



# **Forward-Looking Statements**

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This presentation also contains historical data about the dry bulk trade, the dry bulk and the dry bulk. These figures have been compiled by the Company based on available data from a variety of sources like broker reports and various industry publications or represent Company's own estimates. The Company exercised reasonable care and judgment in preparing these estimates, however, the estimates provided herein may not match information from other sources.

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## **EuroDry - Introduction**

# EuroDry Ltd. (NASDAQ: EDRY) was spun-off from Euroseas Ltd. on May 30, 2018 as a pure drybulk carrier owner to provide worldwide ocean-going transportation services for ...

- ... major bulks (iron ore, coal and grains) and minor bulks (e.g steel products, bauxite, fertilizers etc.)..
- ... by owning vessels in the middle of the size range of drybulk carriers, 50,000-85,000 dwt (Supramax to Kamsarmax), which present the most flexible employment opportunities
- EDRY's fleet is currently comprised of 10 vessels with an average age of about 13.6 years and a carrying capacity of 730k dwt

#### > Long tradition & experience in shipowning and ship management

- Our "former parent", Euroseas Ltd., was formed in 2005 by the Pittas family which has owned/operated vessels since 1870; Euroseas accessed the capital markets in 2005 and has been listed on NASDAQ since 2007
- Aristides J. Pittas, CEO & Dr. Tasos Aslidis, CFO have 30+ years of industry experience, Symeon Pariaros, CAO has 20+ years; all have been with the Company since inception
- All members of the board hold leading positions in their respective industries and/or long investment experience in shipping

### > EuroDry's vessels are managed through Eurobulk & Eurobulk FE, which are affiliated companies

- Eurobulk was founded in 1995 and Eurobulk FE in 2015
- · Both are established and well-respected within the industry for their efficient & safe operating track record
- "Vertically integrated", carrying strong relationships with charterers, suppliers, bankers and other industry participants



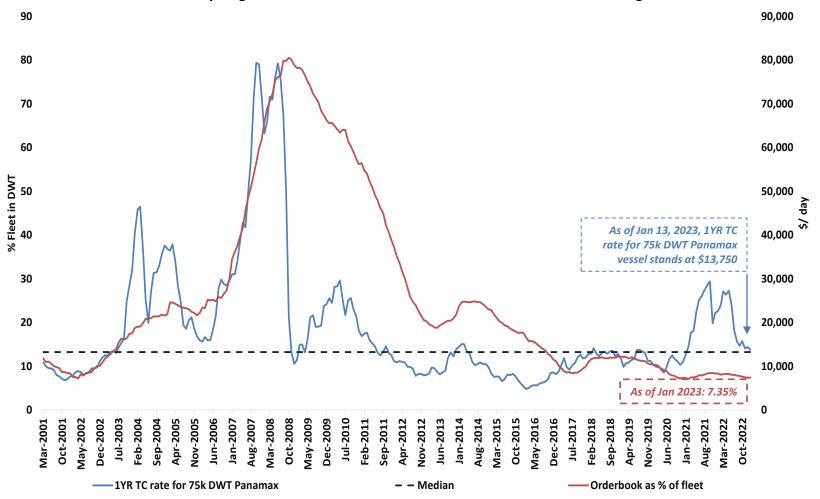


# **Drybulk Sector Overview: Favorable Supply/Demand Fundamentals**

# **Current Point in the Market Cycle (1/2)**

#### TC rate for 75k DWT Panamax vs Fleet Orderbook

The orderbook in the sector, just 7.35% of the fleet, remains one of the lowest in history, while there is also potential for increased recycling from 2023 amid the introduction of new environmental regulations.

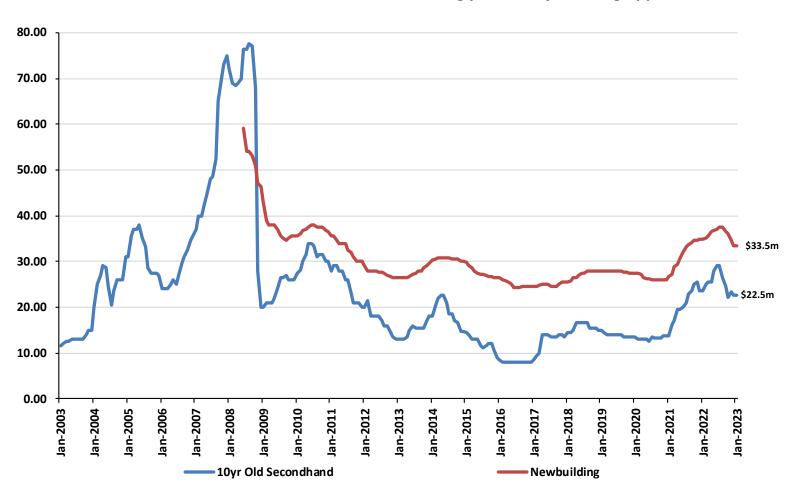




# **Current Point in the Market Cycle (2/2)**

## Panamax<sup>(1)</sup> vessel prices (\$m)

## Values over the last three months have been correcting potentially creating opportunities





**Source:** Clarksons Research **Note:** 

# **World GDP & Drybulk Trade Growth**

## **Annual GDP Growth vs Ton-miles growth**

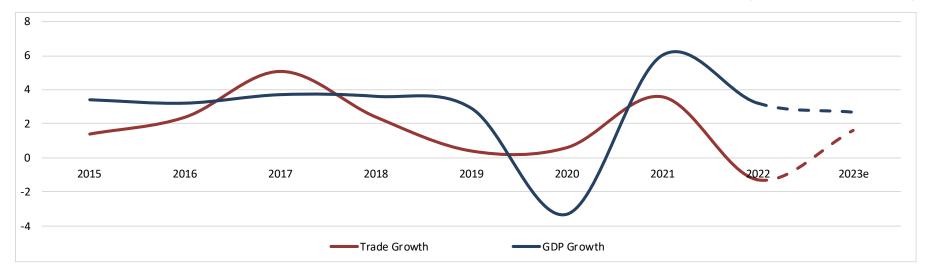
## Real GDP (% p.a. - IMF)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022e	2023e	
World	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	2.9	-3.3	6	3.2	2.7	
Dry Bulk Trade (% p.a.) (IMF: as of Oct-22)										

Dry Bulk Trade (% p.a.)

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023e **Tonmiles** 1.4 2.4 **5.1** 2.4 0.4 0.6 3.6 -1.3 1.6

(Clarksons: as of Dec-22)





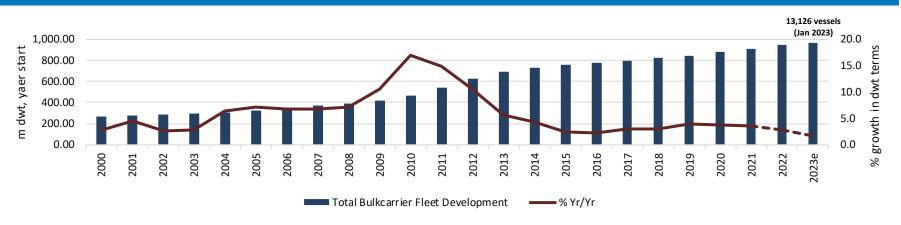
# **DryBulk Market: Key Catalysts of Demand**

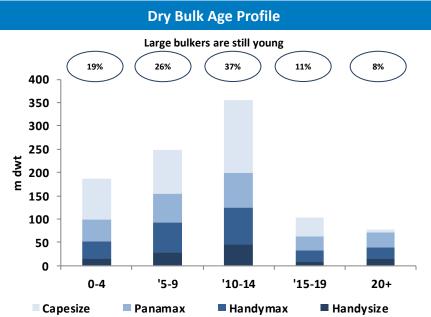
- China Return to "normalcy" after real estate crisis and reversal of zero-COVID containment policy
  - China is a key region for the drybulk trade as they account for about 30% of the total drybulk trade, and especially, about 70% of the iron ore imports.
  - Key domestic driver is the real estate sector which represents about a third for steel demand, and whose drop has been at the core of the shipping market weakness as sector struggled with defaults and continued COVID-lockdown disruptions. The latter also affected China's exports and demand for raw materials to produce them. A series of stimulus packages kicking in by the end of 2022 to support the property sector should lead to higher iron ore imports.
- End of war between Ukraine and Russia
  - Not only Ukrainian seaborne grain exports have been severely disrupted but the resulting energy shortages and over-all uncertainty introduced curtailed investment and spending and contributed to inflationary pressures.
  - Ending the war will not only likely reverse the above effects but also allow for the reconstruction of Ukraine's heavily damaged infrastructure with the relevant investment required estimated in excess of \$500b
- End of central banks' fight to control inflation
  - As 2022 ended, inflation readings continued their downward path with US inflation coming in at around 6.5%. If inflation continues to decline the pressure on central banks to further increase interest rates to control it will subside to, thus, allowing investment and economic growth and more drybulk trade
    - This is a complicated issue, though, as tight labor markets might create inflationary pressures as well.

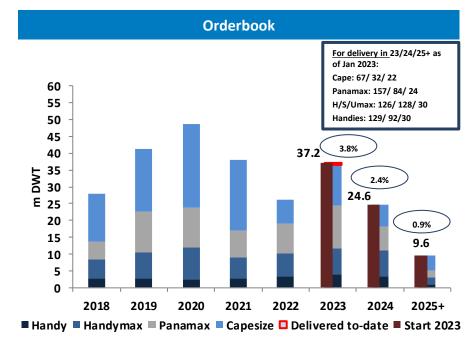


# **Drybulk Fleet Overview**

## **Fleet Development**









## **DryBulk Market: Where We Are and Where We Go**

- ➤ Dry bulk market continues to soften with freight rates losing ~55% YoY having almost returned to pre-pandemic levels.
  - Dry bulk shipping faced significant headwinds in 2022Q4 on the back of geopolitical uncertainties, China's zero-COVID containment policy and a weak global economic outlook with interest rate increases creating recessionary risks sparking slowdown fears in key markets.
- > Certain demand catalysts could result in demand recovering to "normal" or even above normal growth rates
  - China "returning", the Ukraine-Russia war ending and the interest rate increases stopping are key catalysts
- On the supply side, ordering of new ships has been practically non-existent due to lack of available slots in shipyards and the lack of clarity for the "fuel of the future"....
  - Orderbook to fleet ratio is near the lowest historical levels creating the backdrop for a charter rate recovery if demand returns to "normal" levels

....furthermore, introduction of emissions regulation related measures (EEXI and CII) could further curtail supply via increased scrapping or slower operational speed for a portion of the fleet

Thus, despite the potential for a quick, significant and sustainable market recovery, the timing and overall direction of the market in the near term remain uncertain

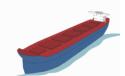




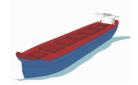


## **Current Fleet Profile**

## EuroDry's fleet is comprised of 10 vessels with an average age of ~13.6 years and a carrying capacity of 730k dwt



2x Kamsarmaxes Avg. Age: 6 years Carrying Capacity: 164k Dwt



5x Panamaxes Avg. Age: ~19.6 years Carrying Capacity: ~380k Dwt



2x Ultramax – 1x Supramax Avg.age: 8 years Carrying Capacity: ~184k Dwt

		Name	Туре	Size (dwt)	Year Built	Country of Build	
		Current Fleet					
Modern/NB Cluster		Ekaterini	Kamsarmax	82,000	2018	China	
		Xenia	Kamsarmax	82,000	2016	China 💴	
	$\prec$	Alexandros P	Ultramax	63,500	2017	China 💴	
		Good Heart	Ultramax	62,996	2014	China 💴	
		Molyvos Luck	Supramax	57,924	2014	China 🐫	
Panamax Cluster		Santa Cruz	Panamax	76,440	2005	Japan 💽	
		Blessed Luck	Panamax	76,704	2004	Japan 💽	
	$\prec$	Eirini P	Panamax	76,466	2004	Japan 💽	
		Starlight	Panamax	75,845	2004	Japan 💽	
	' (	Tasos	Panamax	75,100	2000	Japan 👤	
		Total	10 vessels	728,975	13.6		

Fleet is built around two clusters:

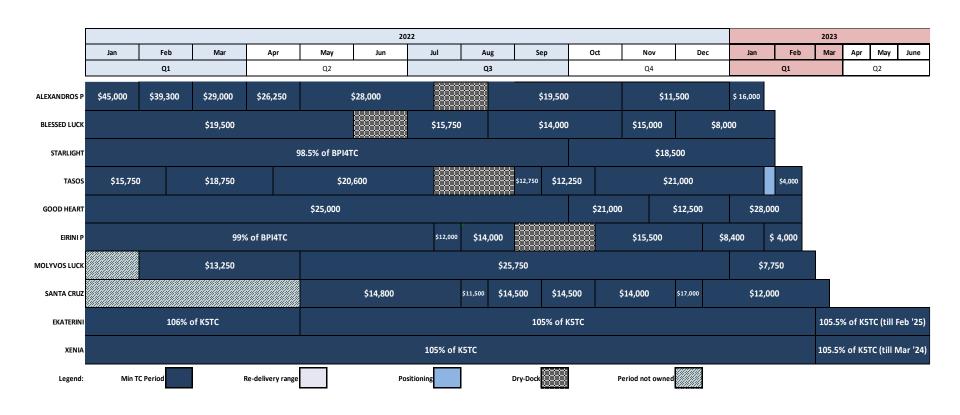
- High quality Japanese vintage Panamaxes which are "cash-cows" in present markets with no risk of technological obsolescence
- Own-contracted newbuildings in quality Chinese yards, and two high quality second hand vessels one Ultramax and one Supramax all of which are highly efficient eco designs with very attractive commercial characteristics in terms of fuel efficiency and operating requirements



Note:

# **Vessel Employment**

## Short Term Pain Long Term Gain: Fleet Open to Exploit Possibly Increasing Market





## **Financial Highlights**

## Nine-Month 2022 Highlights... ...and a glimpse of 2023

## First nine-months of 2022 were quite profitable

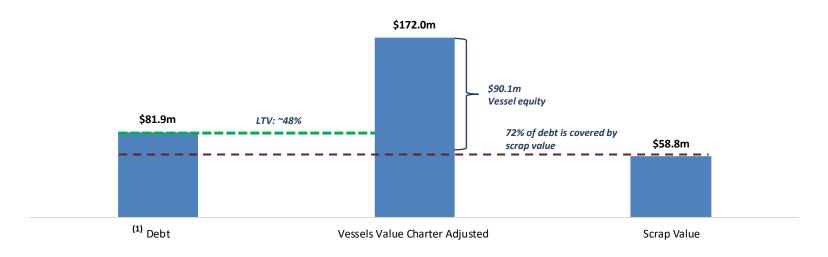
- > Total net revenues of \$55.1 million.
- Net income attributable to common shareholders of \$27.3 million or \$9.43 and \$9.34 earnings per share basic and diluted, respectively inclusive of change in the fair value of derivatives.
- Adjusted net income attributable to common shareholders for the period was \$25.1 million or \$8.69 and \$8.60 adjusted earnings per share basic and diluted, respectively.
- Adjusted EBITDA was \$35.9 million.
- An average of 10.5 vessels were owned and operated during the first nine months of 2022 earning an average time charter equivalent rate of \$22,876 per day while the average BPI for the same period was \$20,938 per day.

#### 2023 starts from the bottom...

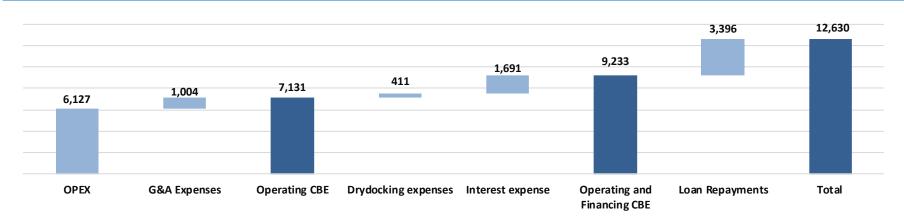
- The near term of 2023 appears quite depressed with the current BPI at about \$8,300<sup>(1)</sup> per day...
  - ....while the forward BPI for the full year of 2023 is around \$13,750 $^{(1)}$  per day (which for our vessels translates to about \$15,500 par day), a level that although lower than 2022 still produces earnings, if realized

# **Debt Repayment Profile & Cash Flow Breakeven Daily Rate**

## **Debt vs Current Market Values (31-12-2022)**



## Cash Flow Break Even Estimate for the Next 12 months (\$/day)





# Why Invest in EuroDry

#### Three main reasons...

- Strong industry fundamentals: a rare squeeze of supply
- Strong balance sheet & cash position would allow us to take advantage of current market weakness
- > Attractive valuation: significant potential for appreciation
  - Current stock trading range of \$16-18/share represents more than 50% discount of NAV

#### ....and quite a number more

- Fleet focused on mid-sized vessels that provide multiple trading possibilities
- Flexible vessel employment strategy taking advantage of market trends
- Cost-efficient, safe vessel operations maintaining a low, predictable operating cost level
- Experienced management team of industry veterans with strong track record
- > A publicly-listed platform providing additional options for growth possibly consolidating other vessels / fleets



# **EuroDry Ltd. Contacts**

