



Basically.....A dumpster fire



Agenda: Current State of Sea Logistics

- a) Labor
- b) Cargo Volume
- c) Congestion
- d) Rates
- e) Government
- f) A look forward





a. Labor

US West Coast Issues

Irreconcilable issues prolonging West Coast longshore labor talks Source: JOC 11.2.22

ILWU/PMA Contract:

- Contract expired 7.1.22. Negotiations since 5.10.22
- Automation
- Jurisdiction
- Wages & benefits

Strategic/Industry US west coast Issues:

- A union with monopoly power
- Local population & political attitudes toward the transport industry
- California regulation (business & environmental)
- No apparent acceptable way to increase terminal capacity
- OCU contract expires June 30, 2023



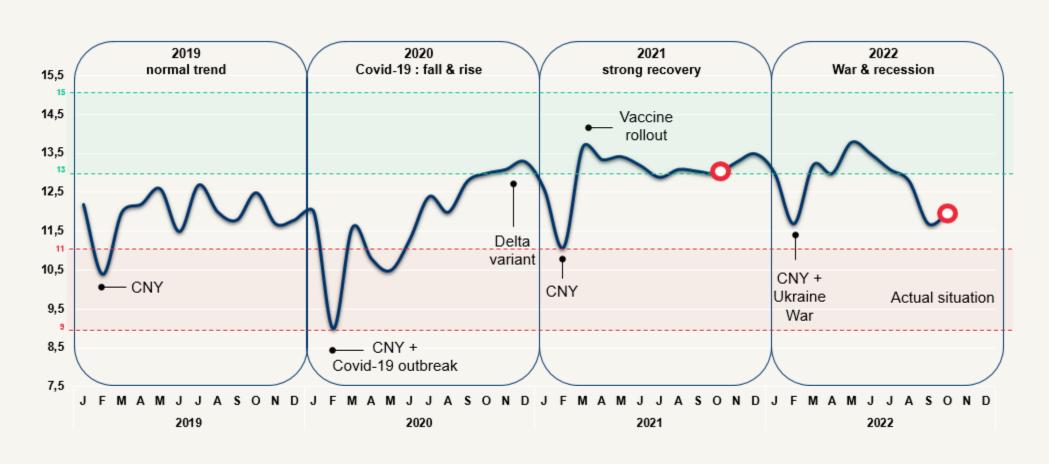


b. Cargo volume

Global container traded volume [2019 – 2022]



Million TEU per month



US Exports





Source: USDA

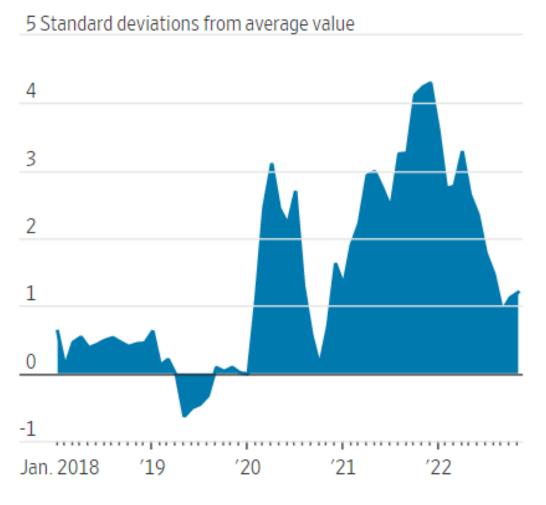


c. Congestion

Congestion: Is it over?



Global Supply Chain Pressure Index



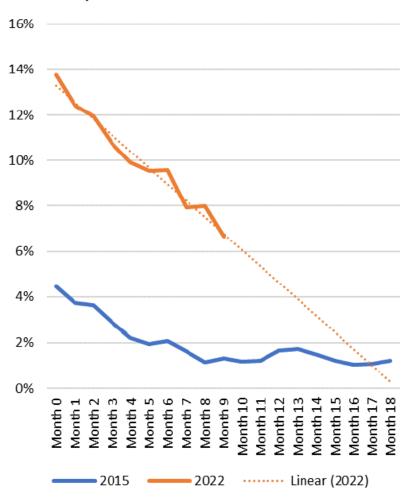
Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Source: WSJ 12.23.22





Fig.A6: Fleet absorption Improvement 2015 versus 2022



Train Fluidity (6 Class 1 RR)



Train speed & car dwell wk 41 to wk 5 2022/3 vs. 2021/2

Weekly vol. variance wks. 42 to 6, 2022/3 vs. 2021/2

2 20/

_/ U	٧٥.	202	1 / 4
	(0.8	%)	
	(1.9	%)	
	(0.1	%)	
	0.2	%	
	(2.4	%)	
	0.6	%	
	1.3	%	
	0.9	%	
	(0.4	%)	
	0.9	%	
	(4.0	%)	
	(6.5	%)	
	9.1	%	
	6.3	%	
	3.7	%	
	4.4	%	
	15	0/2	

4.5%

Trains are 20% slower in 2021/22 vs. 2015/16. 20.2 MPH vs. 25.5 MPH A mixed bag for 2021/2 vs. 2020.

Intermodal volume in Q2 2021 was 25% to 30% higher in 2021 vs. 2020 & overwhelmed the network

Source: Wolfe Research

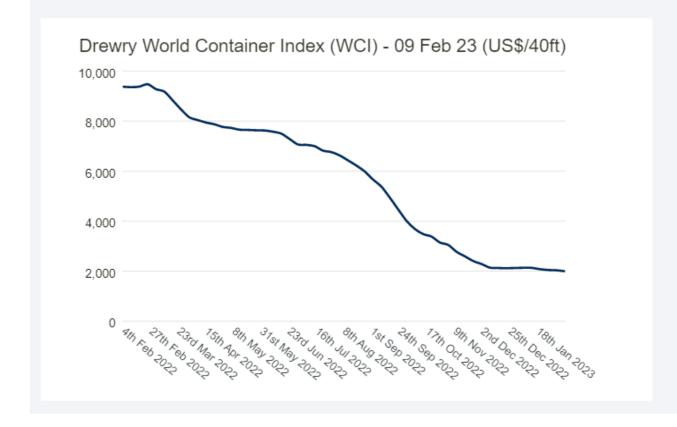


d. Rates

Drewry World Container Index

(Index as of February 9th 2023 for 8 large trades)

Drewry's composite World Container Index decreased by 2% to \$1,997.22 per 40ft container this week.





Facts:

- Carriers responded to early Covid-19 lack of demand with massive vessels lay-ups
- As economies re-started carriers cautiously re-instated capacity
- In many regions (example North America) consumption spiked due to more disposable income available to consumers: less spending on services such as vacation travel, but higher spending's on consumer durables boost container shipping and rates
- Spike led to equipment imbalance and shortages which drove up rates
- Government involvement & inquiries evident in the US, Europe & Asia

US Export Rates: An Example Something to Keep in Mind

In the past 5 years, for example, container rates from Europe to the US have averaged 6.7 times the rates from the US to Europe





e. Government

Regulatory Issues

- OSRA 2022/FMC Fact Finding 29
 - Detention/Demurrage
 - Refusal to deal & retaliation
 - Chassis
 - FMC oversight & enforcement on cost
 - Clarification of certain industry practices
- IMO 2023 Environmental Regulations
 - A slower fleet?
 - Impact on vessel capacity
 - Impact on cost
- A National AB5?
- FMC Admin Law Judge Chassis Ruling
- EU Block Exemption?





f. A look forward

2023 Outlook



Latest World Economic Outlook Growth Projections

	ESTIMATE		PROJECTIONS	
(real GDP, annual percent change)	2022	2023	2024	
World Output	3.4	2.9	3.1	
Advanced Economies	2.7	1.2	1.4	
United States	2.0	1.4	1.0	
Euro Area	3.5	0.7	1.6	
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	3.9	4.0	4.2	
Emerging and Developing Asia	4.3	5.3	5.2	
China	3.0	5.2	4.5	
India	6.8	6.1	6.8	

Source: IMF 1.30.23

2023 Sea Logistics Market Highlights

A Tale of 2 Halfs

1st Half of 2023:

- Weak global economy
- A weak cargo market
- Drawdown of high inventories
- Rates either back to pre-Covid levels or lower or drifting down from Covid highs
- Probably a good time to negotiate contracts
- Operations continue to move toward normal

2nd Half of 2023

- Better economic conditions
- An improving cargo market
- Inventories being replenished
- Maybe a traditional peak season
- Firmer or increasing spot rates
- Operations back to normal



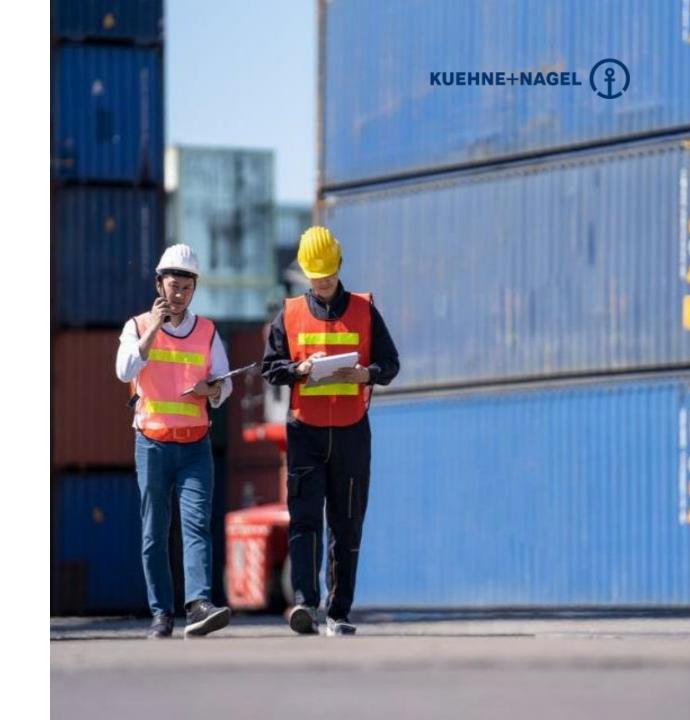
Will the future of containerized shipping be different from it's past?

Yes:

- Fewer carriers controlling more of the business
- Fewer & larger alliances
- Better capacity management (e.g. blank sailings)
- More diversified revenue & earnings streams (from acquisitions in other adjacent industries)

■ No:

- Still a commodity business where supply/demand determine rates
- Still almost entirely family or government owned or controlled & therefore not always driven by shareholder value
- Look what happened to Asia to North
 America & Asia to Europe rates this year





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