



Pacific Basin

# With you for the long haul



Pacific Logger departing Tauranga past Mount Maunganui

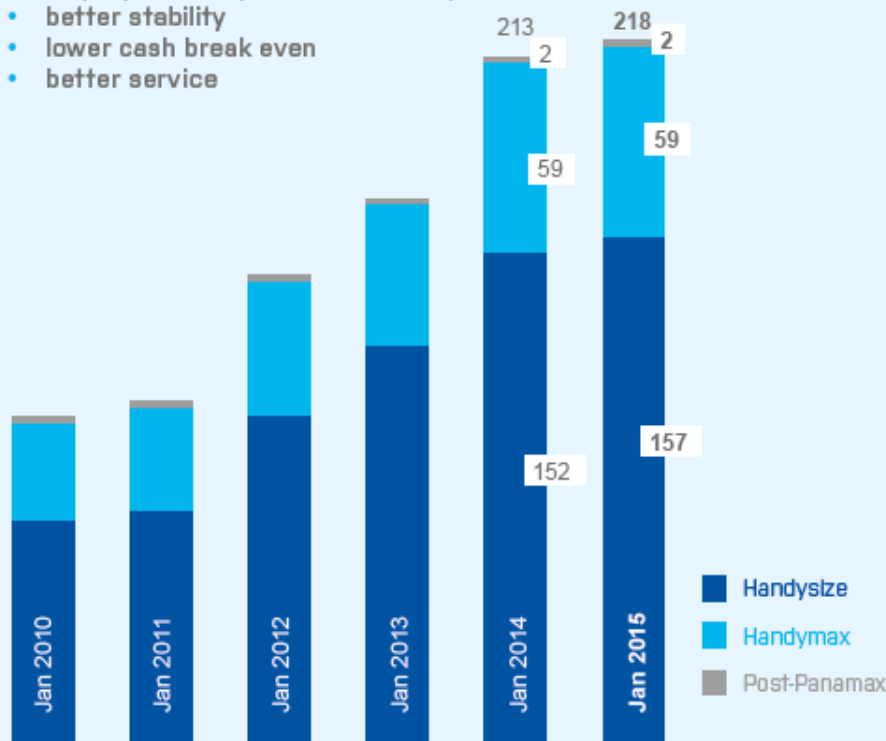


## Our Dry Bulk Fleet Development

### Average number of ships operated





2015: proportionally more owned ships

- better stability
- lower cash break even
- better service



- Listed in Hong Kong
- Long term assets and newbuilding commitments of US\$2 billion and book equity of US\$1 billion
- Fully focused on Handysize & Handymax bulkers
- Global geographically
- Diversified cargo & 400 customers
- Substantially completed exit of non-core activities and significant growth of core Dry Bulk business

# Understanding Our Core Market

Bulk Carrier Ship Types			Percentage of Global Dry Bulk Capacity	Versatility	Main Commodities Carried
Major bulks without cranes		<b>Capesize</b> 120,000+ dwt	40%	Less Versatile	Major Bulks • Iron ore • Coal • Grains
		<b>Panamax &amp; Post-Panamax</b> 65,000-120,000 dwt	28%		
Minor bulks with cranes		<b>Handymax</b> 40,000-65,000 dwt	22%	More Versatile	Minor Bulks • Logs & Forest Products • Agriculture Products • Fertiliser • Cement & Cement Clinker • Bauxite • Alumina • Dross • Steel & Scrap • Concentrates • Salt • Coal/Coke • Petcoke • Sugar • Other Bulks
		<b>Handysize</b> 25,000-40,000 dwt	10%		

**Our Focus**



# Strategic Model

## OUR LARGE VERSITILE FLEET

Fleet scale and interchangeable high-quality dry bulk ships facilitate service flexibility to customers, optimised scheduling and maximised vessel utilisation

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

## OUR 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



## OUR STRONG CORPORATE & FINANCIAL PROFILE

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

Robust balance sheet through conservative financial structure sets us apart as a preferred counterparty

Well positioned to deploy capital through selective investment in our core market when conditions are right

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

## OUR COMPREHENSIVE GLOBAL OFFICE NETWORK

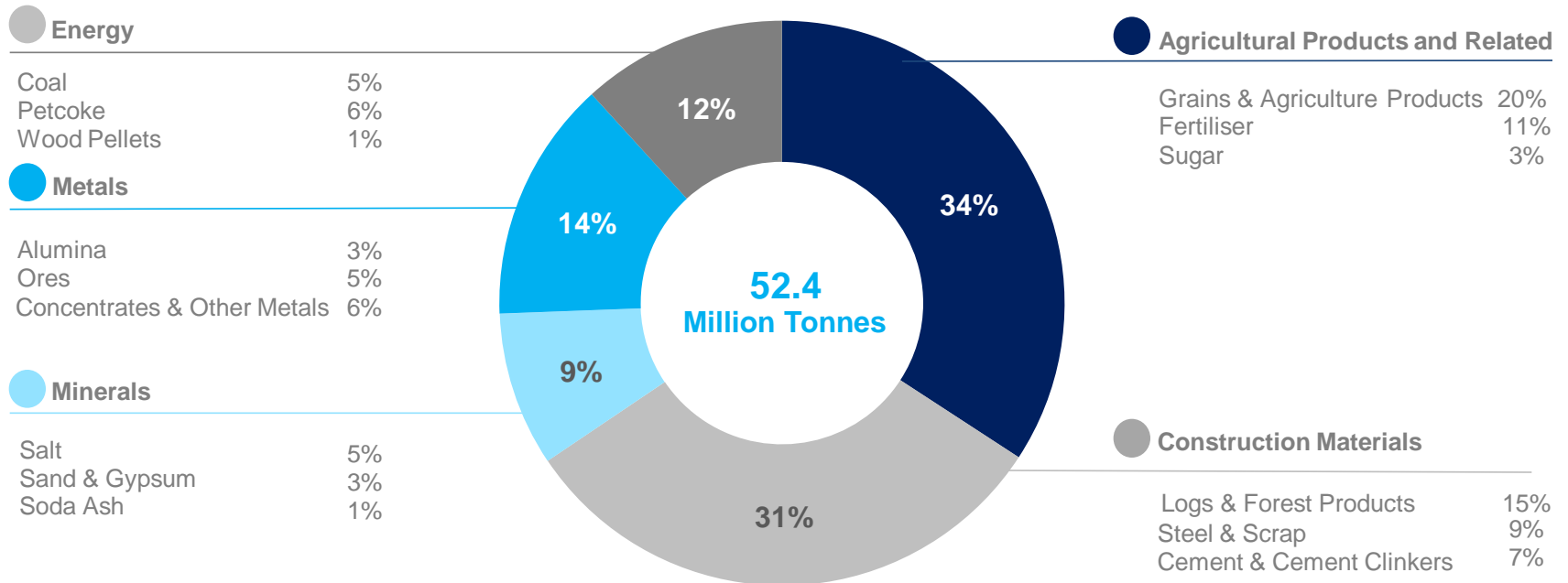
Integrated international service enhanced by commercial and technical offices around the world

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

# Pacific Basin Dry Bulk – Diversified Cargo

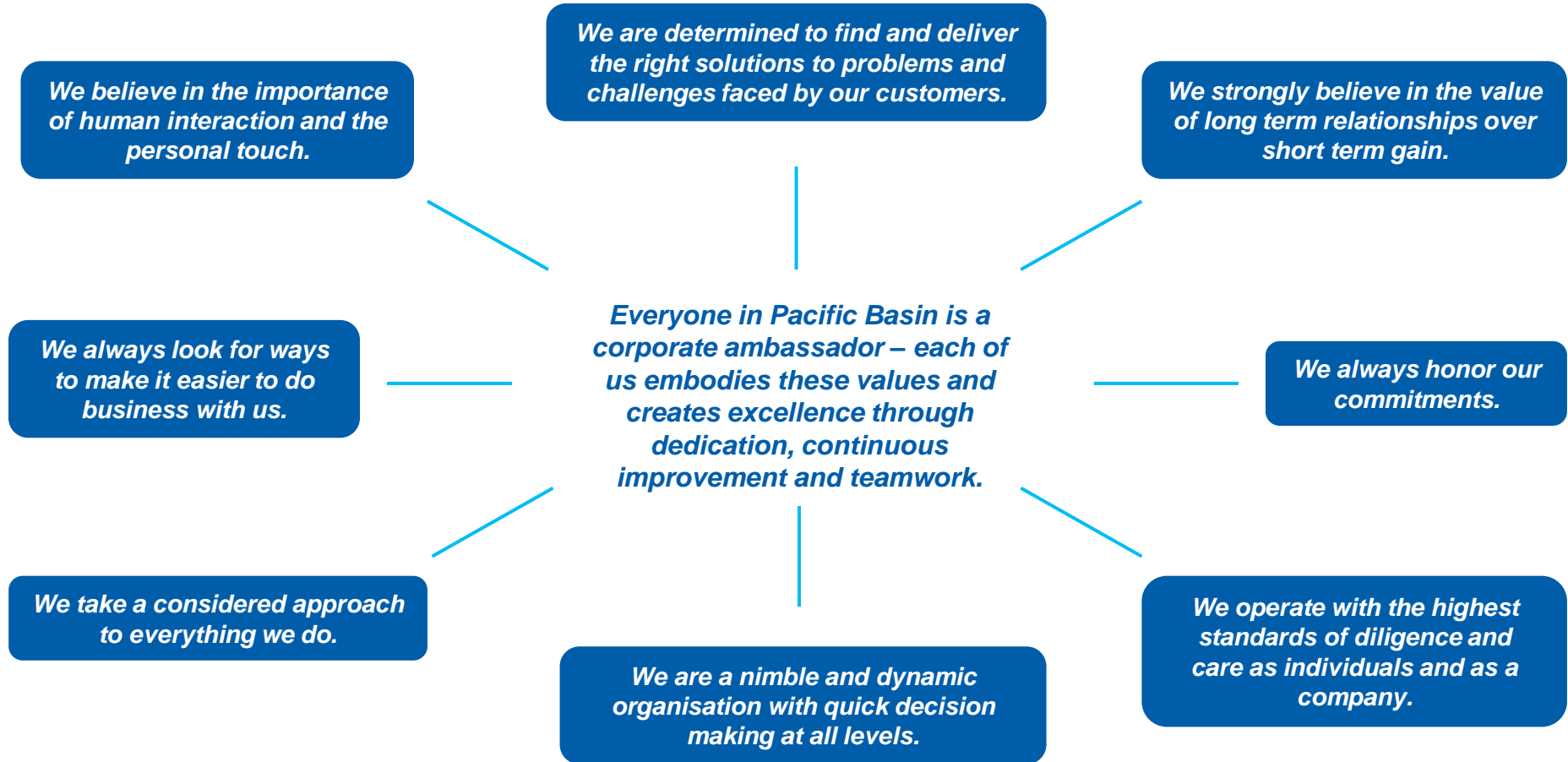
Pacific Basin Cargo Volume 2014



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

**More than  
400 customers!**

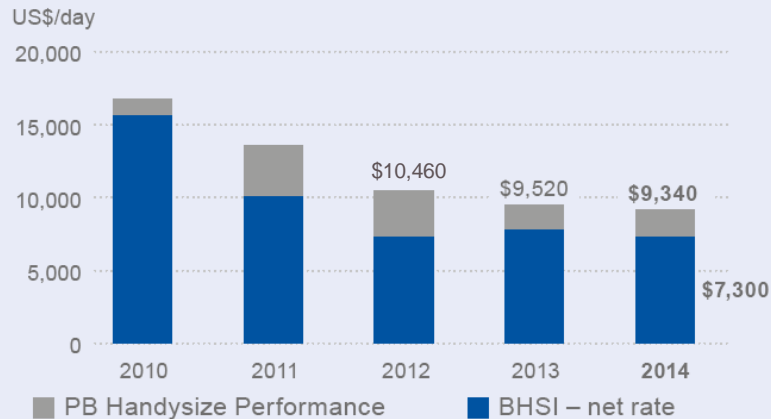
# Pacific Basin Values – With You for the Long Haul



## Performance vs Market

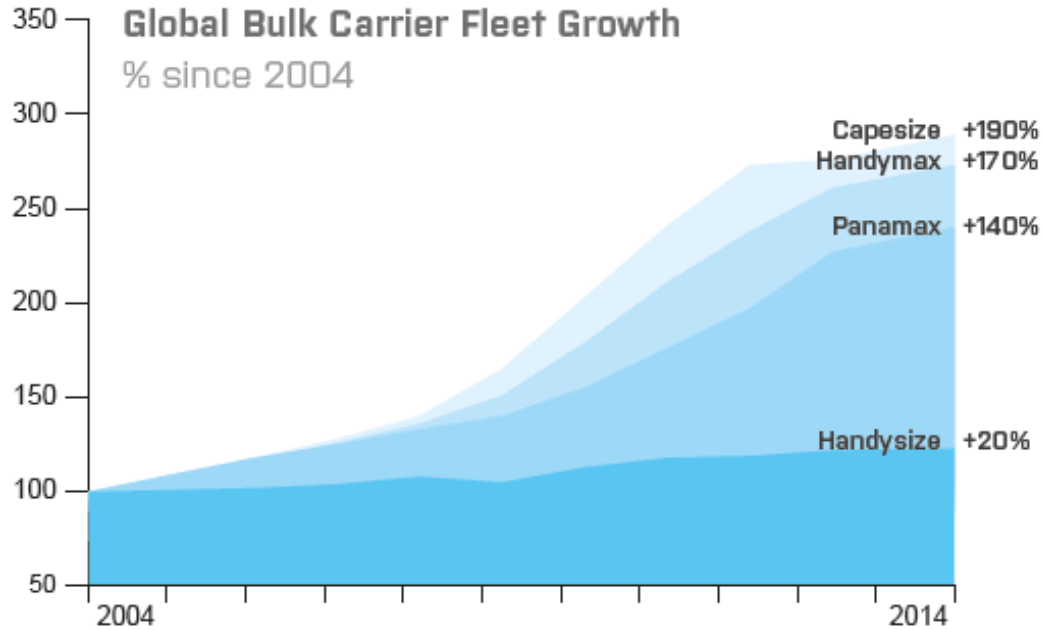
Handysize

**28%** outperformance compared to market



- Large portfolio of cargo contracts – No outward time-charters
- Large fleet of high-quality substitutable ships
- High laden percentage
- Model allows for both/either owning or chartering in ships
- Average premium last 5 years = US\$2,330/day

## Why Handysize?



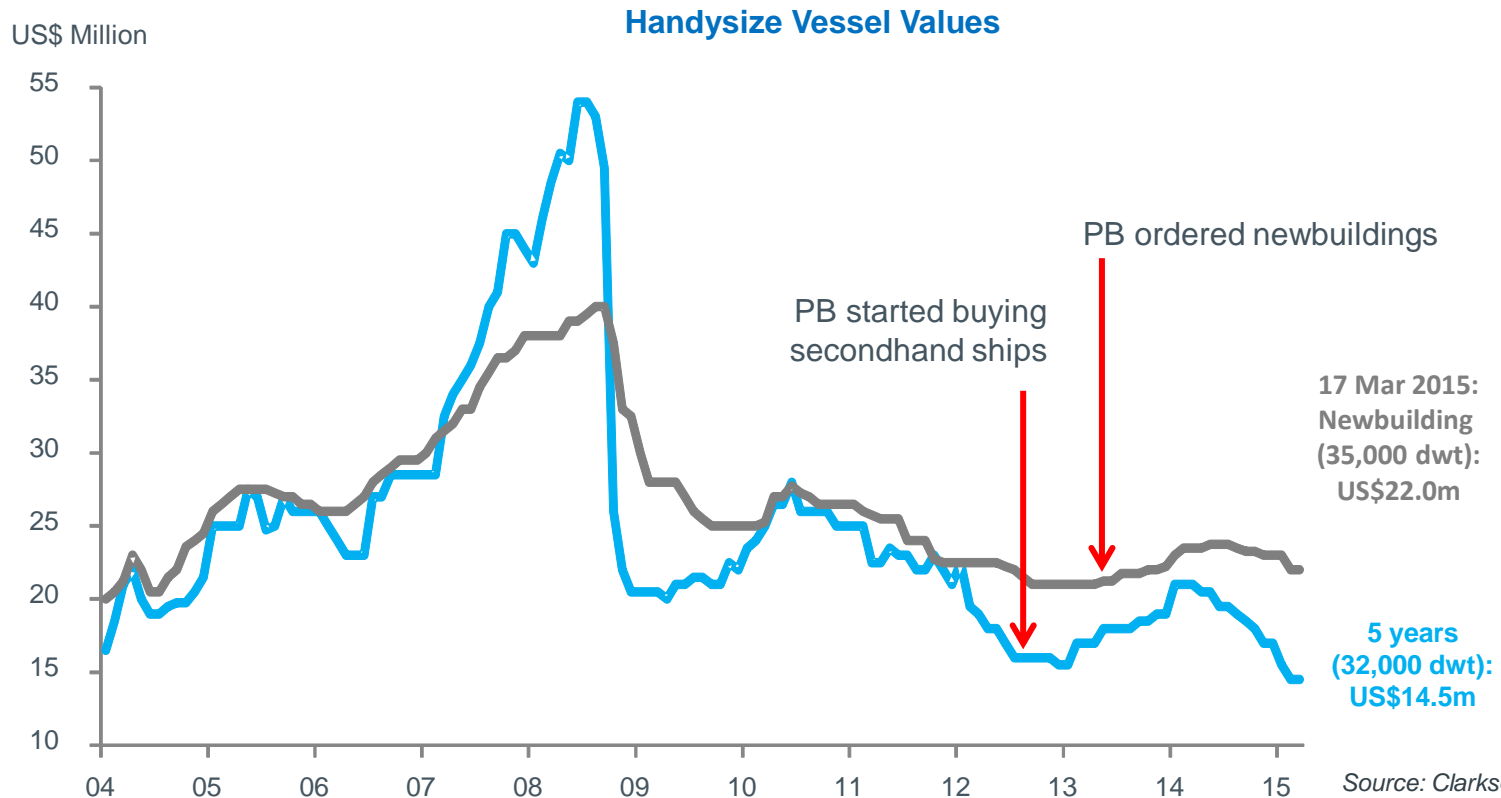
- Modest Handysize fleet growth
- Older age profile – higher scrapping
- Driven by minor bulk demand
- A segment in which scale & operations make a difference





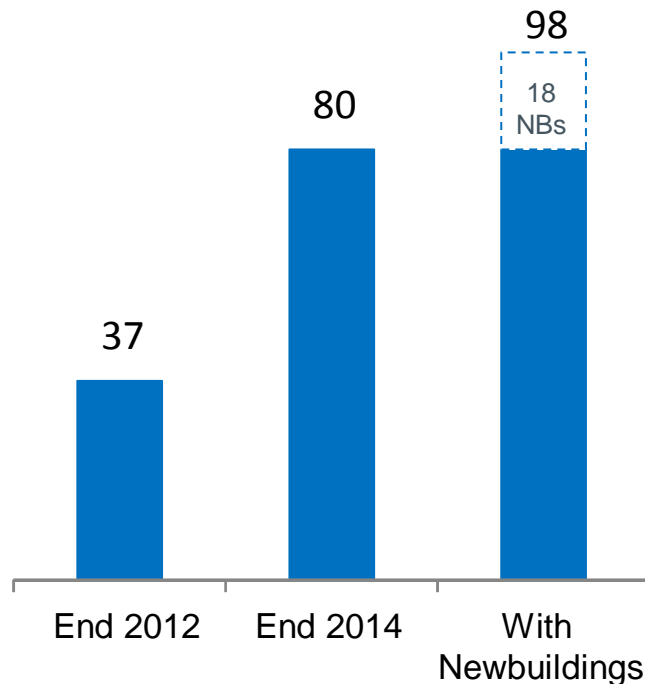
# Pro-active Asset Management

- More volatility in second hand ships – less capital & higher return – if managed correctly
- Well designed secondhand Japanese ships remain operationally competitive
- Lower bunker price but fleet still slow-steaming
- Our newbuildings are primarily 38,000dwt vessels not available in secondhand market



## Taking Advantage of Strong Balance Sheet & Historically Low Prices

Pacific Basin Dry Bulk  
Owned Fleet on the Water



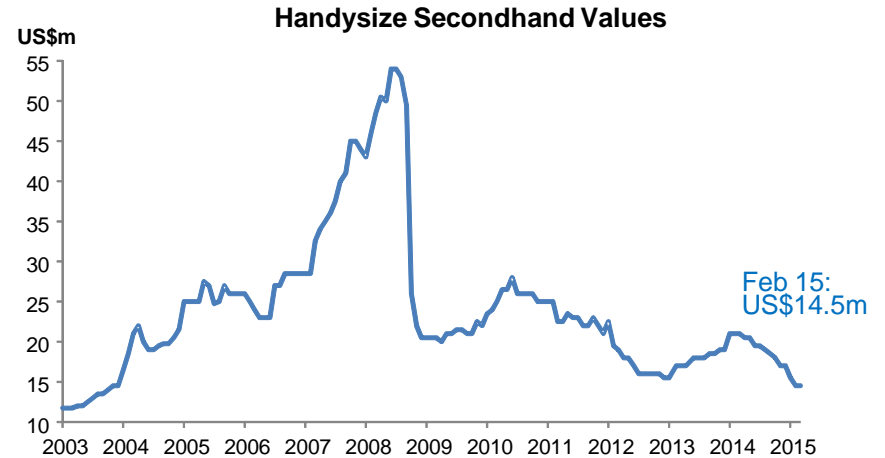
- Owned fleet of bulkers grow from 37 to 80
- Ships acquired are Japanese built
- Balance sheet remains strong with net gearing of 40% and cash of US\$363 mil by the end of 2014
- 18 newbuildings will deliver 2015-2017, remaining commitments of 384 million financed with US\$350 million of Japanese export credit
- 2014 underlining loss of US\$(55.5) million of which US\$(30) million from Dry Bulk
- 2014 EBITDA of US\$82.2 million, US\$94 million from Dry Bulk

# Dry Bulk Market Situation

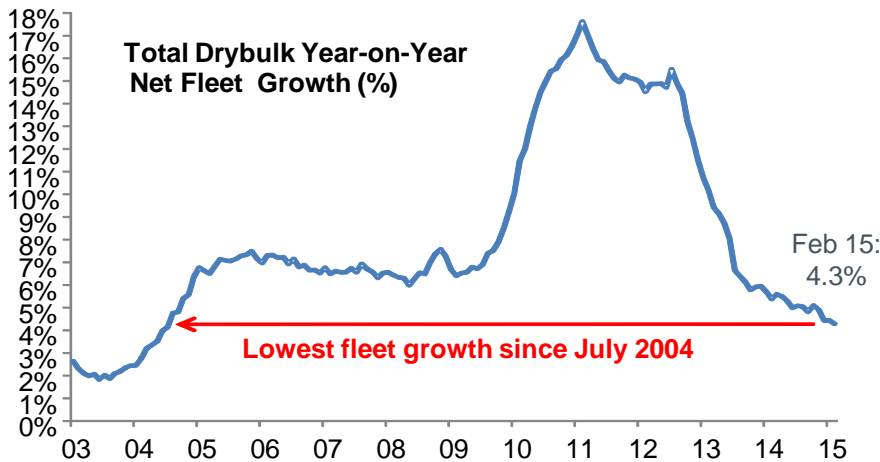
## The Market is Weak



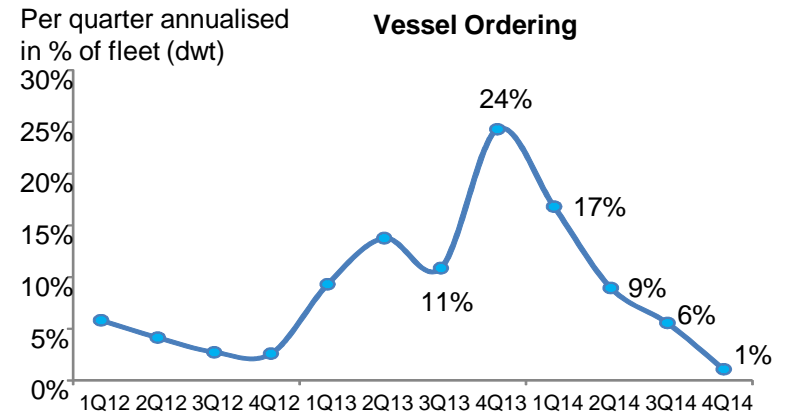
## Optimism Turned into Pessimism



## But Fleet Growth is Reducing

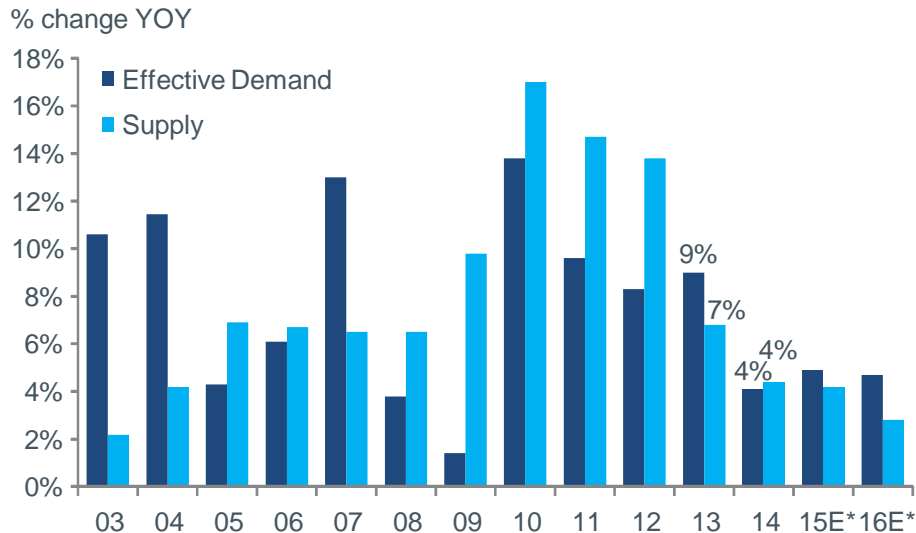


## New Vessel Ordering is Down and Scrapping is Up

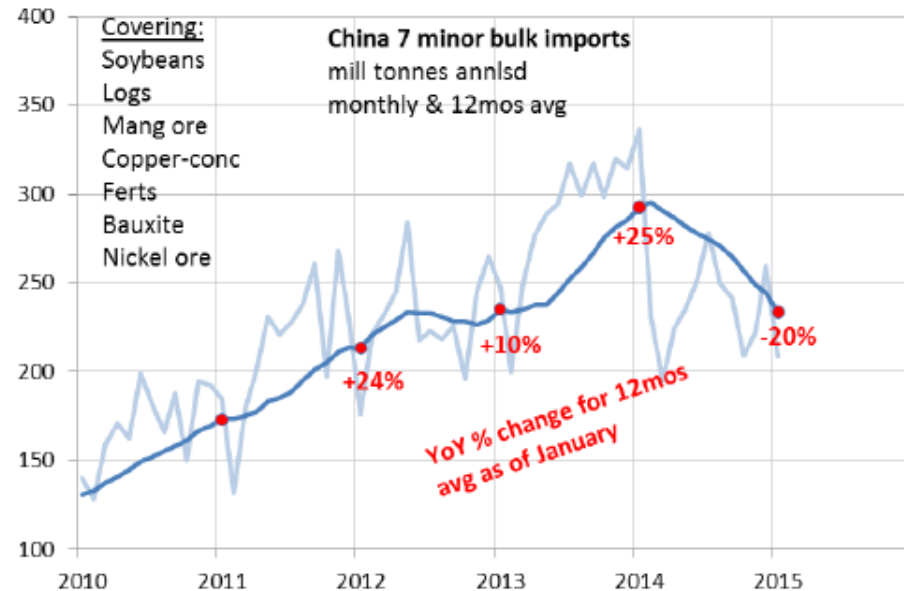


Source: Clarksons

## Dry Bulk Supply & Demand Forecast



## Chinese Imports 7 Minor Bulks – Down Due to Indonesian Export Ban



- Remaining overcapacity from 2010-2012
- Lower imports of coal to China affecting the overall Dry Bulk market negatively

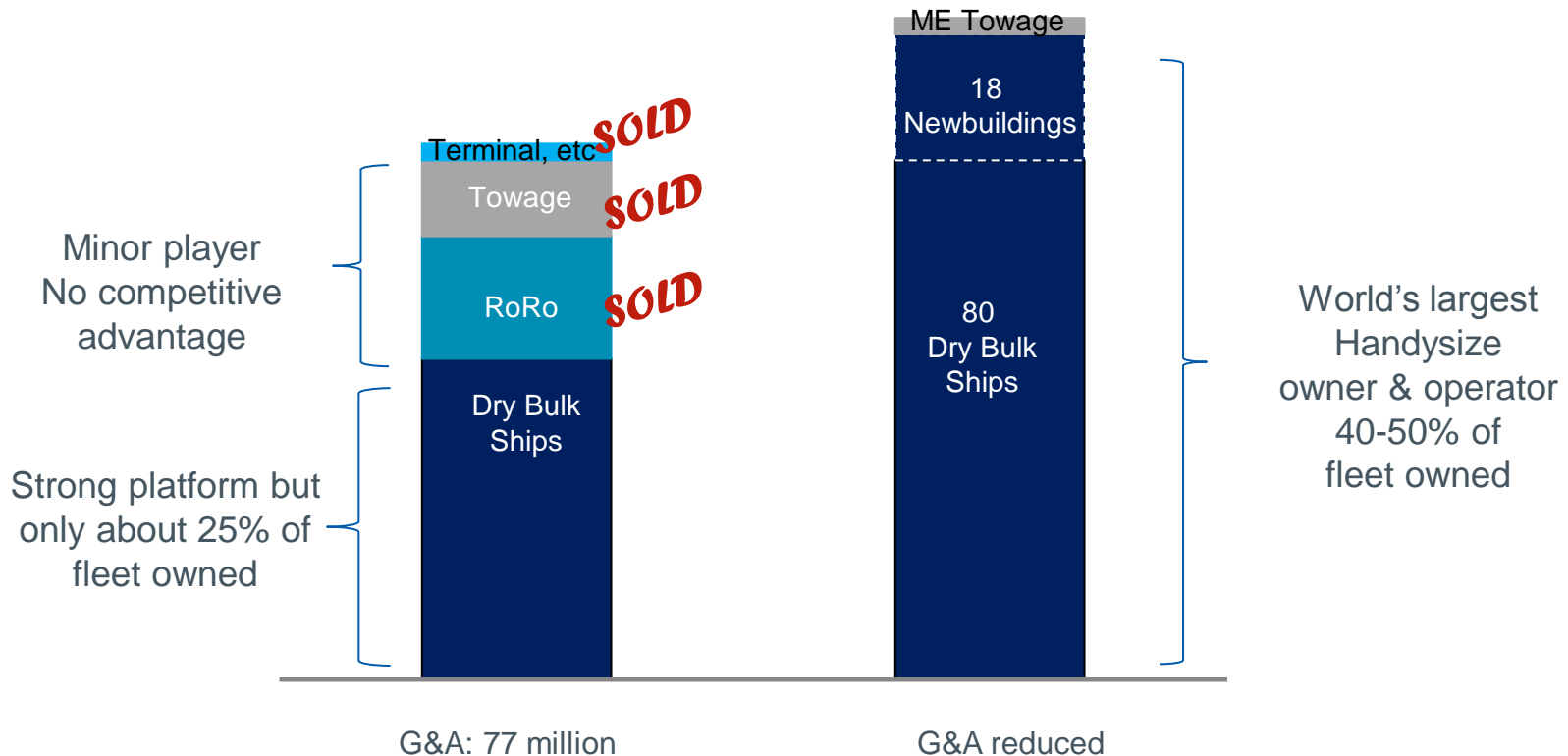
# Capital & Management Now Fully Focused on Our World Leading Handy Dry Bulk Business

**Start 2012**

**Four business units**  
US\$1.6 billion of long term assets

**2015**

**Fully Dry Bulk Focused**  
US\$2 billion of long term assets  
Including NB commitments



## Well positioned in a Cyclical Business

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- 58% cover for 2015 & continued outperformance
- Better equipped than arguably any other Dry Bulk company
- Out of non core – now well structured
- Times will not be bad forever



*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 & Interim Reports
  - Voluntary 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**
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#### Contact IR – Emily Lau

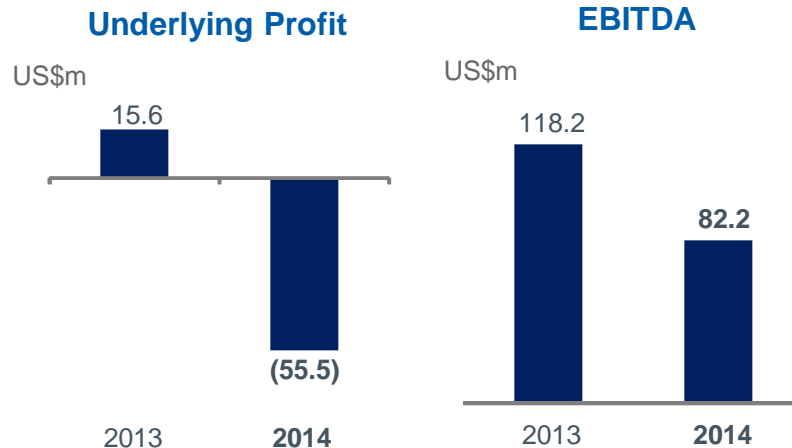
E-mail: [elau@pacificbasin.com](mailto:elau@pacificbasin.com)

[ir@pacificbasin.com](mailto:ir@pacificbasin.com)

Tel : +852 2233 7000



# 2014 Annual Results – Group Highlights



	2014	2013
Net (Loss) / Profit	US\$(285.0)m	US\$1.5m
Cash Position	US\$363m	US\$486m
Net Gearing	40%	34%
Dividend per Share	HK¢5 (proposed)	HK¢5

- In a very difficult market, our results were influenced by:
  - the impact on revenues of very low dry bulk market rates
  - US\$130 million non-cash impairments and provisions reflecting significant changes in the dry bulk and bunker fuel markets
  - US\$91 million towage related impairment and business disposal charges
- Positive EBITDA US\$82m
- Robust balance sheet :
  - US\$363m total cash and deposits
  - 40% group net gearing
  - US\$350m undrawn committed bank facilities
  - US\$69m towage sale proceeds (harbour towage + OMSA) received in early 2015
- US\$385m Dry Bulk vessel capital commitments

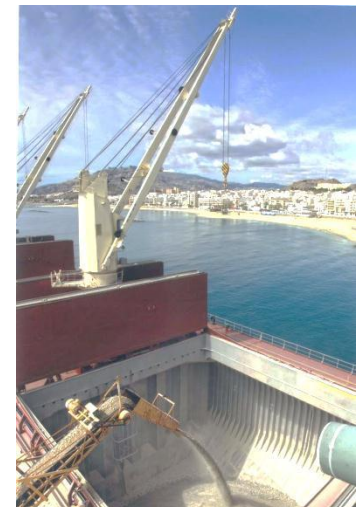
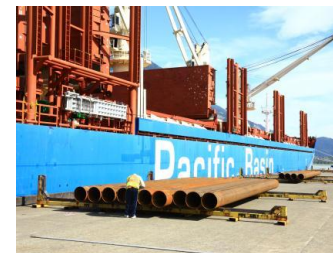


# Pacific Basin Dry Bulk – 2014 Performance

Handysize		Outperformed Market by: 28%	
Daily Earnings	US\$9,340		↓2% YOY
Daily Costs	US\$8,750		↑3% YOY
Handymax		Outperformed Market by: 12%	
Daily Earnings	US\$10,460		↓4% YOY
Daily Costs	US\$11,050		↑6% YOY

US\$ million	2014
<b>Dry Bulk net loss</b>	<b>(30.0)</b>
▪ Handysize contribution	28.5
▪ Handymax contribution	(14.8)
▪ Direct overheads	(49.2)
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>94.0</b>
<b>Return on net assets</b>	<b>(6)%</b>

- Group results affected by non-cash accounting charges of \$130m:
  - US\$101m for inward chartered vessel contracts taken at higher rates primarily in 2010;
  - Unrealised derivative charge of US\$29m mainly on bunker fuel hedges following >50% drop in fuel prices
- US\$94m positive EBITDA reflects (i) value of our business model enabling market outperformance and; (ii) good opex control
- Taken delivery of all 33 secondhand ships acquired since 2012
- Percentage of owned ships increasing  
→ enhanced stability, EBITDA generation and quality service





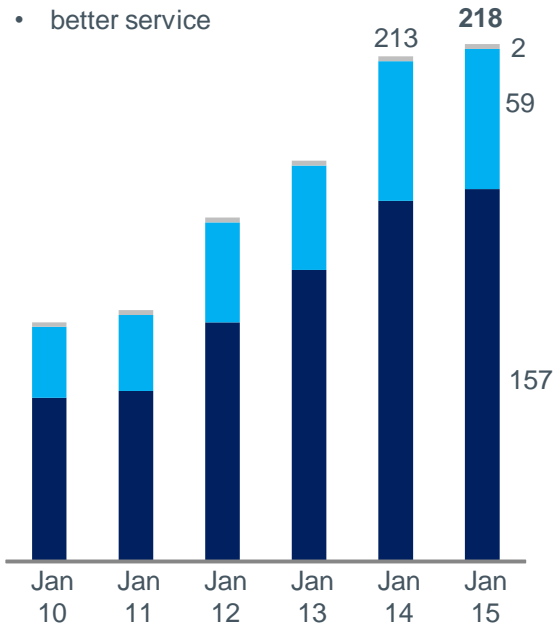
# Pacific Basin Dry Bulk – Earnings Coverage

## PB Dry Bulk Fleet Development

Average number of vessels operated

2015: proportionally more owned ships:

- better stability
- lower cash breakeven
- better service



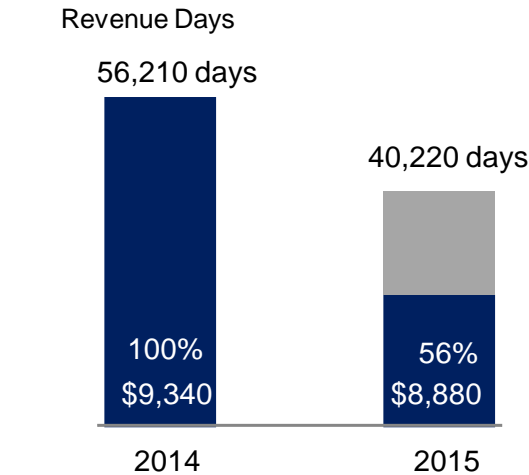
■ Handysize  
 ■ Handymax  
 ■ Post-Panamax

As at 31 Jan 2015

As at 23 Feb 2015

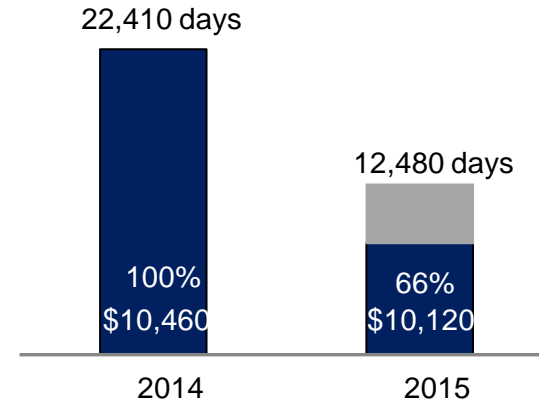
■ Covered ■ Uncovered

### Handysize



Market Rate (US\$ Net)	2014 Avg.	16 Mar 15:
	\$7,300	\$5,140

### Handymax



Market Rate (US\$ Net)	2014 Avg.	16 Mar 15:
	\$9,330	\$6,070

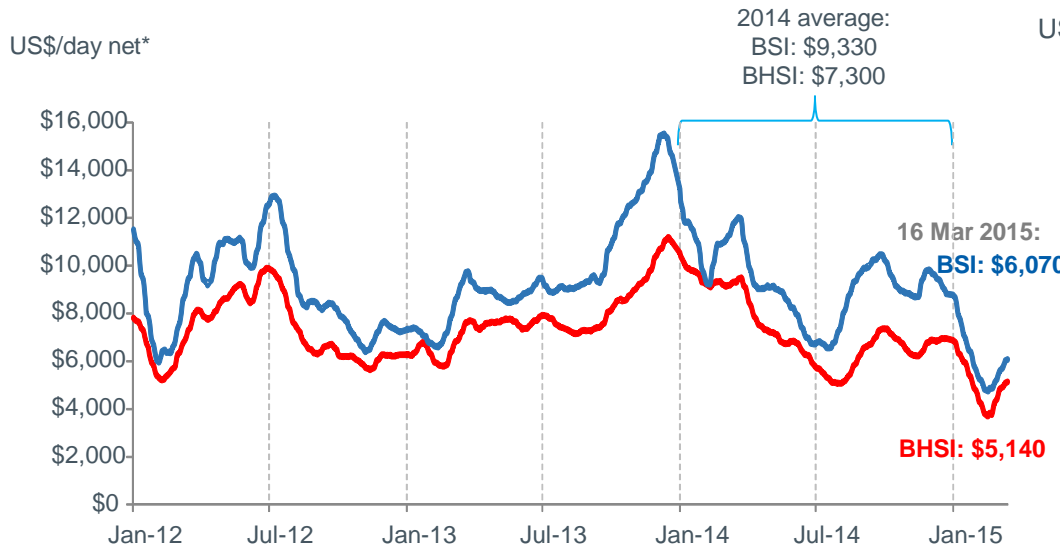
- Ship operators typically face significant exposure to spot market, our long-term cover provides a degree of earnings visibility
- 2015 cover excludes revenue days chartered in on index-linked basis



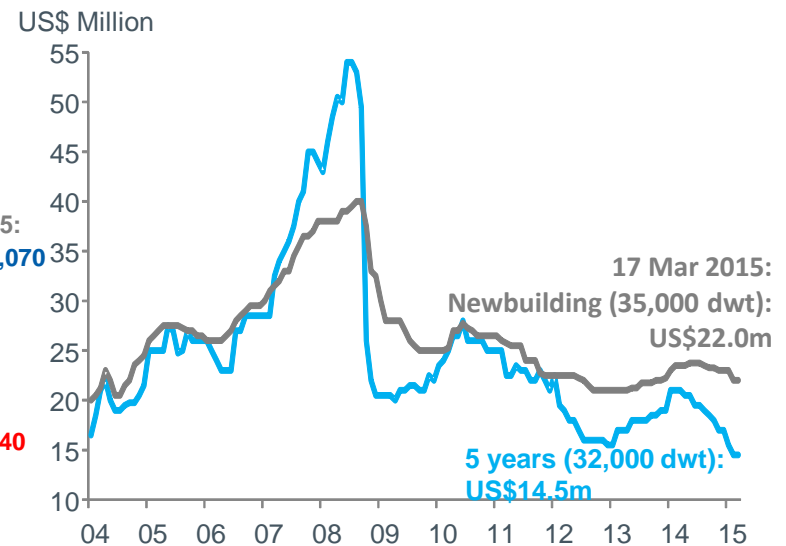
# Dry Bulk Market Information

- Freight market trended sharply down in 2014 – 63% fall in BDI over the year
  - Continued global oversupply of vessels
  - Regional demand-side weaknesses, less coal imports to China
  - Collapse in Atlantic rates in 2Q resulting from ships repositioning for S. American grain season
  - Indonesian mineral export ban from Jan 2014 weakened Pacific rates
  - Less pronounced and short-lived improvement in 4Q
- Ship values started strong but declined over the year
  - 5 year old Handysize value: US\$14.5m (-34% since start of 2014)

### Baltic Handysize Index (BHSI) & Baltic Supramax Index (BSI)



### Handysize Vessel Values

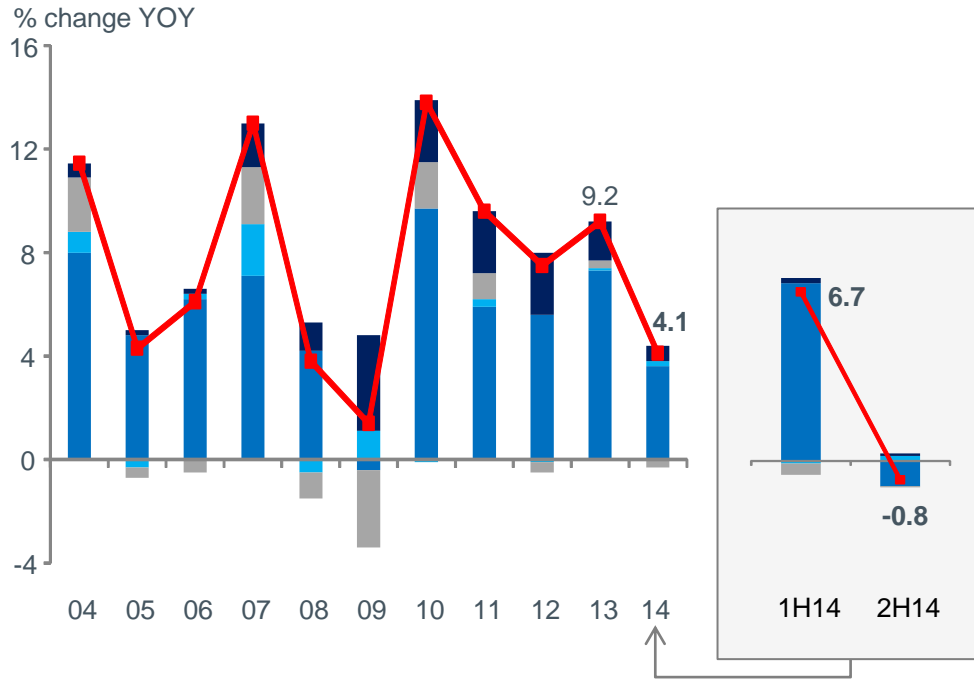


\* US\$ freight rates are net of 5% commission  
 Source: Clarksons, The Baltic Exchange



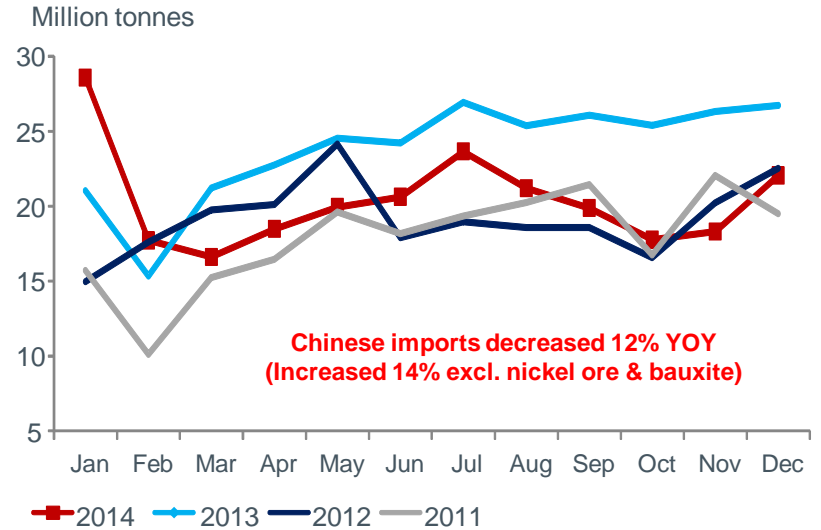
# Dry Bulk Demand

### Dry Bulk Effective Demand



- International cargo volumes
- Congestion effect
- Tonne-mile effect
- China coastal cargo, off-hire & ballast effect
- Net demand growth

### Chinese Minor Bulk Imports



Chinese imports decreased 12% YOY (Increased 14% excl. nickel ore & bauxite)

These 7 commodities make up over one third of the cargo volumes we carry

China imports of a basket of 7 important minor bulks: logs, soyabean, fertiliser, bauxite, nickel, copper concs & manganese ore

- Overall dry bulk demand increased 4.1% YOY – weighed down by disappointing 2H Chinese cargo imports
  - ↑ hydro-electric power and China protecting its domestic coal industry → Coal imports ↓11%
- Minor bulk demand growth impacted by Indonesian ban on bauxite and nickel ore exports:
  - ↓ 12% in Chinese imports of 7 important minor bulks (other minor bulks increased, but not enough to offset)
  - India coal imports grew by 26 million tonnes

Source: R.S. Platou, Bloomberg, Macquarie



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# Global Dry Bulk Fleet Development

net fleet growth	Handysize	Dry Bulk overall
1H14	+1.9%	+2.7%
2H14	+0.7%	+1.7%
<b>2014</b>	<b>+2.7%</b>	<b>+4.4%</b>

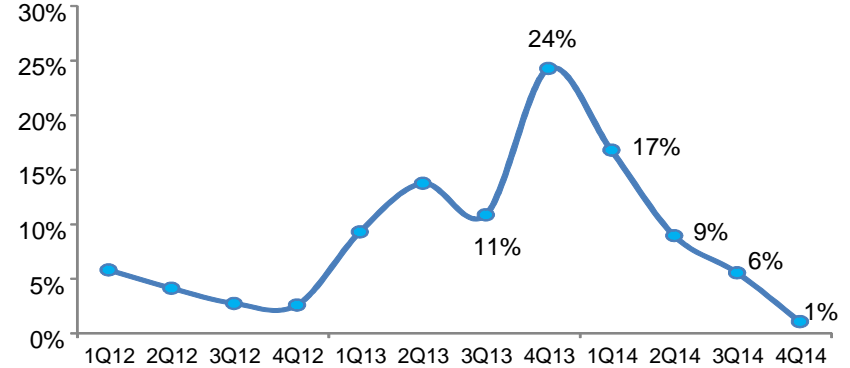
Dry bulk net fleet growth:

- Driven by 48m tonnes of new capacity
- Partially offset by 16m tonnes of scrapping

Widespread slow steaming continued, but dramatic drop in fuel prices led to early signs of increased vessel speeds

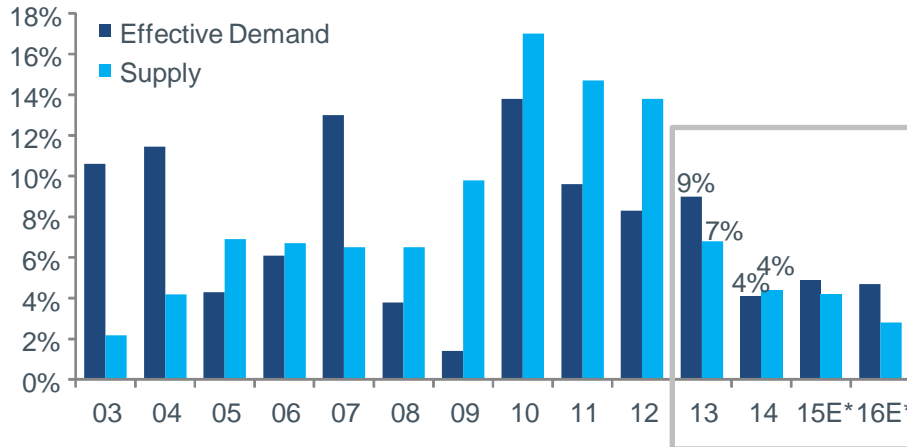
## Dry Bulk New Ship Ordering

Per quarter annualised  
In % of fleet (dwt)



## Dry Bulk Supply & Demand

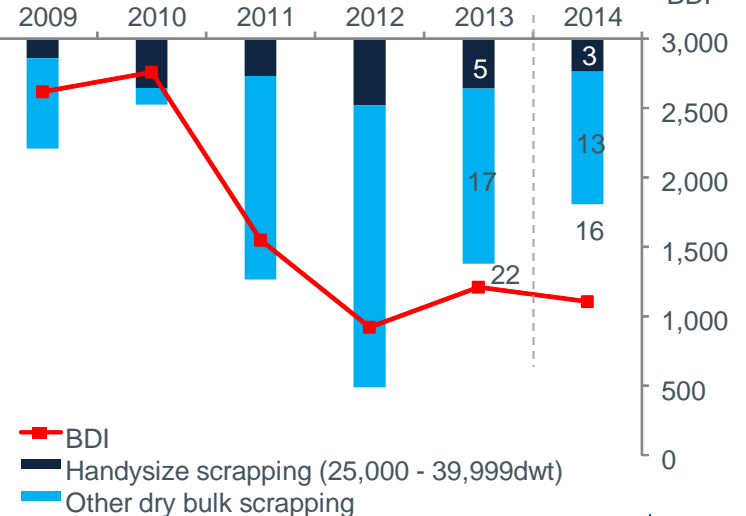
% change YOY



Source: RS Platou, Clarksons, Bloomberg, as at 1 Jan 2015  
\* Estimated by RS Platou

## Dry Bulk Scrapping versus BDI

Million Dwt



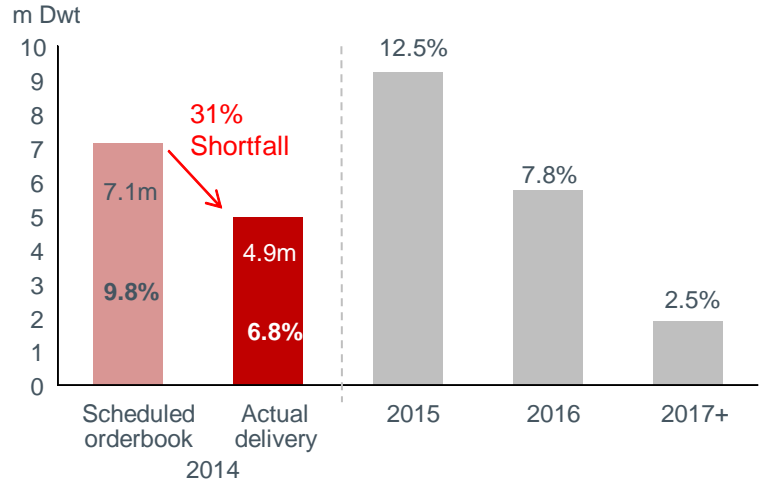


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# Dry Bulk Orderbook

## Handysize Orderbook

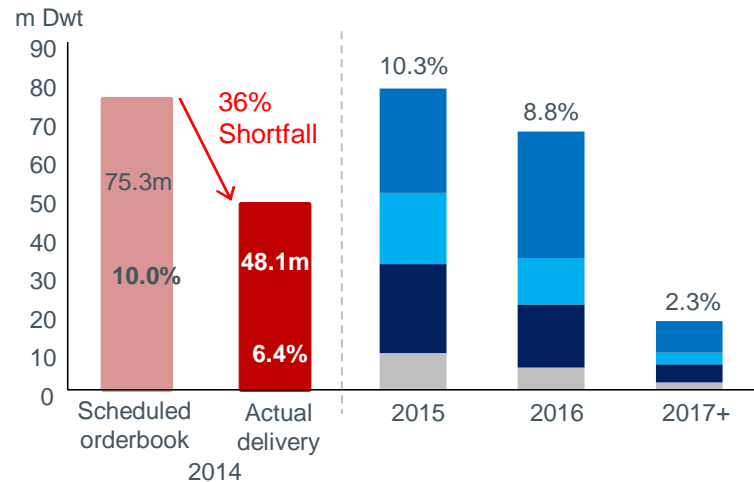
456 vessels (16.8m dwt)



- Current orderbook: 21% (Handysize: 23%)
- Deliveries expected to fall short of schedule
- Cancellations, delays, conversions will have larger effect on 2016
- New ship ordering lowest since 2001

## Total Dry Bulk Orderbook

1,954 vessels (162.7m dwt)



### Total Dry Bulk >10,000 dwt

Category	Orderbook as % of Existing Fleet	Average Age	Over 25 Years	Scrapping as % of Existing Fleet (1 Jan 2015)
Handysize (25,000-39,999 dwt)	21%	9	4%	2%
Handymax (40,000-64,999 dwt)	23%	10	12%	4%
Panamax (65,000-119,999 dwt)	26%	9	4%	2%
Capesize (120,000+ dwt)	16%	8	3%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>

Source: Clarksons, as at 1 Feb 2015



# Pacific Basin Dry Bulk – Outlook

## Opportunities

- Growth in Chinese imports of minor bulks on re-stocking or economic stimulus
- Solid US economic growth stimulates global economy
- Lower oil and other commodity prices stimulating greater demand and dry bulk exports
- Market pressures causing actual newbuilding deliveries to fall significantly short of scheduled deliveries

## Threats

- Low fuel prices causing a general increase in vessel operating speeds → increasing supply
- Further reduction in Chinese economic growth
- Lower commodity prices shutting out smaller producers often using Handy ships
- Declining newbuilding prices → increasing new ship ordering
- Greater national protectionism

### **PB Outlook:**

- Medium term – cautious view on freight earnings outlook
- Freight market becoming dysfunctional in some regions, limited cargo availability
- Larger dry bulk supply surplus now than a year ago due to disappointing demand
- Longer term – positive on our own business – better protection in Handy segment in weak markets; acquired ships at historically attractive prices → competitive cost base

### **Strategy:**

- Firmly focused on Handy segments → managing for weak market scenario
- Reduce costs, grow our customer relationships → enhance access to cargo
- Safeguarding strong cash position and EBITDA generation
- We are currently neither buying nor taking long-term charter
- Difficult market will present acquisition opportunities for companies able to access capital



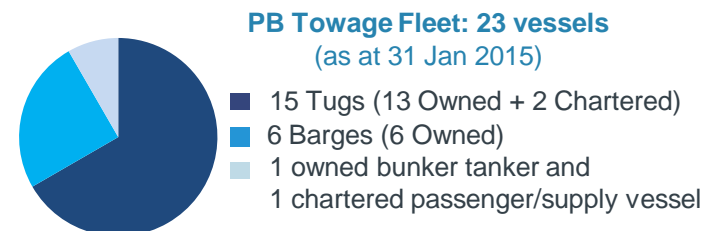
Group results affected by:

- US\$70.5m non-cash impairments / provisions (incl. US\$64m in 1H14)
- US\$7.6m business disposal loss and related US\$12.7m exchange loss (sale of harbour towage and our OMSA JV interest)

	2014 US\$ million
<b>Towage net loss</b>	<b>(15.1)</b>
<b>EBITDA</b>	<b>(6.0)</b>

US\$million	Net book loss / gain	Exchange loss
Sale of harbour towage	(9.9)	(9.3)
Sale of OMSA JV	2.3	(3.4)

US\$3.5m-US\$1.2m (reclassified as consultancy fee)



### Offshore Towage

- Sold our interest in OMSA
- Towage customers Western Desert Resources (WDR) entered voluntary administration in September. No buyer yet → US\$5.7m additional charges was booked

### Harbour Towage

- Sold our harbour towage business to Smit Lamnalco → staff / crew transferred as integral part of the transaction and saves us significant vessel dockings costs in 2015

### Outlook

- Remaining towage vessel net book value: US\$41.5m – 13 offshore tugs and 6 barges
- Our remaining towage presence is mainly in Middle East
- Significantly downsized New Zealand and Australian offshore towage organisation (marketing remaining idle vessels for sale)
- Outlook remains challenging, worsened by the fall in oil prices → impacting oil & gas projects in Middle East





Pacific Basin

US\$m

# 2014 Annual Financial Highlights

	2014	2013
<b>Segment net (loss)/profit</b>	<b>(45.9)</b>	36.0
▪ Treasury	-	(4.4)
▪ Discontinued Operations - RoRo	<b>(0.2)</b>	(0.5)
▪ Non direct G&A	<b>(9.4)</b>	(15.5)
<b>Underlying (loss)/profit</b>	<b>(55.5)</b>	15.6
▪ Sale of Harbour Towage and OMSA JV	(7.6)	-
▪ Towage Exchange (loss)/gain	(12.7)	5.1
▪ Towage impairments and provisions	(70.5)	-
▪ Provision for onerous contracts	(100.9)	(0.7)
▪ Unrealised derivative (expenses)/income	(28.9)	1.8
▪ RoRo exchange loss	(5.0)	(7.8)
▪ Other impairments and provisions	(3.9)	2.8
▪ Expenses on exercising 10 finance lease purchase options	-	(15.3)
<b>(Loss)/Profit attributable to shareholders</b>	<b>(285.0)</b>	1.5

Towage related including disposal

Mainly bunker fuel

- Segment and underlying results affected by both weak dry bulk and towage results
- Provision for dry bulk onerous contracts to align inward charters with TC market
- Non direct G&A reduced, total G&A to come down further in 2015

## Pacific Basin Dry Bulk

Dry Bulk		1H14	2H14	2014	2013	Change
Handysize contribution	(US\$m)	26.2	2.3	28.5	51.9	-45%
Handymax contribution	(US\$m)	(10.7)	(4.1)	(14.8)	8.5	-274%
Post-Panamax contribution	(US\$m)	2.7	2.8	5.5	5.7	-5%
Segment operating performance before overheads	(US\$m)	18.2	1.0	19.2	66.1	-71%
Direct overhead	(US\$m)	(24.7)	(24.5)	(49.2)	(40.0)	-23%
<b>Segment net (loss)/profit</b>	<b>(US\$m)</b>	<b>(6.5)</b>	<b>(23.5)</b>	<b>(30.0)</b>	26.1	-215%
Segment EBITDA	(US\$m)	53.4	40.6	94.0	115.0	-18%
Annualised return on net assets	(%)	-2%	-9%	-6%	5%	-11pts

- Segment results affected by weak second-half dry bulk market
- Direct overhead up due to full-year effect of increase headcount (linked to fleet expansion), but lower total G&A



## Pacific Basin Dry Bulk

		1H14	2H14	2014	2013	Change
<b>Handysize</b>						
Revenue days	(days)	27,200	29,010	56,210	52,550	+7%
TCE earnings	(US\$/day)	10,210	8,520	9,340	9,520	-2%
Owned + chartered costs	(US\$/day)	9,120	8,400	8,750	8,480	-3%
Handysize contribution	(US\$m)	26.2	2.3	28.5	51.9	-45%
<b>Handymax</b>						
Revenue days	(days)	11,640	10,770	22,410	20,660	+8%
TCE earnings	(US\$/day)	11,100	9,770	10,460	10,880	-4%
Owned + chartered costs	(US\$/day)	11,890	10,130	11,050	10,440	-6%
Handymax contribution	(US\$m)	(10.7)	(4.1)	(14.8)	8.5	-274%

- Increased revenue days reflects new vessel deliveries:
  - Owned: 5 Handysize, 2 Handymax
  - Long-term inward charter: 4 Handysize, 2 Handymax
- Weak second half impacted both Handysize and Handymax
- Higher cost short-term Handymax charters of 2013 expired in 1H, benefiting results in 2H

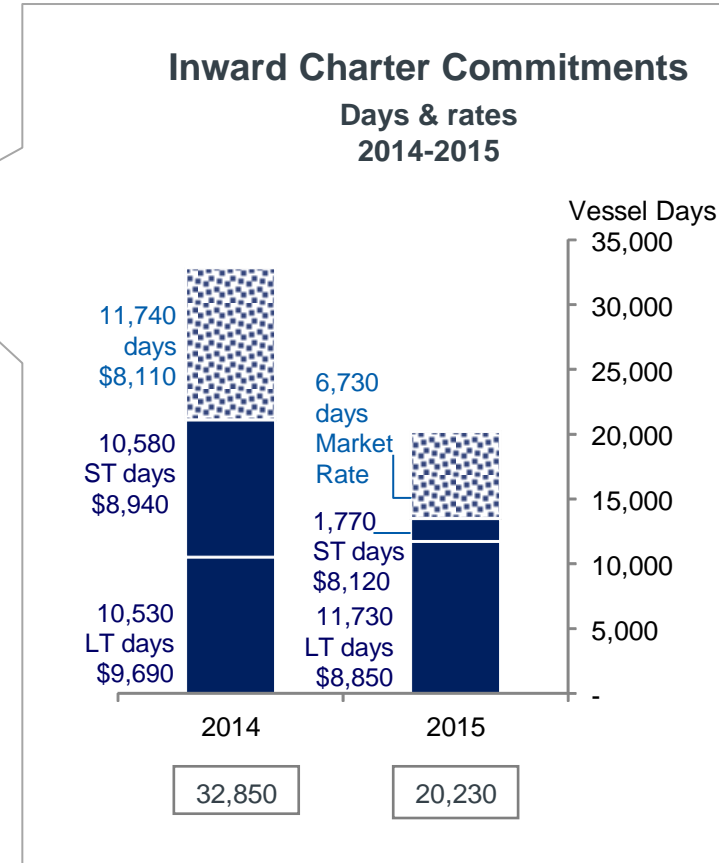
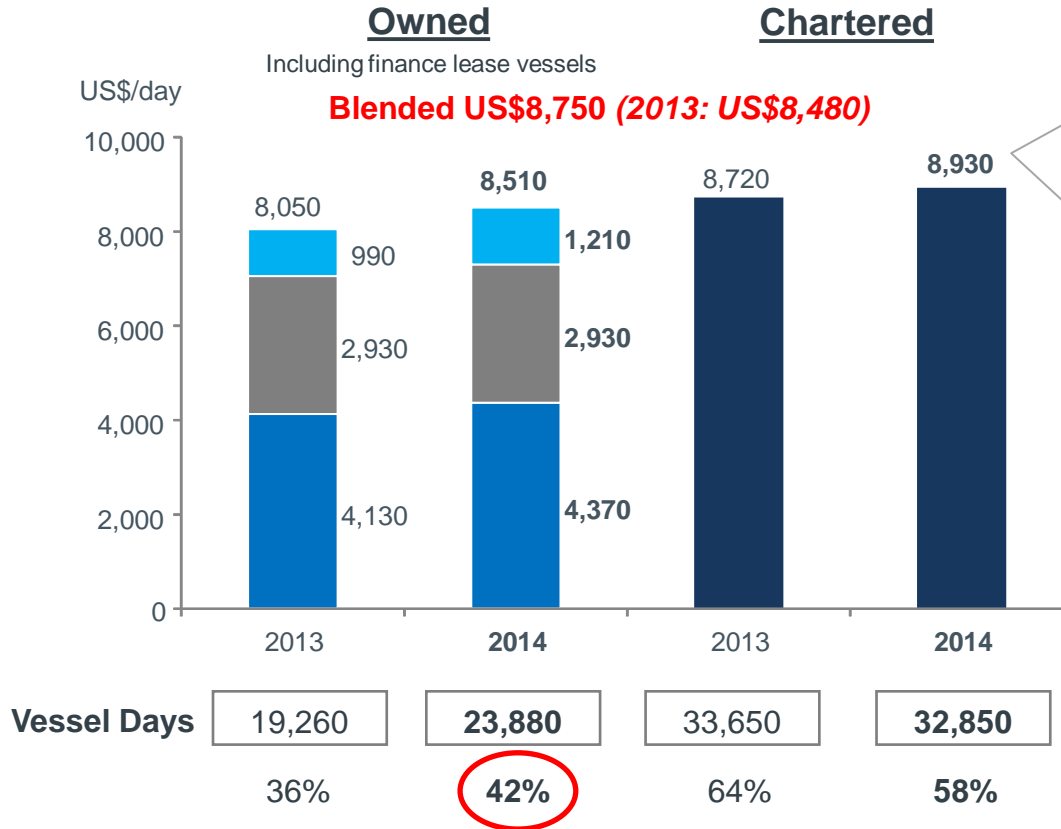


# Daily Vessel Costs – Handysize

## Pacific Basin

- Finance cost
- Charter-hire : Short-term (ST) / Long-term (LT)
- Depreciation
- Opex
- Charter-hire : Index-linked

As at 31 December 2014



- In addition, direct overheads of US\$620/day (2013: US\$540/day)
- 2014 average owned and chartered daily cash cost: US\$7,520 (2013: US\$7,410) → 2015 indicative average daily cash cost: US\$7,020\*
- 2015 expected owned days: 24,970

\* Based on using the same 2014 daily opex and fin costs and existing committed 13,500 chartered-in days

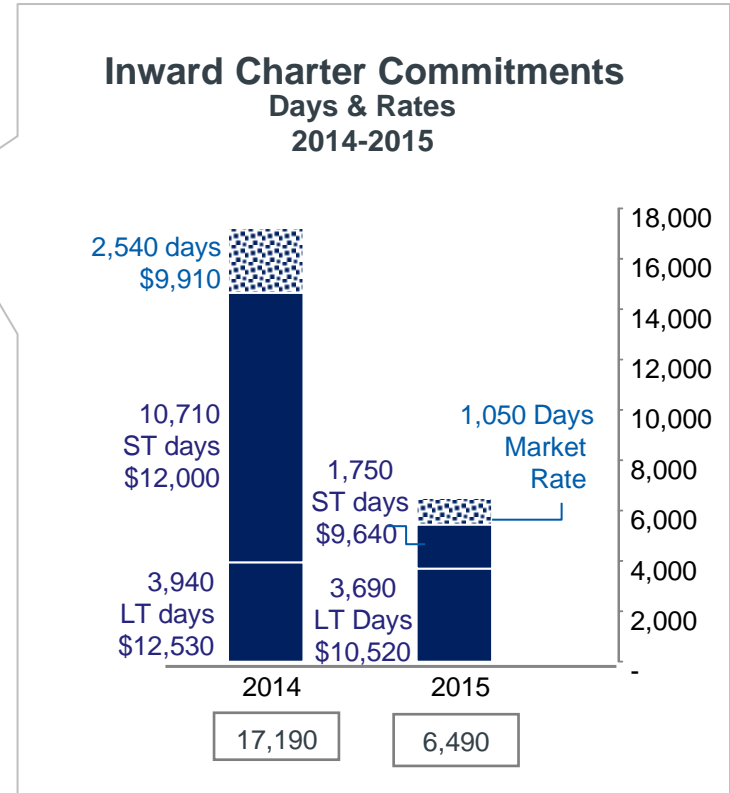
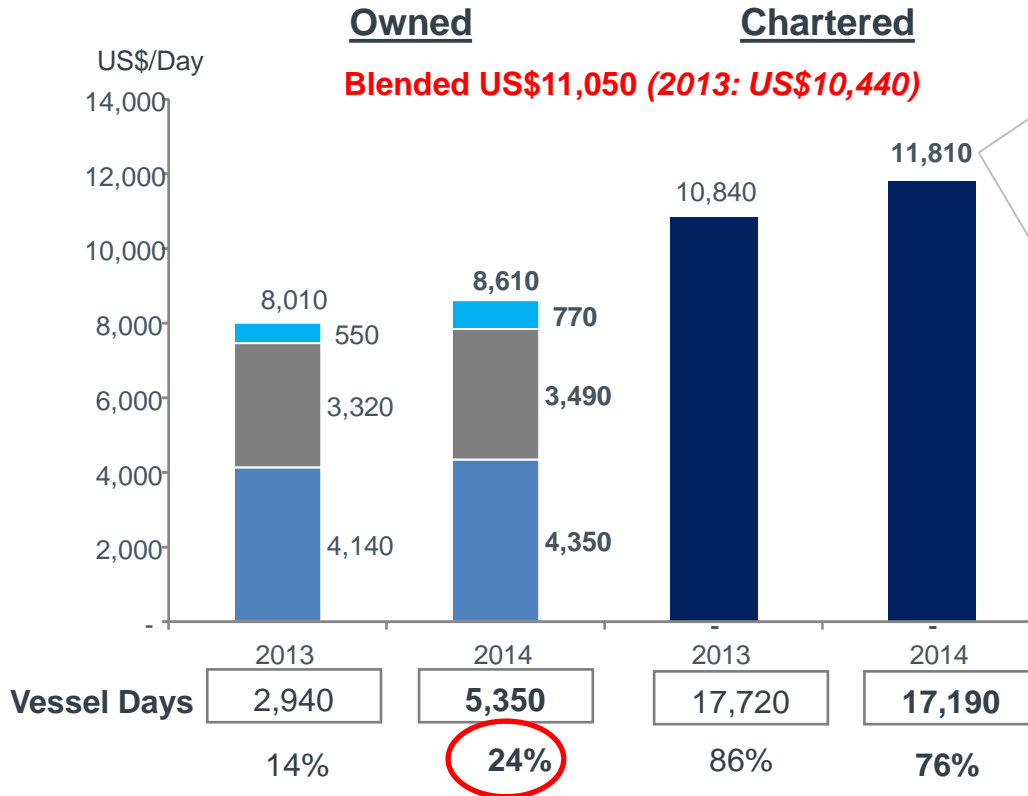


# Daily Vessel Costs – Handymax

## Pacific Basin

- Finance cost
- Charter-hire : Short-term (ST) / Long-term (LT)
- Depreciation
- Opex
- Charter-hire : Index-linked

As at 31 December 2014



- In addition, direct overheads of US\$620/day (2013: US\$540/day)
- Chartered in costs increased 9% mainly due to significantly higher short term chartered-in fixtures at the end of 2013
- 2014 average owned and chartered daily cash cost: US\$10,220 (2013: US\$9,970) → 2015 indicative average daily cash cost: US\$8,440\*
- 2015 expected owned days: 5,650

\* Based on using the same 2014 daily opex and fin costs and existing committed 5,440 chartered-in days



# Balance Sheet

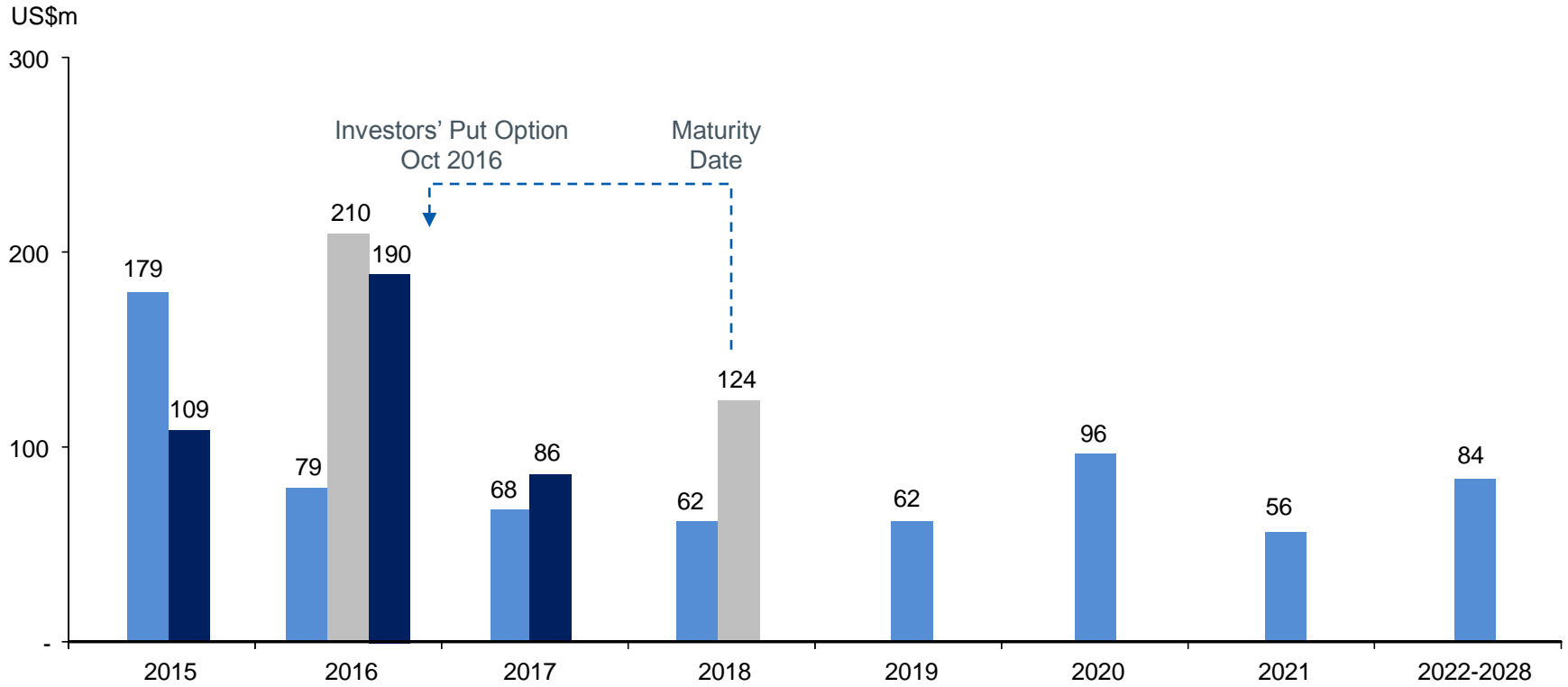
US\$m	PB Dry Bulk	PB Towage	Treasury	31 Dec 14	31 Dec 13
Vessels & other fixed assets	1,539	42	-	<b>1,585</b>	1,622
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,537</b>
Total borrowings	1,000	-	-	<b>1,000</b>	1,037
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,233</b>
Net assets	517	106	416	<b>1,002</b>	1,304
Net borrowings after total cash of US\$363m				<b>636</b>	551
Net borrowings to net book value of property, plant and equipment <b>KPI</b>				<b>40%</b>	34%

- Vessel average net book value: Handysize \$16.1m, 8.9 years  
Handymax \$23.7m, 5.9 years
- KPI: net gearing below 50%

Note: Total includes other segments and unallocated



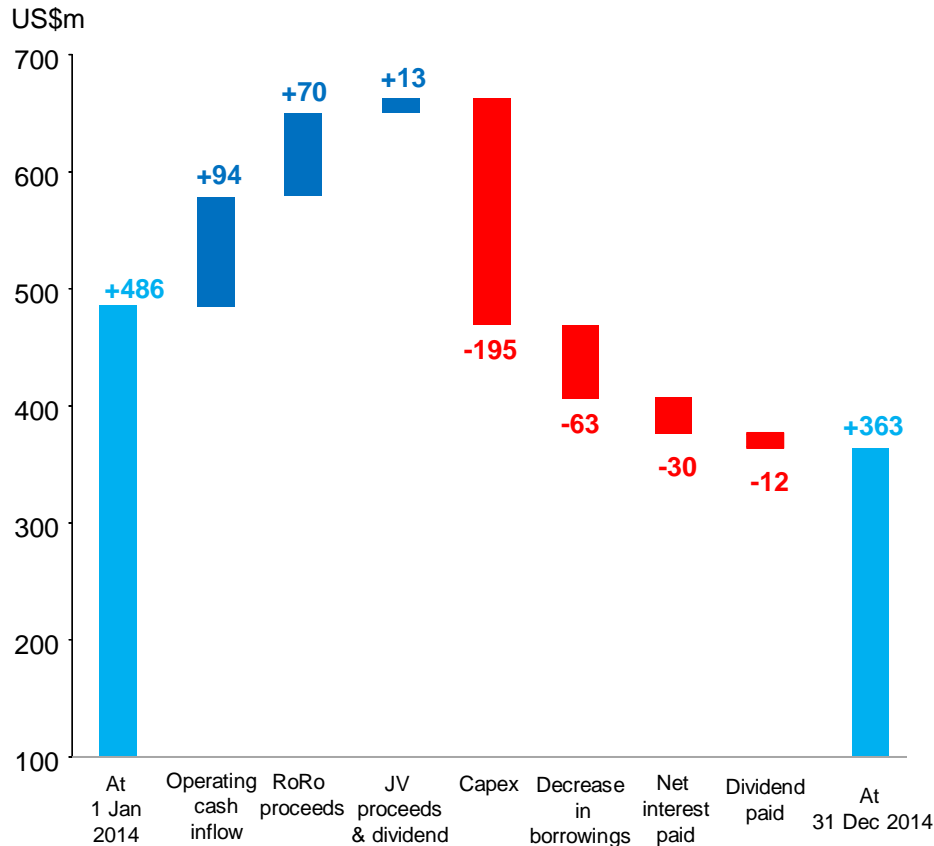
# Borrowings and Capex



- Bank borrowings (US\$668 million) & finance lease liabilities (US\$18 million due 2015)
- Convertible bonds
  - i) face value US\$210 million, book value US\$203 million, conversion price: HK\$7.10, maturity April 2016
  - ii) face value US\$124 million, book value US\$111 million, conversion price: HK\$4.84, maturity October 2018, investor put option October 2016
- Vessel capital commitments (US\$385 million)

# Cash Flow – 2014 Sources and Uses of Group Cash Flow

■ Cash inflow ■ Cash outflow



Operating cash flow

US\$94m

EBITDA

US\$82m

## 2015 & 2016 cash flows

US\$179m borrowings due during 2015

Funded by:

- US\$122m new bank borrowings drawn in late 2014
- US\$60m RoRo sale proceeds expected in 2015

US\$109m of capex in 2015

- Draw down US\$94m from US\$350m Japanese ECA

US\$190m of capex in 2016

- Draw down US\$154m of Japanese ECA

US\$210m Convertible Bond due 2016

Can be funded by:

- New bank borrowing – being arranged in 2015 with unmortgaged dry bulk vessels
- US\$69m towage sale proceeds received in early 2015





## Dry Bulk Outlook

- Poor start to 2015 - BDI fell to lowest since 1986, dysfunctional freight market in some regions
- Expect weak market to continue in 2015 – taking a cautious view on freight earnings outlook
- Reduced net fleet growth, but excessive dry bulk supply not yet fully absorbed
- Low fuel prices → faster ship speeds → potential additional increase in supply
- Demand growth continues to be threatened by softer growth outlook

## Strategy

- Firmly focused on Handysize and Handymax segment ← will receive even more attention after towage business scales down
- Well placed to capitalise on improved trading condition when return
- Strive to deliver profitable contributions in weak market, safeguarding our continued strong cash position and EBITDA generation
- Currently neither buying nor taking long-term charter, but will consider pursuing opportunities difficult market will present

# Appendix: Pacific Basin Overview

- A leading dry bulk owner/operator of Handysize & Handymax dry bulk ships
- Flexible Pacific Basin Dry Bulk business model
  - Large fleet of uniform, interchangeable, modern ships
  - Mix of owned and long-term, short-term chartered ships
  - Operating mainly on long term cargo contract (COA) and spot basis
  - Diversified customer base of mainly industrial producers and end users
  - Extensive network of offices positions PB close to customers
- Also owning/operating offshore tugs
- >250 vessels serving major industrial customers around the world
- Hong Kong headquarters, 13 offices worldwide, 340 shore-based staff, 3,000 seafarers\*
- 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



\* As at Jan 2015

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

## 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

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



## 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

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




# Appendix: Fleet List – Jan 2015\*

## Pacific Basin Dry Bulk Fleet: 250

average age of core fleet: 7.3 years old

	Owned		Chartered		Total
	Delivered	Newbuilding	Delivered <sup>1</sup>	Newbuilding	
Handysize	64	12	93	12	181
Handymax	15	6	44	2	67
Post-Panamax	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>250</b>



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

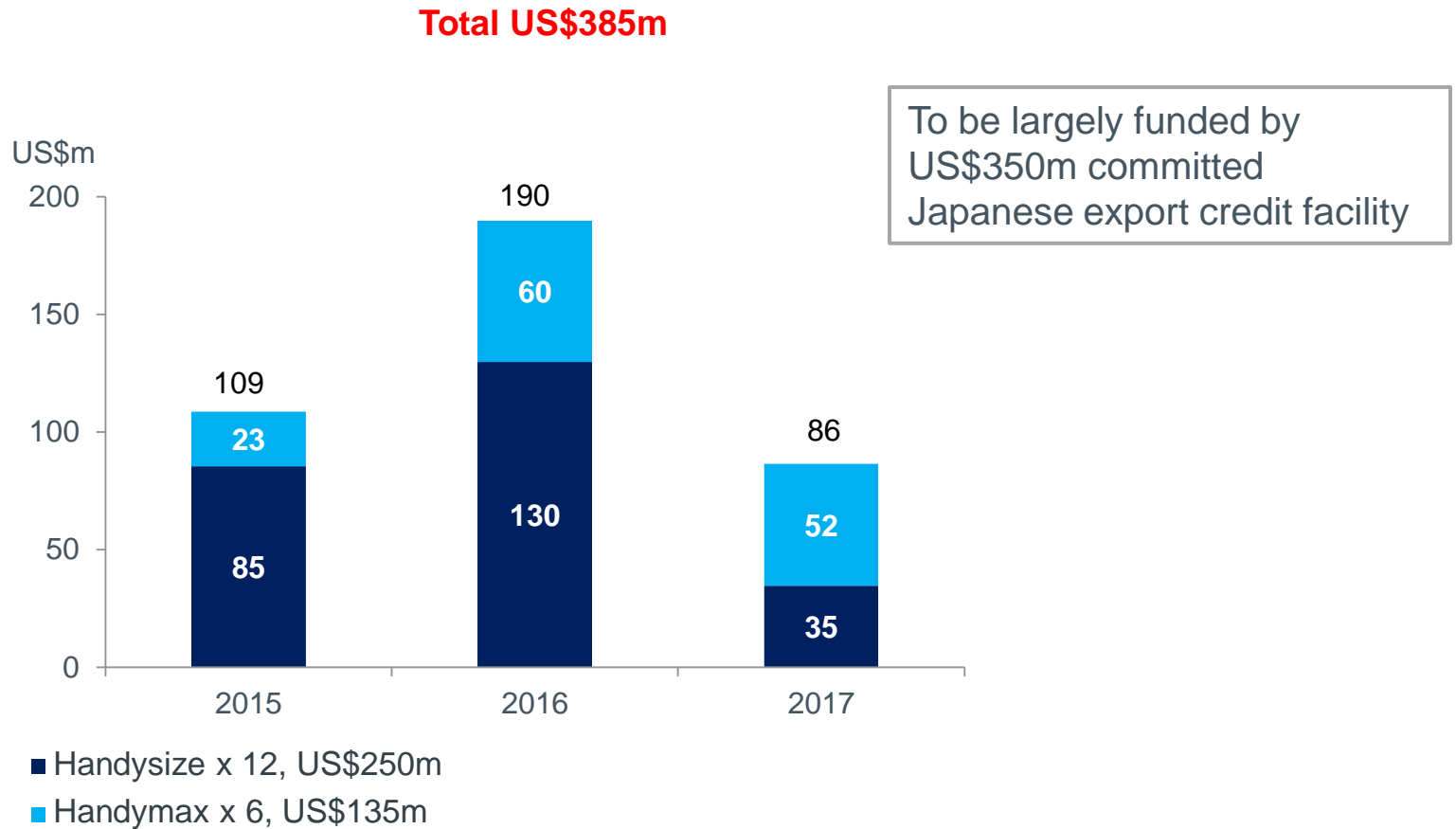
## PB Towage : 23

	Owned		Chartered		Total
	Delivered	Newbuilding	Delivered	Newbuilding	
Tugs	13	0	2	0	15
Barges	6	0	0	0	6
Others	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>

\* Excluding 2 RoRo ships

<sup>1</sup> Average number of vessels operated on 31 Jan 2015

# Appendix: Vessels Commitments



# Appendix: Vessel Operating Lease Commitments

As at 31 December 2014

## Commitments Excluding Index-linked Vessels

Year	Provision Write-back (US\$m)	Vessel days	Handysize		Vessel days	Handymax	
			Average daily rate Before provision write-back (US\$)	After provision write-back (US\$)		Average daily rate Before provision write-back (US\$)	After provision write-back (US\$)
2015	21.3	13,500	9,670	8,760	5,440	11,880	10,230
2016	24.5	8,920	10,310	8,850	3,490	12,900	9,600
2017	20.0	8,470	10,310	9,060	2,920	12,950	9,730
2018	18.9	7,340	10,830	9,390	2,730	12,940	9,900
2019	16.2	6,620	10,970	9,520	2,190	12,950	9,940
2020+		11,710	10,950		2,640	12,810	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>56,560</b>			<b>19,410</b>		
Aggregate operating lease commitments			US\$590.2m		US\$244.9m		



# Appendix: Vessel Operating Lease Commitments

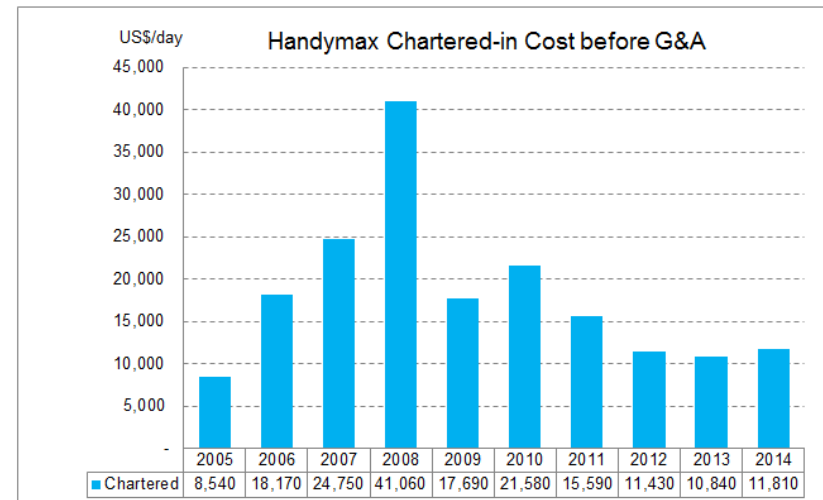
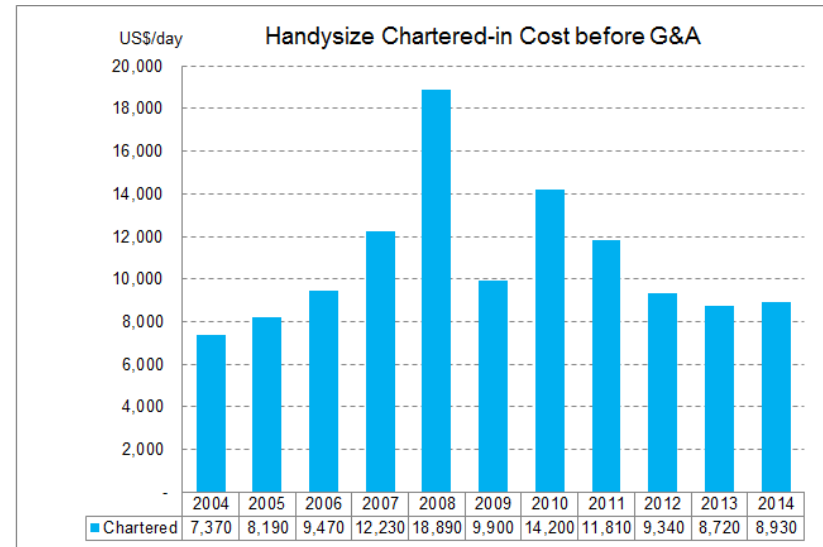
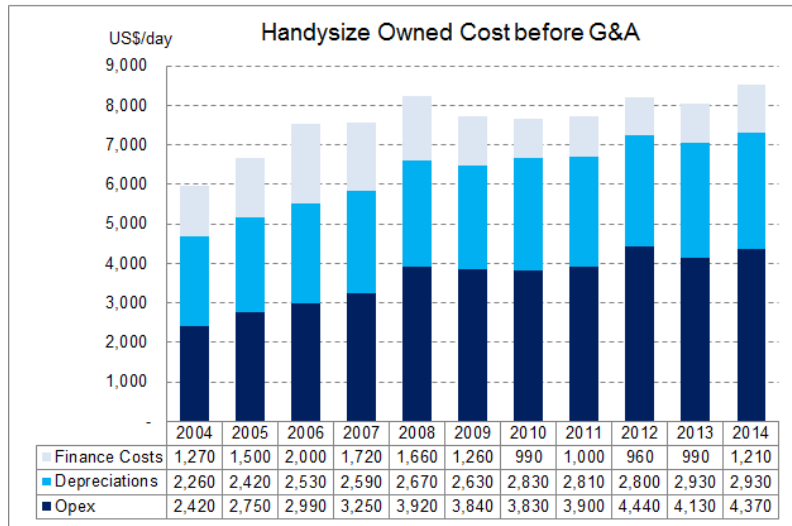
As at 31 December 2014

## 2015 Commitments Including Index-linked Vessels

Our fixed, after provision, rate and variable rate index-linked lease commitments showing 2014 completed and 2015 outstanding lease periods can be analysed as follows:

	2014		1H2015		2H2015	
	Vessel Days	Average daily rate (US\$)	Vessel Days	Average daily rate (US\$)	Vessel Days	Average daily rate (US\$)
<b>Handysize</b>						
Long-term (> 1 year)	10,530	9,690	6,040	8,770	5,690	8,940
Short-term	10,580	8,940	1,770	8,120	–	–
Index-linked	11,740	8,110	4,200	Market rate	2,530	Market rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,850</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>12,010</b>		<b>8,220</b>	
<b>Handymax</b>						
Long-term (> 1 year)	3,940	12,530	1,850	10,340	1,840	10,710
Short-term	10,710	12,000	1,750	9,640	–	–
Index-linked	2,540	9,910	670	Market rate	380	Market rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,190</b>	<b>11,810</b>	<b>4,270</b>		<b>2,220</b>	

# Appendix: Historical Owned and Chartered-in Cost



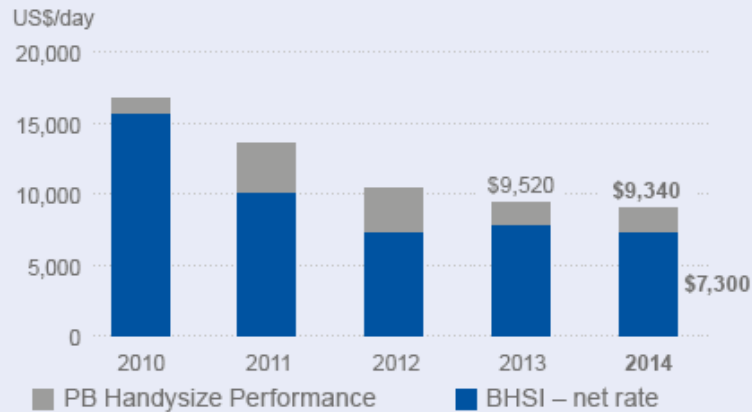


## Performance vs Market

KPI

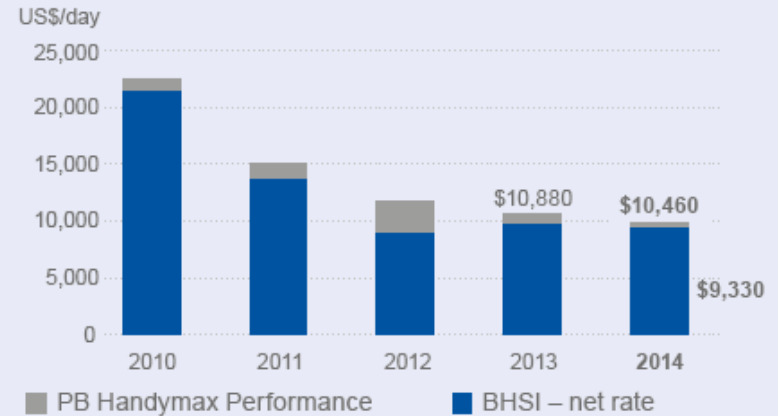
### Handysize

**28%** outperformance compared to market



### Handymax

**12%** outperformance compared to market



- Our outperformance compared to spot market indices reflects the value of our business model, fleet scale and cargo book, and our ability to optimise cargo combinations and match the right ships with the right cargoes

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

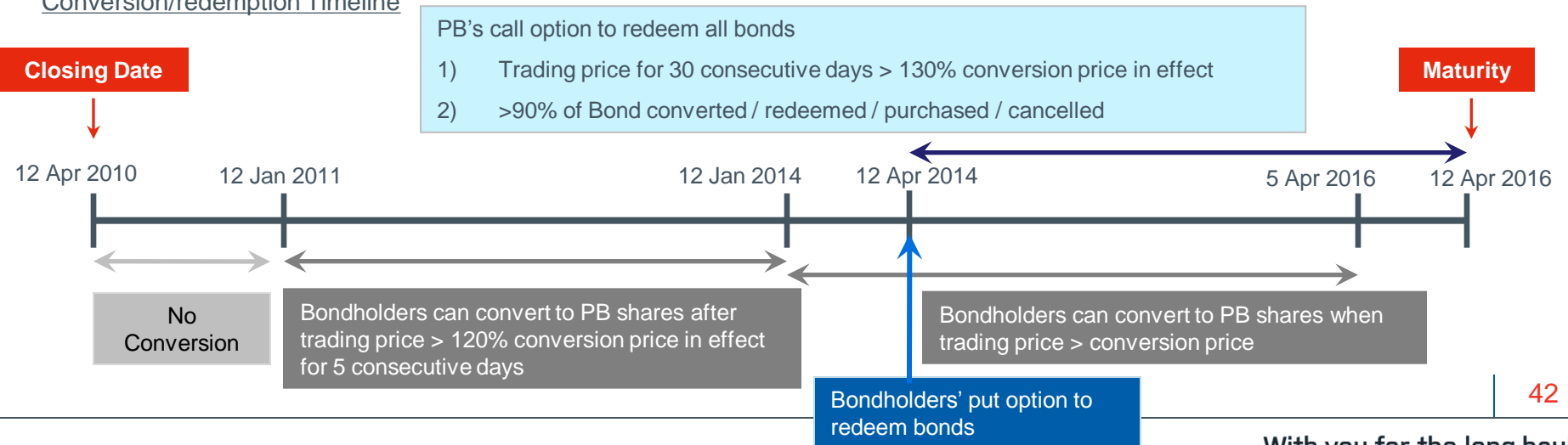
Annual Report – Key Performance Indicators



# Appendix: Convertible Bonds Due 2016

Issue size	US\$230 million (US\$20.5m face value put back and repaid on 14 April 2014; Remaining: US\$210m)	
Maturity Date	12 April 2016 (6 years)	
Investor Put Date and Price	12 April 2014 (4 years) at par	
Coupon	1.75% p.a. payable semi-annually in arrears on 12 April and 12 October	
Redemption Price	100%	
Initial Conversion Price	HK\$7.98 (Current conversion price: HK\$ 7.1 with effect from 23 April 2014)	
Conversion Condition	Before 11 Jan 2011:	No Conversion is allowed
	12 Jan 2011 – 11 Jan 2014:	Share price for 5 consecutive days > 120% conversion price
	12 Jan 2014 – 5 Apr 2016:	Share price > conversion price
Intended Use of Proceeds	To purchase the 3.3% Existing Convertible Bonds due 2013, then redeem the 2013 Convertible Bonds (now all redeemed & cancelled)	
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shareholders' approval at SGM to approve the issue of the New Convertible Bonds and the specific mandate to issue associated shares.</li> <li>If the specific mandate is approved by the shareholders at the SGM, the Company would not pursue a new general share issue mandate at the forthcoming AGM on 22 April 2010</li> </ul>	

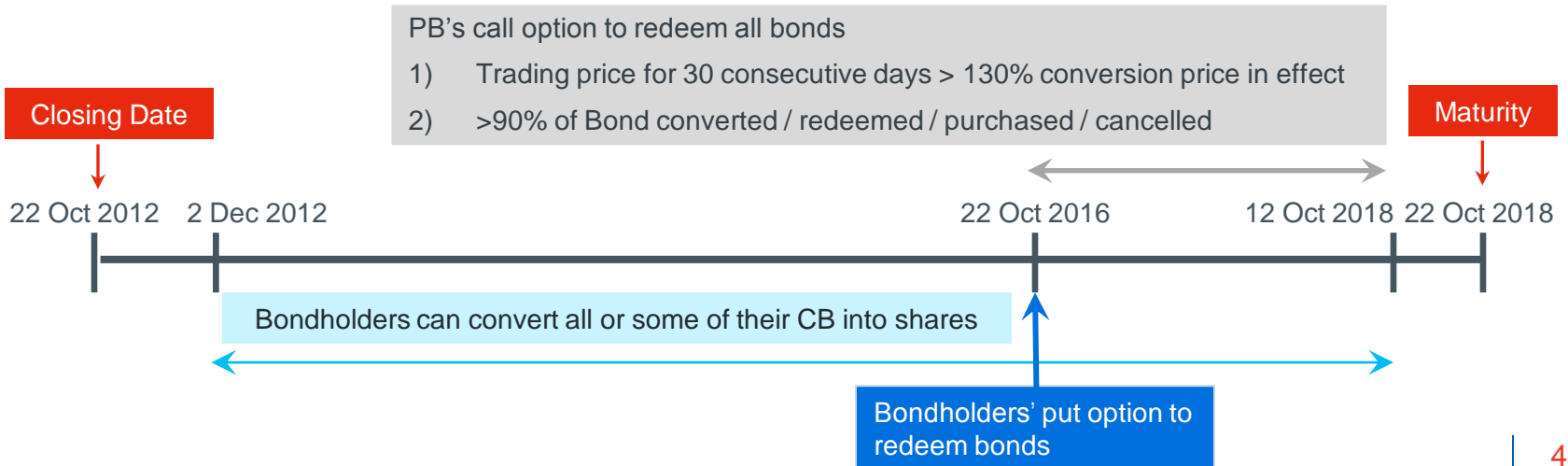
## Conversion/redemption Timeline



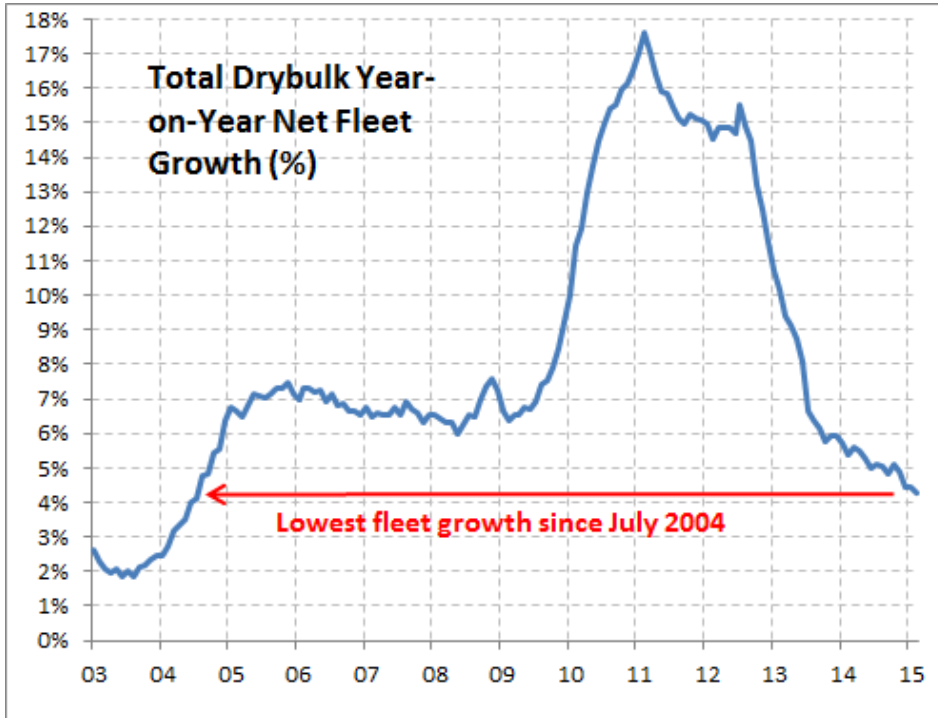
# Appendix: Convertible Bonds Due 2018

Issue size	US\$123.8 million
Maturity Date	22 October 2018 (6 years)
Investor Put Date and Price	22 October 2016 (4 years) at par
PB's Call Option	1) Trading price for 30 consecutive days > 130% conversion price in effect 2) >90% of Bond converted / redeemed / purchased / cancelled
Coupon	1.875% p.a. payable semi-annually in arrears on 22 April and 22 October
Redemption Price	100%
Initial Conversion Price	HK\$4.96 (current conversion price: HK\$4.84 with effect from 23 April 2014)
Intended Use of Proceeds	To acquire additional Handysize and Handymax vessels, as well as for general working capital

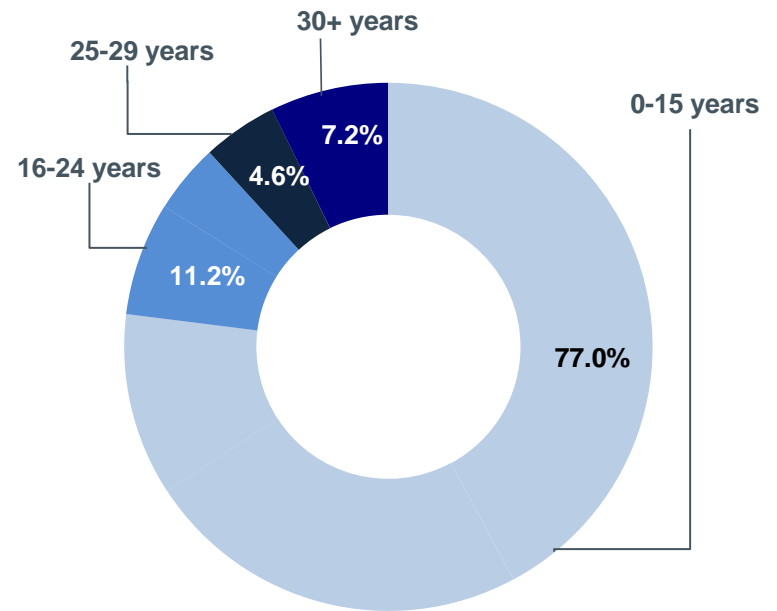
## Conversion/redemption Timeline



# Appendix: Dry Bulk Fleet Profile



**Age Profile of Handysize Vessel (25,000-39,999 Dwt)**  
2,256 vessels (73.4mil dwt)

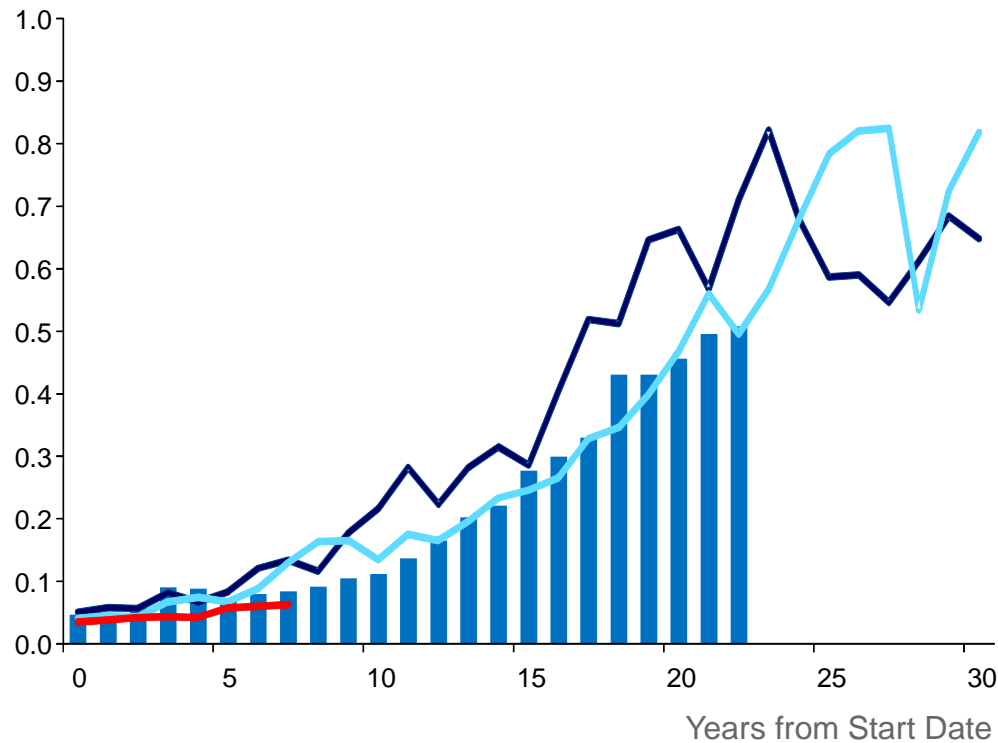


Source: Clarksons, as at 1 Feb 2015

# Appendix: China at late-Industrialisation Stage

## Steel Consumption Per Capita

Tons per Capital

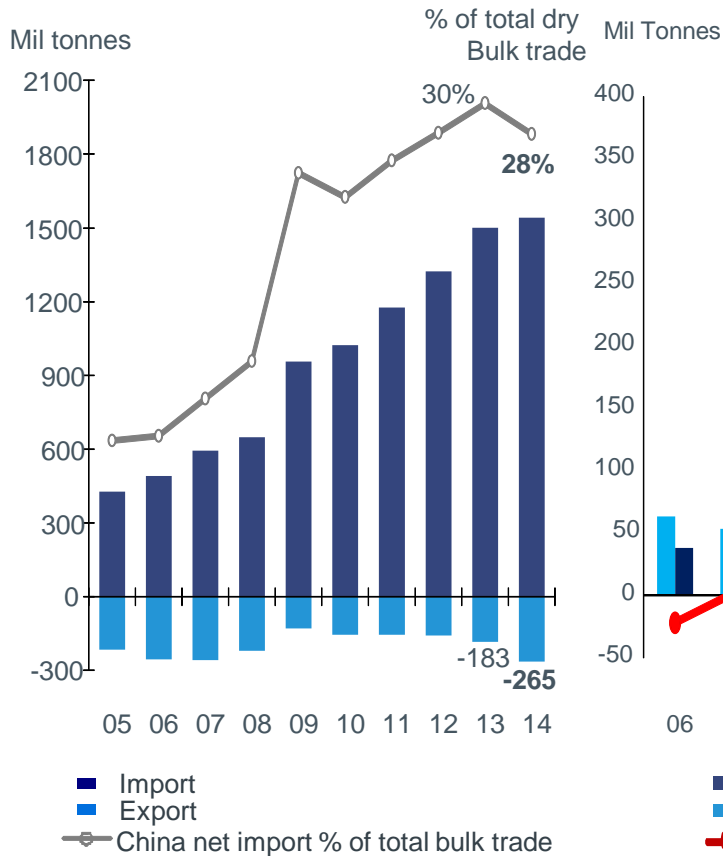


- China growth matches historical trend in Japan and Korea
- Suggests strong growth in dry bulk segment to remain for medium term
- Similar trend for electricity and cement

■ China (from 1990)  
 ■ Japan (from 1950)  
 ■ Korea (from 1970)  
 ■ India (from 2005)

# Appendix: China Dry Bulk Trade, Iron Ore & Coal Demand

### Chinese Dry Bulk Trade Volume



### China is a significant net importer of coal



### China Iron Ore Sourcing for Steel Production



Source: Clarksons, Bloomberg