

MOORE MARITIME INDEX 2021 SHIPPING TRENDS BASED ON THE COUNTRY OF BUILT





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SHIPPING TRENDS BASED ON THE COUNTRY OF BUILT

INTRODUCTION

The Moore Maritime Index (MMI) report "Shipping Trends based on the Country of Built" focuses on studying the possible trends and correlations between "Country of Built" and operating expenses of the vessels. Collected data comes from more than 130 management companies which manage more than 1,500 vessels globally. The study concentrates on the dry cargo and tanker shipping sectors aiming at identifying possible relationships between the Country of Built and vessel operational performance. The analysis is based on 2018-2020 data. Our report contains reliable data based on specific criteria that we believe are important and also ensure sufficient data depth on which to base our preliminary results. Our aspiration, however, is to act as a business companion, therefore we encourage our members to run their own data queries in Moore Maritime Index and seek information in order to obtain a more accurate view of the subject and gain further insights. See more information at section 4, page 7.

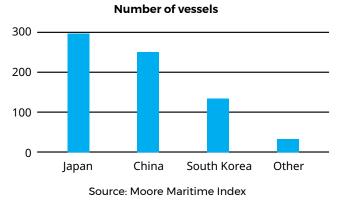
1. FOCUS ON BULK CARRIERS: INSIGHTS BASED ON COUNTRY OF BUILT AND OPERATING EXPENSES

A. Breakdown of the Countries of Built in MMI database

Data of more than 670 bulk carriers are included in our database at the time of this publication. The majority of these vessels (96%) are built in one of the three major shipbuilding countries of the world, namely China, Japan and South Korea.

Other Countries of Built reported for bulk carriers in the MMI database include Denmark, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Romania, and Vietnam.

Table 1: Number of Vessels per Country of Built



In the analysis that follows, our goal is to identify potential patterns between the country in which a vessel is built and the vessel's operating expenses.

Our analysis will concentrate on the three countries that prevail in our database: China, Japan and South Korea.

B. First look at the Total Operating Expenses per Country of Built

In 2020, Chinese vessels reported average daily operating expenses of \$5,698, Japanese vessels reported average daily operating expenses of \$5,710 and South Korean bulk carriers reported \$5,977 operating expenses per day.

C. Focus on Repairs and Maintenance and Spares per Country of Built

Total operating expenses comprise of crew wages and expenses, lubricants and stores, repairs and maintenance, spares, insurances and administrative expenses with management fees included. Some of these categories are clearly unaffected by the Country of Built and depend on management decisions, as is the case of the choice of nationality of crew or the choice of the management fees level. In the analysis that follows, we will focus on the "Repairs and Maintenance and Spares" category aiming at understanding whether there is a pattern based on the Country of Built or not.

As presented in Table 2, Japanese bulk carriers are reported to have the lowest average daily Repairs and Maintenance and Spares costs, with USD 656 per day. Vessels built in China follow with USD 749 per day on average and finally vessels built in South Korea perform with an average of USD 788 per day.

| Table 2: Bulk Carriers' daily Repairs and Maintenance/ |
|--|
| Spares per Country of Built |

| Fleet Size | Daily R&M and Spares | |
|-------------|----------------------|--|
| Japan | USD 656 | |
| China | USD 749 | |
| South Korea | USD 788 | |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

Similar picture is presented in the different vessel types, namely Handysize vessels (10,000 dwt - 40,000 dwt), Handymax vessels (40,000 dwt - 60,000 dwt), Panamax vessels (60,000 dwt - 125,000 dwt) and Capesize vessels (more than 125,000 dwt).

Table 3 below shows the results for Panamax and Capesize Bulk Carriers, for which the MMI database has more than 400 vessels.

| Per Country of Built (Daily) | Daily R&M and Spares_Capesize | Daily R&M and Spares_Panamax |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Japan | USD 910 | USD 642 |
| South Korea | USD 1,111 | USD 664 |
| China | USD 1,116 | USD 656 |

Table 3: Daily Repairs and Maintenance/Spares for Panamax and Capesize bulk carriers

Source: Moore Maritime Index

In both Panamax and Capesize categories, vessels built in Japan reported the lowest daily R&M and Spare expenses. In the Panamax sector, vessels built in South Korea presented the highest daily R&M and Spare expenses, while in the Capesize sector, vessels built in China presented the highest daily R&M and Spare expenses.

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D. Filtering data based on vessel "age", "capacity" and S&P activity

Age and size are two of the most important parameters for understanding cost behaviour. In order to focus exclusively on the impact of the Country of Built on performance, we excluded these two factors and analysed the data of Panamax bulk carriers built between 2008 and 2017, excluding vessels above the age of eleven (12) years and below the age of two (3) years old.

Additionally, we have excluded vessels which were either purchased or sold during 2020 and did not have a full trading year, as their costs may fluctuate significantly compared to other ships. The results are presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Daily Opex and R&M/Spares for vessels with a) Full Trading Year,

b) Year built between 2008-2017 and

| C) | Type: | Panamax | |
|----|-------|---------|--|
| | | | |

| Per Country of Built (Daily) | Daily R&M and Spares | Daily OPEX |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Japan | USD 603 | USD 5,507 |
| South Korea | USD 612 | USD 5,586 |
| China | USD 708 | USD 5,581 |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

As seen, the lowest operating expenses and R&M and Spares expenses are reported in vessels built in Japan. Vessels built in South Korea and in China reported almost equal daily operating expenses, with Chinese vessels reporting the highest repair and maintenance and spare costs per day.

E. Comparison with prior years

This section focuses on the vessel type of Panamax bulk carrier as well, built between 2008-2017 and with a full trading year, aiming at identifying trends based on the country of built that could be applicable over the last three years.

In the three-year comparison presented in Table 5, it can be observed that between 2018 and 2020, Japanese vessels reported the lowest daily total operating expenses and the lowest daily R&M and Spares cost comparing to vessels built in South Korea and China.

Table 5: 3-year comparison_Daily Opex and R&M/Spares

| Per Country of Built (Daily) | | Daily OPEX | Daily R&M and Spares |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|-------------------------|
| | 2020 | USD 5,507 | USD 603 |
| Japan | 2019 | USD 5,253 | USD 493 |
| | 2018 | USD 5,186 | USD 448 |
| | 2020 | USD 5,586 | USD 612 |
| South Korea | 2019 | USD 5,343 | USD 671 |
| | 2018 | USD 5,320 | USD 576 |
| | 2020 | USD 5,581 | USD 708 |
| China | 2019 | USD 5,533 | USD 705 |
| | 2018 | USD 5,371 | USD 561 |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

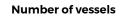
2. FOCUS ON TANKERS: INSIGHTS BASED ON COUNTRY OF BUILT AND OPERATING EXPENSES

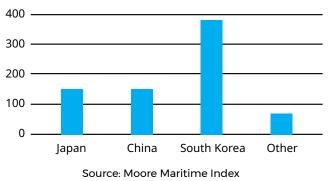
A. Breakdown of the Countries of Built for tankers in MMI database

Data of more than 650 tankers are included in our database at the time of this publication. The majority of these vessels (90%) are built in South Korea, Japan and China thus our analysis will focus on these three countries.

Other Countries of Built reported in MMI for tankers include Croatia, Romania, Russia, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.

Table 6: Number of Tankers per Country of Built





B. First look at the Total Operating Expenses per Country of Built

In 2020, Chinese built tankers reported average daily operating expenses USD6,763. South Korean tankers reported average daily operating expenses USD6,882 and Japanese tankers reported USD7,254 operating expenses per day.

C. Focus on Repairs and Maintenance and Spares per Country of Built

Total operating expenses comprise of crew wages and expenses, lubricants and stores, repairs and maintenance, spares, insurances and administrative expenses with management fees included. Some of these categories are clearly unaffected by the Country of Built and depend on management decisions, as is the case of the choice of nationality of crew or the choice of the management fees level.

In the analysis that follows, we will focus on the "Repairs and Maintenance and Spares" category aiming at understanding whether there is a pattern based on the Country of Built or not.

As presented in Table 7, Chinese built vessels reported the highest daily Repairs and Maintenance and Spares costs, with USD905 per day, while Japanese and South Korean vessels follow with USD900 and USD894 per day respectively.

Table 7: Tankers daily Repairs and Maintenance / Spares per Country of Built

| | Daily R&M and Spares | | |
|-------------|----------------------|--|--|
| South Korea | USD 894 | | |
| Japan | USD 900 | | |
| China | USD 905 | | |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

Table 8 below shows the results for the Panamax and Aframax tankers respectively:

Table 8: Tankers daily Repairs and Maintenance / Spares per Country of Built

| Per Country of Built (Daily) | Daily R&M and Spares_Panamax | Daily R&M and Spares_Aframax |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Japan | USD 846 | USD 841 |
| South Korea | USD 806 | USD 872 |
| China | (*) | USD 1,175 |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

(*) There is not sufficient data depth to disclose this information.

D. Filtering data based on vessel "age", "capacity" and S&P activity

In this section, we have excluded the factors of age and capacity, as well as the vessels purchased or sold during the year 2020.

The analysis here focuses on Aframax tanker vessels (80,000 dwt - 120,000 dwt) having full trading year, built between 2006 and 2017.

As shown in Table 9, South Korean built vessels are reported to have the lowest total Operating Expenses, USD6,815, Chinese and Japanese vessels follow with USD7,506 and USD7,660 daily Opex respectively.

Table 9: Daily Opex and R&M/Spares for vessels with a) Full Trading Year,

b) Year built between 2006-2017 and c) Type: Aframax

| | Daily OPEX | Daily R&M and Spares |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------|
| South Korea | USD 6,815 | USD 857 |
| China | USD 7,506 | USD 1,311 |
| Japan | USD 7,660 | USD 881 |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

South Korean built vessels reported the lowest daily Repairs and Maintenance and Spares costs, with USD857 per day, while Japanese and Chinese vessels follow with USD881 and USD1,311 per day respectively.

E. Comparison with prior years

This section focuses on the vessel type of Aframax tankers as well, built between 2006-2017 and with a full trading year, aiming at identifying trends based on the country of built that could be applicable over the last three years.

Table 10: 3year comparison_Daily Opex and R&M/Spares

| Per Country of Built (Daily) | | Daily OPEX | Daily R&M and Spares |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|-------------------------|
| | 2020 | USD 6,815 | USD 857 |
| South Korea | 2019 | USD 6,933 | USD 908 |
| | 2018 | USD 6,695 | USD 839 |
| Japan | 2020 | USD 7,660 | USD 881 |
| | 2019 | USD 7,508 | USD 756 |
| | 2018 | USD 7,251 | USD 698 |
| China | 2020 | USD 7,506 | USD 1,311 |
| | 2019 | USD 7,388 | USD 1,053 |
| | 2018 | USD 7,317 | USD 1,347 |

Source: Moore Maritime Index

Throughout the 3-year period, vessels built in South Korea reported the lowest total operating expenses per day and the lowest Repairs and Maintenance and Spares expenses.

Additionally, across the three years, Chinese vessels appear to have higher Repairs and Maintenance expenses on a daily basis than vessels built in South Korea and Japan.

3. PATTERNS & INSIGHTS

The purpose of the present analysis is a kick-off of understanding the cost behaviour of vessels during their entire operating life. Factors, such as human resources skills, unforeseen events and strategic alliances have an effect on companies' operating cost performance. Here we have used data for the period of 2018-2020 aiming at understanding the role of country of built in the Repairs and Maintenance and Spares cost category. Based on available data, the country of built seems to play a role on the vessels' operating expenses on a daily basis, but more analysis is needed to ascertain whether the reason behind these facts is solely the country of built or other factors outlined above.

Concluding, MMI data indicate the following:

- For bulk carriers, Japanese vessels reported lower daily total operating expenses and lower daily R&M and Spares compared to vessels built in South Korea and China.
- For tankers, South Korean vessels reported the lowest daily total operating expenses and the lowest daily R&M and Spares cost, followed by vessels built in Japan and China.

We are closely monitoring how these preliminary observations evolve over time and we will share our updates in the near. We would be delighted to receive your feedback and requests, which we hope to incorporate in our future reports.

4. VISIT MOORE MARITIME INDEX TO INVESTIGATE MORE AND SHARE YOUR MMI EXPERIENCE

Moore Maritime Index (MMI) is a statistical and analytics tool on shipping operating costs and revenues of more than 1,500 vessels. We extract our data from the financial statements of ship-owning companies audited by Moore Global member firms, as well as from verifiable independent submissions from all around the world. Analysis on Operating Expenses is available on the Moore Maritime Index platform. You are welcome to investigate further this analysis on the following link:

https://www.moore-index.com

We also encourage our members to run their own data queries, look for interesting themes and share them with us at **mmi@moore.gr**

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