

# Introduction to shipping

Vessel = Ship= Rusty Bucket

Судно = Пароход = Лодка = Ржавое  
ведро

**НЕ  
КОРАБЛЬ!!!!!!**

## Preliminary programm

1. Geography of the marine transport
2. Types of ships / Innovations
3. Types of Cargoes
4. Ship's operations and Management
5. Bulk Chartering
6. Tanker Chartering
7. Shipbrokers
8. Bill of Lading
9. Charter Parties
10. Multi modal transport
11. Off shore industry
12. Ship's finance
13. Laytime calculations / Maritime law

Container ship



Tanker



Bulker



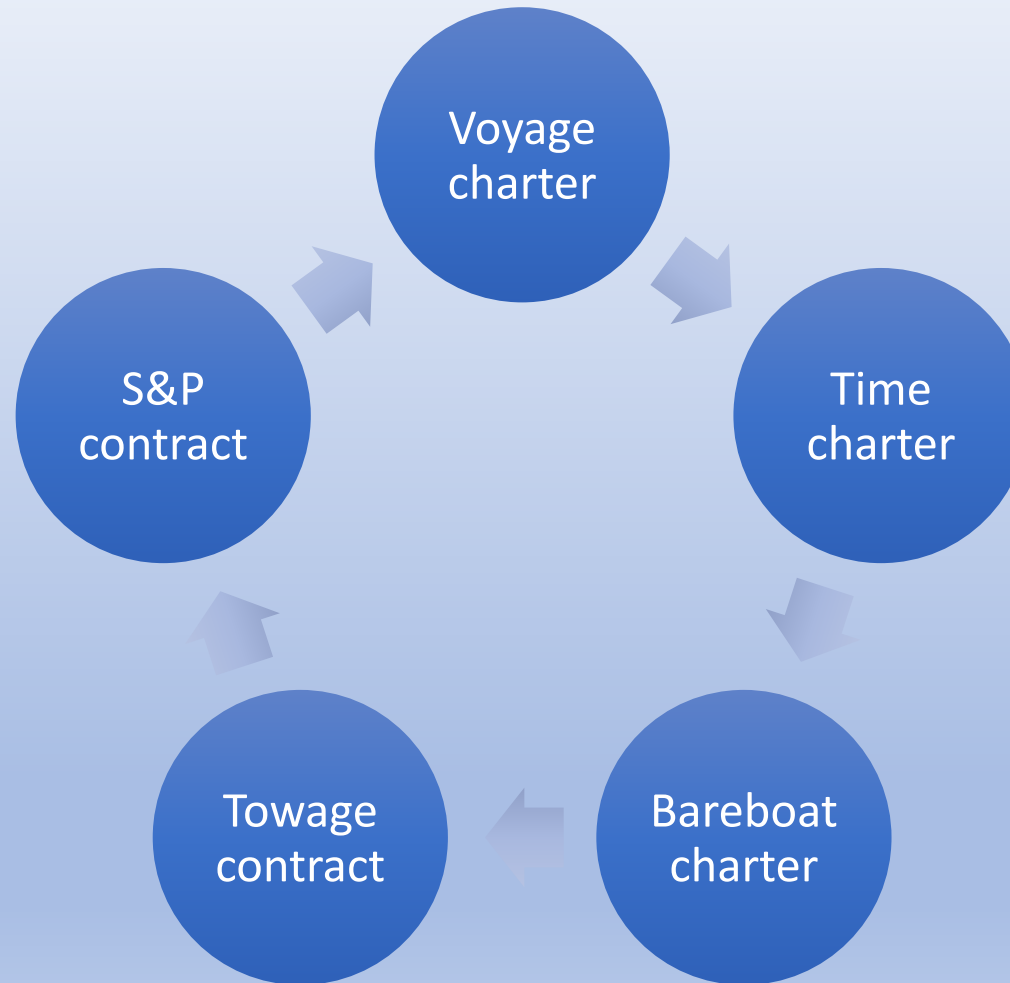
Off shore vessel



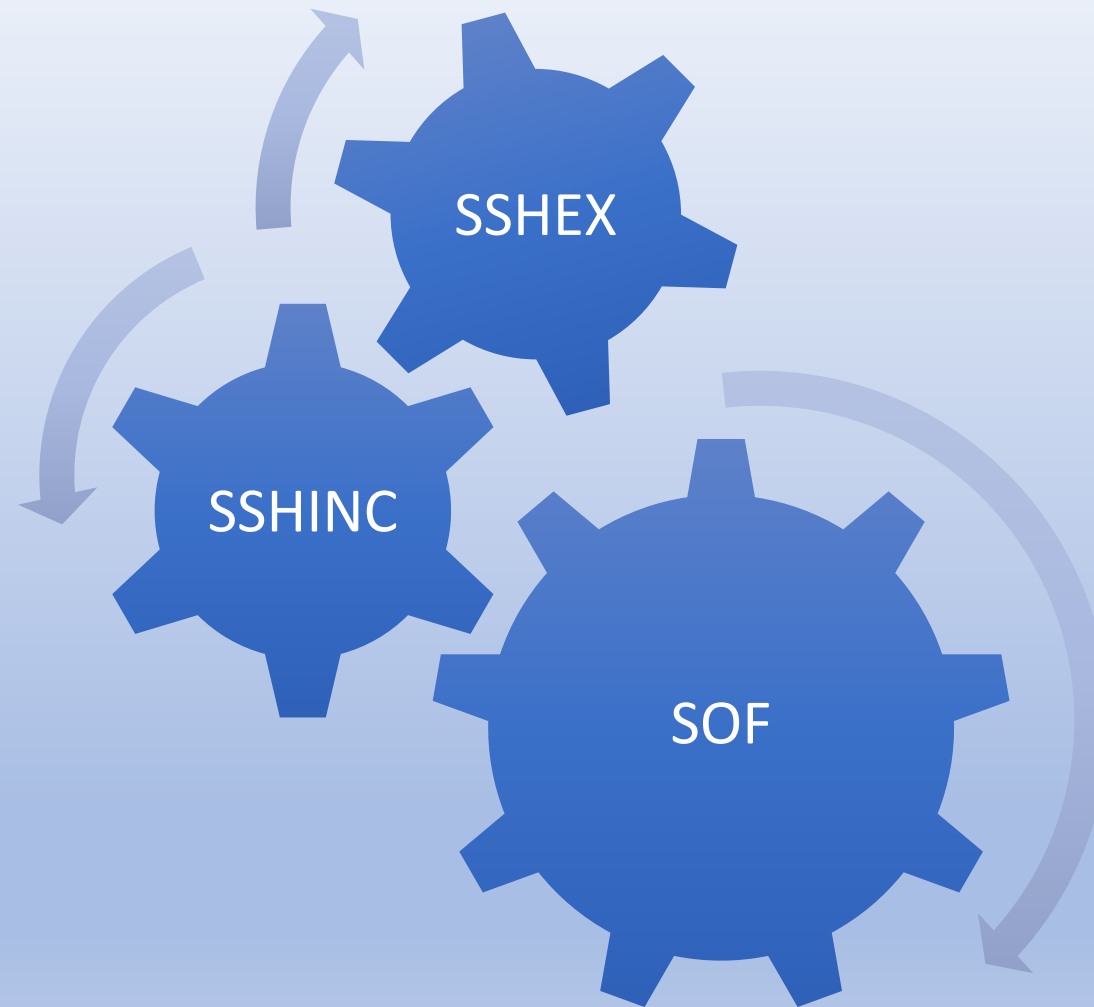
# 3 Functions of the Bill of Lading

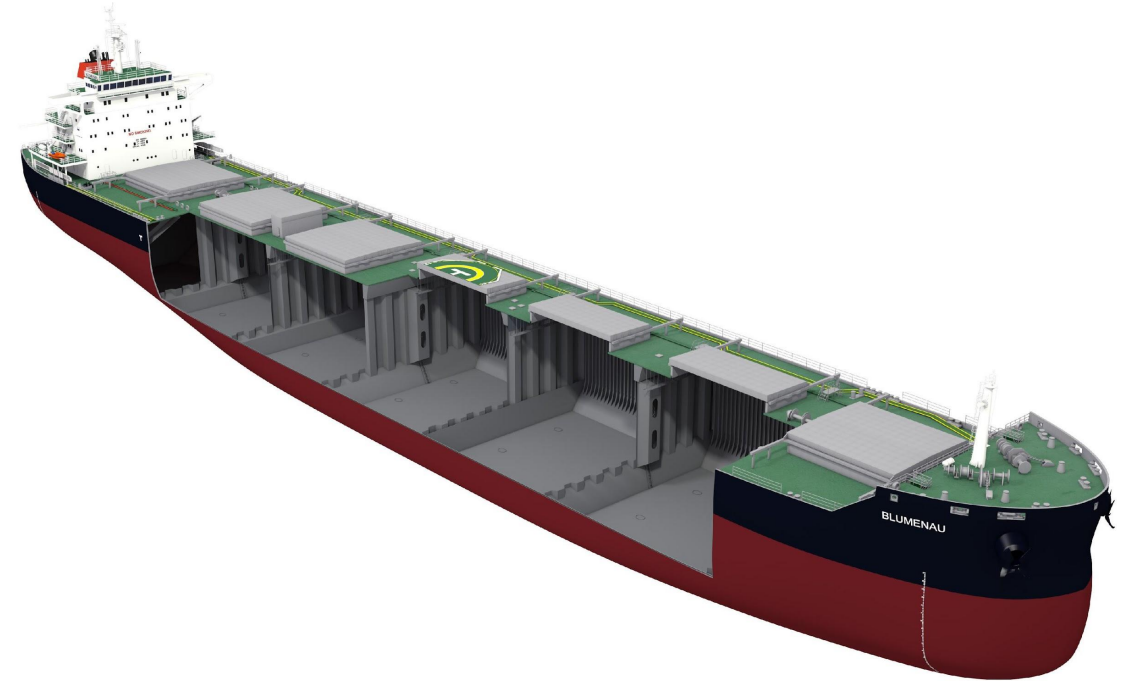
1. Document of title
2. Evidence of contract of carriage
3. Bill of Lading as receipt

# Charter parties



# Laytime

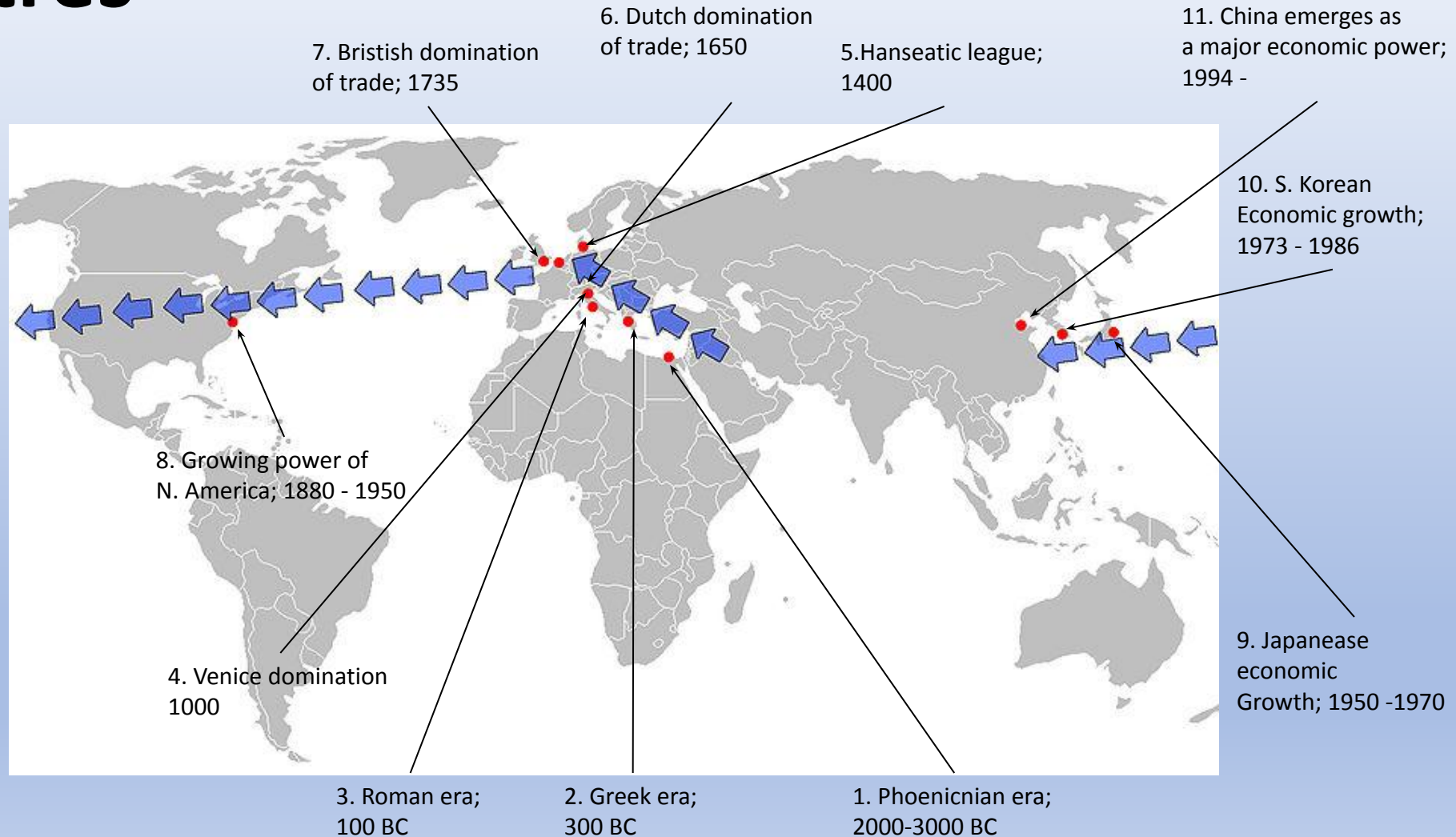




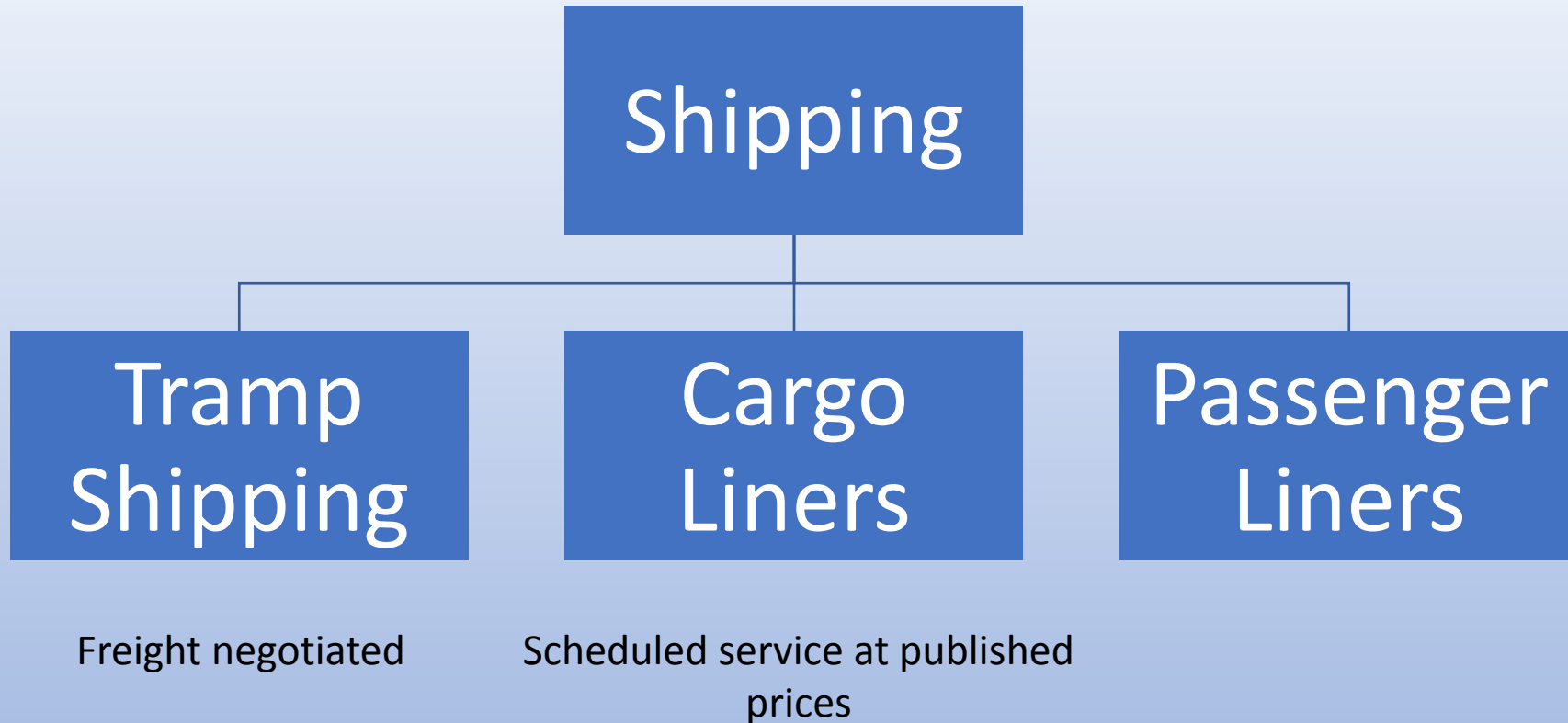
# 5000 years of shipping



# Westline – 5000 years of maritime trading centres



# Liner and Tramp shipping, 1850-1950



# Liner and Bulk shipping after 1960'ties

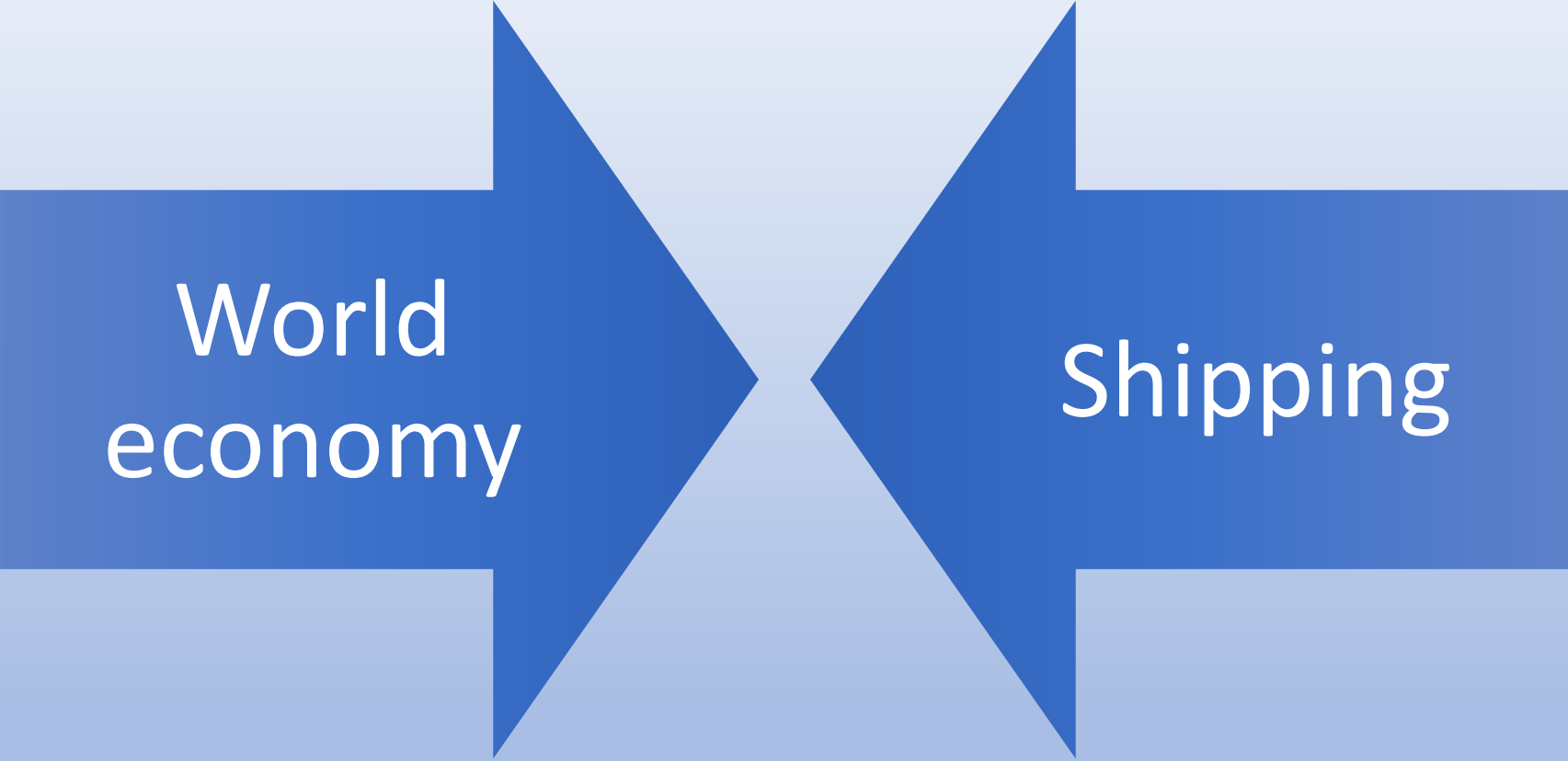


# Why the container was invented?

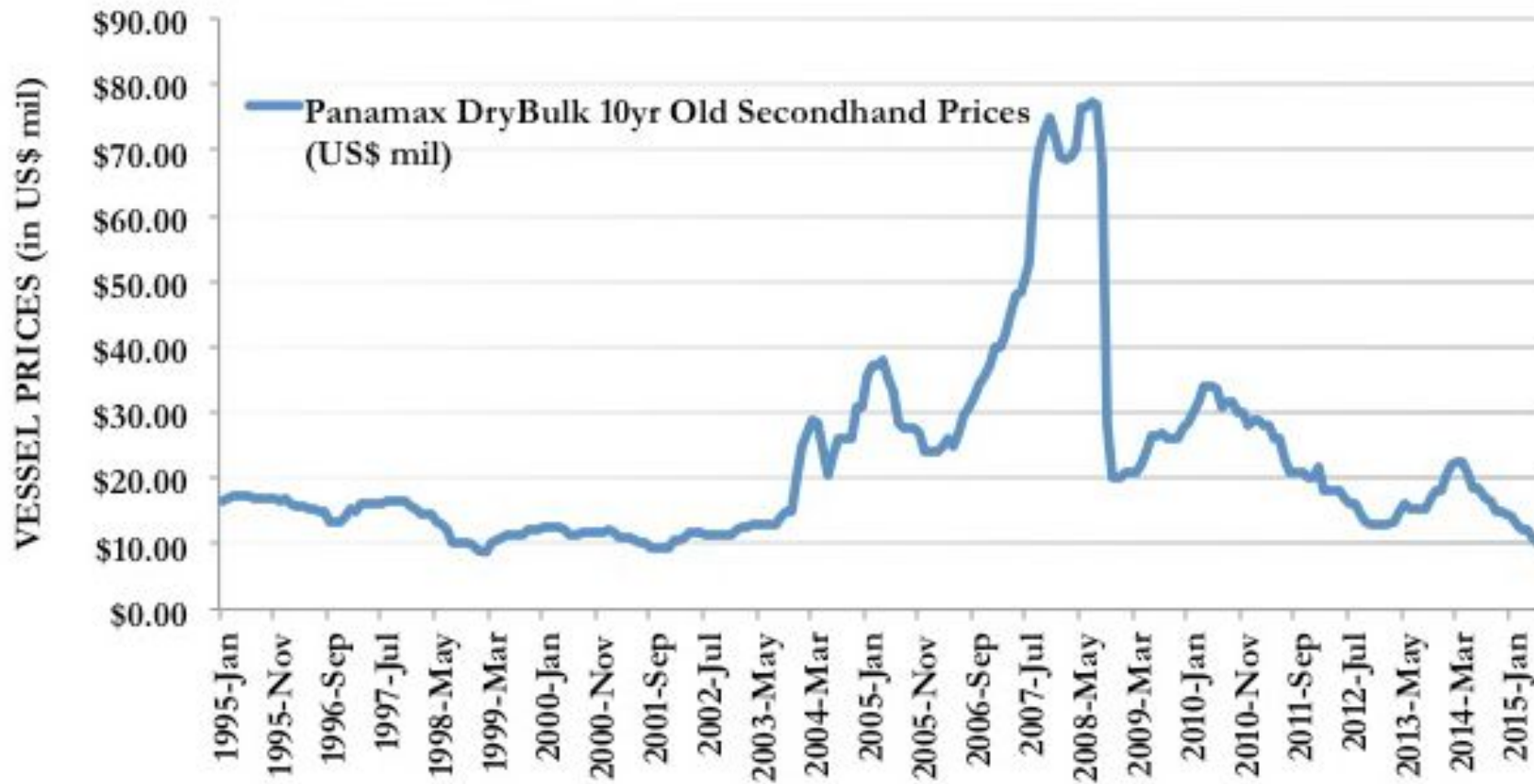
8'-6"  
2.60 m

8'-0"

20'0"  
6.06m



### Panamax DryBulk 10yr Old Secondhand Prices (US\$ mil)



# Seaborne trade

- Shipping routes reflect world trade flows □ about 90% of international trade is done by sea □ competitive freight costs (growing efficiency of maritime transport) □ Globalization. 7-8 billions tons of cargoes.
- Shipping industry made globalization possible and probably benefits from globalization more than almost any other sector. 150 countries are involved.
- However this dependence of international trade and seaborne trade makes shipping industry more vulnerable to economic cycles / crisis.
- Why are we still using ships to carry our cargoes?

# Global Shipping markets





# Bulk Shipping

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graph TD; A[Bulk Shipping] --> B[Liquid bulk]; A --> C[Bulk cargoes]
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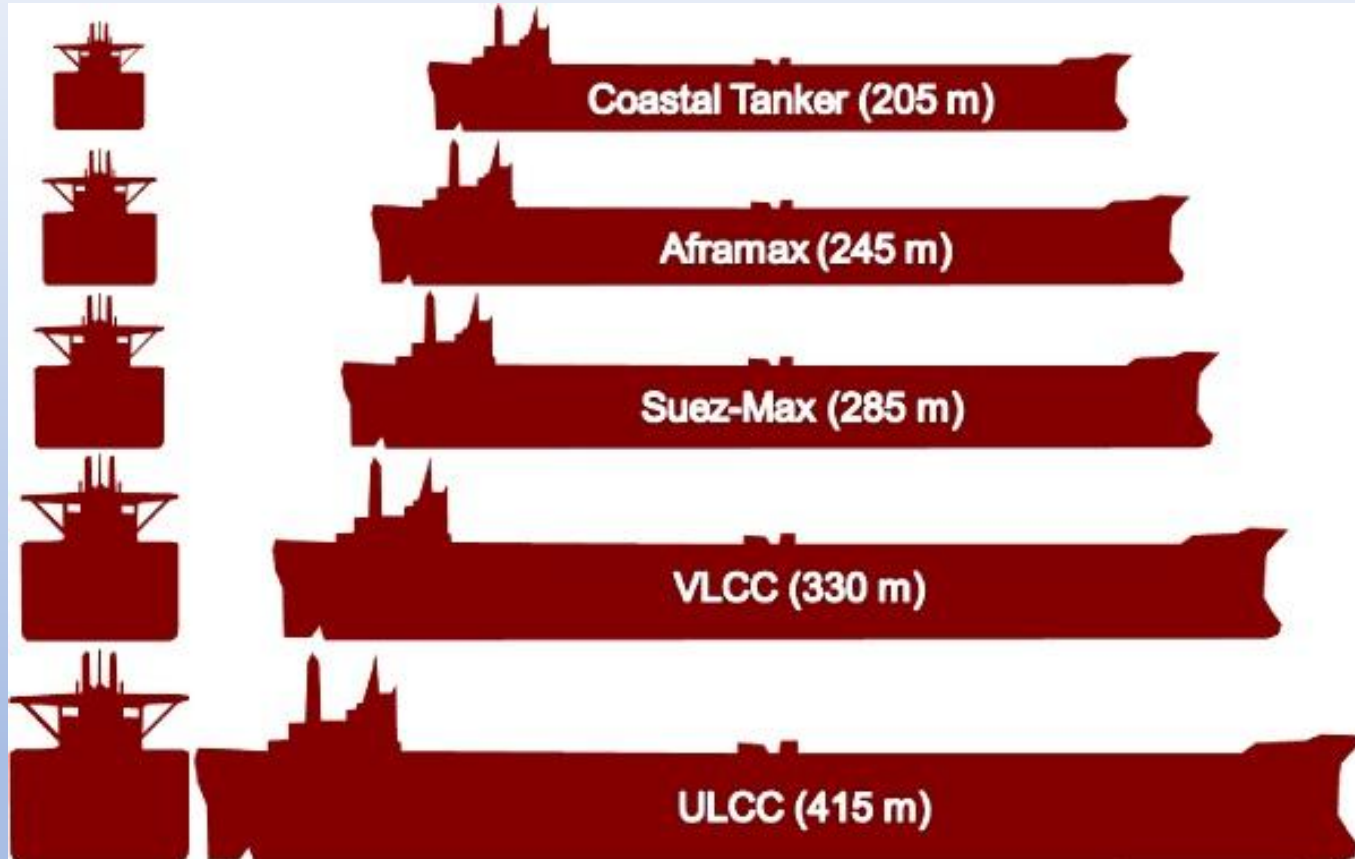
Liquid bulk

Bulk  
cargoes

# Bulkers

- Capesize over dwt 100.000mts (but usually it is 150-180.000mts)
- Panamax dwt 70 – 100.000mts ( dwt 72.000 standard Panamax)
- Handymax dwt 40 – 60.000mts (Supramax + Ultramax)
- Handysize dwt 25 – 40.000mts
- Minibulkers dwt 10 – 20.000mts
- Coasters dwt 1.000- 10.000mts

# TANKERS



Dwt upto 80.000mts

Dwt 80-120.000mts

Dwt 120-160.000mts

Dwt 160 - 200.000mts

Dwt 320 - 549.000mts

# Major bulk cargoes

- Liquid bulk cargoes require tanker transportation. The main ones are crude oil, oil products, liquid chemicals
- Five major bulks – iron ore, grains, coal, phosphates, bauxite
- Minor bulks – steel products, steel scrap, cement, nitrogen fertilizers, forest products

# Unit cost in shipping

$$\text{Unit cost} = \frac{LC + OPEX + CH}{PS}$$

- LC = Capital cost of the ship
- OPEX = Cost of operation the ship
- CH = Cost of handling the cargo
- PS = Parcel size

**Last 50 years the unit cost is always falling down**

# Key success factors for the owners

- Fuel-efficient vessels. In order to give competitive freight rates on this low freight market.
- Good relationships and close contacts with the main charterers and traders / Market know how and expertise.
- Government / Political risks

# Q&A

- Расскажите нам об основных этапах истории судоходства
- Кризисы 1970 -1980х годов и их влияние на шиппинг
- Базисы поставки товара - Инкотермс - особенно FOB и CIF
- Типы шиппинговых компаний