HANDYSIZE & HANDYMAX MARKETS 2007 CONFERENCE

An Owner's Perspectives



AGENDA

- Background of Thoresen Thai Agencies Public Company Limited
- An Owner's Perspectives



TTA acts as the holding company for all Thoresen Group companies around the world

THORESEN THAI AGENCIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

Dry Bulk Services

Ownership of 45 vessels through individual 99,99%-owned subsidiaries

Offshore Services

- Mermaid Maritime Ltd., a 78.09%-owned subsidiary
- Ownership of 8 supply and diving vessels through Mermaid Offshore Services Ltd., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary of Mermaid Maritime
- Ownership of 2 tender drilling rigs through Mermaid Drilling Ltd., a 95%-owned subsidiary of Mermaid Maritime

Shipping Services

- ➤ Chidlom Marine Services and Supplies Ltd., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary
- ➤ Chidlom Transport & Services Co., Ltd., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary
- > Fearnleys (Thailand) Ltd., a 51.00%-owned subsidiary
- ➤ GAC Thoresen Logistics Ltd., a 51%-owned subsidiary
- Gulf Agency Company (Thailand) Ltd., a 51%-owned associate
- ➤ ISS Thoresen Agencies Ltd., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary
- > T.S.C. Maritime Ltd., a 99.99%-owned subsidiary
- ➤ Thai P&I Services International Ltd., a 90.00%-owned subsidiary
- ➤ Thoresen (Indochina) S.A., a 50%-owned associate
- ➤ Thoresen Shipping FZE, a 100%-owned subsidiary

Net Profit >>> 82.42% Contribution (Q2/2007)

>>>> 14.49%

>>>> **3.09**%



Thoresen is one of the market leaders in break bulk liner services from China/SE Asia to the Middle East/Europe

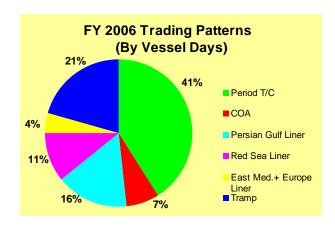
| Route | Number of Voyages | | Cargo Volume (Tons) | | % Increase | Principal Cargoes | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--|
| Noute | 2005 | 2006 | 2005 | 2006 | // IIICIEase | Frincipal Cargoes | |
| China-Middle East | 19 | 33 | 572,973 | 1,131,847 | 97.54% | Wood & Steel Products | |
| Southeast Asia-Middle East | 115 | 99 | 1,818,683 | 1,510,741 | -16.93% | Wood & Steel Products | |
| Others | | 6 | | 202,335 | 100% | Wood Products | |
| Total | 134 | 138 | 2,391,656 | 2,844,923 | 18.95% | | |

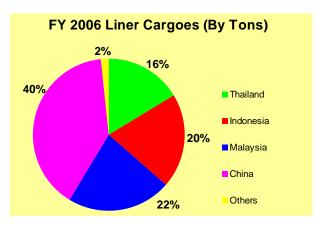


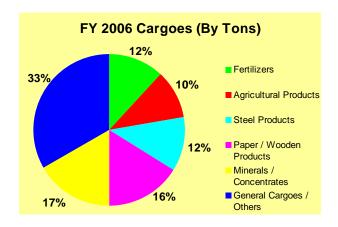


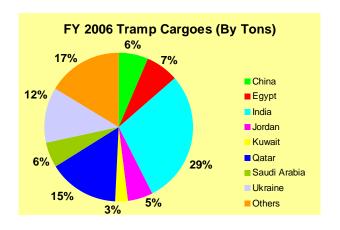
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We strive to achieve a highly diversified mix of clients and cargoes in our dry bulk shipping services



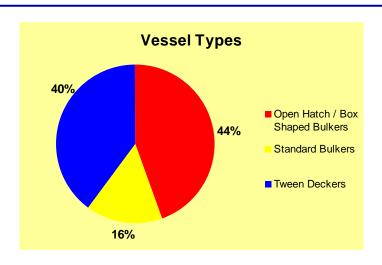


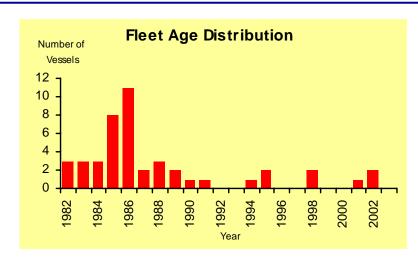






.... using our relatively specialized fleet of tweendeckers and open-hatch box-shaped vessels





| Number | Design Class | Average DWT | DWT Weighted Average Age |
|--------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 7 | TD-15A | 16,236 | 20.76 |
| 4 | Multi-Purpose | 17,311 | 23.97 |
| 7 | Passat | 20,418 | 18.54 |
| 18 | Tween-Deckers | 18,101 | 20.47 |
| 6 | Wismar | 23,616 | 20.87 |
| 4 | Con-Bulk | 25,319 | 23.70 |
| 17 | Bulk | 40,800 | 14.57 |
| 27 | Bulk Carriers | 34,688 | 16.51 |
| 45 | Total Fleet | 28,053 | 17.53 |



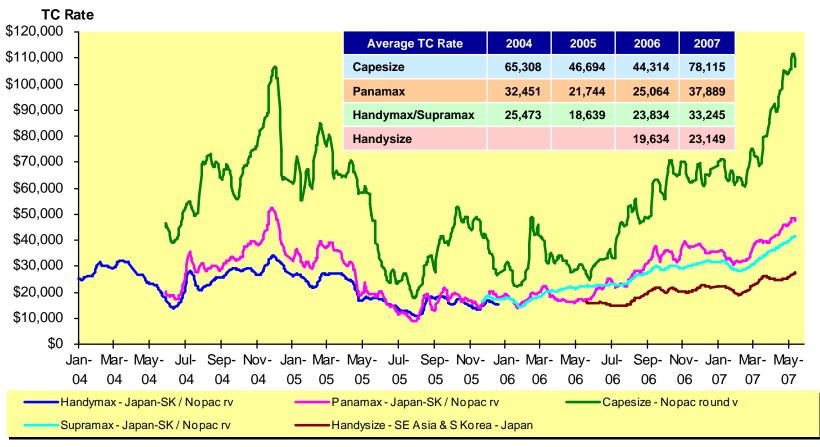
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AGENDA

- Background of Thoresen Thai Agencies Public Company Limited
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Perspective #1: Strong freight rates should continue but expect some correction from today's market levels



Source: Baltic Exchange Limited



Perspective #1: Strong freight rates should continue but expect some correction from today's market levels (cont.)

- Demand for iron ore and coal (each accounting for more than 25% of total shipping demand) is driven by Asian imports from regions rich in natural resources, such as Australia and Latin America
- China now exports increasing volumes of steel and cement and became the largest steel products exporter in 2006; these strong exports have reduced capacity by increasing tonnemiles and journey times
- China's announced policy measures are probably not enough to show the economy significantly; in reality, China experiences a shortage in infrastructure capacity

Forward Freight Agreement Rates

| | As of 24 May 2007 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | Bid (US\$/day) | Offer (US\$/day) | | |
| BSI | 43,7 | 79 | | |
| Q3/2007 | 34,750 | 35,000 | | |
| Q3 + Q4/2007 | 34,750 | 35,000 | | |
| Q4/2007 | 34,500 | 35,000 | | |
| Q1/2008 | 29,750 | 31,000 | | |
| CAL 2008 | 28,500 | 30,000 | | |
| CAL 2009 | 21,500 | 22,500 | | |

Source: Clarkson Securities Ltd.



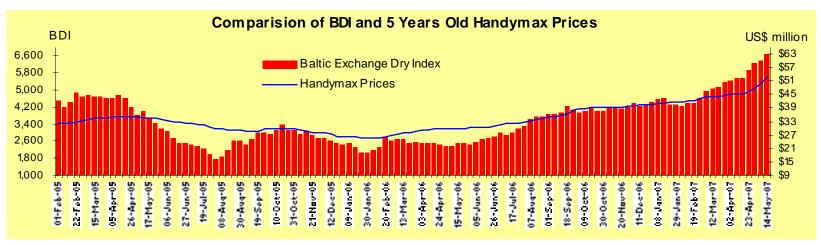
Perspective #1: Strong freight rates should continue but expect some correction from today's market levels (cont.)

| Size | To | otal Order B | look | 2 | 2007 | 2 | 2008 | 2 | 009 | 2 | 010 | 2 | 011 |
|----------------|-------|--------------|---------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| (DWT 000's) | No. | DWT (MM) | % of Fleet | No. | DWT (MM) |
| 10-40 | 226 | 6.833 | 6.74% | 56 | 1.535 | 68 | 2.123 | 68 | 2.169 | 30 | 0.873 | 4 | 0.133 |
| 40-60 | 399 | 21.750 | 21.45% | 80 | 4.204 | 121 | 6.595 | 94 | 5.158 | 77 | 4.277 | 18 | 1.014 |
| 60-100 | 248 | 20.049 | 19.77% | 69 | 5.444 | 57 | 4.473 | 61 | 4.890 | 42 | 3.603 | 19 | 1.639 |
| 100-150 | 13 | 1.414 | 1.39% | 3 | 0.300 | 1 | 0.111 | 4 | 0.433 | 4 | 0.454 | 1 | 0.116 |
| 150+ | 257 | 51.370 | 50.65% | 31 | 5.949 | 38 | 7.632 | 63 | 12.911 | 97 | 18.900 | 24 | 5.085 |
| Total | 1,143 | 101.415 | 100.00% | 239 | 17.433 | 285 | 20.933 | 290 | 25.561 | 250 | 28.105 | 66 | 7.987 |

Source: Fearnleys - Bulk Fleet Update (Apr - 2007)

- Dry bulk shipping benefits from modest supply growth, with the total order book at 27% of the current fleet and scrapping likely to increase over the next few years
- Handymax vessels are unique, since they can compete with Panamaxes to transport coal and iron ore; Handymax vessels can operate in smaller ports with draft restrictions and limited loading/unloading equipment
- Handysize vessels are most attractive in terms of supply growth, because they
 have the lowest order book

Perspective #2: Vessel prices might not substantially correct for the next few years

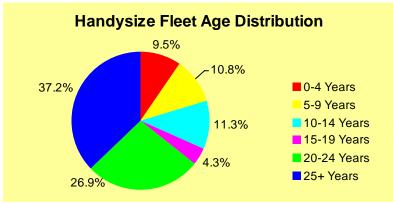


Source: Baltic Exchange Limited

- Limited space at shipyards in the next few years due to existing orders from oil tankers, container vessels, and LNG vessels
- More dry bulk owners are placing orders with smaller-sized shipyards (with limited building experience) or adopting a "wait and see" policy
- Given the recent market strength, the financial position of most owners is healthy, so there is less pressure to sell vessels if freight rates correct

Perspective #2: Vessel prices might not substantially correct for the next few years (cont.)

- The modern Handysize fleet is controlled by a handful of owners, and fleet renewal may be limited by the behavior of shipyards
- Only a few established yards are willing to build Handysize vessels, so owners must negotiate with relatively new yards in China, Vietnam, India, etc.
- Many newer yards commit to build some Handysize vessels and quickly proceed to build Handymax or Panamax vessels



Source: Fearnleys (Thailand) Ltd.

Modern Handysize Fleet Ownership

| Name | No. of Vessels | Average Age |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Mitsui OSK Lines | 42 | 8.2 |
| Pacific Basin Shipping | 22 | 6.5 |
| Egon Oldendorff | 26 | 8.1 |
| Clipper Group | 22 | 5.3 |
| Hartmann Schiff | 22 | 5.5 |

Source: Fearnleys (Thailand) Ltd.



Perspective #2: Vessel prices might not substantially correct for the next few years (cont.)

Investment Analysis

| Vessel Price | US\$ 50 million |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Average Owner Expenses | US\$ 4,203/day |
| Average Admin. Expenses | US\$ 736/day |
| Average Interest Expenses | US\$ 5,515/day |
| Average Depreciation | US\$ 6,237/day |
| Average Breakeven | US\$ 16,691/day |

Conclusion

TC rates will have to average US\$ 32,400 per day for 3 years to cover principal repayments and the US\$ 12 million premium for a second-hand Supramax vessel

Recent S&P Deals

| Age | DWT | Price (Millions) | Deal Date |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| Newbuild Resale (2007 delivery) | 52,500 | US\$ 51.0 | March 2007 |
| 3 years old | 55,566 | US\$ 50.5 | March 2007 |
| 4 years old | 53,350 | US\$ 46.5 | February 2007 |
| 5 years old | 53,054 | US\$ 40.5 | December 2006 |
| Newbuild (2010 delivery) | 58,000 | US\$ 40.5 | |
| Newbuild (2012 delivery) | 60,000 | JPY 4,000.0 | |



Perspective #3: Fleet renewal is necessary to remain competitive

- Operational inefficiencies related to older vessels include higher repair/maintenance costs, less fuel efficiency, port restrictions, etc.
- Our Oshima 53,350 DWT newbuild vessels consume 32 tons/day of fuel oil at 14.5 knots, while our 20-year old 41,800 DWT vessel consumes 26.5 tons/day of fuel oil at 12.5 knots
- Environmental regulations are increasing; for example, low-sulphur fuel must be used when trading in California and northern Europe
- Scrapping remains limited; however, owners might be forced to increase scrapping due to age considerations

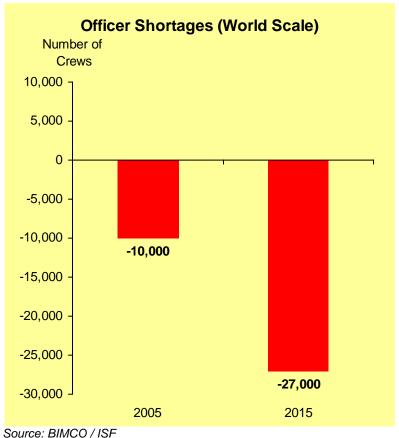
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Сар | Capesize | | | | | |
| No. of Vessels | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| DWT (in millions) | 0.123 | 0.247 | 0.422 | | | |
| Pan | amax | | | | | |
| No. of Vessels | 1 | 3 | 11 | | | |
| DWT (in millions) | 0.095 | 0.202 | 0.728 | | | |
| Han | dymax | | | | | |
| No. of Vessels | 0 | 4 | 18 | | | |
| DWT (in millions) | 0.0 | 0.165 | 0.708 | | | |
| Han | dysize | | | | | |
| No. of Vessels | 5 | 4 | 24 | | | |
| DWT (in millions) | 0.113 | 0.109 | 0.575 | | | |
| Total No. of Vessels | 7 | 13 | 56 | | | |
| Total DWT (in millions) | 0.331 | 0.723 | 2.433 | | | |
| % of Fleet Scrapped | 0.10 | 0.21 | 0.67 | | | |

Source: Drewry - Dry Bulk Forecaster (Q4 - 2006)



Perspective #3: Fleet renewal is necessary to remain competitive (cont.)

- The 2005 Bimco/International Shipping Federation survey estimates worldwide crew of 466,000 officers and 721,000 ratings
- It is estimated that there will be a shortfall of 27,000 qualified officers by 2015, which equals 3,000 vessels
- Based on the high competition for qualified crew, compensation costs are growing significantly
- Onboard crew numbers are being reduced to compensate for this trend







Perspective #4: Conservative business management must be followed in a cyclical business

- With long delivery times on newbuild vessels and premium pricing on second-hand vessels, it has become difficult to make significant investment decisions
- With minimum value clauses in loan agreements, we could be faced with lower than planned debt levels if asset values decrease suddenly
- Sufficient capital must be available before embarking on a substantial fleet investment plan at this stage of the business cycle
- Fortunately, the capital markets appear willing to provide funds for fleet investments

| Company | Amount Raised (Millions) | Deal Date |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Ocean Freight Inc | US\$ 204.3 | April 2007 |
| Diana Shipping Inc. | US\$ 205.3 | March 2007 |
| Eagle Bulk Shipping Inc. | US\$ 102.3 | February 2007 |
| Genco Shipping &Trading Ltd. | US\$ 148.4 | February 2007 |
| Double Hull Tankers Inc. | US\$ 70.2 | January 2007 |
| Sealift Ltd. | US\$ 180.0 | January 2007 |

Source: Merrill Lynch



Perspective #4: Conservative business management must be followed in a cyclical business (cont.)

- A growing number of banks is prepared to extend loans to the shipping and offshore industries
- Due to limited experience, many of these banks are not prepared to work through cyclical downturns
- Singapore has become a hub for the shipping and offshore industries by providing numerous tax incentives, including exemption of taxes on shipping profits, capital gains, and gains from hedging activities on Singapore flagged vessels

| Company | Syndicated Debt (Million) |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Songa Offshore ASA | US\$ 210.0 |
| Golden Ocean Group Limited | US\$ 224.7 |
| Master Seas Maritime Limited | US\$ 300.0 |
| Eitzen Chemical ASA | US\$ 239.5 |
| Sealift Ltd. | US\$ 240.0 |
| General Maritime Corp. | US\$ 100.0 |

Source: Nordea Bank



Perspective #5: Some dry bulk commodities will be transported in containers to a larger extent

- Container vessels are competing with dry bulk vessels for a number of reasons:
 - Increasing size and quantity of container vessels
 - Imbalance in container trade, so low rates are able for repositioning voyages
 - ➤ Ability to ship/receive small quantities at a time
 - More ports of call in the networks of container shipping lines
- However, economies of scales still apply to freight rates for larger parcels of dry bulk commodities; with continuing industrial development and a trend towards larger production facilities, dry bulk shipping still has a very good future

