

DSV Panalpina

Fifth largest global freight forwarder

Global operations



55,000 Employees



1,400
Offices and logistics facilities



+80
Countries

One company – three divisions



Air & Sea
A global network



Road

Overland transport in Europe, North America and South Africa



Solutions

Contract logistics services worldwide

DSV Panalpina



Hedehusene, Denmark

Headquarters



Nasdaq Copenhagen

No majority shareholder – 100% free float



BBB+

Credit rating (S&P Global Ratings)



Committed to being responsible

Guided by



UN Global Compact & SDG

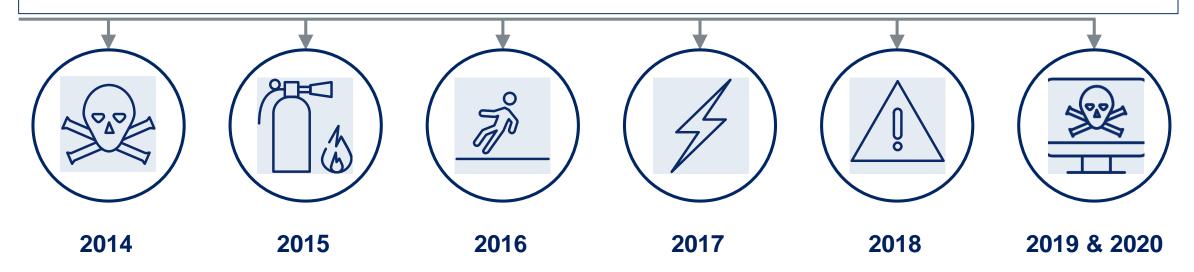
(Sustainable Development Goals)



Challenges

Stressors, environmental and political influence with impact on a stable supply chain

In the last 6-7 years we have experienced an unprecedented increase in both natural disasters and man-made disruptions. In addition, we are experiencing, trade wars, new trade agreements, and global pandemics that are likely to have longer term impacts on supply chains.



- Typhoon Halong: Japan
- Flooding: New York, US
- Typhoon
 Rammasun: China &
 Vietnam
- · Gas Explosions: Taiwan
- Chemical Spill: Arizona, US
- Typhoon Soudelor & Dujuan: China, Phillipines, & Taiwan
- Explosions: Port of Tianjin, China
- Typhoon Mujigae: China, Phillipnes, & Vietnam
- Typhoon Goni: China, Japan, Korea, Phillipines, & Taiwan

- · Earthquake: Taiwan
- Earthquake: Japan
- Typhoon Haima: China, Phillipnes, & Taiwan
- Typhoon Napartak: China & Taiwan
- Typhoon Megi: China & Taiwan

- Severe winter storm: Northeast USA
- Severe weather: US & Mexico closes border
- Hurricane Harvey: US
- Hurricane Irma: USA
- Hurricane Maria: Puerto Rico

- Bomb Cyclone: US
- · Earthquake: Taiwan
- Hurricane Florence: US
- Typhoon Mangkhut: China, Guam, & Philippines
- Hurricane Michael: US

- Brexit: United Kingdom
- Trade war: China & US
- · Corona Virus: Global



Poll 1: Biggest supply chain risks

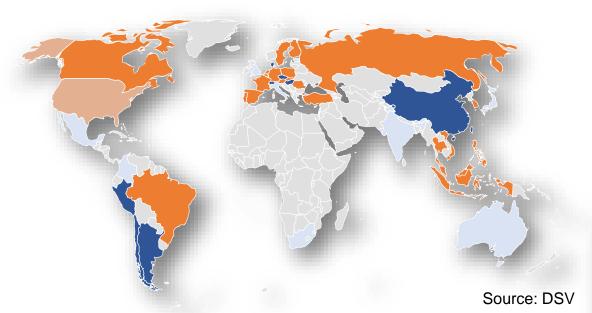
Which biggest risks to your supply chain do you see for the upcoming, next 6 – 12 months?

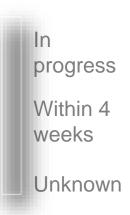




Covid-19: Snapshot April 2020 / Lock Down and its consequences

Country reopening plans (countries with significant DSV automotive clients)





Air trade in almost all industries decreased in April; machinery parts and chemicals were the only exceptions due to strong growth in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), pharmaceuticals and hygiene products

April 2020 Industry growth Air weight change (thousand tonnes) and annual growth (%)

Capital Equipment

43%

Capital Equipment

28%

32



ature Control Raw Materials

32%
-83

Raw Materials

26%
-88

- The decline of trade in April (384k tonnes), was almost as much as the decline from January to March combined
- Automotive air trade volumes are only half (-51%) of last year's volumes
- **Demand for face masks (+111k)** drove the growth of machinery parts
- Roses (-11k), women's fashion (-10k), and fresh salmon (-10k) are the 3 fasted declining individual commodities.

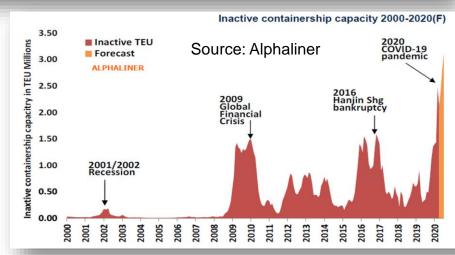
Notes: 1) Growth in terms of 2020 air weight compared against same time frame in 2019 Source: Seabury Global Air Trade Dashboard; Seabury Consulting analysis (July 2020)

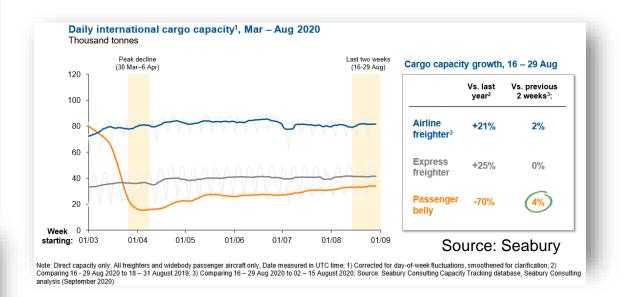
Source: Seabury



Sales decline is significant and resulted in capacity cuts









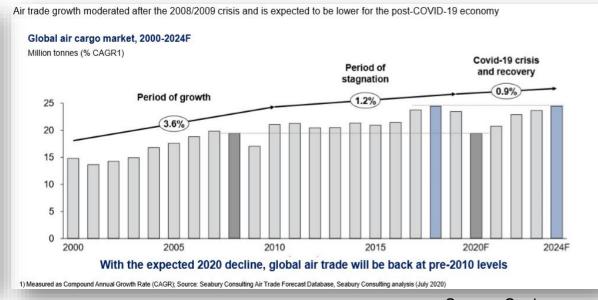
Long road of recovery

e.g. global air trade volume back on 2018 level in 2024



Source: Seabury

China has been and will continue to be the world's air cargo growth engine



Source: Seabury

With the strong decline in 2020, global air trade is back at pre-2010 levels

Air trade growth follows a similar pattern to ocean trade, albeit at a slower pace!



Poll 2: Supply Chain after Corona

Will you change your strategy?

- a) Near-shoring-strategy
- b) 2nd source-strategy
- c) Inventory-strategy



- a) Yes
- b) No

Do you consider your supply-chain ready for the Past-Corona- period?

- a) Yes
- b) No





Outlook Air & Sea Transport

High-level expectation next months to come



Air Freight





Current Market

Freighter Maintenance
Peaks Season (Product Launches)
2nd Wave PPE Shipments



Current Market

High Demand since approx. June. (Inventory built, fear of a 2nd wave to come). Recovery expectation is long. Capacity Reductions.



Covid-19 Vaccine

Global! High Value. 7.8 Bn consumers. (additional capacity demand: ca. 8,000 B747F source IATA)



Impact

Capacity Tight
Demand High
Cost Up



Impact

Capacity Okay Demand Down Cost Stable



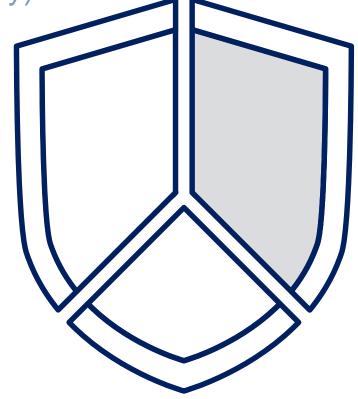
The hybrid model

Potential procurement strategy as response to crisis

(cost – transit-time – reliability)

Fixed Allocation (Cost)

Blocked space for x% of weekly volume



Ad hoc (Transit-Time)

Choose best solution, optional at time of overflow shipment

Priority Cargo (Reliability)

Ship priority cargo in priority service



There is more SC dynamics

Just a reminder for the upcoming Brexit





Thank you!!!

