XENETA

October 21, 2021

Ocean & Airfreight Newsdesk

Xeneta Hosts:

Michael Braun, VP Customer Solutions Thorsten Diephaus, Dir. Strategic Accounts



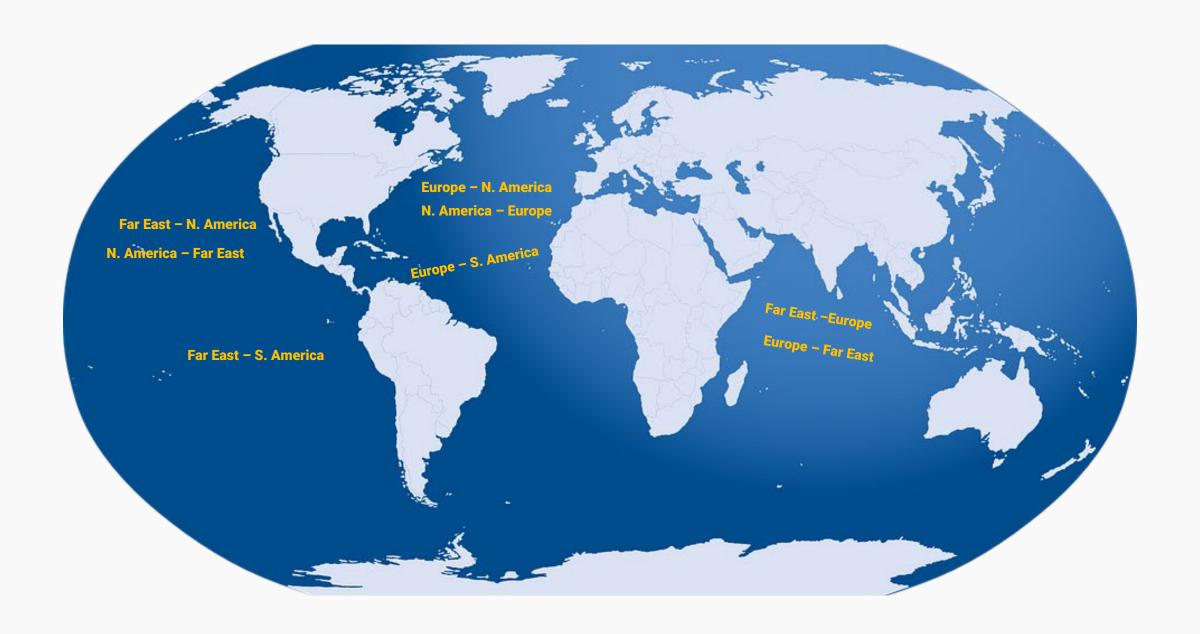
Looking back at Summit 2020...

Global Commodity but **Regional Markets**

Higher cost does **NOT** lead to higher rates

Lower cost does **NOT** lead to lower rates either Only **Supply** and **Demand** move Markets

Watch out for outside events and influences

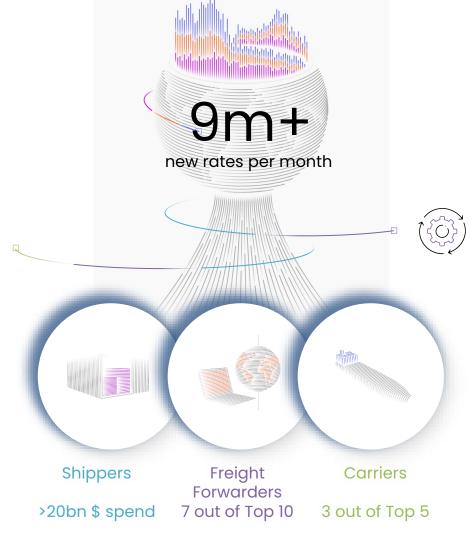


Leveraging the world's largest real-time, independent database of contracted ocean freight rates

Long-term market

- rates >3 months validity
- contracted within last 3 months
- only contracted rates carrier-direct or via NVOCC

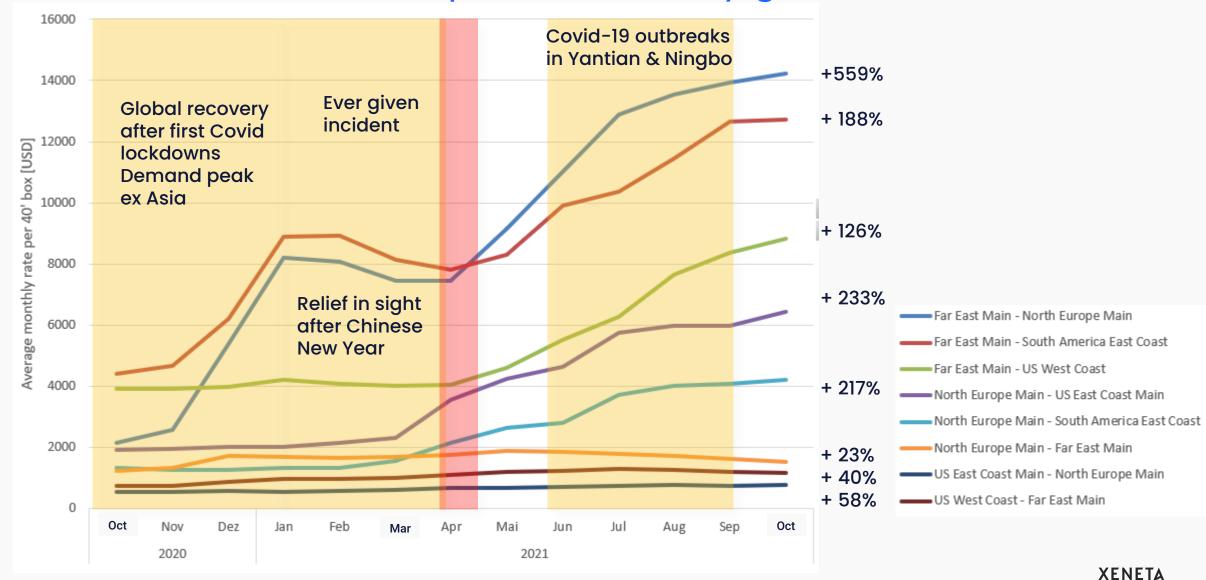




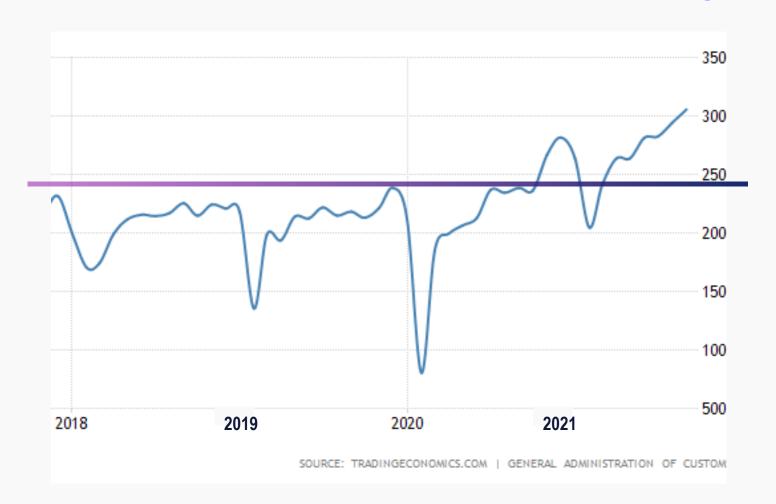
Short-term market

- rates mostly week/month validity
- only contracted rates from freight forwarders

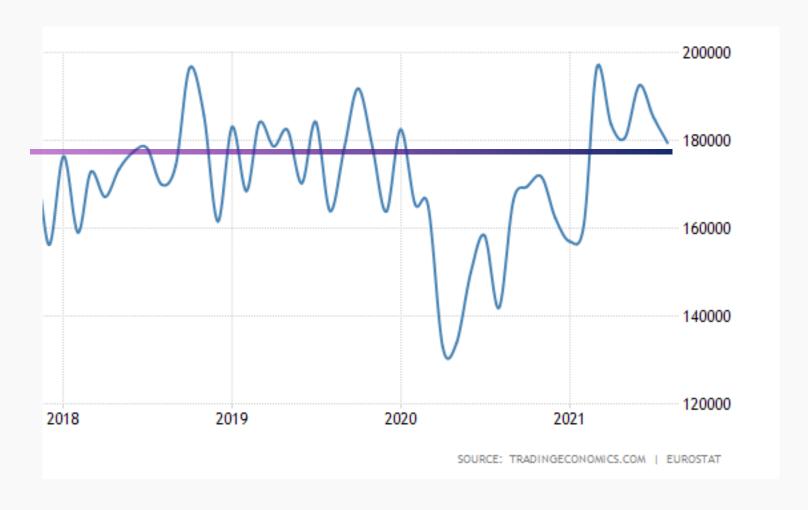
Short-term peaks driven by global events



Chinese Exports recover quickly after first Covid-19 lockdowns Demand peak already end of 2020, lasting on in 2021



EU Imports heavily impacted by three Covid-19 lockdown periods Strong recovery end of 2020; 2021 levels back on track



Interview: Peter Sand, Chief Shipping Analyst, BIMCO



Making sense of an extraordinary Container shipping market

Chief Shipping Analyst Peter Sand

Xeneta Summit

October 2021, Virtual

Main conclusions

Container shipping: onshore disruption leading to record delays and profits

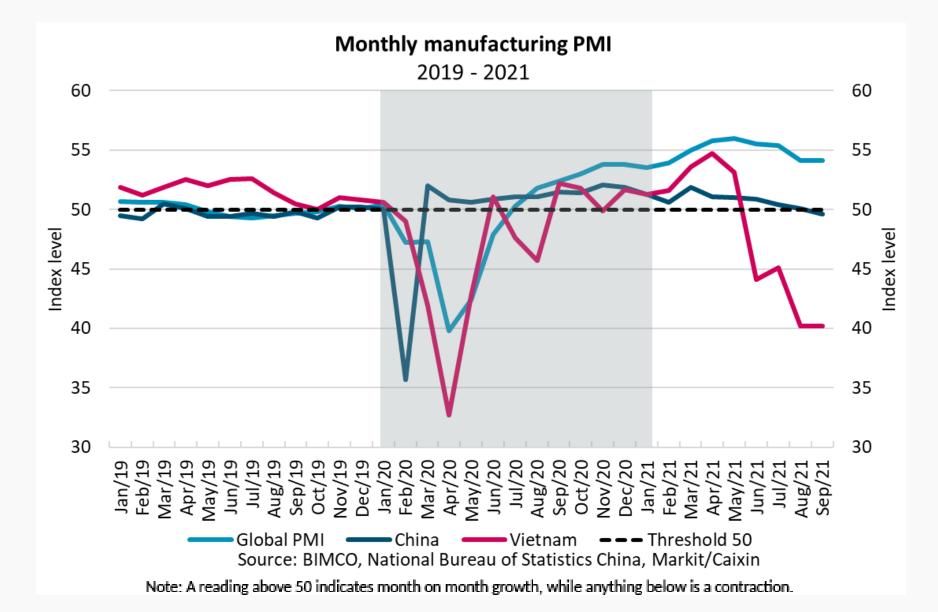
A: Onshore bottlenecks are holding back a return to normal in the container market with owners struggling to maintain schedules while at the same time pulling in record high profits

B: Adding capacity doesn't solve the problems on land, with the extra ships instead finding themselves adding to the list of ships waiting to berth

C: Current market conditions expected to last well into 2022, but when the market inevitably falls, strength of the long-term contracts being signed today will be tested

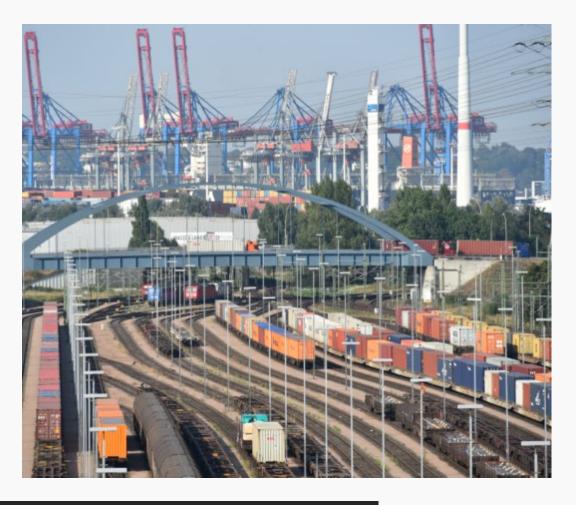
Lockdowns continuing to cause disruption

Measures
take to limit
impact from
US-China
trade war,
now fall short
to covid19measures
taken to
control the
virus



Hinterland connectivity has proven to be the weak link in the global supply chains





Some shippers are currently trying to direct their goods towards the US Gulf Coast (for instance, the Port of Houston) in the hope of lower congestion levels compared to the US West Coast where major ports such as the Port of Long Beach and the Port of Los Angeles

Global demand jumps by 10.7% in 8m-2021 But it's very unevenly distributed



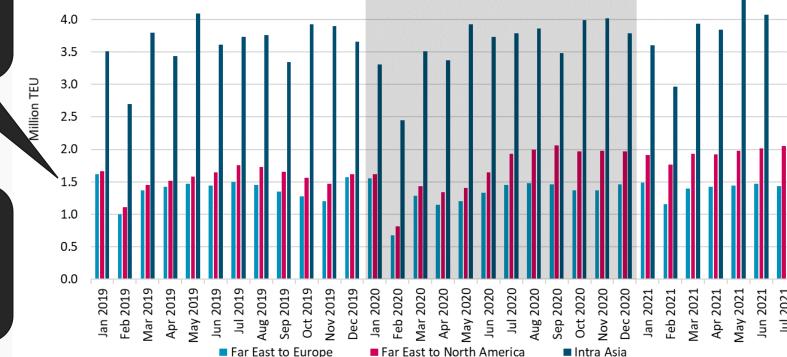
Intra Asia up

by 11.4% in

first 8 months

5.0

4.5



Source: BIMCO, CTS

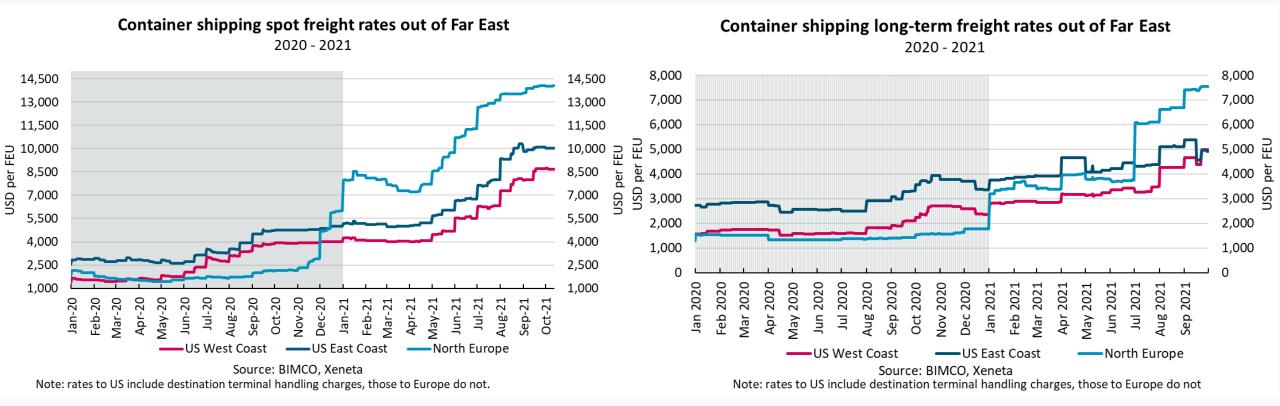
Container shipping volumes, 2019-2021

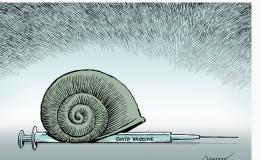
This is the real <u>driver</u>

Far East to North America is up by 27.6%, and 24.9% on 2019!

> Global demand up by 5.6% on 2019! Not spectacular

Contract rates are most essential to world ahead of us

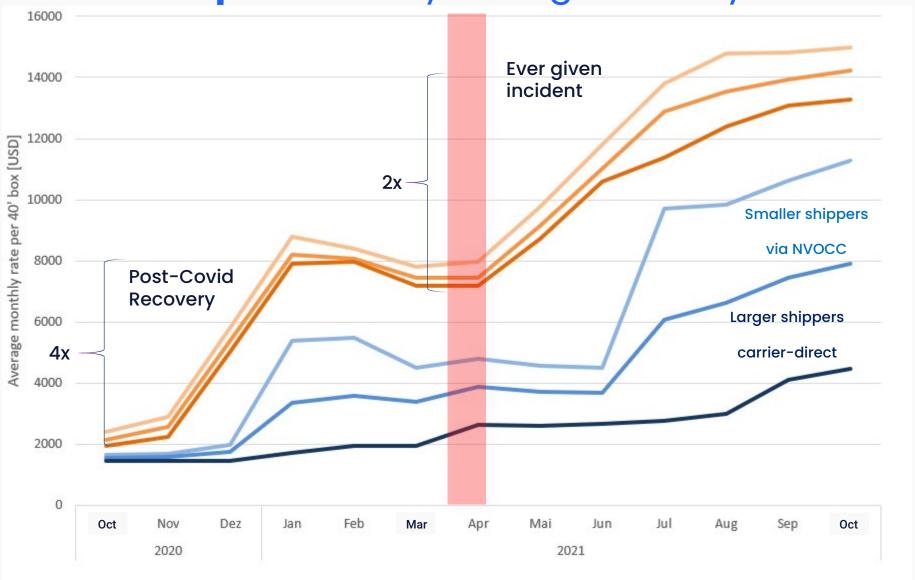


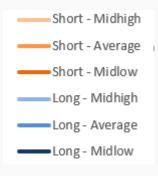


Pandemic dragging with unequal vaccine distribution, causing an uneven recovery globally.

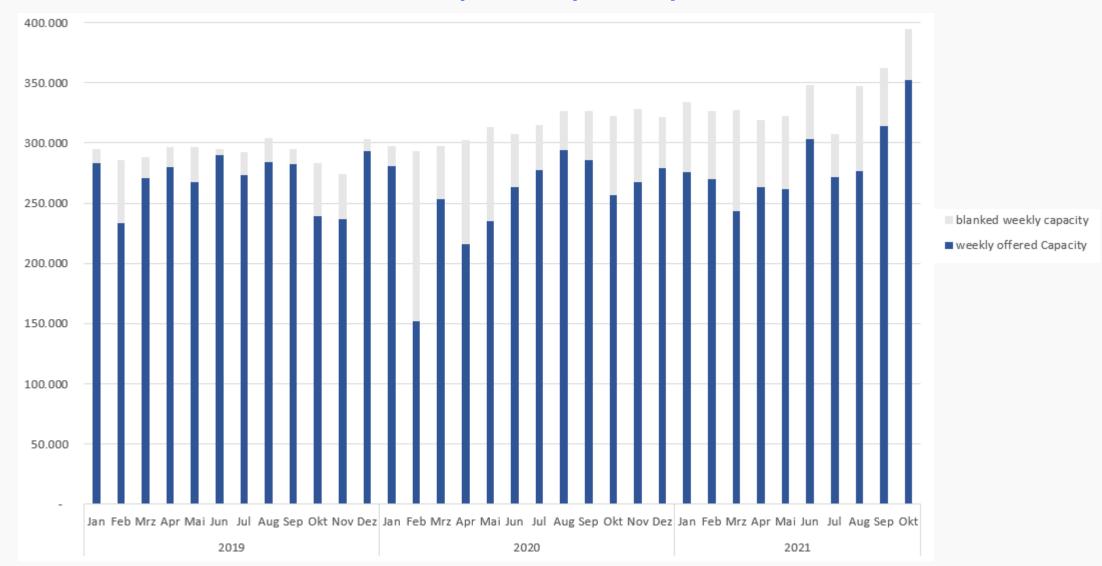
Global Trades In-Depth Analysis

Asia - Europe driven by strong recovery and Evergiven

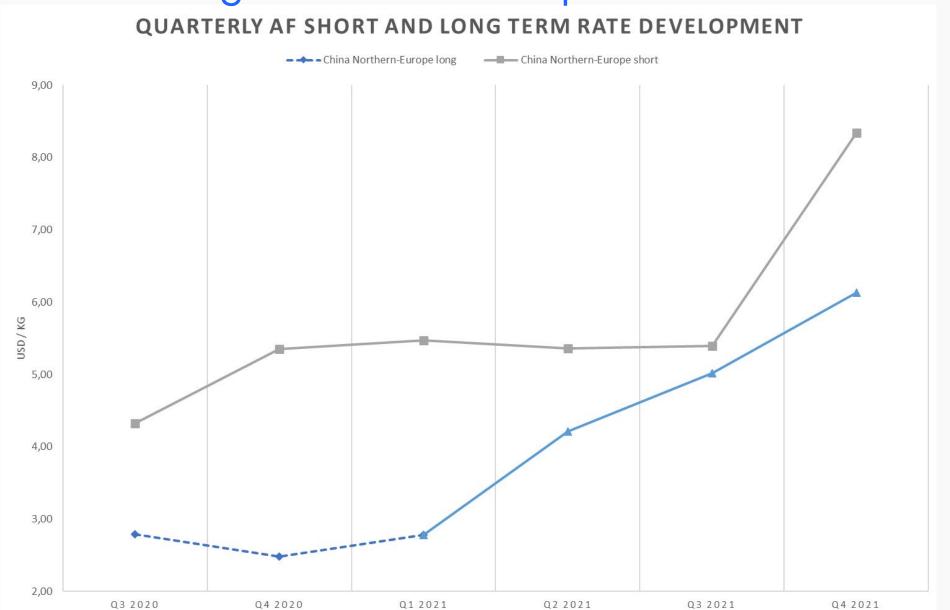




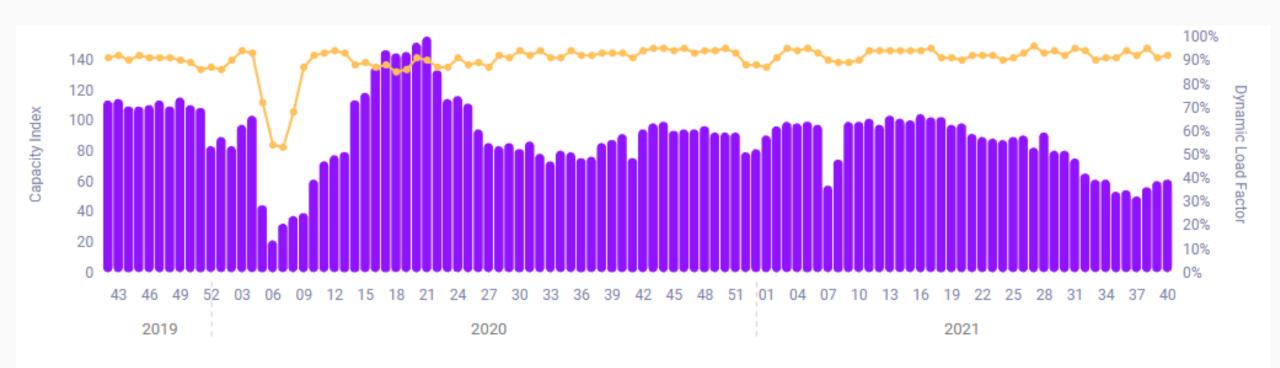
Far East – North Europe Capacity remains stable



Air freight market development CN to EU



Air freight capacities CN to Europe and Middle East

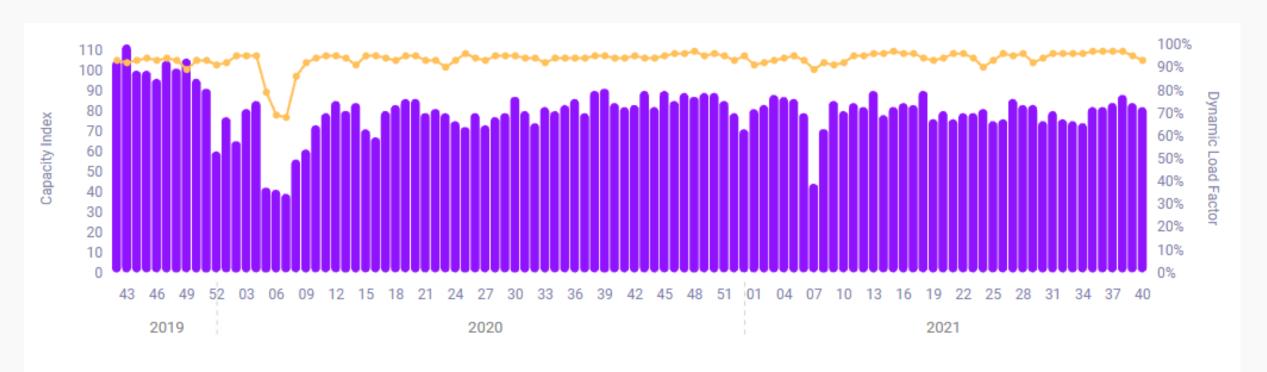


Capacity Index Dynamic Load Factor

Capacity Index value of 100 is based on the average for calendar weeks 10-13 in 2019

Last updated on: Week 42 (Oct 4 - Oct 10)

Air freight capacities HKG to Europe and Middle East

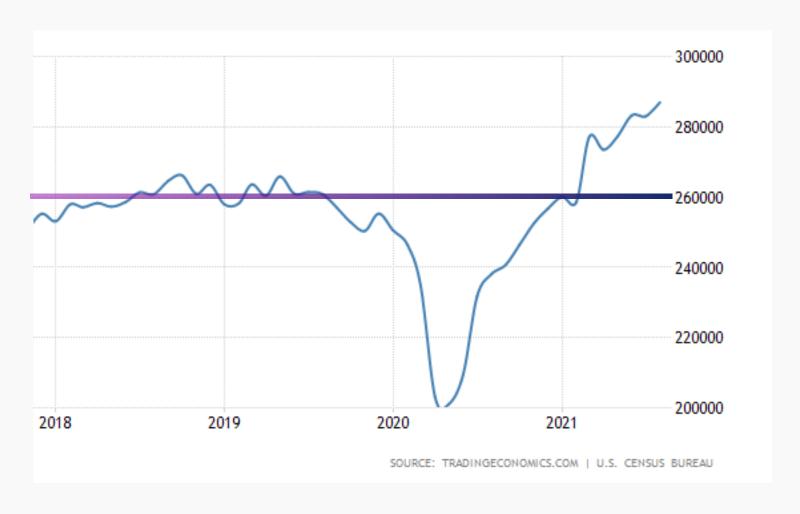


■ Capacity Index ■ Dynamic Load Factor

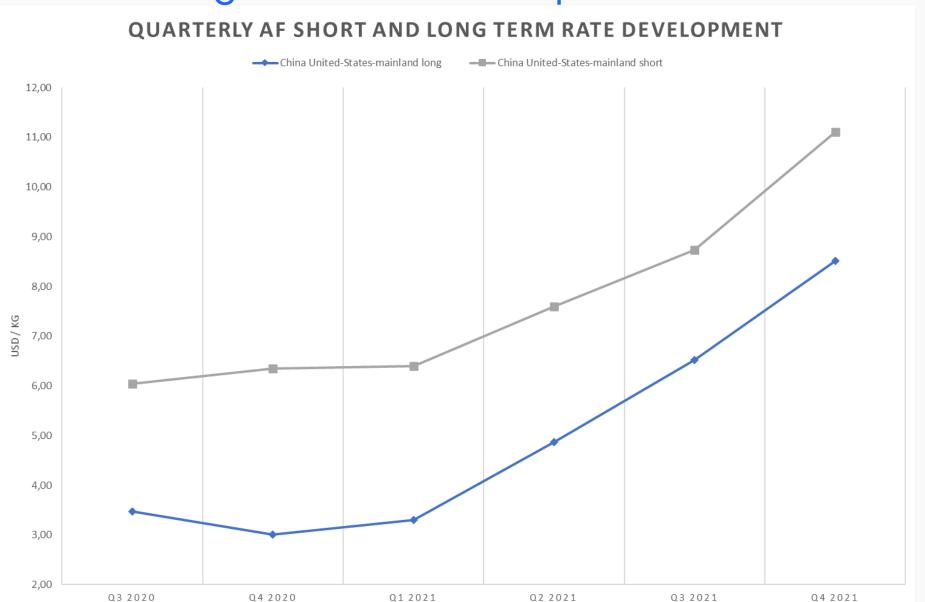
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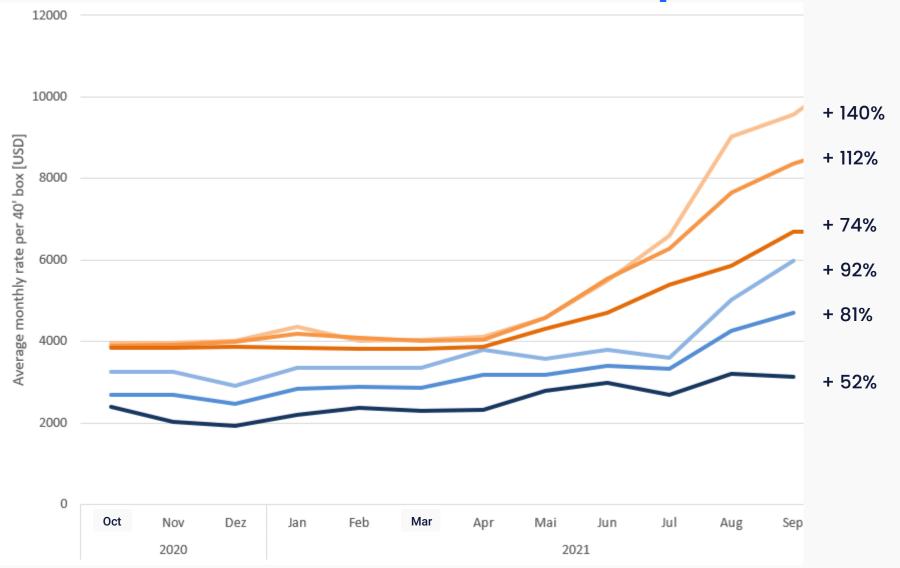
US Imports driving global demand. Full recovery already end of 2020 with 2021 being significantly above average



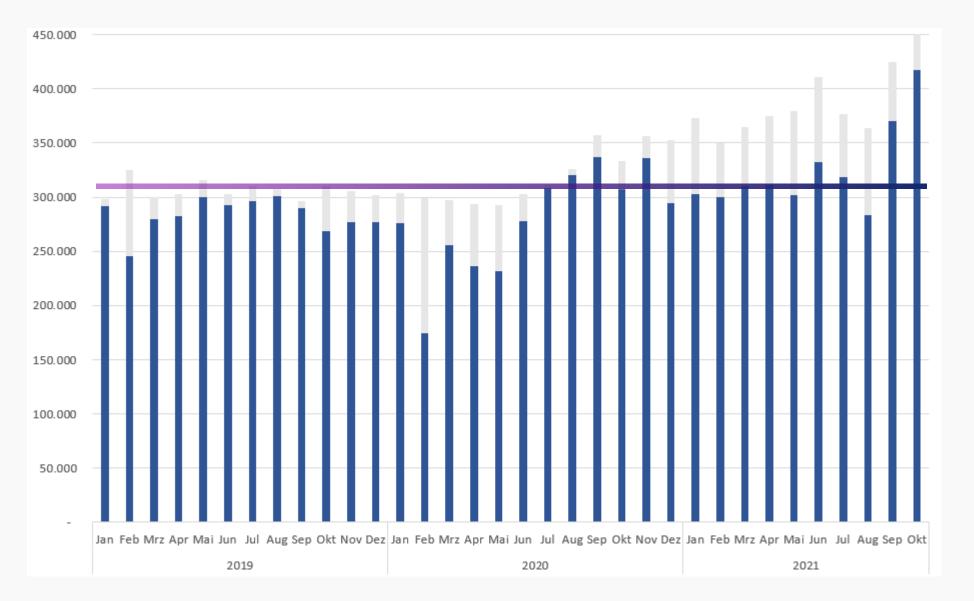
Air freight market development CN to US



Continuous demand drives **Transpacific** rates further up



Far East – US WC Capacity strongly growing despite Congestion



blanked weekly capacity
 weekly offered Capacity

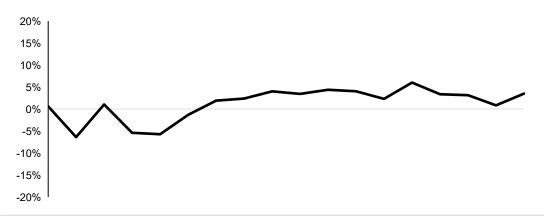
Interview: Bill Mongelluzzo, Senior Editor, JOC.com

Interview: Steve Saxon, Partner - Travel, Transportation and Logistics, McKinsey & Company

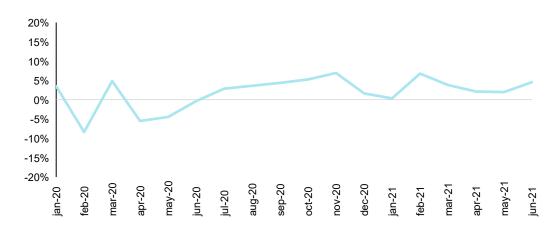
But it's not driven by global demand – North America sees a peak

2021 vs 2019, Annual container average growth

Global import/export growth



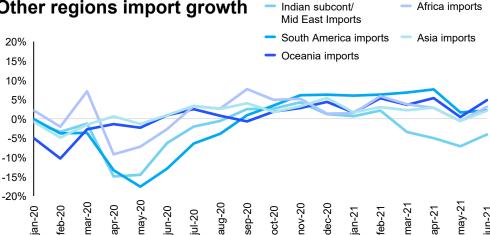
Europe import growth



North America import growth

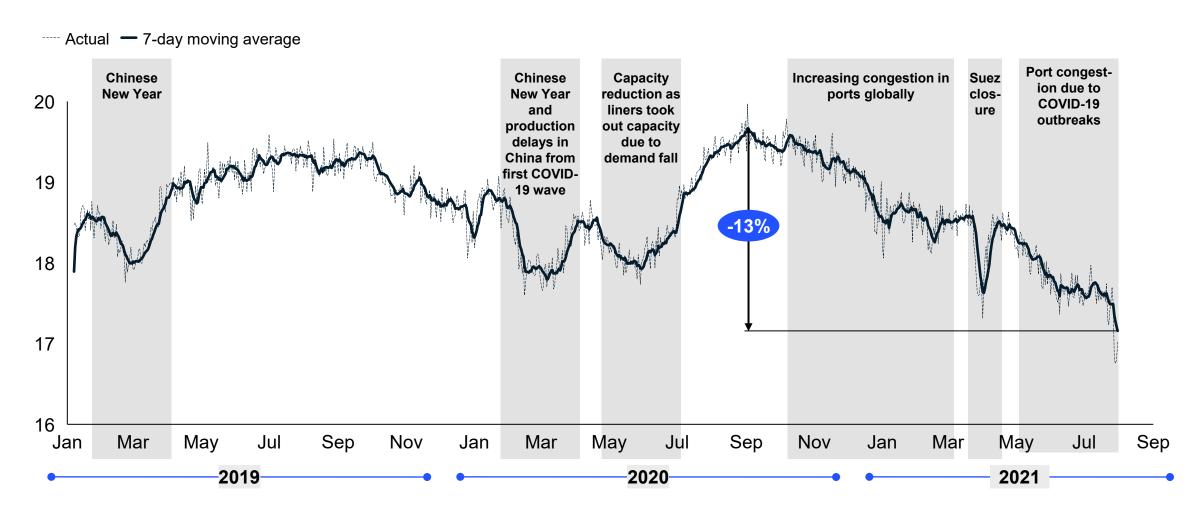






The N.A. demand surge and COVID-issues create congestion at ports, impacting supply

Daily containership sailing capacity¹, Mn TEU

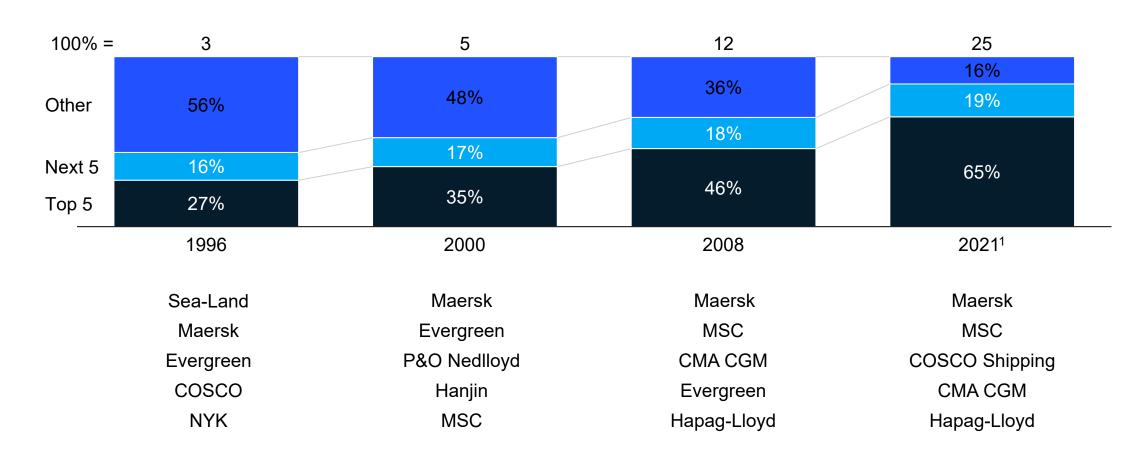


^{1.} Daily containership sailing capacity is measured as the TEU capacity of ships traveling 7.5kts or more

Source: McKinsey DeepBlue McKinsey & Company

Consolidation in the container shipping industry may help disciplined supply management when new capacity is delivered

Container capacity, Mn TEU

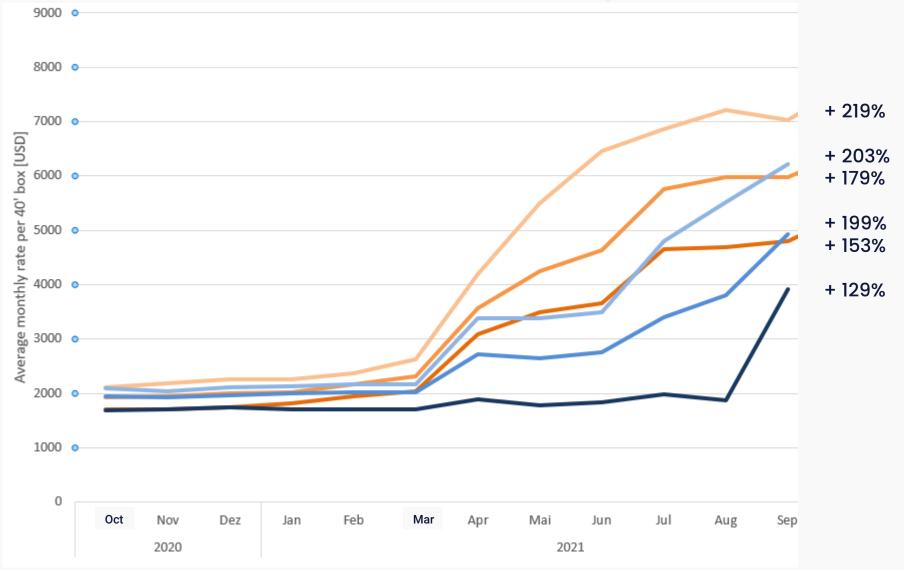


Top 5 container shipping lines

^{1.} As of June 17,2021

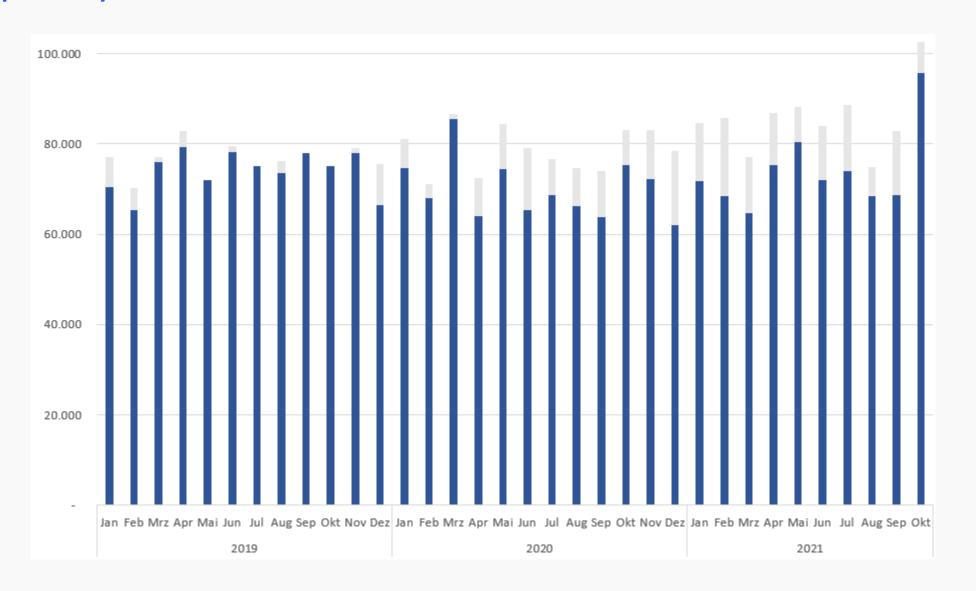
Global Trades In-Depth Analysis (cont'd)

Congestion on US West Coast creating spillover to **Transatlantic**

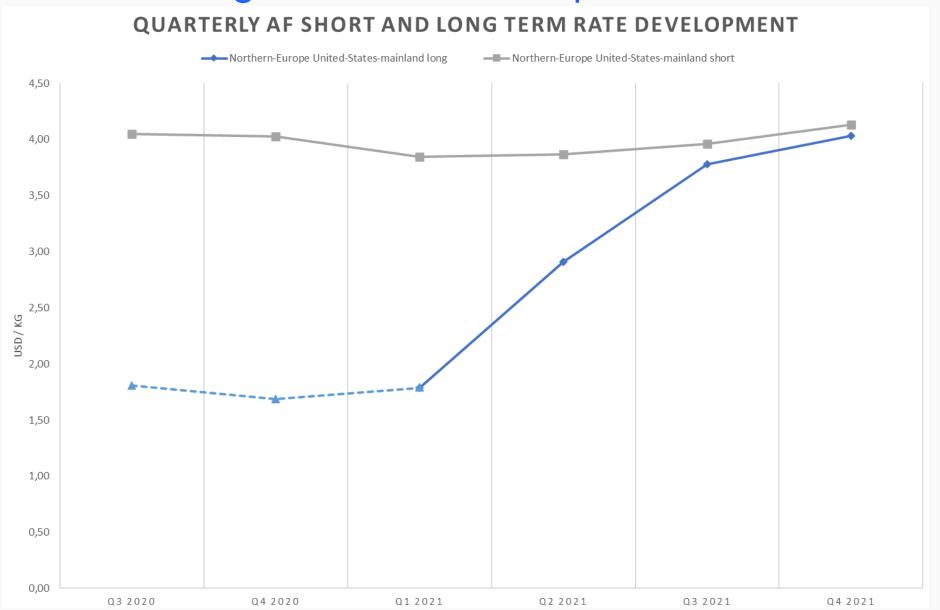




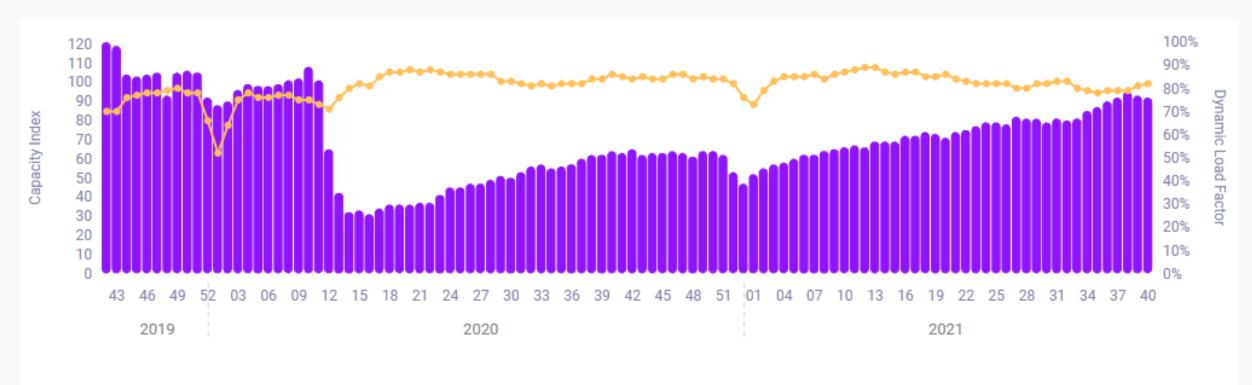
Capacity on Transatlantic remained stable until October



Air freight market development EU to US



Air freight capacities Europe and Middle East to US



Capacity Index Dynamic Load Factor

Capacity Index value of 100 is based on the average for calendar weeks 10-13 in 2019

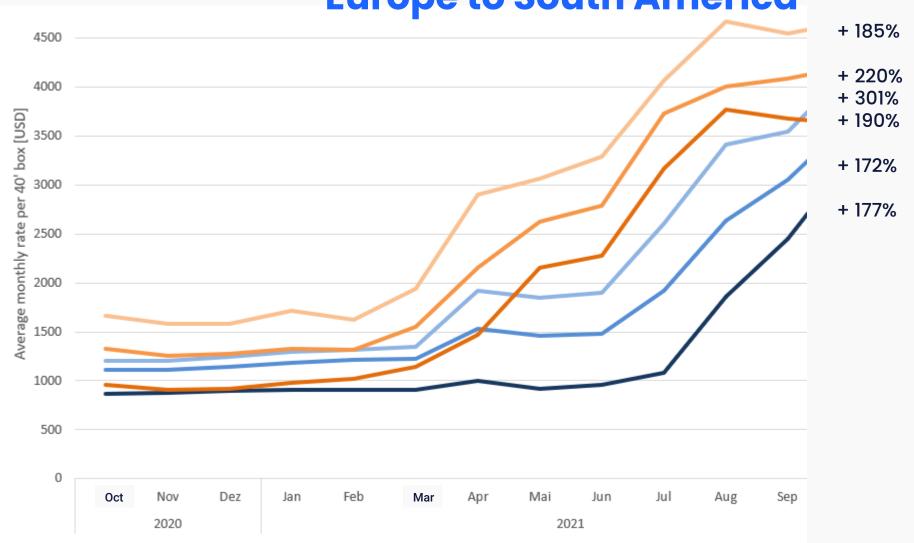
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Interview: Niall van de Wouw, Managing Director, CLIVE

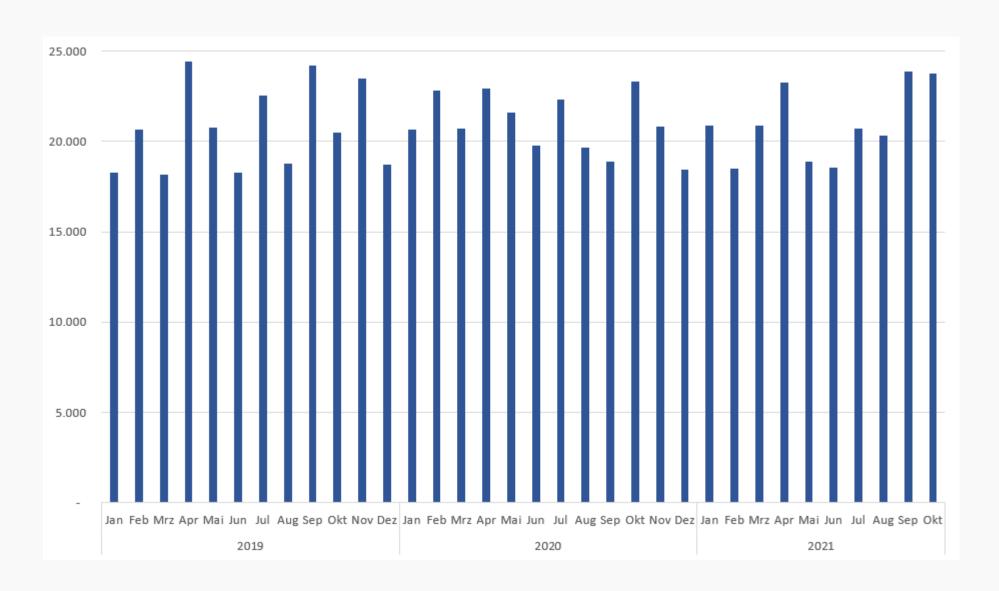
Global Trades In-Depth Analysis (cont'd)

Equipment imbalances also driving up rate levels from





Capacity from Europe – South America remained stable



Backhaul Trade North Europe – Far East also affected but at least showing downward trend on spot market



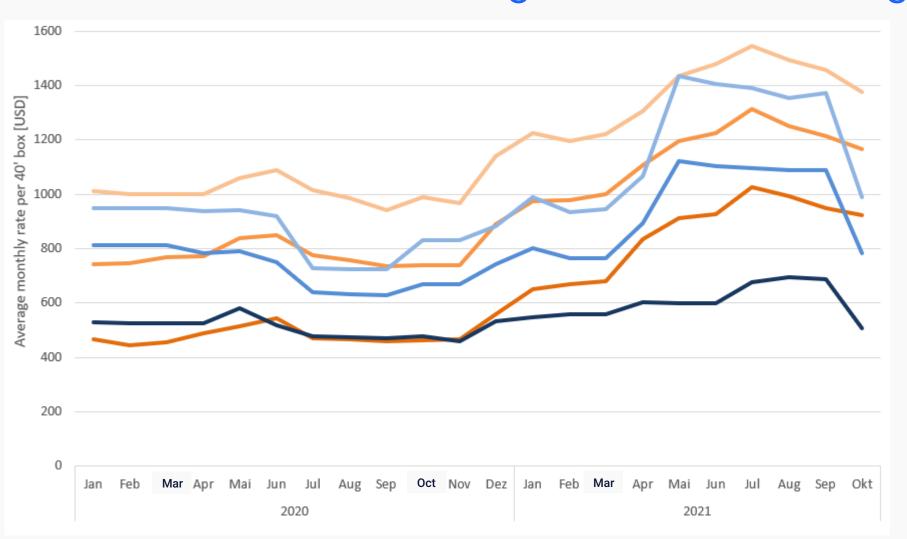
Short - Average
Short - Midlow

Long - Midhigh

Long - Average
Long - Midlow

Backhaul Trade **US West Coast – Far East** also affected but at least showing downward trend again

Short-Midhigh



Short - Average
Short - Midlow

Long - Midhigh

Long - Average

Long - Midlow

State of the Market | Where Are We Now?

October 2021











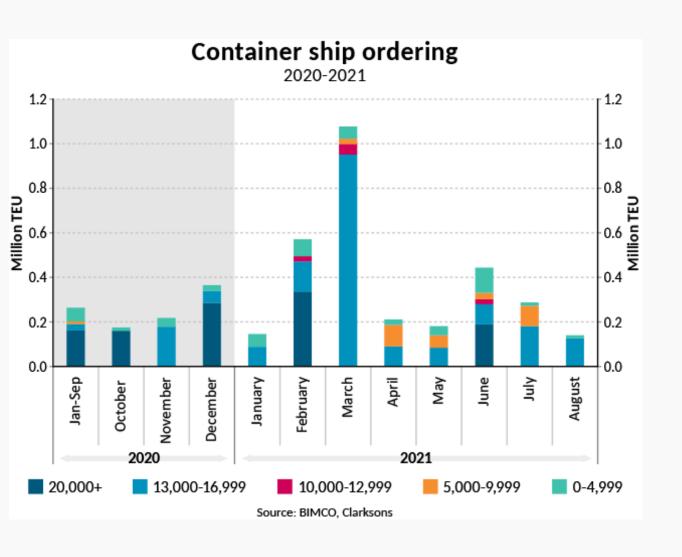
Fronthaul
Markets have
shown clear
upward trend
for short
and long are we done?

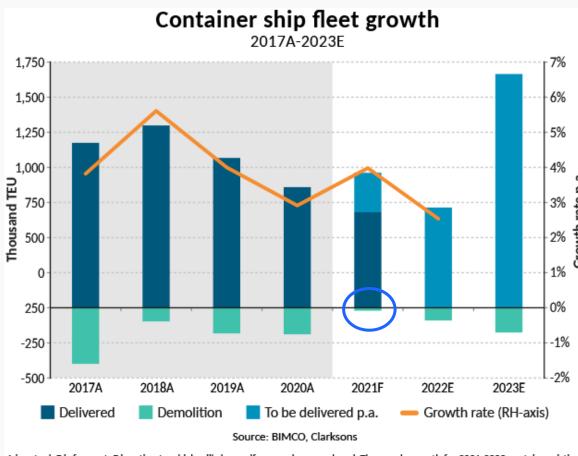
Supply chain
Insecurity, e.g.
Transit time,
Rollovers
Shippers
adjusting
to Just-in-case

Alternative Modes to Ocean Freight? Nearshoring? Record profits for Suppliers, especially Carriers Covid-related Terminal and Electricity Shut downs in China

Interview: Peter Sand, Chief Shipping Analyst, BIMCO

Record high profits being spent in shipyards





A is actual. F is forecast. E is estimate which will change if new orders are placed. The supply growth for 2021-2023 contains existing orders only and is estimated under the assumptions that the scheduled deliveries fall short by 10% due to various reasons and 20% of the remaining vessels on order are delayed/postponed.

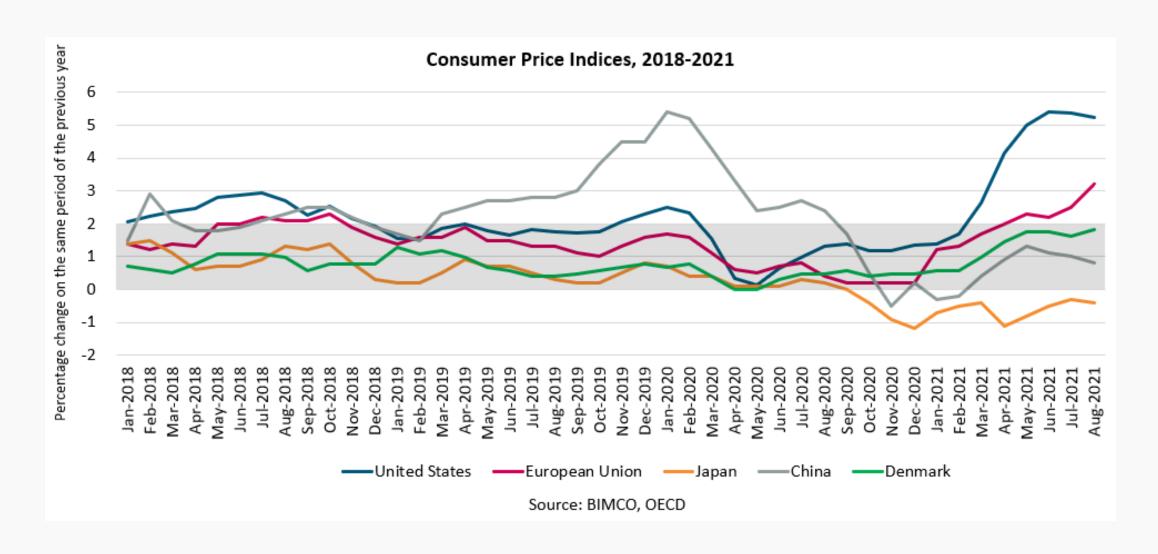
Supply Chain Disruptions – what to do about it?

Diversification approaches to future proof supply chains set to be Focused on four main options:

More multi-modal movement of goods globally and regionally Increased appliance of near-shoring and re-shoring strategies

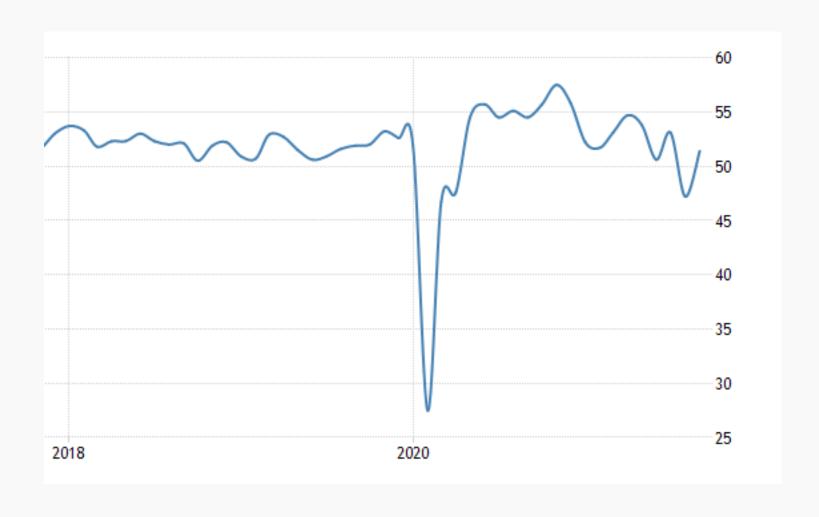
JIC (Just-in-Case) inventory management adding to JIT supply chains Higher inventories

Should we worry about inflation?



Global Trades In-Depth Analysis (cont'd)

China Production Index (PMI) shows downward trend



Even in 2021... these factors stay unchanged!

Global Commodity but **Regional Markets**

Higher cost does **NOT** lead to higher rates

Lower cost does **NOT** lead to lower rates either Only **Supply** and **Demand** move Markets

Watch out for outside events and influences

Thank You! Questions?



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