

COVID-19 – impact on shipping

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1. Introduction

The recent and on-going global outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) has had a major impact on global shipping, affecting all shipping sectors from passenger ships to container ships and oil tankers. The coronavirus crisis escalated to unprecedented levels in Europe in March, with a severe impact on health, people and economy. Many countries have responded to the pandemic by imposing lockdowns or restricting movement. Since the start of the COVID19 crisis, the Commission, the Member States and the shipping industry have been taking measures to ensure the continuity of operations and thus the security of supply.

Coronavirus is an ongoing situation that is evolving day by day and the effects could be deep and long-term. What shipping will look like post COVID-19 is unclear; however, EMSA has the necessary data and tools to analyse the impact of the pandemic on certain shipping activities by analysing vessel traffic data and providing reliable figures to assist in the definition of the recovery policies and specific measures. These figures should assist all parties involved (EU, maritime administrations and shipping industry) in determining a recovery strategy to overcome the economic crisis that Europe is facing.

The objective of this report is to provide figures on the impact of COVID-19 on shipping traffic; it is based on solid vessel movements statistics showing the port call trends without interpreting the statistical data. The report could not serve the purpose of an economic impact analysis since the trade volumes are not available in the EMSA systems. The report focuses mainly on EU ports and EU flagged ships, but there are also statistics about the shipping routes from Europe to China and from Europe to the US have been affected.

For the purpose of this report, the term Member States refer to EU Member States, EFTA countries (Iceland and Norway) and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is included in the statistics since in 2019, the UK was still EU Member State and because during the transition period (due to end of 2020), the UK continues to report to SSN following the relevant EU rules.

The report is divided into sections presenting the impact in the following areas:

- a. **Ship calls at EU ports:** Analyses information provided to the SSN system and focuses on traffic to EU ports. This section provides general statistics comparing ship calls in 2019 and 2020 as well as detailed statistics per ship type, per Member State and even per port (the 20 ports with top EU freight in 2018 were analysed).
- b. **Ships flying the flags of EU Member States:** This section is based on information available in SSN and the LRIT DC crosschecked with MARINFO data (EMSA database fed by information bought from commercial providers). It analyses the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the activities of the fleets flying the flags of EU Member States.
- c. **EU – China and EU – US Traffic:** This section analyses data on traffic intensity between the EU and China and between the EU and the US (irrespective of the flag of the ship) and identifies trends in 2020 in comparison with 2019. It is prepared based on MARINFO information.
- d. **Impact on cruise ships and other passenger ships:** This section deals with the evolution in the number of cruise ships moored/at anchor and sailing in and around EU ports in the months between April and November 2020 and analyses the differences in PoB on passenger ships (2019 vs 2020). The analysis is done based on information provided by Member States to SSN (port call information, T-AIS).
- e. **Impact on vessel movement patterns:** This section visually presents the impact to the traffic patterns per ship type and EU region based on the methodology adopted by the SSN High Level Steering Group and the Traffic Density Maps (TDM) produced by EMSA. Since these maps are issued on a monthly basis this section is only updated in the first report of the month.
- f. **Congestion at anchorages in EU waters:** Based on AIS navigational status data, this section shows how the number of ships at anchor has increased during the COVID-19 crisis.

2. Executive summary

With international transport at the forefront of trade and dependent on travel and human interaction, the shipping industry has been impacted both directly and indirectly from the outbreak of COVID-19. Using data mainly from the Union Maritime Information and Exchange System (SafeSeaNet¹), and in certain cases combined with LRIT and MARINFO data, EMSA issues a report providing figures on the impact of COVID-19 on shipping traffic. The report is based on solid vessel movements statistics² showing the port call trends without interpreting the statistical data.

By analysing ship calls at EU ports it was found that the number of ships calls at EU ports declined by 13.3% in the first 44 weeks of 2020 compared to the same period in the previous year. The number of ships calls in week 44 only (26 October – 01 November) declined by 5% compared to the same week in 2019. The most significantly affected sectors have been the Chemical tankers, Cruise ships and Passenger ships. Meanwhile, the number of Bulk carriers, Containerships, General Cargo, Oil tankers, and Ro-Ro cargo vessels had only a small decrease (up to 5%).

The most affected countries are Croatia, Iceland, Slovenia and Spain. The declines in number of ship calls between 2019 and 2020 is attributed to the Cruise and Passenger coastal ships traffic which has been heavily affected by the crisis. The detailed statistics on impact on ship calls to EU ports per Member State, per ship type and even per port can be found in section 3.

By processing data from MARINFO for 2019 and 2020, the EMSA report analyses also the impact of the COVID outbreak on the activities of ships flying the flags of EU Member States in terms of calls at any port in the world. A decrease of port calls worldwide by EU flagged ships was observed from the first half of March to October 2020, compared to the same weeks in 2019; a big decrease was observed for cruise and vehicle carriers. Since end of July (i.e. week 30), port calls (worldwide) from EU flagged passenger ships have shown an increase in comparison to the same weeks in 2019; similarly, since week 28 (mid-July) EU flagged Ropax traffic has shown a positive trend (in terms of number of port calls worldwide) compared with the same period in 2019. The detailed figures are available in section 4.

EMSA also analyses how the shipping routes from Europe to China and from Europe to the US have been affected. From March to October 2020, the ship traffic from Europe to China and the US has declined when compared to same periods in 2019. Comparing weeks 1-44 in 2019 and 2020 there is a significant decrease of 50.8% from Europe to China, while the traffic flow from China to Europe showed a decrease of 37.1%. Comparing the same period of 2019 and 2020 for the traffic between Europe to the US a decline of 31.2% was measured while for the routes between the US to Europe the decline was even more significant reaching to 38.6%. For more details please refer to section 5 of the report.

The EMSA analysis put focus on ships carrying passengers (Cruises, Passenger ships and RoRo/Passenger) which were mostly affected by COVID-19. EMSA started already in March with the analysis of cruise vessels related data producing daily a status report with the list of the cruise ships located at EU ports (moored or at anchor) and the list of sailing cruises destined to EU ports in the coming days. This analysis showed the growing number of cruise ships bound to EU ports and staying at ports or anchorages. The report showed that the number of Persons on Board (PoB) on cruise ships began to decrease gradually from the beginning of March (around week 10) and remained at a very low level corresponding mainly to crew members on board these ships. Every major cruise line in the world suspended departures in mid-March as the coronavirus outbreak grew, with some returning to operations in limited number of vessels and areas.

As the COVID-19 pandemic continued to roll, ports have faced an unprecedented number of vessels at anchor and vessels queue up waiting for a spot to unload cargo. Since the beginning of 2020 and especially since week 13 there is an increase number of ships “at anchor” in comparison with 2019.

The EMSA report demonstrated that the cruises sector and in general the transport of passengers are the sectors most heavily impacted by the COVID-19. Other sectors were also impacted, but in general the trade didn't stop. Despite of the difficulties, commercial ship operations, ports and other maritime transport sectors continued to operate ensuring the movement of goods and proving the strategic importance of maritime for our livelihoods.

¹ Directive 2002/59/EC on Vessel Traffic Monitoring

² The data in the system overall has a 99.6% accuracy.

3. Impact on ship calls to EU ports

This section analyses the impact of COVID-19 on ship calls at EU ports. These statistics have been prepared based on ship call information provided by Member States to SafeSeaNet in 2019 and 2020 (up to week 44). Only confirmed ship calls (i.e. ship calls for which MSs reported Actual Time of Arrival) have been extracted from SSN and grouped per week³. The ship types have been retrieved from the MARINFO database based on IMO numbers reported to SSN.

3.1 General statistics

During the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 760,903 ship calls at EU ports, and in the same period in 2020 there were 660,071 ship calls. The number of calls decreased by 13.3% in comparison with 2019.

The table below shows the number of ship calls per week in 2019 and 2020 and the trends between these years.

Week number (start date, Monday)	2019	2020	Trend 2019 to 2020
1 (30/12 - 05/01)	12096	12117	0%
2	13868	13892	0%
3	14325	13895	-3%
4	14326	14467	1%
5	14215	14609	3%
6	14523	14414	-1%
7	14750	13426	-9%
8	14948	13751	-8%
9	15145	14726	-3%
10	14860	14791	0%
11	14429	14550	1%
12 (16/03 - 22/03)	15689	12985	-17%
13	15821	12445	-21%
14	16464	12252	-26%
15	16610	11293	-32%
16	16217	11178	-31%
17	16594	11807	-29%
18	17317	12085	-30%
19	17810	12725	-29%
20	17856	12676	-29%
21	18319	12953	-29%
22	18431	13271	-28%
23	19131	14024	-27%
24	19250	14724	-24%
25	19631	15571	-21%
26	19671	16147	-18%
27	19783	16768	-15%
28	20223	17327	-14%
29	20009	17631	-12%
30	20055	17839	-11%
31	20258	18107	-11%
32	19827	18208	-8%
33	19547	18285	-6%
34	19913	18209	-9%
35	19805	18234	-8%
36	19259	18165	-6%
37	18574	17411	-6%
38	18640	17115	-8%
39	18111	16110	-11%
40	17408	16652	-4%
41	17263	16051	-7%
42	17302	15909	-8%
43	16475	15923	-3%
44 (26/10 - 01/11)	16155	15353	-5%

Table 1: Number of ship calls reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

³ The ISO-8601-week date standard was used where Monday is the first day of the week and Sunday the final day.

The significant decrease in the number of ship calls began in week 12 (16-22 March). This was the week after the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic (12 March 2020).

The graph below shows the comparison of the number of ship calls per week in 2019 and 2020:

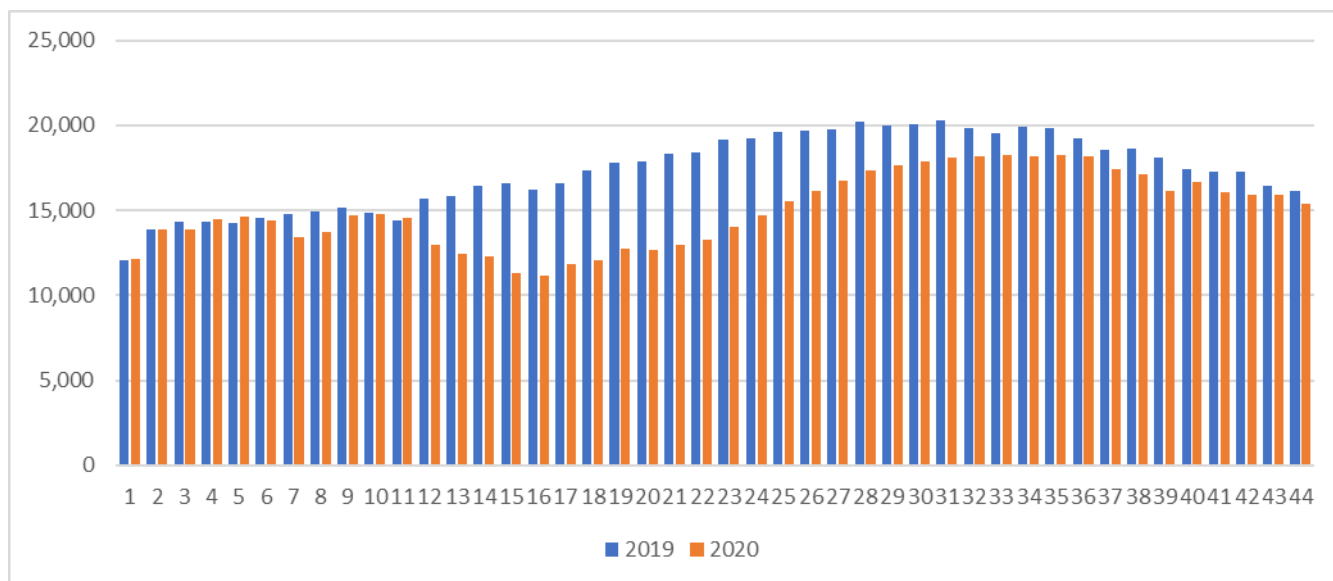


Figure 1: Ship calls reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

3.2 Statistics per ship type

The COVID-19 outbreak impacted ship traffic due to:

- the limitations in movements of passengers and crew members (heavily affecting passenger ships), and;
- the lockdown measures in various Member States, reducing international trade.

This section presents the impact of COVID-19 on different ship types. Ship calls have been extracted from SSN and ship types retrieved from the MARINFO database using the IMO numbers reported to SSN for cross reference purposes. The table below shows the comparison in the number of ships calls per week in 2019 and 2020 for the selected ship types:

2019 vs 2020														
Ship type / Week	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	32-44
Bulk carrier	-5%	8%	-5%	-2%	-6%	-7%	-3%	2%	9%	-5%	-12%	1%	-5%	-3%
Chemical tanker	-12%	-31%	16%	-33%	-23%	-10%	-10%	-28%	-23%	-22%	-37%	-35%	-29%	-21%
Containership	-4%	-5%	-4%	-4%	-2%	-2%	-3%	-9%	0%	-4%	-3%	-5%	-8%	-4%
Cruise ships	-90%	-88%	-88%	-89%	-87%	-86%	-86%	-85%	-82%	-85%	-86%	-85%	-85%	-86%
General cargo	-4%	-5%	-5%	-2%	-5%	1%	-4%	-5%	2%	-4%	0%	-1%	-3%	-3%
Liquefied gas tanker	-6%	-16%	-1%	-13%	2%	-9%	-15%	-7%	1%	-12%	-11%	0%	-1%	-7%
Oil tanker	3%	-4%	-4%	3%	0%	1%	-2%	-8%	-3%	-2%	-8%	-8%	-3%	-3%
Passenger	-25%	-24%	-22%	-24%	-21%	-26%	-31%	-42%	-20%	-16%	-30%	-8%	-9%	-24%
Ro-Ro passenger	2%	7%	5%	3%	7%	7%	2%	3%	4%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%
Ro-Ro cargo	-8%	6%	-3%	0%	-6%	1%	1%	-3%	0%	-1%	-4%	-3%	0%	-2%
Vehicle carrier	-17%	-25%	-21%	-20%	-9%	-23%	-13%	-26%	-12%	-16%	-19%	-10%	-15%	-17%
Grand Total	-7%	-6%	-7%	-7%	-5%	-5%	-8%	-10%	-4%	-6%	-7%	-4%	-5%	-6%

Table 2: Evolution in number of ship calls per week for different ship types
(most affected ship types indicated in red)

By comparing the number of ship calls between weeks 32 and 44 reported in 2019 and in 2020, it was found that cruise ships, passenger ships and chemical tankers are the ship types for which the highest decrease in ship traffic has been detected.

The detailed weekly fluctuation in number of port calls per the above ship types is shown in Appendix A.

3.3 Statistics per Member State

This chapter presents the impact of COVID-19 on Member States. The table below shows a comparison of the numbers of ship calls per week in 2019 and 2020. The statistics focus only on the number of ship calls at Member States ports and does not refer to cargo transported (information not available to EMSA).

2019 vs 2020														
Member State / Week	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	32-44
Belgium	6%	-8%	-11%	-2%	-1%	-7%	-8%	-17%	3%	-10%	-11%	-13%	-13%	-7%
Bulgaria	-6%	14%	-33%	-9%	-19%	2%	-16%	-28%	6%	-12%	16%	-13%	18%	-7%
Croatia	-53%	-55%	-62%	-67%	-73%	-78%	-77%	-84%	-82%	-77%	-77%	-49%	-8%	-70%
Cyprus	0%	22%	15%	4%	-27%	-14%	23%	-11%	20%	26%	-10%	15%	-13%	2%
Denmark	10%	13%	25%	15%	18%	25%	32%	11%	18%	12%	9%	17%	20%	17%
Estonia	-8%	2%	-9%	-6%	-16%	-12%	-11%	-15%	-3%	-9%	-10%	-6%	-16%	-9%
Finland	-18%	-17%	-20%	-19%	-22%	-16%	-23%	-17%	-18%	-22%	-18%	-13%	-20%	-19%
France	-16%	-20%	-19%	-18%	-13%	-20%	-24%	-28%	-21%	-16%	-14%	-15%	-15%	-19%
Germany	-15%	-4%	-10%	-13%	-8%	-9%	-7%	-2%	1%	-1%	-10%	-11%	-3%	-7%
Greece	88%	78%	85%	86%	90%	87%	61%	72%	107%	96%	101%	106%	92%	87%
Iceland	-57%	-39%	-55%	-35%	-39%	-59%	-37%	-37%	12%	-6%	33%	-12%	-14%	-34%
Ireland	1%	-13%	-18%	-19%	-4%	-11%	-10%	-5%	-4%	-4%	4%	-4%	-16%	-8%
Italy	-18%	-8%	-15%	-18%	-14%	-16%	-12%	-24%	-19%	-17%	-31%	-10%	-13%	-16%
Latvia	-9%	-13%	0%	-5%	-4%	-1%	-16%	-16%	-15%	-10%	-12%	-4%	-15%	-9%
Lithuania	-1%	-6%	1%	-10%	10%	7%	16%	3%	-13%	-1%	-2%	3%	-10%	-1%
Malta	-30%	-23%	-9%	-1%	-23%	-8%	-19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17%
Netherlands	-5%	-3%	-8%	-2%	3%	-2%	-2%	-9%	2%	-7%	7%	-4%	-7%	-3%
Norway	-28%	-20%	-11%	-16%	-19%	-6%	-6%	-12%	2%	-9%	-12%	-2%	-10%	-12%
Poland	-16%	-8%	-20%	-11%	-9%	4%	-1%	-4%	-6%	-1%	-22%	-1%	-11%	-8%
Portugal	-12%	-18%	-16%	4%	-12%	-27%	-18%	3%	-13%	-3%	-21%	-35%	-14%	-15%
Romania	-9%	-6%	-1%	1%	-14%	-16%	-9%	-6%	3%	-6%	-17%	0%	23%	-5%
Slovenia	-38%	-25%	-31%	-35%	-32%	-35%	-15%	-44%	-6%	-28%	-21%	-16%	-6%	-26%
Spain	-34%	-29%	-34%	-32%	-29%	-26%	-31%	-33%	-29%	-29%	-29%	-24%	-24%	-30%
Sweden	-24%	-15%	-14%	-11%	-13%	0%	-1%	-2%	-4%	-10%	-9%	-7%	-7%	-9%
United Kingdom	-9%	-17%	-17%	-18%	-6%	-10%	-5%	-12%	-7%	-14%	-12%	-12%	-19%	-12%
Grand Total	-8%	-6%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-6%	-8%	-11%	-4%	-7%	-8%	-3%	-5%	-7%

Table 3: Evolution in number of ship calls per week by comparing data from 2019 and 2020
(in red most affected Member State)

The last column compares the number of ship calls reported between weeks 32 and 44 in 2019 with the ones reported in the same weeks in 2020 (week 32 in 2020 started on 09 August).

For Malta, only data between weeks 32-38 was analysed because the figures since week 39 are not available due to IT technical problem in the National Maltese SSN system.

The most affected countries are Croatia, Iceland, Slovenia and Spain. This decline in number of ship calls between 2019 and 2020 is attributed to the Cruise and Passenger coastal ships traffic which has been heavily affected by the crisis.

Appendix B shows the number of ship calls between weeks 1 and 44 reported in 2019 and in 2020 for the most affected countries (with the highest decrease in ship traffic) and for certain ship types.

3.4 Statistics per port

This chapter shows the impact of COVID-19 on 20 EU ports which, according to Eurostat, were the top 20 EU freight ports in 2018. The following table shows the comparison of the numbers of ship calls per week in 2019 and 2020, and this confirms that there has been a decrease in ship traffic at most ports.

2019 vs 2020														
Port/ Week	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	32-44
Algeciras	-46%	-36%	-44%	-45%	-41%	-34%	-32%	-31%	-33%	-30%	-28%	-25%	-28%	-35%
Amsterdam	-17%	-8%	-19%	-2%	-13%	-17%	-19%	-22%	-9%	-8%	-4%	-10%	-25%	-14%
Antwerp	10%	-10%	-6%	4%	-2%	-7%	3%	-20%	6%	-5%	-9%	-7%	-8%	-4%
Barcelona	-24%	-30%	-30%	-25%	-22%	-30%	-36%	-29%	-29%	-32%	-36%	-19%	-30%	-29%
Bremerhaven	-14%	-8%	-16%	-5%	-3%	-24%	6%	-5%	-4%	-8%	-11%	-15%	5%	-8%
Constanta	-14%	-5%	19%	0%	-9%	26%	-12%	-10%	23%	-8%	-21%	2%	24%	0%
Dunkerque	-13%	-4%	-13%	-10%	-2%	-3%	-10%	-5%	-3%	-4%	-2%	-10%	1%	-6%
Genova	-15%	-8%	-11%	-14%	-11%	-24%	-23%	-26%	-20%	-4%	-28%	2%	-24%	-16%
Goteborg	-30%	-21%	-14%	-15%	-23%	-1%	0%	-19%	-27%	-13%	-19%	-10%	-15%	-16%
Hamburg	-18%	5%	-4%	-18%	4%	-15%	-3%	3%	13%	-5%	3%	-11%	-1%	-4%
Le Havre	-23%	-6%	-25%	-24%	-27%	-35%	-21%	-30%	-28%	-28%	-4%	-17%	-12%	-22%
Marseille	-21%	-26%	-23%	-30%	-38%	-28%	-32%	-38%	-16%	-29%	-28%	-23%	-33%	-28%
Piraeus	144%	118%	122%	110%	128%	91%	70%	99%	116%	78%	83%	75%	85%	101%
Riga	-3%	-10%	15%	5%	-9%	-16%	-12%	-13%	-2%	-10%	-8%	-20%	-17%	-8%
Rotterdam	5%	-4%	0%	3%	7%	6%	-1%	-9%	-8%	-3%	0%	-6%	-6%	-1%
Sines	42%	9%	-23%	24%	0%	-20%	-26%	0%	-14%	10%	-8%	-10%	-29%	-5%
Taranto	6%	55%	-38%	43%	6%	18%	20%	-36%	6%	20%	19%	-27%	73%	6%
Trieste	-24%	6%	-29%	-20%	-44%	-41%	-13%	24%	-10%	-8%	-38%	-17%	5%	-17%
Valencia	1%	-10%	-3%	-8%	3%	-2%	-7%	-16%	-7%	-13%	-3%	-8%	2%	-6%
Wilhelmshaven	5%	17%	5%	15%	-4%	40%	-10%	-25%	-6%	5%	-17%	-44%	5%	-3%
Grand Total	-8%	-6%	-9%	-8%	-6%	-9%	-9%	-12%	-7%	-8%	-8%	-8%	-8%	-8%

Table 4: Evolution in the number of ship calls per week by comparing data from 2019 and 2020 (in red most affected ports)

The last column (32-44) compares the number of ship calls reported between weeks 32 and 44 in 2019 with those reported in the same weeks in 2020 (week 32 in 2020 started on 09 August).

By comparing numbers of ship calls between weeks 32 and 44 reported in 2019 and in 2020, it was found that Algeciras, Barcelona, Le Havre, and Marseille are the ports with the highest decrease in ship traffic.

4. Impact on ships flying the flags of EU Member States

This section analyses the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the activities of ships flying the flags of EU Member States. The port calls of those ships, at any port in the world, have been counted week-by-week and compared with equivalent periods in 2019.

These statistics have been built processing data from MARINFO for 2019 and 2020 (up to week 44) crosschecked with LRIT data. Specific ship types that appear to be more relevant for international trade for this analysis were considered. The specific ship types have been aggregated under major ship categories.

4.1 General statistics

The total number of calls (at all ports in the world) by vessels flying the flags of EU Member States decreased in March, April, May, June and July 2020 in comparison with the same period in 2019. In particular, the decrease started in mid-March, during weeks from 12 to 30 (i.e. the second half of March, April, May, June and July). This trend appears to be an impact of the COVID-19 outbreak escalation across Europe that obliged many EU Member States to put in place lockdown measures from mid-March.

Week number	2019		2020		Trend 2019 to 2020	
	Port calls	Total GT	Port calls	Total GT	Port calls	Total GT
1	31592	636990379	34201	691890617	8%	9%
2	35113	684093310	37571	736731224	7%	8%
3	35551	668717405	38424	776172570	8%	16%
4	35279	669312963	38798	815978056	10%	22%
5	35176	685004546	38854	784587443	10%	15%
6	35523	680034119	38526	748467469	8%	10%
7	35748	684469296	37281	742294654	4%	8%
8	36968	698713744	37913	749224374	3%	7%
9	37506	725590503	37777	738143287	1%	2%
10	37047	718435264	39567	783688052	7%	9%
11	36421	702017893	39156	775370770	8%	10%
12	37278	700392331	35857	733305842	-4%	5%
13	35516	681948765	33788	724100527	-5%	6%
14	37582	685200088	28798	593015576	-23%	-13%
15	39082	709334201	30725	611898517	-21%	-14%
16	38895	722527608	31118	557025455	-20%	-23%
17	38729	715187650	32283	567868262	-17%	-21%
18	39240	719657806	31174	549532127	-21%	-24%
19	39987	733333640	31635	514018098	-21%	-30%
20	40428	733392174	31790	522541411	-21%	-29%
21	42100	758902263	33096	547156977	-21%	-28%
22	42056	735693243	33464	545533076	-20%	-26%
23	42970	736726966	31525	488850118	-27%	-34%
24	43211	734575802	33880	506078235	-22%	-31%
25	43582	726550914	34078	507005557	-22%	-30%
26	44380	742449249	38004	600221355	-14%	-19%
27	44179	744002354	37669	578659319	-15%	-22%
28	44628	742716115	39561	587309293	-11%	-21%
29	44751	745011245	41065	586437159	-8%	-21%
30	45590	752168491	44166	602792372	-3%	-20%
31	44697	742905817	44922	590546570	1%	-21%
32	46170	743739818	44617	567972632	-3%	-24%
33	44713	737685586	45990	589760246	3%	-20%
34	44940	746799467	45346	582312597	1%	-22%
35	43121	700397217	44164	581284802	2%	-17%
36	42806	733297995	42398	577491195	-1%	-21%
37	41665	726604851	42055	579059439	1%	-20%
38	41213	712743898	40375	548126902	-2%	-23%
39	40233	708752849	38517	547785607	-4%	-23%
40	39412	704237601	38001	577491882	-4%	-18%
41	39337	689459965	38748	590367253	-1%	-14%
42	39471	699825522	38817	570921344	-2%	-18%
43	38626	694339536	38299	549132223	-1%	-21%
44	36348	656305422	37397	550122164	3%	-16%

Table 5: Number of port calls worldwide (at EU and non-EU ports) by MS flagged vessels in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44), and related total gross tonnage (in red weeks for which a decrease was detected)

After small decreases in the previous six weeks (i.e. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43), in the last week (i.e. 44) the number of port calls worldwide by vessels flying the flags of EU Member States slightly increased again compared to the same week in 2019, like in weeks 31, 33, 34, 35 and 37. These figures seem to indicate a tendency for the EU flagged traffic to pick-up to a standard behaviour.

The analysis per flag is shown in Table 6. The last column compares the number of port calls (worldwide) reported between weeks 12 (i.e. mid-March) and 44 in 2019 with the ones reported in the same weeks in 2020. A reduction in the number of port calls (worldwide) is observed for almost all the EU-MS flagged fleets; the highest decreases in traffic (in percentage terms, in the period within weeks 12 and 44) are observed for ships flying the flags of Croatia, Spain and Poland.

Country of flag	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	12-44
Belgium	-35%	-34%	-27%	-56%	-30%	-24%	-24%	-45%	-47%	-44%	5%	-4%	-30%	-23%	-10%	-27%	-46%	-28%	-34%	-30%	-46%	-27%	-25%
Bulgaria	-38%	-35%	-46%	-39%	-73%	-28%	-43%	-41%	-40%	-46%	-52%	-41%	-24%	-34%	24%	-34%	-38%	-22%	29%	-26%	-9%	12%	-28%
Croatia	-80%	-82%	-79%	-67%	-68%	-64%	-66%	-63%	-57%	-60%	-55%	-45%	-49%	-51%	-52%	-54%	-50%	-54%	-53%	-58%	-49%	-33%	-61%
Cyprus	-32%	-29%	-28%	-15%	-19%	-22%	-25%	-18%	-20%	-18%	-23%	-18%	-20%	-16%	-18%	-15%	-14%	-12%	-14%	-3%	-9%	-14%	-17%
Denmark	4%	8%	14%	17%	6%	11%	26%	34%	31%	33%	39%	25%	27%	26%	48%	44%	26%	25%	39%	27%	19%	14%	17%
Estonia	-44%	-29%	-29%	4%	12%	-12%	8%	-18%	4%	25%	13%	11%	-25%	-12%	2%	19%	9%	27%	6%	-14%	-18%	20%	-12%
Finland	-24%	-17%	-21%	-16%	-18%	0%	-1%	-7%	-7%	-4%	3%	-3%	-3%	-10%	-1%	-8%	-3%	-4%	-13%	-11%	-11%	3%	-6%
France	-51%	-43%	-46%	-45%	-33%	-32%	-29%	-29%	-22%	-23%	-22%	-25%	-30%	-24%	-26%	-27%	-27%	-23%	-25%	-28%	-23%	-10%	-34%
Germany	-20%	-12%	-10%	-10%	-7%	-11%	8%	6%	6%	7%	20%	9%	-3%	5%	-2%	4%	15%	2%	8%	-5%	0%	3%	-9%
Greece	-36%	-34%	-39%	-34%	-24%	-27%	-18%	-8%	-9%	-3%	-5%	-10%	-2%	-11%	-10%	-22%	-13%	-8%	-8%	0%	-4%	10%	-21%
Iceland	-21%	-48%	-50%	-31%	3%	-35%	-55%	-32%	-7%	-31%	-1%	-41%	-38%	-61%	-53%	-52%	-62%	-59%	-70%	-65%	-54%	-65%	-29%
Ireland	-14%	23%	-8%	-9%	-17%	2%	3%	-26%	14%	-22%	-28%	32%	-7%	34%	14%	-22%	8%	-23%	-15%	6%	-8%	-8%	1%
Italy	-50%	-40%	-38%	-27%	-32%	-23%	-16%	-10%	7%	-11%	34%	4%	-1%	-1%	-6%	-4%	-21%	-20%	-11%	-13%	-8%	-3%	-25%
Latvia	-36%	-5%	0%	-33%	-58%	-33%	-29%	-37%	-18%	-51%	3%	-62%	-32%	-50%	-44%	-42%	-48%	-22%	-39%	-14%	-41%	-42%	-32%
Lithuania	-36%	-26%	-21%	4%	7%	-25%	-14%	-31%	-36%	-14%	-28%	-1%	-20%	-7%	-24%	-15%	-21%	-19%	-31%	-25%	-25%	-23%	-18%
Luxembourg	-2%	-18%	-29%	7%	1%	-23%	-34%	-18%	-37%	-30%	-3%	-35%	-31%	-37%	-12%	-29%	-39%	19%	16%	-33%	-50%	-43%	-15%
Malta	-31%	-27%	-32%	-24%	-20%	-21%	-23%	-18%	-15%	-22%	-37%	-17%	-9%	-20%	-13%	-27%	-22%	-29%	-26%	-29%	-21%	-24%	-20%
Netherlands	-10%	-8%	-10%	6%	-2%	-1%	-6%	-9%	-6%	-6%	-21%	-7%	4%	-7%	-9%	-7%	-11%	-8%	-12%	-3%	-8%	3%	-7%
Norway	11%	22%	15%	21%	14%	20%	24%	41%	48%	43%	-3%	40%	42%	39%	38%	41%	33%	36%	36%	39%	40%	48%	28%
Poland	-42%	-50%	-31%	-25%	-20%	-46%	-45%	-61%	-52%	-54%	40%	-49%	-50%	-12%	9%	11%	11%	-30%	223%	25%	48%	194%	-37%
Portugal	-15%	-15%	-15%	1%	-1%	4%	15%	9%	6%	-2%	-22%	12%	15%	16%	15%	5%	5%	2%	7%	-4%	7%	14%	2%
Romania	-33%	-50%	33%	-86%	125%	33%	-14%	-78%	-80%	-90%	18%	-100%	-60%	-83%	-50%	-50%	-47%	-50%	0%	100%	-45%	-83%	-22%
Spain	-66%	-60%	-58%	-40%	-36%	-29%	-37%	-29%	-23%	-33%	-58%	-21%	-26%	-30%	-22%	-27%	-33%	-33%	-30%	-31%	-20%	-28%	-41%
Sweden	-15%	-11%	4%	-1%	-1%	-1%	5%	14%	14%	11%	-17%	22%	16%	14%	9%	13%	18%	29%	20%	18%	22%	21%	5%
United Kingdom	-34%	-34%	-28%	-30%	-18%	-4%	-4%	4%	4%	3%	10%	8%	23%	11%	13%	11%	11%	13%	11%	16%	6%	7%	-7%

Table 6: Variation between 2019 and 2020 (weeks 23-44) in the number of port calls (worldwide) by flag
(in red weeks for which a decrease was detected)

Appendix C presents the number of vessels flying the flag of each Member States per ship type in an aggregated way as presented in paragraph 4.2.

4.2 Statistics per ship type

EMSA analysed the variation between 2019 and 2020 in the total number of port calls (worldwide) by EU-MS flagged vessels by ship type and week. The vessels have been grouped following the ship type aggregation. The COVID-19 outbreak and the lockdown restrictions have had an impact on EU-MS flagged fleets from the end of March 2020 for all ship types.

Starting from the second half of March 2020, a reduction in activities (in terms of calls at any port in the world) compared to 2019 has been seen, especially for some ship types, such as cruise and vehicle carriers (see last column of Table 7). While all EU flagged ship types experienced reductions in calls worldwide since the 2nd half of March, major variations compared with equivalent periods in 2019 can be observed for cruise and vehicle carriers. Since week 30 the number of port calls (worldwide) from EU flagged Passenger ships has shown an increase in comparison to the same weeks in 2019; similarly, starting from week 28, it was observed a positive trend for the EU flagged Ropax traffic, in terms of number of port calls (worldwide) compared with the same period in 2019.

Ship type	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	12-44
Bulk carrier	-14%	-24%	-21%	-7%	4%	0%	-21%	4%	6%	8%	-20%	-19%	3%	-24%	3%	2%	-7%	-21%	-22%	-22%	-2%	-1%	-4%
Chemical tanker	-25%	-21%	-21%	-25%	-13%	-20%	-21%	-27%	-13%	-24%	-16%	-5%	-9%	-24%	-19%	-20%	-27%	-27%	-26%	-24%	-26%	-19%	-17%
Containership	-32%	-25%	-28%	-18%	-23%	-16%	-22%	-25%	-26%	-26%	-20%	-24%	-25%	-21%	-25%	-31%	-21%	-19%	-17%	-21%	-27%	-20%	-20%
Cruise ships	-90%	-90%	-88%	-86%	-84%	-83%	-83%	-82%	-81%	-83%	-82%	-83%	-84%	-84%	-84%	-81%	-85%	-78%	-84%	-85%	-84%	-84%	-82%
General cargo	-23%	-22%	-17%	-5%	-13%	-10%	-17%	-20%	-23%	-24%	-18%	-18%	-9%	-16%	-18%	-21%	-15%	-13%	-18%	-18%	-21%	-8%	-13%
Liquified gas tanker	-34%	-33%	-41%	-12%	-17%	-36%	-27%	-28%	-26%	-17%	-4%	-14%	-28%	-23%	-24%	-32%	-42%	-21%	-5%	3%	-21%	-19%	-20%
Oil tanker	-39%	-35%	-37%	-34%	-15%	-21%	-21%	-23%	-29%	-36%	-20%	-28%	-16%	-29%	-27%	-34%	-30%	-29%	-33%	-40%	-32%	-26%	-29%
Passenger	-41%	-31%	-33%	-24%	-25%	-18%	-1%	9%	15%	9%	17%	19%	14%	17%	20%	16%	8%	5%	19%	24%	34%	34%	-9%
Refrigerated cargo	43%	-1%	9%	-51%	-32%	-33%	0%	-36%	-10%	-40%	-34%	-46%	-18%	-13%	-3%	3%	-21%	7%	-7%	-13%	34%	-15%	-7%
Ropax	-15%	-8%	-8%	-1%	-6%	1%	8%	18%	24%	20%	27%	22%	22%	24%	28%	27%	23%	24%	26%	26%	27%	28%	5%
Ro-Ro cargo	-29%	-24%	-22%	-15%	-13%	-12%	-20%	-6%	-9%	-10%	1%	-5%	4%	0%	-3%	-2%	-17%	-1%	-3%	-1%	1%	-8%	-10%
Vehicle carrier	-51%	-55%	-42%	-44%	-43%	-50%	-40%	-51%	-46%	-50%	-44%	-49%	-40%	-40%	-43%	-29%	-17%	-33%	-25%	-26%	-34%	-40%	-41%

Table 7: Variation between 2019 and 2020 (weeks 23-44) of ship calls (worldwide) of EU-MSs flagged vessels, by ship type

Appendix D shows the detailed weekly fluctuation in number of port calls worldwide for EU-MSs flagged ships per ship type.

5. EU – China and EU – US traffic

5.1 Introduction and methodology

Statistics on the traffic between EU and China (irrespective of ship flags) were analysed in order to identify trends in 2020 in comparison with 2019. The analysis is based on ship calls in Europe by ships which had previously called at any Chinese port approximately one month before (a reasonable travel time for a ship journey from China to Europe). The same was calculated for the opposite direction (i.e. from European ports to Chinese ports).

To assess the type of trade that was most affected, these calls were segregated by ship type. Container ships are by far the most frequent ship type sailing between China and Europe, making them the most interesting to assess during the outbreak. For a cargo ship, the voyage duration between China and Europe depends on the route, ship type and speed of the ship. The average time is between 30 and 33 days but for this analysis a voyage duration of 33 days was used.

EMSA applied the same methodology to assess port calls by ships engaged in trade between Europe and the United States of America. In this case the expected voyage duration was set to 10 days.

EMSA recognises that the calculation of the number of ship calls (incoming and outgoing traffic in Europe) provides an indication of import/export volumes, but that it does not provide a safe indication of the real direction of the traded goods. The data available in MARINFO do not indicate whether a ship is loading or unloading, or both, or the volumes and values of the traded cargo.

Nevertheless, this methodology can show the traffic trends in 2020 and 2019, since any inaccuracies affect the calculations of both years in the same way.

5.2 General picture between Europe and China/US

From the number of port calls, it appears that in certain periods, particularly during March, April and May 2020, ship traffic from Europe to China and the US reduced in comparison to the same periods in 2019. However, to better set the scene, and before looking at the weekly evolution of port calls, it is important to first compare the overall calls made up until week 44 (26 October – 01 of November 2020) with the figures for the same period in 2019, in order to see the broader picture and get an indication of the external EU shipping trade (i.e. from and to China and the US).

The analysis of the traffic from China to Europe is reduced by 37.1%, while from Europe to China, there is a more significant decrease of 50.8%. There is a general decrease in the number of port calls from China to EU ports from March 2020 onwards, however, in January 2020 the EU ports received more calls from China when compared to January 2019. This is perceived in all ship's types and not limited to a certain type of ship.

A similar exercise was made for port calls with the United States of America, since the US represents the most important destination of goods exported by the EU⁴. The number of port calls by ships trading between the EU and the US are much lower compared to the equivalent calls for the EU and China, but not necessarily the traded volumes and especially the value of the goods.

A decrease of 31.2% in port calls by ships travelling from Europe to the US was observed and the number of port calls from the US to Europe decreased by 38.6%. Table 8 shows the number of EU - China and EU – US ship calls in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44).

The number of port calls decreased for both destinations and directions in March, April and May 2020 compared to January and February 2020, with signs of slight improvement in July and August 2020. This is especially evident for calls in China by ships coming from ports in Europe.

Port calls in Europe by ships coming from ports in China increased during the first two months of 2020 when compared with 2019. A reduction started in week 9 (end February) with an exception in weeks 15 and 16 (this might not be correct due to the methodological limitations).

Appendix E and Appendix F show the weekly fluctuation in port calls between China and Europe, and US and Europe.

⁴ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/160/a-uniao-europeia-e-os-seus-parceiros-comerciais>

Week	CHINA TO EU		EU TO CHINA	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	1,019	1,245	428	587
2	1,012	1,485	596	630
3	986	1,444	643	566
4	919	1,270	447	436
5	1,054	1,134	393	471
6	1,189	687	393	471
7	1,113	1,362	442	276
8	1,076	1,201	551	302
9	1,211	1,042	491	269
10	918	773	566	195
11	691	705	501	265
12	932	1,010	469	396
13	1,186	613	350	276
14	1,130	761	413	304
15	1,218	1,484	418	239
16	1,115	1,132	447	234
17	1,021	814	512	173
18	948	748	565	94
19	1,004	445	451	99
20	1,152	319	397	114
21	1,118	287	416	109
22	1,136	382	484	76
23	950	282	443	96
24	1,036	333	558	103
25	994	503	358	111
26	1,066	785	534	126
27	1,110	392	432	114
28	1,039	468	517	160
29	961	382	358	129
30	967	364	431	127
31	1,109	363	464	110
32	859	307	418	192
33	912	288	508	125
34	818	261	414	116
35	906	266	500	142
36	703	325	406	143
37	1,035	452	439	170
38	1,061	289	474	114
39	898	283	353	126
40	1,073	283	282	95
41	1,153	292	355	224
42	1,001	268	339	168
43	923	373	264	262
44	968	192	363	99
Total	44,690	28,094	19,583	9,634
Variation		-37.1%		-50.8%
Year	2019	2020		
Total	64,273	37,728	-41.3%	

Week	USA TO EU		EU TO USA	
	2019	2020	2019	2020
1	43	24	21	19
2	44	54	29	28
3	64	35	40	26
4	39	48	30	27
5	35	83	32	39
6	32	33	44	26
7	40	39	22	26
8	39	49	19	21
9	36	40	12	40
10	35	40	36	43
11	86	72	46	41
12	66	56	39	74
13	53	37	54	46
14	42	34	90	53
15	40	28	41	43
16	71	9	51	45
17	41	30	46	14
18	76	6	57	18
19	58	19	73	20
20	74	22	52	22
21	54	11	63	24
22	110	11	43	16
23	49	37	58	70
24	61	15	45	67
25	35	35	64	43
26	54	37	100	41
27	67	27	45	47
28	46	48	63	105
29	82	42	63	27
30	60	22	94	22
31	85	51	59	27
32	94	32	77	28
33	80	61	77	36
34	71	32	65	53
35	47	57	84	22
36	65	31	42	33
37	79	49	54	53
38	165	96	76	37
39	63	12	46	22
40	69	29	61	24
41	62	29	43	42
42	59	62	55	47
43	43	18	79	51
44	24	17	65	13
Total	2,638	1,619	2,355	1,621
Variation		-38.6%		-31.2%
Year	2019	2020		
Total	4,993	3,240	-35.1%	

Table 8: Number of port calls per week between EU and China and between EU and US in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

5.3 Trade between China and Europe by ship type

The main ship types engaged in trade between Europe and China were container ships, vehicle carriers, general cargo, gas carriers and bulk carriers.

Table 9 shows the total number of port calls per ship type from China to Europe and vice versa for 2019 and 2020 (comparing the equivalent period from week 1 to week 44).

Ship type	CHINA TO EUROPE		Var (%)	EUROPE TO CHINA		Var (%)
	2019	2020		2019	2020	
Containerships	42,358	26,445	-37.6%	15,455	6,753	-56.3%
Vehicle carriers	1,316	833	-36.7%	3,069	1,306	-57.4%
General cargo	331	376	13.6%	187	606	224.1%
Gas carriers	186	125	-32.8%	343	420	22.4%
Bulk Carriers	215	155	-27.9%	342	374	9.4%

Table 9: Port calls per ship type between EU and China in 2019 and 2020 (period from week 1 to week 44).

The number of ship calls from EU to China increased for general cargo ships, gas carriers and bulk carriers, and decreased by 57.4% for vehicle carriers and by 56.3% for container ships, which represent the most important type of ship used for trading goods between China and Europe (as shown in the table, the number of calls for container ships is substantially higher compared to the other ship types). In the opposite direction, that is from China to

Europe the reduction in the number of port calls for containerships has registered a much slighter reduction of 37.6% and of 36.7% for vehicle carriers.

The weekly fluctuation in port calls between China and Europe and vice versa is shown in Appendix G.

5.4 Trade between US and Europe by ship type

The most relevant ship types engaged in trade between Europe and the US are container ships and vehicle carriers. Contrary to the trade with China, for containerships, the impact is higher on incoming voyages from the US and lower on outgoing voyages from Europe to the US.

Table 10 shows that the number of port calls by container ships dropped 41.5% from United States to Europe and only 19.6% from Europe to the US. Even though less significant in terms of volume of port calls, Vehicle carriers are the ship type showing the highest reduction in the number of port calls from Europe to the United States (73.9%). In the opposite direction the reduction is of 37.1%.

Ship type	USA TO EUROPE		Var (%)	EUROPE TO USA		Var (%)
	2019	2020		2019	2020	
Containerships	1,451	849	-41.5%	1,535	1,234	-19.6%
Vehicle carriers	512	322	-37.1%	376	98	-73.9%

Table 10: Port calls per ship type between EU and the US in 2019 and 2020 (period from week 1 to week 44)

In order to better analyze the time trend of the traffic between EU and these two important destinations for the shipping transport, see below the graphs representing the evolution of such traffic (measured in terms of “number of port calls”) over the past 6 months. In order to use data as much stable as possible, the number of port calls for the current week (week 44) is not included in this monthly analysis (sequences of 4-weeks periods) as EMSA often receives updates from data provider only in the following week and that may change significantly the numbers. Therefore, the data represented below covers the months from May to October approximately (week 19 to week 42).

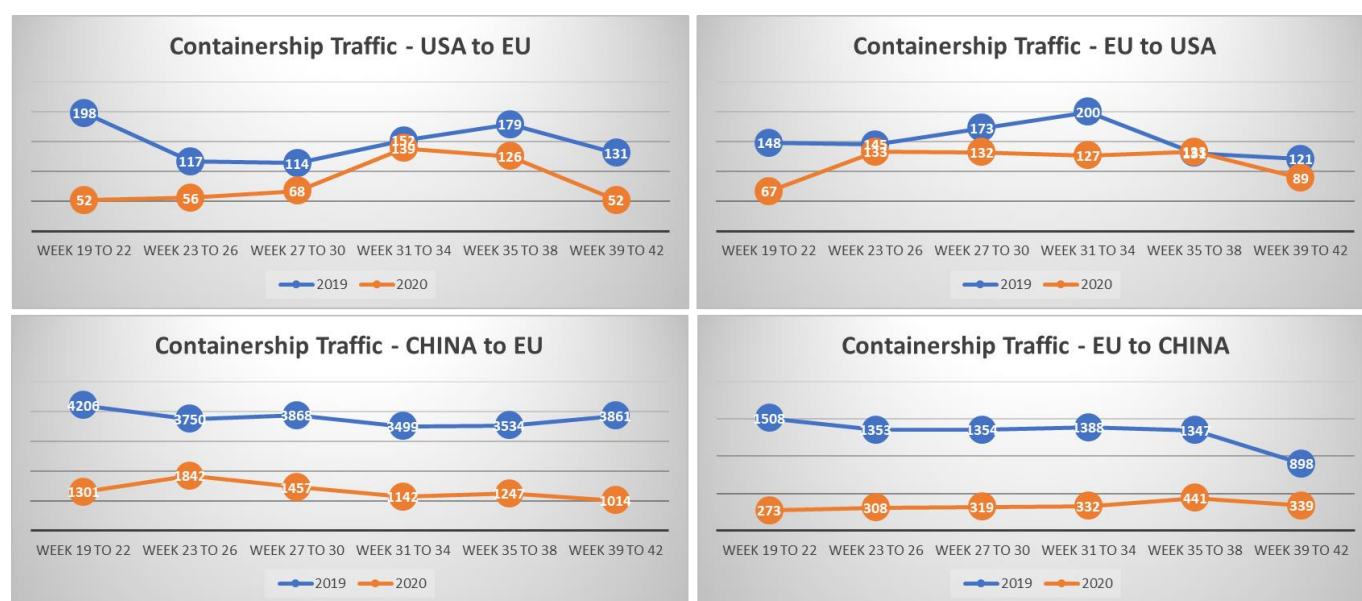


Figure 2: Trend between EU and China/USA traffic for containerships (weeks 19 to 42)

For the containership sector, the traffic with the United States after having almost stabilized (reaching values closer to the observed values in 2019), dropped again in the last 4 weeks analysed (i.e. weeks 39 to 42).

The traffic between EU and China is taking longer to uptake to the values observed in 2019. To note that the variations seen in 2020 are in general aligned with similar variations happening in 2019, therefore not COVID-19 related.

6. Impact on cruise ships and other passenger ships

The COVID-19 outbreak created a high degree of public concern about the approach to health and safety on board cruise ships. Large numbers of people in confined spaces on cruise ships can make both passengers and crew prone to infectious diseases, and in this case, the coronavirus.

Cruise ships and passenger ships are the 2 ship types mostly affected by COVID-19. Every major cruise line in the world suspended departures in March as the coronavirus outbreak grew.

Some cruise operators decided in August to gradually return to service at reduced capacity. In most cases, these are single-nationality cruises calling in at a limited number of ports, usually in the country of origin. Nearly all are in Europe or Asia, as major USA cruise lines are on an operational pause until at least 31 December 2020, bound by the Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA) decision.

This section presents more detailed statistics on cruise and other passenger ships.

6.1 Cruise ship calls

In March, EMSA started its analysis of cruise ship related data that is available via the information systems hosted by the Agency, and also from other sources. EMSA produced a status report with: a list of cruise ships located at EU ports (moored or at anchor); a list of sailing cruises having declared an EU port as the destination in the coming days, and; associated maps showing the positions of the vessels (moored and sailing).

The information on cruise ship positions was taken from AIS data available in the EMSA systems. To identify the cruise ships moored at ports, the criterion used was the speed recorded in the AIS (i.e. when the speed is over 1 knot, the vessels is considered to be moving). When a cruise ship arrives at a port or anchorage, the speed goes below 1 knot. AIS information was also used to identify the destination port.

EMSA produced a report with the list of “cruises sailing to EU ports” and an associated map showing the current positions and destination ports/areas. The locations of the cruise ships correspond to the time of drafting the report. The reports are produced daily and shared with the Commission, EU Member States and EFTA countries.

Figure 3 shows the evolution in the number of cruise ships moored/at anchor and sailing in and around EU ports since 1 April 2020:

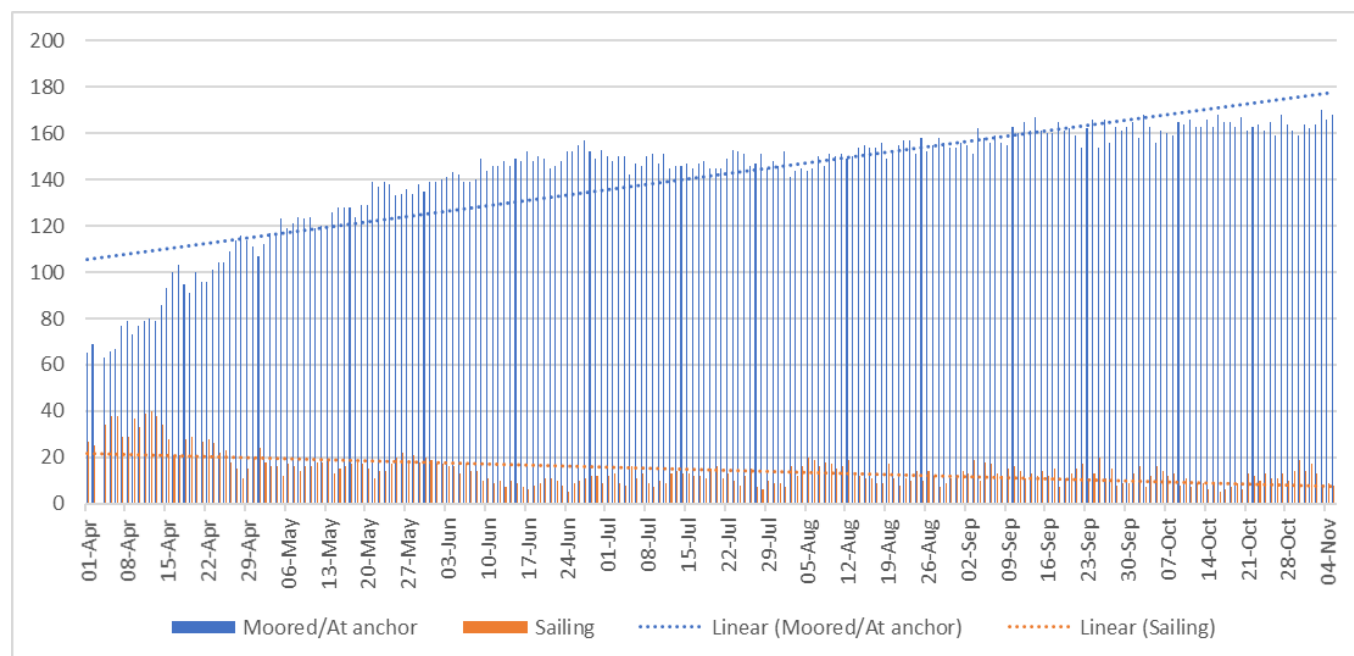


Figure 3: Cruise ships moored/at anchor and sailing in and around EU waters
(1 April 2020 – 05 November 2020)

The figures show a growing number of cruise ships bound for EU ports and staying at ports or anchorages. The destinations are mainly ports in the Canary Islands, Germany, the Mediterranean, Portugal and the UK.

6.2 Total number of Persons on Board (PoB) for cruise ships and other passenger ships

Using Persons on Board (PoB) information reported to SSN⁵, EMSA analysed the changes in the PoB numbers for different ship types.

For cruise ships and other passenger ships, there is a significant decrease in the number of Persons on Board (as shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6). The figures show the PoB per week during 2019 (in blue) and 2020 (in orange).

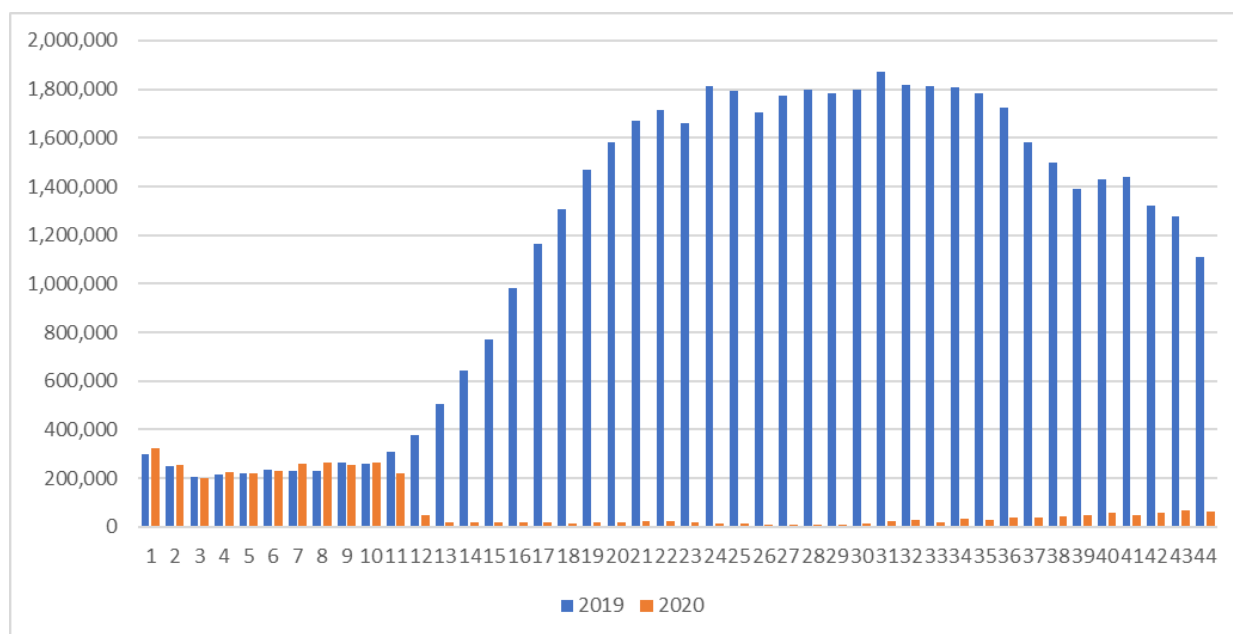


Figure 4: Persons on Board cruise ships

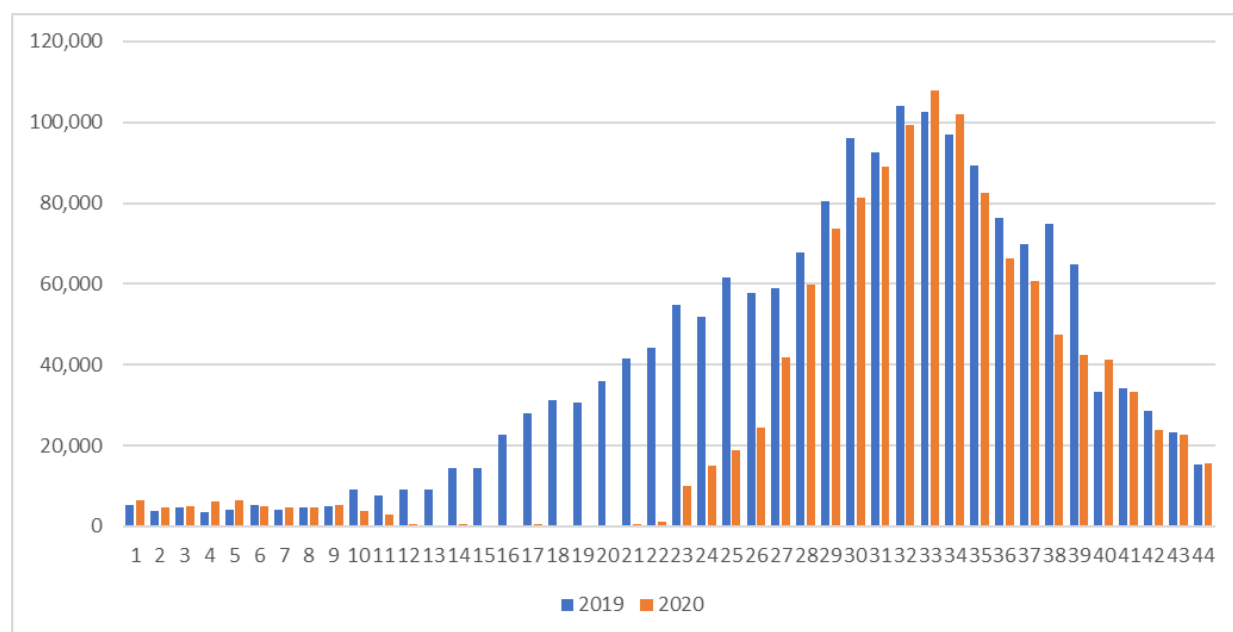


Figure 5: Persons on Board passenger ships

⁵ The PoB is used in SSN to report the total number of passengers and crew.

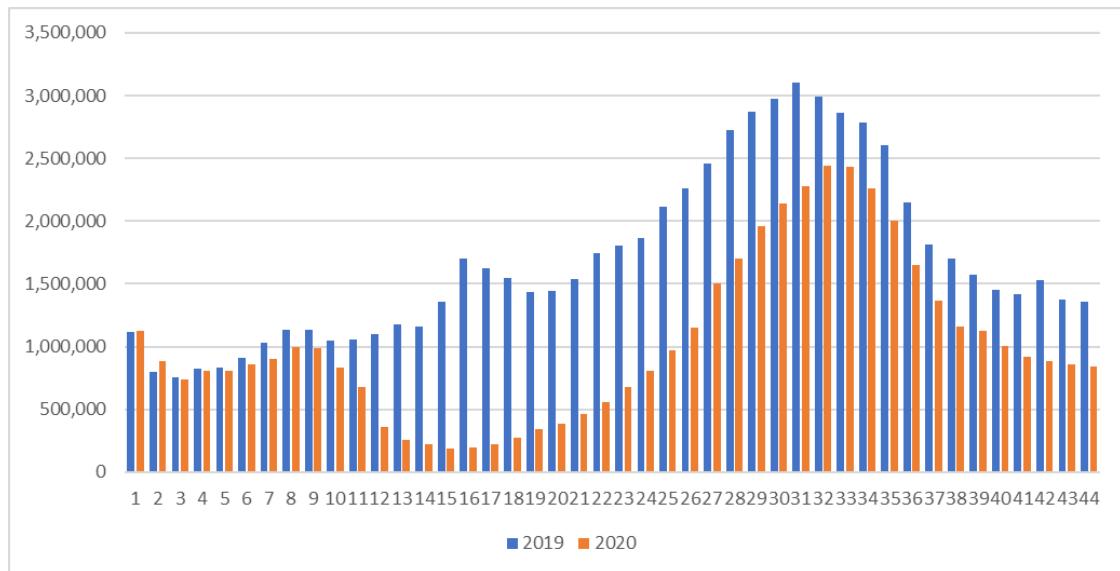


Figure 6: Person on Board Ro-Ro/Passenger ships

Cruise ship operators almost lost their businesses during the Covid-19 pandemic. The Figure 4 clearly demonstrates that the number of PoB began to decrease gradually from the beginning of March (around week 10). Currently, the numbers remain at a very low level and correspond to crew members on board these ships.

An increase in the number of PoB on board of Passenger ships and Ro-Ro/ Passenger ships can be observed.

There are no changes to the number of Persons on Board for cargo ships (bulk carriers, oil tankers, container ships, etc.), as safe manning needs to be ensured.

7. Impact on vessel movement patterns

The use of Traffic Density Maps (TDM) is a simple and effective way to show vessel movement patterns. The TDMs are produced by compiling ship's positioning data and can highlight congested areas.

The figures below show traffic density map for all ships, tankers, cargo vessels, and passenger ships in European waters in October 2019 and October 2020. The main conclusion is that traffic in and around EU waters was not heavily affected apart from passengers' ships.

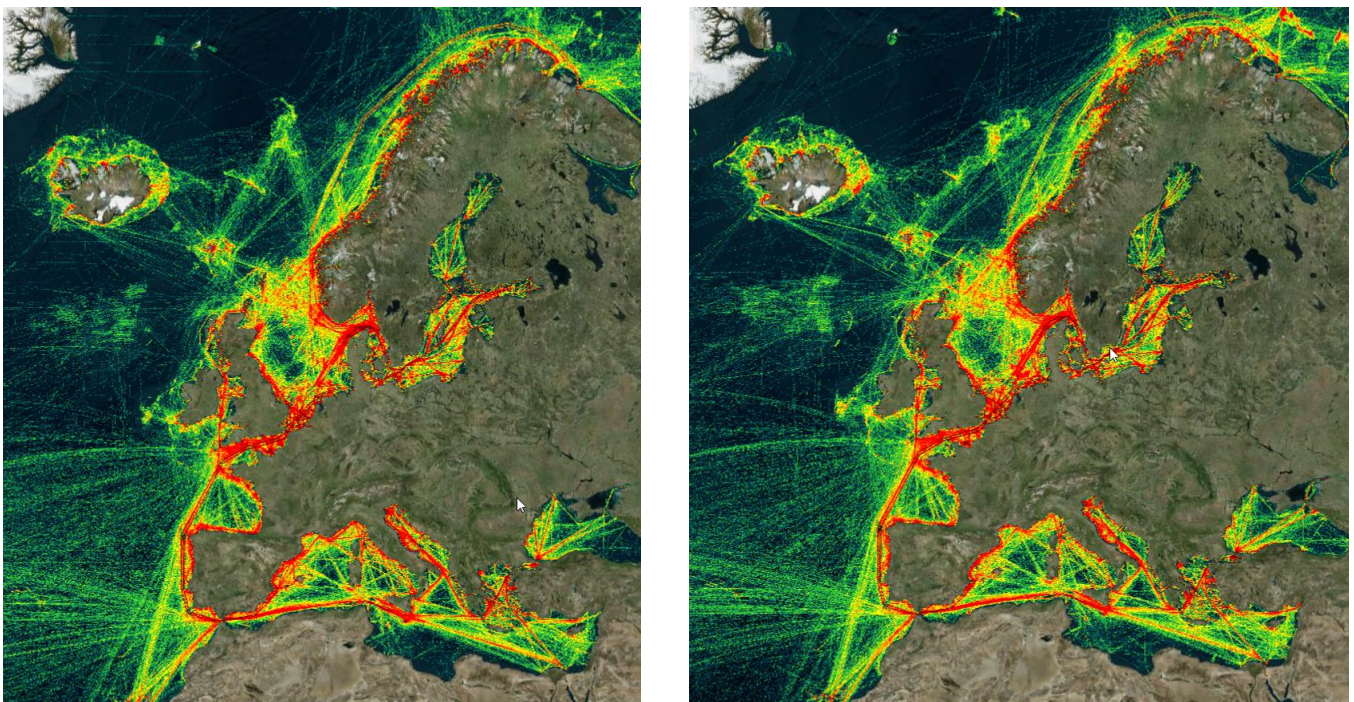


Figure 7: All ship types: ship traffic density in October 2019 (left) and in October 2020 (right)

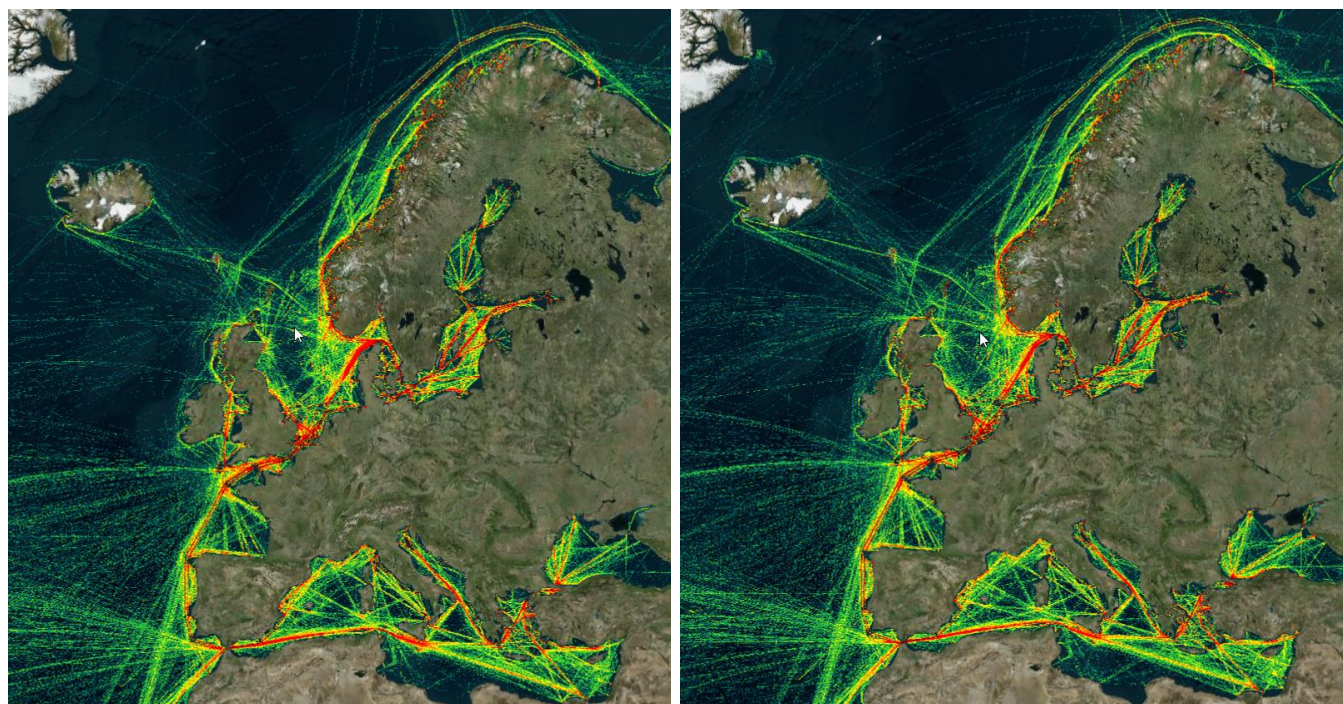


Figure 8: Cargo vessels: ship traffic density in October 2019 (left) and in October 2020 (right)

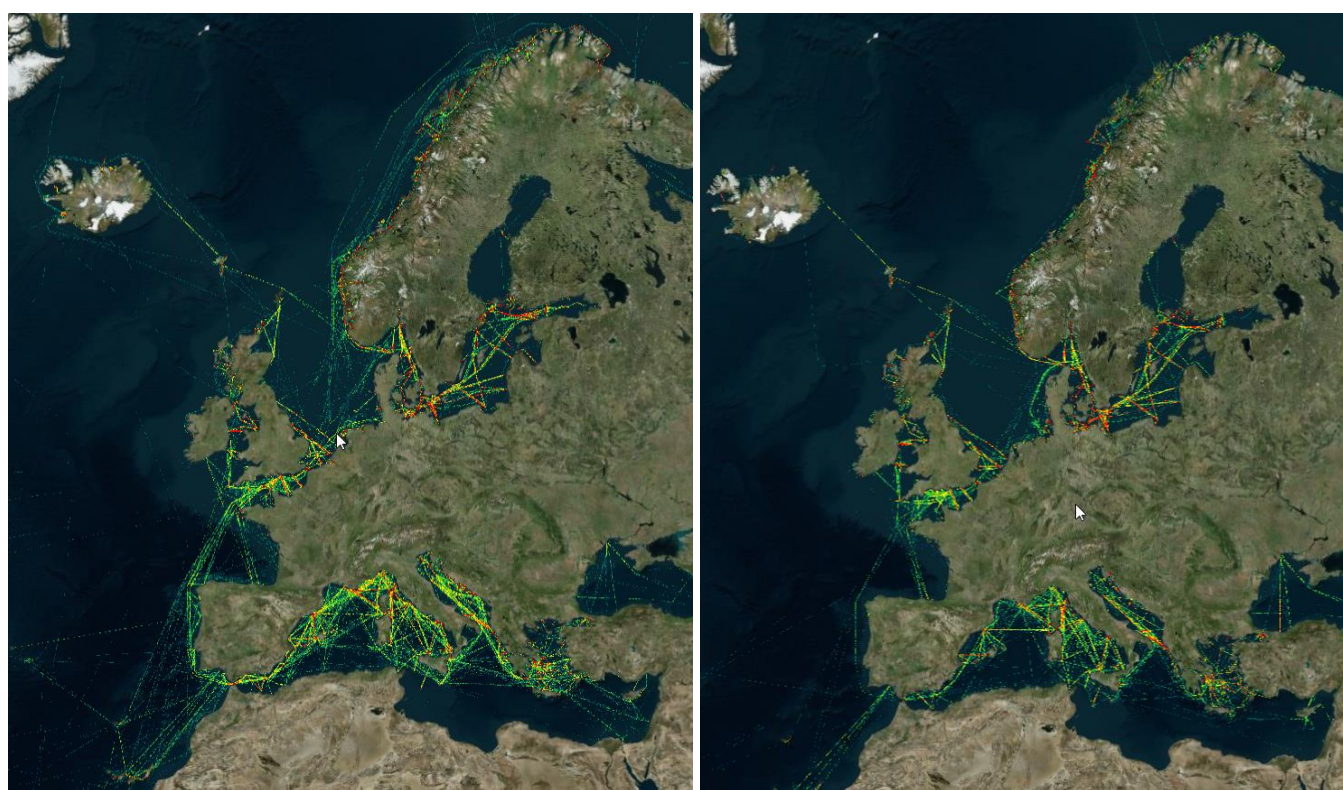


Figure 9: Passenger ships: ship traffic density in October 2019 (left) and in October 2020 (right)

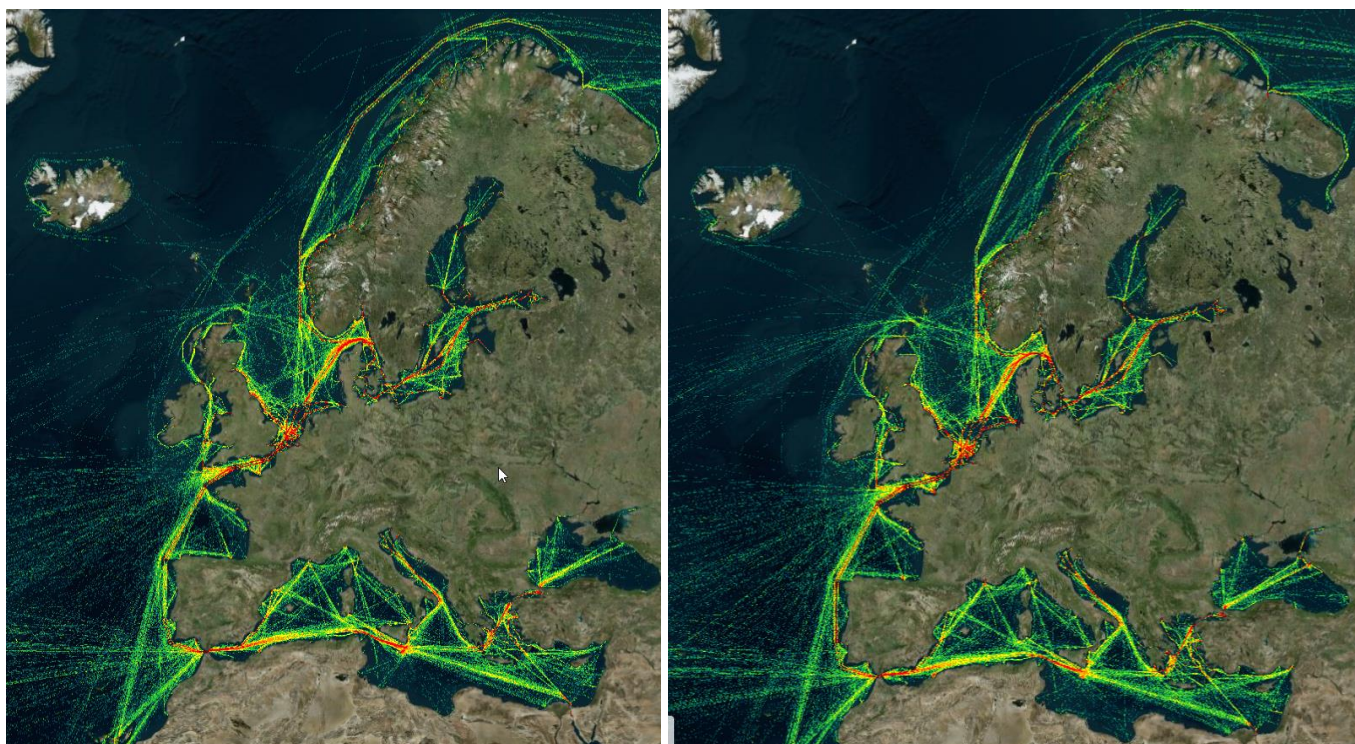


Figure 10: Tankers: ship traffic density in October 2019 (left) and in October 2020 (right)

Appendix I shows Traffic Density Maps covering different European regions and different ship types.

8. Congestion at anchorages in EU waters

The maritime sector faces the prospect of an unprecedented number of vessels at anchor. Figure 11 shows the number of AIS reports (T-AIS is reported every 6 minutes for each vessel under the coverage of AIS coastal station) with navigational status “at anchor” in the first 44 weeks of 2019 (blue color) and 2020 (orange color):

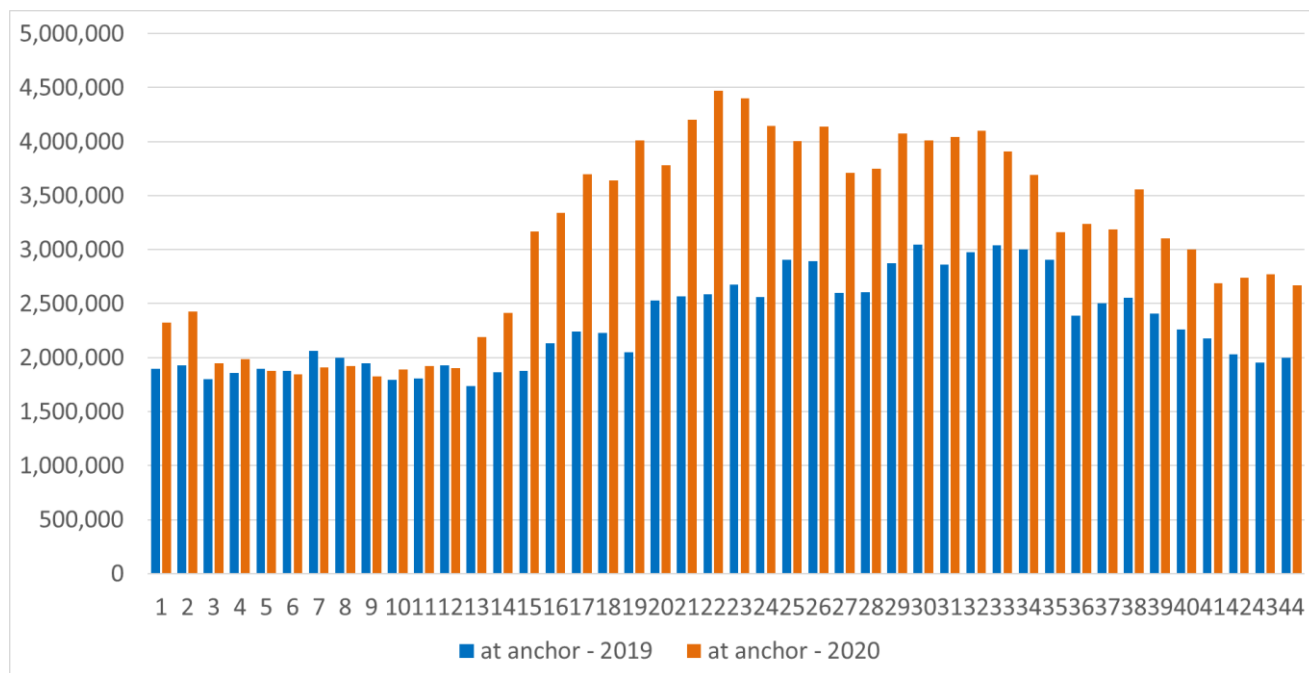


Figure 11: AIS data reports reporting navigational status “at anchor” in and around EU waters in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1 to 44)

The graph shows that, from week 13, there is an increase of number of AIS reports indicating navigational status “at anchor” in comparison with 2019.

Appendix A The weekly fluctuation in number of ship calls at EU ports per ship type

Bulk carriers

During the first 44 weeks of 2019 there were 28,630 ship calls by bulk carriers⁶ at EU ports, and in the same period of 2020 there were 27,749 ship calls. The number of bulk carrier calls decreased by 3.1% in comparison with 2019.

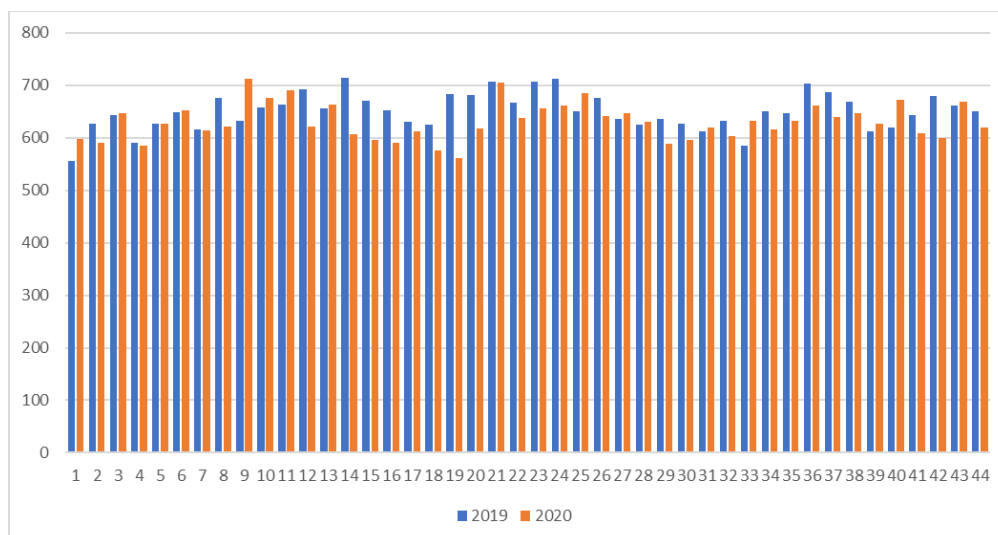


Figure 12: Ship calls of bulk carriers reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that bulk cargo vessel traffic decreased in week 14 (30 March – 5 April) and has been rather stable since then. Some weeks in 2020 presented higher traffic than in the same period of 2019.

Chemical tankers

During the first 44 weeks of 2019 there were 2,290 ship calls by chemical tankers⁷ at EU ports in comparison with 2,267 ship calls in the same period of 2020.

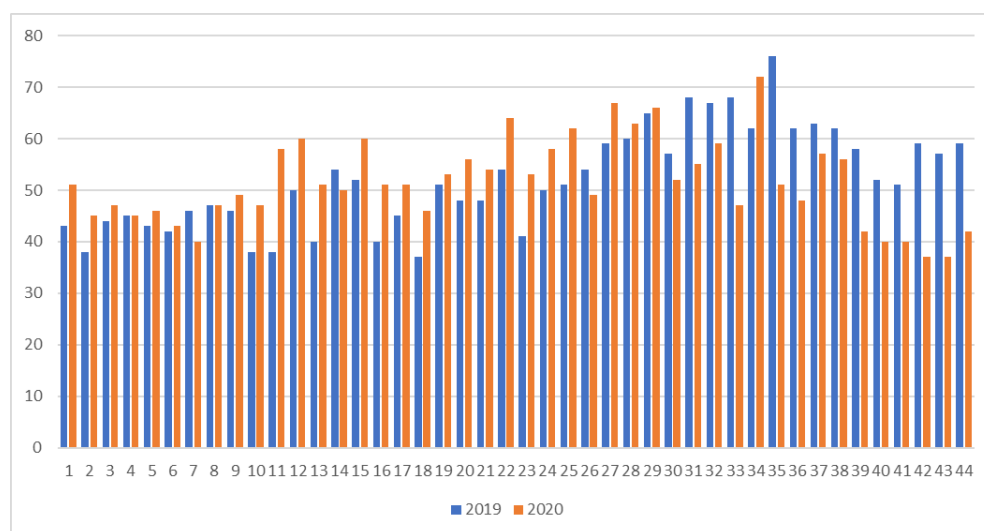


Figure 13: Ship calls of chemical tankers reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The number of chemical tanker calls decreased by 1% in comparison with 2019.

⁶ Bulk carriers includes the following ship types: Bulk Carrier, Laker, Powder Carrier, Bulk/Oil Carrier (OBO), Urea Carrier, Ore Carrier, Limestone Carrier, Refined Sugar Carrier, Bulk Carrier Laker Only, Ore/Oil Carrier, Bulk Carrier Self-discharging, Aggregates Carrier, Cement Carrier, Wood Chips Carrier, Bulk Carrier (with Vehicle Decks), Bulk/Caustic Soda Carrier (CABU), Bulk/Sulphuric Acid Carrier.

⁷ Chemical tanker includes the following ship types: Chemical Tanker, Wine Tanker, Latex Tanker, Edible Oil Tanker, Vegetable Oil Tanker, Molten Sulphur Tanker.

Container ships

During the first 44 weeks of 2019 there were 70,945 ship calls by container ships⁸ at EU ports, and in the same period in 2020 there were 66,682 calls.

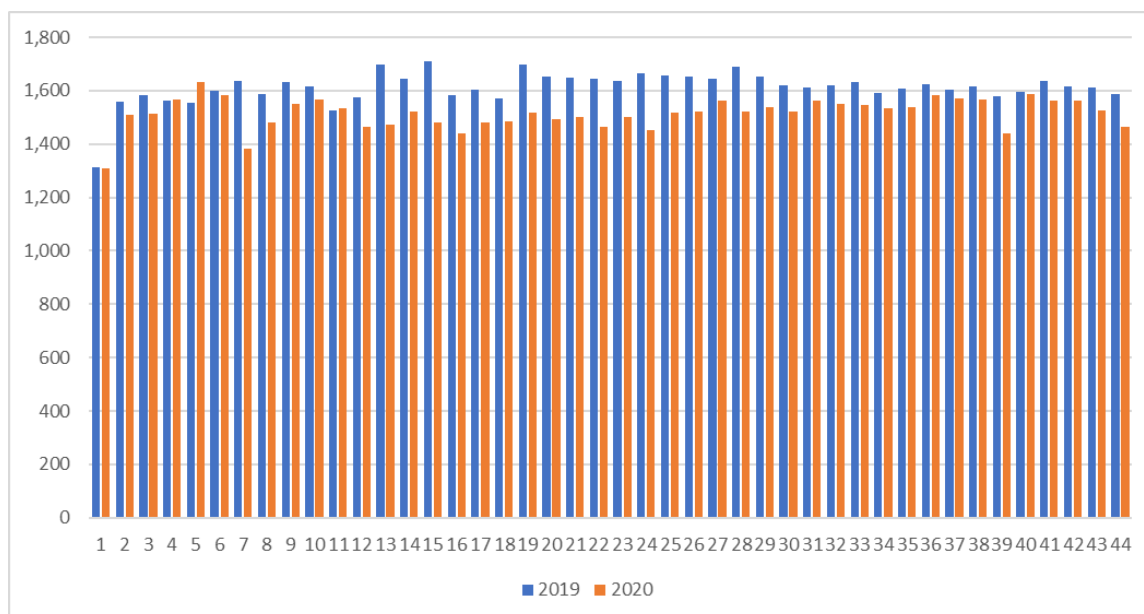


Figure 14: Ship calls by container ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that traffic of container ships has started decreasing in week 12 (16-22 March) and remains lower in comparison with 2019.

Cruise ships

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 25,601 calls by cruise ships⁹ at EU ports, and in the same period of 2020 there were 3,602 calls. The number of ship calls for cruise ships decreased by 85.9% in comparison with 2019.

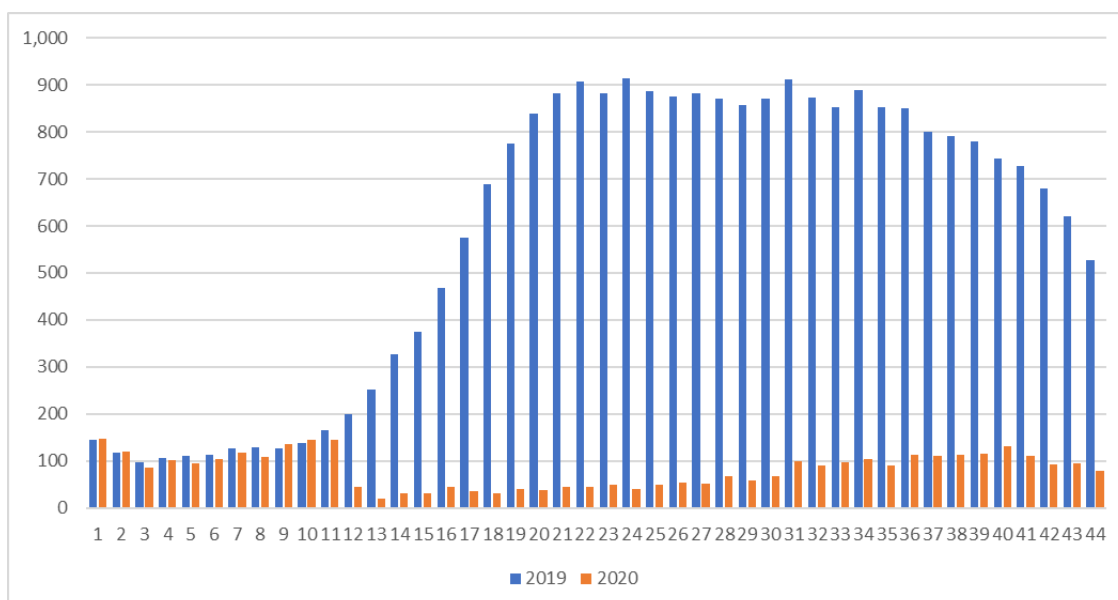


Figure 15: Ship calls by cruise ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that cruise ship traffic began decreasing in week 11 (9 March – 15 March) and remains at very low level.

⁸ Container ship includes the following ship types: Container Ship (Fully Cellular/Ro-Ro Facility), Container Ship (Fully Cellular), Passenger/Container Ship.

⁹ Cruise ships include the following ship types: Passenger/Cruise.

General cargo

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 122,335 calls by general cargo ships¹⁰ at EU ports, and in the same period in 2020 there were 114,240 calls. The number of ship calls by general cargo ships has decreased by 6.6% in comparison with 2019.

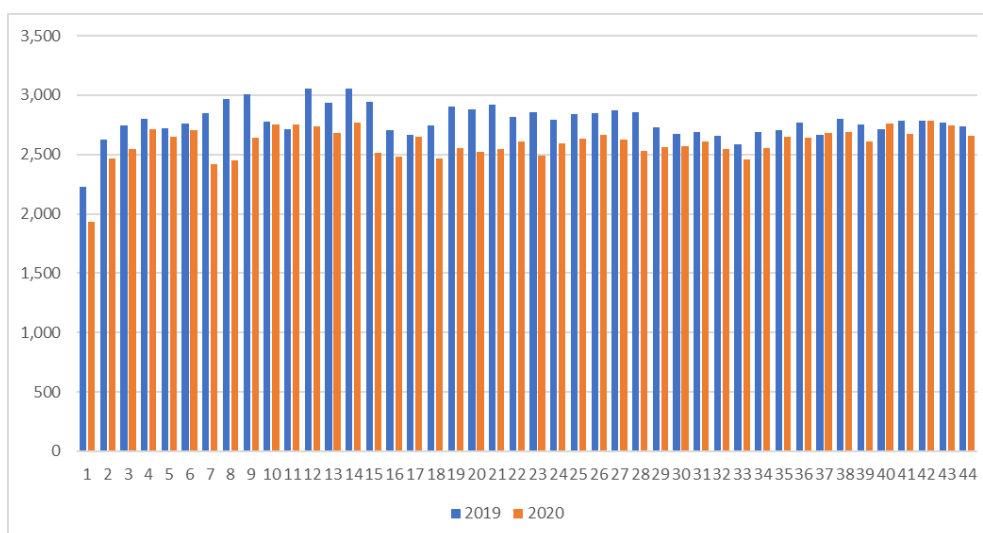


Figure 16: Ship calls of general cargo ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that general cargo ship traffic began decreasing in week 12 (16-22 March) and remains lower in comparison with 2019 although the last weeks are almost at the same level like in 2019.

Liquefied gas tanker

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 14,270 ship calls by liquefied gas tankers¹¹ at EU ports and in the same period of 2020 there were 13,281 calls. The number of ship calls by liquefied gas tankers decreased by 6.9% in comparison with 2019.

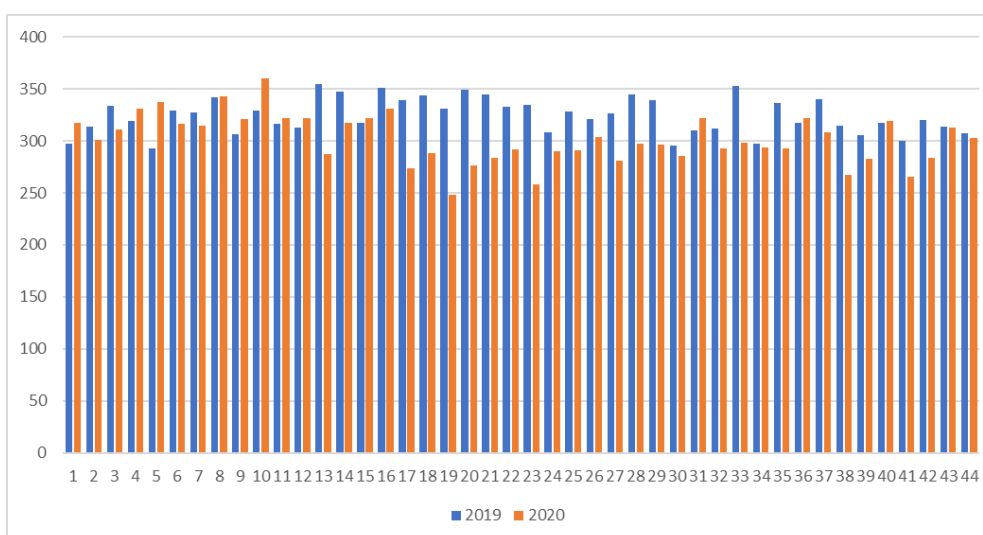


Figure 17: Ship calls by liquefied gas tankers reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that liquefied gas tanker traffic decreased in week 13 (23-29 March) and remained lower in comparison with 2019 until week 44 except in weeks 31, 35 and 40, where the number of ship calls was higher than in the same week in 2019.

¹⁰ General cargo ship includes the following ship types: General Cargo/Passenger Ship, Palletised Cargo Ship, General Cargo Ship (with Ro-Ro facility), General Cargo/Tanker, Deck Cargo Ship, Heavy Load Carrier, Nuclear Fuel Carrier Yacht Carrier semi-submersible, Livestock Carrier, Nuclear Fuel Carrier (with Ro-Ro facility), General Cargo Ship, General Cargo Ship Self-discharging, Heavy Load Carrier semi-submersible, Open Hatch Cargo Ship.

¹¹ Liquefied gas tanker includes the following ship types: Gas Processing Vessel, LPG Tanker, CO2 Tanker, LNG Tanker, LPG/Chemical Tanker, Combination Gas Tanker (LNG/LPG).

Oil tanker

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 84,673 ship calls by oil tankers¹² at EU ports and 82,620 calls in the same period of 2020. The number of ship calls by oil tankers decreased by 2.4% in comparison with 2019.

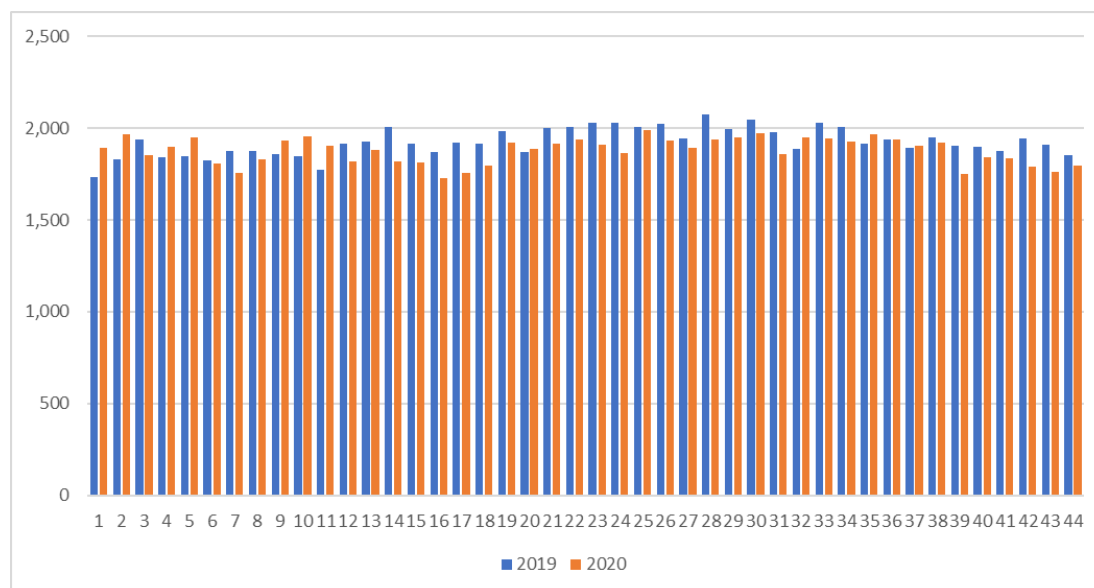


Figure 18: Ship calls by oil tankers reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that the number of ship calls by oil tankers started decreasing in week 12 (16-22 March) and remained lower than in 2019 except weeks 32, 35 and 37.

Passenger

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 40,985 calls by passenger ships at EU ports, and in the same period in 2020 there were 23,714 calls. The number of ship calls by passenger ships decreased by 42.1% in comparison with 2019.

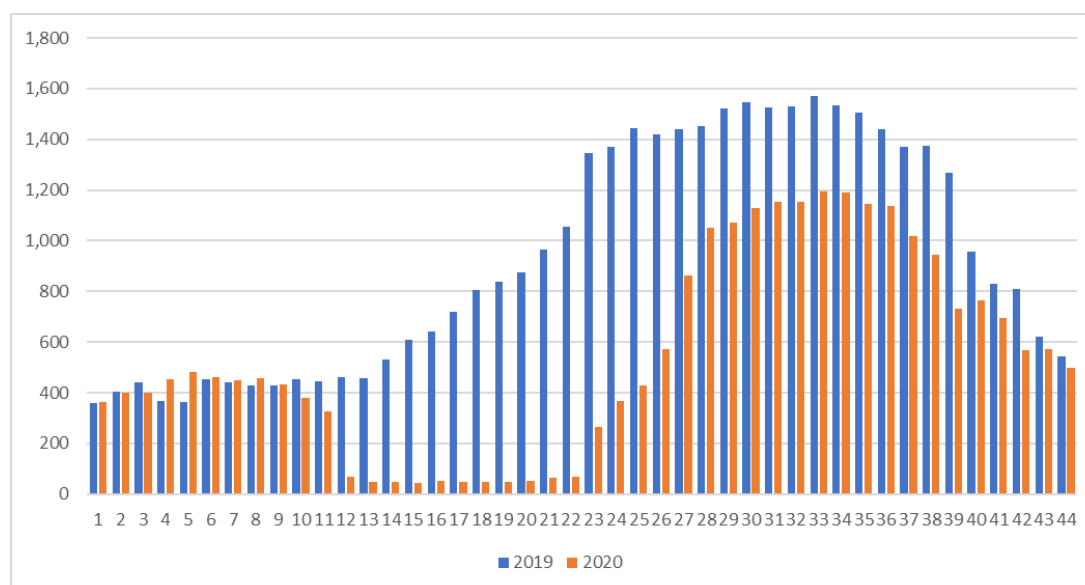


Figure 19: Ship calls by passenger ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that passenger ship traffic began decreasing in week 10 (2-8 March) and continued to be very low in comparison to the previous year up to week 23. Since week 23 there is a weekly increase. The last two weeks (43 and 44) present figures only slightly lower than in 2019.

¹² Oil tanker includes the following ship types: Crude Oil Tanker, Tanker (unspecified), Coal/Oil Mixture Tanker, Products Tanker, Asphalt/Bitumen Tanker, Bunkering Tanker, Crude/Oil Products Tanker, Shuttle Tanker, Oil Products Tanker, Bitumen Tanker, Chemical/Oil Product Tankers and Chemical/Products Tanker

Ro-ro/passenger

In the first 44 weeks of 2019 there were 236,559 ship calls by ro-ro/passenger ships¹³ at EU ports and in the same period of 2020 there were 215,244 calls. The number of ships calls by ro-ro/passenger ships decreased by 9% in comparison with 2019.

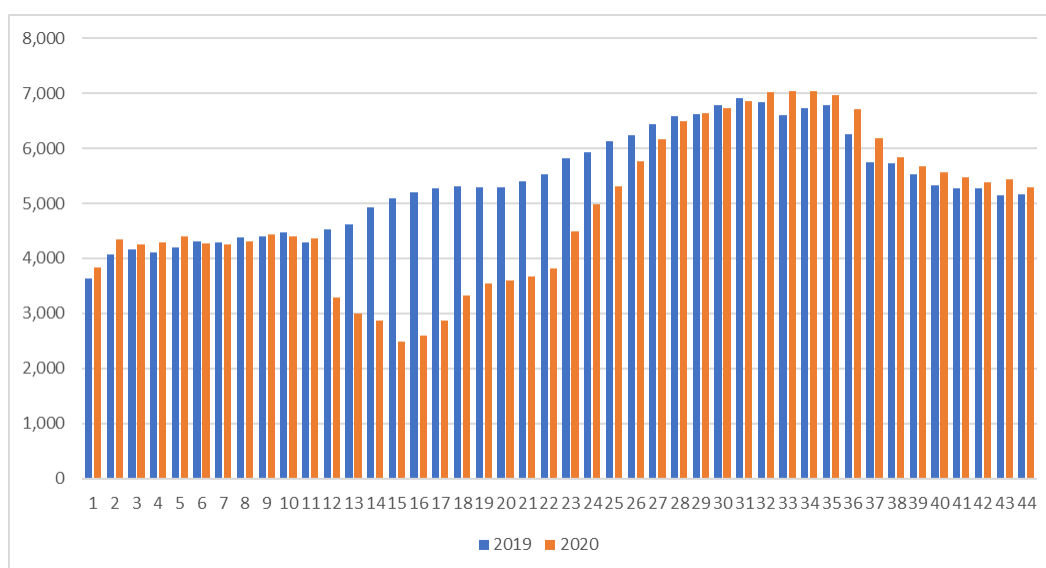


Figure 20: Ship calls by ro-ro/passenger ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that ro-ro/passenger ship traffic started decreasing in week 12 (16-22 March). Since week 16 there is a weekly increase, and the numbers from week 32 are even higher than in 2019..

Ro-ro/cargo

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 41,029 calls by ro-ro/cargo ships¹⁴ at EU ports, and in the same period of 2020 there were 38,095 calls. The number of ships calls by ro-ro/cargo ships decreased by 7.2% in comparison with 2019.

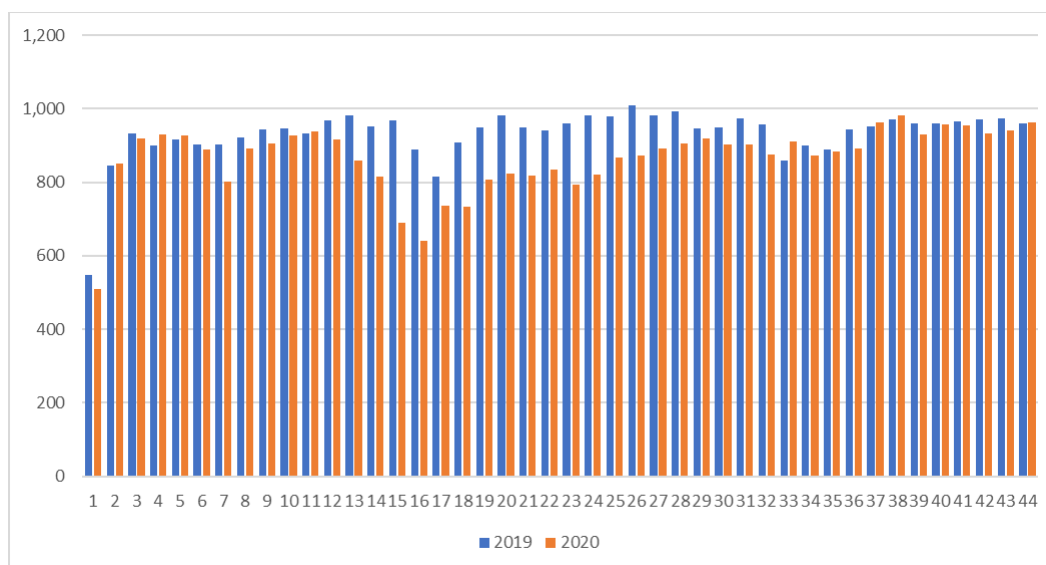


Figure 21: Ship calls by ro-ro/cargo ships reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that ro-ro/cargo ship traffic started decreasing in week 12 (16-22 March). Since week 23 there is continuous increase, and except for weeks 33, 37, 38 and 44 the number of calls is still lower in comparison to the previous year.

¹³ Ro-Ro/Passenger ship includes the following ship types: Passenger/Landing Craft, Passenger/Ro-Ro Ship (Vehicles/Rail), Passenger/Ro-Ro Ship (Vehicles), Passenger/Ro-Ro Cargo Ship.

¹⁴ Ro-Ro/Cargo ship includes the following ship types: Rail Vehicles Carrier, Landing Craft, Container/Ro-Ro Cargo Ship, Ro-Ro Cargo Ship.

Vehicle carrier

In the first 44 weeks of 2019, there were 14,104 ship calls by vehicle carriers at EU ports, and in the same period of 2020 there were 10,355 calls. The number of ship calls by vehicle carriers has decreased by 26.6 % in comparison with 2019.

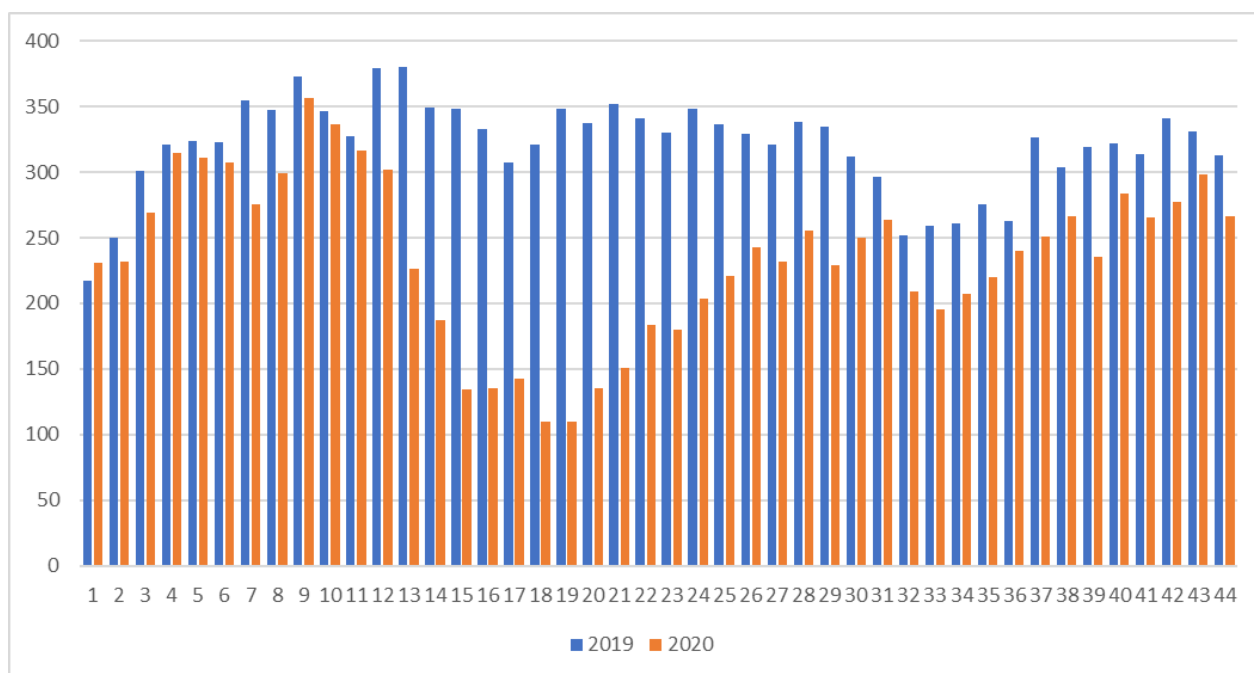


Figure 22: Ship calls by vehicle carriers reported to SSN in 2019 and 2020 per week

The graph shows that vehicle carrier traffic started decreasing in week 11 (9-15 March). Since week 20 there was a decrease in the difference between 2019 and 2020, but still the number of calls is lower in comparison to the previous year.

Appendix B Most affected Member States in terms of ship calls

When looking at cruise ships, the most affected Member States are Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain and United Kingdom. These are the Member States which had the highest number of calls by cruise ships during the first 44 weeks of 2019.

The graph below shows the number of ship calls by cruise ships in these countries by week and year (2019 in blue and 2020 in orange).

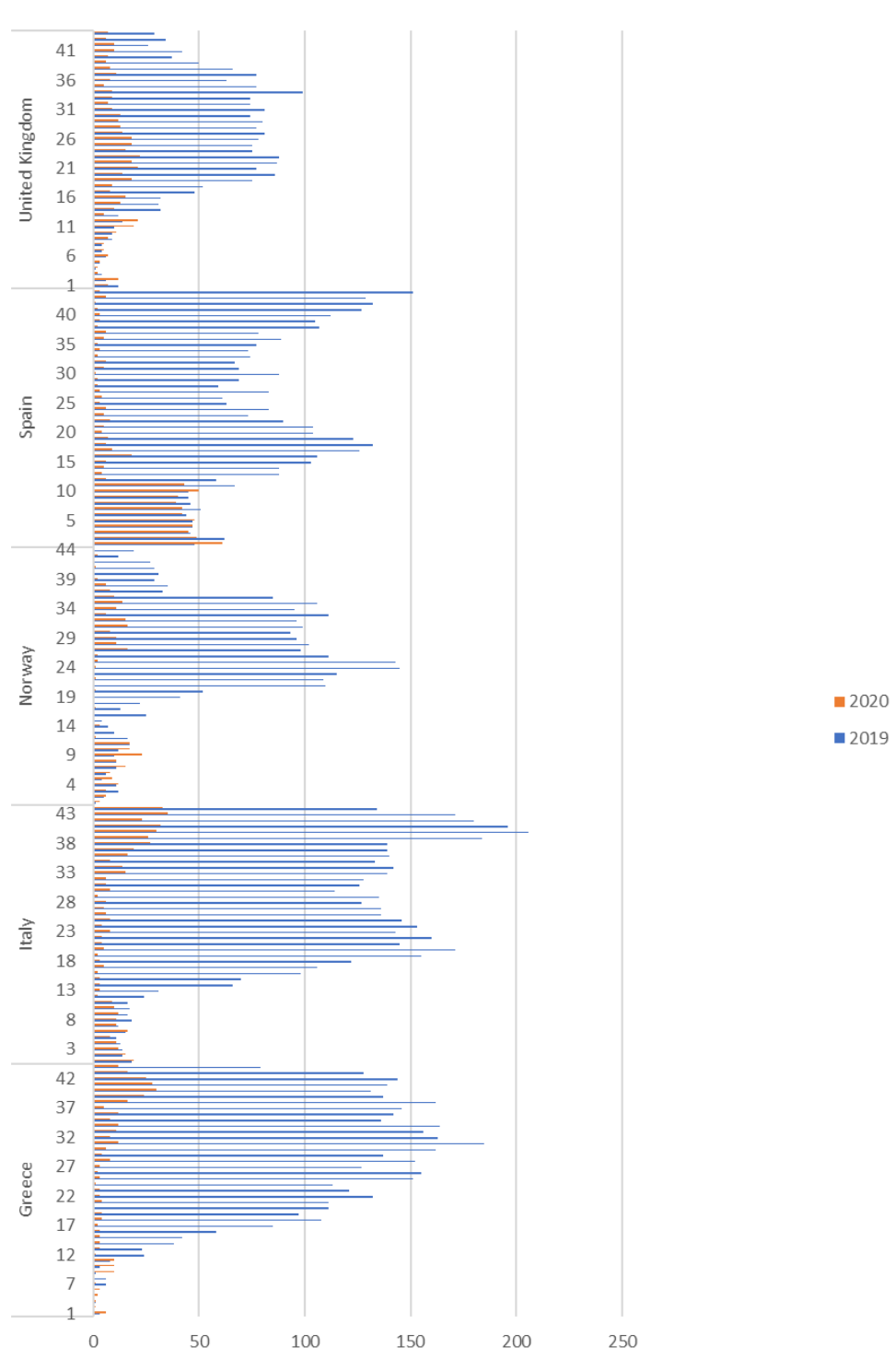


Figure 23: Cruise ship traffic for the 5 MSs which had the highest number of calls for this ship type in 2019 (week 1-44)

Croatia, Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain are the Member States which had the highest number of calls by passenger ships during the first 44 weeks of 2019. The graph below shows the number of calls by passenger ships in these countries by week and year (2019 in blue and 2020 in orange)

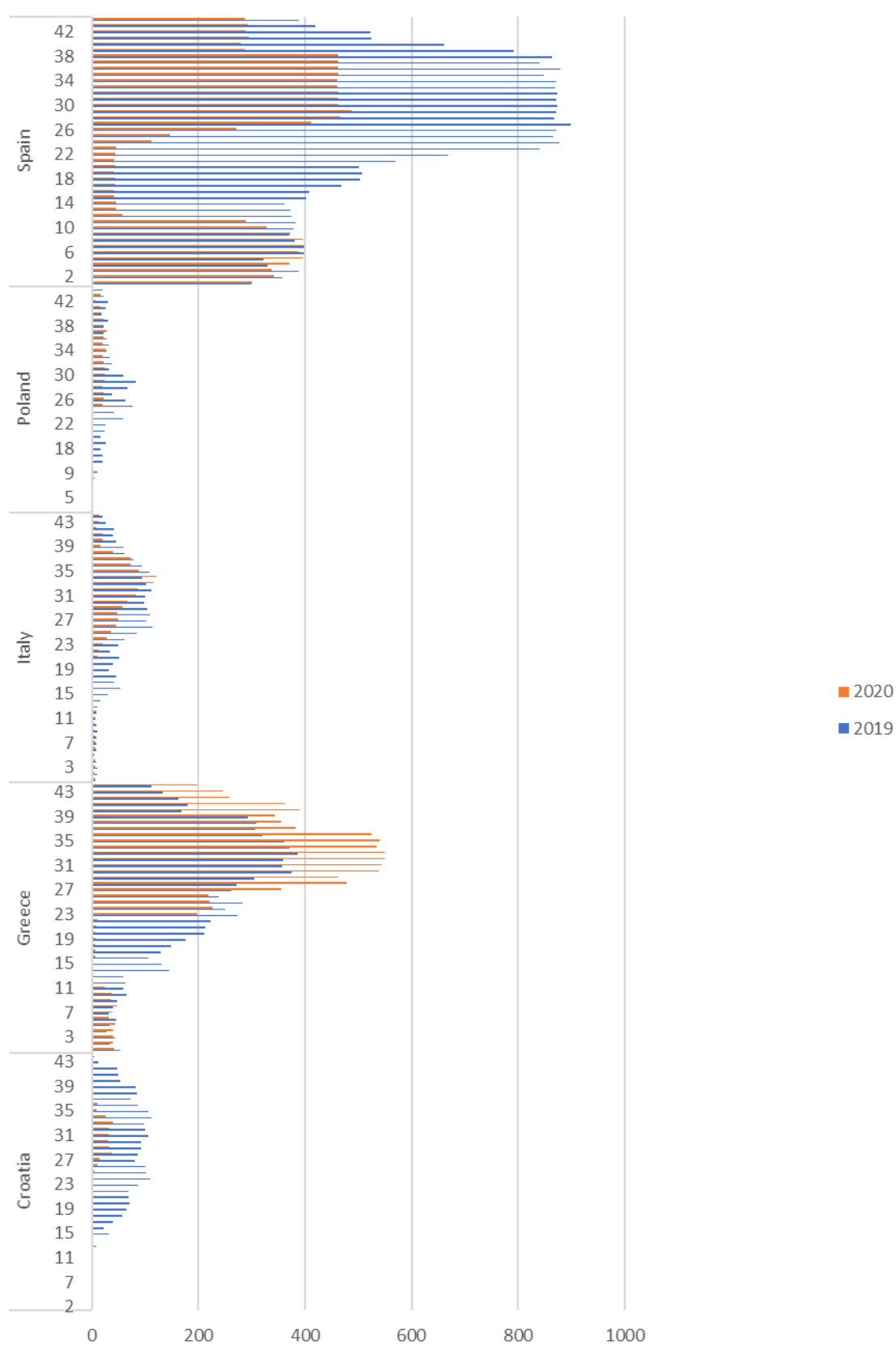


Figure 24: Passenger ship traffic for the 5 MSs having the highest number of calls for this ship type in 2019 (week 1-44)

France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain are the Member States which had the highest number of calls by ro-ro passenger ships during the first 44 weeks of 2019. The graph below shows the number of calls by ro-ro passenger ships in these countries by week and year (2019 in blue and 2020 in orange)

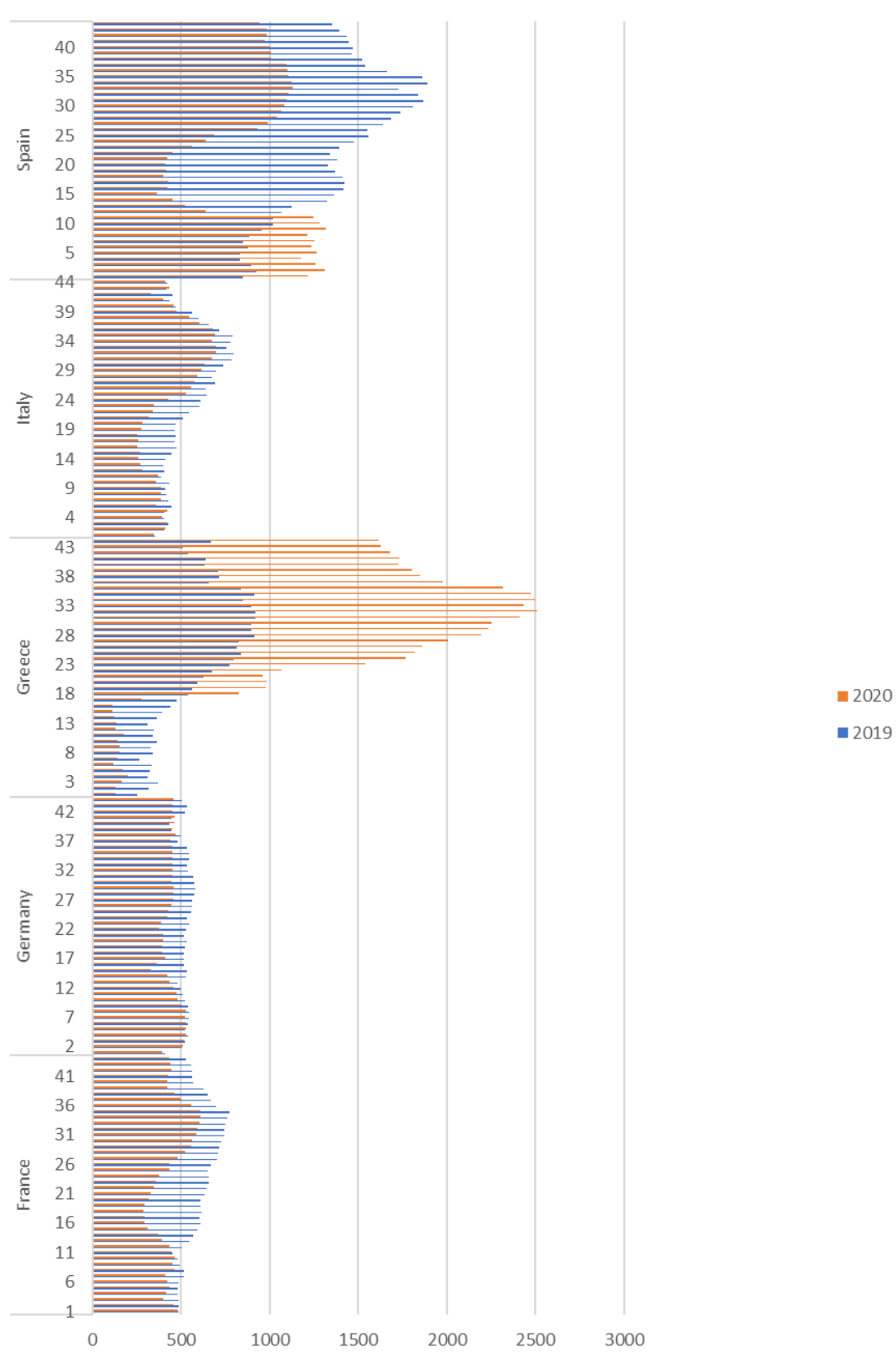


Figure 25: Ro-ro passenger ship traffic for the 5 MSs having the highest number of calls for this ship type in 2019 (week 1-44)

When looking at chemical tankers, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom had the highest number of ship calls during the first 44 weeks of 2019. The graph below shows the number of calls by vehicle carriers in these countries by week and year (2019 in blue and 2020 in orange):

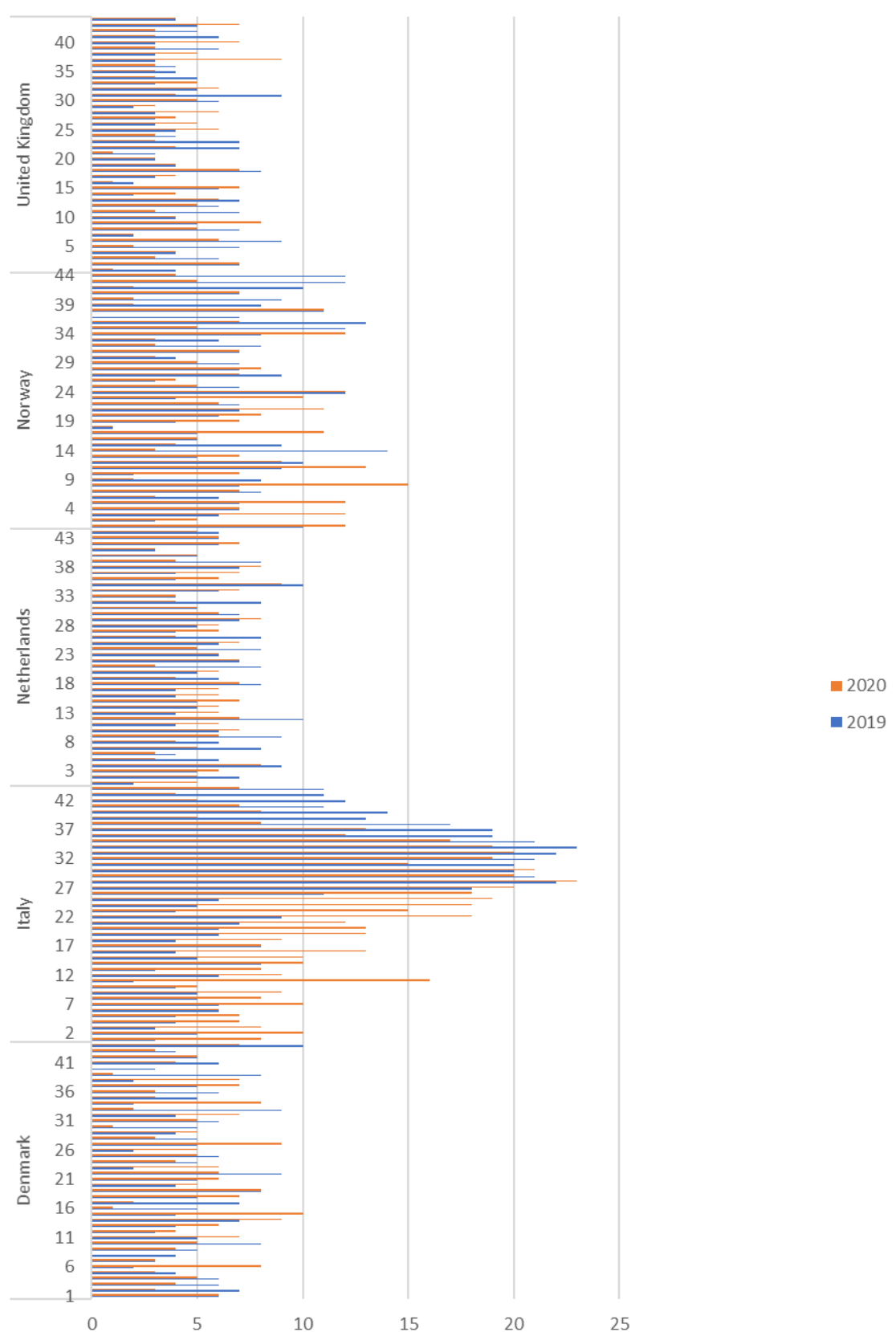


Figure 26: Chemical tankers traffic for the 5 MSs having the highest number of calls for this ship type in 2019 (week 1-44)

When looking at vehicle carriers, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom had the highest number of ship calls during the first 44 weeks of 2019. The graph below shows the number of calls by vehicle carriers in these countries by week and year (2019 in blue and 2020 in orange):

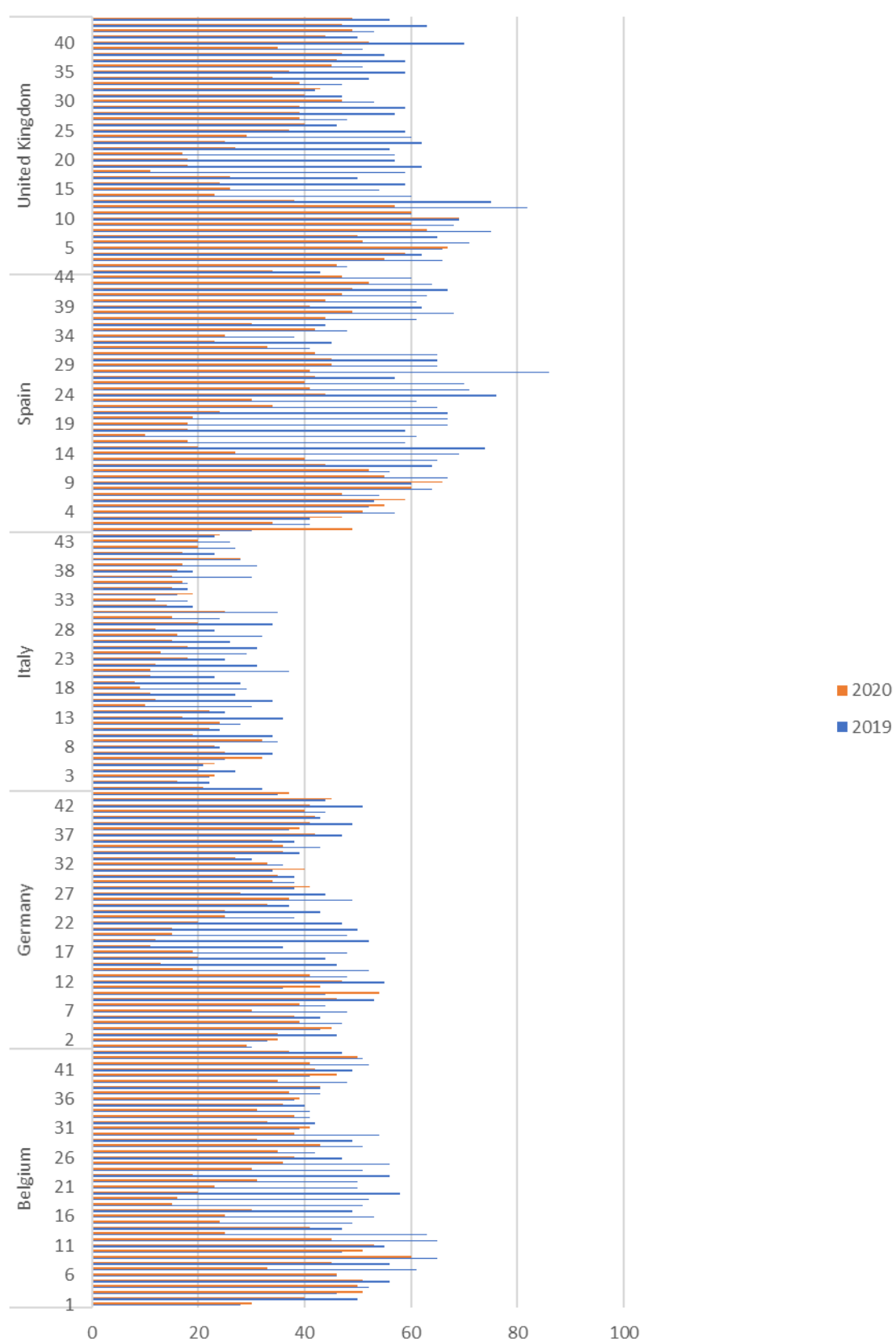


Figure 27: Vehicle carrier traffic for the 5 MSs having the highest number of calls for this ship type in 2019 (week 1-44)

Appendix C Number of vessels flying the EU-MSs flag by ship type

Country of Flag	Bulk carrier	Chemical tanker	Containership	Cruise	General cargo	Liquified gas tanker	Oil tanker	Passenger	Refrigerated cargo	Ropax	Ro-Ro cargo	Vehicle carrier	Total
Belgium	19	1	7	4	11	30	22				5		99
Bulgaria	1				6	1	4	1		1	4		18
Croatia	15	10		26	11		7	167		51	2		289
Cyprus	270	47	185	1	183	14	47	7	4	73	12	5	848
Denmark	4	142	146		42	25	30	25	1	69	19		503
Estonia							3	1	1	20	1		26
Finland	3	4	3		42		4	16		51	29		152
France	3	20	32	14	20	8	16	41		56	22		232
Germany	1	6	79		65	8	20	72		25	6	3	285
Greece	163	62	5	4	48	47	279	151		198	10	1	968
Iceland					5		2	12		3			22
Ireland	2				43			17		4	3		69
Italy	36	100	7	28	37	18	35	137	4	170	57	25	654
Latvia		1			21		4	2		3			31
Lithuania		1	4		12		1		5	8	6		37
Luxembourg	6	9	1		19	2	4				2		43
Malta	580	366	305	52	198	93	277	17		9	46	33	1976
Netherlands	13	46	39	21	530	26	13	25	3	16	14		746
Norway	76	121		11	244	58	71	131	13	307	9	36	1077
Poland					7		1	16		8			32
Portugal	83	38	257	6	129	5	22	34		10	7	10	601
Romania		1			4		2						7
Spain	4	6			21	15	11	88	4	43	8	3	203
Sweden	7	32		4	20		10	91		57	17	9	247
United Kingdom	40	80	65	17	116	6	30	22	0	85	18	10	489
Total	1326	1093	1135	188	1834	356	915	1073	35	1267	297	135	9654

Appendix D Number of EU-MSs flagged vessels calls (worldwide) per ship type

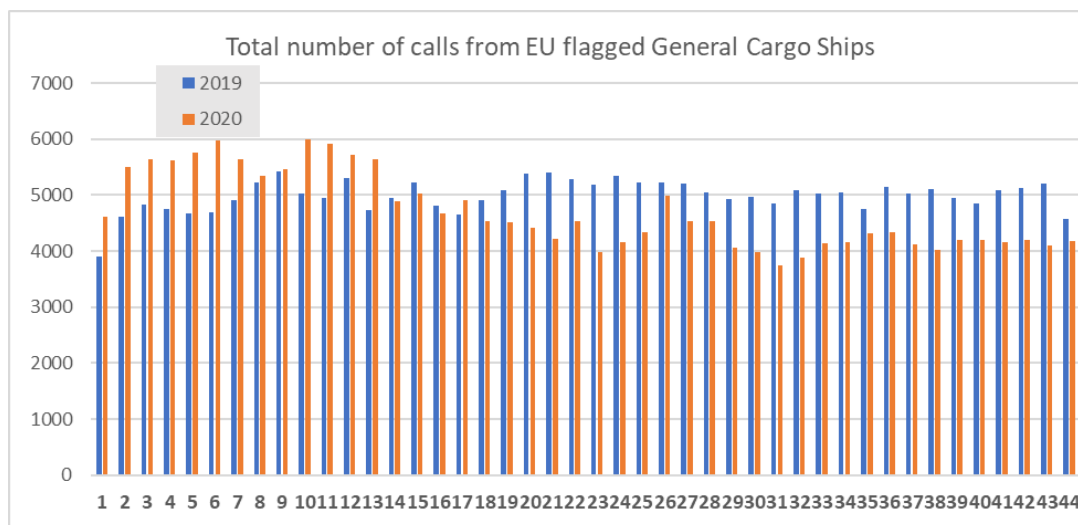


Figure 28: Total number of EU-MSs flagged vessels calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44) for General Cargo

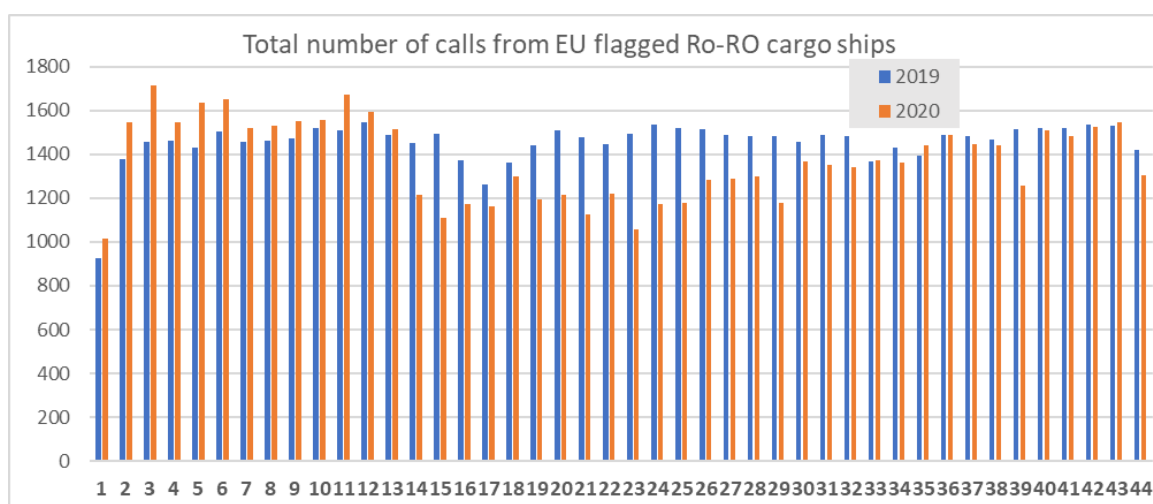


Figure 29: Total number of EU-MSs flagged vessels calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44) for Ro-Ro Cargo ships

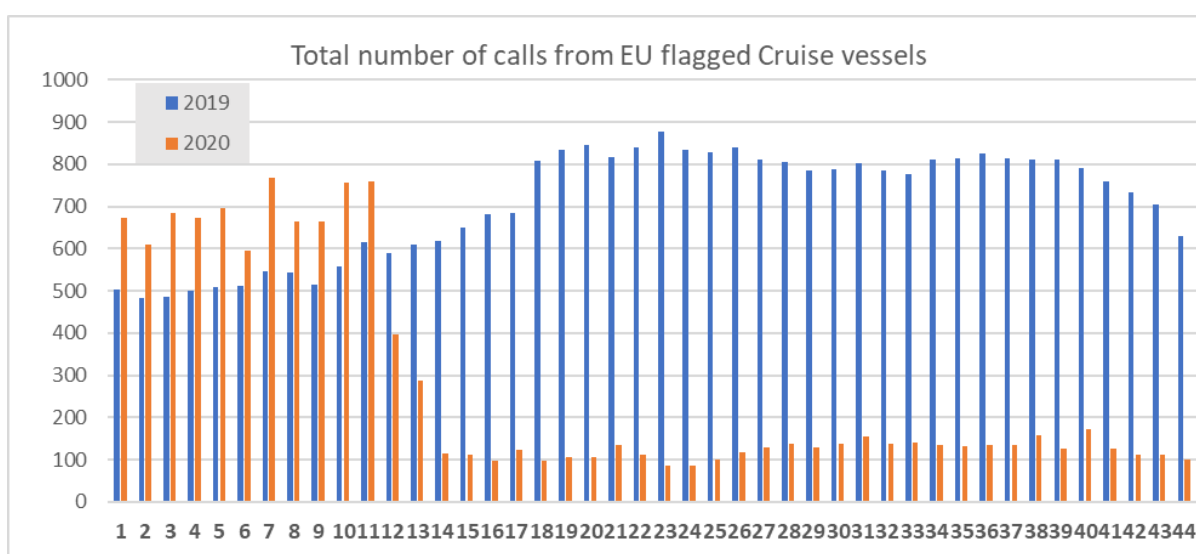


Figure 30: Total number of EU-MSs flagged cruise ships calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

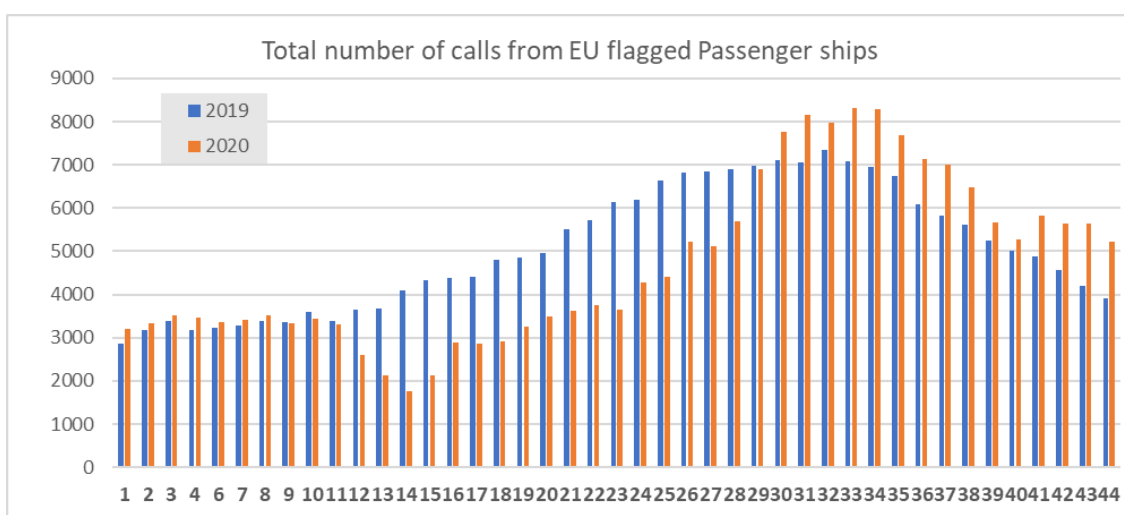


Figure 31: Total number of EU-MSs flagged passenger ships calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

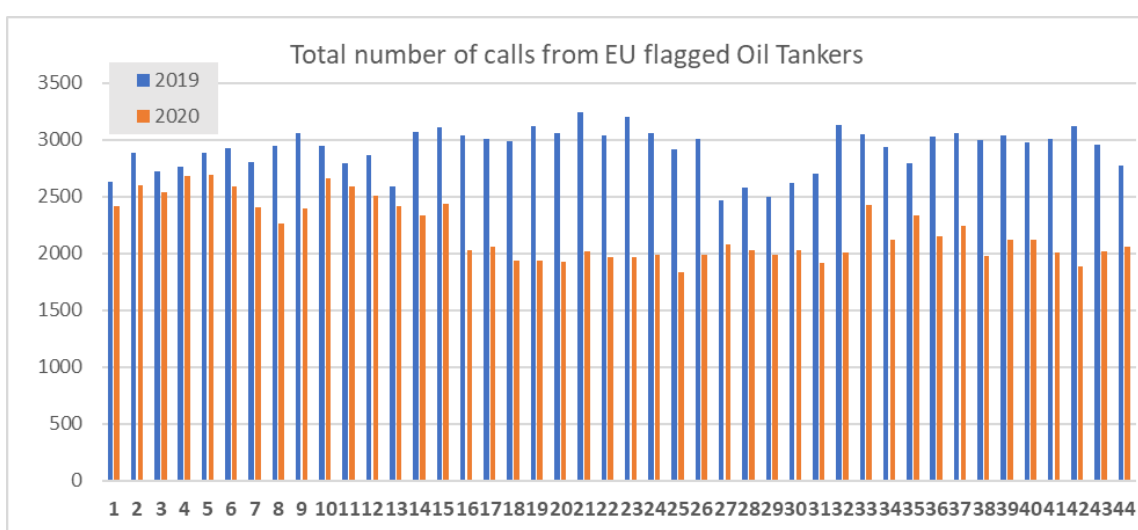


Figure 32: Total number of EU-MSs flagged oil tankers calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

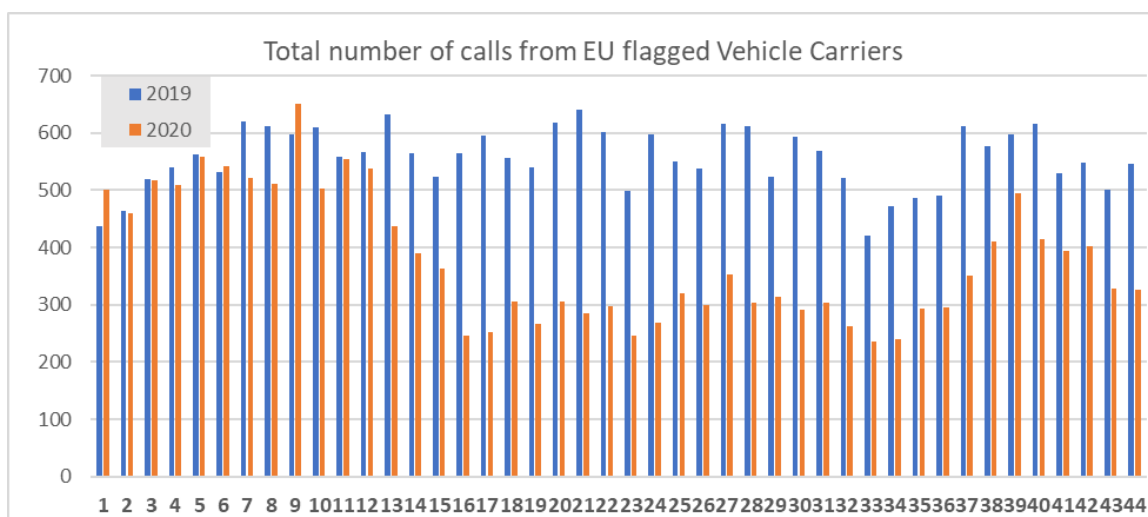


Figure 33: Total number of EU-MSs flagged vehicle carrier calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

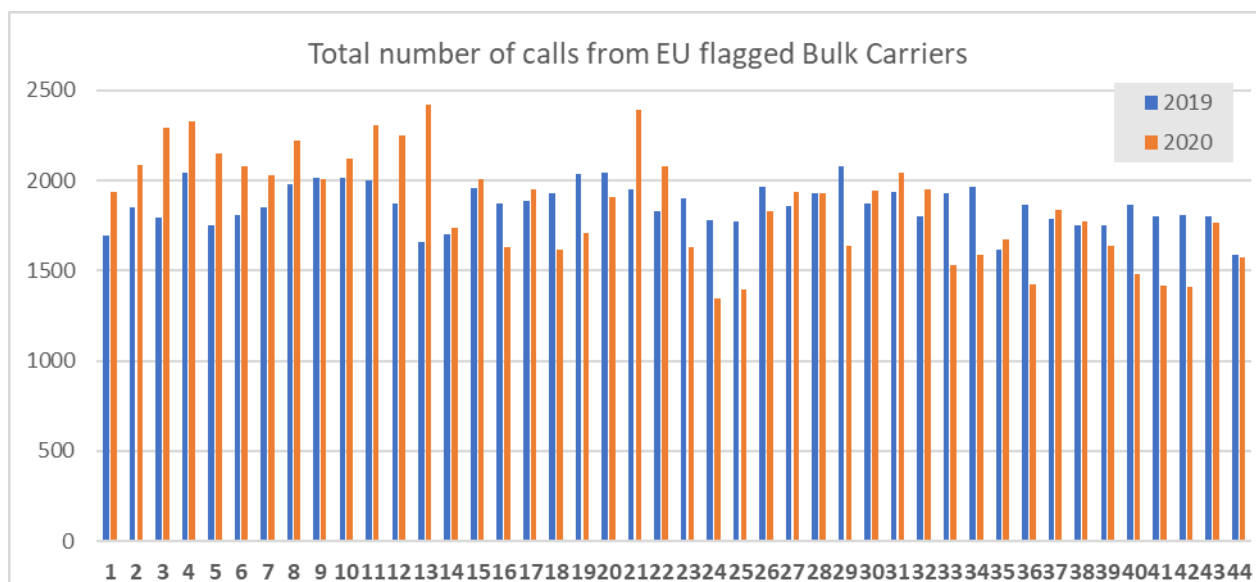


Figure 34: Total number of EU-MSs flagged bulk carriers calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

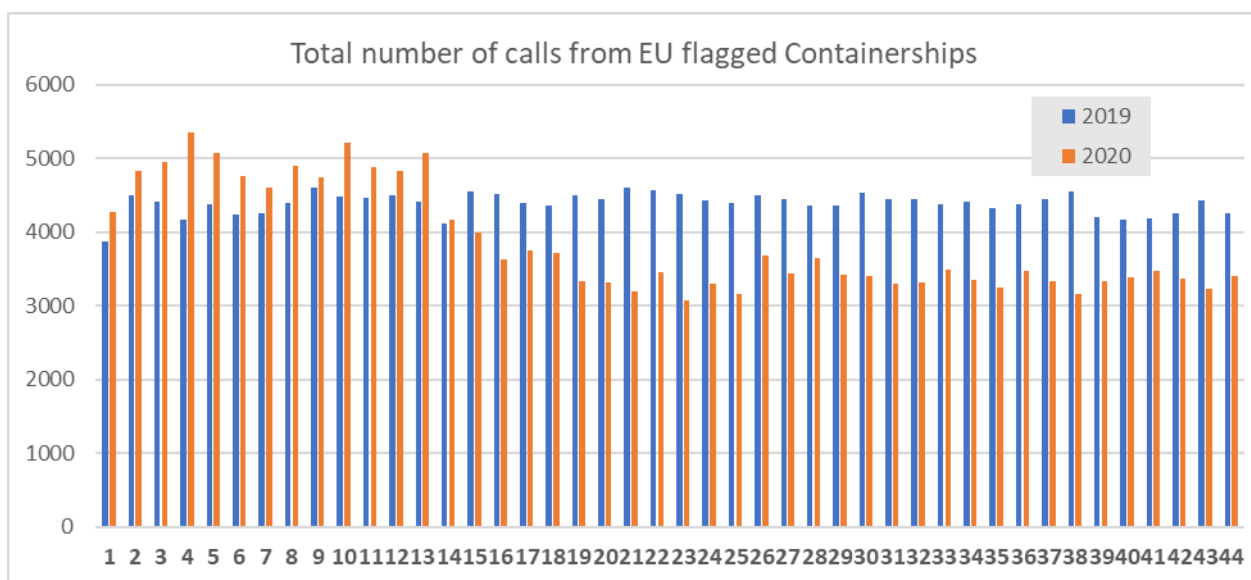


Figure 35: Total number of EU-MSs flagged containerships calls (worldwide) for 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

Appendix E Port calls between Europe and China

This Appendix shows the weekly fluctuation in port calls between China and Europe and vice versa.

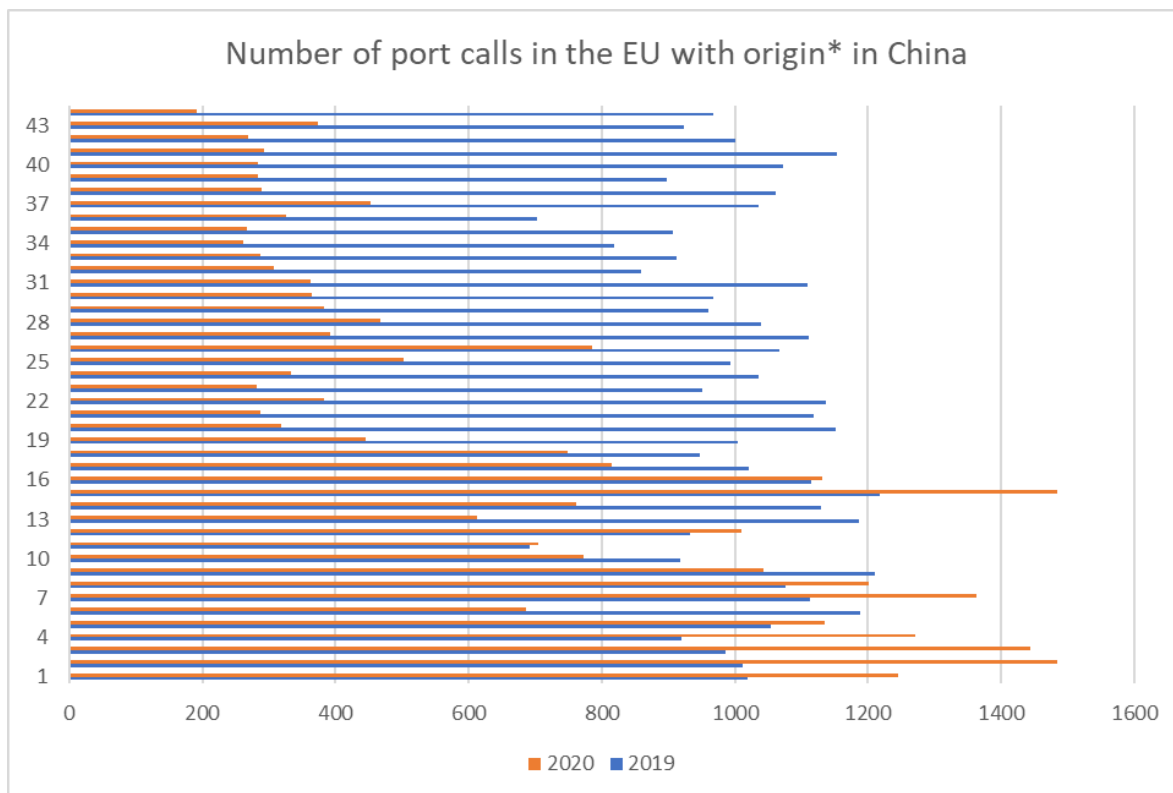


Figure 36: Number of calls in EU with origin from China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

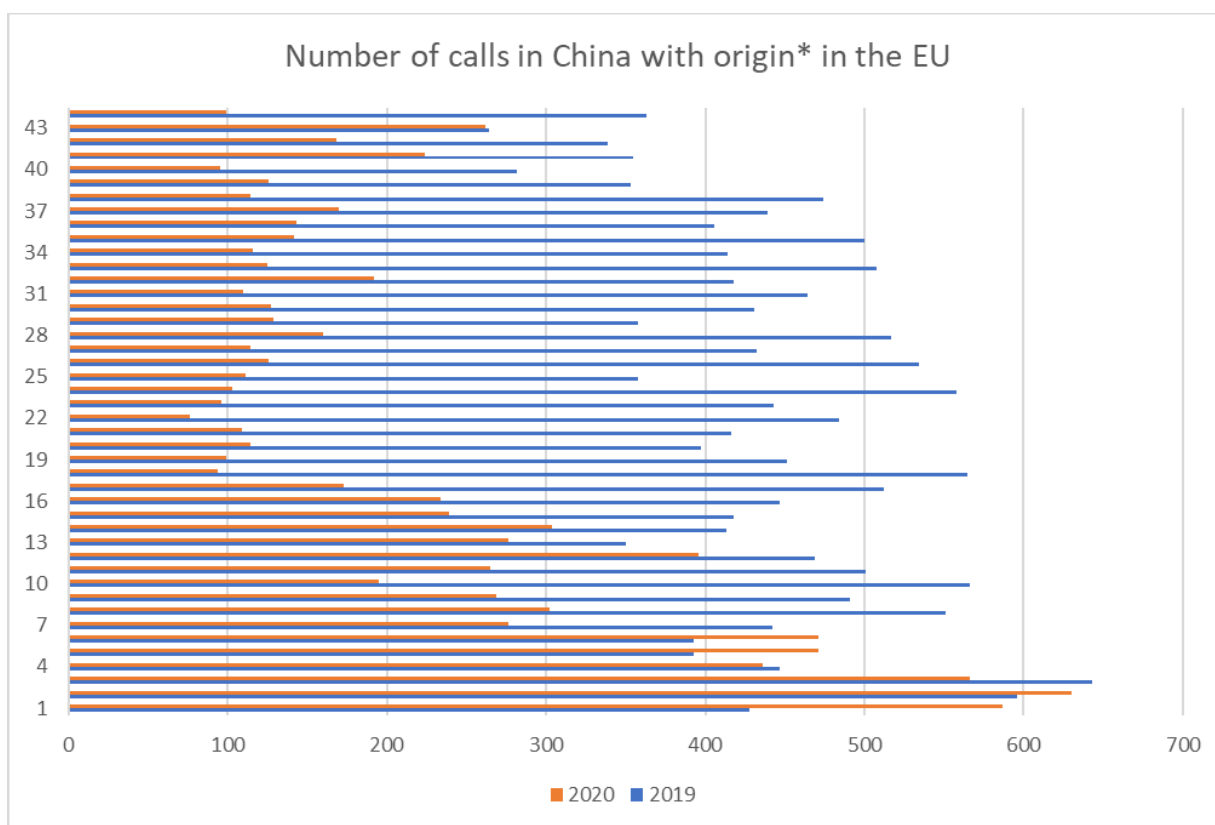


Figure 37: Number of calls in China with origin from the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

Appendix F Port calls between Europe and USA

This Appendix shows the weekly fluctuation in port calls between USA and Europe and vice versa.

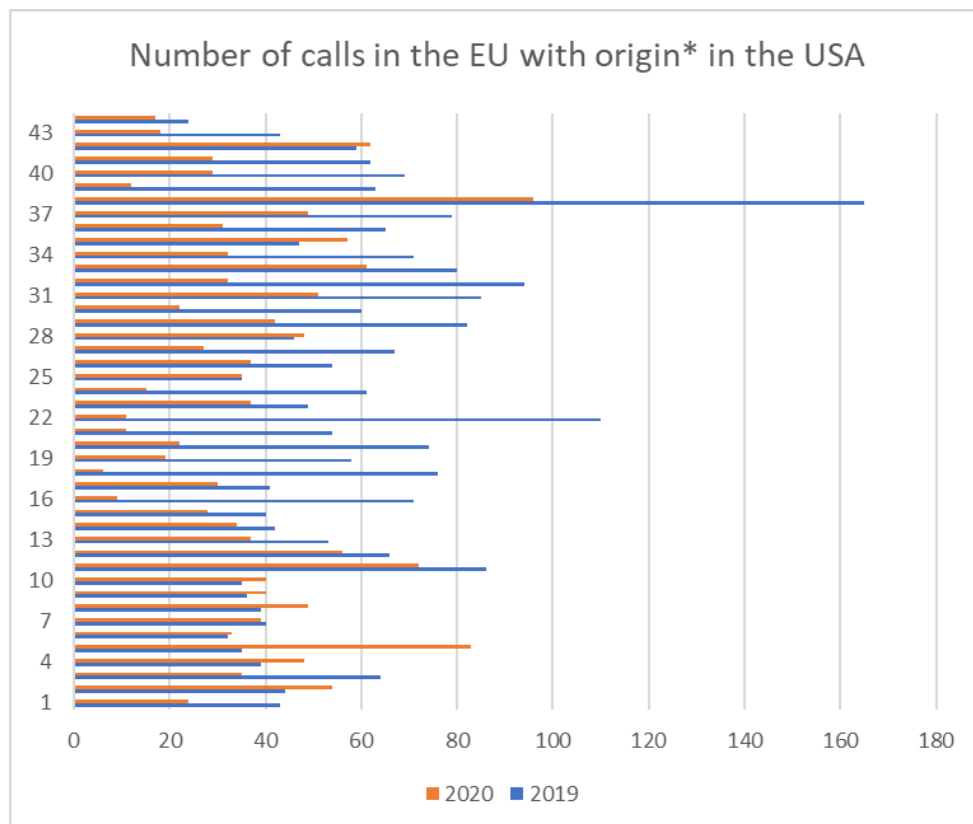


Figure 38: Number of calls in EU with origin from the USA in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

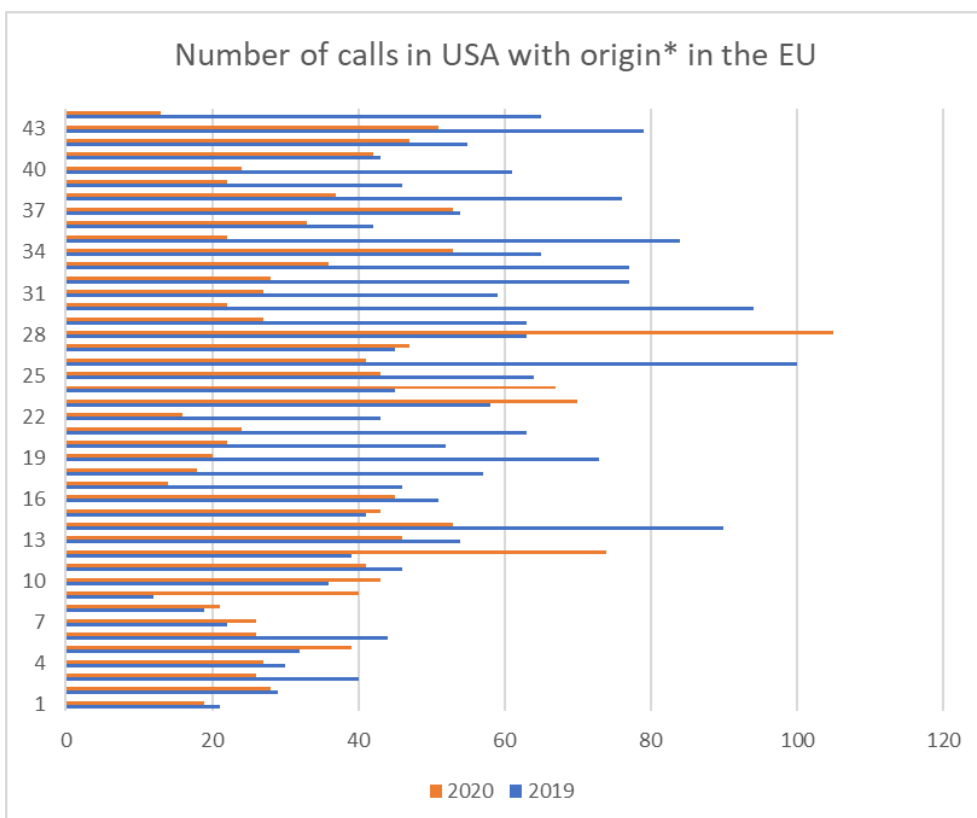


Figure 39: Number of calls in the US with origin from the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

Appendix G Port calls between China and Europe per ship type

This Appendix shows the weekly fluctuation in port calls between China and Europe and vice versa for different ship types.

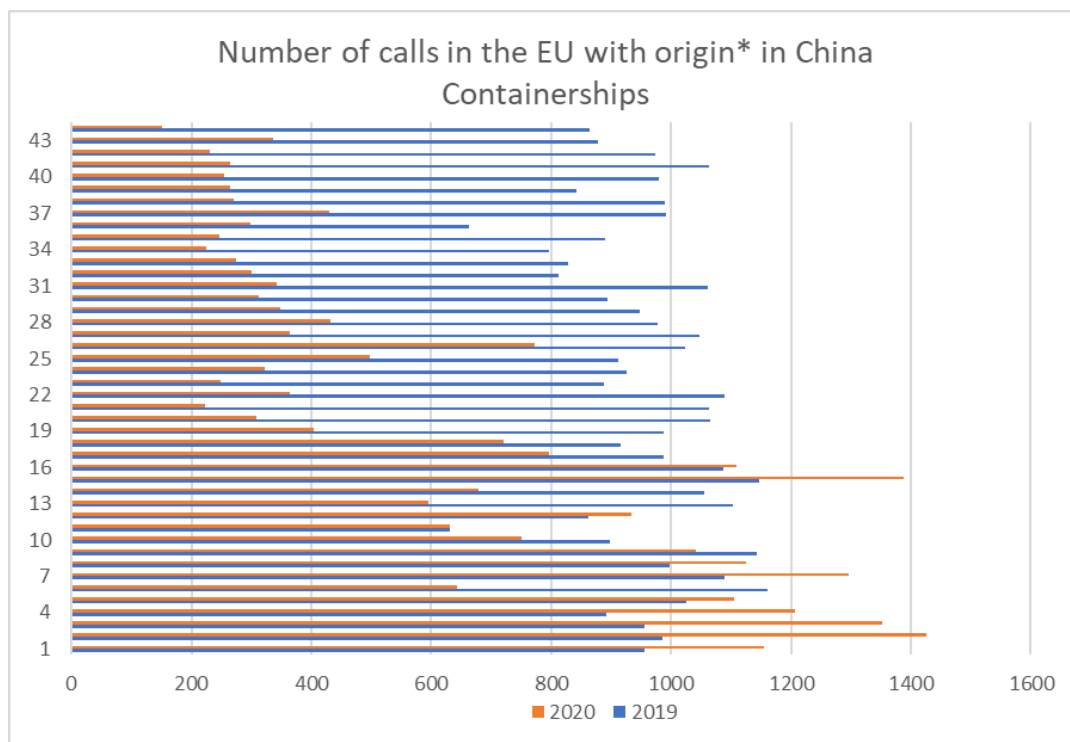


Figure 40: Total number of calls in EU for container ships with origin in China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

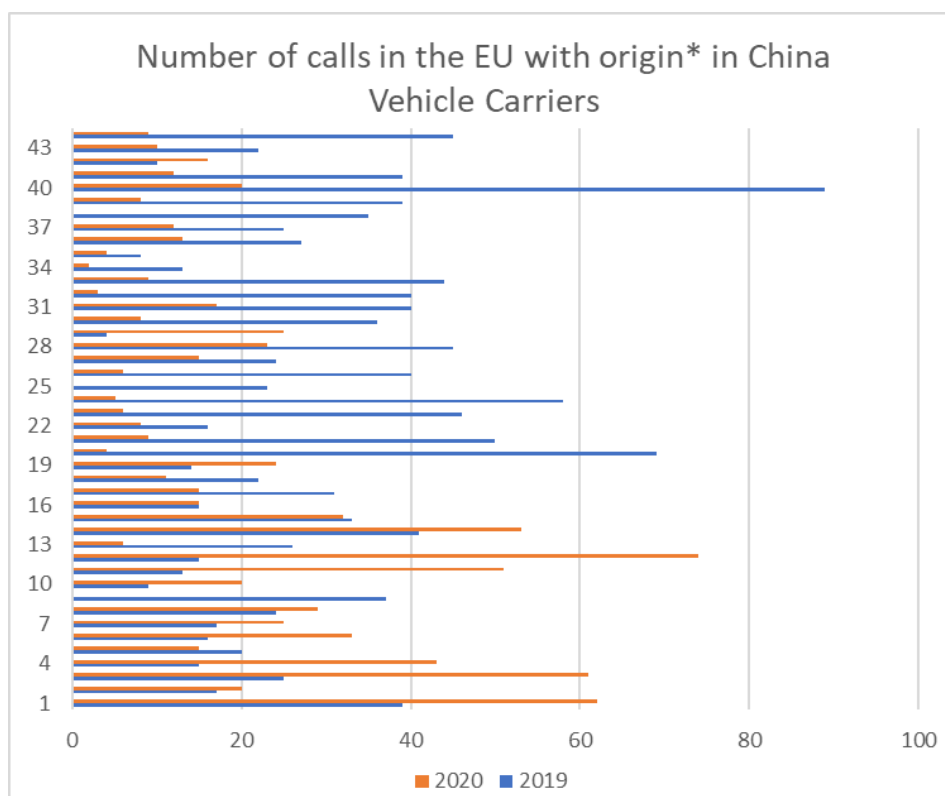


Figure 41: Total number of calls in EU for vehicle carriers with origin in China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

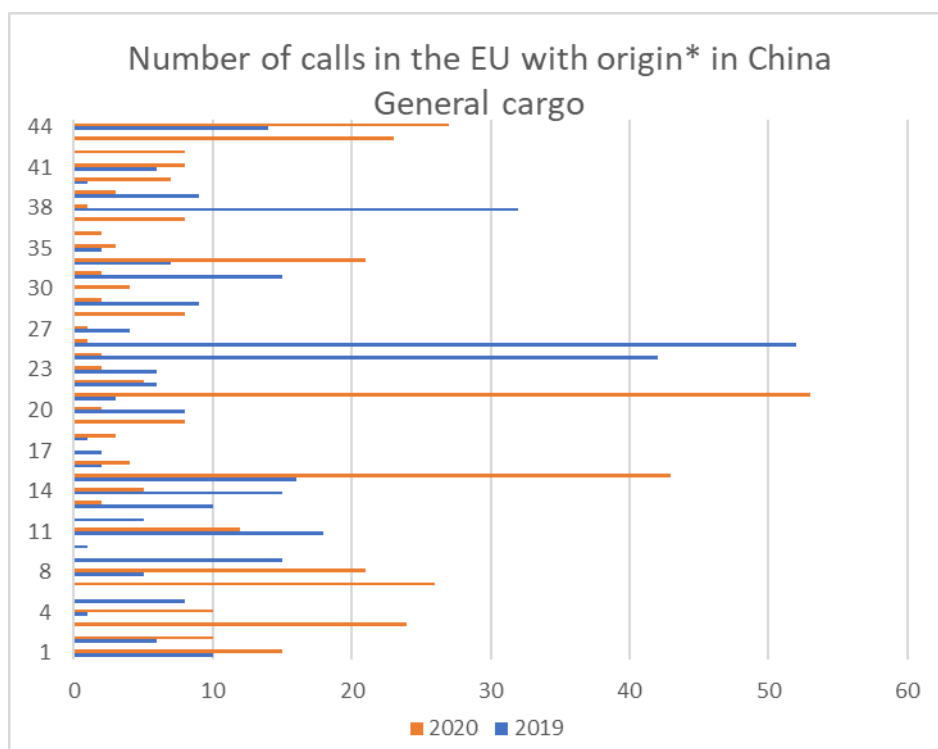


Figure 42: Total number of calls in EU for general cargo ships with origin in China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

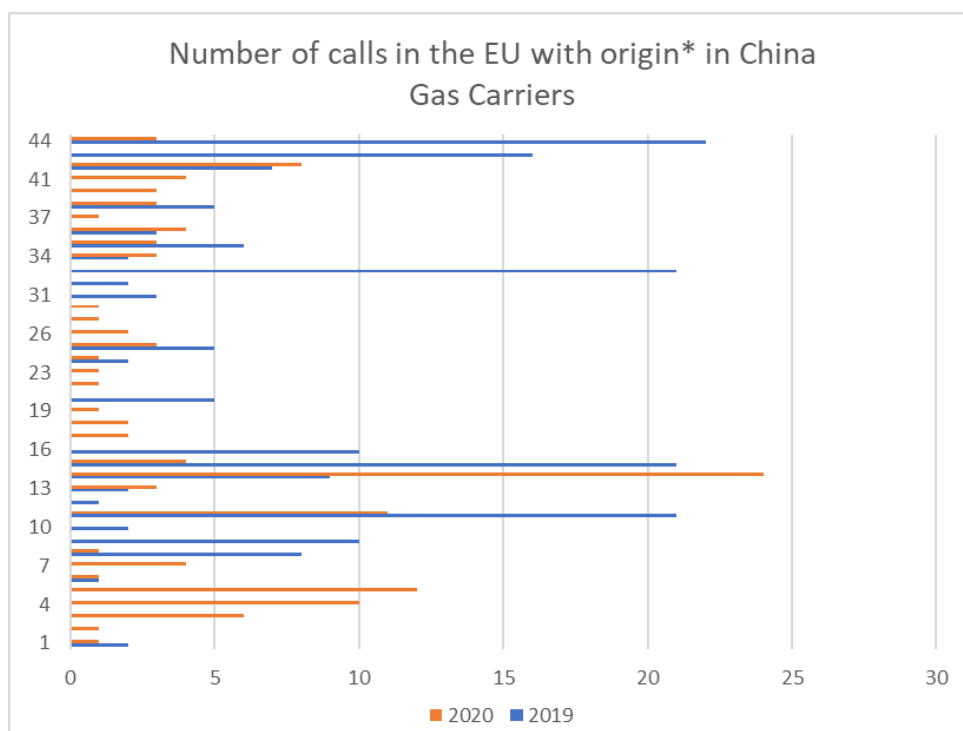


Figure 43: Total number of calls in EU for gas carriers with origin in China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

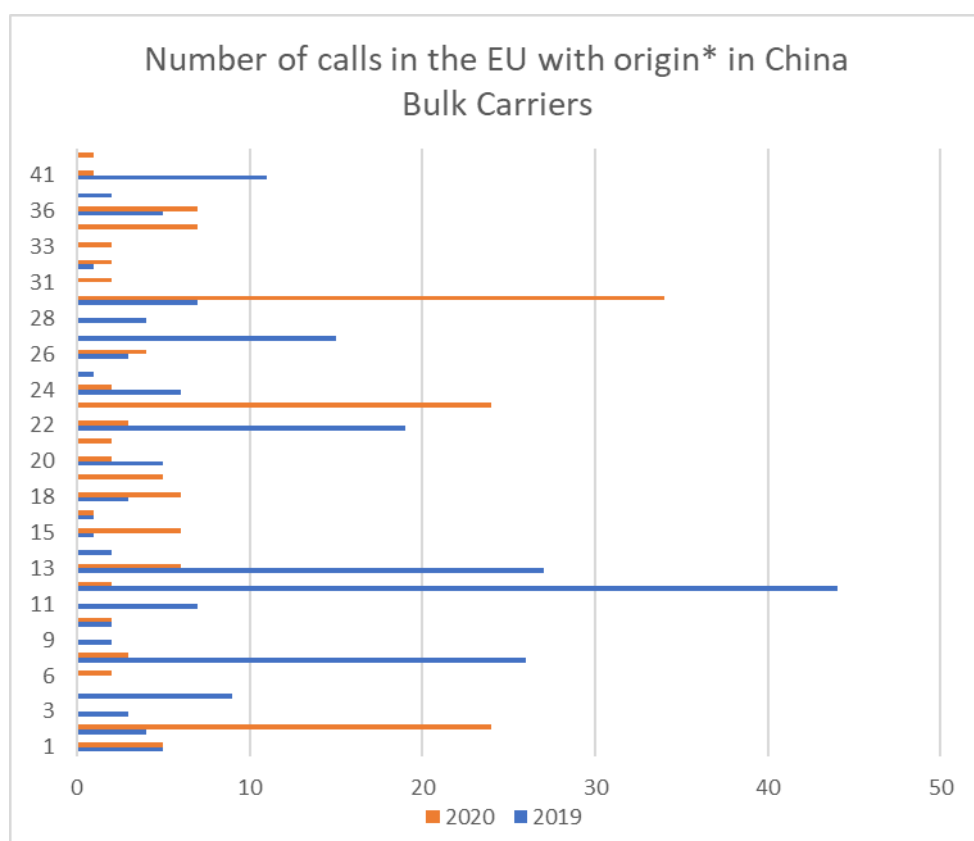


Figure 44: Total number of calls in EU for bulk carriers with origin in China in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44).

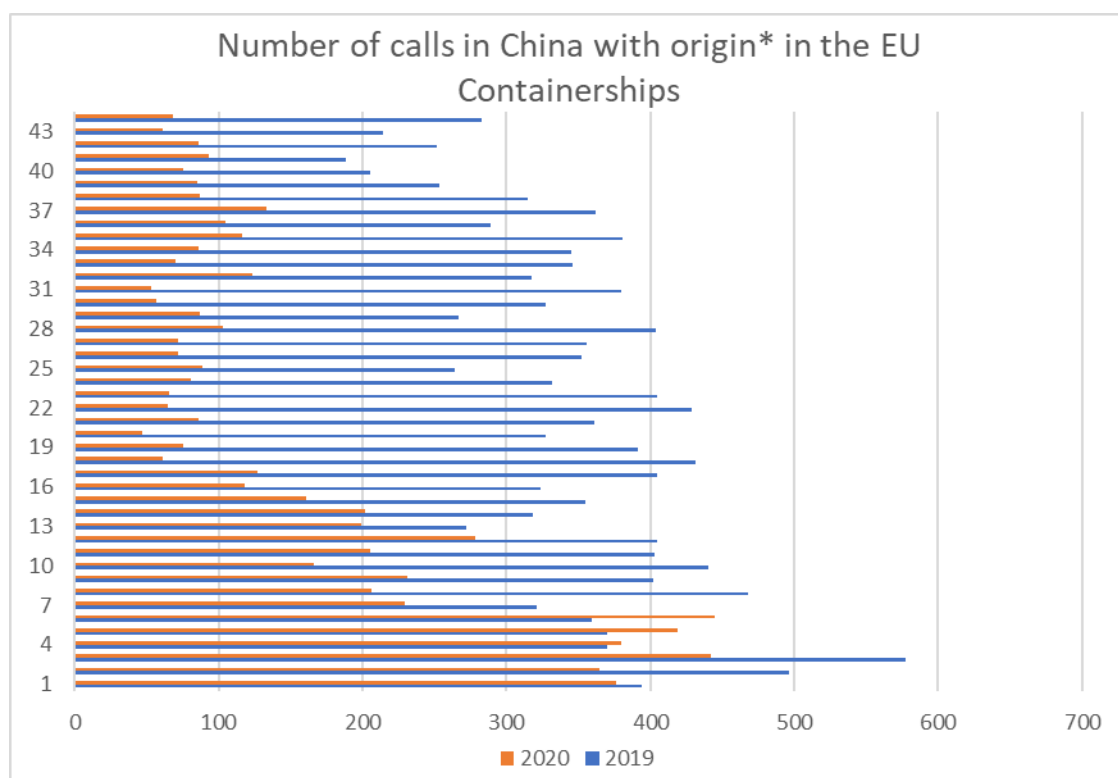


Figure 45: Total number of calls in China for container ships with origin in the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

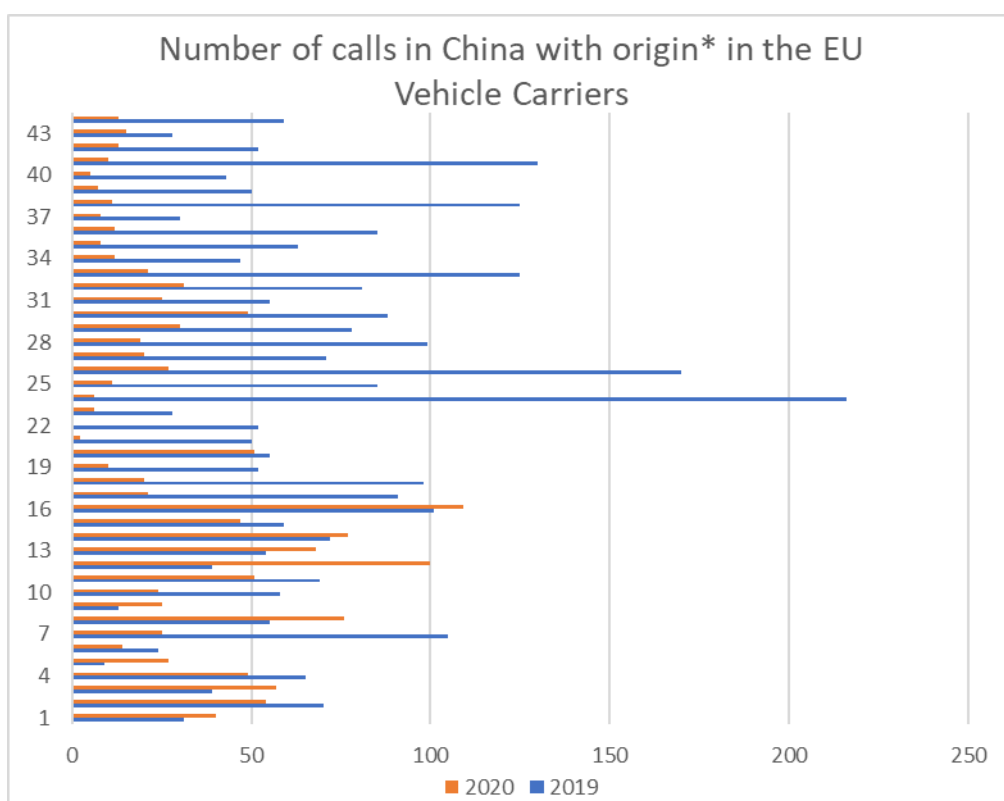


Figure 46: Total number of calls in China for vehicle carriers with origin in the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

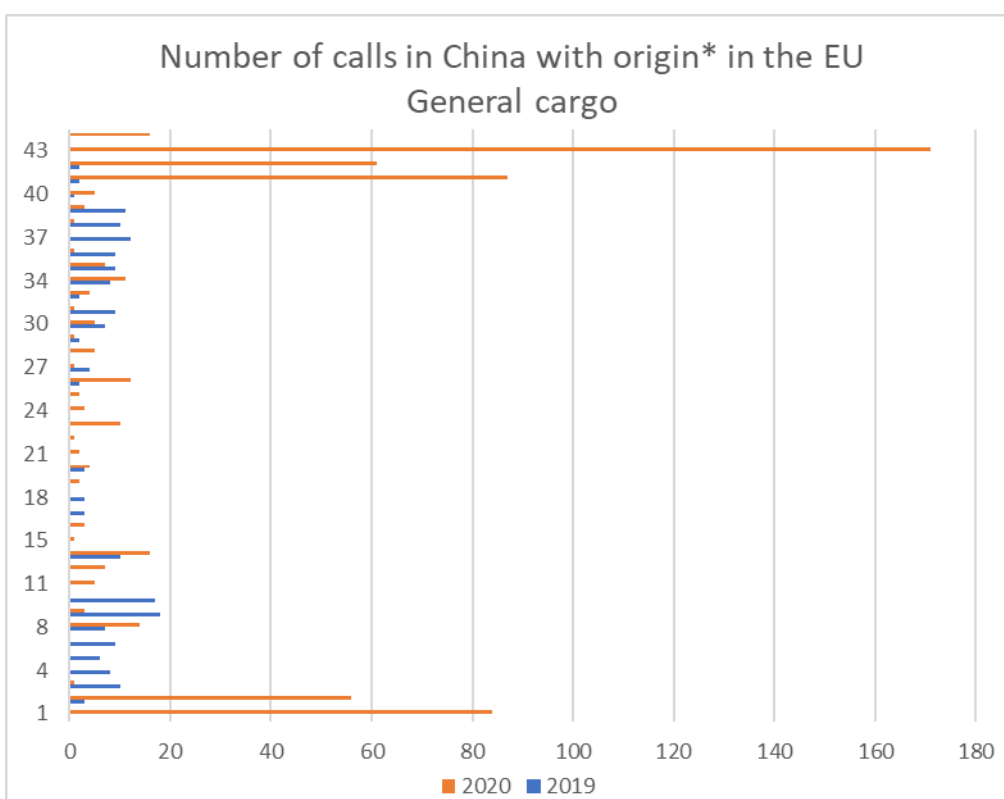


Figure 47: Total number of calls in China for general cargo ships with origin in the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

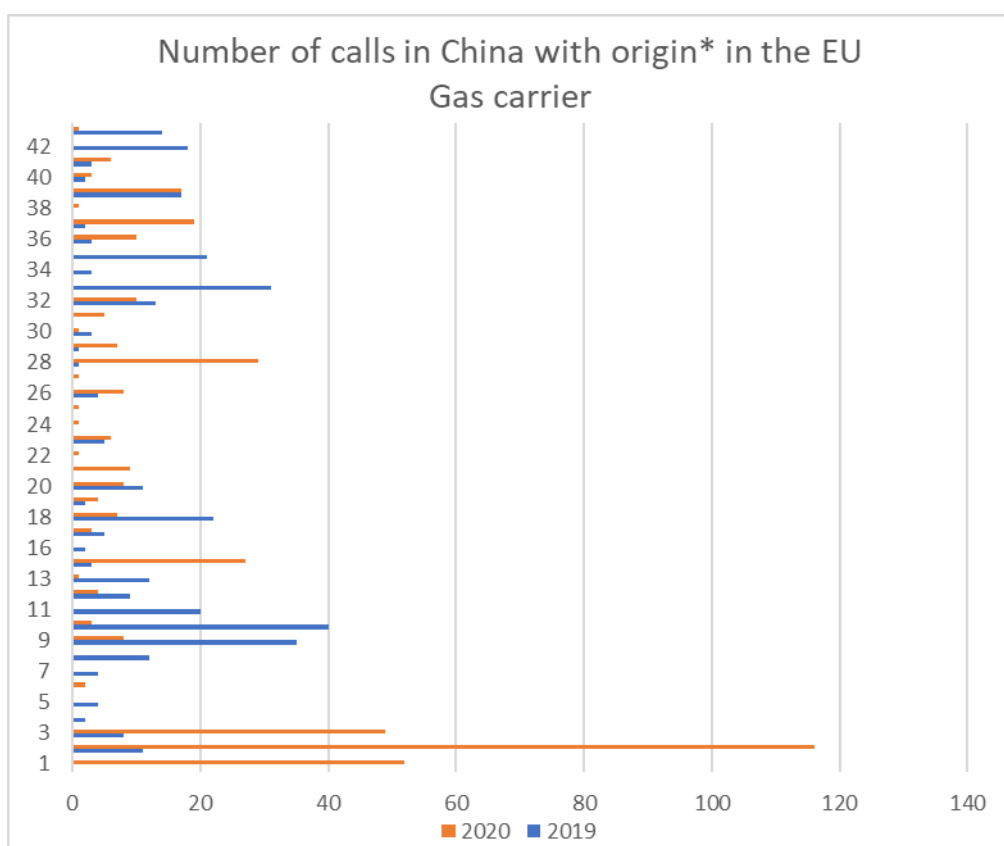


Figure 48: Total number of calls in China for gas carriers with origin in the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

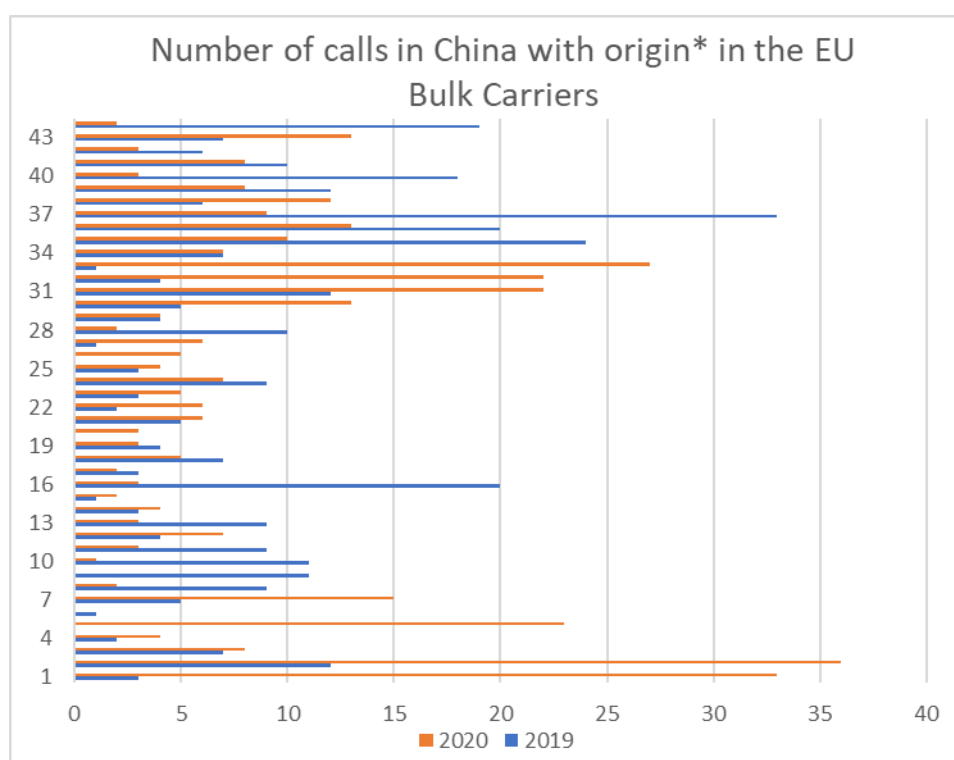


Figure 49: Total number of calls in China for bulk carriers with origin in the EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

Appendix H Port calls between US and Europe

This Appendix shows the weekly fluctuation in port calls between the USA and Europe and vice versa for different ship types.

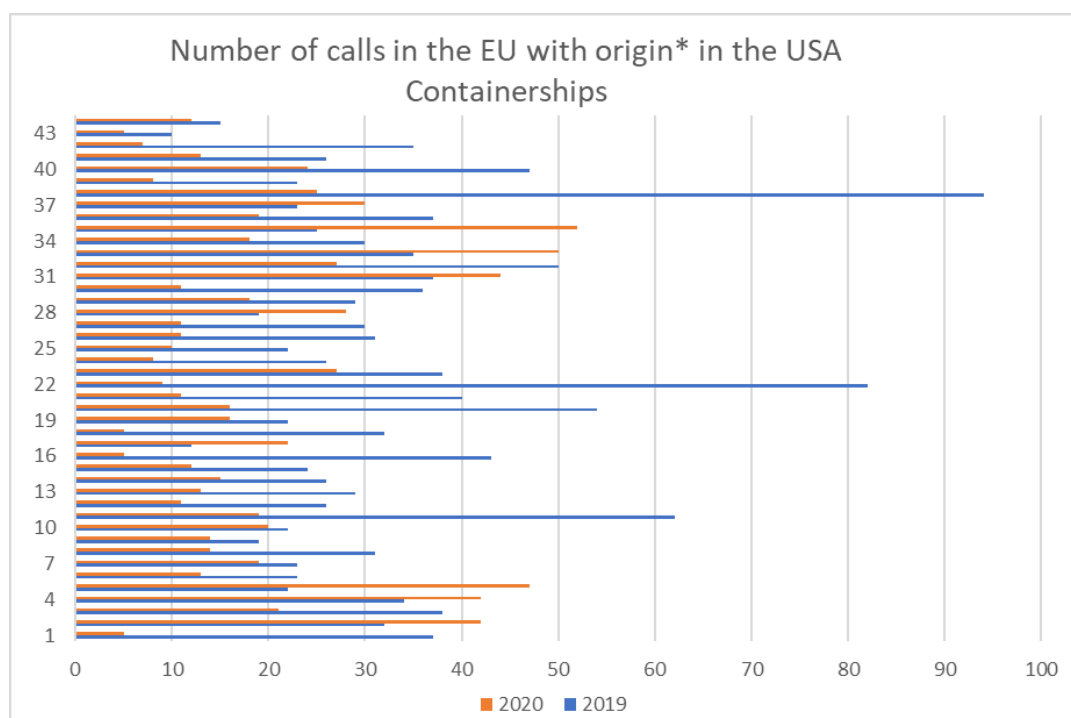


Figure 50: Number of calls in EU for container ships with origin in USA in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

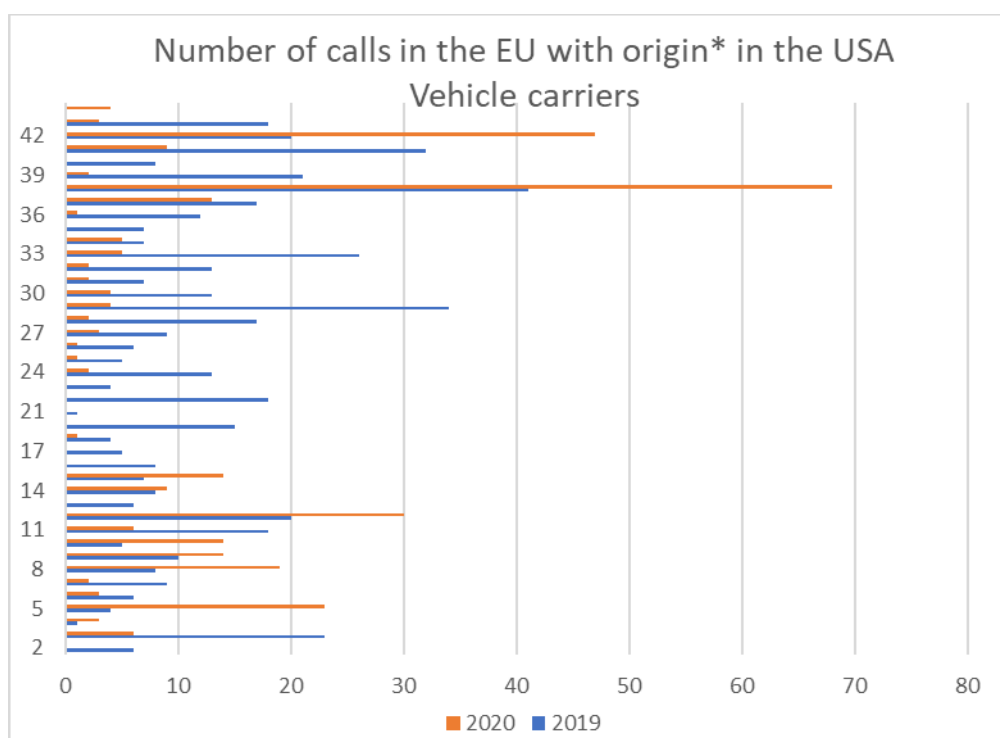


Figure 51: Number of calls in EU for vehicle carriers with origin in USA in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

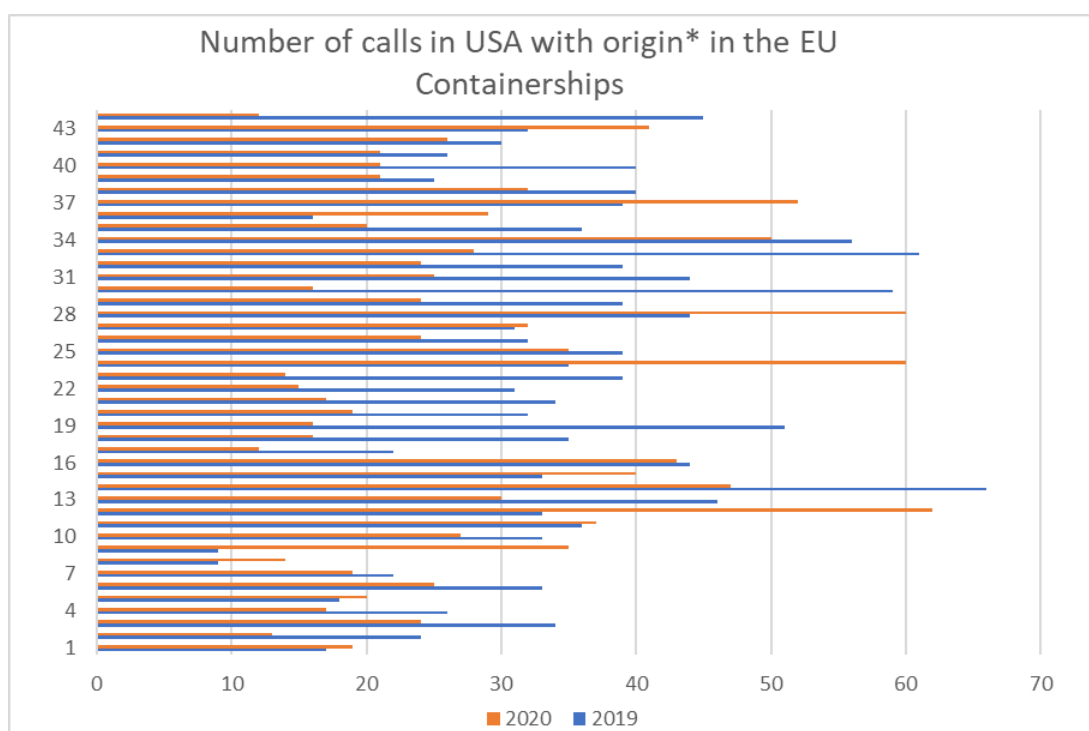


Figure 52: Number of calls in USA for container ships with origin in EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

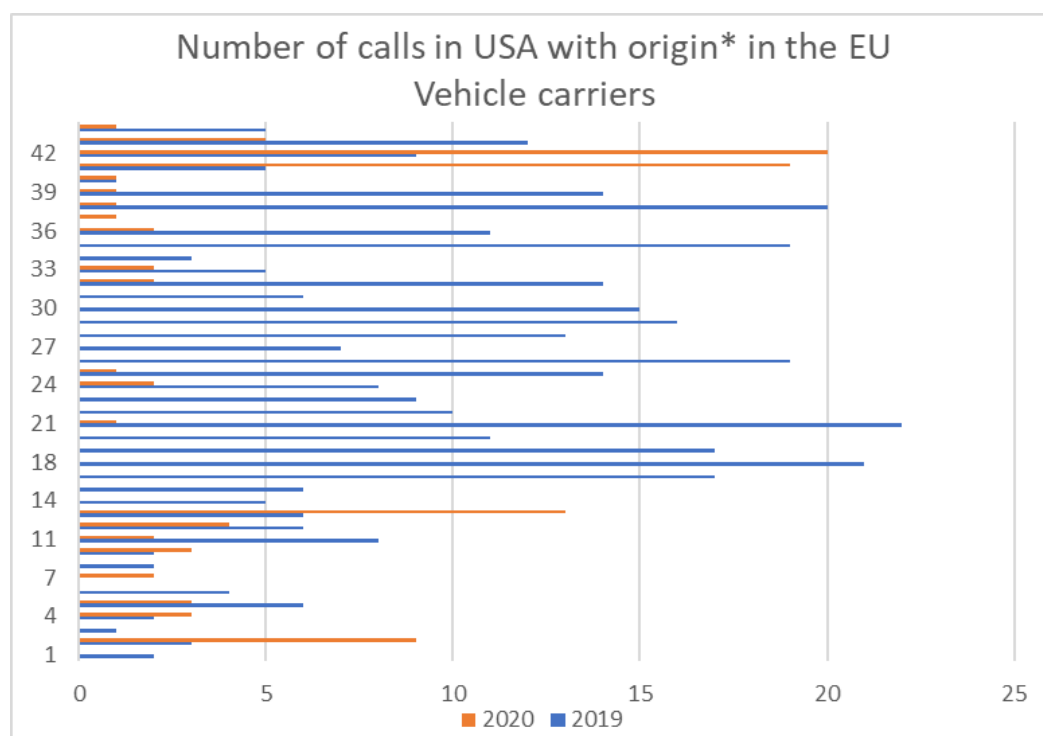


Figure 53: Number of calls in USA for vehicle carriers with origin in EU in 2019 and 2020 (weeks 1-44)

Appendix I Traffic Density Maps per ship type and area

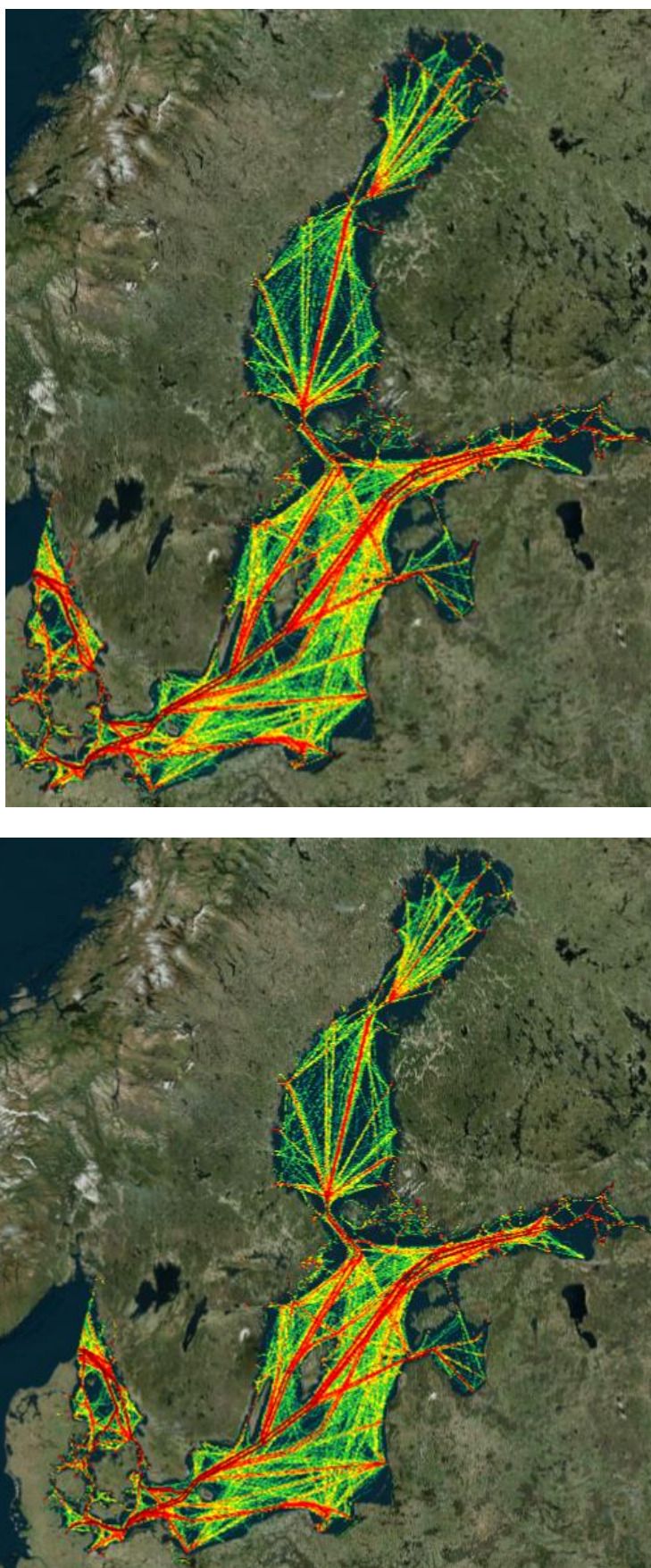


Figure 54: Cargo ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

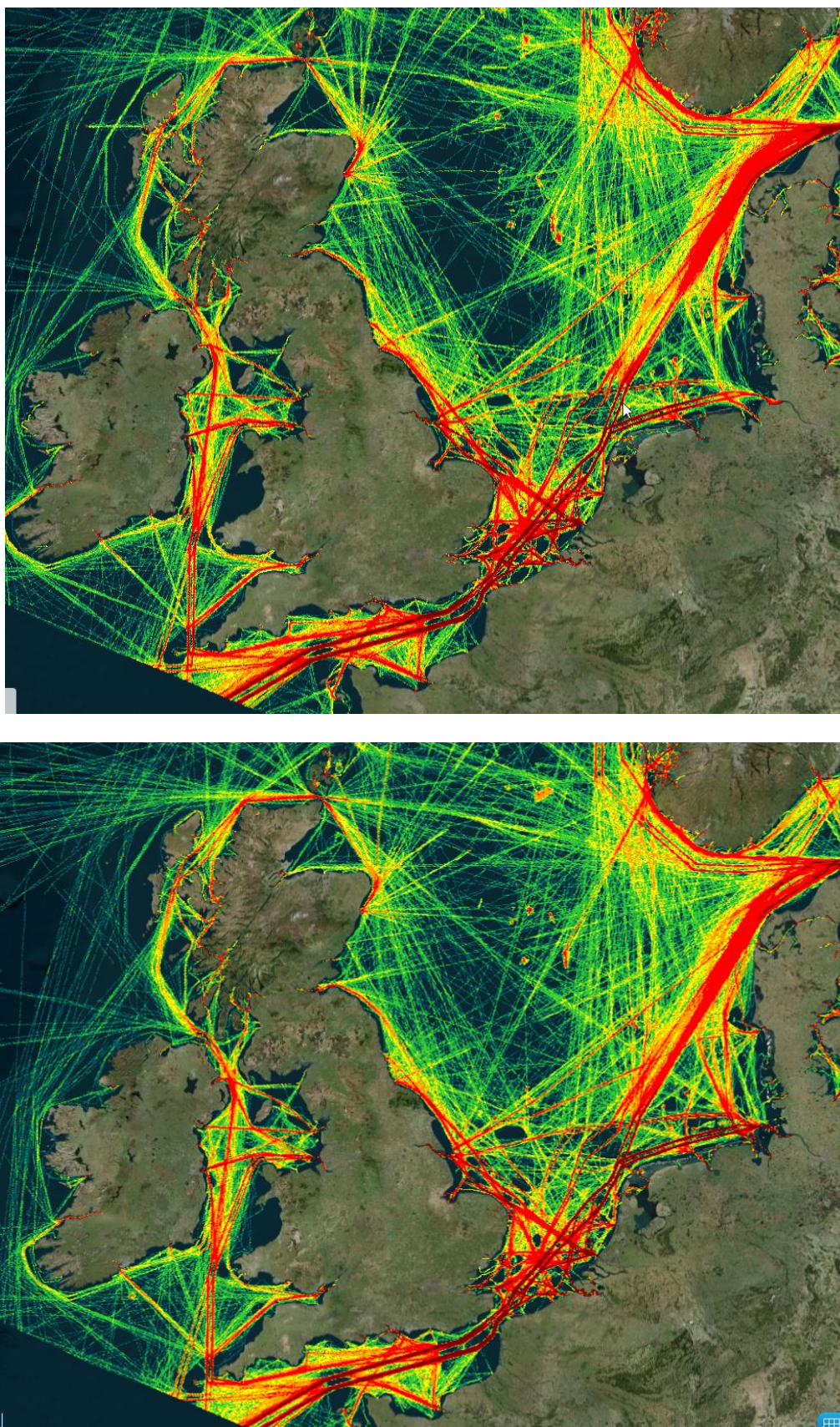


Figure 55: Cargo ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

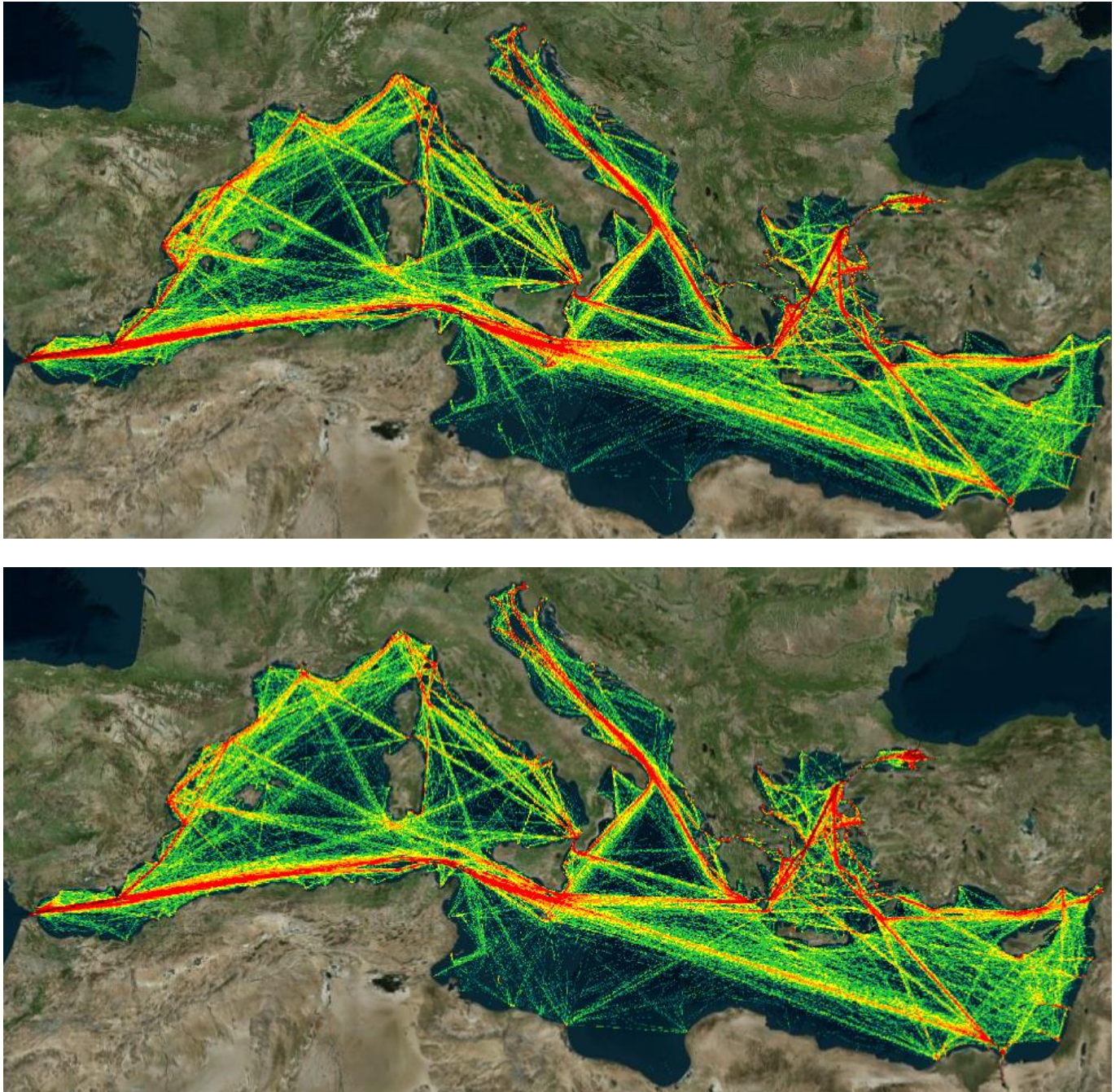


Figure 56: Cargo ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

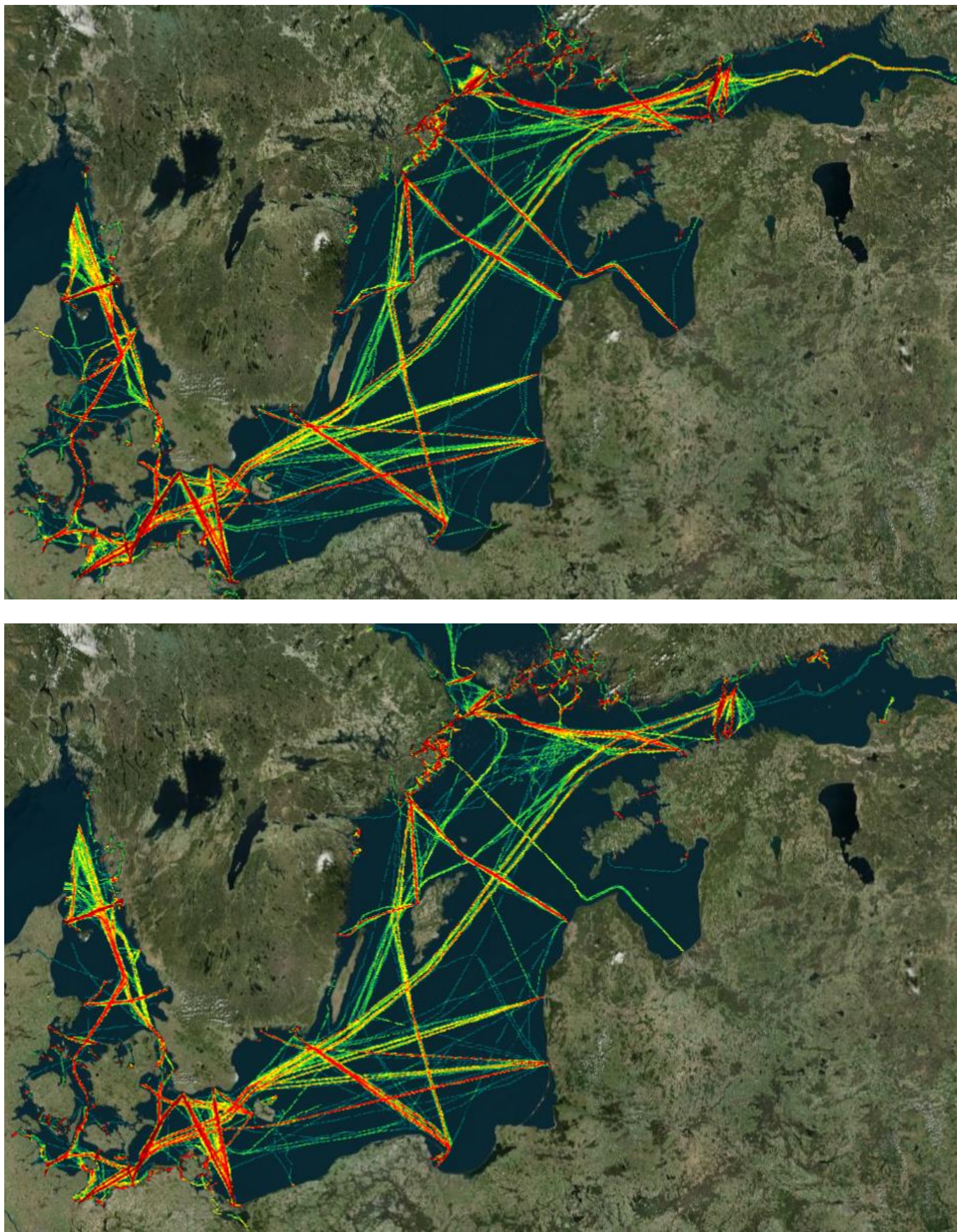


Figure 57: Passenger ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

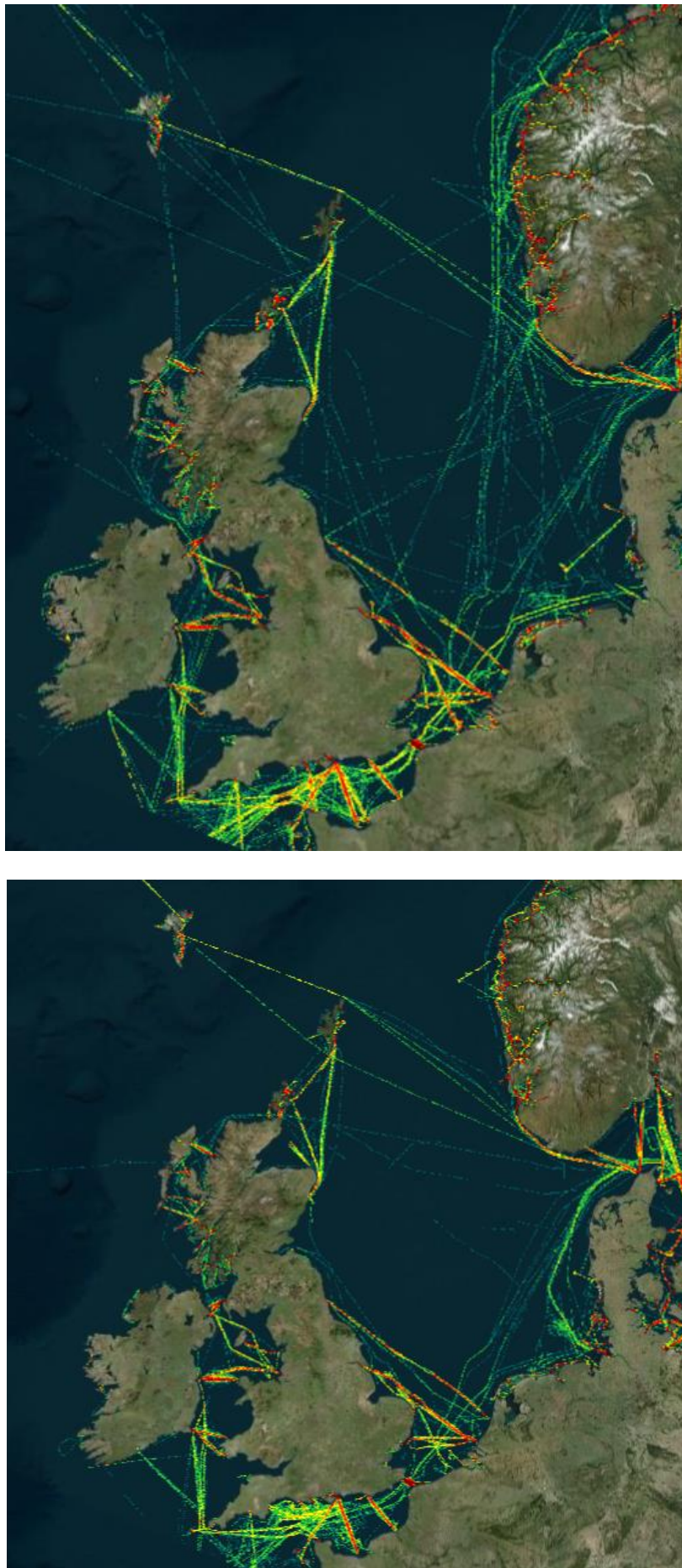


Figure 58: Passenger ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

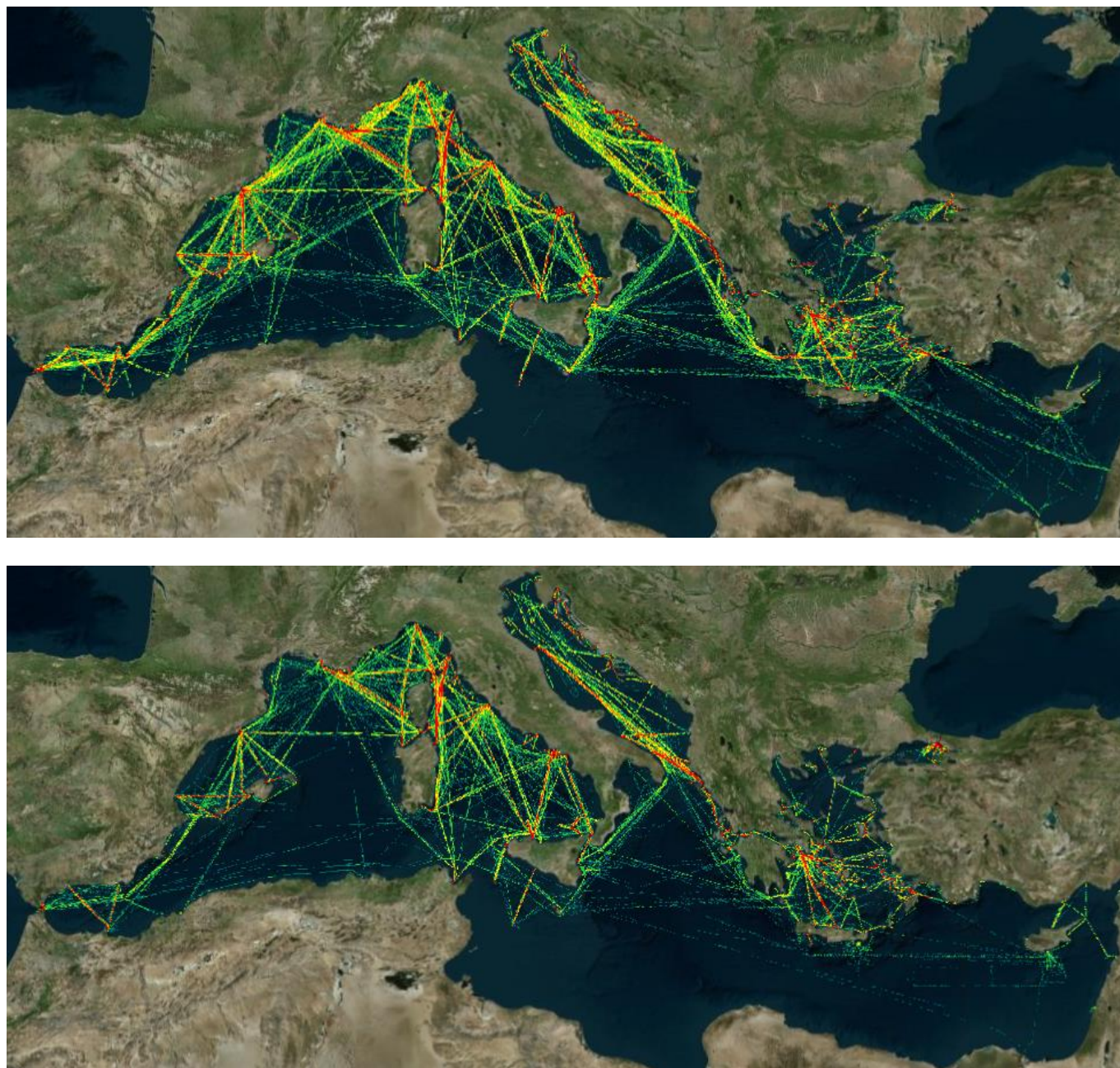


Figure 59: Passenger ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

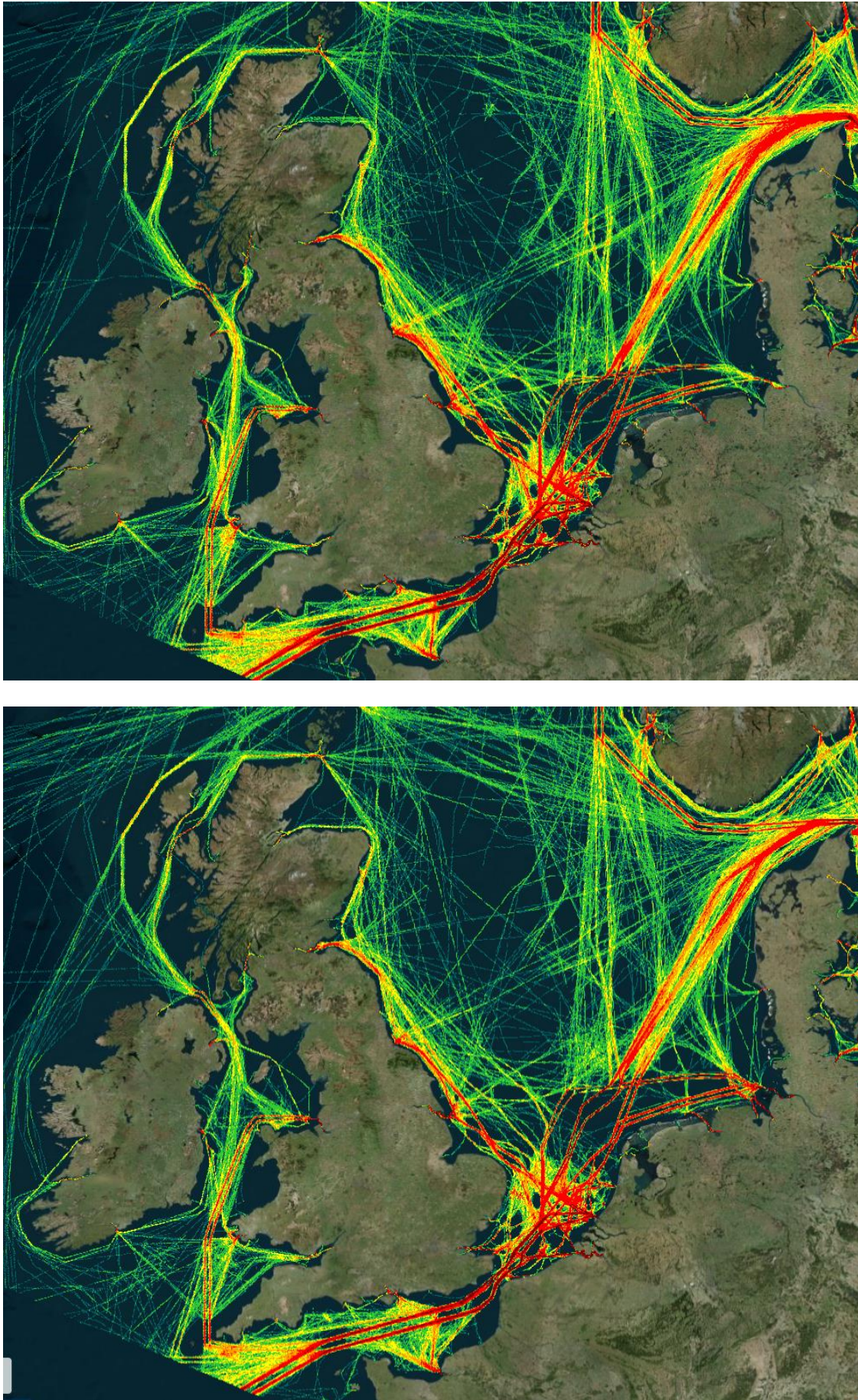


Figure 60: Tanker ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

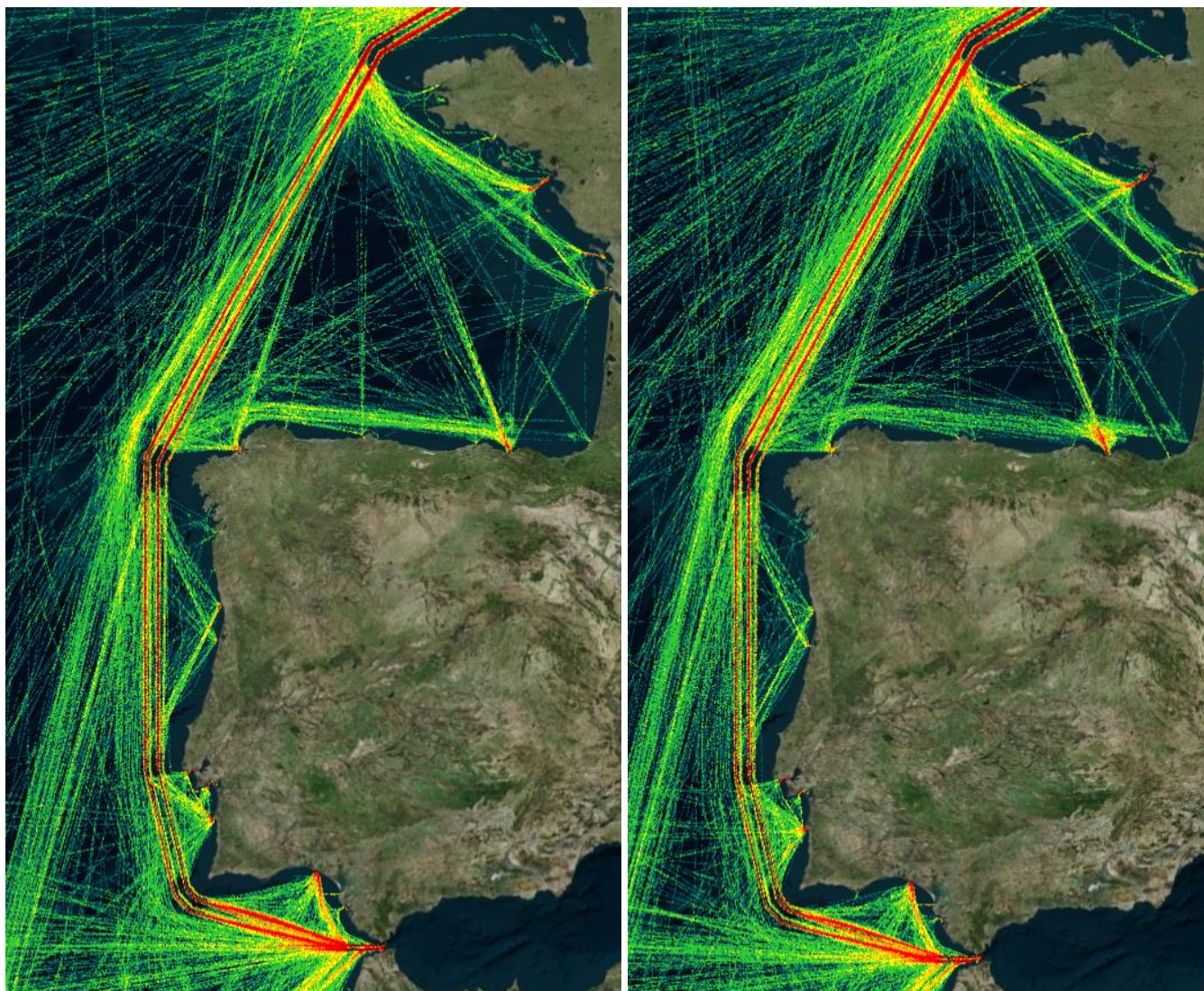


Figure 61: Tanker ship traffic density in October 2019 (left side) and in October 2020

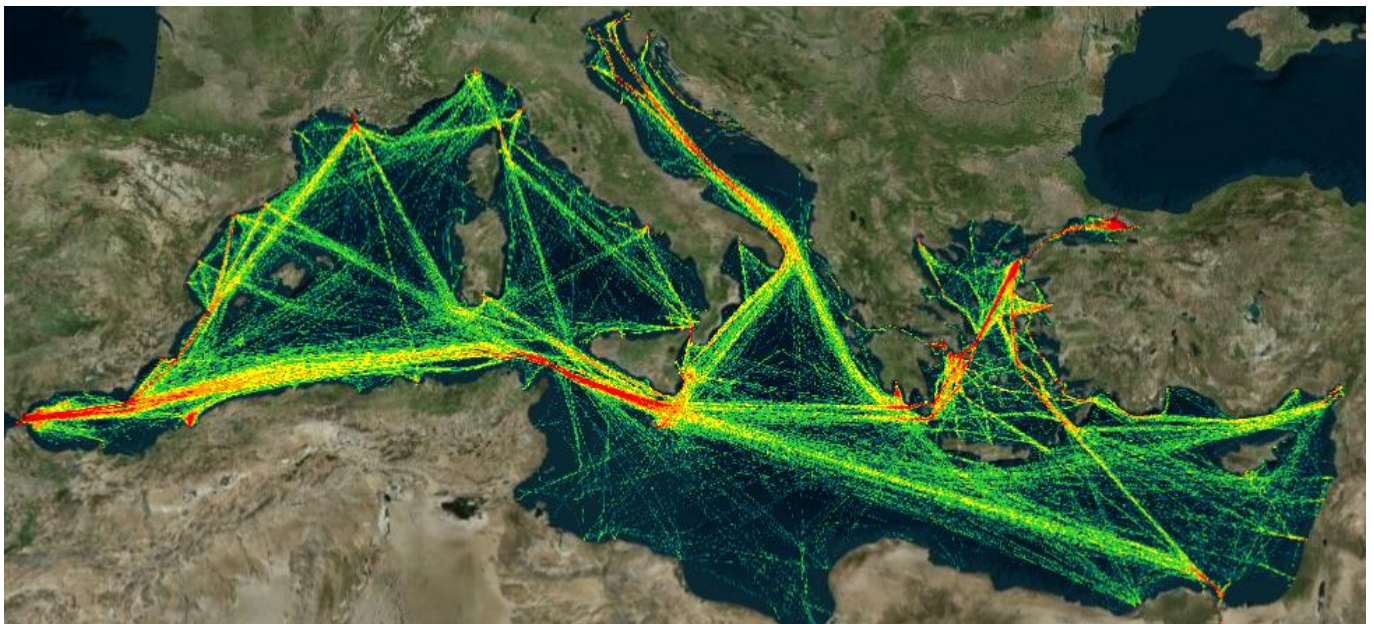
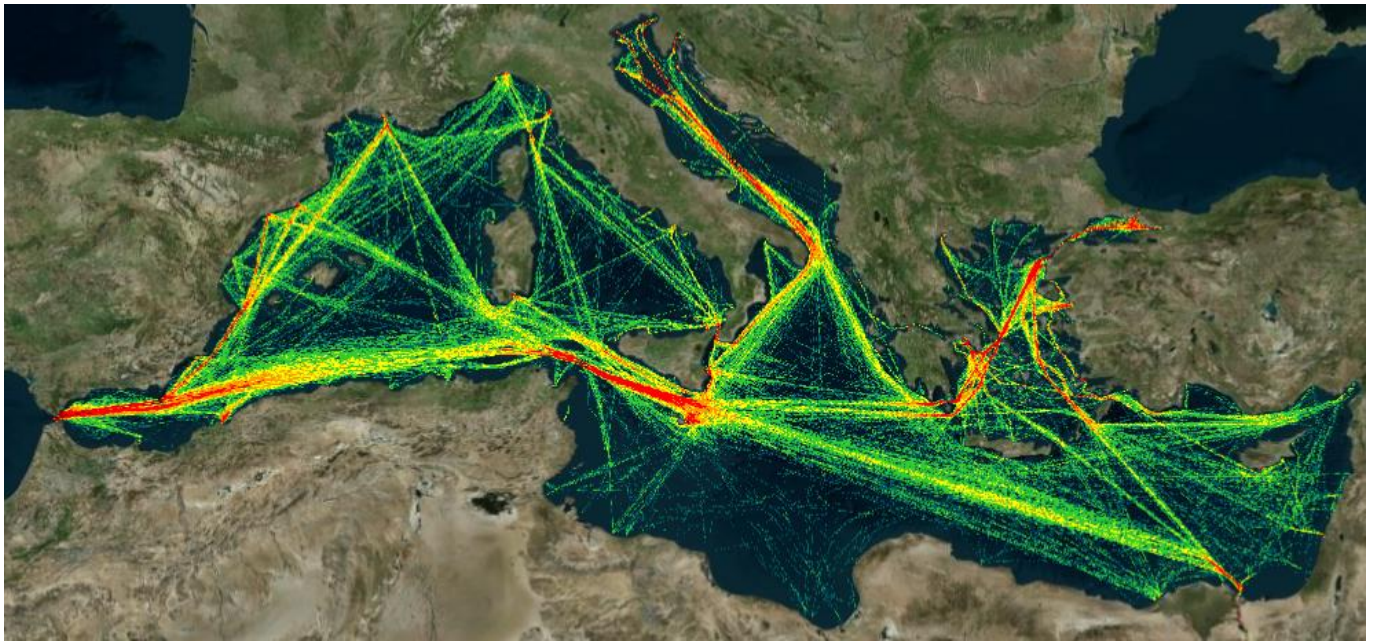


Figure 62: Tanker ship traffic density in October 2019 (on top) and in October 2020

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