



Advisory To Shipping No. A-15-2023

April 5, 2023

TO : All Shipping Agents, Owners, and Operators
SUBJECT : Monthly Canal Operations Summary – March 2023

1. Panama Canal Statistical Summary:

a. Transit Pilot Force	282
b. Pilots in Training	7
c. Tugs	46
d. Locomotives	100

2. Traffic Statistics:

	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Arrivals	35.74	46	22
Oceangoing Transits	35.90	39	34
Canal Waters Time (hours)	39.31	60.08	22.28
In-Transit Time (hours)	10.91	13.68	9.35

Oceangoing Transits:	<u>Total</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Vessels of less than 91' beam	222	7.16	19.95
Vessels 91' beam to under 107' beam	611	19.71	54.90
Neopanamax Vessels (107' beam and over)	280	9.03	25.16
Total:	1113	35.90	100

Booking Slots:	<u>Available</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Neopanamax (vessels of 107' beam and over)	227*	209 ^{*1}	92.07
Supers (vessels of 91' beam to under 107' beam)	403*	374 ^{*1}	92.80
Regular Vessels (less than 91' beam)	186*	166 ^{*1}	89.25
Auctioned booking slots	163	130	79.75

* Does not include additional auctioned booking slots

¹ Includes booked transits only

3. The following page provides the scheduled locks maintenance work and other information of interest to the shipping community.

4. This advisory will be canceled for record purposes on April 30, 2023.

ORIGINAL SIGNED

Boris Moreno Vásquez
Vice President for Operations

OP, April 5, 2023.
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SCHEDULE OF PANAMAX LOCKS MAINTENANCE OUTAGES							
Dates	Duration	Miraflores	Pedro Miguel	Gatun	Estimated Capacity[^]	Expected Booking Condition	Status
March 6 to 8, 2023	7 hours per day	East*			27-29	1.a	Completed
March 8, 2023	8 hours			West*	26-28	1.a	Completed
March 24, 2023	6 hours	West*			28-30	1.a	Completed
April 20, 2023	4 hours		West*		30-32	1.a	Tentative
April 25, 2023	5 hours			East*	29-31	1.a	Tentative
April 27, 2023	8 hours		West*	West*	26-28	1.a	Tentative
April 30 to May 2, 2023	12 hours per day		West***		22-24	1.a	Tentative
May 9 to 16, 2023	8 days		West**		19-21	2	Tentative
June 5 and 6, 2023	5 hours per day		West*		29-31	1.a	Tentative
June 8, 2023	8 hours		West*		26-28	1.a	Tentative
June 12 and 19, 2023	4 hours per day		West*		30-32	1.a	Tentative
June 13 and 20, 2023	5 hours per day		West*		30-32	1.a	Tentative
June 27 to July 4, 2023	8 days			East***	19-21	2	Tentative

SCHEDULE OF NEOPANAMAX LOCKS MAINTENANCE OUTAGES						
Dates	Duration	Agua Clara	Cocolí	Estimated Capacity	Expected Booking Condition	Status
March 7, 2023	5 hours	*		9-10	1	Completed
March 13, 2023	4 hours		*	9-11	1	Completed
March 14, 2023	6 hours		*	8-9	1	Completed
April 10, 2023	4 hours	*		9-11	1	Tentative
April 11, 2023	5 hours	*		9-10	1	Tentative
April 17, 2023	4 hours		*	9-11	1	Tentative
April 18, 2023	6 hours		*	9-10	1	Tentative
May 22, 2023	4 hours	*	*	9-11	1	Tentative
May 23, 2023	5 hours	*	*	9-10	1	Tentative

[^]The normal transit capacity of the Panamax locks is 34-36 vessels per day, and in the neopanamax locks 9-11 vessels per day, depending on vessel mix, transit restrictions, and other factors. The maximum sustainable capacity of the Panama Canal (panamax and neopanamax locks) is approximately 38-40 vessels per day. This capacity is reduced during locks maintenance work, as indicated in the above table. Consequently, vessels may experience delays in transiting. When the Panama Canal's capacity is expected to be reduced, a corresponding reduction in the number of available reserved transit slots may be ordered by the Canal Authority. Whenever a set of locks requires a major outage of one of its two lanes for dry chamber inspection, miter gate repairs, tow track work or other major maintenance/improvement projects, advantage may be taken to perform simultaneous single lane outages at other locks.

* In order to perform scheduled maintenance works
 ** In order to perform scheduled dry chamber works
 *** Culvert outage
 ^ Panamax locks

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Sustainability of the Panama Canal reaches the United Nations

The Panama Canal Administrator, Ricaurte Vásquez Morales, participated in the United Nations (UN) Water Conference held in New York, United States.

This was part of the activities developed to make visible the organization's strategies to guarantee the availability of the water resource for the next 50 years, as well as the Canal's commitment and efforts to manage it in a sustainable manner.

This summit, which was attended by world leaders, governors, ministers, and officials from various countries, was inaugurated on March 22, World Water Day.

The moment was propitious to give rise to a "bold action agenda for water, which gives this vital element of our planet the commitment it deserves," according to the UN.

"The Panama Canal, which runs on freshwater, is a critical connection point in global supply chains" stated Administrator Vasquez.

"Also, it is the only canal that, in addition to guaranteeing its daily operation, has the responsibility of keeping water available to supply more than 50% of the national population. Therefore, the handling and management of water resources is a strategic issue for us, and this experience makes us an international benchmark in this area. For the Canal, it is not enough to be a strategic step in the service of world trade; our commitment lies in being world leaders in sustainable connectivity," he added.

On the eve of the UN Summit, the World Commission on the Economics of Water published a report, which points out that by 2030, global demand for freshwater will exceed supply by 40%.

The authors of the report call for a review of water use practices around the world. The study assures that the issue of this resource must begin to be managed as a global common good, since most countries depend, to some extent, on their neighbors for water supply.

Vásquez mentioned that Panama "is an economy whose success is directly related to the availability of water and, therefore, climate change is a major issue for the country".

The Canal Administrator assured that the management and handling of water resources is increasingly being recognized as one of the key elements for adapting to climate change, and the Canal is a fundamental actor in the efforts being made in this direction.

"We have a robust socio-environmental plan for the protection of the Panama Canal Watershed, which includes the participation of the inhabitants of this region, whom we support so that they can optimize their productive activities, so that they are environmentally friendly, improve their quality of life and become guardians of these areas and, at the same time, of the water resource," explained Vásquez.