

Shipping Industry and Trade Review

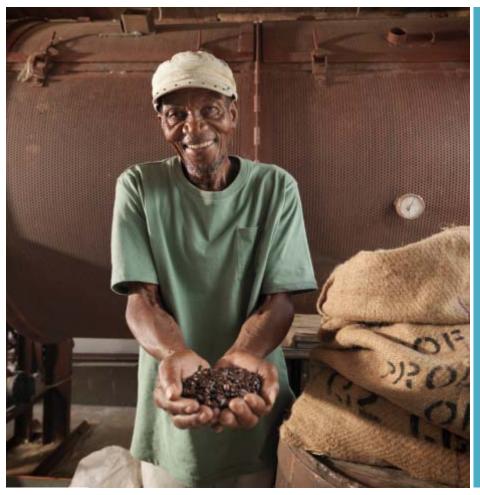
Intermodal Africa Conference

Mombasa, 17 November 2016









Container Shipping: a troubled industry













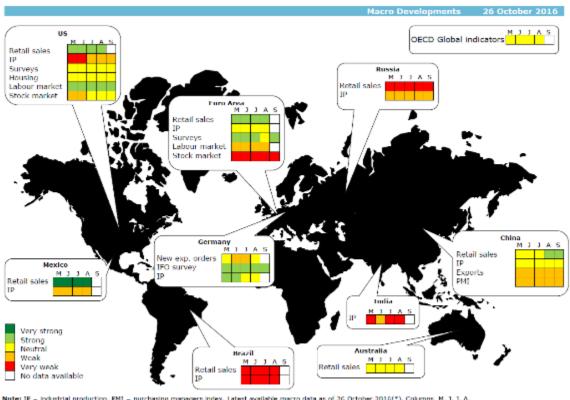








Key global economic developments are mixed, resulting in soft demand for containerized shipping



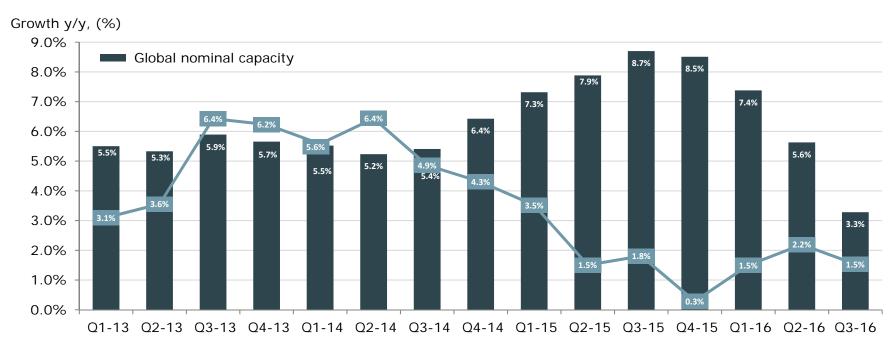
Note: IP = industrial production, PMI = purchasing managers index. Latest available macro data as of 26 October 2016(*). Columns M, J, J, A, and S refer to May, June, July, August, and September. (*) October IFO survey published on 25 October left out here.

- Economic growth in the US picked up slightly in Q3 despite slowdown in consumption.
- Economic activity in the Euro Area could surprise positively, but growth remains low.
- According to the official GDP data, economic growth in China remained stable in Q3.
- **BRICS** countries under pressure.
- OPEC announces tentative deal to cut oil production.





Structural overcapacity continues to outpace demand, resulting in downward pressure on prices



Note: Global nominal capacity is deliveries minus scrappings, but excluding idling and slow steaming

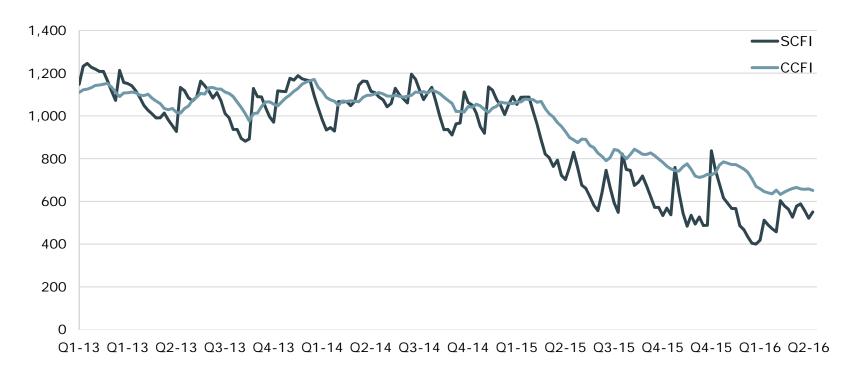
Source: Maersk Line Strategy, Alphaliner







Market freight rates have continued to decline, to record lows



Source: Maersk Line Strategy, Alphaliner

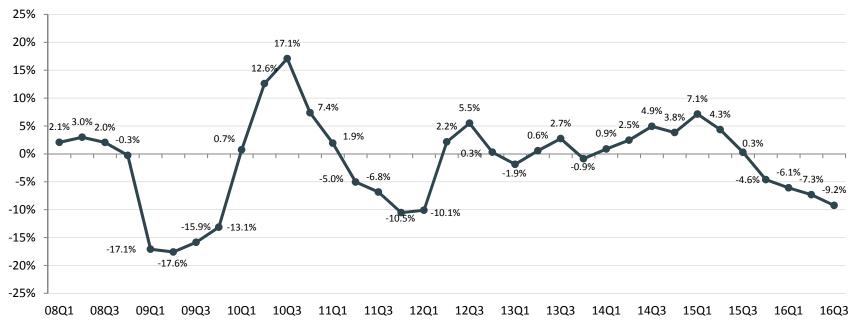






The industry has been unprofitable for 4 consecutive quarters

Industry EBIT-margin, (%)



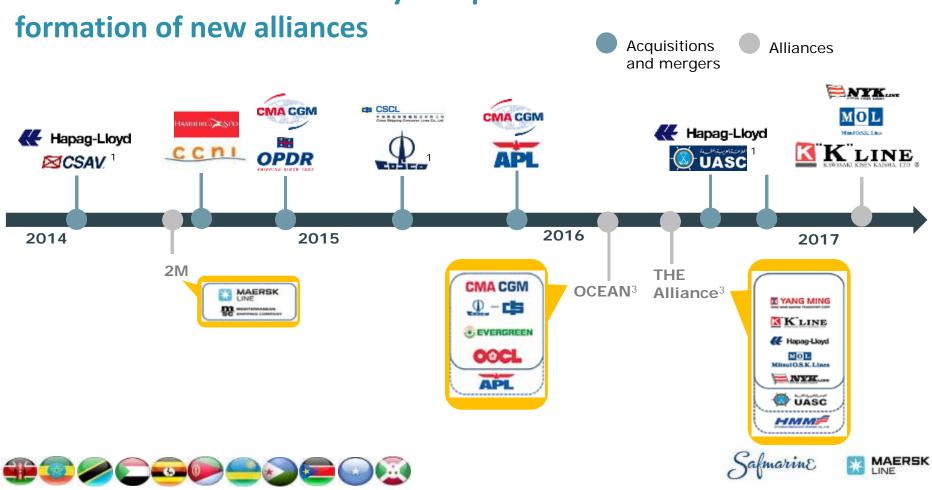
Source: Alphaliner and internal







A more consolidated industry is expected due to M&A and the





Eastern Africa: much growth to unlock























Eastern Africa is a highly populous region, with relatively solid growth prospects

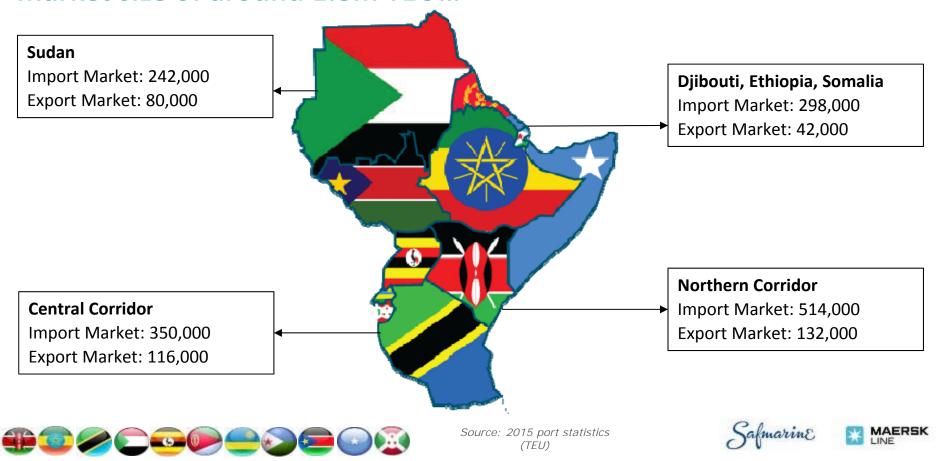
	2015 Estimate				
Country	Population (Million)	GDP (USD Billion)	Inflation	GDP Growth in 2015-16	
Kenya	46	61	7%	5%	
Tanzania	51	45	6%	7%	
Ethiopia Ethiopia	99	62	10%	10%	
Sudan	36	84	17%	4%	
Djibouti	0.8	2	2%	7%	
Uganda	37	25	6%	5%	
Rwanda	13	8	3%	7%	
Burundi	11	3	6%	-4%	
South Sudan	12	12	53%	0%	
Eritrea	7	5	9%	5%	
★ Somalia	11	6	NA	3%	
Total	324	311			



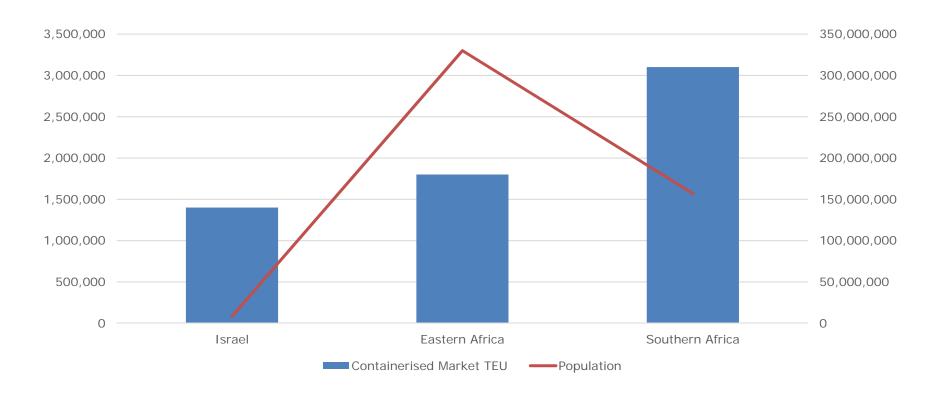




Eastern Africa comprises 4 main trade corridors, representing a market size of around 1.8m TEU...



...which represents ample room for growth









Demand growth in Eastern Africa has been varied

Imports	2015 vs 2014	2016 vs 2015	2017 vs 2016
Northern Corridor	9%	2%	-5%
Central Corridor	-3%	-8%	-5%
Ethiopia / Djibouti	20%	22%	5%
Sudan	11%	-3%	0%

- Election cycles Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti, Tanzania, Zambia, DRC.
- Unrest/instability in South Sudan, Burundi, Ethiopia.
- Tanzania tax compliance drive, VAT on transit services.
- Sustained currency devaluation, rising inflation.

- EPA impacts agro-commodities.
- Garment/apparel segment taking off in Kenya and Ethiopia.
- Animal feed industry in Sudan yielding benefits.
- Favorable weather in Kenya and Uganda support key commodities.
- Much still to be done in terms of large scale industrialization.

Exports	2015 vs 2014	2016 vs 2015	2017 vs 2016
Northern Corridor	-10%	5%	1%
Central Corridor	-2%	-17%	-6%
Ethiopia / Djibouti	-8%	26%	6%
Sudan	14%	24%	9%







The region generally exports raw commodities and imports finished products









More than half of imports are destined for hinterland markets, with very low carrier haulage volumes viz similar markets

An example of the Northern Corridor



58% Hinterlands



42% Kenya







Source: 2015 Mombasa Port Statistics



















Some key enablers to facilitate trade growth

Develop infrastructure



Prevent overregulation



Industrialization



Digitization



Ease of Doing Business

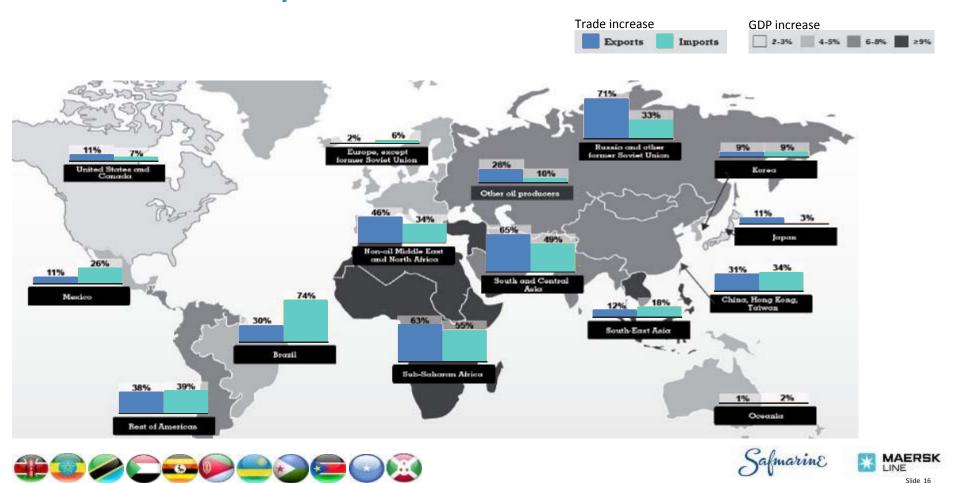




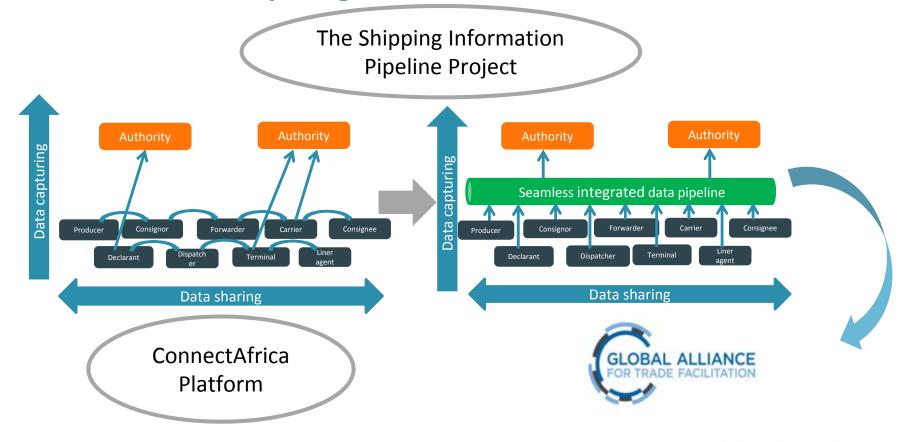




There remains vast potential for trade facilitation



Some of Maersk Group's digitization interventions









Key takeaways

Shipping enables trade growth, yet industry is delivering negative returns

Eastern Africa holds much untapped potential, with much room for growth, including intermodal

Public and private sectors need to work closer together to unlock growth

















