

What we talk about when we talk about shipping

Shipping is not just shipping. There are great variations between vessel types, business models, functionalities, specificities and much more. Take liner and tramp shipping: Liners follow a fixed itinerary giving both operators and costumers predictability. Tramp services do not have a fixed schedule or route and is even available at a short notice providing great flexibility for costumers - but also unpredictability for the operator. Below you can find some of the main characteristics of the different segments to help you understand what we talk about when we talk about shipping.



Small offshore supply vessel:
67x14 meters -
2785 GT

Mini bulk carrier:
100x10 meters -
5000 GT

Largest bulk carrier:
362x65 meters
198,980 GT

Largest oil tanker:
380x68 meters
264,006 GT

Largest container ship:
400x61 meters
236,184 GT

Container

Container shipping uses standardised containers for efficient loading, unloading, and transfer across transport modes. Transports most non-bulk cargo globally.



36.6% EU share of world fleet



Largest vessel: 24.000 containers (TEU)



250 m containers shipped pr. year

World's largest vessel:

Pioneering Spirit (offshore crane vessel):
477x124 meters (including lifting beams)
Gross tonnage: 403.342
Price: 2.600.000.000 €



Gas Carrier

Gas carriers move liquefied gases (LNG and LPG), crucial for supply chains. They ensure energy security by moving gas from production sites to consumers.



31.6% EU share of world LNG fleet



EU LNG demand rose 71% following Ukraine war



Delivers 46% of EU gas needs

Tanker

Tankers transport crude oil and refined petroleum products, crucial for powering economies, industries, and transportation systems worldwide.



35% EU share of world fleet



Longest ship ever built: 458.45 x 68.6 meters



Delivers 88% of EU oil needs

General Cargo

General cargo vessels, including MPP and Ro-Ro ships, transport diverse goods like machinery, packaged goods and vehicles and are essential for European industries.



34.5% EU share of world fleet



23.7 m car shipped globally in 2023



Largest ro-ro vessel: 8000 car capacity

Dry bulk

Bulk shipping transports unpackaged cargo like coal, grain, and iron ore. Capable of moving large quantities of raw materials efficiently, they are crucial for industries.



28.2% EU share of world fleet



Largest ship: 400.000 tonnes carrying capacity



More than 40% of all seaborne trade

Ferries

Ferries keep our islands connected. They are crucial for regional connectivity, supporting tourism, local economies, and daily commuting.



58.6% EU share of world fleet



World's shortest route = 20 seconds (Sweden)



794 m passengers in EU in 2020

Offshore

Offshore vessels support sea-based energy production. They contribute substantially to global energy supplies, and are among the most technically sophisticated vessels.



25.8% EU share of world fleet



Heaviest lift at sea: 17.000 tonnes



>3500 offshore wind mills in EU

Specialised vessels

Specialised vessels perform specific tasks essential industries, infrastructure and transportation, such as ice breaking, cable laying, research and dredging.



18.7% EU share of world fleet



Largest dredger: 100,000 m³ sediment per day



Ice breakers can break 3 meter thick ice

Cruise Vessels

Cruises supports tourism economies worldwide by providing vacation experiences at sea. They contribute to local economies and creating numerous jobs.



9.5% EU share of world fleet



Most expensive vessel: 1.900.000.000 €



Largest vessel: 10.000 (passengers & crew)

