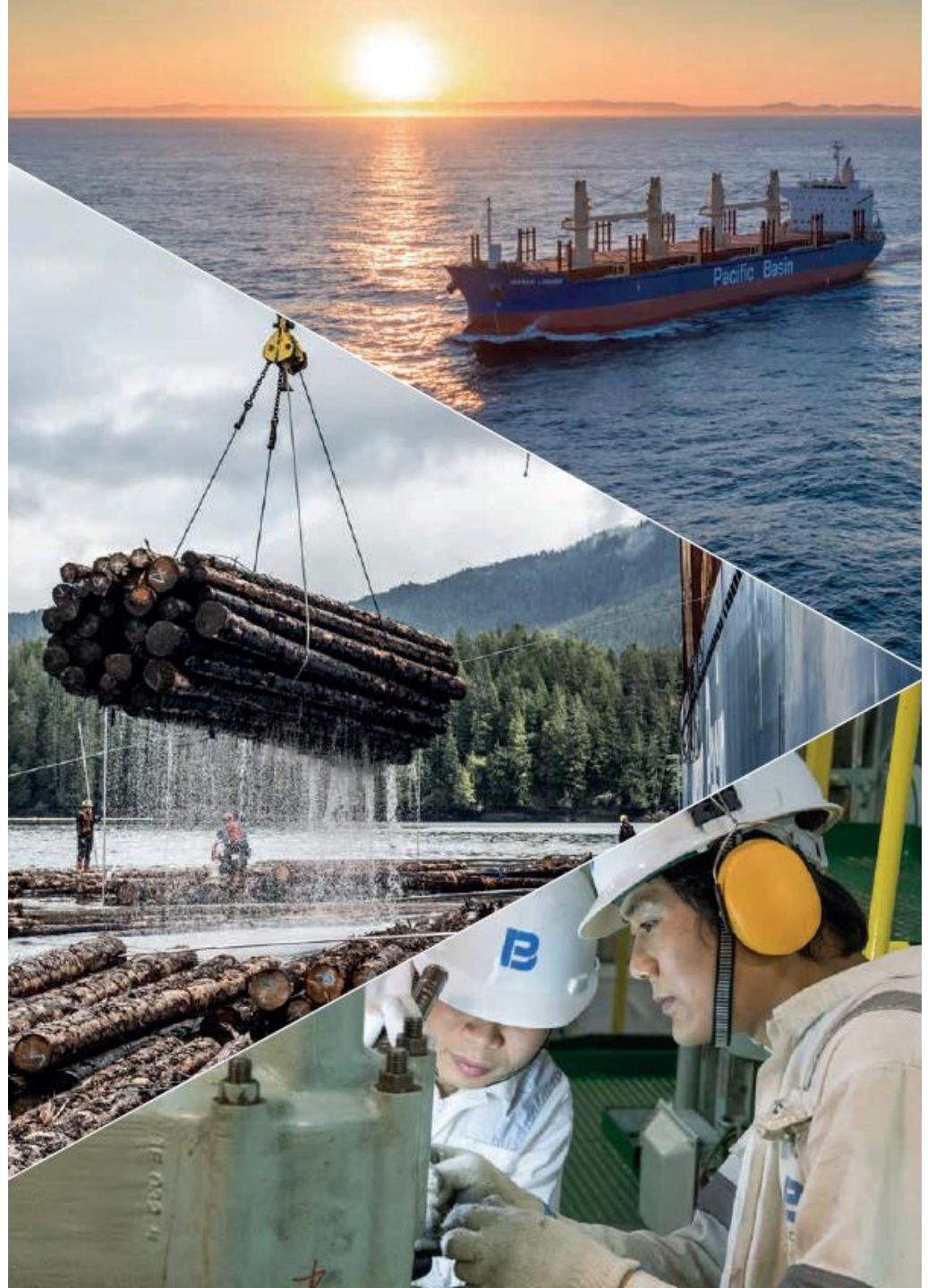




**Pacific Basin**

**Investors Meetings  
Aug 2019**

14 Aug 2019



# Company and Market Review





- World's largest owner and operator of modern Handysize & Supramax ships
- Cargo system business model – consistently outperforming market rates
- Own 115\* Handysize and Supramax vessels, with total 240+ dry bulk ships on the water serving major industrial customers around the world
- Hong Kong headquartered and HKEX listed, 12 offices worldwide, 340 shore-based staff, 3,800+ seafarers#
- Strong balance sheet with US\$2.5bn+ total assets and US\$300mn+ cash
- Our vision: To be a shipping industry leader and the partner of choice for customers, staff, shareholders and other stakeholders



[www.pacificbasin.com](http://www.pacificbasin.com)

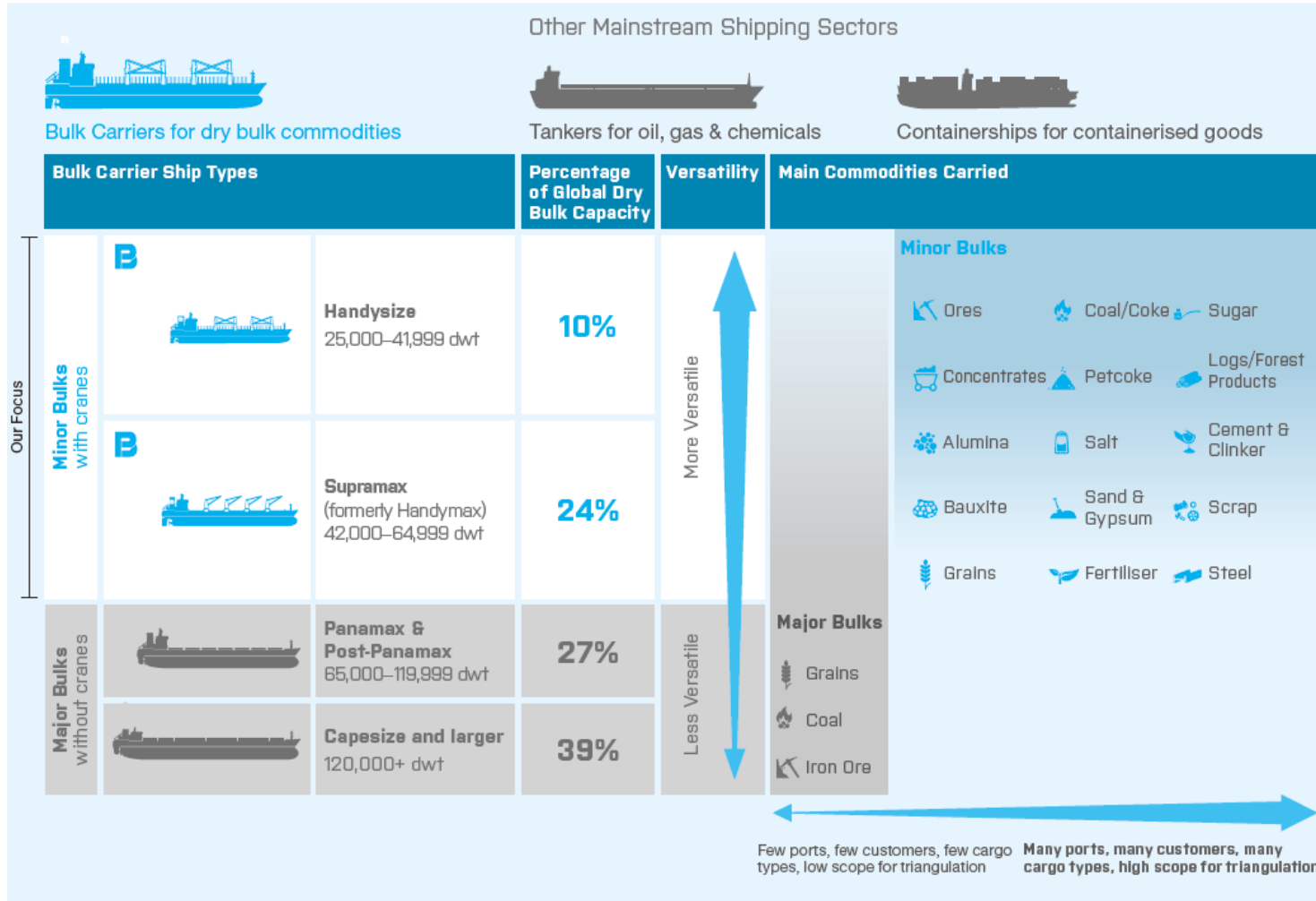
Pacific Basin business principles  
and our Corporate Video

\* Including 2 Supramax vessels delivered into our fleet in July 2019

# As at January 2019

# Understanding Our Core Market

## The Dry Bulk Sector



# Our Business Model Continues to Outperform

Our business model has been refined over many years. We are able to generate a TCE earnings premium over market rates because of our high laden percentage (minimum ballast legs), which is made possible by a combination of:

- Fleet scale
- High-quality interchangeable ships
- Experienced staff
- Global office network
- Cargo contracts, relationships and direct interaction with end users
- High proportion of owned vessels facilitating greater control and minimising trading constraints
- Versatile ships and diverse trades in minor bulk



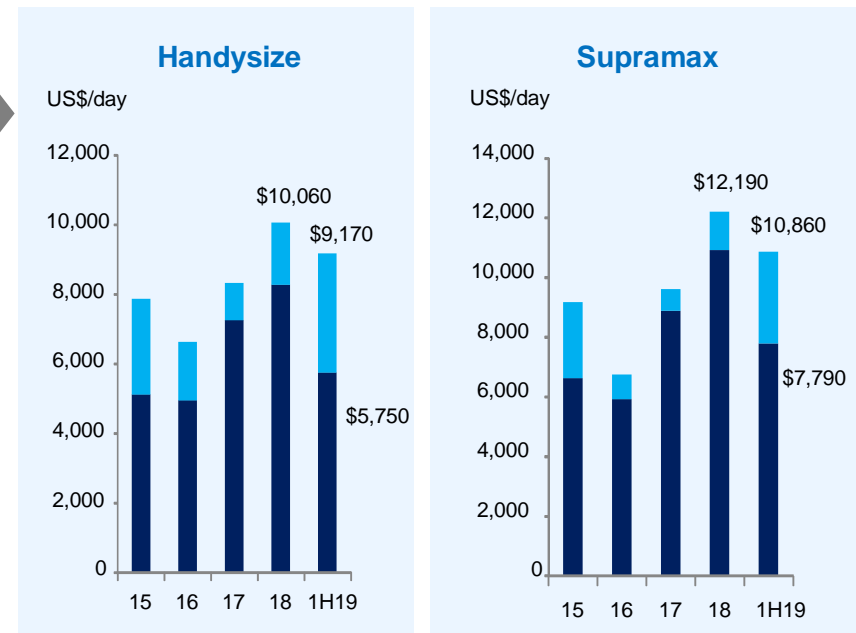
## TCE Outperformance Compared to Market in Last 5 Years

**US\$2,000**

Daily Handysize Premium

**US\$1,530**

Daily Supramax Premium



■ Baltic Indices ■ PB Premium

## Competitive at Every Level

		1H19		
1	<b>TCE/day</b>	HS: US\$9,170/day SM: US\$10,860/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outperforming indexes and most publicly reporting companies</li> <li>Cargo focused business model with 90% plus laden percentage</li> </ul>	
2	<b>Opex/day</b>	US\$3,990 <sup>1</sup> /day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale, focus and sister ship effects</li> <li>In-house management</li> </ul>	
3	<b>G&amp;A/day</b>	US\$730 <sup>2</sup> /day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scale benefits and efficient systems</li> </ul>	
4	<b>Interest Cost/day</b>	US\$820/day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focused on good quality, predominantly Japanese-built secondhand ships</li> <li>Fleet financed through long-term secured facilities at industry leading cost</li> </ul>	

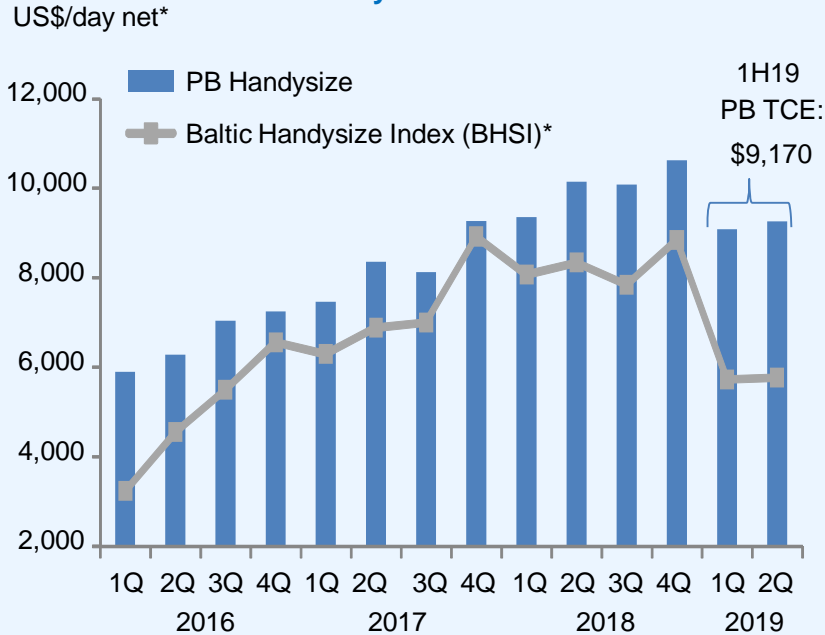
<sup>1</sup> US\$3,990/day is 1H19 blended daily opex of Handysize and Supramax

<sup>2</sup> Spread over both owned and chartered-in ships

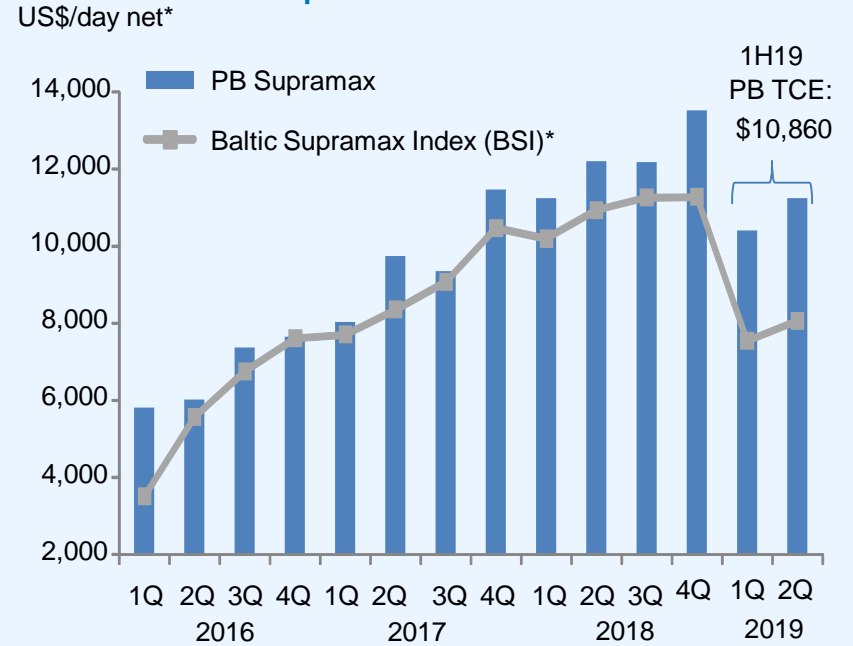


# Disappointing 1H19 but PB Continues to Outperform the Market

### PB Handysize TCE Performance



### PB Supramax TCE Performance

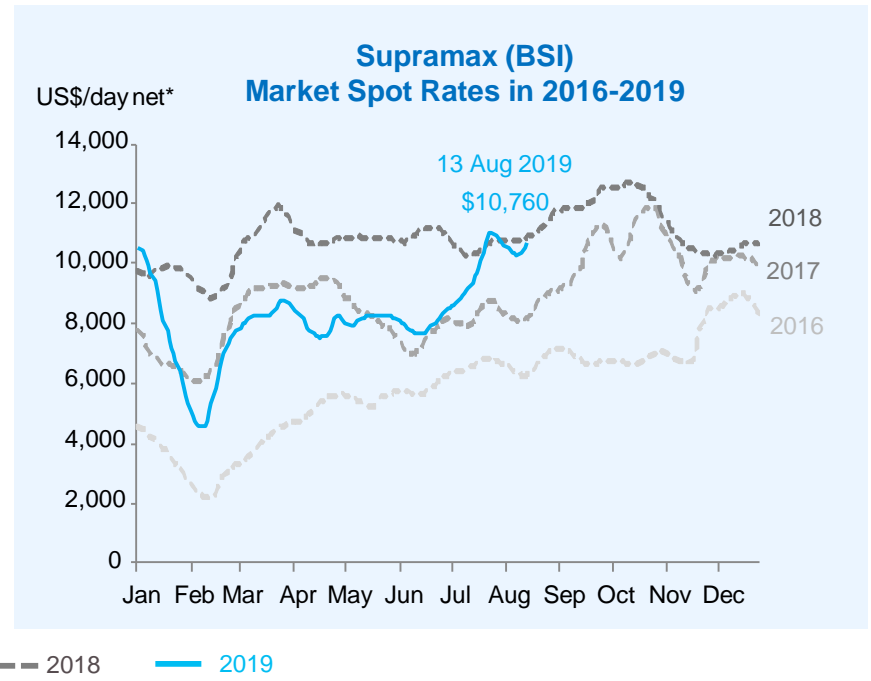
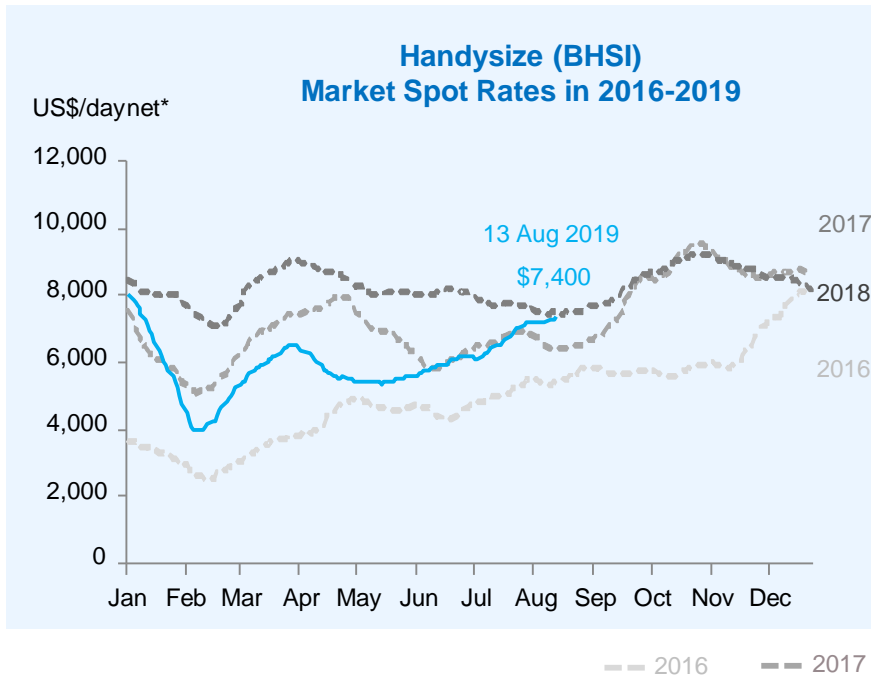


- Our Handysize and Supramax daily TCE earnings outperformed the BHSI and BSI indices by 59% and 39% respectively

\* excludes 5% commission  
 Source: Baltic Exchange



# Markets are Recovering



- 2019 started weaker than last two years with a more pronounced Chinese New Year dip, followed by a recovery which has gained momentum during the summer
- Easing of export disruptions in Brazil, sound minor bulk demand growth, and IMO 2020 effects on the global fleet bode well for the freight market
- We expect to see stronger market conditions in the remainder of 2019, although with continued volatility due to uncertainty about the trade war, slower economic growth than in recent years and the impact of African Swine Fever on soybean imports to China

\* excludes 5% commission

Source: Baltic Exchange, data as at 13 Aug 2019



## Explaining the Market Movement in 2019

### Why was the Beginning of the Year Weak?

- Trade war – less soybean
- African Swine Fever – less soybean
- Flooding in Mississippi River – impeded grain exports from US
- Iron ore disruptions – Vale dams & Australian weather
- 1H is seasonally weak (e.g. CNY)

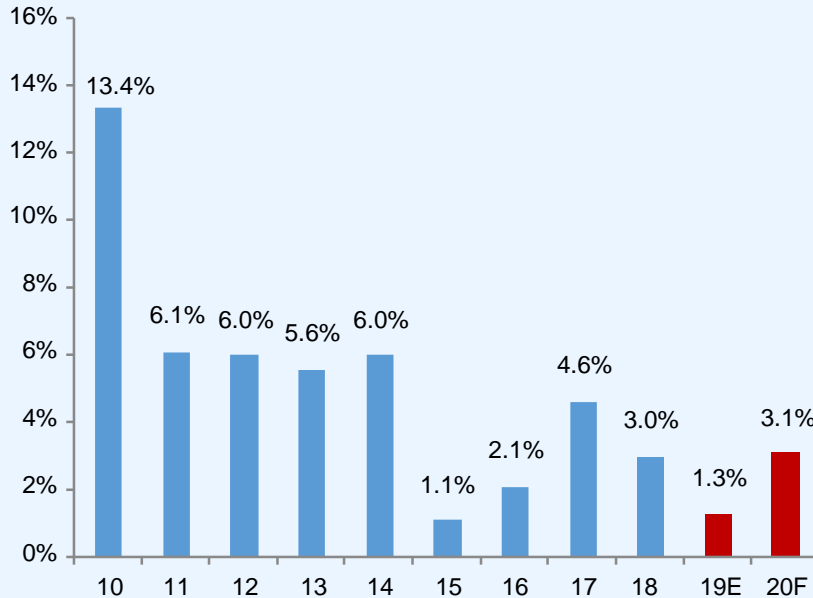
### What can Make it Stronger?

- Continued minor bulk growth (bauxite, nickel, manganese ore, etc.)
- Chinese infrastructure stimulus
- Chinese steel production / coal imports
- Iron ore trade resumed in Brazil & Australia
- Strong grain volumes out of Black Sea & East Coast South America
- IMO 2020 and environmental regulations – supply contraction
- 2H is seasonally stronger

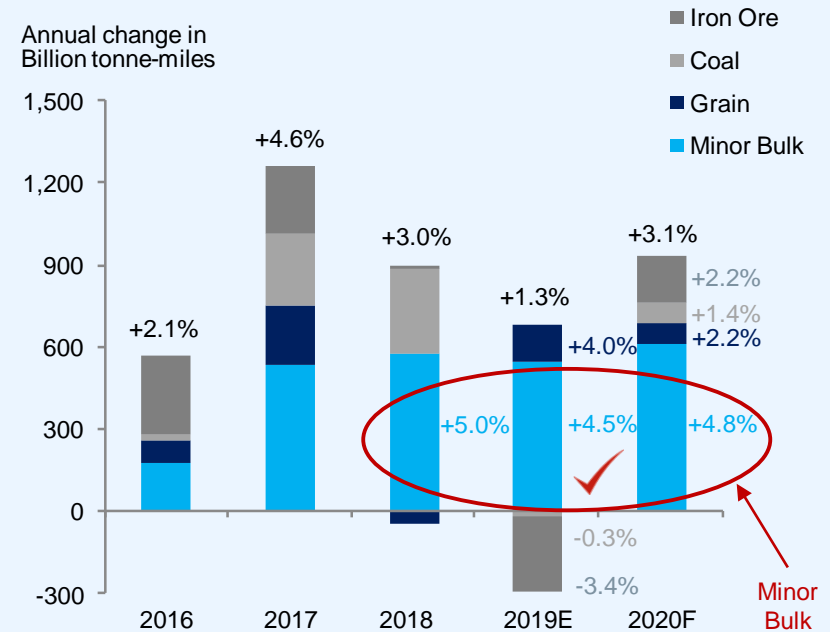


# Minor Bulk Expected to Drive Demand into 2020

Overall Dry Bulk Tonne-miles Demand Growth Since 2010



Annual Change in Dry Bulk Tonne-miles Demand

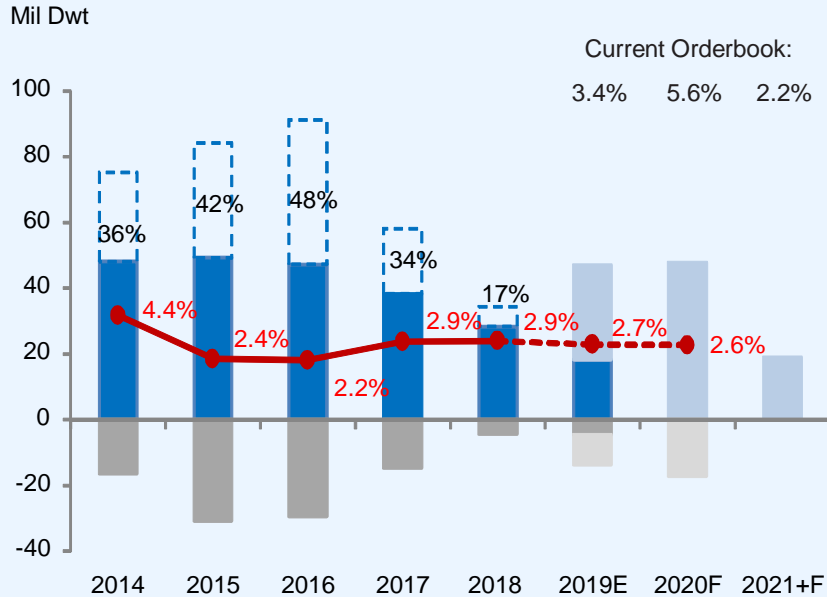


- Clarksons Research estimates total dry bulk tonne-mile demand growth was 0.6% in 1Q19 affected by significantly disrupted iron ore and grain trades. 2H is typically stronger than 1H and Clarkson estimates 1.3% growth in overall dry bulk tonne-mile demand in 2019 and 3.1% in 2020
- Despite weaker US-China trade, minor bulk demand remains strong, benefitting from growth particularly in Chinese imports of bauxite, nickel and manganese ore. Minor bulk tonne-mile demand is expected to grow at 4.5% in 2019 and 4.8% in 2020

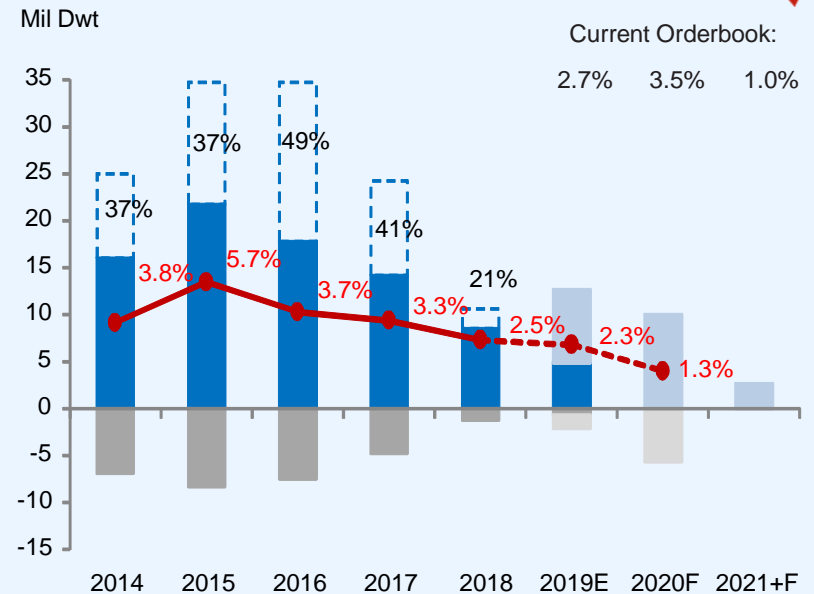
Source: Clarksons Research, as at June 2019

# Net Fleet Growth Reducing for Handysize / Supramax

### Overall Dry Bulk Supply Development







### Handysize / Supramax Supply Development



■ New Deliveries YTD   
   Shortfall   
   Scheduled Orderbook  
  Scrapping YTD   
   Scrapping Forecast   
—●— Net Fleet Growth

- 1.6% overall net dry bulk fleet growth in 1H19, about the same as one year ago

# Better Supply Fundamentals for Handysize

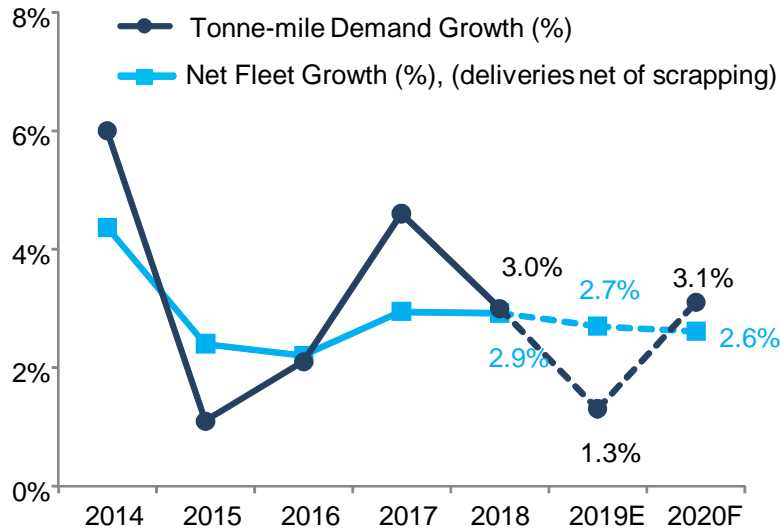
	Scheduled Orderbook as % of Existing Fleet	Average Age	Over 20 Years	Over 15 Years	1H19 Scrapping as % Existing Fleet as at 1 Jul 2019 (Annualised)	
 <b>Handysize – 84m dwt</b> (25,000-41,999 dwt)	✓ <b>5.5%</b>	10	<b>11%</b>	18%	<b>0.4%</b>	Lower orderbook More older ships
 <b>Supramax – 201m dwt</b> (42,000-64,999 dwt)	7.9%	10	8%	17%	<b>0.4%</b>	
 <b>Panamax – 229m dwt</b> (65,000-119,999 dwt)	11.0%	10	8%	18%	<b>0.2%</b>	
 <b>Capesize and larger – 324m dwt</b> (120,000+ dwt)	<b>15.3%</b>	9	<b>5%</b>	12%	<b>2.2%</b>	
<b>Total Dry Bulk – 855m dwt</b> (>10,000 dwt)	11.2%	10	7%	16%	<b>1.1%</b>	



# Favourable Minor Bulk Supply and Demand Outlook

### Total Dry Bulk Supply and Demand

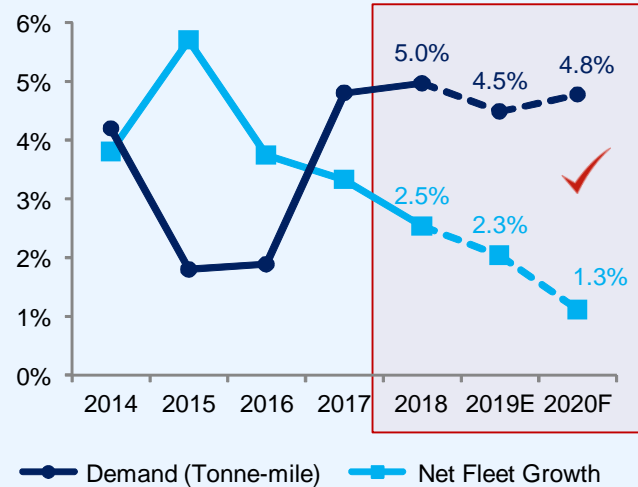
% YOY Change



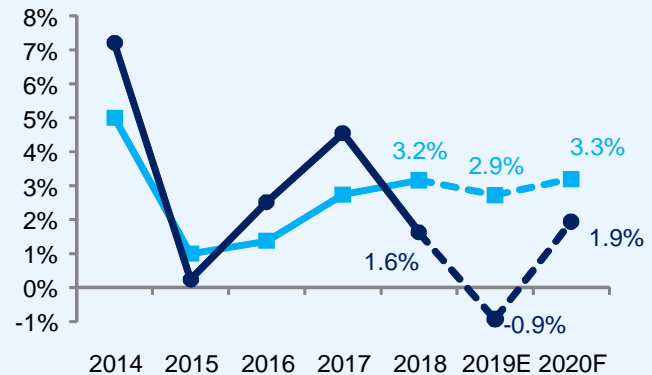
- 2019 weak start – trade war uncertainty and iron ore / grain weakness
- Attractive supply fundamentals in our segments approaching IMO 2020
- Other factors than supply and demand can also drive rates: bunker prices and speed, off-hire, congestion, sentiment, etc.

\* Major Bulk includes iron ore, coal and grains  
 Source: Clarksons Research, supply data as at July 2019

### Minor Bulk Demand and Handysize/Supramax Supply



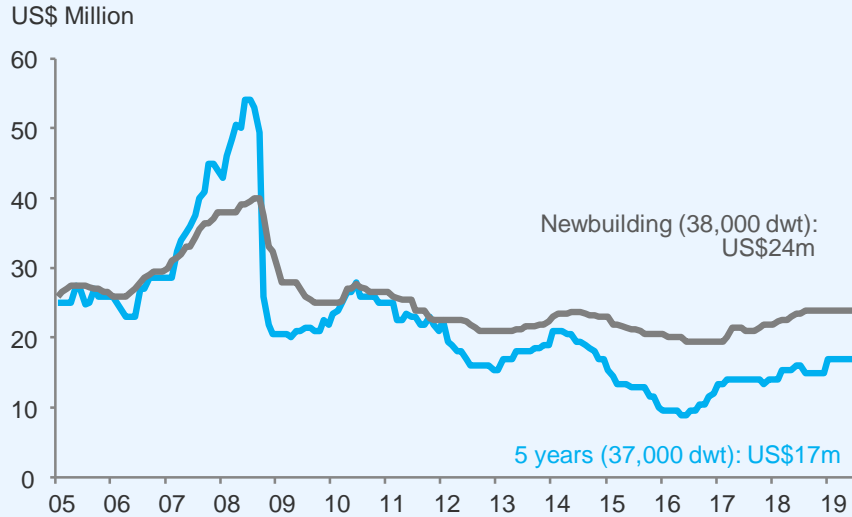
### Major Bulk\* Demand and Capesize/Panamax Supply



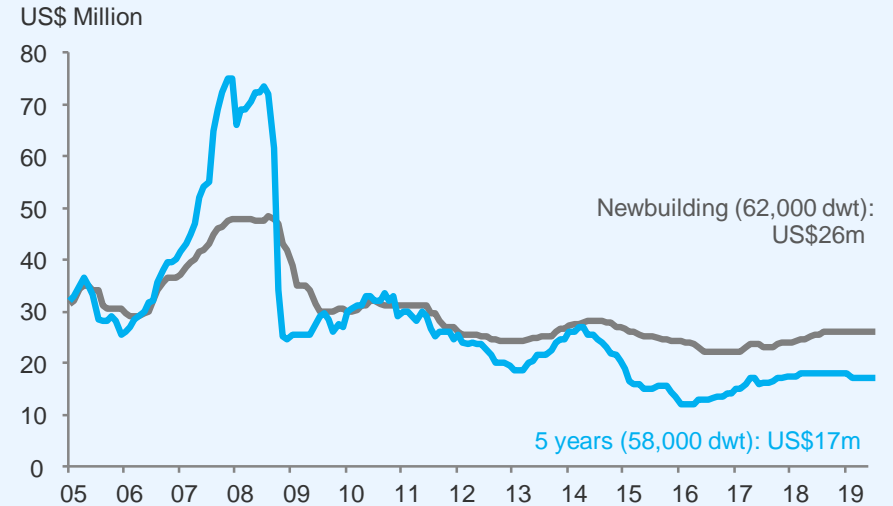


## Secondhand Values Remain Attractive

### Handysize Vessel Values



### Supramax Vessel Values

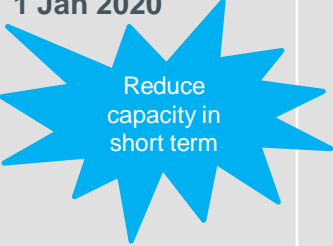
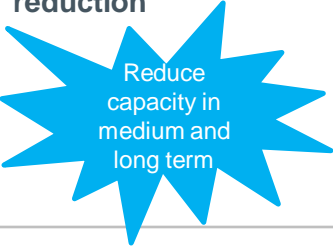


- Large gap between newbuilding and secondhand prices and uncertainty over future ship designs discourage new ship ordering
- Restrained ordering in Handysize/Supramax segments should result in limited new ship deliveries in the coming years
- We see upside in secondhand vessel values and will continue to cautiously grow by looking opportunistically at good quality secondhand ship acquisitions

## Outlook and Strategy



# New Regulations Benefitting Stronger Companies

New Regulations	Content	Impact on the Industry	PB actions
<b>IMO Ballast Water Treatment: Installation required at first dry-docking after 8 Sep 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMO and USCG requirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capex for shipowners</li> <li>Increased scrapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 PB owned vessels fitted</li> <li>Retrofitting remaining owned Handysize and Supramax vessels with system based on filtration and electrocatalysis</li> <li>Completion in 2022 within relevant compliance deadlines</li> </ul>
<b>Sulphur Emissions Cap: 1 Jan 2020</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMO global 0.5% sulphur cap requires:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) low-sulphur fuel or;</li> <li>ii) exhaust gas cleaning systems (“scrubbers”)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Majority of global fleet (esp. Handysize) will comply using low-sulphur fuel  <b>→slow-steaming and tighter supply</b></li> <li>Larger vessels (incl. some Supramaxes) installing scrubbers <b>→docking ships for several weeks for scrubber retrofit</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thorough preparation including cleaning fuel tanks, securing good quality compliant fuel, and training crew to ensure seamless service</li> <li>We choose a balanced approach:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Supramaxes are now scrubber fitted and arrangements are in place to fit scrubbers on the majority of our Supramaxes</li> <li>Expect 10-15% of our overall fleet will have scrubbers installed and no scrubbers on our Handysize ships</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>IMO greenhouse gas emissions reduction</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut total greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 (compared to 2008), requiring efficiency improvements of at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by 2050</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing speed</li> <li>Development of new fuels, engine technology and vessel designs</li> <li>Discouraging new ship ordering in short and medium term</li> <li>Increased scrapping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No newbuild ordering</li> <li>Monitoring new technology and designs</li> </ul>





## Our Strategic Direction and Priorities

---

- **Maintain and grow our cargo focus and scale**
- **Continue to be both a fully integrated owner and operator**
  - Not only owned ships, not only asset light
- **Maintain empowered local chartering and operations close to customers**
  - With best in class centralised support & systems
- **Keep building our brand**
  - Long term thinking, safety, care and quality in everything we do
- **Continue to grow our owned fleet with quality second hand acquisitions**
- **Opportunistically trading up smaller older ships to larger younger ships**
- **Avoid buying newbuildings**
  - due to high price, low return, and new regulations will change technology
- **Continue to reduce long term charters**
  - Replace with owned ships, and medium and short term chartered in ships
- **Thorough preparations for IMO 2020**
  - Fuel contracts, cleaning of tanks, installation and testing of scrubbers, new clauses
- **Keep our balance sheet strong**

# Well Positioned for the Future

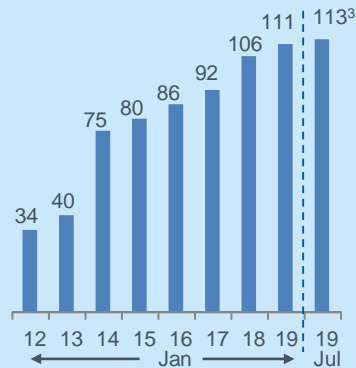
## Our TCE Outperform Market

Average PB premium over market indices in last 5 years:

**US\$2,000/day**  
Handysize TCE

**US\$1,530/day**  
Supramax TCE

## More Owned Vessels with Fixed Costs



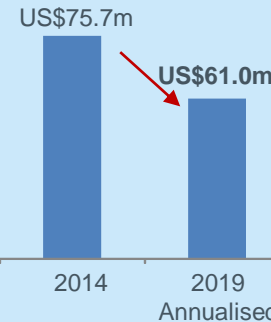
Owned Vessel Breakeven  
Incl. G&A overheads

**US\$8,530/day**  
Handysize<sup>1</sup>

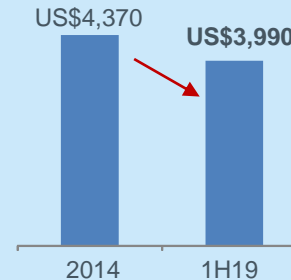
**US\$9,160/day**  
Supramax<sup>2</sup>

## Efficient Cost Structure

Annual Group  
G&A Overheads



Daily Vessel  
Operating Expenses  
(Combined Handysize and Supramax)



## Sensitivity toward Market Rates\*

Market Rate  
+/-  
**US\$1,000**  
daily TCE



**Our Underlying Result**

+/-  
**US\$**  
**35-40m**

<sup>1</sup> 1H19 PB owned Handysize \$7,590/day + G&A overheads \$940/day ≈ US\$8,530/day

<sup>2</sup> 1H19 PB owned Supramax \$8,220/day + G&A overheads \$940/day ≈ US\$9,160/day

<sup>3</sup> An additional 2 Supramax vessels delivered into our fleet in July 2019

\* Based on current fleet and commitments, and all other things equal

# Financial Review





## 2019 Interim Results Highlights

### Pacific Basin

	US\$m	1H19	1H18	Change
P&L	Net profit	8.2	30.8	-22.6
	Underlying (loss) / profit <b>KPI</b>	(0.6)	28.0	-28.6
	EBITDA	101.1 <sup>1</sup>	99.3	
	Dividends <b>KPI</b>	-	HK2.5¢	
	US\$m	30 June 19	31 Dec 18	
B/S	Cash	313.8 <sup>2</sup>	341.8	-8%
	Net gearing <b>KPI</b>	37%	34%	+3%
Fleet	Owned fleet / Total fleet <sup>4</sup>	113 <sup>3</sup> / 230	111 / 222	

- Weaker market conditions in the early part of the year negatively affected our results – however, continued TCE outperformance and competitive cost structure enabled us to post a positive net profit
- We purchased three modern secondhand Supramaxes during 1H19. We took delivery of four vessels in 1H19 (including three we bought in 2018) and two more vessels in July, expanding our owned fleet to 115 ships
- We secured a revolving credit facility of US\$115m at a competitive cost of Libor + 1.35% and we are repaying our US\$125m convertible bonds
- Some of the negative demand disruptions in the early part of the year are easing and market rates in July have been increasing, especially in the Atlantic

<sup>1</sup> EBITDA adjusted for the adoption of HKFRS 16 “Leases” is US\$78.9m, which is comparable to previous periods

<sup>2</sup> Our outstanding convertible bonds (US\$125m) were redeemed in full after the period close

<sup>3</sup> An additional 2 Supramax vessels delivered in July 2019

<sup>4</sup> Average number of ships operated during the period

# 1H19 TCE Performance and Future Cover

Cover as at 26 July 2019

	US\$/day	Handysize	Supramax
1H19	Market (BHSI/BSI) index net rate in 1H19	\$5,750	\$7,790
	PB daily TCE net rate	\$9,170	\$10,860
	PB outperformance	59% / \$3,420	39% / \$3,070
	Revenue Days	24,450	16,470

BHSI (Handysize) and BSI (Supramax) down 30% and 26% YOY respectively vs PB Handysize and Supramax TCE down by 6% and 7% YOY respectively

	Future earnings and cargo cover	Handysize	Supramax
2H19	PB daily TCE net rate 2H19	\$9,050	\$10,790
	% of contracted days covered	56%	76%

	Future earnings and cargo cover	Handysize	Supramax
2020	PB daily TCE net rate FY2020*	\$8,540	\$11,480
	% of contracted days covered	14%	21%

\* Note that our 2020 forward cargo contract cover is back-haul heavy, i.e. trades into loading areas that reduces zero income ballasting



## US\$8.2m Net Profit in 1H19

Six months ended 30 June

US\$m	2019	2018	
Revenue	767.1	795.6	
Voyage expenses	(360.5)	(360.6)	
Time-charter equivalent ("TCE") earnings	406.6	435.0	
Owned vessel costs	(156.7)	(144.7)	
Charter costs	(219.2)	(233.4)	
Operating performance before overheads	30.7	56.9	
Total G&A overheads	(30.5)	(28.4)	
Taxation & others	(0.8)	(0.5)	
Underlying (loss) /profit <b>KPI</b>	(0.6)	28.0	
Derivatives M2M and one-off items	8.8	2.8	
<b>Profit attributable to shareholders</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>101.1*</b>	<b>99.3</b>	

	2019	2018
<b>Owned vessel costs</b>		
Opex	(80.1)	(72.5)
Depreciation	(60.1)	(56.3)
Finance	(16.5)	(15.9)
<b>Charter costs</b>		
Non-capitalised charter costs	(200.1)	(233.4)
Capitalised charter costs	(19.1)	-
<b>Derivatives M2M and one-off items</b>		
Derivative M2M	8.6	4.4
Net write-back of disposal cost provision	0.2	-
Write-off of loan arrangement fee	-	(1.6)

- No interim dividend declared – but will consider a dividend of 50% of net profit for the full year

\*EBITDA adjusted for the adoption of HKFRS 16 "Leases" is US\$78.9m, which is comparable to previous periods

# Explanation of New Lease Accounting Standard (HKFRS 16 “Leases”)

## What are the Changes?

Leases > 12 months

Balance Sheet:

- 1) Right-of-Use “ROU” assets
- 2) Lease liabilities

Income Statement:

Operating lease expenses replaced by a sum of:

- 1) Depreciation of ROU assets
- 2) Interest expenses on lease liabilities (lease portion)
- 3) Technical management service costs (non-lease portion)

Leases < 12 months

Balance Sheet: Nil

Income Statement: Nil, expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term as before the adoption of HKFRS 16 “Leases”

US\$m

1H19

### P&L

	Before	HKFRS 16	As reported
Revenue	768.8	(1.7)	767.1
EBITDA	78.9	22.2	101.1
Net profit	6.1	2.1	8.2

- ↑ EBITDA as the charter-hire costs are replaced by interest and depreciation
- Slight increase in net profit

### B/S

Assets	2,414.6	115.1	2,529.7
Liabilities	1,174.8	117.4	1,292.2
Equity	1,239.8	(2.3)	1,237.5

- ↑ Total assets as ROU assets recognised
- ↑ Total liabilities as lease liabilities recognised

### Cash Flow

Operating	72.2	20.5	92.7
Investing	(83.7)	3.3	(80.4)
Financing	(4.0)	(23.8)	(27.8)
Net change	(15.5)	-	(15.5)

- ↑ Operating cash flow due to reduced charter-hire costs
- ↓ Financing cash flow due to increase in interest and repayments of lease liabilities
- No change in net cash flow

Interest cover	4.0X		4.5X
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## Handysize and Supramax Contributions

Six months ended 30 June

		2019	2018	Change
Handysize contribution	(US\$m)	21.2	38.4	-45%
Revenue days	(days)	24,450	25,210	-3%
TCE earnings	(US\$/day)	9,170	9,750	-6%
Owned + chartered costs	(US\$/day)	8,160	8,150	0%
Supramax contribution	(US\$m)	7.4	15.8	-53%
Revenue days	(days)	16,470	15,650	+5%
TCE earnings	(US\$/day)	10,860	11,730	-7%
Owned + chartered costs	(US\$/day)	10,170	10,690	-5%
Post-Panamax contribution	(US\$m)	2.1	2.7	-22%
G&A overheads and tax	(US\$m)	(31.3)	(28.9)	-8%
Underlying (loss) / profit	(US\$m)	(0.6)	28.0	>-100%

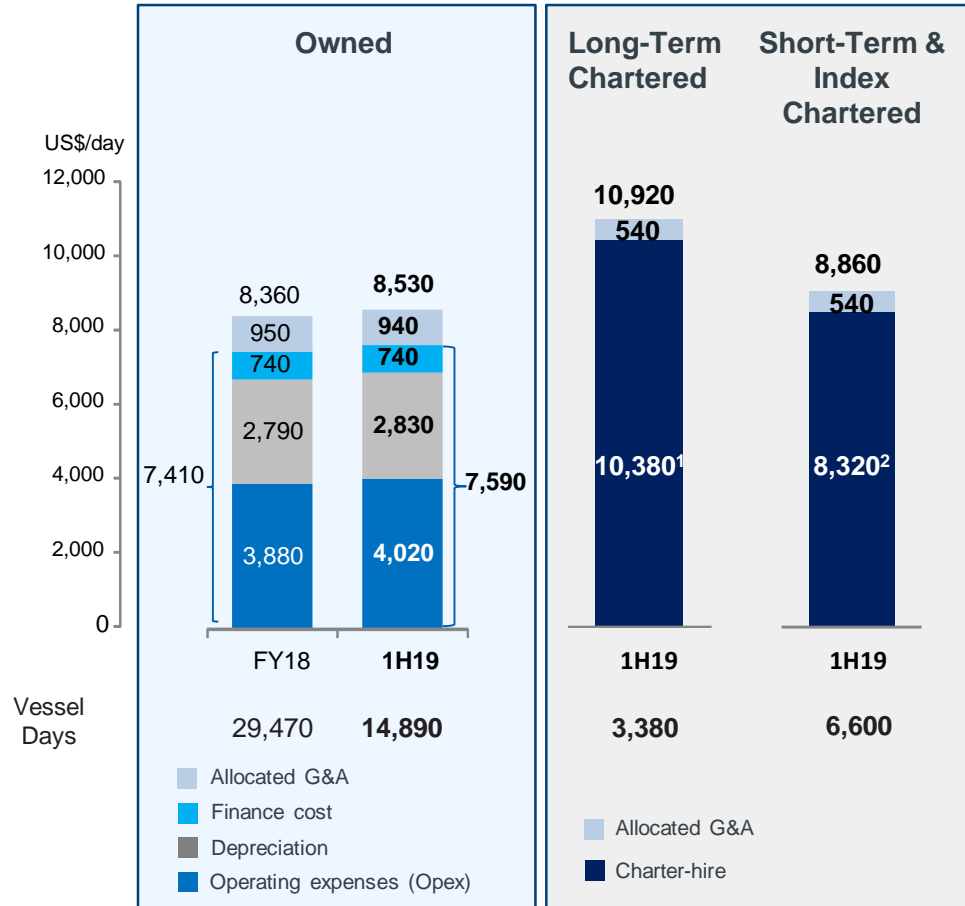
+/- Note: Positive changes represent an improving result and negative changes represent a worsening result



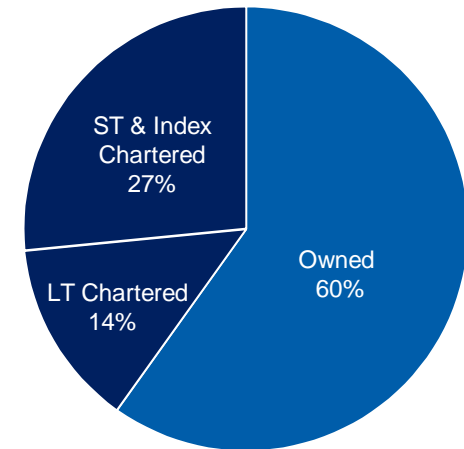
# Handysize Vessel Costs (P/L)

As at 30 Jun 2019

1H19 Daily Vessel Costs (US\$/day)



1H19 Vessel Days Distribution



**US\$8,160/day**  
Blended Daily P/L Costs before G&A Overheads  
(FY2018: US\$8,260)

<sup>1</sup> Sum of:

a) Capitalised charter costs: depreciation of ROU assets + interest expenses on lease liabilities

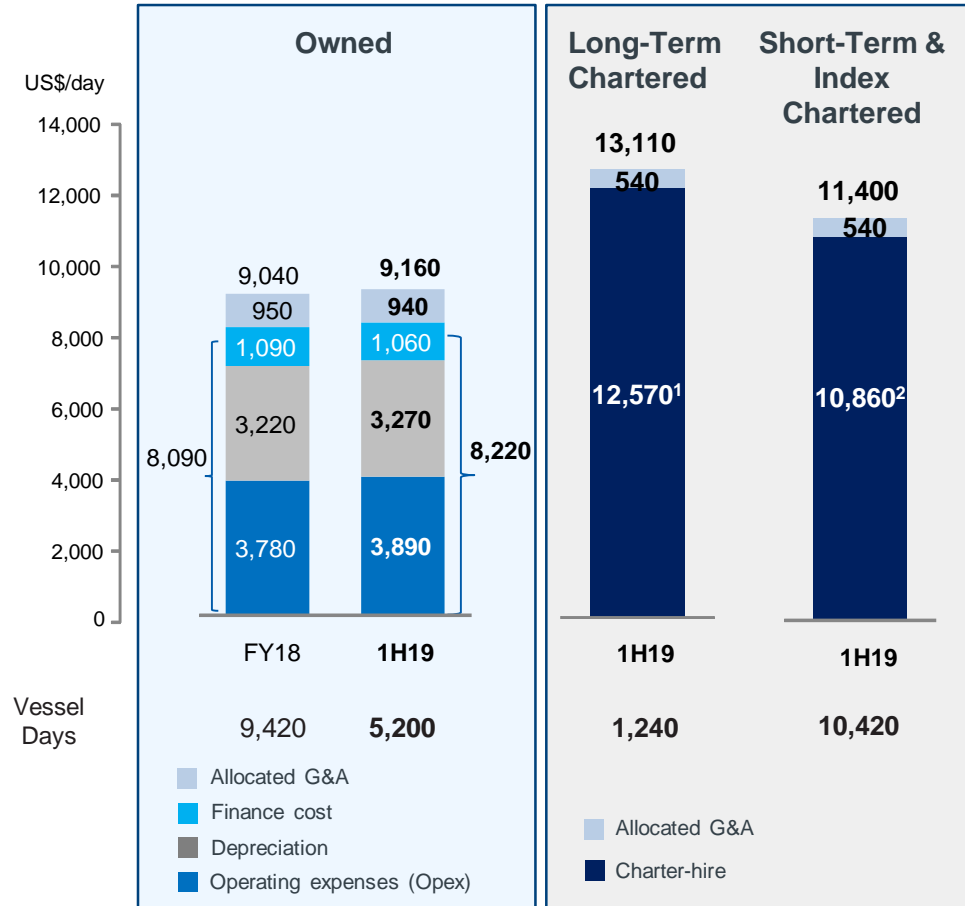
b) Non-capitalised charter costs: technical management service costs

<sup>2</sup> Non-capitalised charter costs

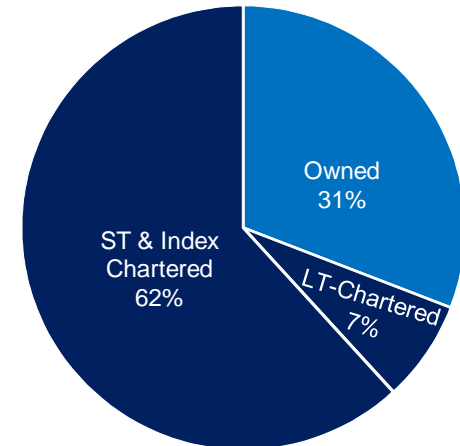
# Supramax Vessel Costs (P/L)

As at 30 Jun 2019

1H19 Daily Vessel Costs (US\$/day)



1H19 Vessel Days Distribution



**US\$10,170/day**

Blended Daily P/L Costs before G&A Overheads  
(FY2018: US\$10,740)

<sup>1</sup> Sum of:

a) Capitalised charter costs: depreciation of ROU assets + interest expenses on lease liabilities

b) Non-capitalised charter costs: technical management service costs

<sup>2</sup> Non-capitalised charter costs

# Significant Operational Leverage

		Handysize			Supramax			Sensitivity*
		1H19 avg. TCE (US\$/d)	Vessel Days	Costs incl. G&A (US\$/d)	1H19 avg. TCE (US\$/d)	Vessel Days	Costs incl. G&A (US\$/d)	
Largely Fixed Cost	Owned	9,170	14,890	8,530	10,860	5,200	9,160	+/- US\$1,000 daily TCE <b>US\$35-40m</b>
	LT Chartered		3,380	10,920		1,240	13,110	
Largely Variable Cost	ST Chartered and Index		6,600	8,860		10,420	11,400	Margin business, less sensitive to rates movement

Adjusted for ca. 20-25% typical long-term forward cargo cover at any point in time

\* Based on current fleet and commitments, and all other things equal

As at 30 June 2019

## Strong Balance Sheet and Liquidity

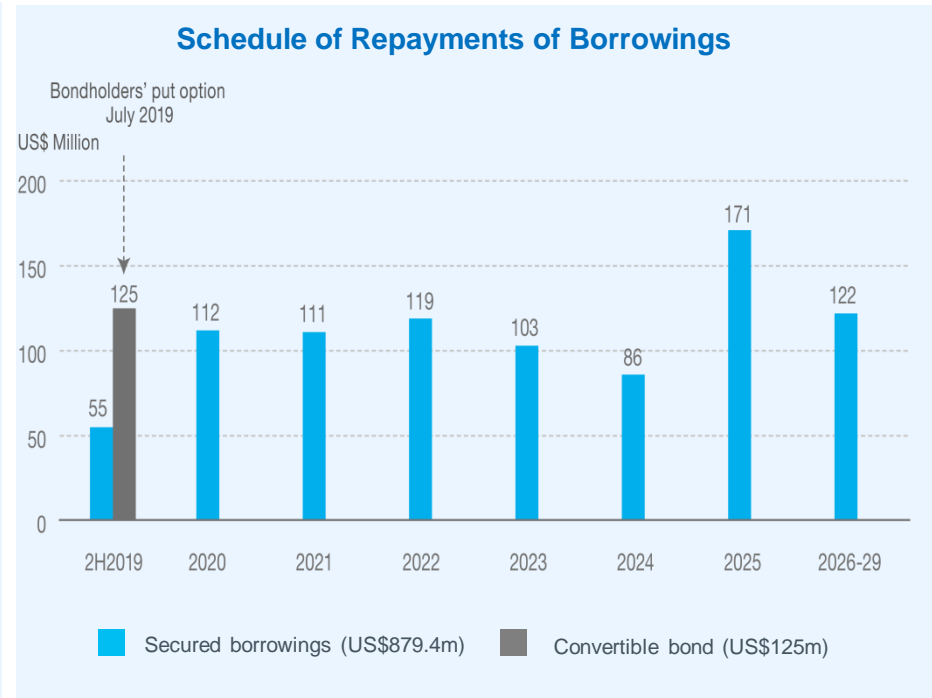
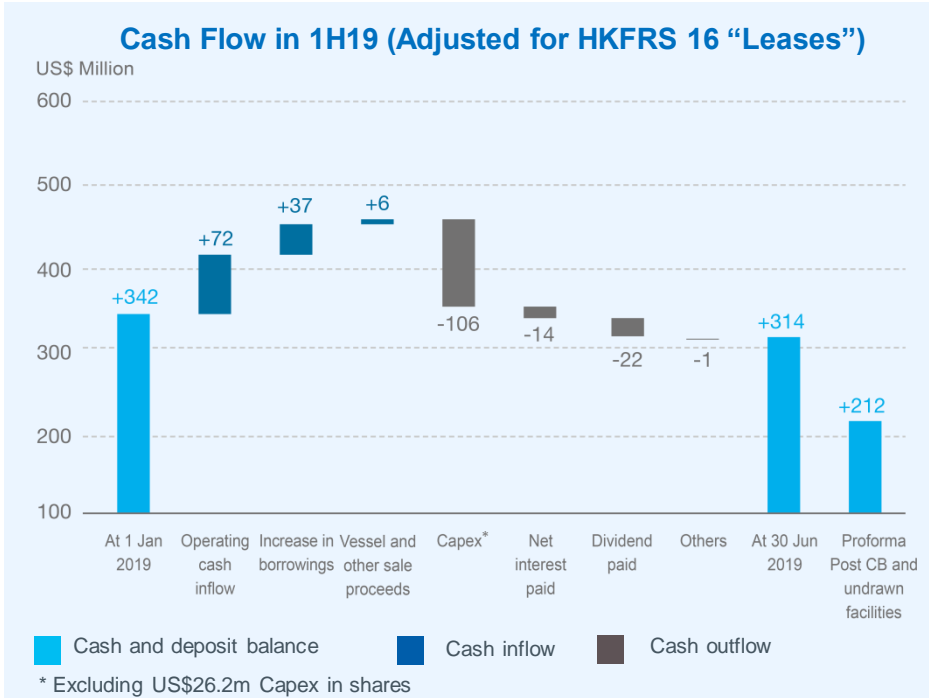
US\$m	30 Jun 19	31 Dec 18
Vessels & other fixed assets	1,848	1,808
Total assets	2,530	2,366
Total borrowings	1,001	961
Total liabilities	1,292	1,135
Total Equity	1,238	1,231
Net borrowings (total cash US\$314 <sup>1</sup> m)	687	619
Net borrowings to net book value of owned vessels <span style="float: right;">KPI</span>	37%	34%

- Vessel average net book value: 82 Handysize (11 years): \$14.5m/ship  
30 Supramax (7.5 years): \$20.5m/ship

<sup>1</sup> Our outstanding convertible bonds (US\$125m) were redeemed in full after the period close

# Maintaining Strong Cash Position Following Repayment of US\$125m Convertible Bonds

As at 30 Jun 2019



**US\$212m\***  
Profoma Cash & Deposits

**4.0%** KPI  
Average Cash Interest Rate

\* Proforma cash is adjusted for the redemption of our outstanding bonds in July/August 2019 (US\$125m) and the additional draw down on our revolving credit facilities (US\$23m) following the delivery of 2 Supramaxes in July



## Disclaimer

Pacific Basin

*This presentation contains certain forward looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of Pacific Basin and certain plans and objectives of the management of Pacific Basin.*

*Such forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results or performance of Pacific Basin to be materially different from any future results or performance expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding Pacific Basin's present and future business strategies and the political and economic environment in which Pacific Basin will operate in the future.*

### Our Communication Channels:

- **Financial Reporting**
  - Annual (PDF & Online) & Interim Reports
  - Quarterly trading updates
  - Press releases on business activities
- **Shareholder Meetings and Hotlines**
  - Analysts Day & IR Perception Study
  - Sell-side conferences
  - Investor/analyst calls and enquiries
- **Company Website - [www.pacificbasin.com](http://www.pacificbasin.com)**
  - Corporate Information
  - CG, Risk Management and CSR
  - Fleet Profile and Download
  - Investor Relations:
    - financial reports, news & announcements, excel download, awards, media interviews, stock quotes, dividend history, corporate calendar and glossary
- **Social Media Communications**
  - Follow us on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube and WeChat!



#### Contact IR – Emily Lau


E-mail: [elau@pacificbasin.com](mailto:elau@pacificbasin.com)  
[ir@pacificbasin.com](mailto:ir@pacificbasin.com)

Tel : +852 2233 7000



- **Applying sustainable thinking in our decisions and the way we run our business**
- **Creating long-term value through good corporate governance and CSR**



2018 CSR Report   
[www.pacificbasin.com/ar2018](http://www.pacificbasin.com/ar2018)

### **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

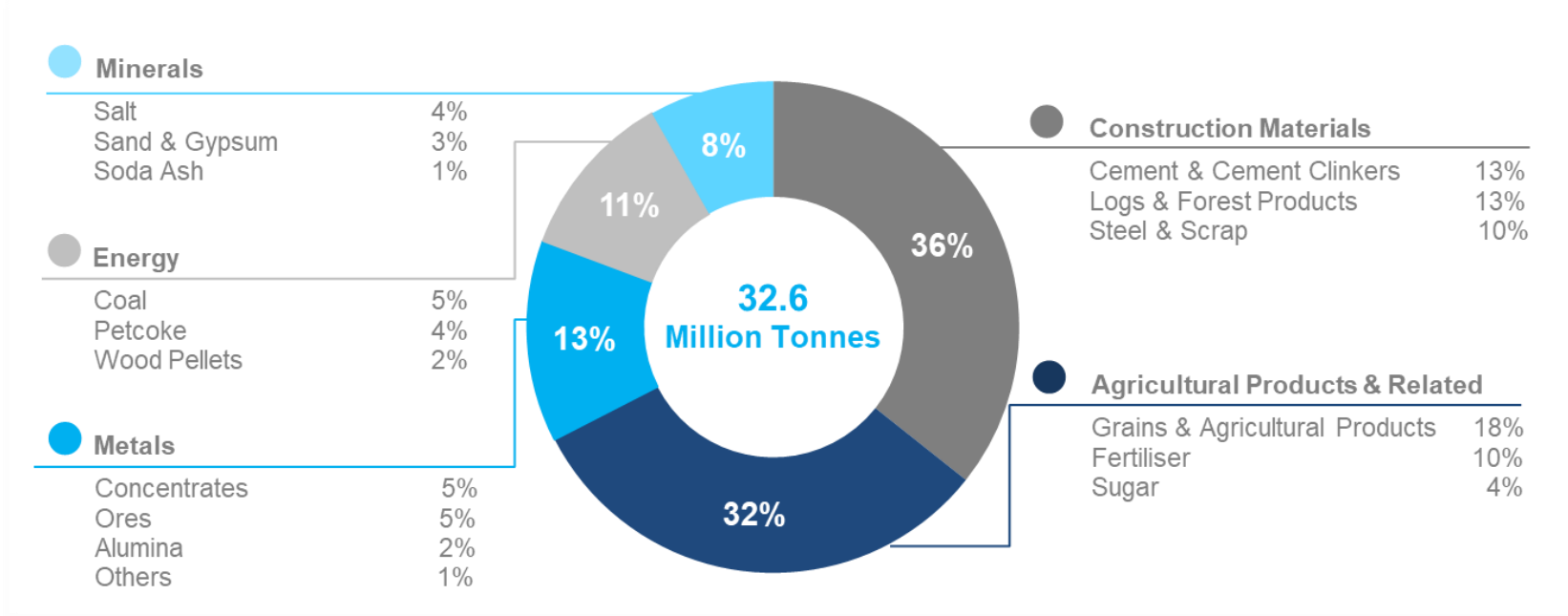
- Guided by strategic objectives on (i) workplace practices (primarily safety), (ii) the environment, and (iii) our communities (where our ships trade and our people live and work)
- Active approach to CSR, with KPIs to measure effectiveness
- Reporting follows SEHK's ESG Reporting Guide
- Disclosure also through CDP, HKQAA, CFR for HK-listed companies

### **Corporate Governance & Risk Management**

- Adopted recommended best practices under SEHK's CG Code (with quarterly trading update)
- Closely integrated Group strategy and risk management
- Transparency priority
- Stakeholder engagement includes in-depth customer and investor surveys
- Risk management committee interaction with management and business units
- Integrated Reporting following International <IR> Framework of IIRC

## Appendix: Pacific Basin Dry Bulk – Diversified Cargo

### Our Dry Bulk Cargo Volumes in 1H2019



- Diverse range of commodities reduces product risk
- China and North America were our largest markets
- About 60% of business in Pacific and 40% in Atlantic

approx. **500**  
customers





## Our People



Close to you



12 local dry bulk offices



24/7 support

## Our Record



Trusted and transparent



Strong public balance sheet and track record



Award winning CSR policy and environmental focus

## Our Fleet



Managed In-house and Highly Versatile

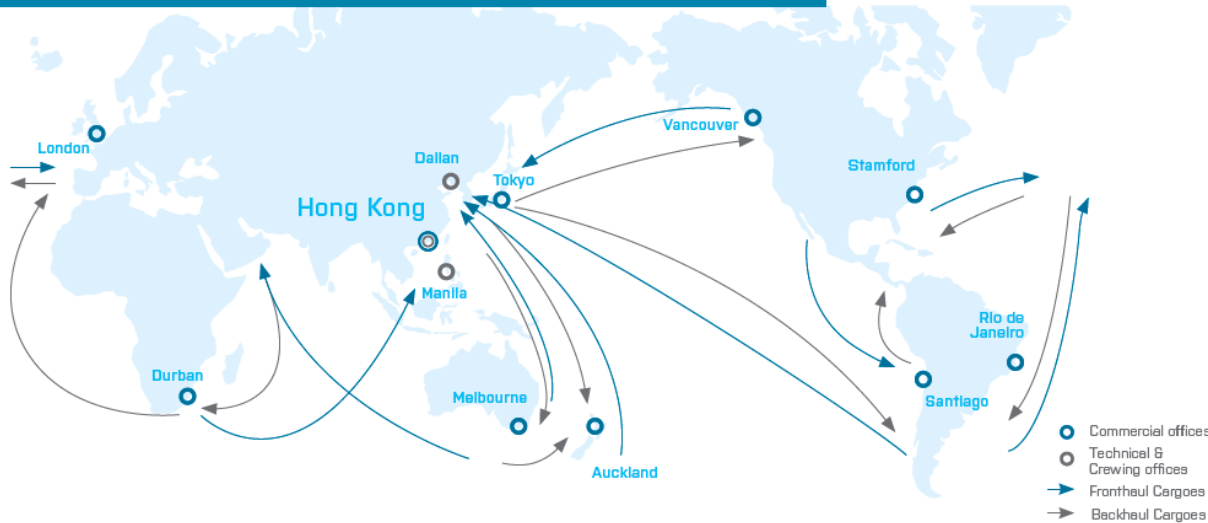


Modern quality ships with the best-in-class design

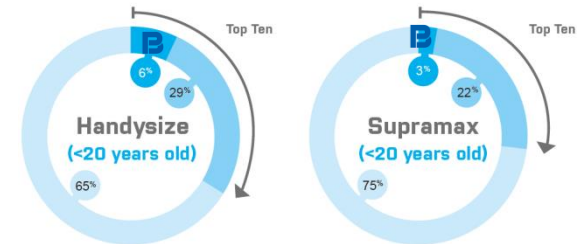


Low breakeven cost and fuel efficient

## Our Worldwide Network and Trading Areas



## Our Market Shares



We operate approx. 6% of global 25-42,000 dwt Handysize ships of less than 20 years old; and approx 3% of global 42-65,000 dwt Supramax of less than 20 years old

## MARKET-LEADING CUSTOMER FOCUS & SERVICE

Priority to build and sustain long-term customer relationships

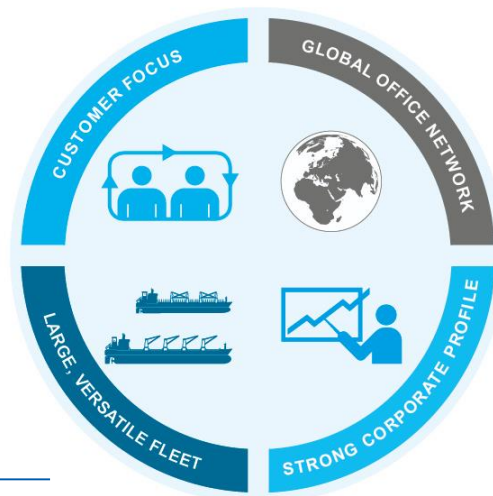
Solution-driven approach ensures accessibility, responsiveness and flexibility towards customers

Close partnership with customers generates enhanced access to spot cargoes and long-term cargo contract opportunities of mutual benefit

## LARGE FLEET & MODERN VERSATILE SHIPS

Fleet scale and interchangeable high-quality ships facilitate service flexibility for customers, optimised scheduling and maximised vessel and fleet utilisation

In-house technical operations facilitate enhanced health & safety, quality and cost control, and enhanced service reliability and seamless integrated service and support for customers



## COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL OFFICE NETWORK

Integrated international service enhanced by experienced commercial and technical staff around the world

Being local facilitates clear understanding of and response to customers' needs and first-rate personalised service

Being global facilitates comprehensive market intelligence and cargo opportunities, and optimal trading and positioning of our fleet

## STRONG CORPORATE & FINANCIAL PROFILE


Striving for best-in-class internal and external reporting, transparency and corporate stewardship

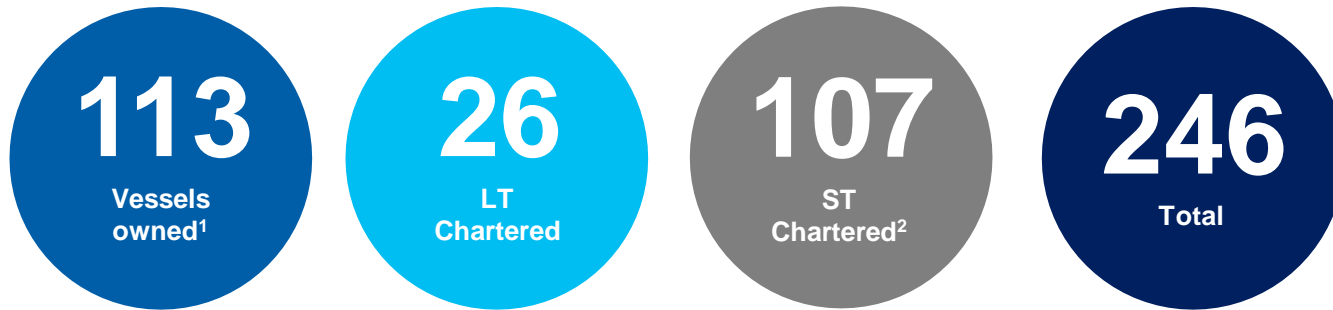
Strong cash position and track record set us apart as a preferred counterparty










Hong Kong listing, scale and balance sheet facilitate good access to capital

Responsible observance of stakeholder interests and our commitment to good corporate governance and CSR

# Appendix: Fleet List – 30 June 2019

[www.pacificbasin.com](http://www.pacificbasin.com)  
Our Fleet 



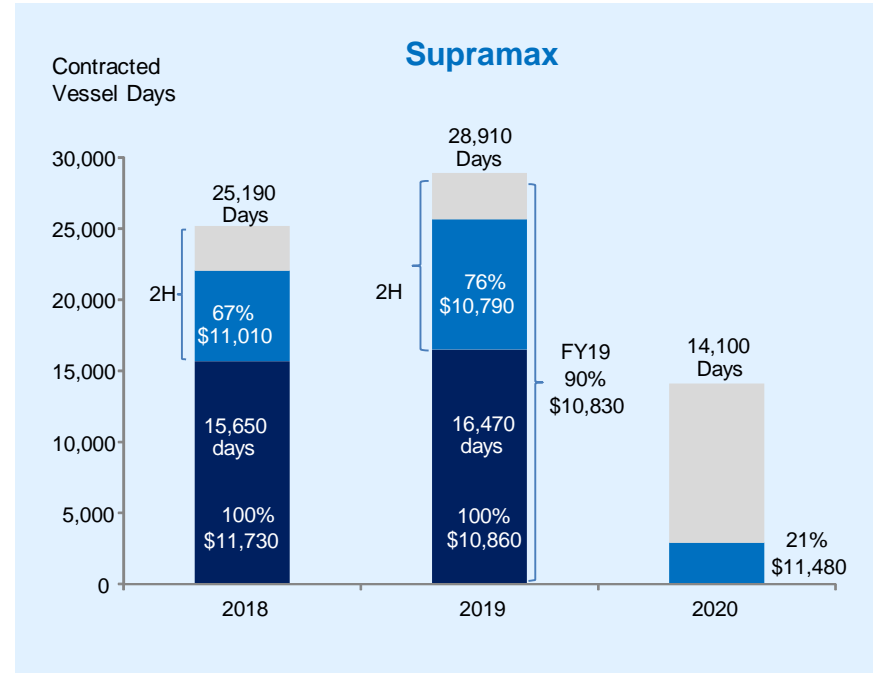
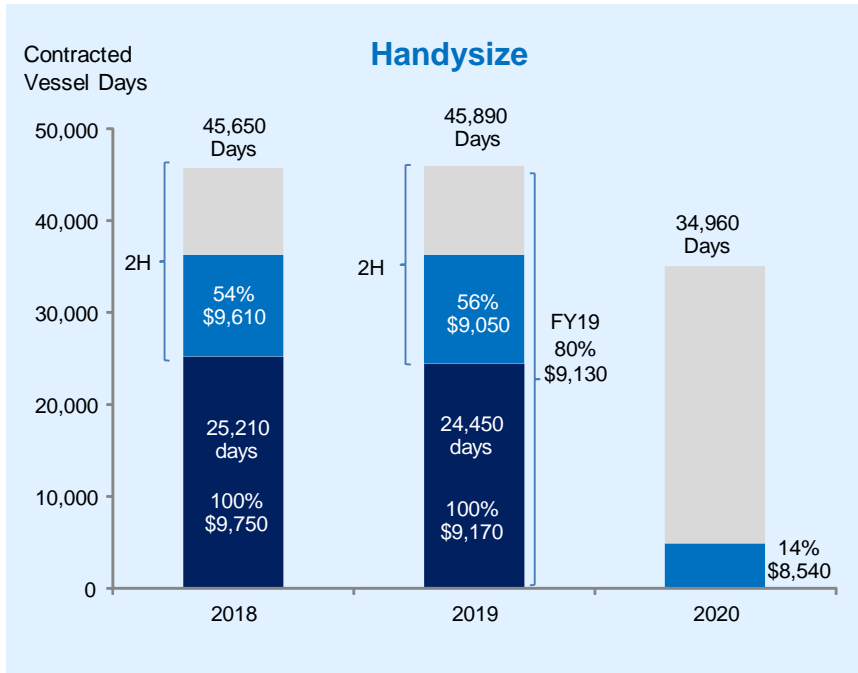
	Owned	LT Chartered	ST Chartered	Total
<b>Handysize</b>	 82	 19	 33	<b>134</b>
<b>Supramax</b>	 30	 6	 74	<b>110</b>
<b>Post-Panamax</b>	 1	 1	 0	<b>2</b>

Average age of core fleet: 8.9 years old

<sup>1</sup> An additional 2 Supramax vessels that we purchased delivered into our fleet in July 2019

<sup>2</sup> Average number of short-term + index-linked vessels operated in June 2019

# Appendix: 2019 Future Cover



■ 1H Completed ■ Covered ■ Uncovered

Note that our 2020 forward cargo contract cover is back-haul heavy i.e. trades into loading areas that reduces zero income ballasting  
 Currency in US\$, as at 26 July 2019  
 Cover as at mid-July, for comparison the graphs show the level of cover secured as at the same time in July in last year

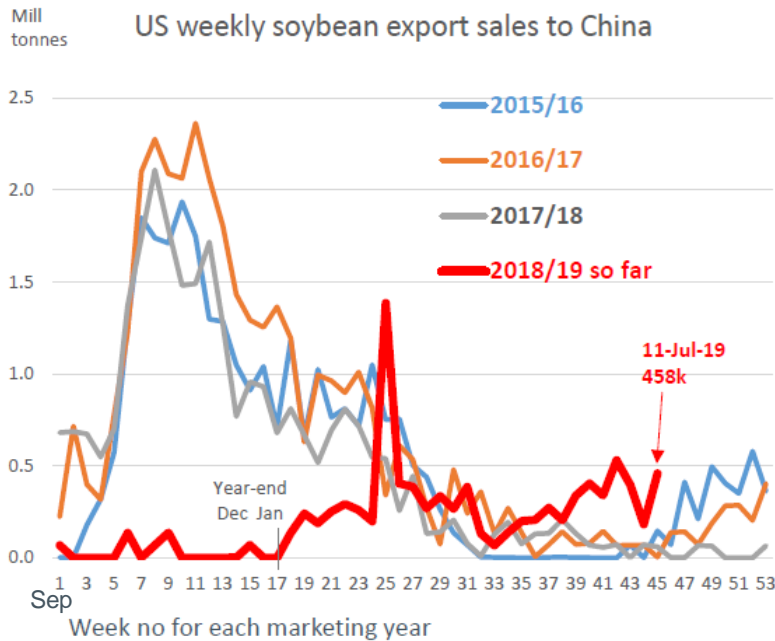
## Appendix: Inward Charter-in Commitments

As at 30 June 2019

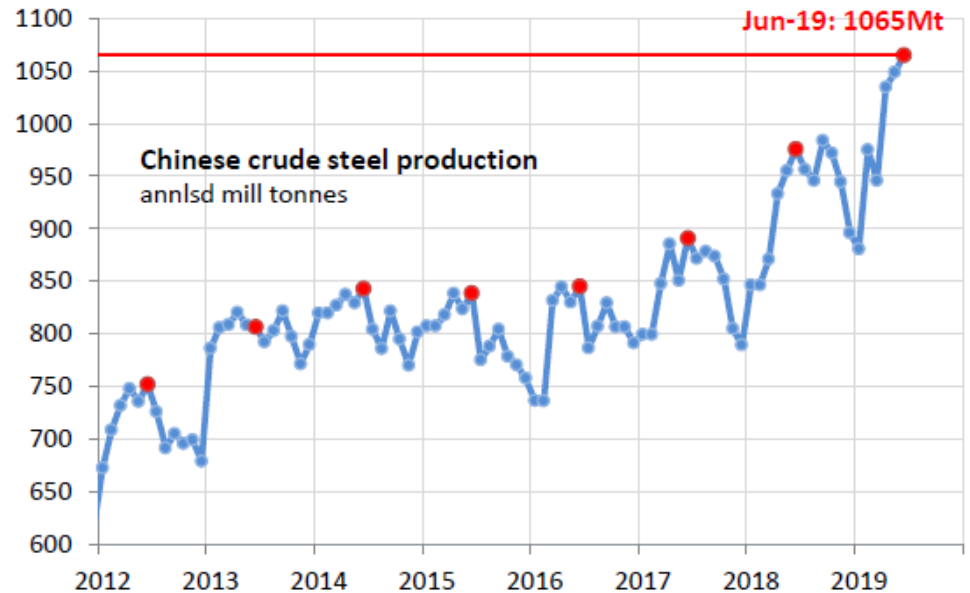
Year	Handysize									Supramax								
	Long-term (>1 year)			Short-term		Total			Long-term (>1 year)			Short-term		Total				
	Vessel days	Average rate P/L basis	Cash basis	Vessel days	Average rate	Vessel days	Average rate P/L basis	Cash basis	Vessel days	Average rate P/L basis	Cash basis	Vessel days	Average rate	Vessel days	Average rate P/L basis	Cash basis		
2H2019	3,620	10,080	10,100	740	9,100	4,360	9,910	9,930	1,360	11,770	12,400	1,440	10,680	2,800	11,210	11,520		
2020	4,690	10,270	10,460	-	-	4,690	10,270	10,460	1,970	11,780	12,750	60	11,260	2,030	11,760	12,710		
2021	3,460	10,160	10,310	-	-	3,460	10,160	10,310	960	11,420	12,220	-	-	960	11,420	12,220		
2022	2,720	9,830	10,110	-	-	2,720	9,830	10,110	470	11,150	12,280	-	-	470	11,150	12,280		
2023	1,830	10,520	10,780	-	-	1,830	10,520	10,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2024+	1,510	10,740	11,320	-	-	1,510	10,740	11,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,830</b>			<b>740</b>		<b>18,570</b>			<b>4,760</b>			<b>1,500</b>		<b>6,260</b>				

# Appendix: Negative Trade War vs Positive Chinese Stimulus Effects

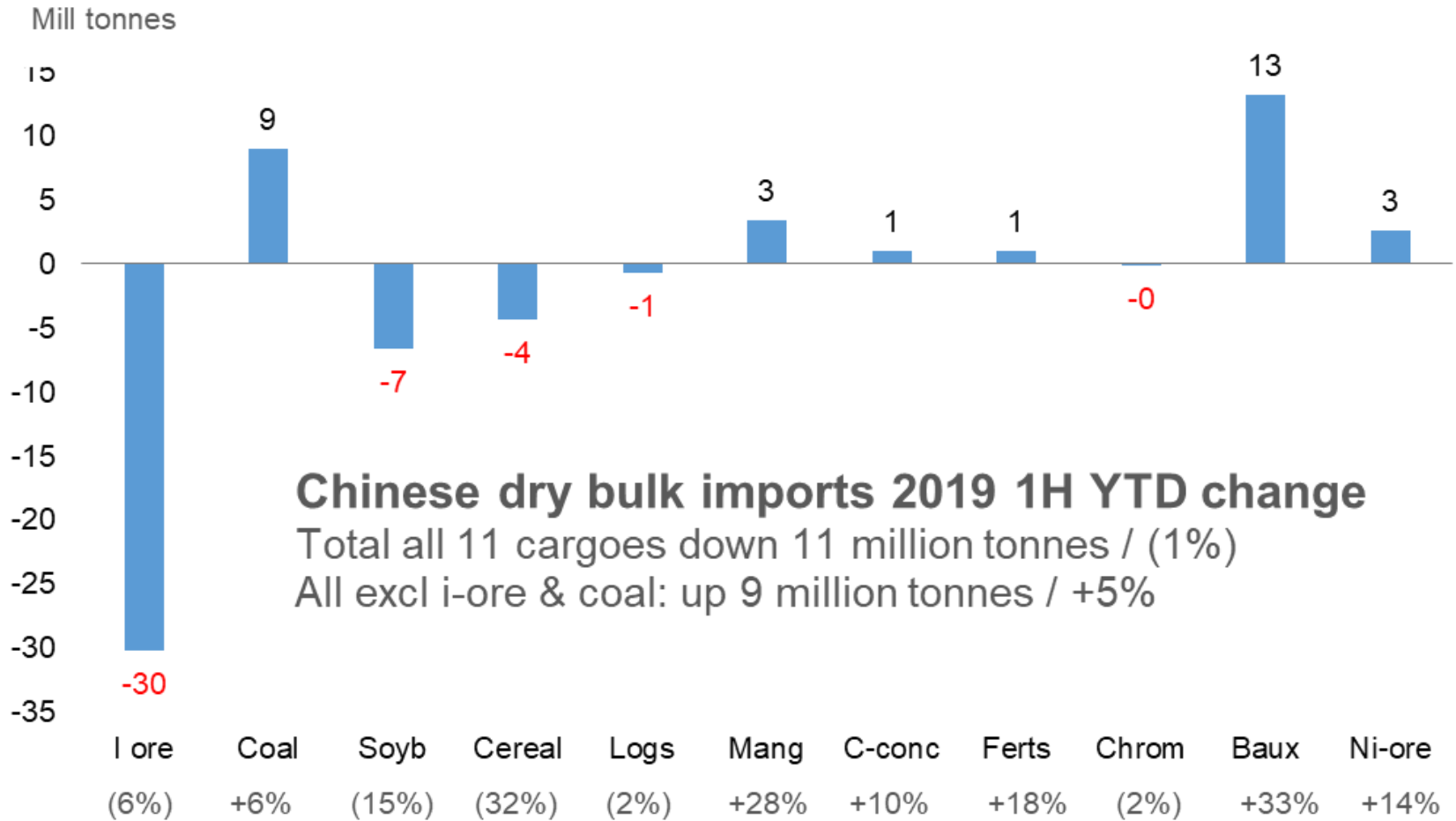
Much Less Soybean from US to China Oct-Jan



Chinese Steel Production at All Time High



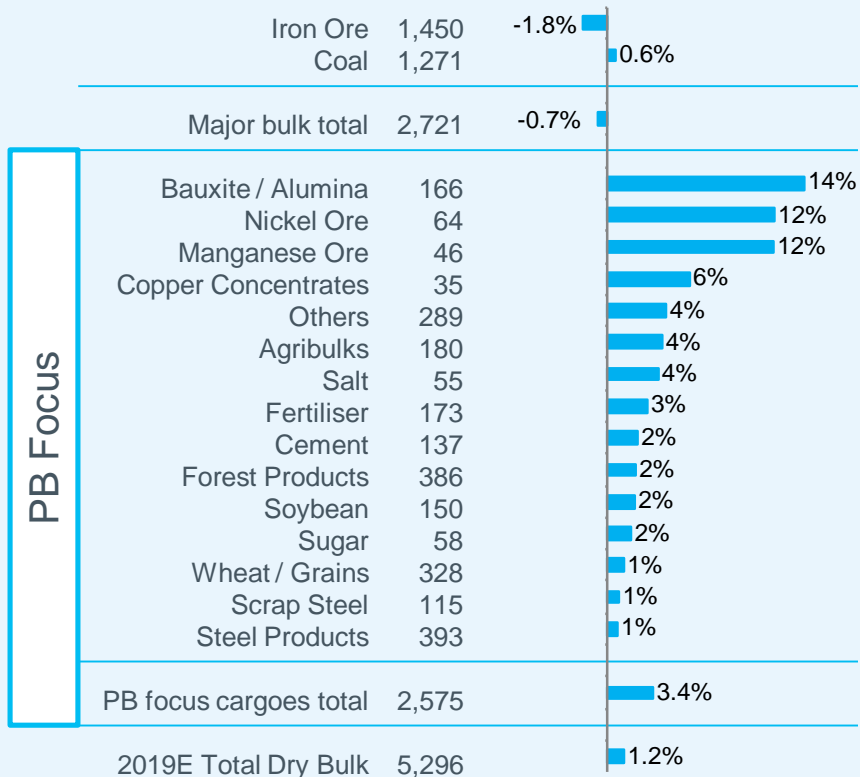
## Appendix: China Dry Bulk Import 2019 YTD



# Appendix: Dry Bulk Demand in 2019 and 2020 Forecast

## 2019E Dry Bulk Trade Volumes

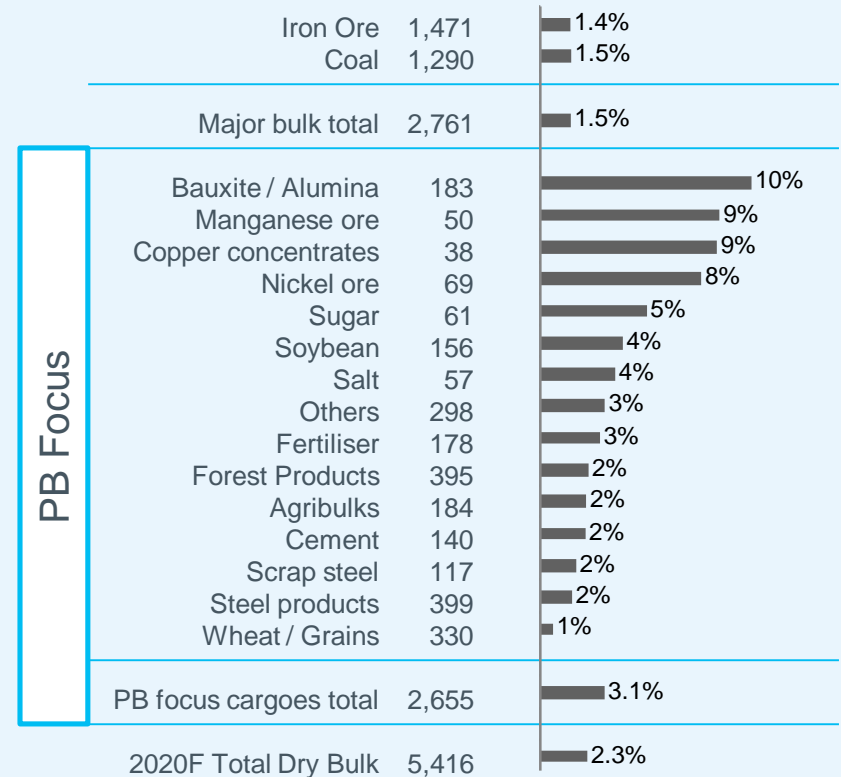
Million Tonnes YOY



(tonne-mile effect = 1.3%)

## 2020F Dry Bulk Trade Volumes

Million Tonnes YOY



(tonne-mile effect = 3.1%)





# Appendix: Dry Bulk Outlook in the Medium Term

## Dry Bulk Outlook Possible market drivers in the medium term

### OPPORTUNITIES

- Continued strong industrial growth and infrastructure investment in China (boosted by economic stimulus) and other emerging markets, enhancing demand for minor bulk shipping
- Easing of US-China trade tensions resulting in improved sentiment and dry bulk trade activity
- Environmental policy in China encouraging shift from domestic to imported resources
- Limited newbuilding ordering and deliveries in our segments supporting tighter supply in the medium term
- Environmental maritime regulations encouraging increased ship scrapping from current minimal levels and discouraging new ship ordering
- Supply contraction due to scrubber installations ahead of IMO 2020 and slower operating speed of ships burning more expensive low-sulphur fuel
- Easing of recent export disruptions in Brazil and the United States, resulting in stronger exports of iron ore and grain

### THREATS

- Slowing global economic growth, especially in China, affecting the trade in dry bulk commodities
- Environmental policy in China encouraging greater shift to renewable energy, possibly impacting coal imports
- Worsening trade disputes impacting global GDP growth, weakening sentiment and undermining dry bulk demand
- Excessive new ship ordering if the price gap between newbuilding and secondhand ships closes
- Periods of low fuel prices supporting faster ship operating speeds which increases supply
- African Swine Fever undermining Chinese demand for imported soybean

# Appendix: Vessel Speed Optimisation Example

- Higher fuel oil prices allow freight rates to increase without increasing speed and hence supply

**Optimal MCR / Speed Matrix on Typical Handysize Ship  
(Japanese-built 32,000 dwt, all weather)**

		TCE US\$/day																	
US\$		1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000
Bunker Cost / mt	100		50%																
	150		34%	50%	69%														
	200			38%	50%	65%													
	250			31%	40%	50%	62%	69%											
	300				34%	42%	50%	60%	69%	69%									
	350				36%	43%	50%	58%	58%	67%	69%								
	400				32%	38%	44%	50%	50%	57%	65%	69%							
	450					34%	39%	44%	44%	50%	56%	62%	68%	69%					
	500					31%	35%	40%	40%	45%	50%	56%	62%	68%	69%				
	550						32%	36%	36%	41%	45%	50%	55%	61%	66%	69%			
600						30%	34%	34%	38%	42%	46%	50%	55%	60%	65%	69%	69%		

Full Practical Speed about 85% MCR  
(around 13.2 knots)

Minimum Practical  
about 30% MCR  
(around 9.2 knots)

- 30% MCR = 9.2knots
- 50% MCR = 11knots
- 70% MCR = 12knots
- 85% MCR = 13.2knots