

Seaspan CORP
Form 6-K
November 06, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

Form 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of Report: November 6, 2009

Commission File Number 1-32591

SEASPAN CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Unit 2, 7th Floor

Bupa Centre

141 Connaught Road West

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Hong Kong

China

(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101 (b)(1). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101 (b)(7). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):

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Item 1 Information Contained in this Form 6-K Report

Attached as Exhibit I is Seaspans Corporation s report on Form 6-K for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. This Form 6-K is filed with reference to and is hereby incorporated by reference into the Registration Statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 1, 2006 on Form F-3 (Registration No. 333-137051), April 18, 2007 on Form F-3 (Registration No. 333-142195) and on May 30, 2008 on Form F-3D (Registration No. 333-151329) of Seaspans Corporation.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SEASPAN CORPORATION

Date: November 6, 2009

By: /s/ Sai W. Chu
Sai W. Chu
Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT I

SEASPAN CORPORATION

REPORT ON FORM 6-K FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

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Interim Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except number of shares and par value amounts)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 104,029	\$ 136,285
Accounts receivable	143	172
Prepaid expenses	7,776	5,254
	111,948	141,711
Vessels (note 3)	3,425,436	3,126,489
Deferred charges (note 4)	21,480	20,306
Other assets (note 5)	11,063	8,366
	\$ 3,569,927	\$ 3,296,872
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 11(a))	\$ 17,302	\$ 15,211
Deferred revenue	4,013	8,443
	21,315	23,654
Long-term debt (note 6)	1,824,300	1,721,158
Other long-term liabilities (note 7)	405,617	390,931
Fair value of financial instruments (note 13(c))	352,101	414,769
Shareholders equity:		
Share capital (note 8):		
Class A common shares; \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 67,556,799 shares issued and outstanding (2008 - 66,800,041)		
Class B common shares; \$0.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; nil shares issued and outstanding (2008 - nil)		
Class C common shares; \$0.01 par value; 100 shares authorized; 100 shares issued and outstanding (2008 - 100)		
Preferred shares; \$0.01 par value; 65,000,000 shares authorized; nil issued and outstanding (2008 - nil)		
Series A preferred shares; \$0.01 par value; 315,000 shares authorized; 100,000 issued and outstanding (2008 - nil); liquidation preference of \$108,200 (2008 - nil)	677	668
Additional paid in capital	1,388,077	1,282,189

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Preferred shares subscribed	80,000	
Deficit	(417,736)	(443,081)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(84,424)	(93,416)
	966,594	746,360
	\$ 3,569,927	\$ 3,296,872

Commitments and contingent obligations (note 12)

Subsequent events (note 14)

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Revenue	\$ 74,057	\$ 57,604	\$ 207,015	\$ 166,751
Operating expenses:				
Ship operating (note 2(a))	20,659	14,105	57,730	39,440
Depreciation	18,017	14,389	50,969	42,054
General and administrative	1,985	2,349	6,058	6,305
	40,661	30,843	114,757	87,799
Operating earnings	33,396	26,761	92,258	78,952
Other expenses (earnings):				
Interest expense	5,104	5,370	15,802	24,041
Interest income	(21)	(132)	(270)	(571)
Undrawn credit facility fee	1,156	1,444	3,512	4,048
Amortization of deferred charges (note 4)	543	466	1,476	1,374
Change in fair value of financial instruments	92,576	24,709	76	7,493
Other expenses (note 12(a))			1,100	
	99,358	31,857	21,696	36,385
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (65,962)	\$ (5,096)	\$ 70,562	\$ 42,567
Earnings (loss) per share (note 9):				
Class A and B common share, basic	\$ (1.03)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.68
Class A and B common share, diluted	(1.03)	(0.08)	0.90	0.68
Class C common share, basic and diluted				

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,	September 30,
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (65,962)	\$ (5,096)	\$ 70,562	\$ 42,567
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Change in fair value of financial instruments designated as cash flow hedging instruments		(12,631)		(40,156)
Amounts reclassified to earnings (loss) during the period	2,952	1,912	8,992	6,917
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,952	(10,719)	8,992	(33,239)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (63,010)	\$ (15,815)	\$ 79,554	\$ 9,328

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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Interim Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except number of shares)

Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Number of common shares			Number of preferred shares	Common shares	Preferred shares	Additional paid-in capital	Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders' equity
	Class A	Class B	Class C	Series A						
Balance, December 31, 2007	50,396,833	7,145,000	100		\$ 575	\$	\$ 1,046,412	\$(122,317)	\$ (62,344)	\$ 862,326
Class A common shares issued on public offering (note 8)	8,713,300				87		237,350			237,437
Shares issued through dividend reinvestment program (note 8)	440,391				5		5,836			5,841
Fees and expenses in connection with issuance of common shares and dividend reinvestment program							(9,963)			(9,963)
Share-based compensation expense (note 10):										
Restricted Class A common shares and phantom share units issued	104,517				1		2,554			2,555
Conversion of class B common shares to class A common shares at termination of subordination period (note 8)	7,145,000	(7,145,000)								
Net loss								(199,346)		(199,346)
Other comprehensive loss									(31,072)	(31,072)
Dividends on Class A and B common shares (\$1.90 per share)								(121,418)		(121,418)
Balance, December 31, 2008	66,800,041		100		668		1,282,189	(443,081)	(93,416)	746,360
Series A preferred shares issued				100,000		1	99,999			100,000
Fees and expenses in connection with issuance of common shares, dividend reinvestment program							(1,215)			(1,215)

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and preferred shares									
Shares issued through dividend reinvestment program (note 8)									
678,992				7		5,522			5,529
Share-based compensation expense (note 10):									
Restricted Class A common shares shares issued and phantom share units									
77,766				1		1,582			1,583
Net earnings									
							70,562		70,562
Other comprehensive income									
								8,992	8,992
Dividends on class A common shares (\$0.675 per share)									
							(45,217)		(45,217)
67,556,799		100	100,000	676	1	1,388,077	(417,736)	(84,424)	886,594
Preferred shares subscribed (note 8)									
									80,000
Balance, September 30, 2009									
67,556,799		100	100,000	\$ 676	\$ 1	\$ 1,388,077	\$ (417,736)	\$ (84,424)	\$ 966,594

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SEASPAN CORPORATION**

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities:				
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (65,962)	\$ (5,096)	\$ 70,562	\$ 42,567
Items not involving cash:				
Depreciation	18,017	14,389	50,969	42,054
Share-based compensation (note 10)	559	640	1,583	1,913
Amortization of deferred charges (note 4)	543	466	1,476	1,374
Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive loss to interest expense	2,925		8,930	
Unrealized change in fair value of financial instruments	68,975	19,564	(62,668)	2,348
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Prepaid expenses and accounts receivable	(670)	(456)	(2,493)	1,934
Other assets and deferred charges	(842)	(652)	(2,340)	(1,981)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	410	(1,430)	2,091	3,078
Deferred revenue	809	1,380	(4,430)	(3,292)
Other long-term liabilities (note 7)			1,100	
Cash provided by operating activities	24,764	28,805	64,780	89,995
Financing activities:				
Series A preferred shares issued, net of share issue costs	(57)		98,785	
Preferred shares subscribed (note 8)	80,000		80,000	
Common shares issued, net of share issue costs		(228)		227,628
Draws on credit facilities (note 6)	59,581	228,153	103,142	512,328
Other long-term liabilities (note 7(a))				35,405
Repayment of credit facilities				(343,000)
Financing fees incurred (note 4)		(210)	(3,372)	(5,840)
Dividends on common shares	(5,371)	(28,565)	(39,688)	(86,924)
Cash provided by financing activities	134,153	199,150	238,867	339,597
Investing activities:				
Expenditures for vessels	(117,157)	(232,187)	(334,972)	(521,125)
Cash payments on interest rate swaps		(3,329)		(7,124)
Intangible assets	(248)	(271)	(931)	(407)
Cash used in investing activities	(117,405)	(235,787)	(335,903)	(528,656)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	41,512	(7,832)	(32,256)	(99,064)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	62,517	31,902	136,285	123,134
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 104,029	\$ 24,070	\$ 104,029	\$ 24,070

Supplementary information (note 11(b))

See accompanying notes to interim consolidated financial statements.

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SEASPAN CORPORATION

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars,

except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

1. General:

The accompanying financial information is unaudited and reflects all adjustments, consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments, which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of results for the interim periods presented. They do not include all disclosures required under United States generally accepted accounting principles for annual financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2008 financial statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F.

2. Related party transactions:

(a) Management Agreements:

Seaspan Management Services Limited (the Manager) is owned by a group of individuals, through companies and two trusts, who also owned the Company's 7,145,000 Class B common shares. On October 1, 2008, the subordination period for the 7,145,000 subordinated Class B common shares ended and the rights and privileges on the subordinated shares became the same as the Class A common shares. The class B common shares converted to class A common shares on November 1, 2008.

The Management Agreement was entered into on August 8, 2005 for the provision of certain technical, strategic and administrative services for fees. In connection with entering into the agreement to provide the Company with strategic services, the Company issued 100 incentive shares to the Manager.

Under the Management Agreement, the Manager provides services to the Company for fees which are fixed through December 31, 2011 and thereafter will be subject to renegotiation every three years as follows:

Technical Services - The Manager is responsible for providing ship operating services to the Company in exchange for a fixed fee per day per vessel as described below. The technical services fee does not include certain extraordinary items.

Administrative and Strategic Services - The Manager provides administrative and strategic services to the Company for the management of the business for a fixed fee of \$72,000 per year. The Company will also reimburse all reasonable expenses incurred by the Manager in providing these services to the Company.

The Company has subsequently entered into other management agreements with the manager related to the other vessels.

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

2. Related party transactions (continued):

(a) Management Agreements (continued):

The initial technical service fee under each of the Management Agreements was fixed through December 31, 2008. During 2008, the Company negotiated the Adjusted Technical Services Fee for the period commencing January 1, 2009 as summarized below. These fees are fixed through December 31, 2011, and thereafter will be subject to renegotiation every three years:

Date of Management Agreement	Vessels subject to Management Agreement	Adjusted Technical Services Fee (in whole amounts, per vessel per day)	Initial Technical Services Fee (in whole amounts, per vessel per day)
May 4, 2007 (Amended Management Agreement)	IPO vessels		
	- 4250 TEU	\$ 5,526	\$ 4,500
	- 4250 TEU	5,423	4,500
	- 8500 TEU	6,699	6,000
	- 9600 TEU	7,406	6,500
	Mærsk vessels		
	- 4800 TEU	7,848	5,750
May 18, 2007 (2500/3500 Management Agreement)	Two 3500 TEU vessels constructed by Zhejiang Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.	5,242	4,200
	Eight of the ten 2500 TEU vessels constructed by Jiangsu Yangzijiang Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., or Jiangsu	5,118	4,000
May 18, 2007 (5100 Management Agreement)	Four 5100 TEU vessels being constructed by Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., or HHI	6,482	4,800
September 28, 2007 (2500/4250/8500 Management Agreement)	Two 2500 TEU vessels being constructed by Jiangsu	5,187	4,200
	Four 4250 TEU vessels being constructed by Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., or New Jiangsu	5,411	4,725

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	Eight 8500 TEU vessels being constructed by HHI	7,410	6,000
January 28, 2008			
(13100 Management Agreement, Hull no. 2177 and Hull no. S452)	Two 13100 TEU vessels that will be constructed by HHI and Hyundai Samho Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., or HSHI	8,336	6,750
March 31, 2008			
(13100 Management Agreement, Hull no. S453 and Hull no. 2178)	Two 13100 TEU vessels that will be constructed by HHI and HSHI	8,336	6,750
March 31, 2008			
(13100 Management Agreement, Hull no. S454 and Hull no. 2179)	Two 13100 TEU vessels that will be constructed by HHI and HSHI.	8,336	6,750

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SEASPAN CORPORATION

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

2. Related party transactions (continued):

(a) Management Agreements (continued):

For vessels operating or that began operations during the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Manager provided technical services at a cost of \$21,130,000 (2008 - \$13,758,800) and \$59,592,000 (2008 - \$39,784,600) to the Company, respectively. During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, \$903,000 (2008 - \$742,000) and \$2,580,000 (2008 - \$2,136,000), respectively, were incurred for dry-dock activities that form a portion of the technical services fee paid to the Manager.

During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Manager provided fixed fee administrative and strategic services at a cost of \$18,000 (2008 - \$18,000), and \$54,000 (2008 - \$54,000), respectively, and the Company reimbursed expenses incurred by the Manager in the amount of \$620,000 (2008 - \$570,000) and \$1,797,000 (2008 - \$1,618,000), respectively. During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Manager and parties related thereto, provided consulting services at a cost of \$60,000 (2008 - nil) and \$180,000 (2008 - nil), respectively.

During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Manager provided construction supervision services, under fixed fee arrangements of \$250,000 to \$350,000 per vessel, at a cost of \$898,000 (2008 - \$591,000) and \$2,543,000 (2008 - \$1,134,000), respectively.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(b) Due to/from related parties:

As at September 30, 2009, \$1,561,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$1,613,000) is due to related parties for reimbursement of administrative and strategic services expenses, consulting services, supervision services, dry-dock costs paid and acquisition costs paid on the Company's behalf. As at September 30, 2009, \$243,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$186,000) is due to related parties for amounts collected from or deducted by charterers by the Company on behalf of related parties. These amounts are included in accounts payable and are to be repaid in the ordinary course of business.

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

3. Vessels:

September 30, 2009	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Vessels	\$ 2,217,973	\$ 192,569	\$ 2,025,404
Deposits on vessels under construction	1,400,032		1,400,032
	\$ 3,618,005	\$ 192,569	\$ 3,425,436
December 31, 2008	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Vessels	\$ 1,839,715	\$ 141,662	\$ 1,698,053
Deposits on vessels under construction	1,428,436		1,428,436
	\$ 3,268,151	\$ 141,662	\$ 3,126,489

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009, the Company capitalized interest costs of \$23,873,000 (for the 12 months ended December 31, 2008 - \$50,052,000) as deposits on vessels.

4. Deferred charges:

	Dry-docking	Financing fees	Total
December 31, 2008	\$ 1,816	\$ 18,490	\$ 20,306
Cost incurred	574	3,372	3,946
Amortization expensed	(389)	(1,087)	(1,476)
Amortization capitalized		(1,296)	(1,296)
September 30, 2009	\$ 2,001	\$ 19,479	\$ 21,480

5. Other assets:

September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
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Prepaid expenses	\$	7,707	\$	5,941
Intangible assets		3,356		2,425
Other assets	\$	11,063	\$	8,366

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

6. Long-term debt:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Long-term debt (operating vessels):		
\$1.3 billion revolving credit facility *	\$ 582,931	\$ 608,118
\$365.0 million revolving credit facility	128,566	95,717
\$218.4 million credit facility	79,876	
\$920.0 million revolving credit facility	77,507	
Long-term debt (operating vessels)	\$ 868,880	\$ 703,835
Long-term debt (vessels under construction):		
\$1.3 billion revolving credit facility *	\$ 449,814	\$ 424,627
\$920.0 million revolving credit facility	417,129	450,753
\$218.4 million credit facility	52,014	110,916
\$235.3 million credit facility	36,463	
\$365.0 million revolving credit facility		31,027
\$291.2 million credit facility		
\$150.0 million revolving credit facility		
Long-term debt (vessels under construction)	\$ 955,420	\$ 1,017,323
Long-term debt	\$ 1,824,300	\$ 1,721,158

* There are restrictions on the amount that can be advanced to the Company under the \$1.3 billion revolving credit facility. The Company may draw funds so long as the loan to market value ratio of the vessels that are provided as collateral under the facility does not exceed 70%. Under these terms, the Company is currently unable to borrow the additional \$267,255,000 under the facility at this time, based on current valuations. This restriction does not impact the repayment terms under the facility.

Minimum repayments:

As at September 30, 2009, minimum repayments for the balances outstanding with respect to the credit facilities are as follows:

2010	\$ 5,451
2011	5,811
2012	63,118
2013	118,980

Thereafter	1,630,940
	\$ 1,824,300

Minimum repayments are determined based on amounts outstanding at period end, pro-rated to reflect commitment reduction schedules for each related facility. Actual repayments may differ from the amounts presented as repayment timing is impacted by the balance outstanding at each commitment reduction date.

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

7. Other long-term liabilities:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Other long-term liability (note 7(a))	\$ 404,517	\$ 390,931
Accrual for additional payments to shipyards (note 12(a))	1,100	
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 405,617	\$ 390,931

- (a) On November 29, 2007 and December 3, 2007, the Company agreed to purchase five 4500 TEU vessels that will be built by Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (Samsung). The contractual purchase price is \$82,811,000 per vessel. The vessels are scheduled to be delivered between September 2010 and July 2011. On December 27, 2007, the Company entered into agreements to novate the shipbuilding contracts to an unrelated special purpose entity (the SPE). The Company also entered into agreements with the SPE to lease the five 4500 TEU vessels upon completion of the construction terms. Under the lease agreements, the Company will pay lease payments of 20% of the value of the vessels over the term of the first five years and a balloon payment at the termination of the leases for the remaining 80% of the value. Upon termination of the leases, the Company has the option to purchase the vessels at the fair market value at that time. Under the lease agreements, the Company receives a rental rebate equal to 99.9% of the proceeds from the sale of each vessel. All obligations under the lease are guaranteed by the Company.

The SPE is considered a variable interest entity under general accounting principles for consolidation. Although the Company has an interest of approximately 50% of the assets of the SPE, the Company is not considered to be the primary beneficiary and as a result does not consolidate the SPE. The Company's exposure to the entity is limited to the five 4500 TEU vessels.

Under the terms of these arrangements, the novation of the shipbuilding contracts to the SPE does not constitute a sale-leaseback of the vessels for accounting purposes. As a result, the Company will continue to recognize the value of the vessels and the liability related to the lease commitment in the financial statements during the construction period and over the subsequent lease period.

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SEASPAN CORPORATION

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

8. Share capital:

Class B common shares were subordinated to the class A common shares for the fiscal period from the completion of the IPO to any quarter after September 30, 2008 where (i) the Company has paid quarterly dividends of an amount at least equal to \$0.425 per share on both class A and class B common shares for the immediately preceding four-quarter fiscal period and (ii) the cash generated from operations available to pay the dividends during such four-quarter fiscal period equaled, on a quarterly basis, at least \$0.425 per share on all of the Company's common shares calculated on a fully diluted basis during that fiscal period (the Subordination Fiscal period).

On November 1, 2008, the 7,145,000 class B common shares converted to class A common shares.

The class C common shares are incentive shares that are entitled to share in incremental dividends, based on specified sharing ratios, once dividends on the Company's class A common shares and class B common shares reach certain specified targets, beginning with the first target of \$0.485 per share per quarter, and the Company has an operating surplus sufficient to pay such a dividend. The class C common shares will not convert to class A common shares. At September 30, 2009, the incentive shares are not entitled to incremental dividends.

On April 16, 2008, the Company completed an equity offering and issued 7,000,000 common shares at a price of \$27.25 per share. Certain of the Company's executive officers and members of the board of directors, certain affiliates of the Manager and certain of their executive officers and an immediate family member of the Chairman of the Board purchased 663,300 common shares directly from the Company at the public offering price concurrently with the closing of this equity offering. On May 5, 2008, an additional 1,050,000 common shares were issued to the underwriters as part of the over-allotment option granted to them by the Company. Net proceeds from the underwritten public offering, including the over-allotment, after underwriting discounts but before offering expenses, and from the concurrent sale were \$228,663,000 were used to repay indebtedness under the \$1.3 billion revolving credit facility.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company adopted a dividend reinvestment program (DRIP). The discount rate is set by the Board of Directors and is currently 3%. During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009, an additional 678,992 shares were issued through the DRIP (December 31, 2008 - 440,391), representing a non-cash distribution of \$5,529,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$5,841,000).

On January 22, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to issue and sell Series A preferred stock (the Series A preferred shares) to the Company's chairman and a group of other investors (the Investors) for \$200 million. On January 30, 2009, the Company closed the first tranche of the aggregate \$200 million investment. At the closing, the Company issued and sold to the Investors an aggregate of 100,000 12% cumulative convertible preferred shares for a total purchase price of \$100 million. The 12% cumulative dividends are non-cash and accrue until January 31, 2014.

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SEASPAN CORPORATION

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

8. Share capital (continued):

The Series A preferred shares automatically convert to Class A common shares at a price of \$15.00 per share (the Exercise Price) at any time on or after January 31, 2014 if the trailing 30 day average trading price of the common shares is equal to or above the Exercise Price.

If at any time on or after January 31, 2014 the trailing average price of the common shares is less than the Exercise Price, the Company has the option to convert the Series A preferred shares at the Exercise Price and pay the Investors 115% of the difference between the Exercise Price and the trailing 30 day average price of the common shares. The Company has the option to pay the difference in common shares or in cash.

Upon certain triggering events, such as a liquidation, change of control, or merger, amongst others, the investors have the option to convert, in whole or in part, their Series A preferred shares to common shares at the Exercise Price. Depending on the nature of the triggering event, the liquidation preference of the Series A preferred shares will convert at the Exercise Price, or the liquidation preference will convert at the lower of (i) the Exercise Price or (ii) the price at which the Series A preferred shares are valued in the transaction giving rise to the triggering event.

If the Series A preferred shares have not converted into common shares on or after January 31, 2014, the dividend rate will increase to 15% per annum. The Investors have the option to have the dividend paid in cash or to continue to increase the liquidation value of the Series A preferred shares by 15% per annum.

On October 1, 2009, the Company issued and sold 100,000 Series A preferred shares to the Investors for a total purchase price of \$100,000,000. The Company received \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 proceeds on September 29, 2009. This amount has been recorded within shareholders equity as preferred share subscription until the time the shares are issued.

9. Earnings per share:

As there were no dividend arrearages for the class A common shares, and the class B common shares have received the same level of dividends as the class A common shares, earnings per share (EPS) of class A and class B common shares have been presented as one class for purposes of the two-class earnings per share method. On November 1, 2008, the class B common shares converted to class A common shares and are no longer a separate class of common shares.

To the extent that EPS for class A and class B common shares exceed the first target dividend level of \$0.485 per share per quarter, and there is sufficient operating surplus as defined in the Company's Articles of Incorporation, undistributed earnings would be allocated to class C common shares for the purpose of calculating EPS under the two-class method. Otherwise, class C common shares would not participate in earnings. To date, class C common shares have not participated in earnings. Although the EPS for class A and class B common shares have exceeded the first target dividend level of \$0.485 per share per quarter for certain quarters there has not been adequate operating surplus for class C shares to participate in earnings.

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

9. Earnings per share (continued):

The Company applies the if-converted method to determine the EPS impact for the convertible Series A preferred shares. The following is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the basic and diluted EPS computations for class A and class B common shares.

For the three months ended

	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
September 30, 2009			
Net loss	\$ (69,139)	67,436	
Basic and diluted EPS			\$ (1.03)

For the three months ended

	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
September 30, 2008			
Net loss	\$ (5,096)	66,378	
Basic and diluted EPS			\$ (0.08)

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, all dilutive instruments were anti-dilutive, thus diluted EPS equals basic EPS:

For the nine months ended

	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
September 30, 2009			
Net earnings	\$ 70,562		
Less: Series A preferred share dividends	(8,200)		
Basic EPS:			
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	62,362	67,238	\$ 0.93
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Convertible Series A preferred shares	8,200	11,248	
Share-based payments		25	
Diluted EPS:			
Income attributable to common shareholders plus assumed conversion	\$ 70,562	78,511	\$ 0.90

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For the nine months ended

September 30, 2008	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
Basic EPS:			
Net earnings	\$ 42,567	62,859	\$ 0.68
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Share-based payments		5	
Diluted EPS:			
Income attributable to common shareholders plus assumed conversion	\$ 42,567	62,864	\$ 0.68

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Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

10. Share-based compensation:

In December 2005, the Company's board of directors adopted the Seaspan Corporation Stock Incentive Plan (the Plan), under which our officers, employees and directors may be granted options, restricted stock, phantom shares, and other stock-based awards as may be determined by the Company's board of directors. A total of 1,000,000 common shares were reserved for issuance under the Plan, which is administered by the Company's board of directors. The Plan expires 10 years from the date of its adoption.

Under the Plan, the Company issued the following share-based awards during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009:

- (a) 6,600 shares each to certain of the directors for a total of 39,600 shares as compensation for services. These shares vest on January 1, 2010
- (b) 177,000 phantom share units to certain officers as compensation. One-third of the phantom share units will vest on each of January 1, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

During the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009, the following share-based awards vested:

- (c) On January 1, 2009, 38,166 phantom share units issued to certain officers as compensation for services vested. 38,166 class A common shares were issued in exchange for the cancellation of the 38,166 vested phantom share units. The remaining phantom share units outstanding at September 30, 2009 are expected to be settled in class A common shares in exchange for the cancellation of the phantom share units as they vest.

Share-based awards are summarized as follows:

	Restricted shares		Phantom share units	
	Number of shares	W.A. grant date FV	Number of shares	W.A. grant date FV
December 31, 2008		\$	133,166	\$ 24.42
Granted	39,600	10.83	177,000	7.75
Vested			(38,166)	23.35
September 30, 2009	39,600	\$ 10.83	272,000	\$ 13.72

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

10. Share-based compensation (continued):

The above share-based awards are recognized as compensation costs over the requisite service period in the consolidated income statement based on the fair value of the award on the date of grant. During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Company recognized a total of \$559,000 (2008 - \$640,000) and \$1,583,000 (2008 - \$1,913,000), share-based compensation expenses, respectively. As at September 30, 2009, there was \$2,551,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$2,335,000) of total unrecognized compensation costs relating to the outstanding share based awards issued to certain directors and officers of the Company which are expected to be recognized over a 30 month period.

11. Other information:

(a) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

The principal components of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Due to related parties (note 2(b))	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,799
Accrued interest	7,932	8,348
Other accrued liabilities	7,566	5,064
	\$ 17,302	\$ 15,211

(b) Supplementary information to the statement of cash flows consists of:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Interest paid on debt	\$ 1,543	\$ 5,893	\$ 7,734	\$ 22,582
Interest received	25	155	270	587
Undrawn credit facility fee paid	498	1,149	1,696	2,827
Non-cash transactions:				
Dividends on Series A preferred shares	3,177		8,200	
Dividend reinvestment	1,362	2,934	5,529	2,934
Other long-term liability for vessels under construction	4,671	4,466	13,586	127,257

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

12. Commitments and contingent obligations:

- (a) As at September 30, 2009 and based on the contractual delivery dates, the Company has outstanding commitments for the purchase of additional vessels and instalment payments for vessels under construction, including payments to be made on the Company's behalf as described in note 7, as follows:

2009	\$ 232,555
2010	504,811
2011	702,797
2012	338,068
	\$ 1,778,231

The Company entered into agreements with shipyards whereby it had options to defer the delivery date for 11 of the vessels that have been contracted for construction. The deferrals range from 2 months to 15 months from the dates that were contracted under the original agreements. The options were exercised in July 2009 and the shipbuilding contracts and time charters have been amended to reflect the deferred delivery dates. As a result of exercising these options, the Company will pay an additional amount of \$1,333,333 or \$1,875,000 per vessel, depending on the size of the vessel, at the deferred delivery date for a total aggregate amount of \$19,000,000 for all 11 vessels. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company accrued \$1,100,000 as additional payments to the shipyards. The \$1,100,000 (representing \$100,000 for each of the 11 options) would have been due to the shipyards in connection with the options had they not been exercised and is considered to represent the cost of entering into the delivery deferral options (note 7).

The Company also amended shipbuilding contracts with one of its shipyards to delay the delivery of two additional vessels that were not subject to option agreements. The shipbuilding contracts and time charters for these two vessels have been amended to allow for the new delivery dates.

- (b) As at September 30, 2009, based on 100% utilization, the minimum future revenues to be received on committed time charter party agreements are approximately:

2009	\$ 97,373
2010	412,538
2011	547,346
2012	643,680
2013	643,669
Thereafter	4,594,673
	\$ 6,939,279

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

12. Commitments and contingent obligations (continued):

- (c) Under the Management Agreements, the Manager provides services to the Company for fees which are fixed. During 2008, the Company negotiated the Adjusted Technical Services Fee for the period commencing January 1, 2009 and ending on December 31, 2011 (the Period) for the vessels that are subject to the Management Agreements and the initial technical services fee for the vessels to be delivered but are not yet subject to management agreements. Based on the contractual delivery dates of the vessels under construction and the negotiated rates, the fixed payments to the Manager for technical services, construction supervision services, and administrative and strategic services for the Period are as follows:

2009	\$ 23,338
2010	109,334
2011	136,083
	\$ 268,755

13. Financial instruments:

- (a) Concentration of credit risk:

CSCL Asia, HL USA, APM, COSCON, MOL and CSAV are the Company's only customers as at September 30, 2009 accounting for revenues during the nine months then ended of:

	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
CSCL Asia	\$ 113,977	\$ 86,844
HL USA	44,208	44,379
APM	25,479	25,116
Other	23,351	10,412
	\$ 207,015	\$ 166,751

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

13. Financial instruments (continued):

(b) Fair value:

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their short-term to maturity. As of September 30, 2009, the fair value of long-term debt is equal to \$1,677,862,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$1,581,774,000). The fair value of long-term debt is estimated based on expected interest and principal repayments, discounted by the forward rates plus the margin.

The inputs involved in determining the fair value of long term debt are based on observable inputs based on quoted market prices and an estimated credit spread for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. Therefore, the long-term debt has been categorized as Level 3.

As of September 30, 2009, the Company held interest rate derivative financial instruments which are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of the interest rate derivative financial instruments are determined based on inputs that are readily available in public markets or can be derived from information available in publicly quoted markets. Therefore, the Company has categorized these swap contracts as Level 2. The fair values of the interest rate derivative financial instruments have been calculated by discounting the future cash flows of both the fixed rate and variable rate interest payments. The discount rate was derived from a yield curve created by nationally recognized financial institutions adjusted for the associated credit risk. See note 13(c) for further information on the Company's interest rate derivative financial instruments.

(c) Interest rate derivative financial instruments:

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company prospectively adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 50 relating to disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, consisting of interest rate swap agreements and an interest rate swaption, to manage its exposure to adverse movements in interest rates.

Counterparties to the derivative financial instruments are major financial institutions. Due to the nature of the counterparties and the fact that all instruments were in favour of counterparties at September 30, 2009, the risk of credit loss related to these counterparties is considered to be immaterial at September 30, 2009.

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

13. Financial instruments (continued):

(c) Interest rate derivative financial instruments (continued):

On December 31, 2007, the Company had certain interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments in accordance with general accounting principles for derivatives and hedging. During 2008, all of these interest rate swaps were de-designated. The relevant interest rate swap information and de-designation dates are as follows:

Fixed per annum rate swapped for LIBOR	Notional amount as at September 30, 2009	Maximum notional amount ⁽¹⁾	Effective date	Ending date	Date of
					prospective de-designation
5.6400%	\$ 396,371	\$ 714,500	August 31, 2007	August 31, 2017	January 31, 2008 ⁽³⁾
4.6325%	663,399	663,399	September 15, 2005	July 16, 2012	September 30, 2008
5.2500%	187,438	200,000	September 29, 2006	June 23, 2010	September 30, 2008
5.2600%	106,800	106,800	July 3, 2006	February 26, 2021 ⁽²⁾	September 30, 2008
5.5150%	59,700	59,700	February 28, 2007	July 31, 2012	September 30, 2008
5.6000%		200,000	June 23, 2010	December 23, 2021	September 30, 2008
5.3150%		106,800	August 15, 2006	August 28, 2009 ⁽⁴⁾	January 31, 2008 ⁽³⁾

- (1) Over the term of the interest rate swaps, the notional amounts increase and decrease. These amounts represent the peak notional during the term of the swap.
- (2) The Company has entered into a swaption agreement with a bank (Swaption Counterparty) whereby the Swaption Counterparty has the option to require the Company to enter into an interest rate swap to pay LIBOR and receive a fixed rate of 5.26%. This is a European option and is open for a two hour period on February 26, 2014 after which it expires. The notional amount of the underlying swap is \$106,800,000 with an effective date of February 28, 2014 and an expiration of February 26, 2021. If the Swaption Counterparty exercises the swaption, the underlying swap effectively offsets the Company's 5.26% pay fixed LIBOR swap from February 28, 2014 to February 26, 2021.
- (3) The impact of these de-designations resulted in recognition of a charge of \$1,647,000 to earnings out of accumulated other comprehensive loss at the date of de-designation.
- (4) Expired during the period.

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to these interest rate swaps will be recognized in earnings when and where the related interest settlements will be recognized.

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

13. Financial instruments (continued):

(c) Interest rate derivative financial instruments (continued):

In addition, the Company holds the following interest rate swaps at the balance sheet date that were not designated as hedges during the year ended December 31, 2008:

Fixed per annum rate swapped for LIBOR	Notional amount as at September 30, 2009	Maximum notional amount ⁽¹⁾	Effective date	Ending date
5.4200%	\$ 221,492	\$ 438,462	September 6, 2007	May 31, 2024
5.0275%	111,000	158,000	May 31, 2007	September 30, 2015
5.5950%	106,800	106,800	August 28, 2009	August 28, 2020
5.2000%	96,000	96,000	December 18, 2006	October 2, 2015
5.1700%	44,910	55,500	April 30, 2007	May 29, 2020
5.1750%		663,399	July 16, 2012	July 15, 2016
5.8700%		620,390	August 31, 2017	November 28, 2025
5.4975%		59,700	July 31, 2012	July 31, 2019

During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded losses of nil (2008 - \$991,000) and nil (2008 - \$1,611,111), respectively, to change in fair value of financial instruments for ineffectiveness on interest rate swaps designated as hedges.

The fair value of these derivative financial instruments not designated as hedging instruments is summarized below:

	Liability derivatives	
	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
	Balance sheet location	Balance sheet location
	Fair value	Fair value
Interest rate swaps and interest rate swaption	Fair value of financial instruments \$ 352,101	Fair value of financial instruments \$ 414,769

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(Tabular amounts in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amount and number of shares or as otherwise indicated)

Three and nine months ended September 30, 2009

13. Financial instruments (continued):

- (c) Interest rate derivative financial instruments (continued):

	Location of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives	Amount of gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivatives	
		Three months ended September 30, 2009	Nine months ended September 30, 2009
Interest rate swaps and interest rate swaption	Change in fair value of financial instruments	\$ (92,576)	\$ (76)

14. Subsequent events:

- (a) On October 1, 2009, the Company issued and sold 100,000 Series A preferred shares to the Investors for a total purchase price of \$100,000,000. The Company received \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 proceeds on September 29, 2009. This amount has been recorded within Shareholders' Equity as Preferred share subscription until the time the shares are issued.
- (b) On October 24, 2009, the Company declared a dividend of \$0.10 per share, representing a distribution of \$6,756,000. The dividend is payable on November 19, 2009 to all shareholders of record on November 9, 2009.

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**ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATION**

Introduction

We suggest that you read this management's discussion in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the Commission, on March 31, 2009.

Unless we otherwise specify, when used in this management's discussion, the terms Seaspan, the Company, we, our and us refer to Seaspan Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and, for periods before our initial public offering, our predecessor, Seaspan Container Lines Limited. References to our Manager are to Seaspan Management Services Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries that provide us with technical, administrative and strategic services.

References to Samsung are to Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. References to HHI are to Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. References to HSHI are to Hyundai Samho Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of HHI. References to Jiangsu are to Jiangsu Yangzijiang Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. References to New Jiangsu are to Jiangsu New Yangzi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. References to Zhejiang are to Zhejiang Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. References to Odense-Lindo are to Odense-Lindo Shipyard Ltd. Samsung, HHI, HSHI, Jiangsu, New Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Odense-Lindo are commonly referred to as our shipbuilders or our shipyards.

References to CSCL Asia are to China Shipping Container Lines (Asia) Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of China Shipping Container Lines Co., Ltd., or CSCL. References to APM are to A.P. Møller-Mærsk A/S. References to HL USA are to Hapag-Lloyd USA, LLC, a subsidiary of Hapag-Lloyd, AG, or Hapag-Lloyd. References to COSCON are to COSCO Container Lines Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of China COSCO Holdings Company Limited. References to K-Line are to Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. References to MOL are to Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. References to CSAV are to Compañía Sud Americana De Vapores S.A.

We use the term twenty foot equivalent unit, or TEU, the international standard measure of containers, in describing the capacity of our containerships, which are also commonly referred to as vessels. The following table sets forth the actual capacities of the vessels in our fleet by class and shipbuilder.

Vessel Class (TEU)	Shipbuilder	Actual Capacity (TEU)
13100	HHI and HSHI	13,092 ⁽¹⁾
9600	Samsung	9,572
8500	Samsung	8,468
8500	HHI	8,495 ⁽¹⁾
5100	HHI	5,087
4800	Odense-Lindo	4,809
4500	Samsung	4,520 ⁽¹⁾
4250	Samsung	4,253
4250	New Jiangsu	4,256
3500	Zhejiang	3,596
2500	Jiangsu	2,546

- (1) The actual capacities listed for the vessels that have not yet been delivered to us are based on the technical specifications provided in the shipbuilding contracts for such vessels.

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Overview

We are Seaspan Corporation, a Marshall Islands corporation that was incorporated on May 3, 2005. Our business is to own containerships, charter them pursuant to long-term, fixed-rate charters and seek additional accretive vessel acquisitions. We deploy all our vessels on long-term, fixed-rate time charters to take advantage of the stable cash flow and high utilization rates that are typically associated with long-term time charters. Since our initial public offering, our primary objective has been to continue to grow our business through accretive acquisitions over the mid- to long-term and as market conditions allow in order to increase our dividend per share.

As of September 30, 2009, we owned and operated a fleet of 41 containerships and had entered into contracts for the purchase or lease, as the case may be, of an additional 27 containerships. The average age of the 41 vessels in our fleet was 4.8 years as of September 30, 2009.

Our customer selection process is targeted at well-established container liner companies that charter-in vessels on a long-term basis as part of their fleet expansion strategy. Currently, 22 containerships in our fleet are under time charters with CSCL Asia. CSCL Asia is a subsidiary of CSCL, the eighth largest container shipping company in the world based on TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009, which is listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. CSCL Asia primarily operates in the China trade routes. Nine containerships in our fleet are under time charters with HL USA, which is an affiliate of Hapag-Lloyd, the seventh largest container shipping company in the world by TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009. Our four 4800 TEU vessels are chartered to APM, the world's largest container shipping company based on TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009. Two containerships are currently chartered to COSCON, the world's sixth largest container shipping company based on TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009. Our two 5100 TEU vessels are chartered to MOL, the world's 11th largest container shipping company based on TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009 and two of our 4250 TEU containerships are currently chartered to CSAV, the world's 16th largest container shipping company based on TEU capacity as of September 30, 2009. The 27 containerships that we have contracted to purchase or lease, as the case may be, are similarly under long-term charters. Sixteen of those vessels are under time charters with COSCON, seven with K-Line, two with MOL and two with CSAV.

Recent Developments

Our Board of Directors

George H. Juetten was appointed to our board of directors on July 25, 2009 by the Company's Series A Preferred Shareholders. The board has determined that Mr. Juetten meets the standards for independence established by the New York Stock Exchange and that he satisfies the criteria to qualify as a financial expert. Mr. Juetten replaced David Korbin as chair of the audit committee on September 19, 2009 following Mr. Korbin's resignation as a director of the Company and chair of the audit committee. Antony S. Crawford was elected as a director of the Company at the 2009 annual shareholder meeting on September 19, 2009. For more information regarding the voting results from the 2009 annual shareholder meeting please see Part II Other Information: Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

On October 25, 2009, Milton K. Wong resigned as a member of our board of directors effective as of January 2, 2010.

Our Series A Preferred Share Offering

On October 1, 2009, the Company closed the second and final tranche of a \$100 million aggregate amount of 12% Cumulative Preferred Shares-Series A, with a par value \$0.01 per share (the Preferred Shares), pursuant to a preferred stock purchase agreement dated January 22, 2009 (the Purchase Agreement) among the Company, Dennis R. Washington, Kevin L. Washington, Kyle R. Washington, who is the Company's chairman, and Graham Porter, through Deep Water Holdings, LLC, CopperLion Capital (KLW) I Limited Partnership, CopperLion Capital (KRW) I Limited Partnership and Tiger Container Shipping Co. Ltd., respectively (collectively, the Investors).

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Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Preferred Shares were to be issued in two equal tranches of \$100 million. The first tranche closed on January 30, 2009. On October 1, 2009, the second tranche closed when we issued and sold 100,000 Preferred Shares to the Investors for an additional \$100 million.

Our Fleet*Our Current Fleet*

The following table summarizes key facts regarding the 41 vessels in operation as of September 30, 2009:

Vessel Name	Vessel Class (TEU)	Commencement of Charter	Year Built	Charterer	Length of Time Charter	Daily Charter Rate (in thousands)
CSCL Zeebrugge	9600	3/15/07	2007	CSCL Asia	12 years	\$ 34.0 ⁽¹⁾
CSCL Long Beach	9600	7/5/07	2007	CSCL Asia	12 years	34.0 ⁽¹⁾
CSCL Oceania ⁽³⁾	8500	12/4/04	2004	CSCL Asia	12 years + one 3-year option	29.5 ⁽²⁾
CSCL Africa	8500	1/24/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years + one 3-year option	29.5 ⁽²⁾
MOL Emerald	5100	4/30/09	2009	MOL	12 years	28.9
MOL Eminence	5100	8/31/09	2009	MOL	12 years	28.9
MSC Sweden	4800	11/6/06	1989	APM	5 years + two 1-year options + one 2-year option	23.5 ⁽⁴⁾
Mærsk Matane	4800	11/20/06	1988	APM	5 years + two 1-year options + one 2-year option	23.5 ⁽⁴⁾
Cap York	4800	12/6/06	1989	APM	5 years + two 1-year options + one 2-year option	23.5 ⁽⁴⁾
MSC Ancona	4800	12/22/06	1989	APM	5 years + two 1-year options + one 2-year option	23.5 ⁽⁴⁾
CSCL Hamburg	4250	7/3/01	2001	CSCL Asia	10 years + one 2-year option	18.3 ⁽⁵⁾
CSCL Chiwan	4250	9/20/01	2001	CSCL Asia	10 years + one 2-year option	18.3 ⁽⁵⁾
CSCL Ningbo	4250	6/15/02	2002	CSCL Asia	10 years + one 2-year option	19.7 ⁽⁶⁾
CSCL Dalian	4250	9/4/02	2002	CSCL Asia	10 years + one 2-year option	19.7 ⁽⁶⁾
CSCL Felixstowe	4250	10/15/02	2002	CSCL Asia	10 years + one 2-year option	19.7 ⁽⁶⁾
CSCL Vancouver	4250	2/16/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years	17.0
CSCL Sydney	4250	4/19/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years	17.0
CSCL New York	4250	5/26/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years	17.0
CSCL Melbourne	4250	8/17/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years	17.0
CSCL Brisbane	4250	9/15/05	2005	CSCL Asia	12 years	17.0
New Delhi Express	4250	10/18/05	2005	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Dubai Express	4250	1/3/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Jakarta Express	4250	2/21/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Saigon Express	4250	4/6/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Lahore Express	4250	7/11/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Rio Grande Express	4250	10/20/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Santos Express	4250	11/13/06	2006	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Rio de Janeiro Express	4250	3/28/07	2007	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
Manila Express	4250	5/23/07	2007	HL USA	3 years + seven 1-year extensions + two 1-year options ⁽⁸⁾	18.0 ⁽⁷⁾
CSAV Loncomilla	4250	4/28/09	2009	CSAV	6 years	25.9
CSAV Lumaco	4250	5/14/09	2009	CSAV	6 years	25.9
COSCO Fuzhou	3500	3/27/07	2007	COSCON	12 years	19.0
COSCO Yingkou	3500	7/5/07	2007	COSCON	12 years	19.0
CSCL Panama	2500	5/15/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL Montevideo	2500	9/6/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL São Paulo	2500	8/11/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL Lima	2500	10/15/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL Santiago	2500	11/8/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL San Jose	2500	12/1/08	2008	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL Callao	2500	4/10/09	2009	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾
CSCL Manzanillo	2500	09/21/09	2009	CSCL Asia	12 years	16.8 ⁽⁹⁾

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- (1) CSCL Asia has a charter period of 12 years with a charter rate of \$34,000 per day, increasing to \$34,500 per day after six years.
- (2) CSCL Asia has an initial charter period of 12 years with a charter rate of \$29,500 per day for the first six years, \$29,800 per day for the second six years, and \$30,000 per day during the option period.
- (3) The MSC Belgium was renamed CSCL Oceania on or about September 5, 2009 following the end of its sub-charter by CSCL Asia to Mediterranean Shipping Company S.A.
- (4) APM has an initial charter period of five years at \$23,450 per day, two consecutive one-year options to

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- charter the vessel at \$22,400 and \$21,400 per day, respectively, and a final two-year option to charter the vessel at \$20,400 per day; provided, however, that APM may declare an initial charter period on one or two vessels that is up to 9 months less than 5 years so long as they declare an initial charter period that is correspondingly greater than 5 years for the same number of vessels. In addition, we pay an affiliate of APM a 0.5% commission on all hire payments for each of the APM charters.
- (5) CSCL Asia has an initial charter period of ten years with a charter rate of \$18,000 per day for the first five years, \$18,300 per day for the second five years, and \$19,000 per day for the final two-year option.
 - (6) CSCL Asia has an initial charter period of ten years with a charter rate of \$19,933 per day for the first five years, \$19,733 per day for the second five years, and \$20,500 per day for the final two-year option.
 - (7) HL USA has an initial charter period of three years that automatically extends for up to an additional seven years with a charter rate of \$18,000 per day, and \$18,500 per day for the final two one-year options.
 - (8) For these charters, the initial charter period is three years that automatically extends for up to an additional seven years in successive one-year extensions, unless HL USA elects to terminate the charters with two years prior written notice. The charterer is required to pay a termination fee of approximately \$8.0 million to terminate a charter at the end of the initial charter period. The termination fee declines by \$1.0 million per year per vessel in years four through nine. The initial charter periods of the charters for the *New Delhi Express*, the *Dubai Express*, the *Jakarta Express*, the *Saigon Express*, and the *Lahore Express* have expired, and these charters have automatically extended pursuant to their terms. As at September 30, 2009, no notice of non-renewal has been received for the remaining four vessels.
 - (9) CSCL Asia has a charter period of 12 years with a charter rate of \$16,750 per day for the first six years of the charter period, increasing to \$16,900 per day for the second six years.

New Vessel Contracts

One of our principal objectives is to acquire additional containerships over the mid- to long-term and as market conditions allow in conjunction with entering into additional long-term, fixed-rate time charters for such ships.

As of September 30, 2009, we contracted to purchase 22 additional containerships and to lease an additional five, all of which are currently or will be under construction. These consist of two 2500 TEU vessels, two 4250 TEU vessels, five 4500 TEU vessels, two 5100 TEU vessels, eight 8500 TEU vessels and eight 13100 TEU vessels. We expect to take delivery of these 27 containerships over approximately the next two and a half years based on the deferred delivery dates. To fund the remaining portion of the price of the vessels we have contracted to purchase, we intend to raise in the range of approximately \$180 million to \$240 million in common or other equity and or other forms of capital starting in approximately the fourth quarter of 2010 or first quarter of 2011 and ending in approximately second quarter 2012. This amount of capital is based on a quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share. The amount of capital required decreased from a range of approximately \$500 million to \$600 million because of the decision of our board of directors to reduce the quarterly dividend from \$0.475 to \$0.10 per share as announced on April 28, 2009. Due to the uncertainties associated with the global recession and the capital markets, our board of directors cannot determine how long this reduction will be in effect. The reduction will enable Seaspan to retain an approximate additional amount of \$100 million per year that can be redeployed to fund its newbuilding program.

As a result of the current economic slowdown and over-capacity in the container shipping industry as well as the uncertainty of the capital markets, we have been pursuing alternatives in cooperation with our shipyards and charterers to delay the delivery of some of the 27 vessels that we have contracted to acquire over the next 30 months. In this regard, we entered into agreements with some of our shipyards whereby under certain circumstances we had the option to delay the delivery of up to 15 of the newbuilding vessels that we have contracted to purchase. In July 2009, we exercised the option to delay the delivery of 11 of the 15 vessels and we deferred the delivery dates for those vessels for periods ranging from two to 15 months from the dates agreed to under the original shipbuilding contracts. We did not exercise the option to delay the delivery of the remaining four vessels. As set out in the

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option agreements, we will compensate the shipyards for their costs and expenses related to the deferral at the time we pay the final installment to the shipyards. The shipbuilding contracts and time charters have been amended to reflect the deferred dates.

One of our shipyards also agreed to delay the delivery of two additional vessels that were not subject to option agreements. The deferrals are for a period of approximately nine months from the dates that were agreed to under the original shipbuilding contract. The shipbuilding contracts and time charters for these two vessels have been amended to allow for the new delivery dates.

In one circumstance, the relevant credit facility for certain of the vessels was amended to extend the period before which the facility starts to reduce (which is based on the delivery date of the last vessel in such facility).

As at September 30, 2009, the 22 newbuilding containerships that we have contracted to purchase and the five that we have contracted to lease consist of the following vessels:

Vessel	Vessel Class (TEU)	Length of Time Charter ⁽¹⁾	Charterer	Daily Charter Rate (in thousands)	Shipbuilder
Hull No. S452	13100	12 years	COSCON	\$ 55.0	HSHI
Hull No. 2177	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HHI
Hull No. S453	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HSHI
Hull No. 2178	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HHI
Hull No. S454	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HSHI
Hull No. 2179	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HHI
Hull No. 2180	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HHI
Hull No. 2181	13100	12 years	COSCON	55.0	HHI
COSCO Japan	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Korea	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Philippines	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Malaysia	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Indonesia	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Thailand	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Pakistan	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
COSCO Vietnam	8500	12 years + three one-year options	COSCON	42.9 ⁽²⁾	HHI
MOL Emissary	5100	12 years	MOL	28.9	HHI
MOL Empire	5100	12 years	MOL	28.9	HHI
Brotonne Bridge	4500	12 years + two three-year options	K-Line	34.3 ⁽³⁾	Samsung
Brevik Bridge	4500	12 years + two three-year options	K-Line	34.3 ⁽³⁾	Samsung
Bilbao Bridge	4500	12 years + two three-year options	K-Line	34.3 ⁽³⁾	Samsung
Berlin Bridge	4500	12 years + two three-year options	K-Line	34.3 ⁽³⁾	Samsung
Budapest Bridge	4500	12 years + two three-year options	K-Line	34.3 ⁽³⁾	Samsung
CSAV Lingue	4250	6 years	CSAV	25.9	New Jiangsu
CSAV Lebu	4250	6 years	CSAV	25.9	New Jiangsu
Guayaquil Bridge	2500	10 years	K-Line	17.9	Jiangsu
Calicanto Bridge	2500	10 years	K-Line	17.9	Jiangsu

- (1) Each charter begins upon delivery of the vessel to the relevant charterer.
- (2) COSCON has an initial charter period of 12 years with a charter rate of \$42,900 per day and \$43,400 per day for the three one-year options.
- (3) K-Line has an initial charter period of 12 years with a charter rate of \$34,250 per day for the first six years, increasing to \$34,500 per day for the second six years, and \$37,500 for the first three-year option period and \$42,500 for the second three-year option period.

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The following chart details the estimated number of vessels in our fleet as we take contractual delivery as at September 30, 2009:

	Forecasted Year Ended December 31,			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Deliveries	10	10	9	4
Operating Vessels	45	55	64	68
Total Capacity (TEU)*	209,533	266,157	349,075	401,443

* This table reflects the deferred delivery dates of 13 vessels as previously described.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP, and we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the related disclosures of contingent obligations. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. We base our estimates on historical experience and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from our estimates.

Senior management has discussed with our audit committee the development, selection, and disclosure of accounting estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Amortization of Dry-Docking Activities

We defer costs incurred for dry-docking activities. The costs incurred by us are limited to the fees paid by us to our Manager. Dry-docking of our vessels is performed every five years and includes major overhaul activities that are comprehensive and all encompassing. Regular repairs and maintenance during operations on the other hand are limited in scope.

Repairs and maintenance normally performed on an operational vessel either at port or at sea are limited to repairs to specific damages caused by a particular incident or normal wear and tear, or minor maintenance to minimize the wear and tear to the vessel. Above the water line repairs, minor deck maintenance and equipment repairs may be performed to the extent the operations and safety of the crew and vessel are not compromised.

Major overhaul performed during dry-docking is differentiated from normal operating repairs and maintenance by these factors: safety, operational priorities, dry-dock specific equipment, shore contractor skills, time and earnings capability. A vessel at dry-dock under the requirements of a classification society must perform certain assessments, refurbishments, replacements and alterations within a safe non-operational environment that allows for complete shutdown of certain machinery and equipment, navigational, ballast (keep the vessel upright) and safety systems. Such shutdowns are either not allowed during a regular port call or are operationally difficult to effect and extremely unsafe at sea. Below water inspection and overhaul (such as hull steel replacement and the painting/resurfacing of the hull, rudder, propeller or thrusters) and the examination of internal tanks, engine casing integrity and internal engine components require access to areas normally filled or enveloped with water, lubes or fuel and are extremely hazardous during vessel operations even at port. Other areas not accessible for major overhaul during vessel operations include cargo holds, hatch covers, and main switchboard, which are continuously involved in the vessel's activities. Additional specialized equipment required to access and maneuver vessel components such as hatch covers, which weigh approximately 32 tons, and engine room blowers are not available at regular ports and such activities have an impact on revenue.

A regular port visit requires a vessel to continuously unload and reload containers and the vessel must clear the port within a short timeframe. Major overhauls during dry-dock, where components are dismantled, examined, altered, replaced, resealed and refinished, may take days to complete far beyond the duration of a port call. Additionally, specialized shore skills from contractors and dry-dock specific equipment are required to perform a

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major comprehensive overhaul. Examination of large complex engine components, electrical systems, pipes and valves, internal tanks, the aggregate of which encompasses a vast portion of the vessel, are unsafe to examine during continuous vessel operations and are, therefore, deferred to a safe dry-dock environment. Minimizing container port stay mitigates the risk of off-hire and reduced revenues, while a major overhaul during dry-dock, which may include technological changes, can help control future costs and, in combination, enhance long term profitability.

The major components of dry-docking costs include: 1) yard costs, which may include riggers, pilot/tugs, yard fees, hull painting service, deck repairs (such as steel work, anchors, chains, valves, tanks, and hatches) and engine components (such as shafts, thrusters, propeller, rudder, main engine and auxiliary machinery); 2) non-yard costs which includes the paint, technician service costs and parts ordered specifically for dry-dock; and 3) other costs associated with communications, pilots, tugs, survey fees, port fees and classification fees.

Any fluctuations in the dry-docking costs are borne by our Manager except to the extent that dry-docking activities are considered extraordinary.

We currently defer dry-docking amounts based on the costs budgeted under the management agreements. At the date of our initial public offering, certain amounts were paid by our predecessor to our Manager for expected dry-docking liabilities relating to certain vessels currently in operation. These amounts are not included in our consolidated financial statements as they are recorded by our Manager. As of September 30, 2009, we estimate that the five-year China based dry-docking costs for the vessels currently in operation would range from \$0.4 million to \$0.6 million per vessel. Based on this estimate, if the current operating fleet dry-docked and the dry-docking costs were deferred, the expected annual amortization of dry-docking costs would be approximately \$3.7 million for the 41 vessels in our current fleet. The actual costs may be materially different than this estimate. Dry-docking costs are subject to changes in global economics, port availability and changes in trade routes made by the charterer, which may cause actual costs to be materially different than current estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Charter revenue is generated from long-term time charters for each vessel and commences as soon as the vessel is delivered to the charterer. Time charter revenues are recorded on a straight-line basis over the initial term of the charter arrangement. The charters provide for a per vessel fixed daily charter hire rate. We do not enter into spot voyage arrangements with respect to any of our vessels. Although our charter revenues are fixed, and accordingly little judgment is required to be applied to the amount of revenue recognition, there is no certainty as to the daily charter rates or other terms that will be available upon the expiration of our existing charter party agreements.

Vessel Lives

Our vessels represent our most significant assets. Our initial fleet of 10 vessels purchased at the time of our initial public offering is carried at the historical carrying value of the predecessor, which includes capitalized interest during construction and other construction, design, supervision and predelivery costs, less accumulated depreciation. The difference between the purchase price of our initial fleet and the historical carrying value was charged against shareholders' equity at the time of the acquisition. All additional vessels purchased by us subsequent to our initial public offering are recorded at their cost to us, reflecting the fair value of the consideration we pay upon their acquisition. We depreciate our vessels using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. We review the estimate of our vessels' useful lives on an ongoing basis to ensure they reflect current technology, service potential, and vessel structure. For accounting purposes, we estimate the useful life of the vessels will be 30 years from the date of initial completion. Should certain factors or circumstances cause us to revise our estimate of vessel service lives in the future, depreciation expense could be materially lower or higher. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the extent of cash flows generated from future charter arrangements, changes in international shipping requirements and other factors, many of which are outside of our control.

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Impairment of Long-lived Assets

We evaluate the net carrying value of our vessels for possible impairment when events or conditions exist that cause us to question whether the carrying value of our vessels will be recovered from future undiscounted net cash flows. Considerations in making such an impairment evaluation would include comparison of current carrying value to anticipated future operating cash flows, expectations with respect to future operations and other relevant factors. To the extent that the carrying value of our vessels exceeds the undiscounted estimated future cash flows, our vessels would be written down to their fair value.

Intangible Assets

For certain vessels where we provide lubricants for the operation of such vessels, we have a contractual right to have the vessel returned with the same level and complement of lubricants. This contractual right is recorded as an intangible asset at the historical fair value of the lubricants at the time of delivery. Intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or more frequently due to events or changes in circumstances that indicate the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value.

Derivative Instruments

Our hedging policies permit the use of various derivative financial instruments to manage interest rate risk. Interest rate swap and swaption agreements have been entered into to reduce our exposure to market risks from changing interest rates. Derivatives and hedging activities are accounted for in accordance with guidance on disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities (FASB ASC 815), which requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their respective fair values. We recognize the interest rate swap and swaption agreements on the balance sheet at their fair value.

To qualify for hedge accounting, derivatives must be highly effective at reducing the risk associated with the exposure being hedged and must be formally designated as a hedge at the inception of the hedging relationship. We consider a hedge to be highly effective if the change in fair value of the derivative hedging instrument is within 80% to 125% of the opposite change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. For interest rate swap agreements that qualify for hedge accounting and are formally designated as cash flow hedges, the changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps are recorded in other comprehensive income and are reclassified to earnings when and where the hedged transaction is reflected in earnings. Ineffective portions of the hedges are recognized in earnings as they occur. Actual cash receipts and/or payments and related accruals on derivatives related to hedges are recorded as adjustments to the interest income or interest expense associated with the hedged item. During the life of the hedge, we formally assess whether each derivative designated as a hedging instrument continues to be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of hedged items. If it is determined that a hedge has ceased to be highly effective, we will discontinue hedge accounting prospectively. Furthermore, for hedges that may be highly effective or may continue to be highly effective for accounting purposes, we may not elect to apply hedge accounting or may prospectively discontinue hedge accounting for such hedges.

When we de-designate a hedging relationship and discontinue hedge accounting, we evaluate the future settlements to determine whether there are any hedged interest rate payments that are improbable to occur. When such amounts are identified as being improbable, the balance pertaining to these amounts that is included in accumulated other comprehensive income is reversed through earnings immediately. When amounts are not identified as improbable, any balances recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income at the de-designation date are recognized in earnings when the related settlements under the interest rate swap occur.

For interest rate swap agreements and the swaption agreement that are not designated as hedging instruments or have been de-designated, we record changes in the fair value of these instruments in earnings.

On January 31, 2008, we de-designated two of our interest rate swap hedges when we changed our forecasts of probable outstanding debt as a result of certain changes in economic factors and capital structuring.

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On September 30, 2008, we elected to prospectively de-designate the remainder of our designated interest rate swaps. This election was made due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. The amounts included in other comprehensive loss related to these interest rate swaps will be recognized in earnings when and where the interest payments will be recognized.

We do not hedge foreign currency translation of assets or liabilities or foreign currency transactions or use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes.

Recent Accounting Developments

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance on disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities (FASB ASC 815). This guidance requires entities that utilize derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. This guidance also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives within the financial statements, how the provisions of FASB ASC 815 have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Effective January 1, 2009, we have prospectively adopted the provisions of this guidance.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance on interim disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments (FASB ASC 825). This guidance expands the fair value disclosures required for financial instruments. Effective April 1, 2009, we have prospectively adopted the provisions of this guidance.

In May 2009, the FASB issued guidance on subsequent events (FASB ASC 855) that requires entities to evaluate subsequent events through the date on which financial statements are issued. Effective for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, we have prospectively adopted the provisions of this guidance.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (SFAS 167). SFAS 167 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities (VIEs). SFAS 167 is effective as of January 1, 2010 for the Company. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 167.

In June 2009, the FASB issued the Accounting Standards Codification, which is effective for the quarter ended September 30, 2009.

Important Financial and Operational Terms and Concepts

We use a variety of financial and operational terms and concepts when analyzing our performance. These include the following:

Bunkers. Heavy fuel and diesel oil used to power a ship's engines.

Charter. The hire of a ship for a specified period of time or a particular voyage to carry a cargo from a loading port to a discharging port. The contract for a charter is commonly called a charterparty.

Charterer. The party that hires a ship for a period of time or for a voyage.

Charterhire. A sum of money paid to the shipowner by a charterer for the use of a ship. Charterhire paid under a voyage charter is also known as freight.

Classification society. An independent organization that certifies that a ship has been built and maintained according to the organization's rules for that type of ship and complies with the applicable rules and regulations of the country of the ship's registry and the international conventions of which that country is a member. A ship that receives its certification is referred to as being in-class.

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Dry-docking. The removal of a ship from the water for inspection and repair of those parts of a ship that are below the water line and other normally inaccessible areas of the vessel. During dry-dockings, which are required to be carried out periodically, certain mandatory classification society inspections are carried out and relevant certifications are issued. Dry-dockings for containerships generally occur once every five years, at which time a special survey may be conducted.

Ship operating expenses. The costs of operating a ship, primarily consisting of crew wages and associated costs, insurance premiums, management fee, lubricants and spare parts, and repair and maintenance costs. Ship operating expenses exclude fuel cost, port expenses, agents fees, canal dues and extra war risk insurance, as well as commissions, which are included in voyage expenses.

Special survey. The inspection of a ship by a classification society surveyor that takes place every five years, as part of the recertification of the ship by a classification society.

Spot market. The market for immediate chartering of a ship, usually for single voyages.

TEU. Twenty-foot equivalent unit, the international standard measure for containers and containership capacity.

Time charter. A charter under which the shipowner hires out a ship for a specified period of time. The shipowner is responsible for providing the crew and paying ship operating expenses while the charterer is responsible for paying the voyage expenses and additional voyage insurance. The shipowner is paid charterhire, which accrues on a daily basis.

Voyage charter. A charter under which a shipowner hires out a ship for a specific voyage between the loading port and the discharging port. The shipowner is responsible for paying both ship operating expenses and voyage expenses. Typically, the charterer is responsible for any delay at the loading or discharging ports. The shipowner is paid freight on the basis of the cargo movement between ports.

Voyage expenses. Expenses incurred due to a ship's traveling from a loading port to a discharging port, such as fuel (bunkers) cost, port expenses, agents fees, canal dues, extra war risk insurance and commissions.

Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 Compared with Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 has been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The following table presents our operating results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Statement of operations data (in thousands of dollars):				
Revenue	\$ 74,057	\$ 57,604	\$ 207,015	\$ 166,751
Operating expenses:				
Ship operating	20,659	14,105	57,730	39,440
Depreciation	18,017	14,389	50,969	42,054
General and administrative	1,985	2,349	6,058	6,305
Operating earnings	33,396	26,761	92,258	78,952
Other expenses (earnings):				

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Interest expense	5,104	5,370	15,802	24,041
Interest income	(21)	(132)	(270)	(571)
Undrawn credit facility fee	1,156	1,444	3,512	4,048
Amortization of deferred charges	543	466	1,476	1,374
Change in fair value of financial instruments	92,576	24,709	76	7,493
Other expenses			1,100	
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (65,962)	\$ (5,096)	\$ 70,562	\$ 42,567
Common shares outstanding:	67,556,889	66,441,050	67,556,889	66,441,050
Per share data (in dollars):				
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.03)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.68
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (1.03)	\$ (0.08)	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.68
Dividends paid	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.68	\$ 1.43
Statement of cash flows data (in thousands of dollars):				
Cash flows provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	\$ 24,764	\$ 28,805	\$ 64,780	\$ 89,995
Financing activities	134,153	199,150	238,867	339,597
Investing activities	(117,405)	(235,787)	(335,903)	(528,656)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 41,152	\$ (7,832)	\$ (32,256)	\$ (99,064)

As of September 30,
2009**Selected balance sheet data (in thousands of dollars):**

Current assets	\$ 111,948
Vessels	3,425,436
Deferred charges	21,480
Other assets	11,063
Total assets	\$ 3,569,927
Current liabilities	\$ 21,315
Long-term debt	1,824,300
Other long-term liabilities	405,617
Fair value of financial instruments	352,101
Shareholders' equity	966,594
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,569,927

Other data, at quarter end:

Number of vessels in operation	41
Average age of fleet in years	4.8
TEU capacity	182,369
Average remaining initial term on outstanding charters	7.3

We began the year with 35 vessels in operations that contributed 9,532 operating days for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. During the second quarter, four vessels went into operation that contributed 626 operating days for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. During the third quarter, two vessels went into operation that contributed 44 operating days for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Operating days are the primary driver of revenue while ownership days are the driver for ship operating costs.

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The following tables summarize vessel utilization and the impact of the off-hire experienced as a result of off-hire on our revenues for the first, second and third quarters of 2009 and 2008:

	Third Quarter		Second Quarter		First Quarter		Year to Date	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Vessel Utilization:								
Ownership Days	3,632	2,844	3,445	2,687	3,150	2,639	10,227	8,170
Less Off-hire Days:								
Scheduled 5-Year Survey	(14)			(10)			(14)	(10)
Unscheduled off-hire	(6)	(22)	(4)	(21)	(1)	(27)	(11)	(70)
Operating Days	3,612	2,822	3,441	2,656	3,149	2,612	10,202	8,090
Vessel Utilization	99.4%	99.2%	99.9%	98.8%	99.9%	99.0%	99.8%	99.0%

	Third Quarter		Second Quarter		First Quarter		Year to Date	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
	Revenue (in thousands)							
Revenue Impact of Off-Hire:								
100% Utilization	\$ 74,581	\$ 58,101	\$ 69,904	\$ 55,507	\$ 63,147	\$ 54,703	\$ 207,632	\$ 168,311
Less Off-hire:								
Scheduled 5-Year Survey	(427)			(186)			(427)	(186)
Unscheduled off-hire	(97)	(497)	(73)	(389)	(20)	(488)	(190)	(1,374)
Actual Revenue Earned	\$ 74,057	\$ 57,604	\$ 69,831	\$ 54,932	\$ 63,127	\$ 54,215	\$ 207,015	\$ 166,751

Revenue

Revenue increased by 28.6%, or \$16.5 million, to \$74.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, from \$57.6 million for the comparable quarter last year. Revenue increased by 24.1%, or \$40.3 million, to \$207.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, from \$166.8 million for the comparable period last year. The increase was primarily due to the delivery of nine additional vessels between October 2008 and September 2009. These deliveries included the CSCL Lima, CSCL Santiago, CSCL San Jose, CSCL Callao, CSAV Loncomilla, MOL Emerald, CSAV Lumaco, MOL Eminence and CSCL Manzanillo. Expressed in vessel operating days, our primary revenue driver, these nine vessels contributed 686 of the 790 additional operating days in the quarter, or \$14.6 million in additional revenue.

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	September 30,		Increase		September 30,		Increase	
	2009	2008	Days	%	2009	2008	Days	%
Operating days	3,612	2,822	790	28.0%	10,202	8,090	2,112	26.1%
Ownership days	3,632	2,844	788	27.7%	10,227	8,170	2,057	25.2%

Operating days increased by 28.0%, or 790 days, to 3,612 days for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 from 2,822 operating days for the comparable quarter last year. Operating days increased by 26.1%, or 2,112 days, to 10,202 days for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from 8,090 operating days for the comparable period last year. This increase was primarily due to the delivery of nine additional vessels between October 2008 and September 2009 which contributed 1,488 of the additional 2,112 operating days for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, or \$29.7 million in additional revenue. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, the CSCL Oceania incurred approximately 14 days of off-hire related to scheduled vessel dry-docking. Vessel utilization was 99.4% and 99.8%, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 99.2% and 99.0%, respectively, for the comparable periods in the prior year. Our vessel utilization since our initial public offering is 99.3%.

Table of Contents*Ship Operating Expense*

Ship operating expense increased by 46.5%, or \$6.6 million, to \$20.7 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, from \$14.1 million for the comparable quarter last year. The increase was primarily due to the adjustment of technical services fees for the period commencing January 1, 2009 and the operating expenses associated with the nine vessels delivered since October 2008. Approximately \$3.6 million of the \$6.6 million increase was due to the re-negotiated technical services fees for the 32 vessels in operation for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 and for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The fees for these vessels increased by approximately 23% from the initial technical services fees. Approximately \$3.6 million of the \$6.6 million increase was due to the addition of the nine vessels to our fleet since October 2008. Stated in ownership days (our primary driver for ship operating expense based on fixed daily operating rates) these nine deliveries account for an increase of 688 ownership days for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the third quarter of 2008. The increased ship operating expense was partially offset by a \$0.6 million decrease in extraordinary* costs and expenses not covered by the fixed fee for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the comparable period last year.

Ship operating expense increased by 46.4%, or \$18.3 million, to \$57.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, from \$39.4 million for the comparable period last year. Approximately \$11.7 million of the \$18.3 million increase was due to the re-negotiated technical services fees for the period commencing January 1, 2009. The increase was also due to the addition of the nine vessels to our fleet between October 2008 and September 2009. Stated in ownership days (our primary driver for ship operating expense based on fixed daily operating rates) these nine deliveries account for an increase of 1,491 ownership days, or \$7.7 million in ship operating expense, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The increased ship operating expense was partially offset by a \$1.1 million decrease in extraordinary* costs and expenses not covered by the fixed fee for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the comparable period last year.

* *Extraordinary costs and expenses are defined in our management agreements and do not relate to extraordinary items as defined by financial reporting standards.*

Depreciation

Depreciation expense increased by 25.2%, or \$3.6 million, to \$18.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, from \$14.4 million for the comparable quarter last year. Depreciation expense increased by 21.2%, or \$8.9 million, to \$51.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, from \$42.1 million for the comparable period last year. The increase was due to the increase in number of ownership days from the nine deliveries between October 2008 and September 2009.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses decreased by 15.5%, or \$0.4 million, to \$2.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, from \$2.3 million for the comparable quarter last year. General and administrative expenses decreased by 3.9%, or \$0.2 million, to \$6.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, from \$6.3 million for the comparable period last year. For the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the comparable period in the prior year, general and administrative expenses are lower primarily due to overall cost reduction in the current year. The general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are consistent with the comparable period in the prior year.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased by 5.0%, or \$0.3 million, to \$5.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, from \$5.4 million for the comparable quarter last year. Interest expense decreased by 34.3%, or \$8.2 million, to \$15.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, from \$24.0 million for the comparable period last

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year. Interest expense is composed of interest at the variable rate plus margin incurred on debt for operating vessels and a non-cash reclassification of amounts from accumulated other comprehensive income related to previously designated hedging relationships. Although the average operating debt balance was higher for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same quarter in the prior year, interest expense decreased due to a decrease in LIBOR. The average LIBOR for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was 0.3% and 0.5%, respectively, compared to 2.5% and 2.8%, respectively, for the comparable periods in the prior year. Although we enter into fixed interest rate swaps, the difference between the variable interest rate and the swapped fixed rate on operating debt is recorded in our change in fair value of financial instruments caption as required by financial reporting standards. The interest incurred on our long-term debt for our vessels under construction is capitalized to the respective vessels under construction.

Undrawn Facility Fee

During the three months ended September 30, 2009, we incurred \$1.2 million in undrawn credit facility fees compared with \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008, a decrease of 19.9%. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we incurred \$3.5 million in undrawn credit facility fees compared with \$4.0 million for the comparable period last year, a decrease of 13.2%. The decrease is due to lower average undrawn balances on our credit facilities due to increased debt draws for construction and final delivery of vessels. We pay commitment fees ranging from 0.2% to 0.35% on our credit facilities, which are expensed as incurred.

Amortization of Deferred Charges

Amortization of deferred charges of \$0.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 is consistent with the amortization for the three months ended September 30, 2008. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we incurred amortization of deferred charges of \$1.5 million compared with \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, an increase of \$0.1 million.

Financing fees are deferred and amortized over the terms of the individual credit facilities using the effective interest yield basis. To the extent that the amortization of the deferred financing fees relates to our operating credit facilities, the amortization is expensed as incurred while the amortization of the deferred financing fees relating to our construction facilities are capitalized to the related vessels under construction.

We apply the deferral method of accounting for dry-docking activities whereby actual costs incurred are deferred and amortized on a straight line basis over the period until the next scheduled dry-docking activity. Amortization of deferred charges relating to dry-docking of \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, is consistent with the amortization for the comparable periods in the prior year.

Change in Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The change in fair value of financial instruments resulted in a loss of \$92.6 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 compared to a loss of \$24.7 million for the comparable quarter last year. The change in fair value of financial instruments resulted in a loss of \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to a loss of \$7.5 million for the comparable period last year. The change in fair value loss of \$92.6 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 is due to decreases in the forward LIBOR curve and overall market changes in credit risk since June 30, 2009. On September 30, 2008, due to the compliance and expense burden associated with applying hedge accounting, we elected to prospectively de-designate all interest rate swaps for which we were applying hedge accounting treatment. As a result, from October 1, 2008, all of our interest rate swap agreements and our swaption agreement are marked to market with all changes in the fair value of these instruments recorded in *Change in fair value of financial instruments* in the Statement of Operations. Prior to de-designation on September 30, 2008, approximately 30% of the change in fair value was recorded in *Accumulated other comprehensive loss* in the equity section of our balance sheet for our designated swaps with the change in fair value of our non-designated swaps recorded in *Change in fair value of financial instruments* in the statement of operations.

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Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments is a required accounting adjustment under financial reporting standards. At the end of each reporting period, we must record a mark-to-market adjustment for our interest rate swap agreements and swaption as though the instruments were realized as of the reporting date.

Please read **Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk** for further discussion.

Other expenses

Additional charges of \$1.1 million were accrued for in the three months ended June 30, 2009. This amount is due to the shipyards in connection with the 11 options of \$0.1 million each that were exercised. These amounts are due at the deferred delivery date of each vessel and are considered to represent the cost of entering into the delivery deferral options in accordance with financial reporting standards and therefore were accrued for.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Cash Needs

As at September 30, 2009, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$104.0 million.

As at September 30, 2009, we have drawn \$1.0 billion under our \$1.3 billion credit facility for general corporate purposes, including to fund the delivery of, and pay certain installments for, certain of our vessels. This facility has a maturity date of May 11, 2015.

As at September 30, 2009, we have drawn \$128.6 million of the \$283.0 million available in the second tranche under our \$365.0 million credit facility to fund the construction of eight of our ten 2500 TEU vessels. No amounts to date have been drawn from the first tranche of this credit facility, of which \$74.8 million is available as at September 30, 2009.

As at September 30, 2009, we have drawn \$131.9 million of an available \$218.4 million under our \$218.4 million credit facility to fund the construction of four 5100 TEU vessels, two that are being constructed by HHI and two that have already been delivered.

As at September 30, 2009, we have drawn \$494.6 million of the \$920.0 million available under our \$920.0 million credit facility. The proceeds of this facility are being used to partially finance the construction of two of the ten 2500 TEU vessels being constructed by Jiangsu, two 4250 TEU vessels being constructed by New Jiangsu (and two that have already been delivered) and the eight 8500 TEU vessels being constructed by HHI.

As at September 30, 2009, no amounts are drawn on the \$150.0 million available under our \$150.0 million credit facility.

As at September 30, 2009, no amounts are drawn on the \$291.2 million available under our \$291.2 million credit facility.

As at September 30, 2009, we have drawn \$36.5 million of the \$235.3 million available under our \$235.3 million credit facility. The proceeds of this facility are being used to partially finance the construction of two of our 13100 TEU vessels, one of which is to be constructed by HHI and the other by HSHL.

Our primary short-term liquidity needs are to fund our operating expenses, including payments under our management agreement, and payment of our quarterly dividend. Our medium-term liquidity needs primarily relate to the construction and interest payments for the containerships we have contracted to purchase. Our long-term liquidity needs primarily relate to vessel acquisitions and debt repayment. We anticipate that our primary sources of funds for our short- and medium-term liquidity needs will be our committed credit facilities, new credit facilities, additional equity offerings as well as cash from operations, while our long-term sources of funds will be from cash from operations and/or debt or equity financings. We believe that these sources of funds will be sufficient to meet

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our liquidity needs to fund our newbuild program through the fourth quarter of 2010 or first quarter of 2011. Our liquidity needs will then require us to raise additional equity capital, or other forms of capital, or alternatively, our board of directors may elect to further reduce or eliminate our quarterly dividend to help finance our newbuilding program.

As of September 30, 2009, the estimated remaining installments of the 27 vessels that we have contracted to purchase but have not yet been delivered were approximately \$1.8 billion, which we expect to fund primarily from our credit facilities, our retained cash from the reduction to our quarterly dividend and additional equity offerings. To fund the remaining portion of the price of the vessels we have contracted to purchase, we intend to raise in the range of approximately \$180 million to \$240 million in common or other equity and or other forms of capital starting in approximately the fourth quarter of 2010 or first quarter of 2011 and ending in approximately second quarter 2012. These amounts are based on a quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share. The current state of the global financial markets and current economic conditions may adversely impact our ability to issue additional equity at prices that will not be dilutive to our existing shareholders or preclude us from issuing equity at all. We continue to actively pursue alternatives that will allow us to defer or eliminate some or all of our current equity needs.

As a result of the current economic slowdown and over-capacity in the container shipping industry as well as the uncertainty of the capital markets, we have been pursuing alternatives in cooperation with our shipyards and charterers to delay the delivery of some of the 27 vessels that we have contracted to acquire over the next 30 months. In this regard, we entered into agreements with some of our shipyards whereby under certain circumstances we had the option to delay the delivery of up to 15 of the newbuilding vessels that we have contracted to purchase. In July 2009, we exercised the option to delay the delivery of 11 of the 15 vessels and we deferred the delivery dates for those vessels for periods ranging from two to 15 months from the dates agreed to under the original shipbuilding contracts. We did not exercise the option to delay the delivery of the remaining four vessels. As set out in the option agreements, we will compensate the shipyards for their costs and expenses related to the deferral at the time we pay the final installment to the shipyards. The shipbuilding contracts and time charters have been amended to reflect the deferred dates.

One of our shipyards also agreed to delay the delivery of two additional vessels that were not subject to option agreements. The deferrals are for a period of approximately nine months from the dates that were agreed to under the original shipbuilding contract. The shipbuilding contracts and time charters for these two vessels have been amended to allow for the new delivery dates.

In one circumstance, the relevant credit facility for certain of the vessels was amended to extend the period before which the facility starts to reduce (which is based on the delivery date of the last vessel in such facility).

We currently have seven credit facilities and one tax lease, with an approximate combined borrowing capacity of \$3.6 billion with a commitment of \$3.9 billion. Our diversified international banking group is composed of 24 banks holding between 1% to 15% of the total borrowing capacity. There are six banks that hold 5% or more of the total borrowing capacity: Lloyds Banking Group (15%); DnB Nor Bank ASA (12%); Credit Suisse (9%); Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (10%); Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (8%); and BNP Paribas (6%).

Due to the current state of the global credit markets, we may not be able to obtain funding under our current credit facilities or may not be able to obtain funds at the interest rate agreed in such facilities. Although we have credit facilities committed to satisfy our short, medium and long-term debt needs and although we have not experienced any difficulties drawing on those facilities to date, we may be unable to obtain adequate funding under our current credit facilities in the future because our lenders may be unwilling or unable to meet their funding obligations. Our credit facilities contain standard provisions with respect to a market disruption of LIBOR and if certain circumstances occur, including that the lenders can no longer obtain matching deposits at the published LIBOR rate, our lenders may require that the interest rate under the facilities be increased, for the applicable term only, so as to be equivalent to their cost of funding or an alternate rate to which we agree. In response to the deterioration in the credit markets, central banks and governments worldwide are working together to address credit market issues.

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Our credit facilities do not contain traditional vessel market value covenants that require us to repay our facilities solely because the market value of our vessels declines below a specified level. However, a decline in the market value of certain vessels could impair our ability to draw the full amount available under one of our facilities. Our \$1.3 billion credit facility agreement contains a loan to market value ratio requirement that must be met before we can borrow funds under that facility. We are able to draw down funds under that facility so long as the loan to market value ratio, being the ratio of the outstanding principal amount of the loan immediately after a drawing to the market value of the vessels that are provided as collateral under that facility, does not exceed 70%. In certain circumstances and for a certain period of time, even if our loan to value ratio exceeds 70%, we can borrow under the facility to fund the purchase of additional vessels, so long as the loan to market value ratio does not exceed 80%, and in that case, such vessels will then become additional security under the facility. Based on a valuation of the vessels financed under the \$1.3 billion credit facility that was obtained in June of 2009, we are currently unable to borrow the additional \$268 million available under that facility. For more information, please read [Our \\$1.3 Billion Credit Facility](#) as filed in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008 filed with the Commission on March 31, 2009.

Under all of our credit facilities, in certain circumstances a prepayment may be required as a result of certain events such as a termination of a charter or termination of a shipbuilding contract. The amount that must be prepaid may be calculated based on the loan to market value ratio or some other ratio that takes into account the market value of the relevant vessels. In these circumstances, valuations of our vessels are conducted on a [without charter](#) basis as required under the relevant credit facility agreement. Our credit facilities also contain [gearing](#) covenants which prohibit us from incurring total borrowings in an amount greater than 65% of our total assets.

Our dividend policy heavily impacts our future liquidity needs. At the time of our initial public offering, our board of directors adopted a dividend policy to pay a regular quarterly dividend on our common shares while reinvesting a portion of our operating cash flow in our business. Retained cash may be used to, among other things, fund vessel or fleet acquisitions, other capital expenditures and debt repayments, as determined by our board of directors. The reinvestment of a portion of our operating cash flow in our business reflects our judgment that by retaining a portion of our cash in our business over the long-term, we will be able to provide better value to our shareholders by enhancing our longer term dividend paying capacity.

On April 28, 2009, we announced that our board of directors decided to temporarily reduce our quarterly dividends from \$0.475 to \$0.10 per share. Due to the uncertainties associated with the global recession and the capital markets, our board of directors cannot determine how long this reduction will be in effect. This reduction will enable us to retain an approximate additional amount of \$100 million per year that can be redeployed to fund our newbuilding program. Before the reduction, we required approximately \$500 million to \$600 million in non-debt capital over an approximate two year period beginning in 2010. Based on a dividend of \$0.475 per quarter, our annualized dividend on the current number of shares outstanding would be approximately \$128 million. Based on a dividend of \$0.10 per quarter, our annualized dividend on the current number of shares outstanding would be approximately \$27 million.

Given our current equity needs, the current global economic downturn and the uncertainty of the capital markets, our board of directors will continue to evaluate our dividend. If it becomes necessary to provide further assurance that we will be able to meet our liquidity needs for our new vessel orders, our board of directors may elect to further reduce or eliminate our quarterly dividend. Please read [Financial Information](#) [Dividend Policy](#).

All of the vessels that are currently chartered and that we will acquire are chartered to charterers under long-term time charters, and these charterers' payments to us are and will be our sole source of operating cash flow. At any given time in the future, cash reserves of the charterers may be diminished or exhausted, and we cannot assure you that the charterers will be able to make charter payments to us. If the charterers are unable to make charter payments to us, our results of operations and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

We have good commercial relations with each of our customers and to date they have all met their commitments under their charter agreements with us. Part of our business strategy is to grow our customer base. If

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our existing charters with CSCL Asia, HL USA, APM, COSCON, CSAV or MOL were terminated or if any of our existing charterers are unable to make charter hire payments to us and are in default of their charter party agreement, we do not believe that based on current rates we could recharter such vessels at rates equal to or higher than our existing rates over similar time periods. If our existing charters are terminated or if our existing charterers are in default and market rates continue to decline, we may recharter our vessels at lower rates or not at all, adversely affecting our results of operations, financial condition and ability to pay dividends.

We currently have two 4250 TEU vessels on charter to CSAV (the CSAV Loncomilla and the CSAV Lumaco) with an additional two 4250 TEU vessels to be chartered to CSAV in the future. We also have nine 4250 TEU vessels on charter to HL USA. We reported in our Form 6K filed with the Commission on August 6, 2009 that we were aware of certain financial matters concerning CSAV and Hapag-Lloyd. Since August 6, 2009, we have learned from media reports that CSAV is no longer on a credit rating watch by major credit rating agencies and that the German government and the shareholders of Hapag-Lloyd have agreed to capital and financing measures intended to support and safeguard the company over the long term. To date, both CSAV and Hapag-Lloyd have made payments to us in accordance with the time charters for their respective vessels.

Statement of Cash Flows*Operating Activities Cash Flows*

Net cash from operating activities was \$24.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with \$28.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease of \$4.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year is due to a net increase in non-cash items of \$56.0 million and a net increase in assets and liabilities of \$0.9 million. This is offset by an increase in net losses by \$60.9 million. The increase in non-cash items and net loss is primarily due to increases in change in fair value due to decreases in LIBOR. In addition, on September 30, 2008, we elected to prospectively de-designate the remainder of our designated interest rate swaps due to the compliance burden associated with this accounting policy. As a result, certain changes in fair value were recorded as Other Comprehensive Income in the prior year comparatives while all changes in fair value are now recorded in Change in fair value in the statement of operations.

Net cash from operating activities was \$64.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with \$90.0 million for the comparable period last year. The decrease of \$25.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year is due to a net decrease in non-cash items of \$47.4 million and a net decrease in assets and liabilities of \$5.8 million. This is offset by an increase in net earnings of \$28.0 million.

Investing Activities Cash Flows

Cash used in investing activities was \$117.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with \$235.8 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease of \$118.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the same period in the prior year is primarily due to a decrease of \$115.0 million due to expenditures for vessels. On September 30, 2008, all interest rate swaps for which we were applying hedge accounting treatment were prospectively de-designated, which resulted in a decrease of \$3.3 million in cash payments on interest swaps for the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the same period in the prior year.

Cash used for investing was \$335.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with \$528.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease of \$192.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the same period in the prior year is primarily due to a decrease of \$186.2 million due to expenditures for vessels. A decrease of \$7.1 million in cash payments on interest rate swaps resulted for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the same period in the prior year due to the prospective de-designation of interest rate swaps.

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Financing Activities Cash Flows

Cash used in financing activities was \$134.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with cash from financing activities of \$199.2 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease of \$65.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily due to a decrease of \$168.6 million in draws made on credit facilities. This is offset by an increase of \$80.0 million which came in for the second tranche of the \$200 million preferred share offering in advance of the October 1, 2009 closing, as well as a decrease of \$23.2 million in dividends paid during the three months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Net cash from financing activities was \$238.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as compared with \$339.6 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease of \$100.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year is primarily due to a decrease of \$409.2 million in draws made on credit facilities. A further decrease of \$227.6 million results from proceeds from equity offerings made in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. A decrease of \$35.4 million results from reimbursements from Peony in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 for deposits from vessels under construction to be leased from Peony Leasing Limited. This is offset by an increase of \$98.8 million due to the first tranche of the \$200 million Preferred Share Offering closing in January 2009 in addition to an increase of \$80.0 million we received for the closing of the second tranche of the \$200 million Preferred Share Offering in advance of October 1, 2009, and a reduction of \$343.0 million in repayments made on credit facilities. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the same period in the prior year, there was a decrease in dividends paid of \$47.2 million and a decrease in financing fees incurred of \$2.5 million.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, we completed the first tranche of a two-tranche, \$200 million offering of our 12% Cumulative Preferred Shares Series A, or the Preferred Shares, to Dennis R. Washington, Kevin L. Washington, Kyle R. Washington, who is our chairman, and Graham Porter through certain of their respective affiliates. The first tranche of \$100 million aggregate amount of the Preferred Shares closed on January 30, 2009. The second \$100 million tranche closed on October 1, 2009.

Ongoing Capital Expenditures and Dividends

Our Manager has included the cost of routine dry-docking within the technical services fee we pay pursuant to the management agreements. The technical services fee does not cover extraordinary costs or expenses and we have not incurred significant extraordinary costs or expenses in the past. We are insured for certain matters, but we cannot assure you that our insurance will be adequate to cover all of these matters. The technical services fee does not include bunkers consumed during dry-docking and off-hire, repair costs or insurance deductibles.

We must make substantial capital expenditures over the long-term to preserve our capital base. If we do not retain funds in our business in amounts necessary to preserve our capital base over the long-term, we will not be able to continue to refinance our indebtedness or maintain our dividends. We will likely need at some time in the future to retain funds on an annual basis in addition to such amount to provide reasonable assurance of maintaining our capital base over the long-term. We believe it is not possible to determine now, with any reasonable degree of certainty, when and how much of our operating cash flow we should retain in our business to preserve our capital base. We believe that the amounts we forecast to be able to retain in our business after the acquisition of our initial fleet will provide a substantial portion of our needs. There are a number of factors that will not be determinable for a number of years, but that will enter into our board of directors' future decisions regarding the amount of funds to be retained in our business to preserve our capital base, including the following:

the remaining lives of our vessels;

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the returns that we generate on our retained cash flow, particularly the returns generated from investments in additional vessels (this will depend on the economic terms of any future acquisitions and charters, which are currently unknown);

future market charter rates for our vessels, particularly with respect to our fleet when the vessels come off charter (this will depend on various factors, including: our existing charters are not expected to expire for approximately 5-12 years from their commencement; but actual market charter rates when the existing charters expire are currently unknown);

our future operating and interest costs, particularly after the expiration of the technical services fees and financing arrangements described in this Report (our technical services fees are fixed until December 31, 2011 and will be subject to renegotiation thereafter; our initial financing costs are effectively hedged until at least February 2014; but future operating and financing costs are currently unknown);

our future refinancing requirements and alternatives and conditions in the relevant financing and capital markets at that time; and

unanticipated future events and other contingencies. Please read **Risk Factors** in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on March 31, 2009.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, dividends of \$6.7 million, or \$0.10 per share and \$45.2 million, or \$0.675 per share, respectively, were declared on common shares. Because we adopted a dividend reinvestment plan, or DRIP, for the three months ended September 30, 2009 the actual amount of cash dividends paid was \$5.4 million, and \$1.4 million was reinvested through the DRIP. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the actual amount of cash dividends paid was \$39.7 million, and \$5.5 million was reinvested through the DRIP.

On April 28, 2009, we announced that our board of directors decided to reduce the quarterly dividends from \$0.475 to \$0.10 per share. Due to the uncertainties associated with the global recession and the capital markets, our board of directors cannot determine how long this reduction will be in effect.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At September 30, 2009, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report on Form 6-K for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 contains certain forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) concerning future events and our operations, performance and financial condition, including, in particular, the likelihood of our success in developing and expanding our business. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, estimates, projects, forecasts, will, may, potential, should, and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements reflect management's current views only as of the date of this Report and are not intended to give any assurance as to future results. As a result, you are cautioned not to rely on any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this Report. Although these statements are based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable based upon available information, including operating margins, earnings, cash flow, working capital and capital expenditures, they are subject to risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

future operating or financial results;

our expectations relating to dividend payments and our ability to make such payments;

pending acquisitions, business strategy and expected capital spending;

operating expenses, availability of crew, number of off-hire days, dry-docking requirements and insurance costs;

general market conditions and shipping market trends, including charter rates and factors affecting supply and demand;

our financial condition and liquidity, including our ability to borrow funds under our credit facilities and to obtain additional financing in the future to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate activities;

estimated future capital expenditures needed to preserve our capital base;

our expectations about the availability of ships to purchase, the time that it may take to construct new ships, or the useful lives of our ships;

our continued ability to enter into long-term, fixed-rate time charters with our customers;

our ability to leverage to our advantage our Manager's relationships and reputation in the containership industry;

changes in governmental rules and regulations or actions taken by regulatory authorities;

the financial condition of our shipyards, charterers, lenders, refund guarantors and other counterparties and their ability to perform their obligations under their agreements with us;

potential liability from future litigation; and

other factors detailed in this Report and from time to time in our periodic reports.

Forward-looking statements in this Report are estimates reflecting the judgment of senior management and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking

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statements. Accordingly, these forward-looking statements should be considered in light of various important factors, including those set forth in our Annual Report on Form 20-F under the heading Risk Factors. Our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 was filed with the Commission on March 31, 2009.

We do not intend to revise any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any change in our expectations or events or circumstances that may subsequently arise. We make no prediction or statement about the performance of our common shares. You should carefully review and consider the various disclosures included in this Report and in our other filings made with the Commission that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, prospects and results of operations.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3 QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. We use interest rate swaps to manage interest rate price risks, but do not use these financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

As of September 30, 2009, our floating-rate borrowings totaled \$1.8 billion, of which we had entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the rates on a notional principal of \$1.4 billion. These interest rate swaps have a fair value of \$352.1 million in the counterparties' favor.

The tables below provide information about our financial instruments at September 30, 2009 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. See note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008, which provides additional information with respect to our existing debt agreements. The information in this table is based upon our credit facilities.

	Principal Payment Dates					Thereafter
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Credit Facilities:	(dollars in thousands)					
Bearing interest at variable interest rates ⁽¹⁾	5,451	5,811	63,118	118,980	1,630,940	

- (1) Represents principal payments on our credit facilities that bear interest at variable rates for which we have entered into interest rate swap agreements to fix the LIBOR. For the purpose of this table, principal repayments are determined based on amounts outstanding at period end, pro-rated to reflect commitment reduction schedules for each related facility. Actual repayments may differ from the amounts presented as repayment timing is impacted by the balance outstanding at each commitment reduction date.

On December 31, 2007, we had certain interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments. During 2008, all of these interest rate swaps were de-designated. The relevant interest rate swap information and de-designation dates are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fixed per annum rate swapped for LIBOR	Notional Amount as at September 30, 2009	Maximum Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Effective Date	Ending Date	Date of prospective de-designation
5.6400%	\$ 396,371	\$ 714,500	August 31, 2007	August 31, 2017	January 31, 2008 ⁽³⁾
4.6325%	663,399	663,399	September 15, 2005	July 16, 2012	September 30, 2008
5.2500%	187,438	200,000	September 29, 2006	June 23, 2010	September 30, 2008
5.2600%	106,800	106,800	July 3, 2006	February 26, 2021 ⁽²⁾	September 30, 2008
5.5150%	59,700	59,700	February 28, 2007	July 31, 2012	September 30, 2008
5.6000%		200,000	June 23, 2010	December 23, 2021	September 30, 2008
5.3150%		106,800	August 15, 2006	August 28, 2009 ⁽⁴⁾	January 31, 2008 ⁽³⁾

We received hedge accounting treatment on certain of our interest rate swaps during the period ended September 30, 2008 that ceased to receive such treatment in subsequent periods based on the prospective de-designation. For the interest rate swap agreements that were designated as hedging instruments in accordance with the requirements in the accounting literature, the changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps were reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. Interest expense was adjusted to include amounts payable or receivable under the designated interest rate swaps. The ineffective portion of the interest rate swaps were recognized immediately in earnings. The amounts included in other comprehensive loss related to these interest rate swaps will be recognized in earnings when and where the interest payments will be recognized.

- (1) Over the term of the interest rate swaps, the notional amounts increase and decrease. These amounts represent the peak notional amount during the term of the swap.
- (2)

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The Company has entered into a swaption agreement with a bank (Swaption Counterparty) whereby the Swaption Counterparty has the option to require the Company to enter into an interest rate swap to pay

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LIBOR and receive a fixed rate of 5.26%. This is a European option and is open for a two hour period on February 26, 2014 after which it expires. The notional amount of the underlying swap is \$106,800,000 with an effective date of February 28, 2014 and an expiration of February 26, 2021. If the Swaption Counterparty exercises the swaption, the underlying swap effectively offsets the Company's 5.26% pay fixed LIBOR swap from February 28, 2014 to February 26, 2021.

- (3) The impact of these de-designations resulted in recognition of a charge of \$1,647,000 to earnings out of accumulated other comprehensive loss at the date of de-designation.
- (4) Expired during the period

In addition, we have the following interest rate swaps that are not designated as hedges (dollars in thousands):

Fixed per annum rate swapped for LIBOR	Notional Amount as at September 30, 2009	Maximum Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾	Effective Date	Ending Date
5.4200%	\$ 221,492	\$ 438,462	September 6, 2007	May 31, 2024
5.0275%	111,000	158,000	May 31, 2007	September 30, 2015
5.5950%	106,800	106,800	August 28, 2009	August 28, 2020
5.2000%	96,000	96,000	December 18, 2006	October 2, 2015
5.1700%	44,910	55,500	April 30, 2007	May 29, 2020
5.1750%		663,399	July 16, 2012	July 15, 2016
5.8700%		620,390	August 31, 2017	November 28, 2025
5.4975%		59,700	July 31, 2012	July 31, 2019

- (1) Over the term of the interest rate swaps, the notional amounts increase and decrease. These amounts represent the peak notional amount during the term of the swap.

The fair value of our interest rate swaps and swaption will change as market interest rates change. Since we prospectively de-designated the remaining interest rate swaps for which we were applying hedge accounting on September 30, 2008, all of our interest rate swap agreements are marked to market subsequent to this date. These instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and the changes in the fair value of these instruments are recorded in earnings.

Counterparties to these financial instruments may expose us to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance. As at September 30, 2009, these financial instruments are in the counterparties' favor. We have considered and reflected the risk of non-performance by us and our counterparties in the fair value of our financial instruments as of September 30, 2009. As part of our consideration of non-performance risk, we perform evaluations of our counterparties for credit risk through ongoing monitoring of their financial health and risk profiles to identify funding risk or changes in their credit ratings.

Counterparties to these agreements are major financial institutions, and we consider the risk of loss due to non-performance to be minimal. We do not require collateral from these institutions. We do not hold and will not issue interest rate swaps for trading purposes.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A Risk Factors

U.S. tax authorities could treat us as a passive foreign investment company, which could have adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders.

A non-U.S. entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes will be treated as a passive foreign investment company, or a PFIC, for any taxable year for which either (i) at least 75% of its gross income consists of certain types of passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the average value of the corporation's assets produce, or are held for the production of, those types of passive income. For purposes of these tests, passive income includes rents and royalties (other than rents and royalties that are received from unrelated parties in connection with the active conduct of a trade or business) and does not include income derived from the performance of services.

In *Tidewater Inc. v. United States*, 565 F.3d 299 (5th Cir. 2009), the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit concluded that certain time charters were appropriately characterized as leases rather than service agreements for purposes of the foreign sales corporation provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. While the court's conclusion was contrary to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service's position that the time charters should be treated as services agreements, the *Tidewater* decision may heighten the risk of a challenge regarding our status and the status of shipping companies that engage in time chartering operations, more generally. For a more comprehensive discussion regarding our potential status as a PFIC and the tax consequences to U.S. shareholders if we were treated as a PFIC, please read Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Shareholders PFIC Status and Significant Tax Consequences in our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 on Form 20-F.

Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On January 22, 2009, we entered into a preferred stock purchase agreement, or the Preferred Share Purchase Agreement, to issue and sell shares of 12% Cumulative Preferred Stock Series A, par value \$0.01 per share, to Dennis R. Washington, Kevin L. Washington, Kyle R. Washington, who is our chairman, and Graham Porter, through certain of their respective affiliates, for \$200 million. Under the Preferred Share Purchase Agreement, the Series A Preferred Shares are to be issued in two equal tranches of \$100 million. The first tranche closed on January 30, 2009. The second tranche of \$100 million aggregate amount of the Series A Preferred Shares closed on October 1, 2009. The Series A Preferred Shares have not been registered under the Securities Act. For more information relating to the issuance and sale of the Series A Preferred Shares, please read our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on March 31, 2009, and our Current Report on Form 6-K, filed with the Commission on February 2, 2009.

Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The Company's 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held on September 19, 2009. Briefly described below is each matter voted on at the meeting:

- (1) Election of the following individuals, nominated by the board of directors, to hold office as Class I directors of the board of directors of the Company for a term of three years. There was no solicitation in opposition to the board's nominees for the directors as listed in the definitive proxy statement of the Company dated

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August 12, 2009, and all such nominees were elected. Total common and preferred stock voted (with preferred stock voting on an as converted basis) was 39,237,789.

Name	Number of Shares Voted	
	For	Withheld
Kyle R. Washington	35,064,384	4,173,405
Antony S. Crawford	38,673,570	564,219

The continuing directors of the board of directors are: Class II Directors: Gerry Wang, Peter Lorange and Barry R. Pearl (terms expire at the 2010 Annual Shareholder Meeting); Class III Directors: Peter S. Shaerf, Milton K. Wong and John Hsu (terms expire at the 2011 Annual Shareholder Meeting); Series A Preferred Shareholder Nominee Director: George H. Juetten (no term).

- (2) Ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants as the Company's independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009. Total common and preferred stock voted (with preferred stock voting on an as converted basis) was 38,994,088 in favour, 169,039 opposed, 74,660 abstained and 2 broker non-votes. The appointment of KPMG LLP as the independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009 was ratified.

Item 5 Other Items***Effect of Issuance of Preferred Stock on Taxation of U.S. Shareholders***

The distributions we make to our U.S. shareholders generally are treated as taxable dividends to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Distributions received by a U.S. shareholder in excess of earnings and profits generally are applied against and reduce such shareholder's tax basis in its shares, to the extent thereof, and then are treated as gain from the sale or exchange of its shares.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, our earnings and profits generally are allocated to any actual or deemed distributions we make on our outstanding preferred shares, prior to being available to characterize the distributions we make on our common shares as taxable dividends. As a result, depending upon the amount of such distributions on our preferred and common shares and the amount of our earnings and profits for a given year, the existence of our preferred shares may reduce the amount of distributions paid on our common shares that are treated as taxable dividends to our U.S. shareholders. For a more comprehensive discussion of the tax consequences to U.S. shareholders of the distributions we make, please read Item 10. Additional Information E. Taxation U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations U.S. Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Shareholders Distributions on Our Common Shares in our Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 on Form 20-F.