**Table S3. Gains in terms of distance and estimated time related to the use of the NSRa**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Origin** | **Destination** | **Suez route (km)** | **North route (km)** | **Δ Distance (km)b** | **Δ Days at seac** |
| Europe (Rotterdam) | Japan (Kobe) | 20,516 | 12,261 | –8,256 | –9 |
| South Korea (Pusong) | 19,985 | 14,096 | –5,888 | –6 |
| China (Shangai) | 19,492 | 14,714 | –4,778 | –5 |
| Hong Kong | 18,053 | 15,685 | –2,369 | –2 |
| Phillipines (Manilla) | 17,833 | 16,167 | –1,666 | –2 |
| Australia (Sidney) | 21,428 | 20,177 | –1,251 | –1 |
| Vietnam (Saigon) | 16,546 | 17,313 | 767 | 1 |
| Thailand (Laem Chebang) | 16,888 | 18,246 | 1,358 | 1 |
| Singapore | 15,349 | 18,150 | 2,800 | 3 |
| Indonesia (Jakarta) | 15,835 | 18,656 | 2,822 | 3 |
| Malaysia (Port Klang) | 14,985 | 18,624 | 3,640 | 4 |
| India (Kolkata) | 11,705 | 21,215 | 9,510 | 10 |

a Source: Port World (<http://www.portworld.com/map>) and authors’ calculations

bNegative values indicate kilometers gained using the NSR.

cCalculated with an average speed of 40 km/h; negative values indicate days gained using the NSR.