Panama Ports)

- Founded in 2015, CK Hutchison Holdings is a Hong Kong-based multinational conglomerate with operations in ports, retail, infrastructure, and telecommunications.
- CK Hutchison's ports division (Hutchison Ports) is the world's leading port investor, developer and operator, with a presence in 24 countries and 53 ports worldwide.
- In Panama, Hutchison Ports operates two key facilities at both ends of the Panama Canal: the Port of Balboa on the Pacific side near Panama City and the Port of Cristóbal on the Atlantic side in Colón. The Port of Balboa serves as a crucial hub for container and cargo handling, facilitating trans-Pacific trade routes, while the Port of Cristóbal complements it by managing cargo traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, playing a vital role in global trade.
- CK Hutchison previously secured a 25-year concession in 2021 to continue operating the ports, but the political landscape changed with Trump's return to office, making continued control over these strategic assets a potential liability.

CK Hutchinson reported total revenue of \$36 Bn and an Operating Income of \$3.41 Bn, while earnings per share (EPS) has decreased by \$0.6 to \$5.44 in 2024, a negative 27% change.



Deal Rationale and Risk

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Rationale - Geopolitical Rebalancing, Strategic Control & Diversification of Portfolio

Geopolitical Rebalancing

At the heart of the BlackRock-led acquisition is a calculated effort to reduce China's influence over key infrastructure surrounding the Panama Canal. The ports of Balboa and Cristobal, operated by Hong Kong-based CK Hutchison Holdings, have raised growing geopolitical concerns in Washington. U.S. President Donald Trump has publicly endorsed the deal, framing it as a move to "reclaim" American influence over the canal and curtail China's presence in the Western Hemisphere.

Expanded Economic Influence

The acquisition marks a broader initiative by the United States to strengthen its economic foothold in Latin America through significant infrastructure investments. The consortium – led by BlackRock and comprising Global Infrastructure Partners and Terminal Investment Limited – brings together deep financial resources and operational expertise, enabling it to effectively compete with China-backed infrastructure projects in the region. Terminal Investment Limited's affiliation with the Mediterranean Shipping Company, the world's largest container shipping firm, further boosts the group's ability to oversee and expand vital port facilities.

Diversification of Investment Portfolios

Beyond its geopolitical and economic implications, the acquisition supports BlackRock's broader aim to diversify its portfolio through increased exposure to infrastructure. Assets like ports offer stable, long-term returns that are less correlated with traditional equity and bond markets. This shift reflects a growing trend among institutional investors seeking reliable, income-generating assets amid ongoing market volatility.

Risk - Regulatory and Geopolitical Tensions

Regulatory and Antitrust

The acquisition is currently under review by China's State Administration for Market Regulation, which has launched an antitrust investigation citing concerns over market concentration and public interest. The inquiry has already delayed the signing of the agreement, originally scheduled for early April. Given CK Hutchison's extensive global port presence, the deal may also attract regulatory attention in other jurisdictions.

Geopolitical Tensions

The deal has drawn sharp criticism from Chinese state media and officials, who view the transfer of port control to a U.S.-led consortium as a direct threat to China's commercial and strategic interests in Latin America. The port's proximity to the Panama Canal – a critical global shipping route – amplifies its strategic importance, and the move is seen as part of a broader U.S. effort to counter China's regional influence. This growing rivalry increases the risk of diplomatic friction and may influence future cross-border investments and international policy alignment.



Industry Analysis

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This merger pertains to the Infrastructure & Logistics industry, specifically within the Port & Maritime Operations sector. BlackRock, in partnership with Global Infrastructure Partners (GIP) and Terminal Investment Limited (TiL), is acquiring CK Hutchison's global port assets, which include port terminals and logistics operations across multiple countries.

The Port Market

The port and maritime operations industry is a crucial part of global trade and logistics, facilitating the movement of goods across international borders. It consists of ports, shipping companies, terminal operators, and logistics firms that handle cargo transportation, storage, and distribution.

The global port logistics market was valued at USD 371.01 billion in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 509.41 billion by 2032, expanding at a CAGR of 3.92% during 2024–2032.

The Panama Canal is a pivotal conduit in global maritime trade, significantly influencing the dynamics of the port and maritime industry.

Key Trends

1. **Digital Transformation and Smart Ports:** Ports are increasingly adopting digital technologies to enhance efficiency and competitiveness. The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), and blockchain facilitates real-time data analysis, predictive maintenance, and streamlined operations. For instance, digital twin technology creates virtual replicas of physical port environments, enabling real-time monitoring and simulation of operations to predict and prevent disruptions
2. **Sustainability, Environmental Regulations, and Alternative Fuels:** Stricter environmental regulations are driving ports to adopt greener practices while also exploring alternative fuels to reduce carbon emissions. Initiatives like Onshore Power Supply (OPS) systems, which cut emissions from docked ships, and the transition to renewable energy sources are gaining momentum. Simultaneously, the maritime industry is investing in cleaner fuel alternatives such as methanol, ammonia, and hydrogen, necessitating infrastructure upgrades, new fueling stations, and vessel retrofits. These efforts reflect the sector's commitment to meeting global sustainability targets while maintaining operational efficiency.

Emerging Trends and Insights

Geopolitical Influence & Mergers in Port Assets

Global tensions and trade policies are reshaping port investments. Private equity firms and sovereign wealth funds are aggressively acquiring port terminals for strategic control. The U.S. and EU are considering levies on China-built ships, which could shift trade dynamics.

Supply Chain Resilience & Infrastructure Expansion

Disruptions from pandemics, geopolitical tensions, and climate change have made supply chain resilience a priority. Ports are expanding storage facilities, diversifying trade routes, and investing in larger terminals to accommodate mega-vessels. The Panama Canal's drought-related challenges have forced companies to rethink global shipping lanes, with alternative routes via the Arctic and Suez Canal gaining traction



Final Thoughts

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Max Hanson

BlackRock's acquisition of a 90% stake in CK Hutchison's Panama port operations, as well as an 80% stake in CK Hutchison's port subsidiaries, diversifying BlackRock's portfolio, in addition, this deal reduces China's influence over key world infrastructure. The deal provides CK Hutchison with cash and liquidity, allowing them to develop the business. However, geopolitical challenges from China could complicate the transaction.

Riccardo di Silvio

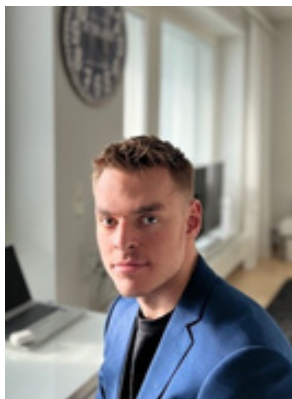
The acquisition of CK Hutchison's port assets is more than a financial move — it's a strategic play at the intersection of infrastructure and geopolitics. By targeting key assets near the Panama Canal, the deal strengthens U.S.-aligned control over global trade routes. Success will hinge on navigating regulatory and political pushback, particularly from China.

Harsh Jain

BlackRock's acquisition of a majority stake in CK Hutchison's Panama port operations is not just a financial investment but a strategic maneuver shaping global trade and geopolitical influence. By securing key assets near the Panama Canal, the deal reinforces U.S.-aligned interests in critical maritime routes, reducing China's leverage over essential infrastructure. While the transaction provides CK Hutchison with liquidity to fuel further growth, potential regulatory hurdles and geopolitical tensions, particularly from China, could pose challenges. This move highlights the intersection of finance, infrastructure, and strategic influence, positioning BlackRock as a key player in the evolving global trade landscape.

Max Brown

The BlackRock-led acquisition represents more than a commercial transaction – it is a strategic move at the crossroads of global finance, infrastructure, and regional influence. By targeting key port operations near the Panama Canal, the deal underscores a broader push to enhance economic engagement in Latin America and strengthen control over critical trade routes.



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