

Trade and fleet outlook

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Agenda

- ❖ GDP, trade & energy
- ❖ Crude oil market
- ❖ LNG market
- ❖ Dry bulk market
- ❖ Container market

Global GDP growth on a healthy track; +\$16Tn the next five years

- China & India almost 20% of global GDP
- Growth in India lower than its potential
- China is rebalancing the economy
 - Positive:
 - Closing down inefficient production could benefit imports
 - Focusing on innovation requires knowledge transfer
 - BRI / OBOR
 - Negative:
 - Slower than planned
 - Fewer speculative real-estate investments
- UK below Euro area 2019-20

Four years of Modi: an era of all round disaster

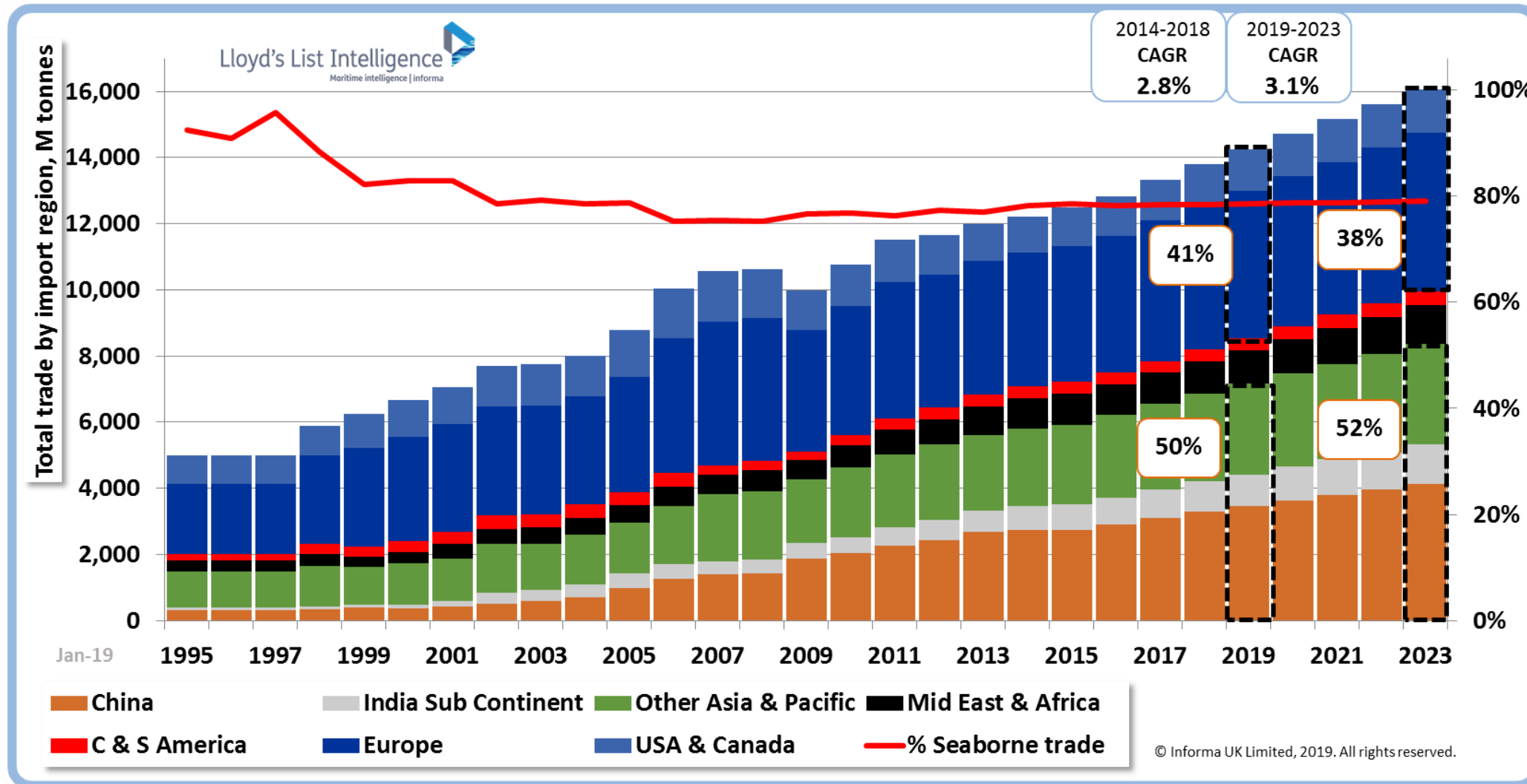


Analysis **Indian politics & policy**

India's shadow banks fear credit crunch will deepen

Debt market liquidity squeeze prompts concerns about serious hit to economic growth

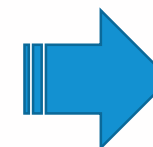
Halted growth, but still imports to China and India add a lot of volumes;
+1.12Bn tonnes up to 2023. This is 50% of the total!



Global trade 2018 was 13.8Bn tonnes
78% was seaborne!

US – China trade tensions

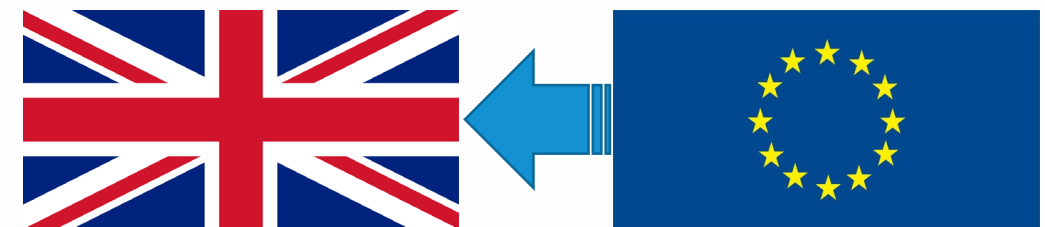
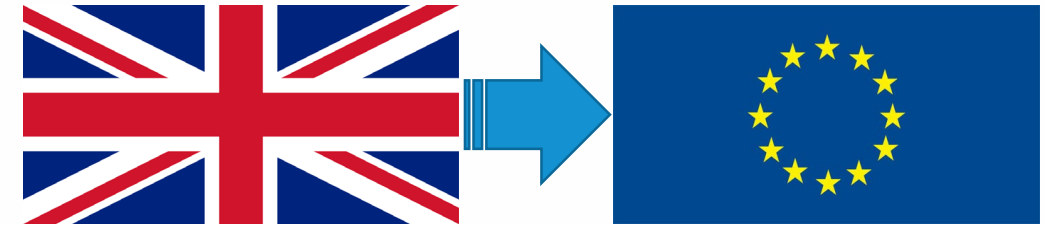
- **US seaborne imports from China:**
 - 8% of US total seaborne imports (ton)
 - 35% of US containerized imports
 - The tariffs approximate targets:
 - Container 32%
 - Dry bulk 22%
 - Wet bulk 36%
 - General cargo 70%
- **China's seaborne imports from the USA:**
 - 5% of China's total seaborne imports (ton)
 - 24% of China's containerized imports
 - The tariffs approximate targets:
 - Container 26%
 - Dry bulk 92%
 - Wet bulk 46%
 - General cargo 0%



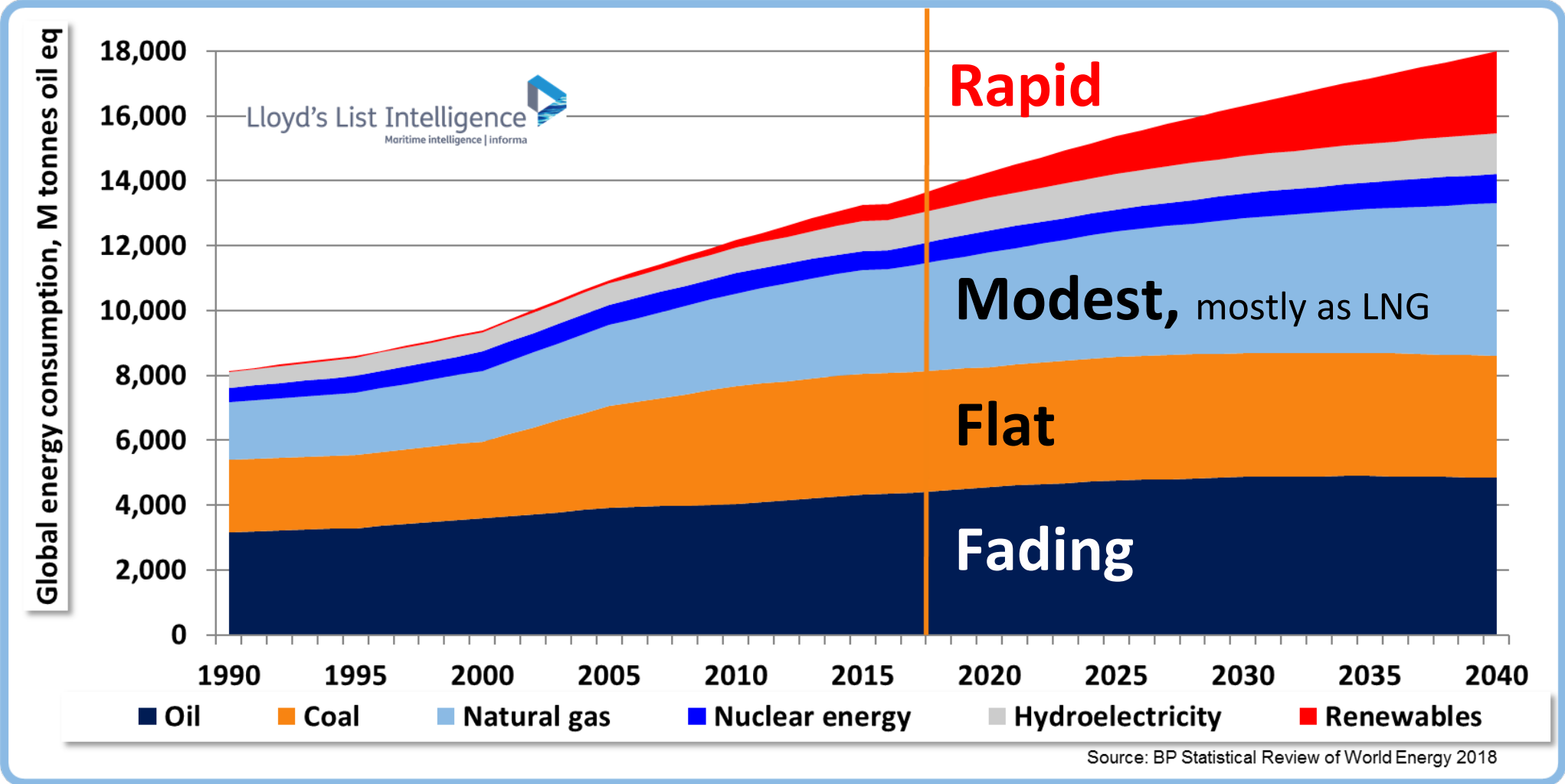
UK seaborne trade

A high proportion of general cargo is with the EU

- 150Mt exports from the UK:
 - 7 of top 10 countries are EU
 - 63% of total to EU
- 26Mt general cargo exports
 - 83% to EU
 - Iron & steel, food, cars, chemicals
- 233Mt imports to the UK:
 - 43% of total from EU
- 53Mt general cargo imports
 - 84% from EU
 - Forest products, food, iron & steel, paper



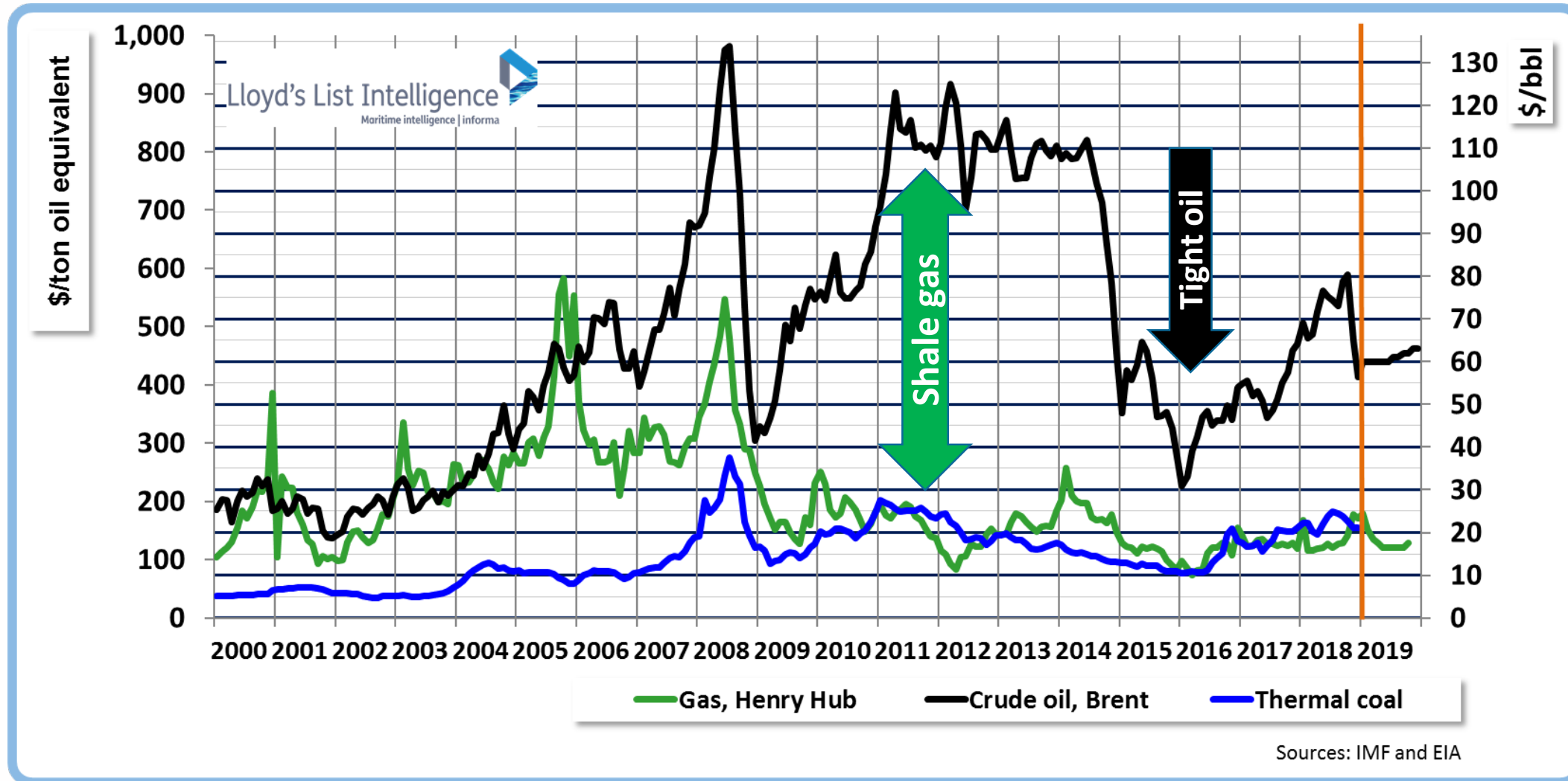
Population and economic development drives energy demand.
Wind turbines, solar panels, bio-fuels, bans on fossil fuelled cars;
still the fossil fuel era is far from over.



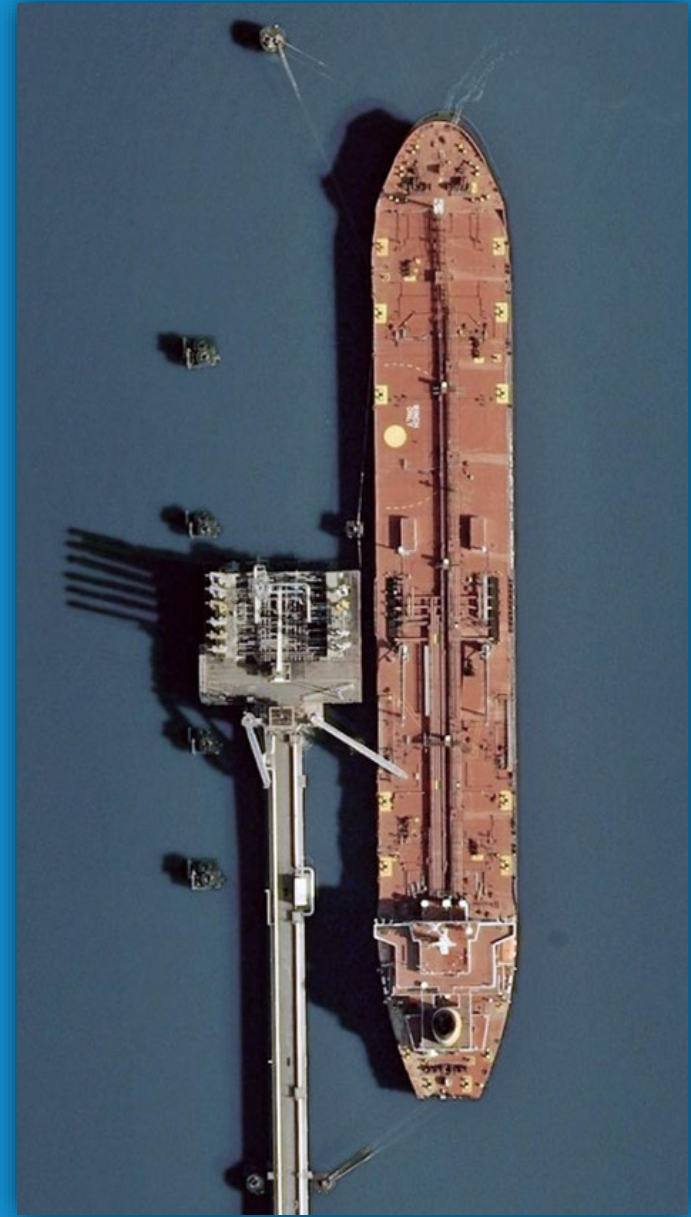
Share 2017	% CAGR	Share 2030
4.3%	7.9%	9.5%
6.9%	17%	7.1%
4.3%	1.8%	4.7%
24%	1.8%	25%
29%	0.2%	23%
33%	0.8%	30%

45% of seaborne trade is energy.

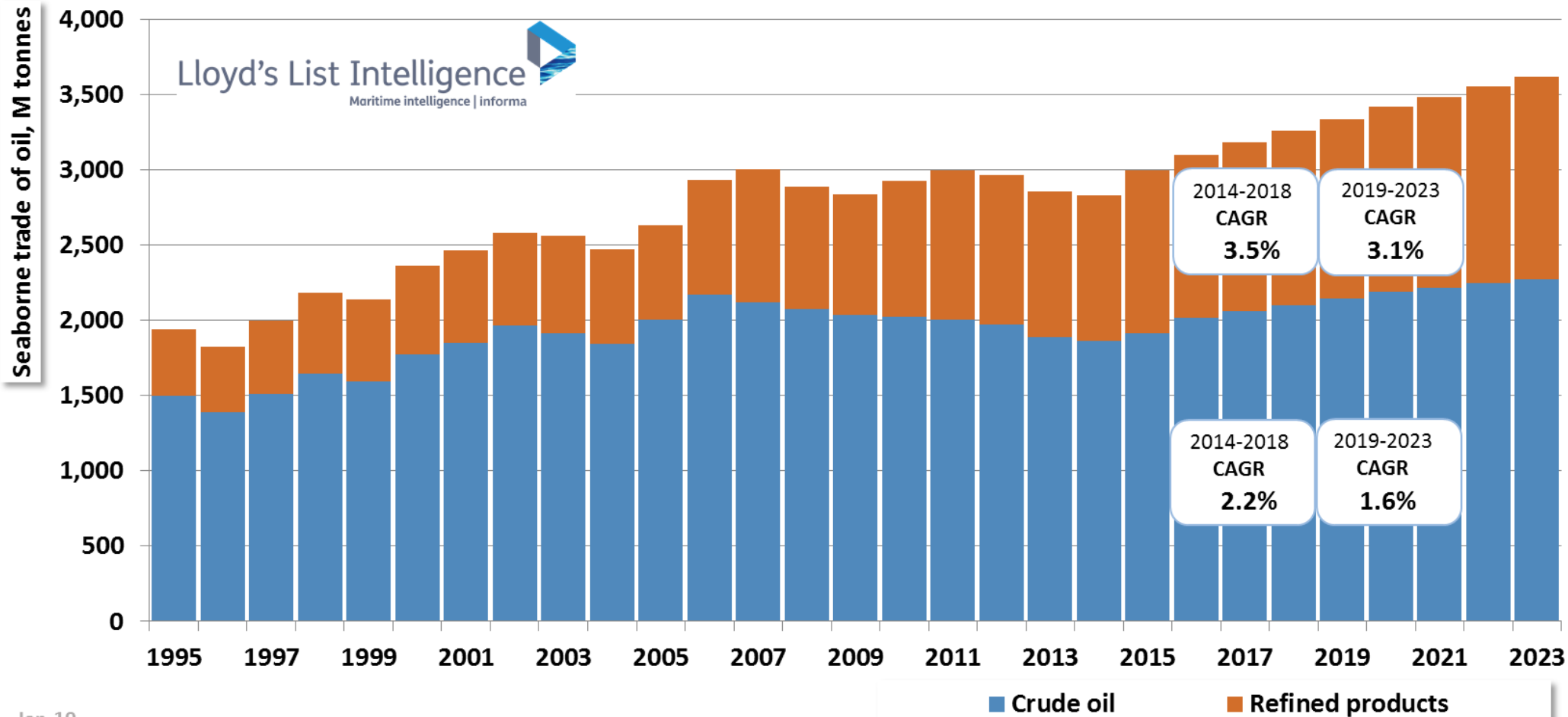
Shale technology changed the game. Now it is again about geo-politics, the environment and basic EME development.



Liquid Bulk



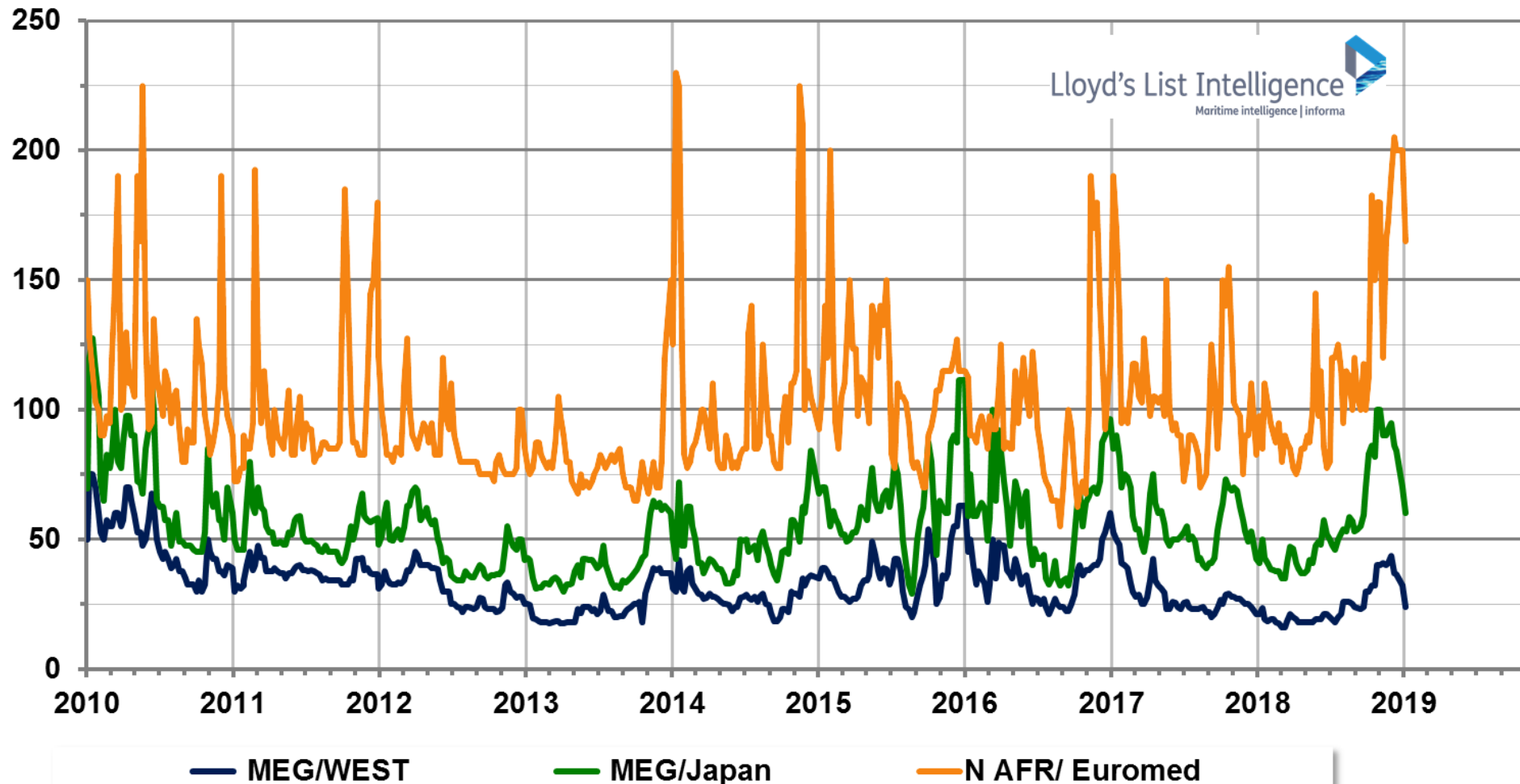
Tanker trade volumes: healthy growth outlook for products, stagnating growth for crude



Jan-19

Crude oil carriers: Heavy new ship ordering and few scrapping candidates, fleet growth will outpace demand growth → low freight rates?

Dirty spot rates, Worldscale



-1999

140 ships

23.1 mdwt

2000-

1,982 ships

380.3 mdwt

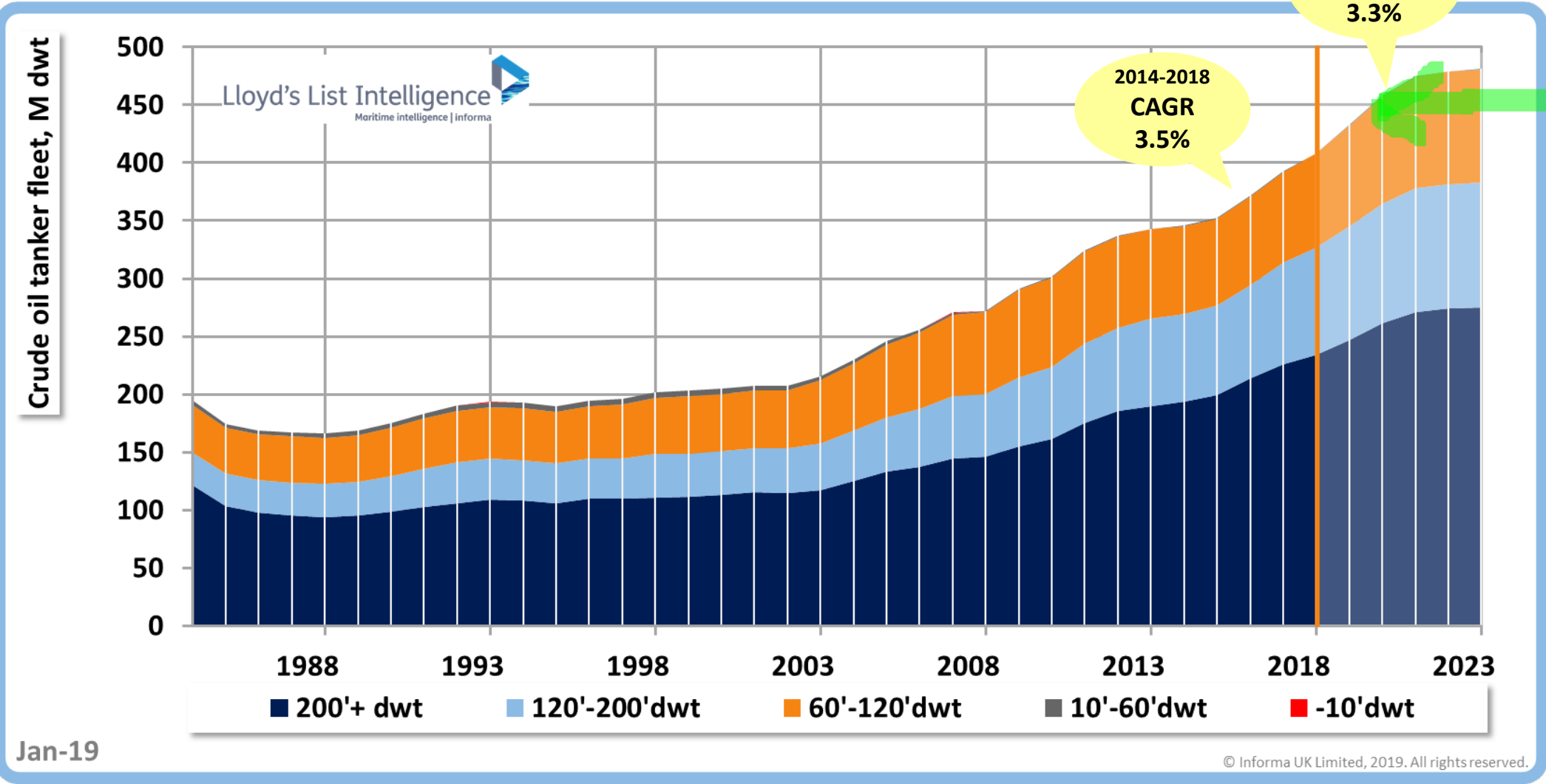
Orderbook

485 ships

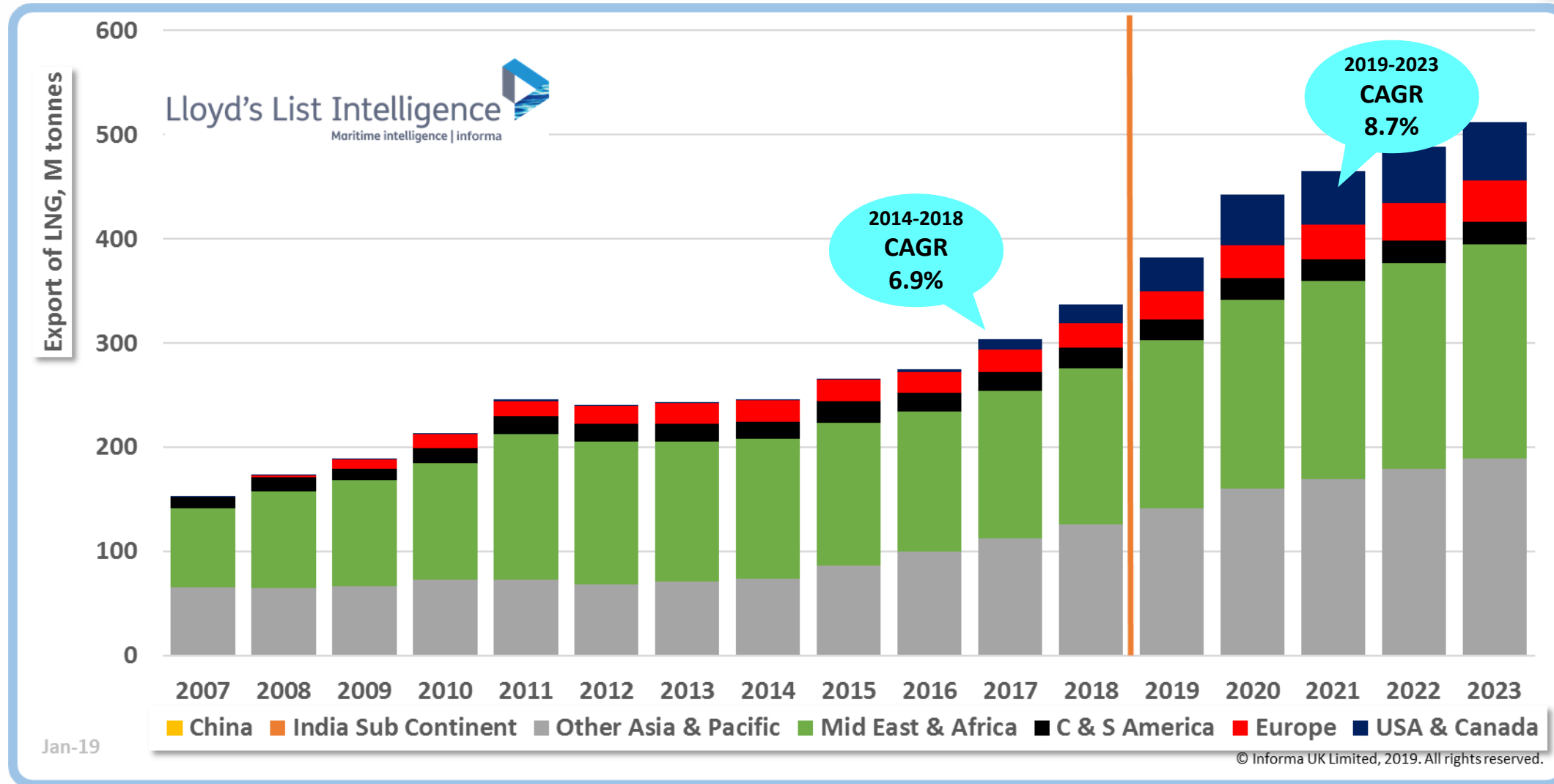
93.8 mdwt

23% of fleet

Fleet growth twice the trade growth, even more the next two years



Strong growth with upside potential for gas exports from the US – particularly to China, but ...

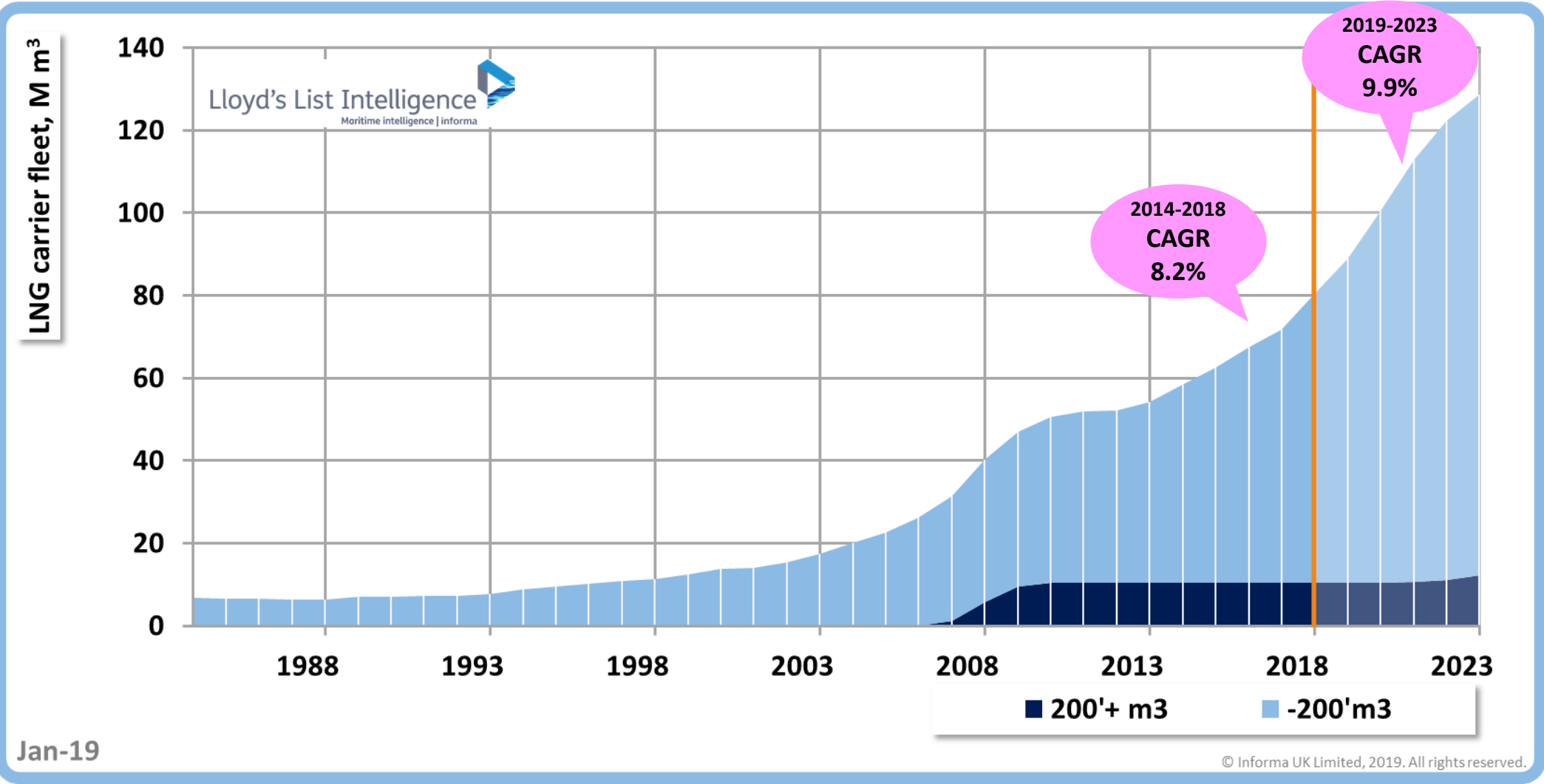


**When demand for LNG shipping capacity overshoots short term supply, rates really take off.
Still very few spot contracts!**



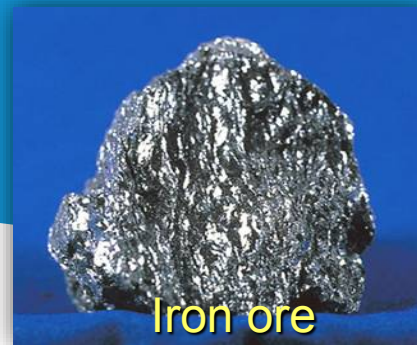
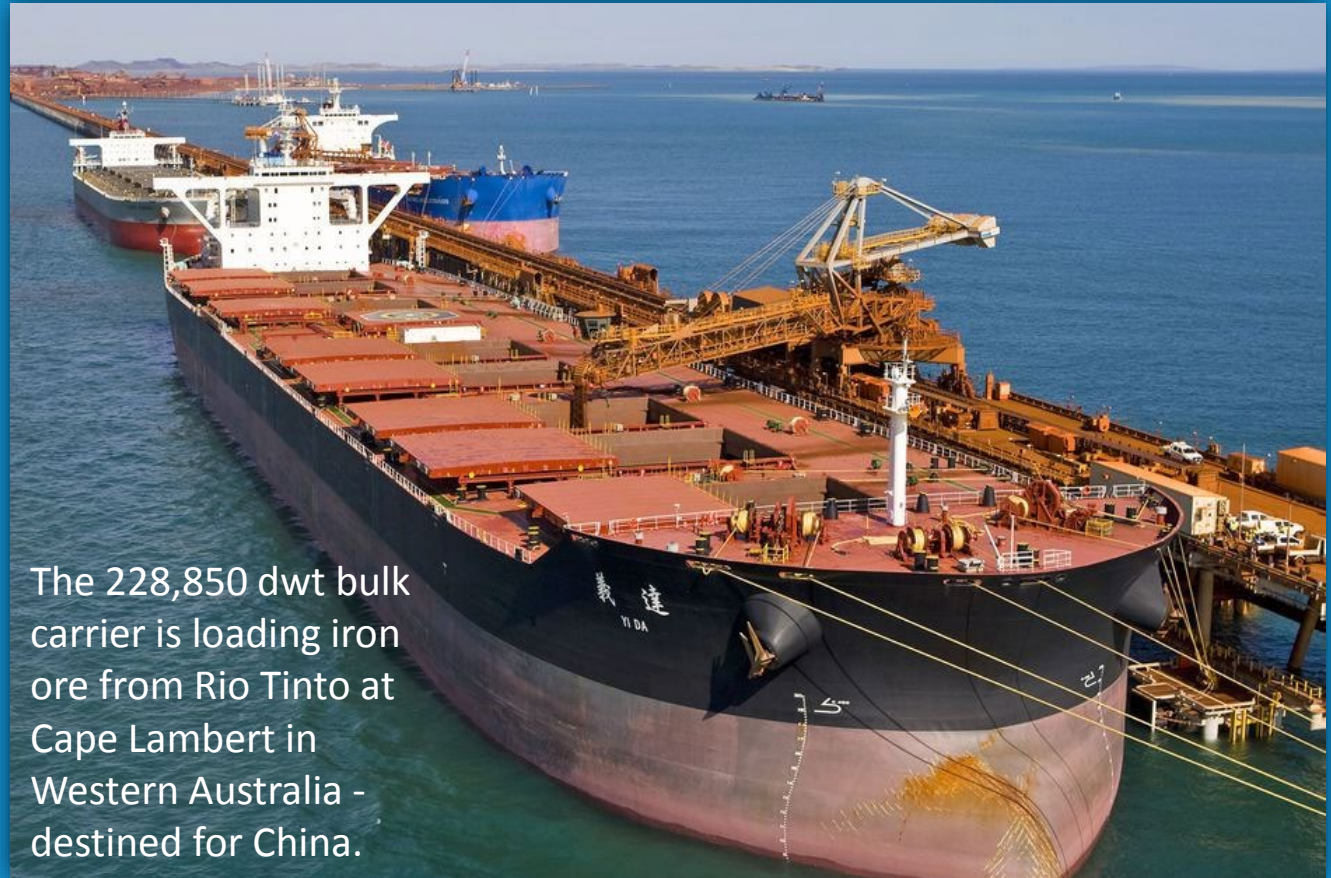
Source: Fearnleys

The demand growth expectations drive an extraordinary fleet growth – which can prove to be modest.



Dry Bulker

The 228,850 dwt bulk carrier is loading iron ore from Rio Tinto at Cape Lambert in Western Australia - destined for China.



Iron ore



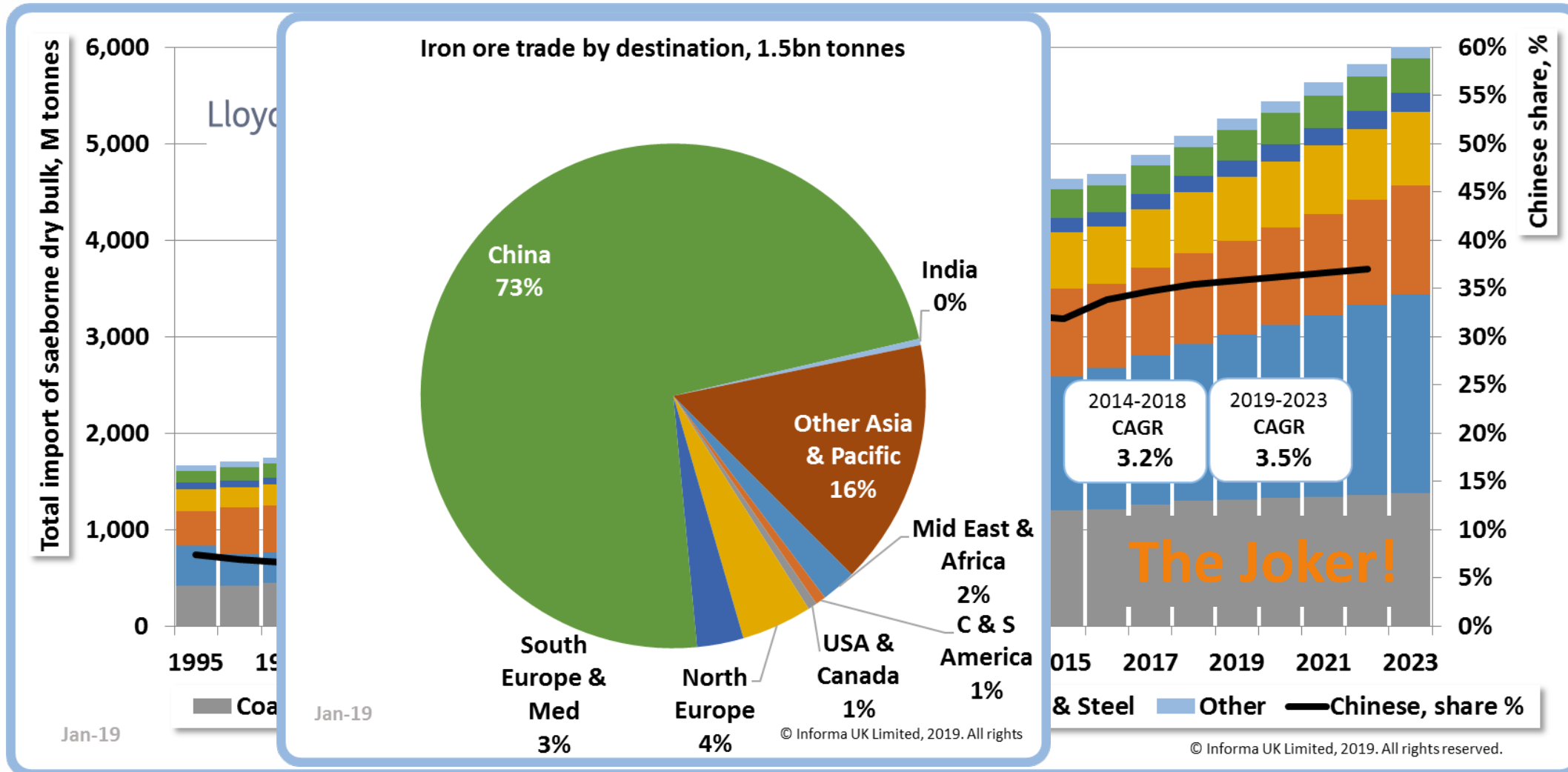
Coal



Grain

In 15 years, China has gone from 10%→35% of the total **dry bulk seaborne trade**.

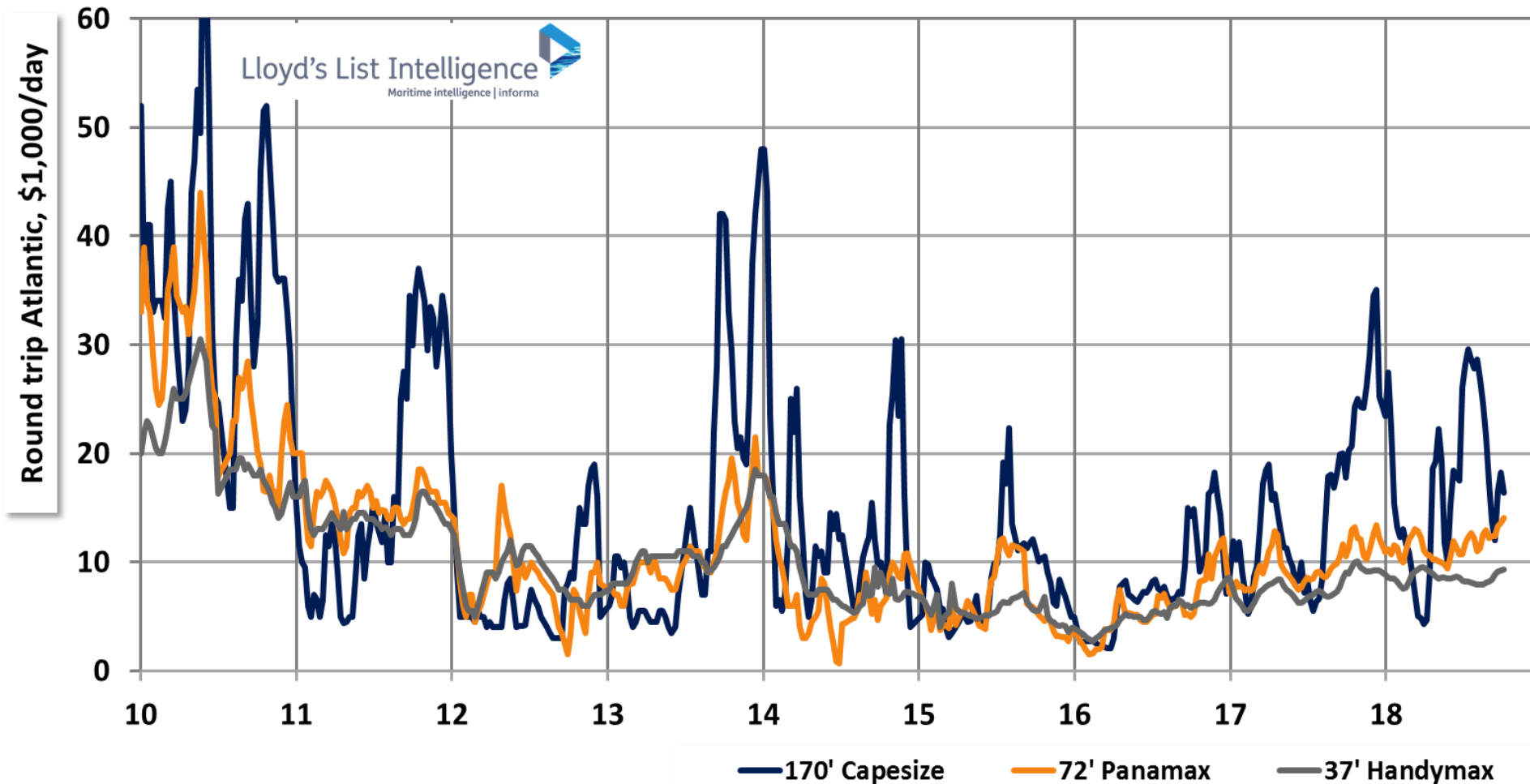
Lower growth than before, still 3.5% yearly.



The destination for much of the cargo is China.

Steel for “One belt, one road”
Coal is a Joker!

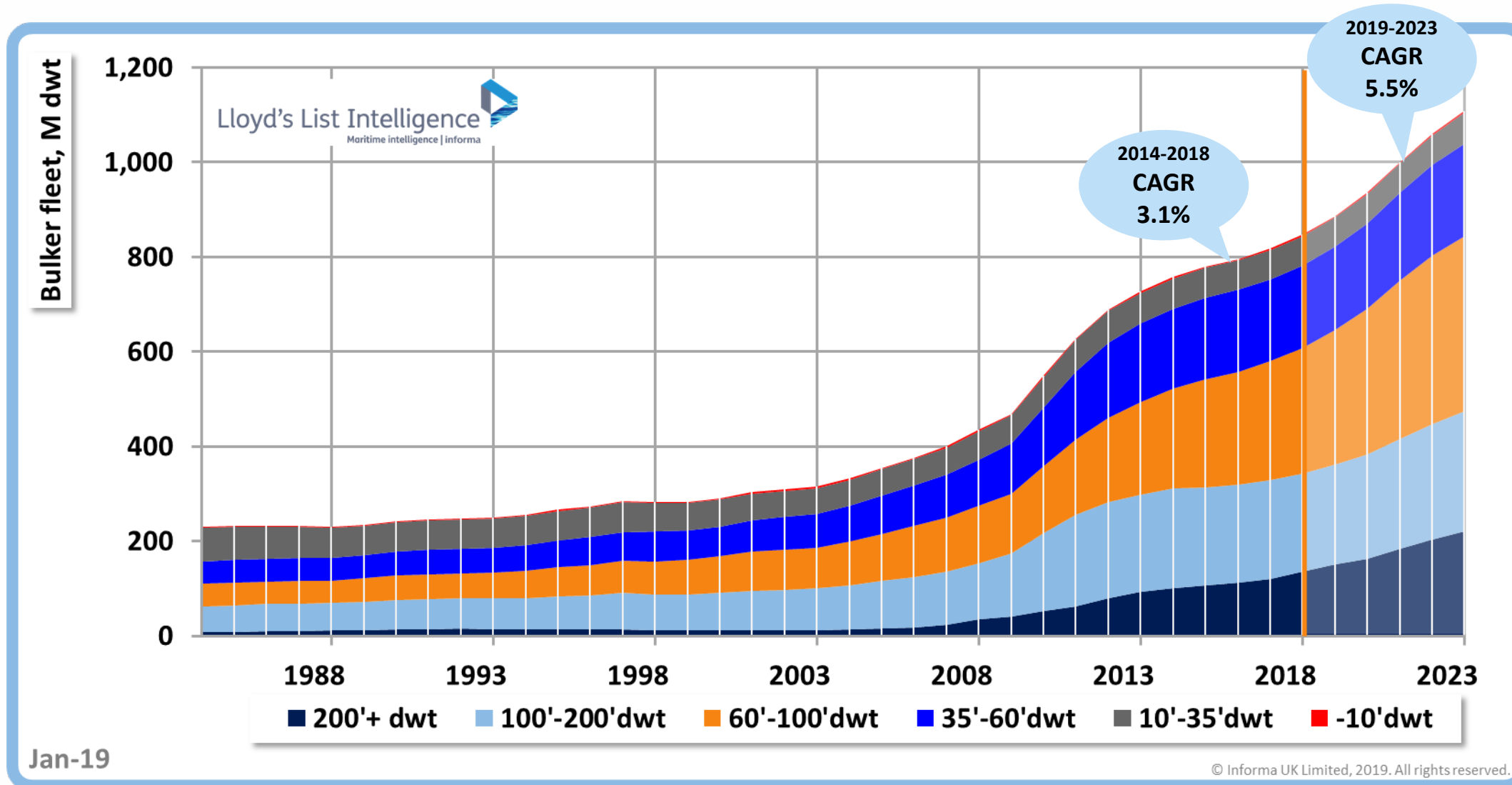
2017-2018 has meant better earnings for dry bulkers, the bottom came in March 2016 – today there are basically NO idle ships



Source: Gothenburg Chartering

**...the
orderbook is
healthy but
China will
order and
build more...**

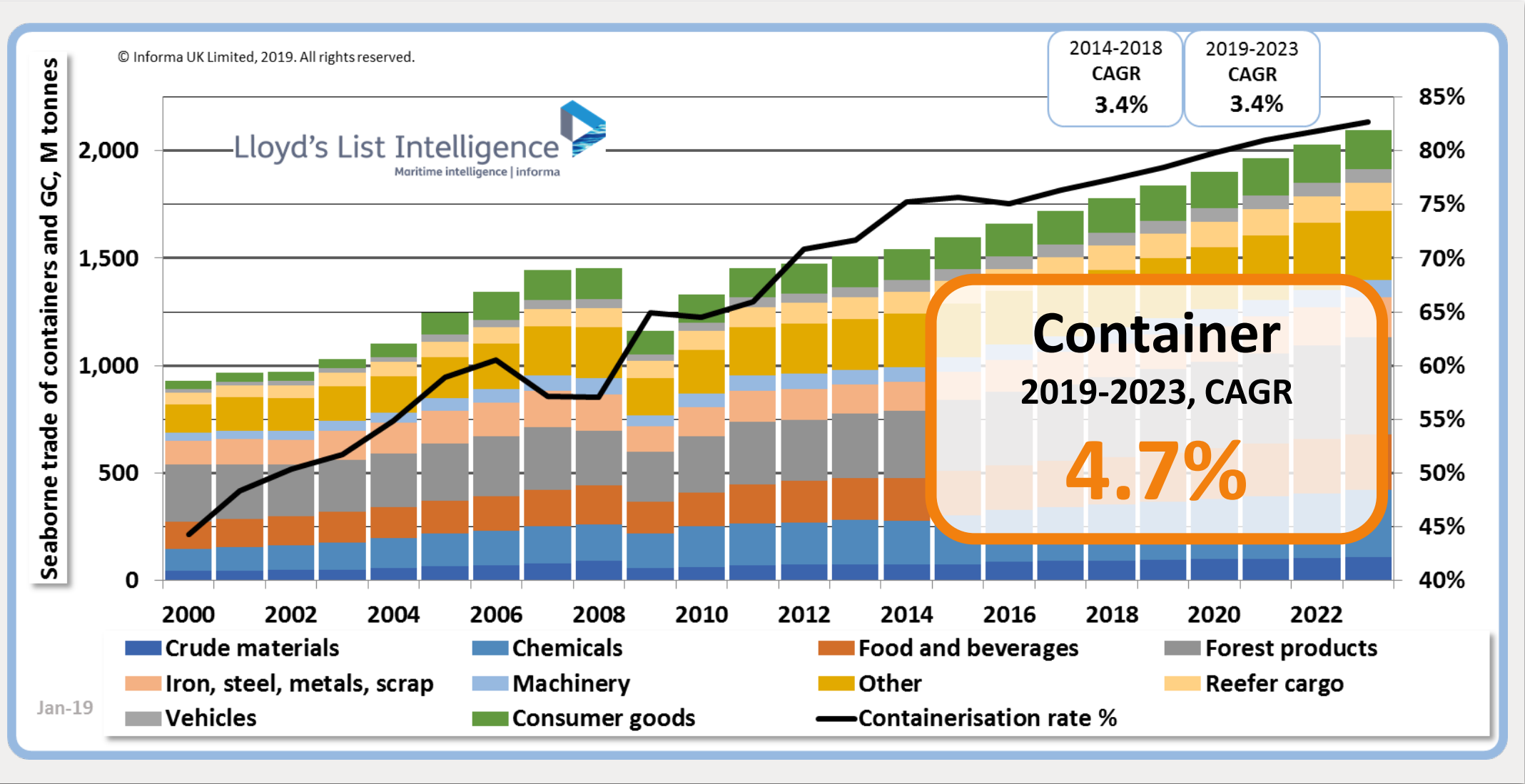
The fleet growth will pick up in pace – but the balance will be OK for the next couple of years



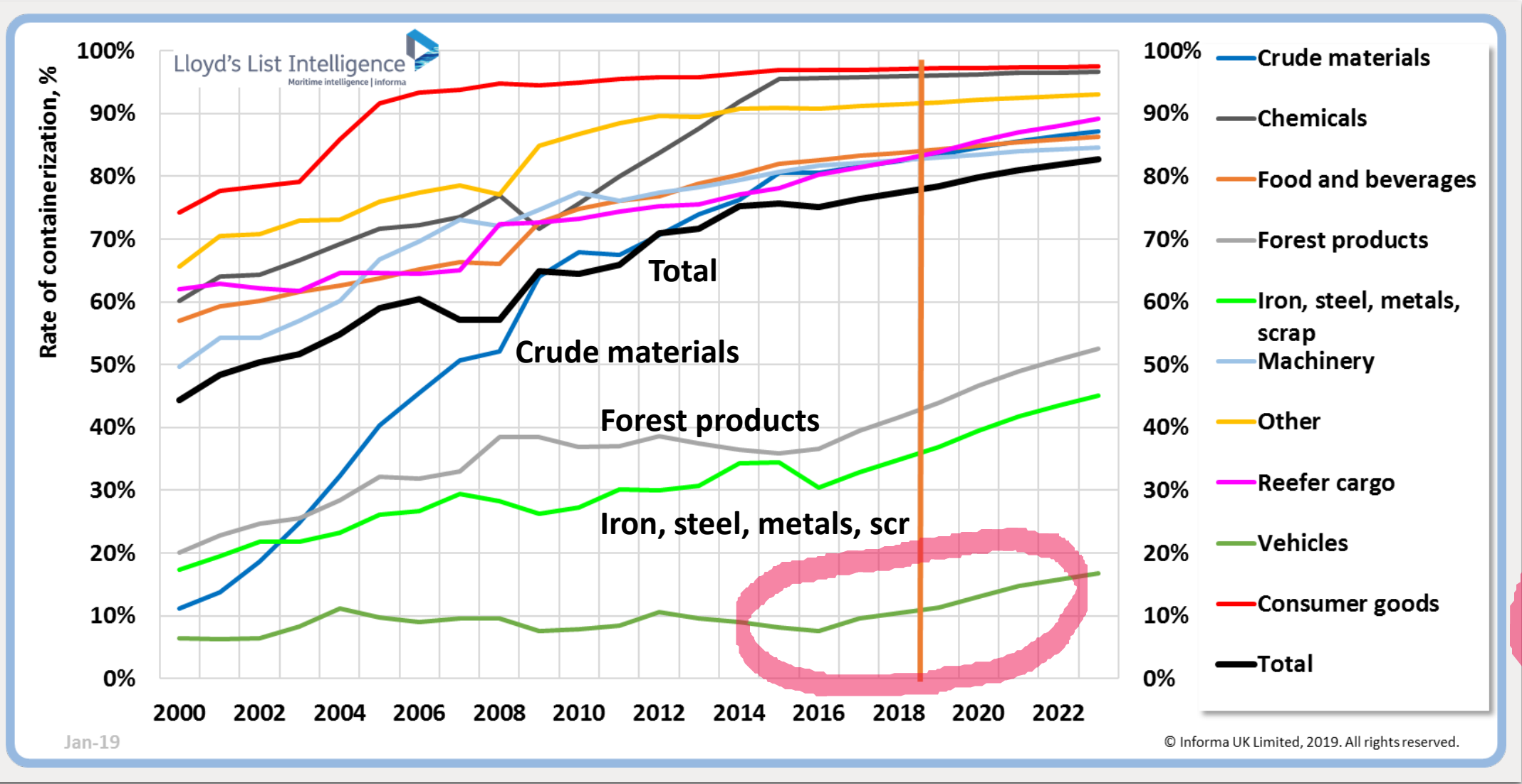
Container (stuffed with general cargo)



The box still attracts more cargo; 79% of general cargo is containerized – and increasing. Forest products and chemicals the largest groups.

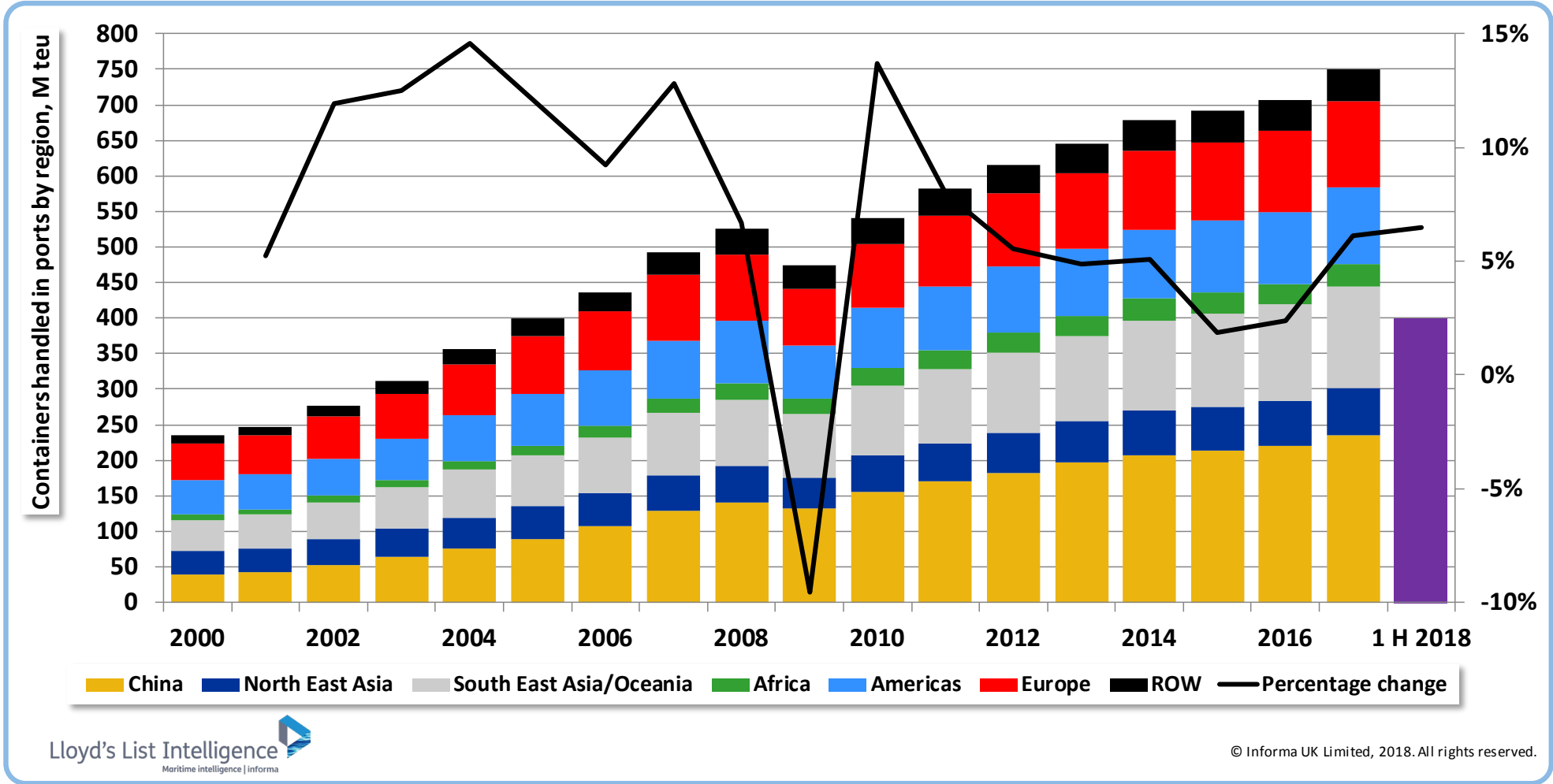


Forest products and Iron/steel/metals are the fastest movers, but still below the average containerisation rate



Are vehicles the next mover???

Global container port throughput increased by 6% in 2017, the total surpassed 750M teu and China handled 31%. 1H 2018 up 6.5%

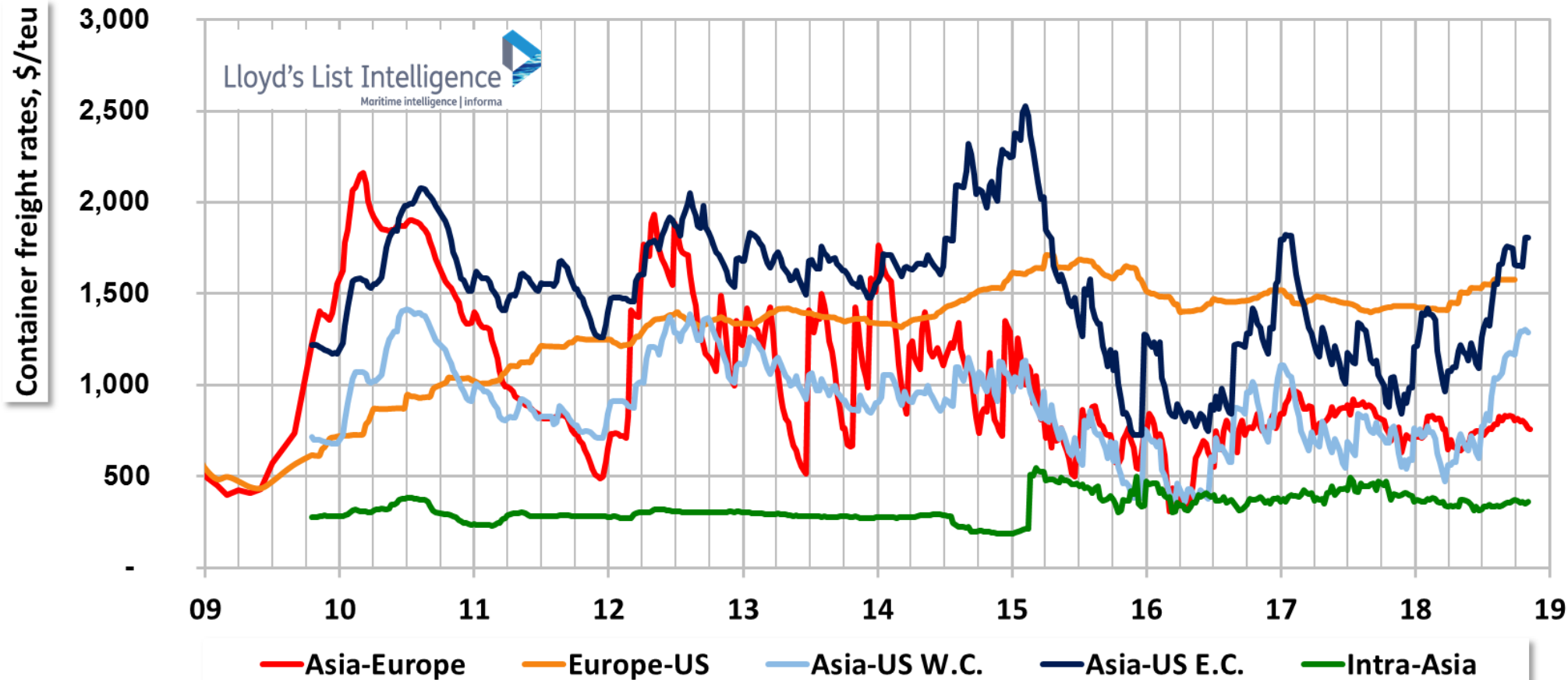


Port \ Mteu	2017	2018	Δ %
Busan	20.47	21.67	6%
Chittagong	2.56	2.80	9%
Shanghai	40.25	38.30	-5%
Singapore	33.67	36.00	7%
Tanjung Pelepas	8.26	9.00	9%
Colombo	6.20	7.00	13%
Hong Kong	20.76	19.72	-5%
Kaohsiung	10.27	10.37	1%
Long Beach	7.54	8.02	6%
Los Angeles	9.34	9.33	0%
Vancouver BC	3.25	3.41	5%
Antwerp	10.45	11.00	5%
Valencia	4.83	5.10	6%
St Petersburg	1.92	2.13	11%
Hamina/Kotka	0.69	0.66	-5%



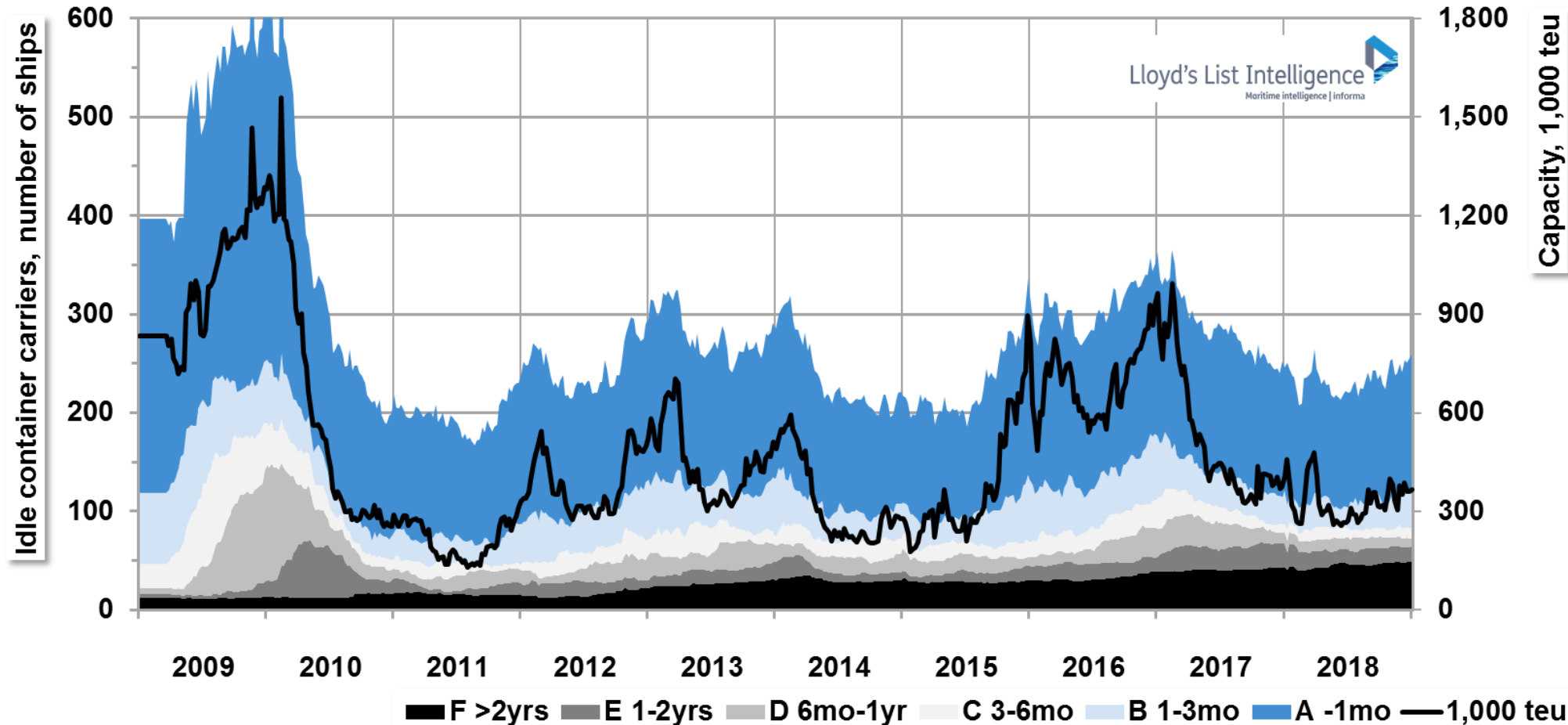
Asia is involved in 65% of ALL container trade. The share is still increasing!

The past 12 months, container freight rates have risen for US trades, whereas Europe-Asia and Intra Asia have stayed the same.

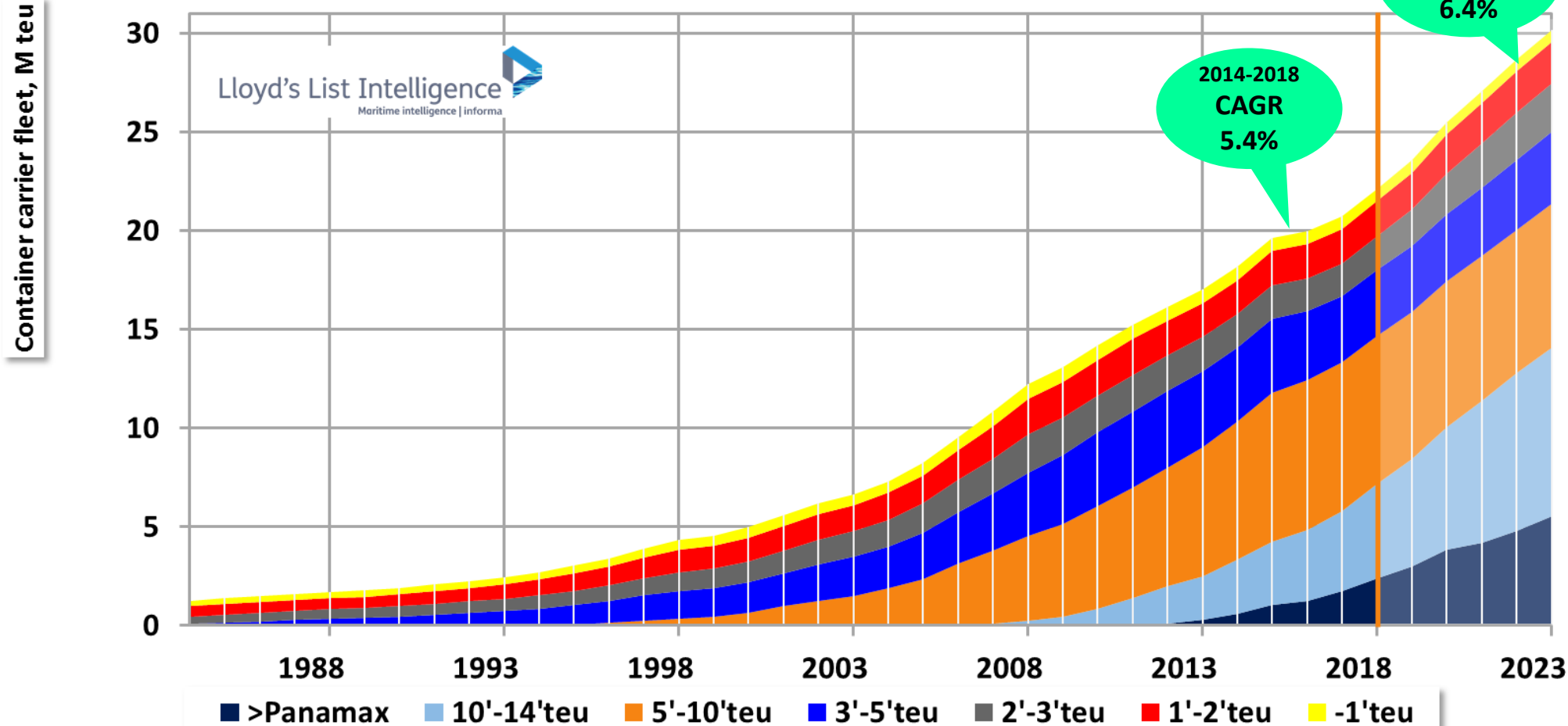


Source: Federal Statistics Office Germany, Chinese Shipping Net, OANDA

Higher rates for the US trades have kept the **idle container ship** capacity low and steady in 2018



Demand growth strong, supply growth stronger!
Low freight rates — more cargo to be containerized.
M&A activity to continue + new trading patterns evolve.



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Thank you!