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## Highlights

Key events during the first quarter of 2020:

- Net profit of US\$0.3 million
- Paid dividends of US\$0.04 per share in January and US\$0.03 per share in February
- Took delivery of two Newcastlemax from New Times Shipyard. Both vessels commenced their respective time charters with Koch Industries and ST Shipping/Glencore upon departing the yard
- Converted index linked time charters for Bulk Shenzen and Bulk Shanghai into fixed rate charters at US\$21,919 per day, gross and US\$22,673 per day, gross respectively, for the remainder of 2020.
- Achieved average time charter equivalent earnings of US\$15,600 per day, gross. Vessels trading on index-linked charters achieved average time charter equivalent earnings of US\$9,200 per day, gross, including average daily scrubber benefits of US $\$ 3,000$ per day. Vessels trading on fixed charter earned on average US\$21,300, gross. The Baltic 5TC Capesize Index averaged US $\$ 4,569$ per day during the quarter


## Subsequent events:

- Entered into interest swap arrangements for a notional amount of approximately US\$177 million, effectively securing an all in interest rate of $3 \%$ for the fully drawn amount under the term loan facility.
- Achieved time charter equivalent earnings so far in the second quarter of approximately US\$18,200 per day, compared to the Baltic 5TC Capesize index average of US\$7,753 per day
- Revised delivery of last two newbuildings for first half of June 2020


## Key Financials Q1 2020

## Income Statement

| USD million, except per share data | Q1 2020 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Operating Revenues | $\mathbf{7 . 8}$ |
| Vessel operating expenses | $(2.4)$ |
| Voyage expenses | $(0.2)$ |
| G\&A | $(0.8)$ |
| Depreciation | $(1.9)$ |
| Total operating expenses | $(5.3)$ |
| Operating Profit | $\mathbf{2 . 5}$ |
|  |  |
| Interest expense, net of cap. interest | $(2.1)$ |
| Foreign exchange loss | $(0.1)$ |
| Total financial expense | $\mathbf{( 2 . 2 )}$ |
|  |  |
| Tax expense |  |

## Comments

- Net profit of US\$0.3 million
- Operating profit of US $\$ 2.5$ million
- EBITDA of US\$4.4 million
- Earnings per share of 1 cent
- Operating revenues of US\$7.8 million
- Vessel operating expenses of US\$2.4 million or US\$4,654 per ship per day
- "Bulk Shenzhen" and "Bulk Sydney" commenced their time charter contracts on January 10 and 23, 2020, respectively.
- 519 operational ship days for the quarter, 730 days per quarter once the full fleet is delivered
- G\&A includes a non-cash share option cost of US\$0.2 million
- Interest expense, net of capitalized interest of US $\$ 2.1$ million
- In April the company entered into interest rate swap agreements securing an all-in interest rate of 3\% for the fully drawn amount under the term loan facility.

| Net Profit | $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Earnings per share (USD/share) | 0,01 |

## Key Financials Q1 2020

Balance Sheet Summary

USD million
Total assets
Equity 137.1
Cash and cash equivalents
Interest bearing debt
338.2 15.1

March 31, 2020
197.1

## Comments

- Equity of US\$137.1 million and equity ratio of $40.5 \%$
- Interest bearing debt increased from US\$140.1 million to US $\$ 197.1$ million, reflecting the draw down on the term loan facility financing the delivery instalments for Bulk Shenzhen and Bulk Sydney.
- Cash flow from operations was US\$1.5 million
- Solid liquidity position with US\$15.1 million of cash.
- Dividend payments during Q1 2020 of US $\$ 1.5$ million or 7 cent per share
- Remaining delivery instalments for Bulk Sao Paulo and Bulk Santos are covered by cash at hand and committed bank financing of US\$30 million per vessel


## Commercial update

2020 Bulkers outperforming the Baltic 5TC Capesize index


- 2020 Bulkers has outperformed the Baltic 5TC index every month since delivery of the first vessel
- Outperformance is driven by well timed charter coverage, as well as the fleet's superior cargo intake, lower fuel consumption and scrubber savings, compared to a standard Capesize vessel ${ }^{1)}$

Balanced charter composition

| Ship name | Delivery | Charterer |  | Charter expiry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bulk Sandefjord | Aug 19 | Koch | Index linked + scrubber benefit | Aug 22 |
| Bulk Santiago | Sep 19 | Koch | 19525 until Dec 20, index linked + scrubber benefit thereafter | Nov 21-Jan 22 |
| Bulk Seoul | Oct 19 | Koch | 22250 until Dec 20, index linked + scrubber benefit thereafter | Dec 21 - Feb 22 |
| Bulk Shanghai | Nov 19 | Glencore | 22673 | Dec 20 |
| Bulk Shenzhen | Jan 20 | Glencore | 21919 | Dec 20 |
| Bulk Sydney | Jan 20 | Koch | Index linked + scrubber benefit | Jan 23 |
| Bulk Sao Paulo | Jun 20 |  |  |  |
| Bulk Santos | Jun 20 |  |  |  |

- Balanced charter composition: Combination of fixed charter coverage and spot market exposure
- All vessels are on charter to solid counterparts


## Cash breakeven

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|  | 2020 balance | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Available ship days | 1884 | 2920 | 2920 |
| Days on fixed timecharter | 984 |  |  |
| Open/index linked days | 900 | 2920 | 2920 |
| G\&A (USD mill) | 1,4 | 2,2 | 2,2 |
| OPEX (USD mill) | 9,3 | 14,6 | 15,2 |
| Debt Ammortization (USD mill) | 9,0 | 14,8 | 14,8 |
| Interest | 5,6 | 9,2 | 8,7 |
| Operating Cash breakeven (USD mill) | 25 | 41 | 41 |
| Fixed Charter coverage (USD mill) | 20 |  |  |
| Costs to be covered by open/index ships (USD mill) | 5 | 41 | 41 |
| Operating Cash breakeven (USD/ship/day) | 13436 | 13983 | 13991 |
| Operating Cash breakeven for open/index ships (USD/ship/day) | 5700 | 13983 | 13991 |
| Sensitivities - cash flow per share (USD) |  |  |  |
| Standard capesize rates +/- USD 1000 per day | 0,05 | 0,17 | 0,17 |
| HFO/LSFO spread +/- USD 50/ton | 0,06 | 0,18 | 0,18 |

- Operating cash breakeven for the balance of 2020 estimated at US\$13,436 per day
- $53 \%$ of remaining available ship days for 2020 fixed at average TCE of US 21,591 , gross
- Fixed time charter coverage for 4 vessels covers approximately $80 \%$ of operating cash breakeven for the rest of 2020 for all 8 vessels
- Rates required for unfixed and index-linked ships to achieve operating cash breakeven is estimated at USD 5,700 per day for the balance of 2020
- Forward freight market is in contango:
- TC market for scrubber fitted Newcastlemax for the balance of 2020 is estimated at USD 17,000 per day ${ }^{1)}$
- TC Market for scrubber fitted Newcastlemax for Q3 and Q4 is estimated at USD 18,500 per day ${ }^{1)}$


## Dividends / Capital Allocation

- The Company remains committed to pay out the majority of operational free cash flow generated on a monthly basis.
- Due to the uncertain macro environment caused by the Covid-19 virus outbreak, the Company does not expect to pay any dividends prior to the delivery of the final newbuilding in June 2020
- Operating cash breakeven after debt service for 2020 is estimated at USD 13,436 per day
- The Company has no current plans to expand the fleet and will stay focused on returning the maximum capital to shareholders through dividend payments


## Market update

China has annouced significant stimulus, economic activity is normalizing

China with significant stimulus
Coal burn compared to 2019
Traffic congestion compared to 2019


- Seven provinces in China has launched ~USD 3,5 trillion of investment projects to combat the impact of the coronavirus on the economy
- The amount is $\sim 6 x$ the stimulus announced in 2008-2009 following the Financial Crisis and more than $2 x$ that amount if measured as a \% of GDP

[^0]
# Chinese iron ore demand has held up well, but more Brazilian export volumes are needed to balance Capesize market 

Chinese Iron Ore imports has held up well


Steel inventories above normal - to be digested by stimulus?


While Iron Ore inventories have continued to draw


Main issue for the Capesize market is low Brazil exports YTD
Brazil iron ore shipments, million tonnes, 3wma 10


[^1]Brazil iron ore exports should be picking up with Vale guiding for significant increase in production in 2Q-4Q vs Q1 2020

Strong correlation between Vale production and Capesize rates


## Comments

- Vale produced 59,6 million tons of iron ore in Q1 2020
- Vale's guidance of 310 - 330 million tons for 2020 implies that run rate production in Q2-Q4 2020 will be almost $50 \%$ above the Q1 2020 production volumes
- There has historically been a strong correlation between Vale's production, Brazilian exports and observed Capesize rates


## Potential increase in Chinese Iron Ore imports on the horizon

China Iron and Steel Association (CISA) expectations

- China Iron and Steel Association recently stated Chinese iron ore imports in 2020 may increase 40 to 90 million tons versus 2019, implying expected iron ore imports of 1109 to 1159 million tons
- Chinese iron ore imports were 263 million tons during Q1 2020, implying run rate imports could increase $7 \%-14 \%$ for Q2 to Q4 2020 versus Q1 2020
- A $7 \%-14 \%$ increase in run rate imports would require 50 to 250 Capesize vessels depending on cargo origin
- The current fleet of Capesize and larger drybulk vessels consists of approximately 1700 vessels

Potential incremental capesize required Q2-Q4 vs Q1 2020


■ of incremental vessels if imported from Australia
\# of incremental vessels if $1 / 3$ Brazil 2/3 Australia
■ of incremental vessels if imported from Brazil

## Limited supply growth on the horizon and high scrapping activity

Dry bulk orderbook as \% of fleet


Capesize bulk newbuild contracts ${ }^{(1)}$


[^2]
## gisulkers

## Questions?


[^0]:    Source: Arrow Shipbroking Group, Commodore Research

[^1]:    Source: Arrow Shipbroking Group

[^2]:    (1) For vessels larger than 20,000 dwt
    (2) Drybulk vessels larger than 100,000 dwt, Source: Clarkson Research Services Limited, Arrow Shipbroking Group, Tradewinds

