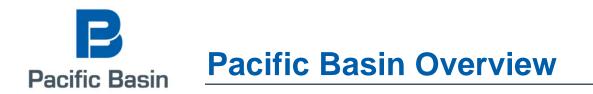


Deutsche Bank China Conference 2019 Shenzhen 15 Jan 2019





- World's largest owner and operator of modern Handysize & Supramax ships
- Cargo system business model consistently outperforming market rates
- Own 108* Handysize and Supramax vessel, with total 220+ dry bulk ships on the water serving major industrial customers around the world
- Hong Kong headquartered and HKEx listed, 12 offices worldwide, 335 shore-based staff, 3,400+ seafarers[#]
- Strong balance sheet with US\$2bn+ 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 Pacific Basin business principles and our Corporate Video

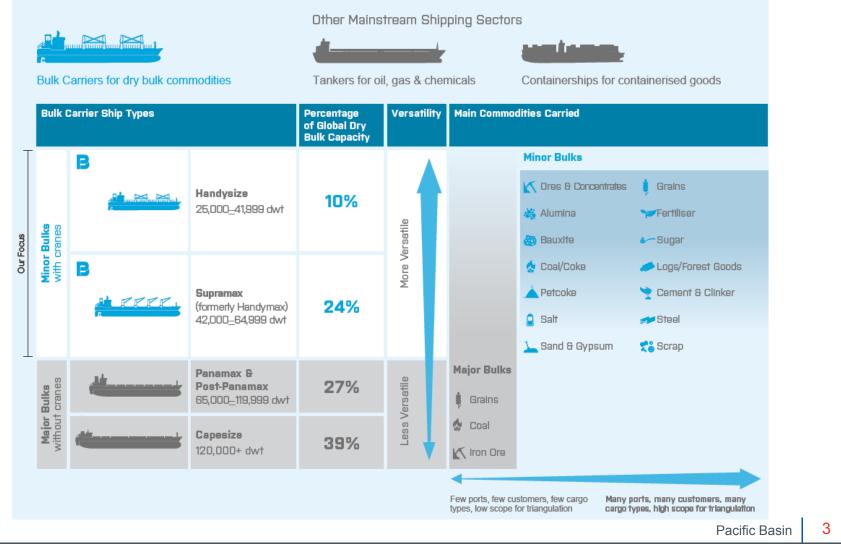
 * An additional 3 vessels we purchased will deliver in 2H18 and early 2019 $^{\#}\mathrm{As}$ at Jul 2018



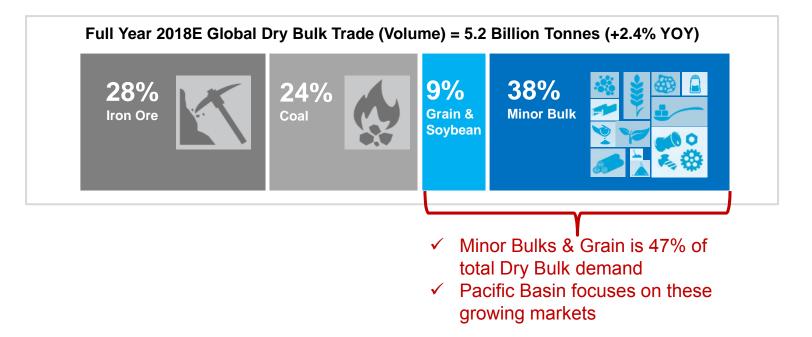


Understanding Our Core Market

Pacific Basin The Dry Bulk Sector







- More diverse customer, cargo and geographical exposure enables high utilisation
- A segment where scale and operational expertise make a difference
- Better daily TCE earnings driven by a high laden-to-ballast ratio
- Sound long-term demand expectations and more modest fleet growth

Source: Clarksons Research, 1 Feb 2018

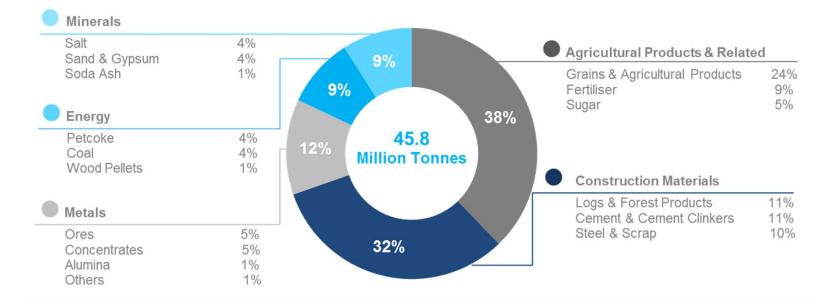
Pacific Basin

With you for the long haul

4



Our Dry Bulk Cargo Volumes in 1Q-3Q 2018



- 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



Pacific Basin 5



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:

- Our fleet scale
- High-quality interchangable ships
- Experienced staff
- Global office network
- Our cargo contracts, relationships and direct interaction with end users
- Our fleet has a high proportion of owned vessels facilitating greater control and minimising trading constraints
- Our segment's versatile ships and diverse trades



Our TCE Outperformance Compared to Market in Last 5 Years



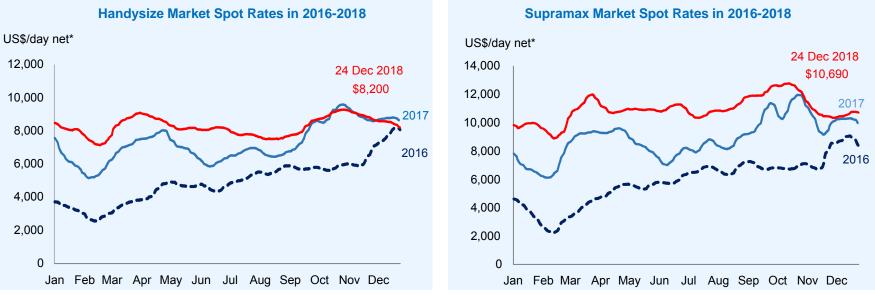
Baltic Indices PB Premium

Pacific Basin

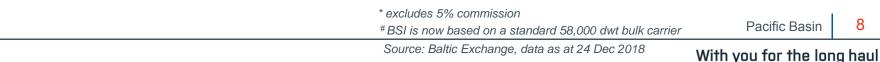
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Freight Market Continues to Improve

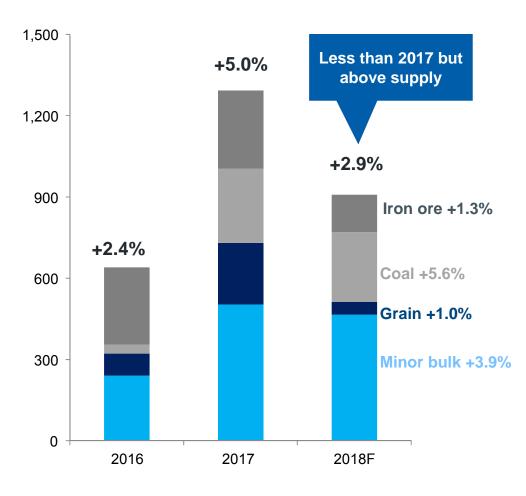


- YTD 2018 freight indices have followed a similar seasonal pattern as in recent years, although at a higher level
- Both Handysize and Supramax spot earnings reached their highest 3Q levels since 2011 after a softer summer market followed by improving market conditions since late September
- Demand was partly driven by healthy North American grain exports in the Atlantic and solid growth in Indonesian coal and minor bulk exports in the Pacific, as well as growth in Chinese imports of coal, minor bulks and logs
- In addition, fuel oil prices have increased contributing to slower ship operating speeds since May and, in turn, reducing dry bulk supply and therefore improved market conditions



Pacific Basin 2018 Demand is Forecast to Grow 2.9% with Minor Bulks at +3.9%

Annual change dry bulk demand Bn tonne-miles





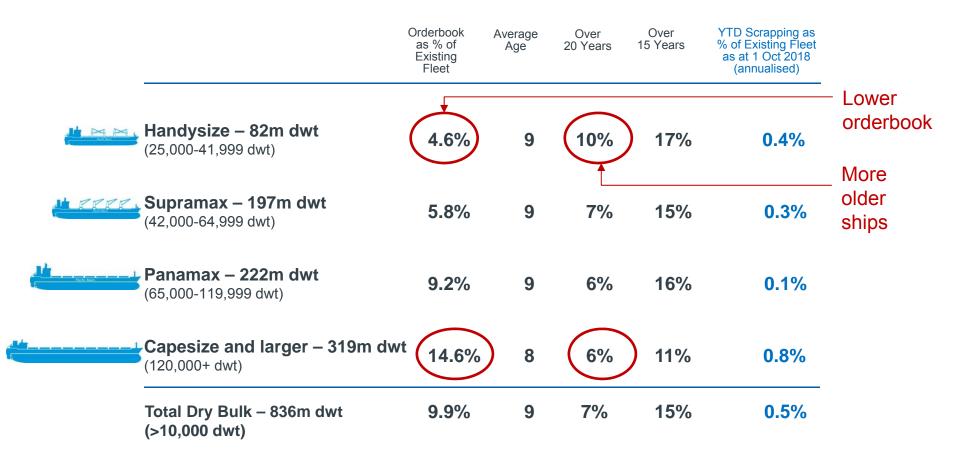
 Trade conflict between the US and China could impact cargo flows in the minor bulk segment, including US agricultural products, primarily soybean, as well as forestry products and cement

 Protectionist actions to date impact only a small fraction of the trades in which Pacific Basin is engaged, and commodity trade flows tend to shift rather than cease as a result of tariffs

Source: Clarksons Research, 1 Oct 2018

9



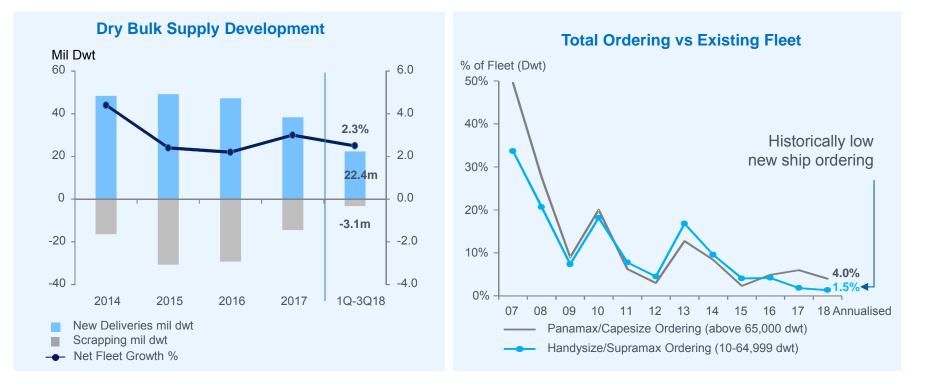


Combined Handysize and Supramax scheduled orderbook has reduced to 5.5%, lowest since 1990s

Source: Clarksons Research, as at 1 Oct 2018

Pacific Basin 10





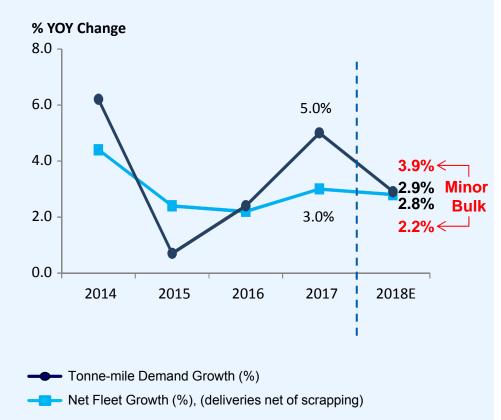
- 2.3% net fleet growth in 1Q-3Q18 (2.7% deliveries less 0.4% scrapping)
- Very limited ordering in Handysize and Supramax (historically low 1.5% of fleet)
 + continued orderbook delivery shortfall
 - → should result in continued low new ship deliveries in coming years

Source: Clarksons Research, as at 1 Oct 2018

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Dry Bulk Supply and Demand



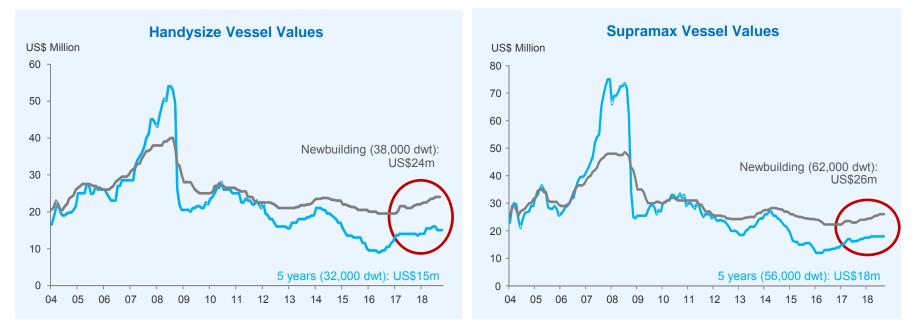
Clarksons Research estimates FY18:

- 2.9% tonne-mile demand growth
- 2.8% net fleet growth
 (3.4% deliveries 0.6% scrapping)
- Actual deliveries expected to be around 27m dwt compared to 38m dwt in 2017
- Progressively fewer new ships will deliver from shipyards in 2018 and 2019

The supply fundaments are more favourable for the Handysize and Supramax segment with expected net fleet growth of 2.2% for 2018 and below 2% for both 2019 and 2020

Source: Clarksons Research and Pacific Basin, as at 1 Oct 2018

Pacific BasinSignificant gap between Newbuilding and
Secondhand prices



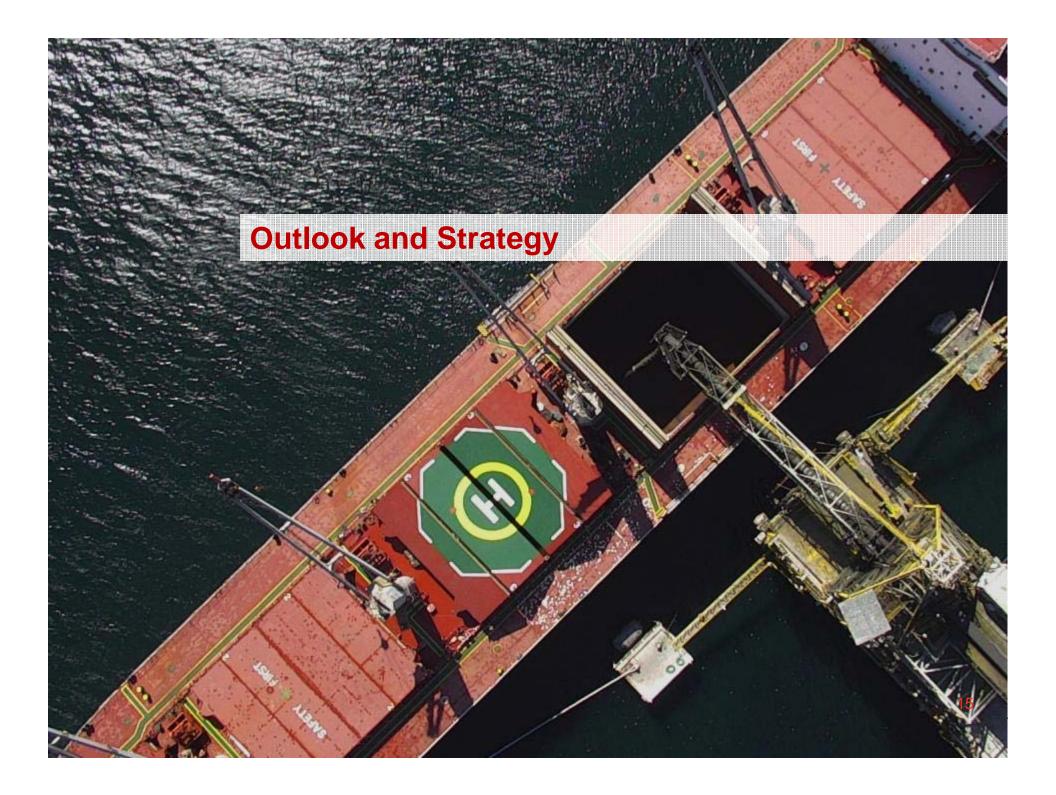
- The value of a benchmark five year old Handysize bulk carrier is up 7% YTD but slightly down since mid-year due to subdued buying interest for Handysize ships during the softer summer and as buyers monitored developments of the ongoing trade dispute between the US and China
- The increasing gap between newbuilding and secondhand prices (and uncertainty over future ship design requirements) continues to discourage new ship ordering

Source: Clarksons Research, as at 20 Dec 2018

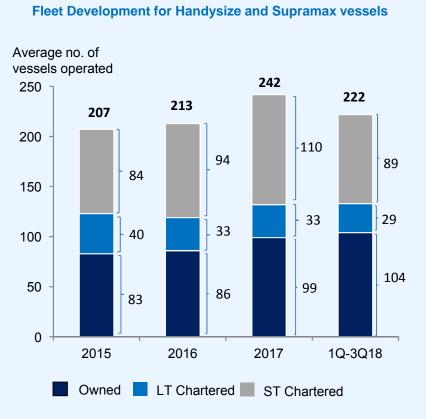


New Regulations

 International Maritime Organization (IMO) requires ballast water treatment equipment (BWTS) to be fitted on all ships US Coast Guard requires all ships sailing to US to use approved BWTS 	 Increased capex for existing shipowners Potentially increased scrapping 	 We have arranged BTWS for all our owned vessels 9 owned vessels are already fitted with BWTS and 2 acquisitions will soon deliver pre-fitted Committed to retrofit our remaining 100 owned vessels with a system based on filtration and electrocatalysis Well positioned to complete implementation by 2023 	We believe the new regulation will penalise poor performer and older ships while benefitting
 IMO has set a global 0.5% sulphur limit for marine fuel oil, effective 2020 (in addition to existing 0.1% sulphur limit in Emission Control Areas) Exception: Shipowners can use higher sulphur fuel if they fit scrubbers (costing several million US\$) to clean exhaust gas 	 Low sulphur fuel is more expensive leading to more slow- steaming Increased capex and off-hire (if installing scrubbers) Uncertainty of ship design discourages newbuild ordering Potentially increased scrapping Leading to reduced supply 	 We are well-prepared for both the low sulphur fuel and scrubber options, but continue to believe that the majority of the geared dry bulk fleet (especially smaller ships like Handysize) will comply by using low sulphur fuel 	stronger companies wit high quality ships that are better positioned to adapt and cope practically and financially with
 IMO announced to cut total carbon and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 (compared to 2008), requiring average efficiency improvements of at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by 2050 	 Reducing speed of vessels to reduce emission Development of new fuels, engine technology and vessel designs Potentially increased scrapping Leading to reduced supply 	 Holding back ordering of new ships and closely monitoring the development of new technology and designs 	compliance
	 Organization (IMO) requires ballast water treatment equipment (BWTS) to be fitted on all ships US Coast Guard requires all ships sailing to US to use approved BWTS IMO has set a global 0.5% sulphur limit for marine fuel oil, effective 2020 (in addition to existing 0.1% sulphur limit in Emission Control Areas) Exception: Shipowners can use higher sulphur fuel if they fit scrubbers (costing several million US\$) to clean exhaust gas IMO announced to cut total carbon and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 (compared to 2008), requiring average efficiency improvements of at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by 	 Organization (IMO) requires ballast water treatment equipment (BWTS) to be fitted on all ships US Coast Guard requires all ships sailing to US to use approved BWTS IMO has set a global 0.5% sulphur limit for marine fuel oil, effective 2020 (in addition to existing 0.1% sulphur limit in Emission Control Areas) Exception: Shipowners can use higher sulphur fuel if they fit scrubbers (costing several million US\$) to clean exhaust gas IMO announced to cut total carbon and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 (compared to 2008), requiring average efficiency improvements of at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by Station and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by Shipowners Potentially increased scrapping Development of new fuels, engine technology and vessel designs Potentially increased scrapping 	 Organization (IMO) requires ballast water treatment equipment (BWTS) to be fitted on all ships US Coast Guard requires all ships sailing to US to use approved BWTS IMO has set a global 0.5% sulphur limit for marine fuel oil, effective 2020 (in addition to existing 0.1% sulphur limit for marine fuel oil, effective 2020 (in addition to existing 0.1% sulphur limit in Emission Control Areas) Exception: Shipowners can use higher sulphur fuel if they fit scrubbers (costing several million US\$) to clean exhaust gas IMO announced to cut total carbon and greenhouse gas emissions from shipping by at least 50% by 2050 (compared to 2008), requiring average efficiency improvements of at least 40% by 2030 and 70% by







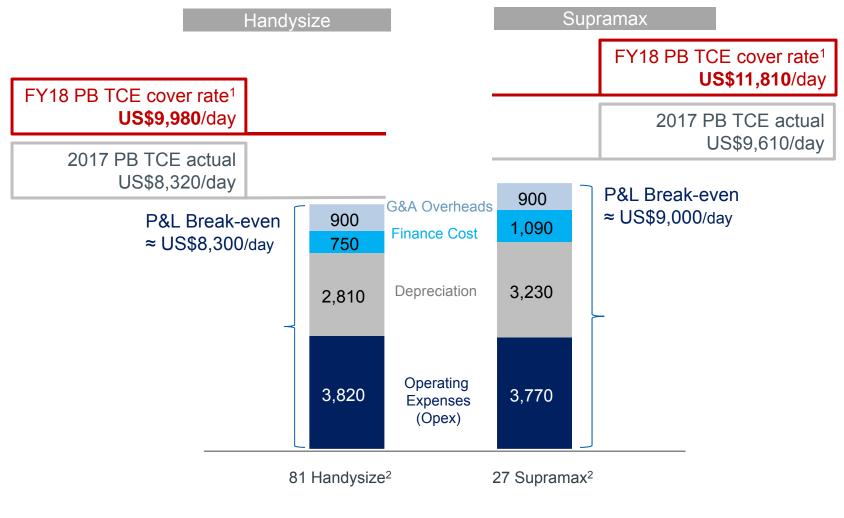
Note: Average number of Handysize and Supramax vessels operated during the period

- Our number of owned ships is increasing providing us with greater operational control and earnings leverage
- Owned vessels are replacing LT charters as these get re-delivered, which should further improve earnings
- Our ST chartered fleet fluctuates with market requirements and achievable operating margin. The reduction since 2017 is mainly due to reduced Chinese steel export volumes because of strong domestic demand



Competitive Owned Vessel Break-Even Levels

Pacific Basin



¹ FY18 Cover as at 3Q18

² An additional 3 vessels we purchased will deliver in 2H18 and early 2019

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Well Positioned for a Recovering Market





 1 1H18 PB owned Handysize \$7,380/day + G&A overheads \$900/day \approx US\$8,300/day

² 1H18 PB owned Supramax \$8,090/day + G&A overheads \$900/day ≈ US\$9,000/day

³ An additional 3 vessels we purchased will deliver in 2H18 and early 2019

* Based on current fleet and commitments, and all other things being unchanged

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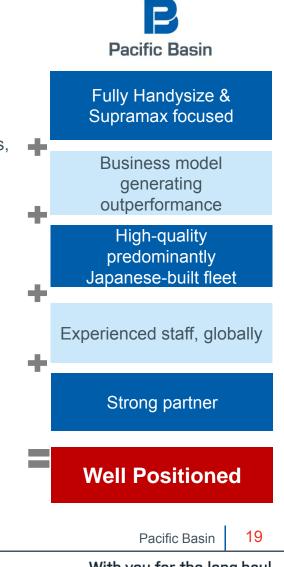


Outlook

- The minor bulk freight market has improved again since late September.
 Despite increasing trade tensions, the outlook for widely-spread global GDP growth remains favourable and bodes well for dry bulk demand. In addition, supply fundamentals are now more positive
- Possible market drivers in the medium term:
 - Positive economic growth and commodity demand outlook, low deliveries, and new regulations discouraging new ship ordering and constraining supply due to increasing off-hire and slower ship operating speeds
 - Risk of reduced Chinese coal and ore imports, trade tariffs and trade conflict escalation impacting dry bulk demand; increased new ship ordering and faster ship operating speeds
- We are cautiously optimistic for a continued market recovery, although with some volatility along the way

Strategy – Well Positioned for a Recovering Market

- Continue to focus on our world-leading Handysize and Supramax business
- Maximise our fleet utilisation and TCE earnings by combining minor bulk characteristics with our large fleet of substitutable ships and global office network
- No newbuildings in the medium term, we will watch technological and regulatory developments closely
- Healthy cash and net gearing positions enhance our corporate profile as a preferred, strong, reliable, safe partner for customers and other stakeholders





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

Contact IR – Emily Lau E-mail: elau@pacificbasin.com ir@pacificbasin.com Tel

: +852 2233 7000

Company Website - 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 guotes, dividend history, corporate calendar and glossary
- **Social Media Communications**
 - Follow us on Facebook. Twitter, Linkedin, YouTube and WeChat!





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Appendix: Business Foundation





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 longterm 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 firstrate personalised service

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

STRONG CORPORATE & FINANCIAL PROFILE

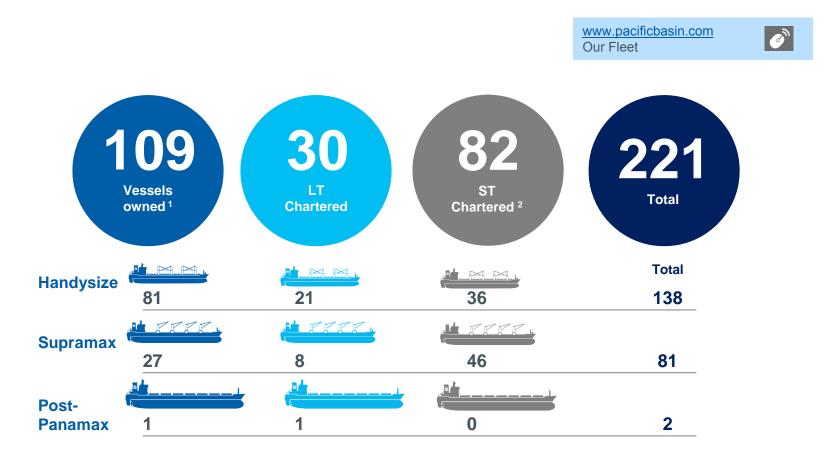
Striving for best-in-class internal and external reporting, transparency and corporate stewardship

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





¹ An additional 3 vessels we purchased during the period are scheduled to deliver into our fleet by January 2019

² Average number of short-term + index-linked vessels operated in September 2018

Average age of core fleet: 8.1 years old

Note: we operated an average of 216 ships overall during the 3Q18

Pacific Basin Appendix: PB Daily TCE Earnings in 3Q Improved by 24% and 30%

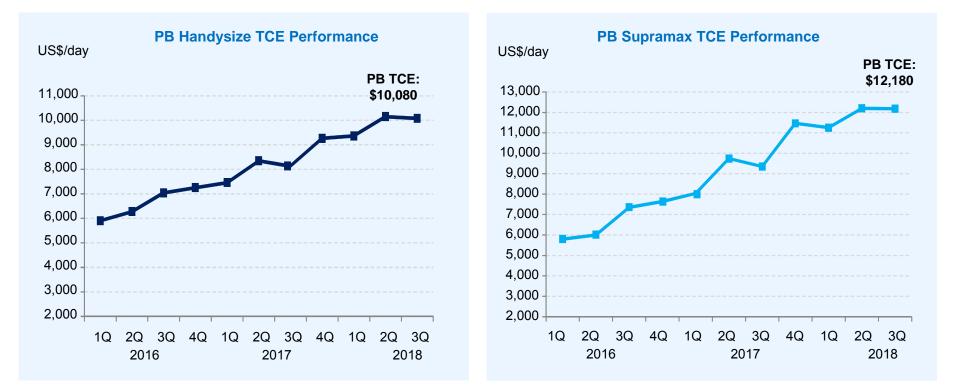
- Handysize and Supramax freight market indices reached their highest 3Q levels since 2011, and our average Handysize and Supramax daily TCE earnings in 3Q improved by 24% and 30% YOY respectively
- During 3Q, we purchased and took delivery of one modern secondhand Supramax vessel
- Three of four modern vessels we committed to purchase in May 2018 (50% funded by equity) are scheduled to deliver into our ownership over the next five months, taking our owned fleet to 112 ships

Well Positioned for a Continued Recovery:

- Despite increasing trade tensions, the outlook for widely-spread global GDP growth remains favourable, which bodes well for dry bulk demand
- In addition, new regulations will discourage new ship ordering and constrain supply due to increased off-hire and slower ship operating speeds
- We continue to be cautiously optimistic for a continued market recovery, although with some volatility along the way
- Our robust customer-focused business model, global office network, experienced people, larger owned fleet with substantially fixed and competitive cost, position us well to benefit from the recovering market



Appendix: Our Quarterly TCE has Improved Significantly Since Early 2016



• PB TCE earnings currently highest since winter 2013/2014

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Pacific Basin Appendix: 3Q18 Performance and 2018 / 2019 Cover

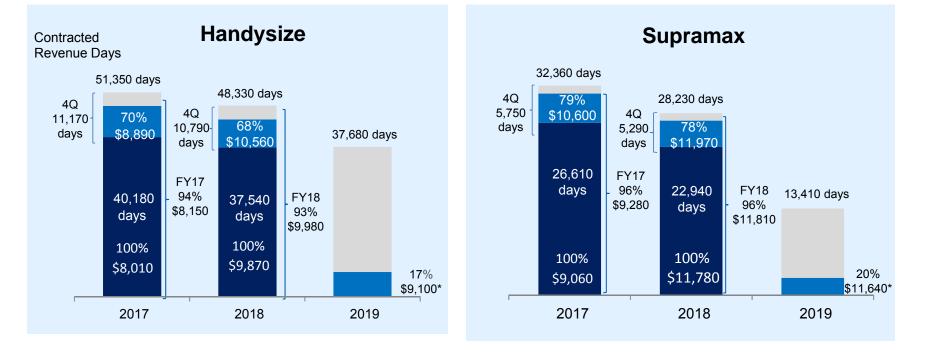
	US\$/day	Handysize	Supramax	Cover as at 10 Oct 2018
~	PB daily TCE net rate 3Q18	10,080	12,180	Improvement over 3Q17: Handysize:
3Q18	Market (BHSI/BSI) index net rate 3Q18	7,840	11,260	+24% / \$1,950 Supramax:
(7)	PB outperformance	28% / 2,240	8% / 920	+30% / \$2,830
218	PB daily TCE net rate YTD	9,870	11,780	
1Q-3Q18	Market (BHSI/BSI) index net rate YTD	8,080	10,800	
10	PB outperformance YTD	22% / 1,790	9% / 980	
	Forward Cover for 4Q18 and 2019			
4Q18	PB daily TCE net rate 4Q18	10,560	11,970	
4(% of contracted days covered	68%	78%	
2019	PB daily TCE net rate FY2019	9,100*	11,640*	
20	% of contracted days covered	17%	20%	

* Note that our 2019 forward cargo contract cover is back-haul heavy

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Appendix: 3Q18 Performance and Future Cover Pacific Basin



■1Q-3Q Completed ■Covered ■Uncovered

* Note that our 2019 forward cargo contract cover is back-haul heavy

Currency in US\$, 2017 data as at Oct 2017

Cover as at 10 Oct 2018



Appendix: 2018 Interim Results - Highlights

Pacific Basin 2018 Interim Results - Highlights									
	1H18	1H17	Change						
	99.3	56.6	+42.7						
profit / (loss)	28.0	(6.7)	+34.7						
	30.8	(12.0)							
	HK2.5¢	-							
	30 June 18	31 Dec 17							
	317.1	244.7							
	36%	35%							
/ Total fleet *	108 / 224	106 / 222							
	2018 Interim F	1H18 99.3 profit / (loss) 28.0 30.8 HK2.5¢ 30 June 18 317.1 36%	99.3 56.6 28.0 (6.7) 30.8 (12.0) HK2.5¢ - 30 June 18 31 Dec 17 317.1 244.7 36% 35%						

- Better minor bulk market rates combined with our continued outperformance and competitive cost structure supported much improved results
- We have declared an interim dividend of HK2.5¢/share
- We secured a US\$325m revolving credit facility that significantly extends our repayment profile and lowers our finance costs
- We acquired 5 modern vessels including 4 funded 50% by equity, which will grow our owned fleet to 111 ships
- Trade dispute actions to date impact only a small fraction of trades in which we are engaged, but an escalating global trade war could impact global GDP and dry bulk demand
- We remain cautiously optimistic for a continued market recovery, with some volatility along the way





US\$m	30 Jun 18	31 Dec 17
Vessels & other fixed assets	1,821	1,798
Total assets	2,358	2,232
Total borrowings	974	881
Total liabilities	1,163	1,070
Total Equity	1,195	1,161
Net borrowings (total cash US\$317m)	657	636
Net borrowings to net book value of vessels & other fixed assets KPI	36%	35%

Vessel average net book value: Handysize \$14.9m (10.3 years); Supramax \$21.9m (6.5 years)

KPI: maintain net gearing below 50%

Appendix: Significant Improvement in 1H18 Financial Results

As at 30 Jun

US\$m Revenue Voyage expenses	1H18 795.6 (360.6)	1H17 702.9 (339.8)	Owned vessel costs	<u>1H18</u> (72.5)	<u>1H17</u> (66.9)
Time-charter equivalent earnings ("TCE") Owned vessel costs Charter costs*	435.0 (144.7) (233.4)	363.1 (134.8) (209.3)	Depreciation Finance	(72.3) (56.3) (15.9)	(52.2) (15.7)
Operating profit/(loss) Total G&A overheads Taxation & others	56.9 (28.4) (0.5)	19.0 (26.2) 0.5	Derivatives M2M and one-	offitems	
Underlying profit/(loss) RPI Derivatives M2M and one-off items	28.0 2.8←	(6.7) (5.3)	Derivative M2M Write-off of loan arrangement fee	<u>1H18</u> 4.4 (1.6)	<u>1H17</u> (2.6) -
Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders EBITDA	30.8 99.3	(12.0) 56.6	Office relocation costs Impairments and sales of towage vessels	-	(1.4) (1.3)

In view of the recovering market conditions and our return to a meaningful level of profitability, the Board has declared an interim dividend of HK2.5¢/share



			1H18	1H17	Change
Hai	ndysize contribution	(US\$m)	38.4	7.8	+392%
	Revenue days TCE earnings Owned + chartered costs	(days) (US\$/day) (US\$/day)	25,210 9,750 8,150	25,660 7,920 7,660	-2% +23% -6%
Su	pramax contribution	(US\$m)	15.8	9.1	+74%
	Revenue days TCE earnings Owned + chartered costs	(days) (US\$/day) (US\$/day)	15,650 11,730 10,690	17,330 8,920 9,000	-10% +32% -19%
Po	ost-Panamax contribution	(US\$m)	2.7	2.7	-
G&A overheads and tax (I		verheads and tax (US\$m)		(25.7)	-13%
Ur	nderlying profit (US\$m)	28.0	(6.7)	+518%	

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



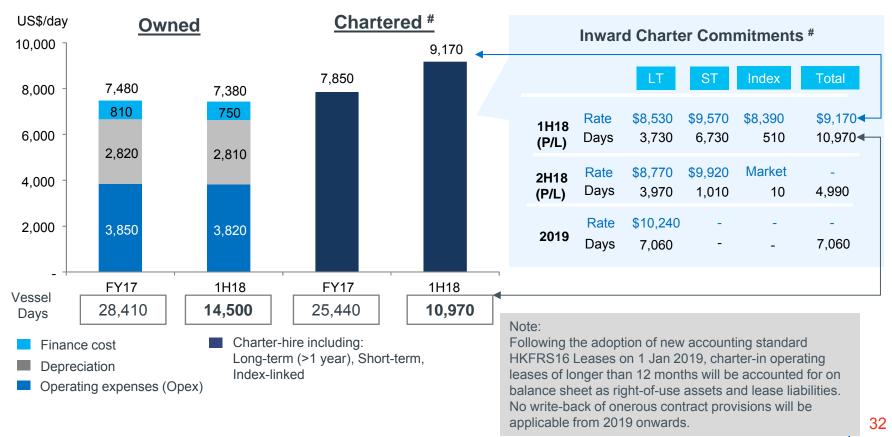


As at 30 June 2018

US\$8,150/day <u>Blended P/L Costs</u> before G&A Overheads (FY2017: US\$7,660)

US\$6,690/day Blended Cash Cost before G&A Overheads (FY2017: US\$6,360)

1H18 Daily Vessel Costs - Handysize



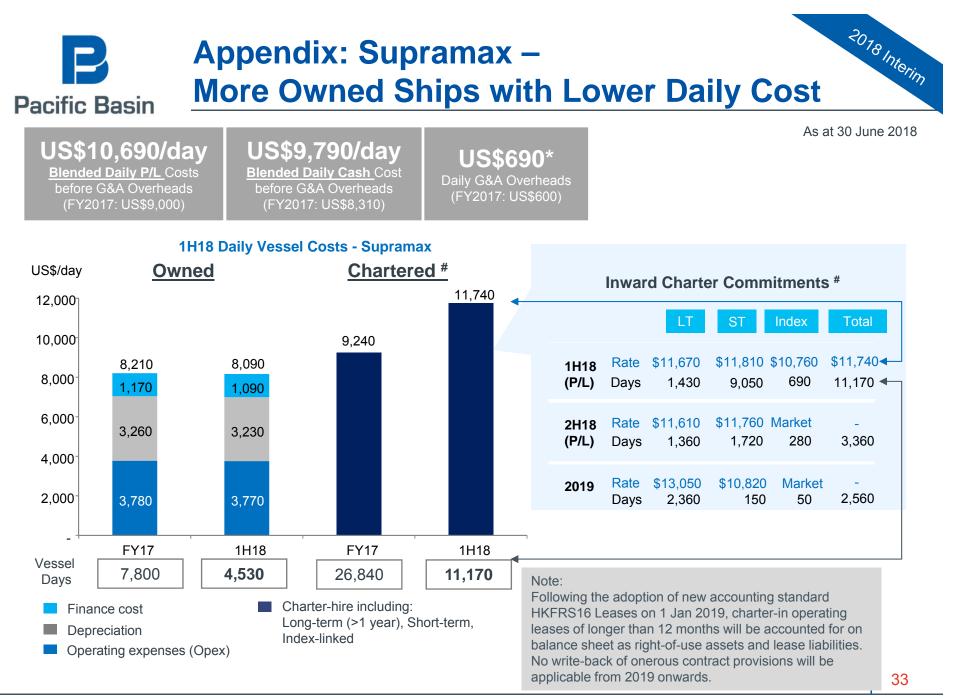
US\$690*

Daily G&A Overheads

(FY2017: US\$600)

* Comprising US\$900/day for owned ships and US\$510/day for chartered-in ships

Chartered rates are shown on a P&L basis (net of the write-back of onerous contract provisions)



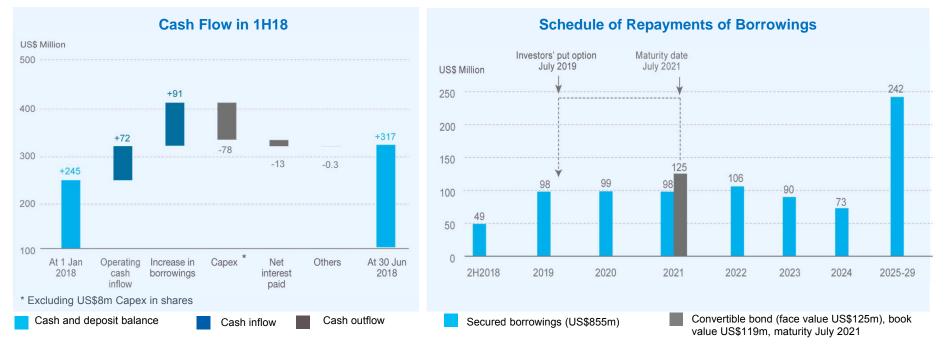
* Comprising US\$900/day for owned ships and US\$510/day for chartered-in ships

[#] Chartered rates are shown on a P&L basis (net of the write-back of onerous contract provisions)





As at 30 June 2018



In June, we closed a new US\$325m syndicated 7-year reducing revolving credit facility secured against 50 ships (including 9 un-mortgaged vessels) at Libor +1.5%. The facility refinanced 6 existing committed loan facilities and raised an additional US\$136m in available funding. Upon closing, the facility was fully drawn.







Possible market drivers in the medium term

Opportunities

- Strong industrial growth and infrastructure investment in China and beyond enhancing demand for dry bulk shipping
- Positive and widely spread growth outlook for all major economic areas
- Continued strong grain demand primarily for animal feed due to shift towards meat-based diet
- Environmental policy in China encouraging shift from domestic to imported supply of resources
- Environmental maritime regulations encouraging ship scrapping from current minimal levels and discouraging new ship ordering
- Low newbuilding deliveries in the medium term
- Periods of higher fuel oil prices encouraging slower ship operating speeds which decreases supply and emissions
- Expanding thermal coal imports into emerging south and southeast Asian countries

Threats

- Reduction in Chinese industrial growth and investments impacting demand for dry bulk shipping
- Environmental policy in China encouraging greater shift to renewable energy, possibly impacting coal imports
- Trade tariffs between US and its major trading partners resulting in short-term reduction in trade volumes while importers seek alternate commodity sources
- Escalating 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 and emissions



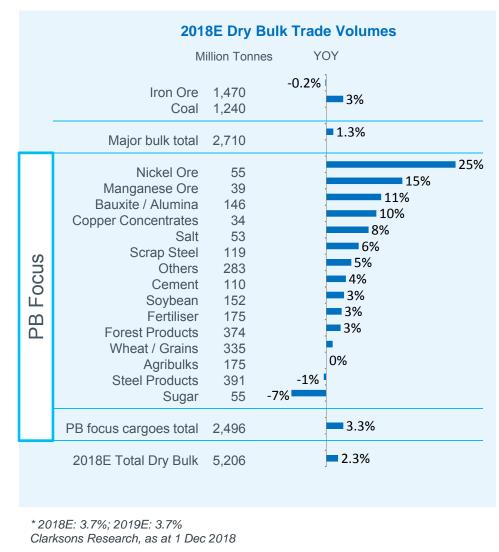
۰.	Market	does	not need	more	newbuildings
----	--------	------	----------	------	--------------

- Extra capacity remains in the global fleet through potentially higher operating speed
- Limited efficiency benefits from newbuildings compared to good quality Japanese-built secondhand ships
- The industry needs a more reasonable level of profitability
- Risk and payback time for newbuildings is currently excessive due to several uncertainties
 - How best to comply with the global sulphur emissions cap from 2020
 - Which ballast water treatment system to install
 - Questions about the future price, types and availability of fuel
 - Additional new regulations (e.g. NO_x and CO₂ emissions, etc)
 - Faster and potentially more significant technological developments in the longer term
- Attractive secondhand prices compared to newbuilding prices
- New accounting rules requiring time charters to be capitalised from 2019

Discouraging new ship ordering



Appendix: Dry Bulk Demand in 2018



Key Drivers in 3Q18

- Broad based economic recovery seen through increased steel output, also outside China
- US coal exports grew strongly
- Stronger minor bulk demand in the Atlantic driven by Brazilian and US agricultural exports; Pacific demand benefited from increased trade in bauxite, nickel ore, copper concentrates and forestry products and other minor bulks in which we specialise

Longer-Term Trends beyond 2018

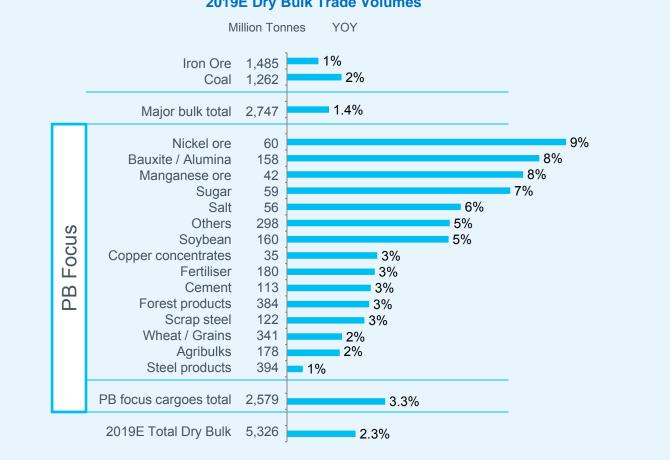
- Solid world GDP main driver for dry bulk demand growth
- Continued growth in grain demand for animal feed due to shift towards meat-based diet
- Trade disputes between US and its key trading partners appear so far to have had only limited impact on agricultural and steel trade volumes globally, but an escalating global trade war could impact global GDP and dry bulk demand
- Government policy in China and India could affect coal trades - up or down

2018 tonne-mile effect = 2.7%

 Longer average distances are forecast to supplement volume growth by an additional 0.4%, generating total demand growth of 2.7% (+3.5% for minor bulk incl. grains)
 Pacific Basin



Appendix: Dry Bulk Demand in 2019

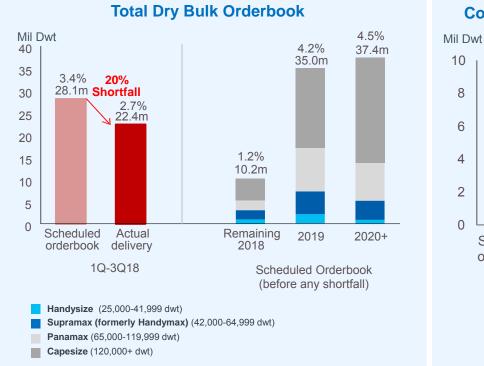


2019E Dry Bulk Trade Volumes

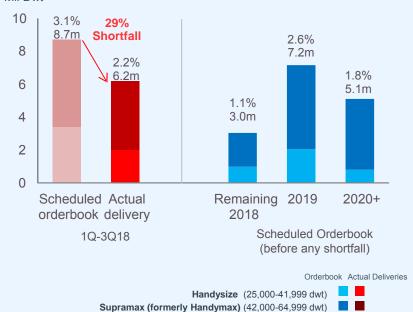
Clarksons Research, as at 1 Dec 2018

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Pacific Basin Appendix: Handysize and Supramax Scheduled Orderbook at <u>Historically Low Level</u>



Combined Orderbook: Handysize and Supramax



Combined Handysize and Supramax scheduled orderbook has reduced to 5.5%, lowest since 1990s

Source: Clarksons Research, as at 1 Oct 2018 Pacific Basin

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

		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
	100		50%																
	150		34%	50%	69%														
	200			38%	50%	65%													
ă /	250			31%	40%	50%	62%	69%					Full P	ractical	Sneed at	00ut 85%	MCR		
Cost	300				34%	42%	50%	60%	69%	69%			i un i	Il Practical Speed about 85% MCR (around 13.2 knots)					
	350				36%	43%	50%	58%	58%	67%	69%								
Bunker	400				32%	38%	44%	50%	50%	57%	65%	69%							
	450		nium Pra ut 30% N			34%	39%	44%	44%	50%	56%	62%	68%	69%					
	500		ind 9.2 k			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%	

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

30% MCR = 9.2knots

50% MCR = 11knots

70% MCR = 12knots

85% MCR = 13.2knots

Appendix: China Major and Minor Bulk Trade

Mil Tonnes



China Iron Ore Sourcing for Steel Production

Mil Tonnes

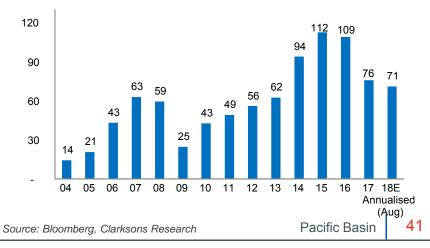
Pacific Basin





Chinese imports of 6 minor bulks including Logs, Soyabean, Cereals, Fertiliser, Copper Concentrates & Manganese Ore (Excluding bauxite and nickel ore for which data is not yet available)

China Steel Export





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



2017 CSR Report www.pacificbasin.com/ar2017

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

Pacific Basin Appendix: Convertible Bonds Due 2021

Issue size	US\$125 million
Maturity Date	3 July 2021 (approx. 6 years)
Investor Put Date and Price	3 July 2019 (approx. 4 years) at par
Coupon	3.25% p.a. payable semi-annually in arrears on 3 January and 3 July
Redemption Price	100%
Initial Conversion Price	HK\$4.08 (current conversion price: HK\$3.03 with effect from 9 Aug 2018)
Intended Use of Proceeds	To maintain the Group's balance sheet strength and liquidity and to continue to proactively manage its upcoming liabilities, including its Existing Convertible Bonds, as well as for general working capital purposes

Conversion/redemption Timeline

