

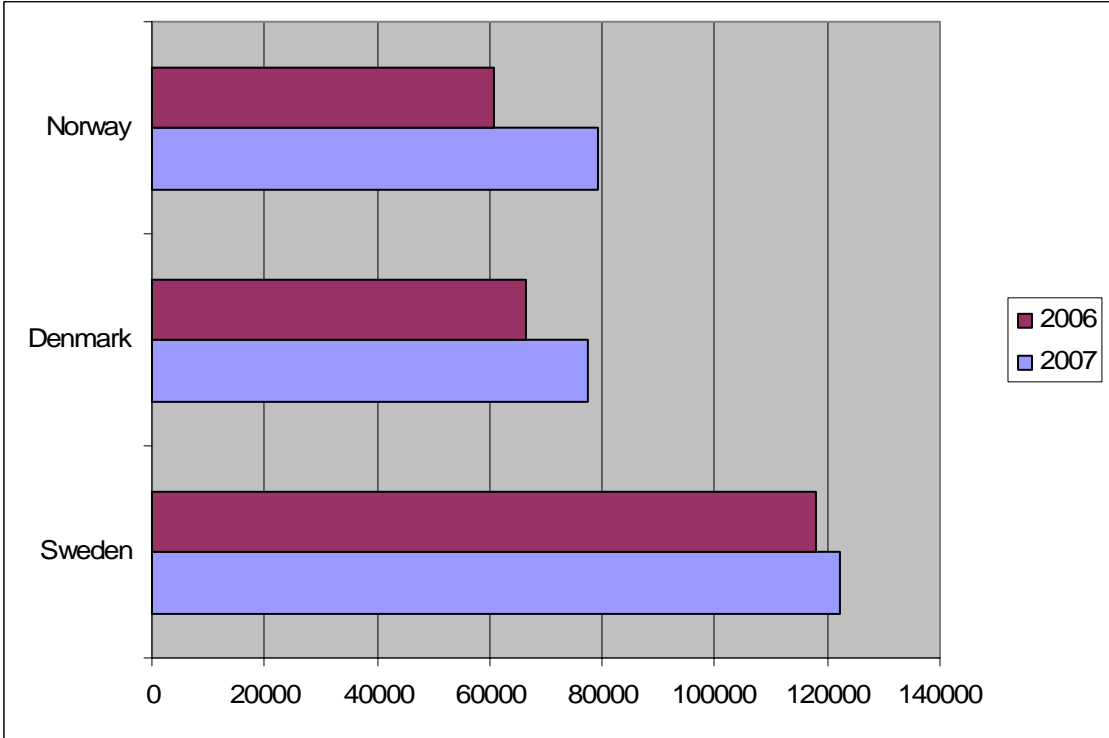
Scandinavian Air Cargo Trade Index

Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2007

Highlights

- Norway had, by far, the strongest growth in terms of CASS-tonnage 2007 (+27%)
- Sweden's export volumes are stagnating
- Because of the global economic slow down, the growth of the export volumes out of Scandinavia is predicted to be lower in 2008

CASS outbound tonnage from Scandinavia 2007 vs 2006



IATA-CASS Tradeindex
January – December 2007

Sweden

Region	Turnover (SEK)			Weight (Kilo)		
	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year
North America	371,948,151	29.0	86.6	33,417,060	27.3	89.8
Central America + Caribb	96,540,781	7.5	120.9	5,024,089	4.1	124.2
South America	158,351,871	12.4	132.8	7,771,729	6.4	130.7
Europe	60,374,804	4.7	93.4	5,565,163	4.6	98.9
Middle East	120,445,623	9.4	118.4	12,562,384	10.3	123.3
Africa	90,552,366	7.1	105.4	6,261,595	5.1	115.5
South East Asia	71,860,874	5.6	97.1	10,761,008	8.8	113.9
South Asian Subcontinent	91,866,751	7.2	80.5	13,577,992	11.1	99.3
Japan	51,774,261	4.0	80.0	6,691,402	5.5	100.6
South West Pacific	94,472,009	7.4	83.5	4,871,677	4.0	81.3
Korea	17,244,492	1.3	101.3	3,086,590	2.5	125.9
China	54,969,527	4.3	86.3	12,619,595	10.3	104.3
Domestic	748,466	0.1	46.0	45,523		27.5
Total	1,281,223,256	100.0	96.4	122,262,788	100.0	102.8

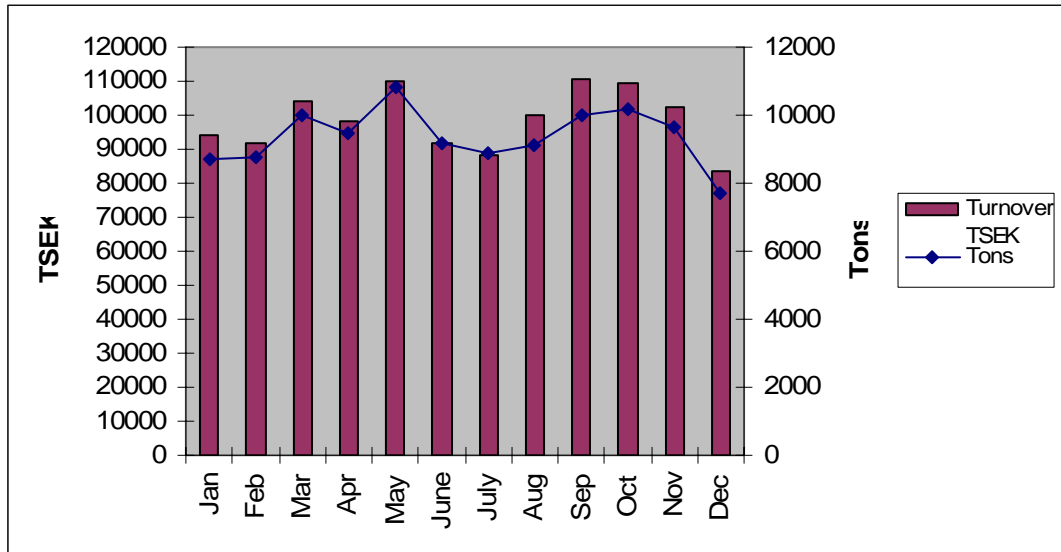
Denmark

Region	Turnover (DKK)			Weight (Kilo)		
	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year
North America	171,737,765	28.2	106.6	22,402,578	28.9	115.0
Central America + Caribb	13,406,329	2.2	99.7	878,561	1.1	94.8
South America	50,791,679	8.3	120.7	3,281,305	4.2	118.7
Europe	55,521,790	9.1	126.5	5,087,469	6.6	123.8
Middle East	43,396,747	7.1	105.7	6,936,178	8.9	118.5
Africa	56,830,090	9.3	104.0	4,508,099	5.8	101.0
South East Asia	38,421,954	6.3	106.7	6,854,540	8.8	123.8
South Asian Subcontinent	18,953,954	3.1	80.3	3,131,325	4.0	90.1
Japan	27,503,657	4.5	77.9	4,226,288	5.4	90.4
South West Pacific	77,832,530	12.8	104.1	5,869,098	7.6	106.8
Korea	18,094,267	3.0	129.4	3,689,232	4.8	157.5
China	36,902,379	6.0	100.6	10,703,208	13.8	136.4
Domestic	633,834	0.1	85.7	20,882		82.6
Total	610,026,975	100.0	105.7	77,588,763	100.0	115.8

Norway

Region	Turnover (NOK)			Weight (Kilo)		
	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year	Market	Bdwn	Index Last Year
North America	77,040,844	15.6	109.6	8,219,394	9.8	122.5
Central America + Caribb	6,038,591	1.2	123.8	388,674	0.5	113.7
South America	19,629,562	4.0	105.5	860,901	1.0	90.3
Europe	46,172,158	9.3	107.7	4,044,467	4.8	107.5
Middle East	25,294,815	5.1	132.8	4,135,322	4.9	146.6
Africa	26,893,181	5.4	145.4	1,986,081	2.4	151.4
South East Asia	56,316,257	11.4	128.0	9,351,317	11.1	130.3
South Asian Subcontinent	5,570,165	1.1	93.7	640,384	0.8	95.1
Japan	91,722,371	18.5	103.6	20,742,767	24.6	113.6
South West Pacific	12,471,222	2.5	101.0	641,971	0.8	95.0
Korea	27,185,350	5.5	141.9	6,350,625	7.5	166.0
China	53,765,857	10.9	117.3	21,854,500	26.0	152.7
Domestic	46,752,481	9.4	100.8	4,988,982	5.9	94.9
Total	494,858,443	100.0	113.4	84,205,965	100.0	127.4

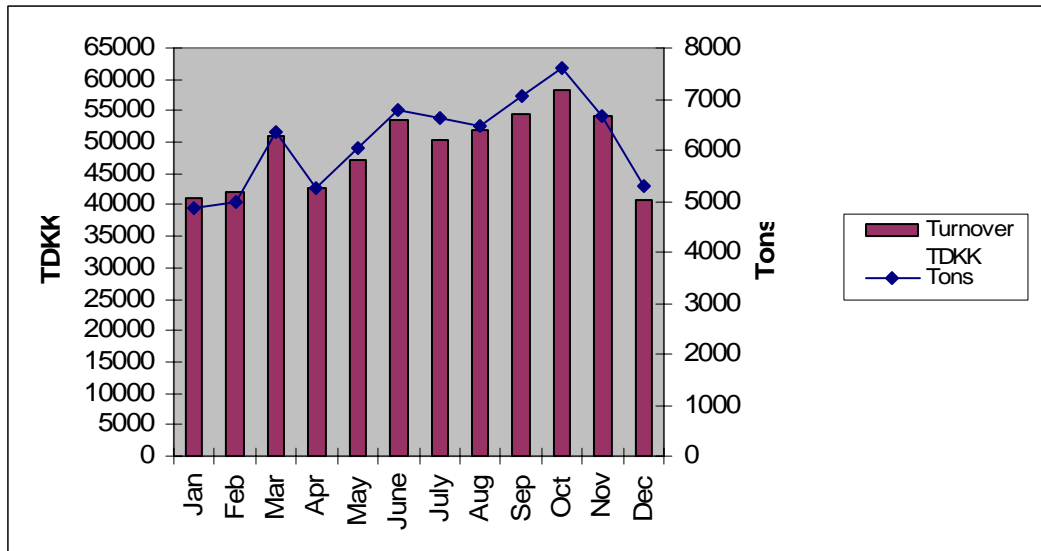
Sweden



The fourth quarter recorded a decrease in exported CASS tonnage compared to 2006. In December, the decrease was 25 percent, due to a sharp fall in export volumes both to the US, Asia and the Middle East. The financial turmoil in the US during the fourth quarter together with a weak US dollar are two explanations. From the figures it seems as if the Middle East and Asia was affected by the US difficulties as well. A downturn in tonnage during December is logic considering lower activity during Christmas. Even though the Swedish economy remains strong, these figures show that export volumes are more or less only dependant on the economic activity in the importing countries. On the other hand, the strong Swedish Krona is negative regarding export volumes. The Swedish exposure to the US market helps to explain the overall weak fourth quarter.

The overall CASS reported export volume from Sweden in 2007 increased by only 2,8 percent. Among major export markets the Middle East are the one with most growth during the year. Among the markets with smaller market shares, South America recorded 30 percent growth, Africa 15 percent growth and South East Asia 14 percent growth. Japan and Europe have remained at the same volumes as in 2006 but have at the same time experienced decreasing yields. Korea and China are among the countries with increasing volumes but decreasing yields. This trend has been significant during 2007. South America is, in terms of turnover, the largest export market after the US even though market share in terms of tonnes is only 6 percent.

Denmark

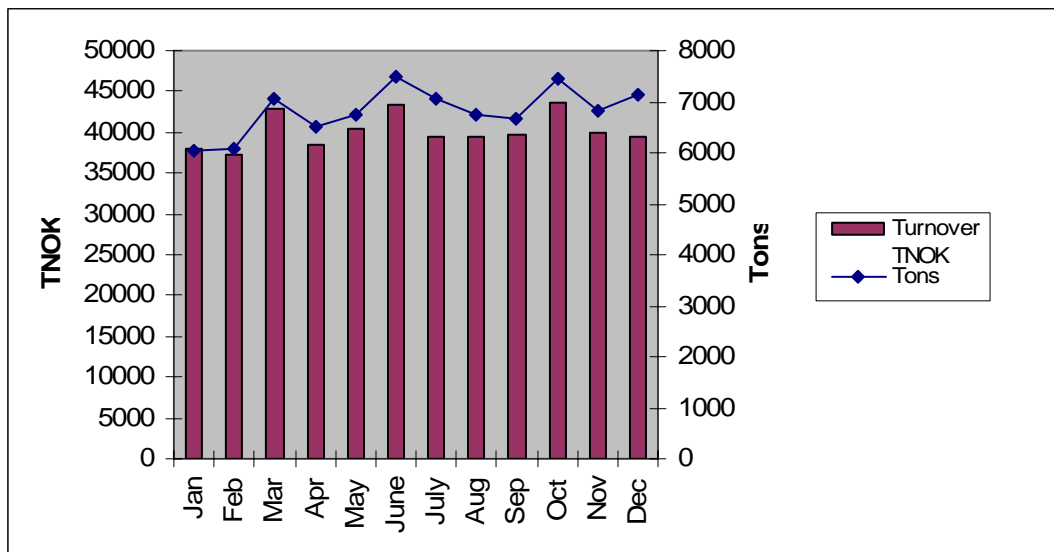


Part from December, the CASS reported export volumes from Denmark have remained strong during the year and also during the consolidated fourth quarter. The downturn in December seems more natural than in Sweden since the pattern was the same last year. This is somewhat interesting since the Danish market has a larger exposure to the US than Sweden. Still, the somewhat slower growth in November and December can probably partly be explained by the financial turmoil in the US.

October was an extraordinary strong month in many regions. For example, Africa recorded 50 percent growth, South East Asia 44 percent growth and China 64 percent growth. China and South East Asia have recorded strong growth during the entire fourth quarter but with a strong pressure on yields. The growth in these two regions is part of the explanation to the strong full year result.

For the full year, the CASS volume from Denmark increased by more than 15 percent. Robust and increasing growth in the major export markets is the simple explanation. Among the few markets with decreasing tonnage and turnover are the very small Central American market and Japan and the South Asian Subcontinent with market shares of around five percent each. Korea was the market that recorded largest growth during 2007.

Norway



By large the strongest air freight exporter among the Scandinavian countries in 2007. The overall CASS export grew by more than 27 percent during the year. The fourth quarter was no exception to this with a robust growth during all months. The large exposure to the Chinese market, with a 26 percent market share and an above 50 percent growth, has been a major contributor to the overall growth. Highlights during the fourth quarter were a very strong October with volumes to Korea, the Middle East and Africa almost doubling compared to 2006. The Korean market has experienced a very strong fourth quarter with market shares well above the full year average. The Japanese market has been struggling during the fourth quarter with a weakening salmon export as the main explanation.

The relatively small exposure to the struggling US market could be used to explain the strong full year growth in Norwegian CASS export. However, from Norway the US market has had a strong year with a growth rate above 22 percent. For the full year, the Japanese market has also been a growth contributor with a 13 percent growth.

The overall turnover haven't kept pace with the growth in tonnage and thereby put a downward pressure on yields. This is mainly driven by China and the US while many smaller markets actually had a growth in turnover which was larger than the growth in tonnage.

Macroeconomic outlook

The global growth continues to slow down compared to the very high growth rate the last years. Many economies in the OECD area have experienced a weak fourth quarter in 2007. This was mainly due to the turbulence at the financial markets and high prices of energy and food.

Despite this, many growth economies will continue to expand strongly and thereby probably soften the downturn in global growth the coming years.

Growth in world trade has decreased significant during 2007. From a growth rate of 11 percent in 2006, the growth was down to under four percent during the second quarter 2007. During the coming years the forecast for growth in world trade is around six percent per year which is still historically very high.

Among the Scandinavian countries, **Sweden** will be favoured by raising household incomes and an expansionary fiscal policy but in the short term there will be a slowdown in growth. One of the main explanations to the slowdown in the Swedish economy is the slower increase in exports. International demand for Swedish goods is predicted to decrease significantly in the medium term from now. Cautious households and increasing interest rates are other explanations to the forecasted slowdown the coming years.

In **Denmark**, 2007 was a year that recorded moderate growth. Many analysts predict Denmark to experience growth well below two percent both 2008 and 2009. House prices are predicted to fall further and trade will decline due to weak demand in important Danish export markets. Another problem is a rise in wages above European average at the same time as productivity is predicted to be low during the next few years.

Norway is also predicted to have a period of slower growth the coming years. Still, this will be from very high levels. The unemployment is record low and will put a pressure on the economy the coming years. As in many other countries, export is predicted to slow down due to the downturn in global growth. Private consumption is also predicted to slow down considerable the coming years, partly due to falling household wealth and slower real wage growth.

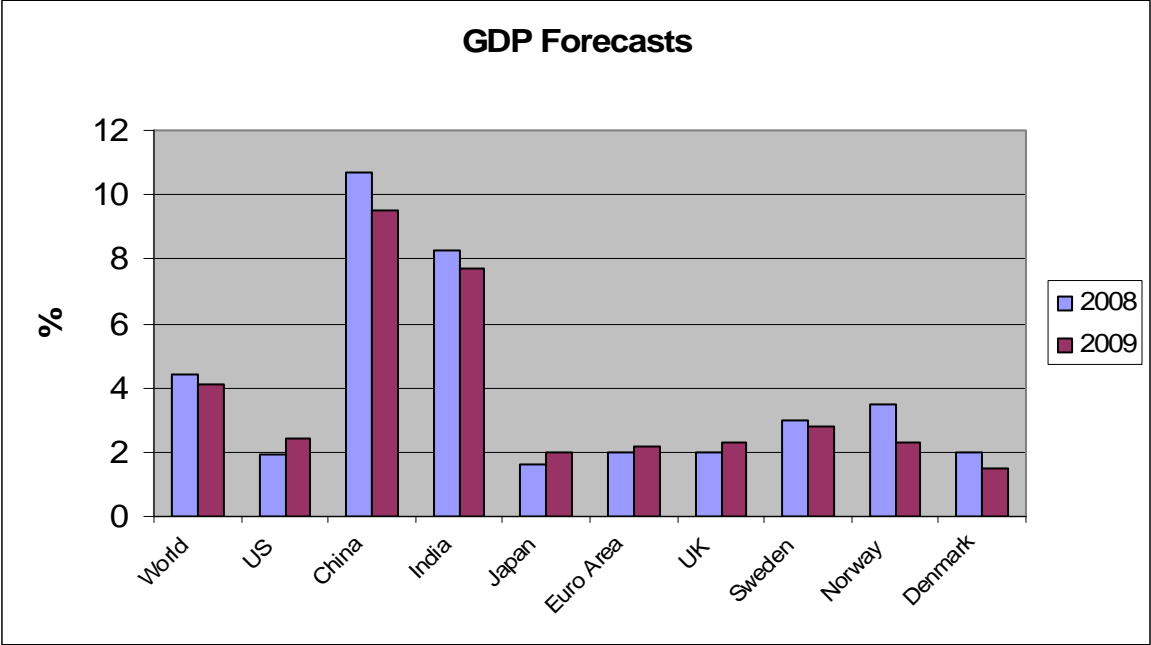
The **Euro Area** is predicted to experience slow growth the coming years even though fundamental economic indicators seem much more stable than in many other parts of the world. The area is affected by the global financial turbulence that together with a strong euro, rising inflation, high energy costs and slowdown in the housing market in many countries will have a negative effect during the years to come. As one of the major countries in the Euro Area, Germany is crucial to the development. Both private spending and trade is predicted to slow down the coming years, both due partly to a strong euro.

In the **UK**, the growth is predicted to be halved from 2007 to 2008. A weaker pound might soften the slowdown but the high dependence on the financial market and slowdown in the house market will probably keep growth rates at low levels the coming two years.

The turbulent period in the **US** economy during the second half of 2007 seems to continue in 2008. Both fundamental economic indicators and psychological factors among households and companies will keep the US economy in a weak position during 2008 and possibly for one or two years more. The high oil price, which is predicted to stay at high levels, will further hamper the US economy. One thing that could help the economy in the short term is the lowered interest rate that can promote consumption and investments.

The **BRIC** countries (Brasil, Russia, India and China) will possibly play a bigger role the coming years since the growth continues to be strong with most indicators pointing upwards. In the short run, the countries have to a smaller extent been affected by the global financial crisis but the demand in these countries will be so strong during the coming years that it will probably outpace a decline in other parts of the world. The BRIC countries also have only a small part of its export volumes to the US. The major risk in these countries is a major downturn at the stock markets even though there are only minor signs of this at present. During the winter the weight in the global economy for China and India has been revised downwards by the World Bank.

Regarding other Asian countries, Japan is forecasted to grow only moderate the coming two years with almost no increases in demand. The countries surrounding China will prosper thanks to a continuous strong local demand and economic activity in the region. This is forecasted to continue the coming two to three years.



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