

Shifting International Trade Routes

Factors affecting routing

Tampa, Florida - January 15, 2009



About the Council

- Coordinated voice for liner shipping on matters affecting public policy focused primarily on:
 - Port and maritime security
 - Environmental impacts
 - Maritime transportation infrastructure
 - Cargo Liability Reform
- Founded in 2000 in Washington, D.C.
- Opened Brussels office in 2007
- 28 member companies
 - 90% of global liner shipping capacity
 - 94% of US international container trade

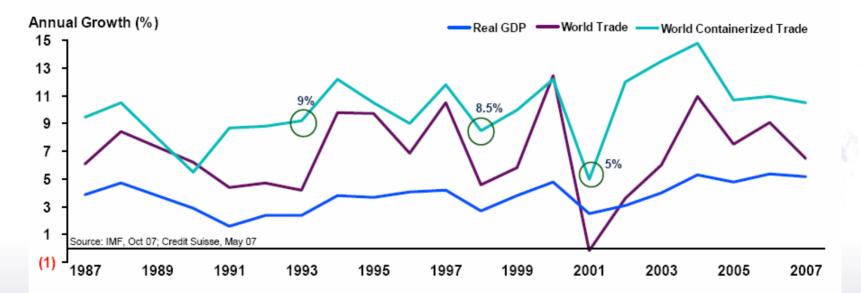


www.worldshipping.org



Sustained Growth

In the last 10 years, containerized trade growth has averaged close to 11% and has been at a multiple of almost 3 to World Real GDP growth



Container Trade Growth		Average	
 In the last 5 years, it has never gone below <u>10.5%</u> In the last 10 years, it has never gone below <u>8.5%</u> except for 2001 In the last 20 years, it has never gone below <u>5%</u> 		98-07	87-07
	World real GDP	4.2	3.8
	World Trade	6.6	6.9
	World Containerized Trade	10.8	10.1
	World Trade/Real GDP	1.5	1.8
	Containerized Trade/Real GDP	2.7	2.8



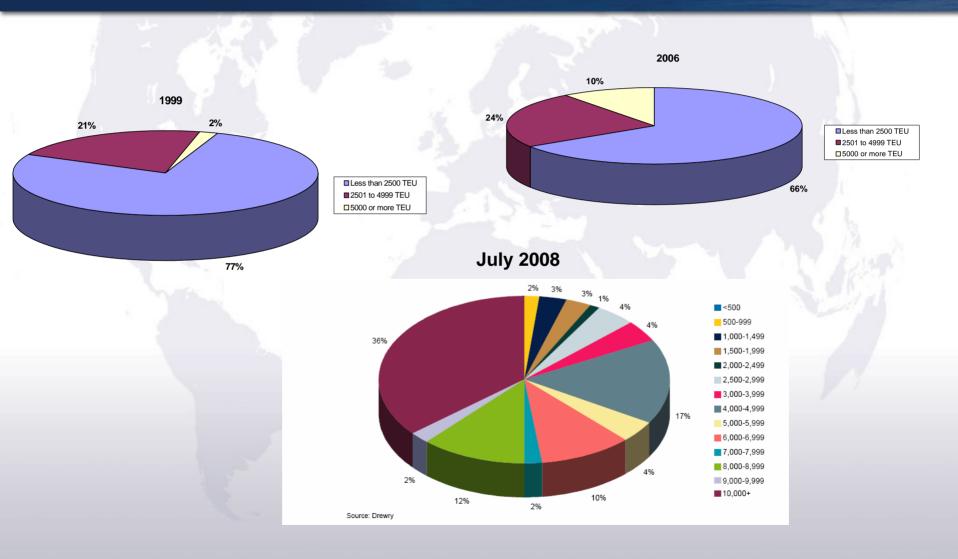
Volume by U.S. Port Area (1998-2038)



Source: http://www.marad.dot.gov/documents/Final_Reoprt_-_MARAD_Policy_Study_(2).pdf

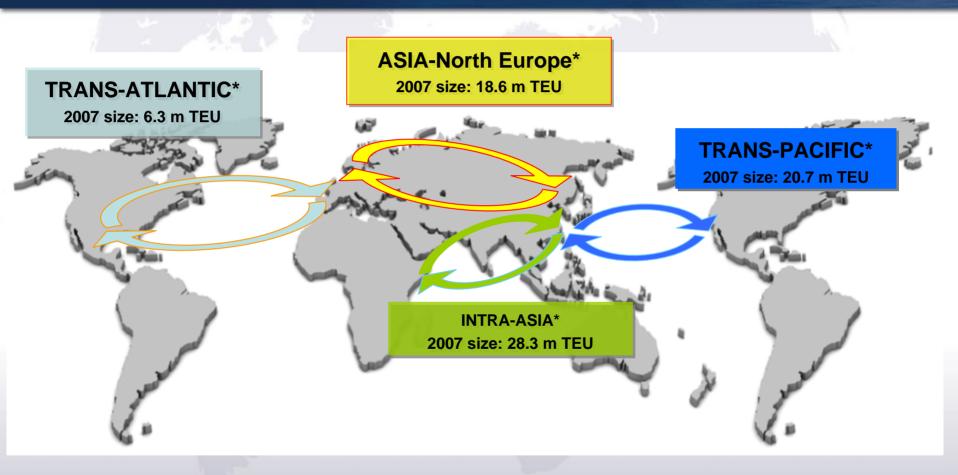


Fleet Composition





Global Trade





Serving U.S. – Asia Trade Evaluating the Options

- By vessel to the U.S. West Coast and by rail and/or truck to final destination
- By vessel to the U.S. East or Gulf Coast via the Suez Canal
- By vessel to the U.S. East or Gulf Coast via the Panama Canal

All are viable.



Serving U.S. – Asia Trade Evaluation Example

Vessel Route	U.S. Infrastructure Availability	Number and Size of ships	Cost Implications	Schedule Reliability
Asia – U.S. West Coast	 (-) No major WC terminal expansions planned (+) Deep draft readily available (+) Intermodal connectivity 	 (+) Minimum 5 ships (o) Min. capacity 2000 TEU (+) No maximum TEU limit 	 (-) Congestion (-) Limited on-dock rail – extra drays (+) Fewer ships (+) Larger ships 	 (-) Congestion causes delays (-) Rail transit times have increased (+) Short ocean transit
Asia – U.S. East Coast & Gulf via the Suez Canal	 (+) 7 new terminals to be added (+) 9 major gateways in 9 different states (-) Limits for ship size until dredged 	 (-) Minimum 11 ships (+) No size restriction in Suez (+) Over 60% of capacity is 5000+ TEU ships 	 (-) More ships (-) More fuel (-) Long transits from biggest market (North Asia) (+) Good transit from South Asia 	 (-) Long transits (+) Ample canal capacity (-) Potentially volatile region (+) Avoid U.S. WC congestion
Asia – U.S. East Coast & Gulf via the Panama Canal	 (+) 7 new terminals to be added (+) 9 major gateways in 9 different states (-) Limits for ship size until dredging complete 	 (o) Minimum 8 ships (-) Size restricted to < 5000 TEU (-) Over 60% of capacity is 5000+ TEU ships 	 (-) Limited supply of optimal vessels (+) Good transit from North Asia (+) Smaller ships = higher cost per TEU 	 (-) Canal at capacity (-) Transit delays (+) Avoid U.S. WC congestion (+) Can call at U.S. WC on same service



Summary

- Population in the U.S. South to grow 43% by 2030*
- New distribution and manufacturing facilities opening in East Coast and Gulf states
- Container trades will continue to grow long-term
- East coast & gulf ports have capability to accommodate growth
- Remove barriers to use of 5000+ TEU ships
 - Expand Panama Canal
 - Deepen and widen channels where needed

*Source: http://www.census.gov/population/projections/PressGraph1.xls



Thank you.