

### 1.4.5. NCSP Group SWOT analysis

#### Internal environment

##### Strengths

- > The group of stevedoring companies with sufficient capacity for transshipment of a wide range of goods
- > Natural depth and year-round navigation and a high level of coverage with navigation safety systems
- > Ability to work with all modes of transport (railway, trucks, internal waterways)
- > Developed railway infrastructure
- > Modern infrastructure
- > Proximity of centers of consumption and production of mass cargos to some ports
- > Growth of dry cargo turnover
- > Development of container transportation by building modern container terminals
- > Stable financial condition
- > Skilled labor and management personnel
- > Many years of experience
- > Availability of public-private partnership mechanisms

##### Weaknesses

- > Geographic remoteness from places of production of certain types of cargo (coal, mineral fertilizers)
- > Bottlenecks in approaches to ports from railways and highways
- > Unsatisfactory technical condition of port facilities and equipment
- > Insufficient processing speed for certain cargo
- > Low degree of containerization of cargo flows
- > Inadequate legislation in the area of seaports
- > Insufficient past investments in updating port infrastructure
- > Underdevelopment of public-private partnership mechanisms
- > Low level of innovation and new port technologies
- > High costs for power supply to ports
- > Difficult ecological situation

#### External environment

##### Opportunities

- > Favorable geographical location at the intersection of international transportation corridors, as well as large transit potential
- > Competitive tariffs
- > Development of transport corridors
- > Possibility of reducing transportation costs and delivery times compared to alternative routes

##### Threats

- > Low percentage of transit capacity utilization
- > High competition in the industry
- > Creation of container terminals in the ports of Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and the Baltic countries