

## **SAVINO DEL BENE®**

**Global Logistics and Forwarding Company** 

# GLOBAL OCEAN MARKET REVIEW

May 2023







## **AGENDA**

- 1. OVERVIEW
- 2. **GLOBAL DEMAND**
- 3. CAPACITY
- 4. PORT CONGESTION
- 5. **TRENDS** 
  - o RATES
  - o RATES BY TRADE
  - o BUNKER
  - SCHEDULE RELIABILITY
  - VESSELS' ORDERBOOK

#### 1 OVERVIEW



#### **GLOBAL DEMAND**

Global demand measured in TEU declined -3% in March y/y.
The growth trend is confirmed but not necessarily a real rebound.

#### **CAPACITY**

On TPEB, TAWB, and Asia-North Europe & Med, 20 canceled sailings have been announced between weeks 21 and week 25, out of a total of 675 scheduled sailings, = 3% cancellation rate. During this period, 65% of the blank sailings will occur on the TPEB, 20% on Asia-North Europe and Med, and 15% on the TAWB.

#### **PORT CONGESTION**

On week 19/2023, global port congestion was set at 1.61M TEUs = 6% of the entire fleet. No major signs of congestion around the world, with dwelling times under control. Still no deal for the US west coast labour agreement.

#### **RATES LEVELS**

A stability trend has been confirmed in the past few weeks, and even some positive signs on a few selected trades, except for Trans-Atlantic trade in both directions. Drewry WCI was down 1% on week 20 (w/w) and down 1% on a monthly basis to USD 1719 per FEU

#### **SCHEDULE RELIABILITY**

Global schedule reliability recorded a relatively sharp increase of 7.7% m/m in February 2023 and reached 60.2%, bringing it very close to the 2020 figure for the same month. On an annual level, schedule reliability was a staggering 26% higher.

#### **BUNKER/ENVIRONMENT**

The trend for all types of traditional fuel is going down.
Currently, no drivers in the global bunker market show signs of upward evolution. Therefore, we expect the downtrend to continue in the following weeks.

#### 2 GLOBAL DEMAND



## Global demand trend year-on-year

Markets might be beginning to rebound after six months of severe drops, but have we really reached the bottom?



Figure 1: CTS data March 2023

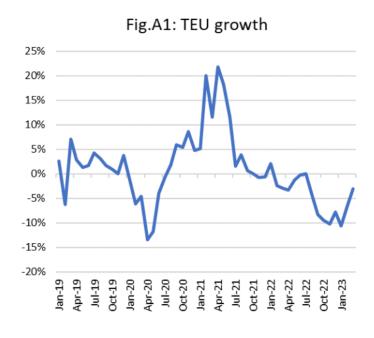


Figure 2: Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 613

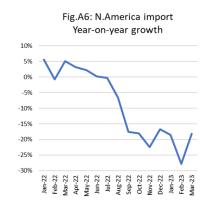
The rebound has not brought the market fully back up to the level seen before the drop in September 2022. Still, we are significantly above the lower plateau experienced in September 2022.

#### 2 GLOBAL DEMAND



## Regional demand trend





The rebound is not uniform, and particularly there is not yet a rebound flowing into North America.

Figure 3: Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 613

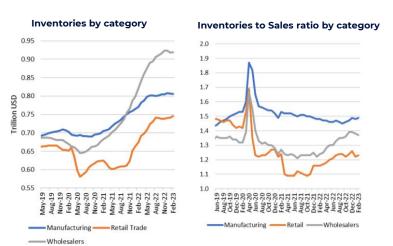
Figure 4: Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 613

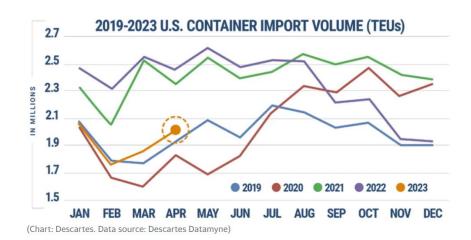
| Region                  | Trade     | March 2022 (ETD) Volume in TEU | Feb 2023 (ETD) Volume in TEU | March 2023 (ETD) Volume in TEU | % m/m  | % y/y   |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Australasia & Oceania   | Import    | 346 913                        | 262 189                      | 328 332                        | 25.23% | -5.66%  |
|                         | Export    | 231 162                        | 202 861                      | 246 248                        | 21.39% | 6.13%   |
| Europe                  | Import    | 2 905 701                      | 2 314 172                    | 2 956 712                      | 27.77% | 1.73%   |
|                         | Export    | 2 645 184                      | 2 147 837                    | 2 397 528                      | 11.63% | -10.33% |
| Far East                | Import    | 5 714 261                      | 4 761 123                    | 5 505 017                      | 15.62% | -3.80%  |
|                         | Export    | 8 706 964                      | 6 403 934                    | 8 424 918                      | 31.56% | -3.35%  |
| ISC & ME                | Import    | 1 595 148                      | 1 453 002                    | 1 718 983                      | 18.31% | 7.20%   |
|                         | Export    | 1 234 832                      | 1 138 465                    | 1 274 961                      | 11.99% | 3.15%   |
| North America           | Import    | 3 005 016                      | 1 846 149                    | 2 458 493                      | 33.17% | -22.23% |
|                         | Export    | 1 242 953                      | 1 146 072                    | 1 228 395                      | 7.18%  | -1.19%  |
| South & Central America | Import    | 960 497                        | 797 009                      | 1 022 354                      | 28.27% | 6.05%   |
|                         | Export    | 805 267                        | 697 488                      | 793 928                        | 13.83% | -1.43%  |
| Sub Saharan Africa      | Import    | 653 534                        | 579 754                      | 719 865                        | 24.17% | 9.21%   |
|                         | Export    | 314 708                        | 276 831                      | 343 778                        | 24.18% | 8.46%   |
| Global                  | Total I&E | 15 181 070                     | 12 013 488                   | 14 709 756                     | 22.44% | -3.20%  |

#### 2 GLOBAL DEMAND



### **U.S.** demand

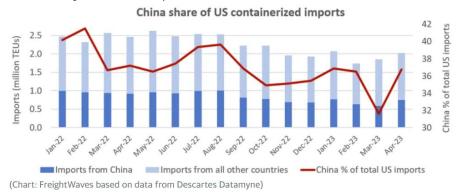




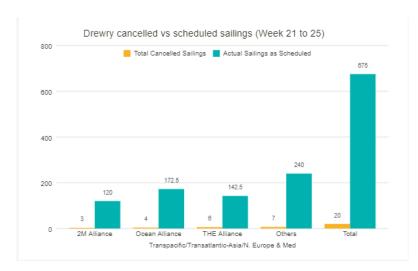
U.S. imports are rising off their lows. Inventory-to-sales ratios are still much higher than pre-COVID, yet monthly imports are now either at or above 2019 levels. Container volume is down 18% from a year ago when American importers were frantically shipping in cargo. But it's up 9% from March and 5% from April 2019, pre-COVID. Volumes are showing "continued consistency with pre-pandemic volume seasonality," said Descartes Systems Group.

China's share of U.S. imports bounced back up to 36.8% in April from just 31.6% in March. China's share had been as high as 41.5% in February 2022.

**Figure 6-7**: Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 613



#### **3** CAPACITY



Drewry cancelled vs scheduled sailings (Week 21 to 25) Total Cancelled Sailings

Figures 8-9 and content: Drewry, May 19, 2023

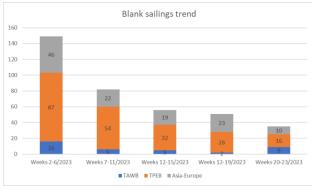
Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks Weeks 2-6/2023 7-11/2023 % 12-15/2023 16-19/2023 % 20-23/2023 % Total 149 21% 12% 56 8% 51 8% 35 5% TAWB 16 11% 6 7% 5 9% 2 4% 9 26% TPEB 87 58% 54 66% 32 57% 26 51% 16 46% 46 19 Asia-Europe 31% 22 27% 34% 23 10 29% Total sailings 707 690 675 675 675

Across the major East-West head-haul trades: Transpacific, Transatlantic, and Asia-North Europe & Med, 20 canceled sailings have been announced between weeks 21 and week 25, out of a total of 675 scheduled sailings, representing a 3% cancellation rate.

- Trans-Pacific Fastbound: 65%.
- Asia North Europe & Med: 20%.
- Trans-Atlantic Westbound: 15%

The cancellation rate on the main East-West routes has been relatively low over the last two months compared to the Covid period and is anticipated to stand at a mild 5% over the next five weeks. This assessment, however, may easily change should carriers respond to any signs of demand weakness.

- THF Alliance: 6 cancelations.
- OCFAN Alliance: 4 cancelations
- 2M: 3 cancellations.
- Non-alliance: 7 blank sailings.



Figures 10 (above) and data table: Savino Del Bene, elaborated from

Drewry's data.

#### **4** PORT CONGESTION



## **Congestion Watch**

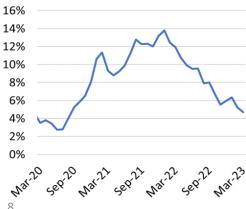
#### Global Containership Fleet Snapshot as of 2 mag 2023

| Ship Status        | Ships | TEU        | Total TEU  |
|--------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Ships at port      | 913   | 3,966,974  |            |
| Active Ships       | 4,786 | 19,335,528 |            |
| Inactive Ships     | 216   | 882,342    | LINEDIVING |
| Ships at anchorage | 585   | 2,197,417  |            |
| Ships in shipyard  | 181   | 641,330    |            |

Figures 11-12 Linerlytica, Market Pulse week 2/2023 - 19/2023

Port Congestion Week 2/2023 2.32m TEU 8.9% of fleet Port Congestion Week 15/2023 1.73m TEU 6.5% of fleet Port Congestion Week 19/2023 1.61m TEU 6.0% of fleet

#### Absorption of global fleet due to delays



Sea-Intelligence shows that presently 4.7% of the global fleet is unavailable due to delays of the vessels. Still remains elevated compared to pre-pandemic normality, where the average in March month of 2017, 2018, and 2019 was 2.9%. However, it should also be noted that in March 2018, which in essence, should be considered part of the pre-pandemic normality, the fleet absorption was 3.9%.

**Figure 13**: Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 612

#### 5 ALBERTO RIVOLA'S PERSPECTIVE





Alberto Rivola
Head of Global Ocean Procurement

GRI announced last month was short-lived and basically failed to raise any rate levels. At the same time, the path toward normalisation is well set. In fact, we can't really speak of a price war but of a more gradual approach to stability in the market rates. As a matter of fact, regardless of the index of choice and its real-time adjustments, rates are still higher than pre-pandemic levels. Of course, there are outliers, with some trades still showing a gradual deterioration of the rates, such as trans-Atlantic, but in general, most of the trades have not been subjected to sudden and significant drops for the past few 6-8 weeks.

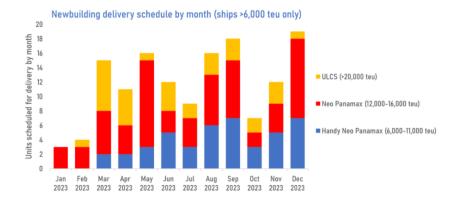
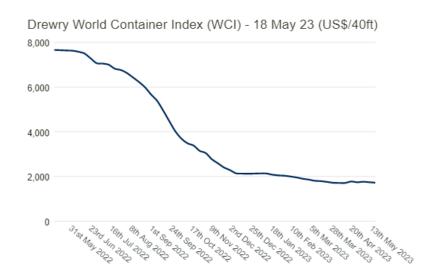


Figure 14: Source: Linerlytica

In terms of capacity, we can surely debate how much the new injection of capacity will affect the market. Due to slow steaming actions, some vessels have been added to certain specific trades just to keep the weekly rotation of the service. Hence, no real capacity increase. Nevertheless, it is impossible to deny that capacity will still increase, with demand still lagging behind capacity growth. There might be no price war, but the past two years' outstanding financial results push carriers to implement a capacity growth strategy aggressively, often based on greener fuel or alternative fuel systems.

I don't think we will see a solid peak season this year. The inventory backlog, mainly in the US, has not been cleared yet. Other economies cannot compensate for the drop in demand and volume caused by changes in the spending habits of the US consumer. In any case, and regardless of the trade, I suggest monitoring the market regularly, and being ready for sudden, albeit momentarily, changes in the market dynamics.

#### **5 TRENDS** > RATES



Figures 15 and content: Drewry World Container Index – 18 May 2023

"Spot rates in many key trades are now above prepandemic levels. The spot rates are clearly not reflective of the entire market, but it is the "tip of the sword", so to speak. Sure, there is anecdotal evidence of rates lower than the indices show in the market – but that would be equally true of the pre-pandemic situation. Hence, comparing the relative level of a spot rate index now and then, is indeed a good gauge of market strength" (Sea-Intelligence Sunday Spotlight issue 614)

- The composite index has decreased by 1% this week and has dropped by 78% compared to last year.
- The latest Drewry WCI composite index of \$1 719 per 40-foot container is now 83% below the peak of \$10 377 in September 2021. It is 36% lower than the 10-year average of \$2 688, indicating a return to more normal prices, but remains 21% higher than average 2019 (pre-pandemic) rates of \$1 420.
- The average composite index for the year-to-date is \$1868 per 40ft container, which is \$820 lower than the 10-year average (\$2688 mentioned above).

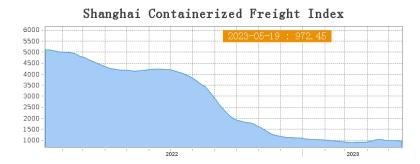
| Route                  | 04-May-23 | 11-May-23 | 18-May-23 | Weekly<br>change (%) | Annual<br>change (%) |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Composite Index        | \$1,763   | \$1,741   | \$1,720   | -1% ▼                | -78% ▼               |
| Shanghai - Rotterdam   | \$1,645   | \$1,605   | \$1,542   | -4% ▼                | -84% ▼               |
| Rotterdam - Shanghai   | \$594     | \$593     | \$594     | 0%                   | -58% ▼               |
| Shanghai - Genoa       | \$2,232   | \$2,207   | \$2,196   | 0%                   | -81% ▼               |
| Shanghai - Los Angeles | \$1,825   | \$1,827   | \$1,823   | 0%                   | -79% ▼               |
| Los Angeles - Shanghai | \$1,017   | \$1,017   | \$1,029   | 1% 🔺                 | -19% ▼               |
| Shanghai - New York    | \$2,829   | \$2,831   | \$2,825   | 0%                   | -74% ▼               |
| New York - Rotterdam   | \$924     | \$889     | \$839     | -6% ▼                | -29% ▼               |
| Rotterdam - New York   | \$4,783   | \$4,530   | \$4,434   | -2% ▼                | -38% ▼               |

The index is usually published weekly. However, the carriers now update rates multiple times during the week. Hence, there is at least a week of lag of about one week between index publications and the most recent market rates. Indexes are based on various baskets of rates and various sources. They may not reflect the individual agreements between shipping lines, transport intermediaries, and customers.

#### **5 TRENDS** > RATES

| Shanghai Containerized Freight Index |         |           |                              |                             |                           |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Description                          | Unit    | Weighting | Previous Index<br>2023-05-12 | Current Index<br>2023-05-19 | Compare With<br>Last Week |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive Index                  |         |           | 983.41                       | 972.45                      | -10.96                    |  |  |  |  |
| Europe (Base port)                   | USD/TEU | 20.0%     | 870                          | 869                         | -1                        |  |  |  |  |
| Mediterranean (Base port)            | USD/TEU | 10.0%     | 1624                         | 1628                        | 3                         |  |  |  |  |
| USWC (Base port)                     | USD/FEU | 20.0%     | 1385                         | 1329                        | -57                       |  |  |  |  |
| USEC (Base port)                     | USD/FEU | 7.5%      | 2381                         | 2365                        | -16                       |  |  |  |  |
| Persian Gulf and Red Sea (Dubai)     | USD/TEU | 7.5%      | 1324                         | 1261                        | -63                       |  |  |  |  |
| Australia/New Zealand (Melbourne)    | USD/TEU | 5.0%      | 225                          | 279                         | 54                        |  |  |  |  |
| East/West Africa (Lagos)             | USD/TEU | 2.5%      | 2744                         | 2759                        | 15                        |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa (Durban)                | USD/TEU | 2.5%      | 1350                         | 1417                        | 68                        |  |  |  |  |
| South America (Santos)               | USD/TEU | 5.0%      | 1955                         | 2009                        | 55                        |  |  |  |  |
| West Japan (Base port)               | USD/TEU | 5.0%      | 321                          | 321                         |                           |  |  |  |  |
| East Japan (Base port)               | USD/TEU | 5.0%      | 329                          | 329                         |                           |  |  |  |  |
| Southeast Asia (Singapore)           | USD/TEU | 7.5%      | 173                          | 174                         | 1                         |  |  |  |  |
| Korea (Pusan)                        | USD/TEU | 2.5%      | 144                          | 140                         | -4                        |  |  |  |  |

The market is still characterized by significant overcapacity and weak volume developments, with massive amounts of new capacity coming on stream in the coming years. However, current rate developments have basically been in line with, or stronger than, what could be expected seasonally up to the first week of May, which in itself also shows a level of strength in the market.



Figures 16-17 and content: Shanghai Containerized freight Index

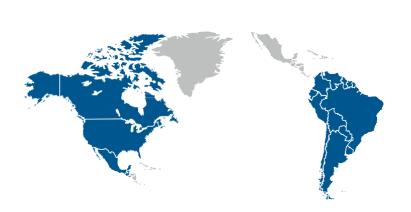
"It is interesting to note, that despite the large drops in spot rates, the drops in overall freight rates realized by the carriers have been less severe. And even more to the point, the profitability of the carriers is much higher than seen pre-pandemic. When this is combined with the data implying that we might have reached the bottom of the market – with the caveat that sudden failure of the peak season could send the market plunging – we seem to be on a track, where carriers are indeed in a stronger position than in 2019, on a more consistent basis going forward" (Sea-Intelligence)

The index is usually published weekly. However, the carriers now update rates multiple times during the week. Hence, there is at least a week of lag of about one week between index publications and the most recent market rates. Indexes are based on various baskets of rates and various sources. They may not reflect the individual agreements between shipping lines, transport intermediaries, and customers.

#### **5 TRENDS** > RATES AND CAPACITY BY TRADE



+ + Strong Increase | + Moderate increase | = No change | - Moderate decline | - - Strong decline









| FROM NORTH AMERICA |       |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ТО                 | RATES | CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASIA               | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUROPE             | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LATAM              | +     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| M.E                | -     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| FROM LATIN AMERICA |       |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TO                 | RATES | CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASIA               | -     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUROPE             | -     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH<br>AM.       | +     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| M.E                | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |

| FROM EUROPE  |       |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TO           | RATES | CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASIA         | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| LATAM        | -     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH<br>AM. | -     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| M.E          | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |

| FROM ASIA    |       |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| ТО           | RATES | CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH<br>AM. | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUROPE       | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| LATAM        | +     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |
| M.E          | =     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |

| FROM MIDDLE EAST |       |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------|-------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| TO               | RATES | CAPACITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASIA             | •     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EUROPE           |       | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LATAM            | •     | =        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NORTH            |       | _        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AM.              |       | _        |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 18

Rates and Capacity by trade May 2023. Source Savino Del Bene

#### **5 TRENDS** > BUNKER



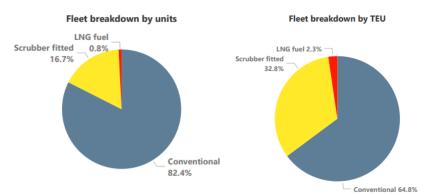


Figures 19-21: Shipandbunker.com. Content: Mabux.

19 vessels with alternative fuel propulsion were ordered last month. However, as new-build orders are now turning more towards tankers and bulkers, the overall share of alternative fuels in the orderbook will likely decrease. So far this year, the total order figure for alternative fuel vessels stands at 63. During the first four months of 2022, a total of 121 such vessels had been ordered.

The trend for all types of traditional fuel is going down. Currently, no drivers in the global bunker market show signs of upward evolution. Therefore, we expect the downtrend to continue in the following weeks.

LNG prices have stabilized, and we do not expect significant changes in the LNG/conventional fuel price spread next week.



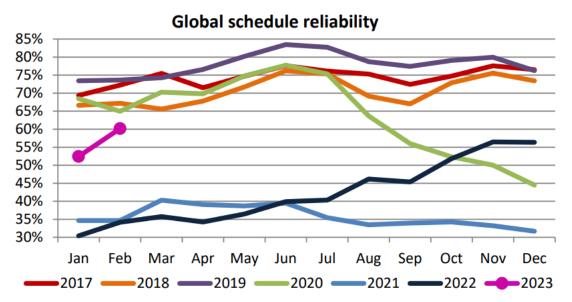
Figures 22-23: Alphaliner Monthly – April 2023

**GLOBAL OCEAN MARKET REVIEW MAY 2023** 

#### 5 TRENDS > SCHEDULE RELIABILITY - Global







Figures 23-24: Sea-Intelligence Global liner Performance – April 2023

Global schedule reliability recorded a relatively sharp increase of 7.7% m/m in February 2023 and reached 60.2%, bringing it very close to the 2020 figure for the same month. On an annual level, schedule reliability was a staggering 26% higher.

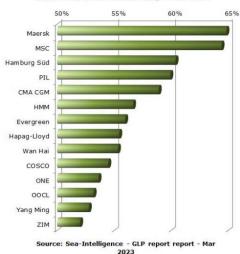
It is clear that the situation is not yet fully normalized, but it is also clear that the process of normalization continues at a significant pace. It is particularly noteworthy that we have now reached a point where exactly 50% of all trade lanes show performance on either on-time reliability or the magnitude of delays which is back within the range seen prepandemic.

## 5 TRENDS > SCHEDULE RELIABILITY BY CARRIER, BY TRADE



| Global | <b>Top 14</b> | carrier | ranking | - Feb 2023 |
|--------|---------------|---------|---------|------------|
|--------|---------------|---------|---------|------------|

| Top-14 carriers | 2021-Q4 | 2022-Q1 | 2022-Q2 | 2022-Q3 | 2022-Q4 | Dec/22 | Jan/23 | Feb/23 | Feb 23 Arrivals |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| CMA CGM         | 28.7%   | 30.8%   | 34.8%   | 44.7%   | 54.0%   | 55.7%  | 51.9%  | 58.9%  | 3,393           |
| COSCO           | 20.5%   | 24.1%   | 30.0%   | 39.8%   | 50.2%   | 52.4%  | 47.4%  | 54.5%  | 2,758           |
| Evergreen       | 13.0%   | 22.5%   | 31.7%   | 42.3%   | 52.2%   | 55.9%  | 49.4%  | 56.0%  | 1,763           |
| Hamburg Süd     | 39.3%   | 42.9%   | 41.8%   | 43.5%   | 53.1%   | 54.3%  | 51.6%  | 60.4%  | 1,712           |
| Hapag-Lloyd     | 28.8%   | 28.7%   | 32.4%   | 37.2%   | 47.1%   | 51.2%  | 50.8%  | 55.5%  | 2,699           |
| HMM             | 21.8%   | 29.6%   | 33.8%   | 37.8%   | 50.8%   | 54.3%  | 47.9%  | 56.7%  | 1,117           |
| Maersk          | 46.0%   | 47.9%   | 48.8%   | 52.0%   | 59.2%   | 59.5%  | 58.1%  | 64.9%  | 2,829           |
| MSC             | 31.2%   | 32.3%   | 33.8%   | 41.4%   | 59.7%   | 63.0%  | 57.5%  | 64.4%  | 2,283           |
| ONE             | 21.2%   | 26.8%   | 33.5%   | 37.3%   | 47.7%   | 52.4%  | 48.7%  | 53.6%  | 2,155           |
| OOCL            | 18.1%   | 22.5%   | 28.5%   | 37.3%   | 49.5%   | 51.4%  | 46.3%  | 53.2%  | 2,492           |
| PIL             | 22.4%   | 29.3%   | 31.5%   | 38.7%   | 48.0%   | 51.6%  | 43.7%  | 59.9%  | 981             |
| Wan Hai         | 14.0%   | 19.7%   | 22.8%   | 35.3%   | 52.5%   | 59.5%  | 44.1%  | 55.3%  | 524             |
| Yang Ming       | 17.9%   | 23.6%   | 27.4%   | 31.8%   | 44.6%   | 47.7%  | 43.8%  | 52.8%  | 1,273           |
| ZIM             | 27.0%   | 30.9%   | 30.7%   | 35.6%   | 48.9%   | 47.0%  | 40.9%  | 52.0%  | 984             |



|                            | JAN/FEB | DEC/JAN | JAN/FEB | M/M    | Y/Y    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Tradelane                  | 2022    | 2023    | 2023    | change | change |
| Asia-NAWC                  | 13.0%   | 34.2%   | 30.2%   | -4.0%  | 17.2%  |
| Asia-NAEC                  | 15.4%   | 35.7%   | 39.2%   | 3.5%   | 23.8%  |
| Transpacific WB            | 25.9%   | 45.9%   | 48.2%   | 2.3%   | 22.3%  |
| Asia - North Europe        | 15.4%   | 52.1%   | 53.2%   | 1.1%   | 37.9%  |
| Asia - Mediterranean       | 27.0%   | 53.8%   | 44.5%   | -9.3%  | 17.5%  |
| Europe - Asia              | 31.7%   | 50.9%   | 55.5%   | 4.6%   | 23.9%  |
| Transatlantic EB           | 27.0%   | 51.1%   | 49.2%   | -2.0%  | 22.2%  |
| Transatlantic WB           | 14.3%   | 38.1%   | 44.3%   | 6.3%   | 30.0%  |
| Europe - South America     | 51.7%   | 87.2%   | 87.5%   | 0.3%   | 35.8%  |
| South America - N. Europe  | 37.0%   | 75.4%   | 87.7%   | 12.3%  | 50.7%  |
| South America - Med.       | 50.3%   | 80.0%   | 76.0%   | -4.0%  | 25.7%  |
| N. America - South America | 39.6%   | 55.9%   | 54.3%   | -1.6%  | 14.6%  |
| South America - N. America | 22.4%   | 58.7%   | 69.4%   | 10.8%  | 47.0%  |
| Europe-Oceania             | 17.2%   | 48.8%   | 34.2%   | -14.6% | 17.0%  |
| N. America - Oceania       | 44.8%   | 50.0%   | 48.9%   | -1.1%  | 4.0%   |
| Oceania - N. America       | 42.4%   | 61.1%   | 44.9%   | -16.2% | 2.5%   |
| Asia - Oceania             | 18.9%   | 35.6%   | 42.2%   | 6.6%   | 23.3%  |

|                      | JAN/FEB | DEC/JAN | JAN/FEB | M/M    | Y/Y    |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Tradelane            | 2022    | 2023    | 2023    | change | change |
| Oceania - Asia       | 27.5%   | 38.7%   | 51.9%   | 13.2%  | 24.4%  |
| Asia - Middle East   | 29.6%   | 46.7%   | 41.4%   | -5.4%  | 11.8%  |
| Middle East - Asia   | 27.5%   | 42.9%   | 44.3%   | 1.4%   | 16.8%  |
| Europe - Middle East | 44.4%   | 67.3%   | 61.4%   | -5.9%  | 17.0%  |
| Middle East - Europe | 40.2%   | 62.8%   | 62.2%   | -0.5%  | 22.0%  |
| Asia - Indian Sub.   | 24.9%   | 60.0%   | 56.5%   | -3.5%  | 31.6%  |
| Indian Sub Asia      | 19.7%   | 53.3%   | 58.3%   | 5.0%   | 38.6%  |
| Europe - Indian Sub. | 52.7%   | 85.2%   | 87.2%   | 2.0%   | 34.5%  |
| Indian Sub Europe    | 30.7%   | 65.5%   | 67.4%   | 1.9%   | 36.8%  |
| Asia - Africa        | 37.3%   | 54.6%   | 53.7%   | -0.9%  | 16.4%  |
| Africa - Asia        | 32.7%   | 38.4%   | 49.6%   | 11.3%  | 16.9%  |
| Europe - Africa      | 31.4%   | 59.8%   | 57.7%   | -2.1%  | 26.4%  |
| Africa - Europe      | 35.9%   | 65.4%   | 63.2%   | -2.2%  | 27.3%  |
| Asia - ECSA          | 54.3%   | 61.3%   | 54.8%   | -6.5%  | 0.5%   |
| ECSA - Asia          | 30.7%   | 51.1%   | 52.7%   | 1.6%   | 22.0%  |
| Asia - WCSA          | 41.6%   | 69.7%   | 57.0%   | -12.7% | 15.4%  |
| WCSA - Asia          | 35.9%   | 54.6%   | 54.9%   | 0.3%   | 19.0%  |

Figures 24-26: Sea-Intelligence Global liner Performance – April 2023

#### **5 TRENDS** > VESSELS' ORDERBOOK



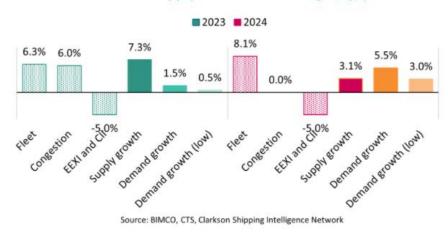
**Port congestion** expected to be fully resolved during 2023 and release as much as 6% of the fleet in comparison to 2022. However, many analysts revised the forecast for the impact of CII and EEXI on sailing speeds. BIMCO has therefore included a 5% speed reduction in both 2023 and 2024.

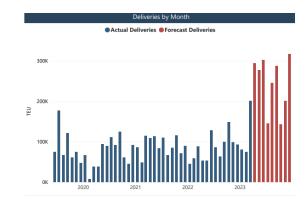
**Deliveries will accelerate** due to the larger orderbook built up during the past two years; 4.9 million TEU will be delivered during 2023 and 2024, equivalent to an additional 19% of the fleet size at the beginning of 2023. However, recycling of ships will temper actual fleet growth, and we have forecast an increase due to worsening market conditions and IMO climate regulations. As a result, we predict that nearly **1 million TEUs will be recycled**.

**65% of fleet growth will be concentrated in the segment of ships larger than 15 000 TEU**, while the fleet of ships smaller than 3 000 TEU will reduce; the 3 000 – 8 000 TEU and 8 000 – 15 000 TEU segments will each account for 18% of growth.

This change will likely drive a **further cascading of large ships into trades handled by smaller ships** and increase the ratio of the smallest ships deployed in the regional trade lanes.

#### Container supply and demand changes, y/y

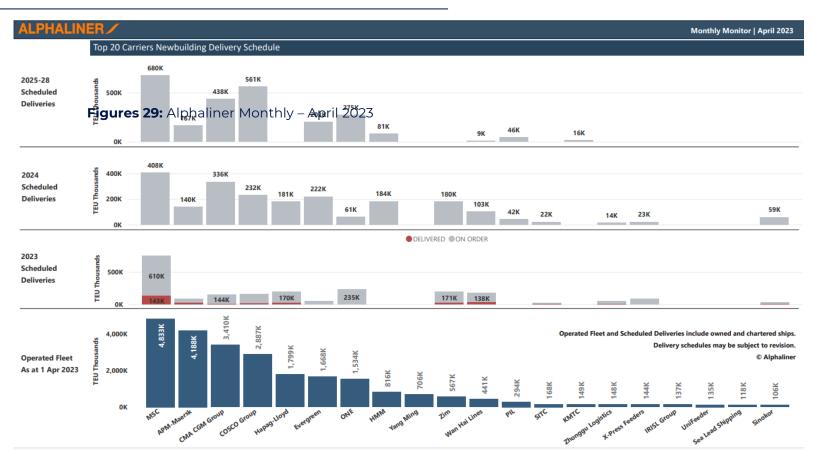




Figures 27-28: Alphaliner Monthly – April 2023

#### **5 TRENDS** > VESSELS' ORDERBOOK





MSC sets record as 1st ocean carrier to hit 5 million TEU in fleet capacity. The Alphaliner estimated that by the middle of 2024, it could reach a fleet size of 6 million TEUs, even though the exact timing depends on sales and vessel acquisitions.

MSC is seen to have the scale to go it alone out of significant alliances and to offer appealing port pairs on crucial trade lanes without being part of another alliance set-up. The weekly report mentioned that Alphaliner expects the MSC to maintain selected smaller-scale collaborations on several trades.

