

မြန်မာ - အင်္ဂလိပ် စာဘာသာ  
ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ဘာသာပြန်ချက်

Burmese to English  
Bilingual Conference  
Translation

# 15<sup>th</sup> ASEAN PORTS & SHIPPING 2017

SULE SHANGRI-LA, YANGON, MYANMAR  
THURSDAY 6 AND FRIDAY 7 JULY 2017

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MYANMAR INDUSTRIAL PORT  
CONTAINER TERMINAL & ISLAND-CONTAINER DEPOT

FRAM  
SPREADERS



MYANMAR MAHARHTUN  
Company Limited

## CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES IN DEVELOPING REGIONAL MARITIME HUB THE JOHOR PORT EXPERIENCE



MUHAMMAD RAZIF AHMAD, JOHOR PORT AUTHORITY

# MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Port & Port Services



Ship Repair



Legal Services



Shipping & Shipping Services



Finance & Banking



Education & Training



Maritime Tourism



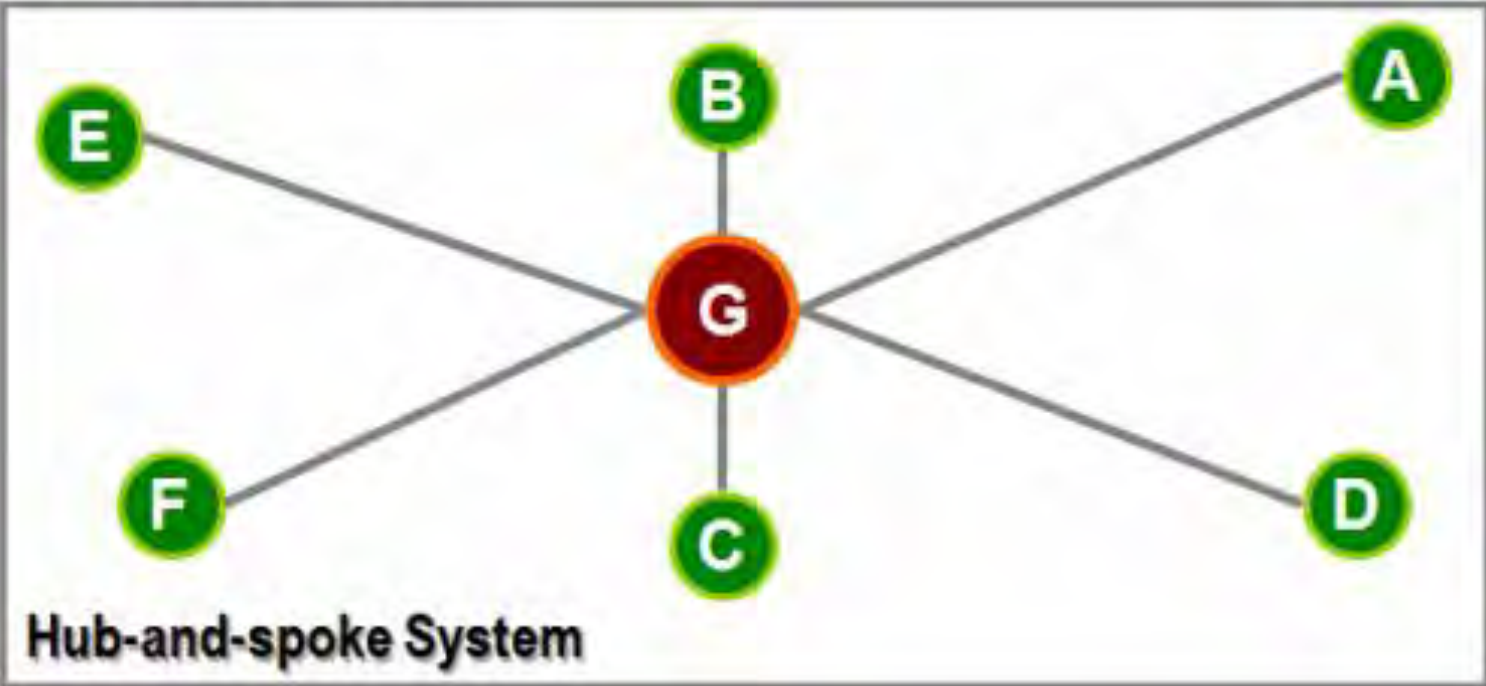
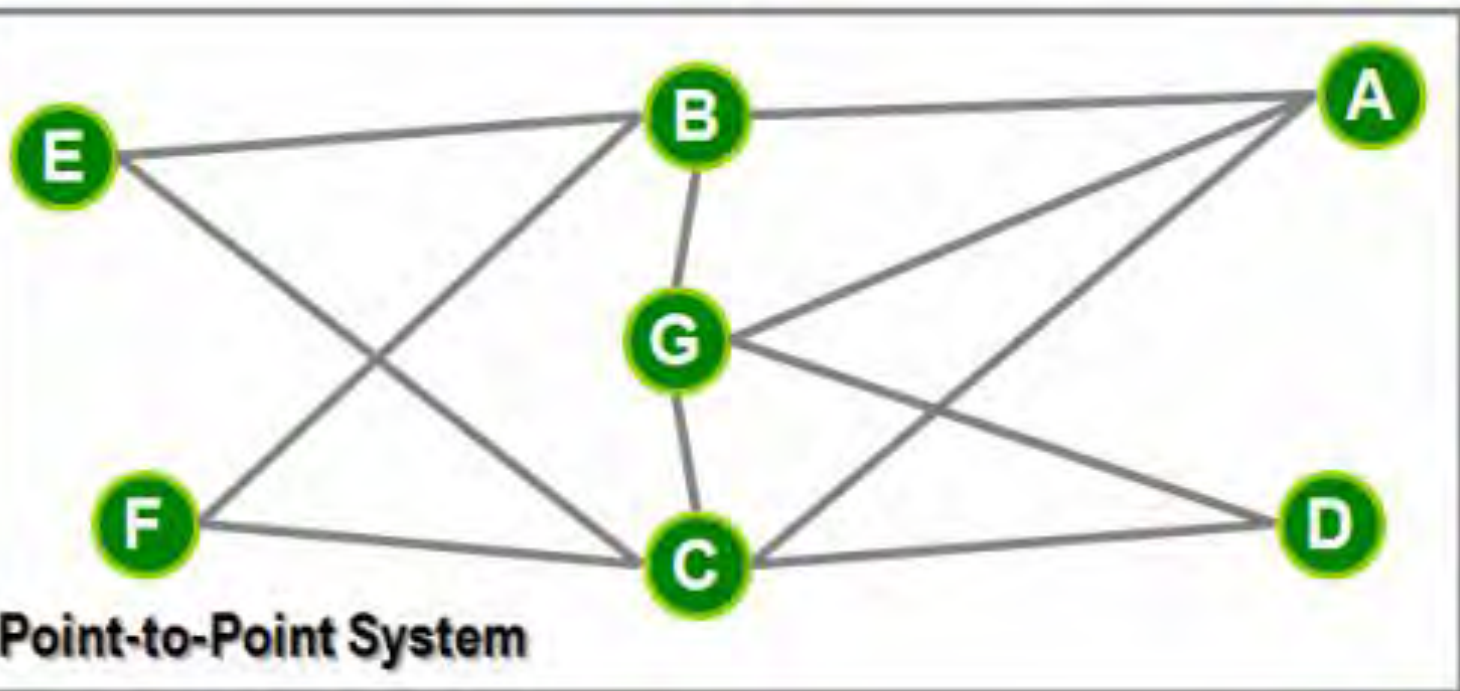
Bunkering



# HUB AND SPOKE SYSTEM

Fundamental of a maritime hub system

- Post deregulation of the US airline industry, Deregulation Act 1978
- Widely used logistics strategy
- Adopted by Main Line shipping operators
- Cost effective
- Greater efficiency



# FACTORS THAT DETERMINE SHIP CALLS AT HUB PORTS

Lalith Edirisinghe & T. Laluthasiri Gunaruwan, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, "Sri Lanka's Maritime Hub Vision: An Analysis of Potentially Supportive Factors"

No	Factor	Nature
1	*Transshipment volume potential of the Port	Transshipment network
2	Availability of on-arrival berth (window)	Port efficiency/capacity
3	Domestic volume potential of the port	Domestic trade
4	Operational productivity (Gantry crane moves per hour)	Port efficiency/capacity
5	Feeder network availability to cover all destinations/origins	Transshipment network
6	Deviation time from main sea route	Geographic location
7	Time taken to berth/unberth ships	Port efficiency/capacity
8	Frequency of feeders	Transshipment network
9	Port handling/stevedoring costs	Port charges/costs
10	Port navigational costs	Port charges/costs

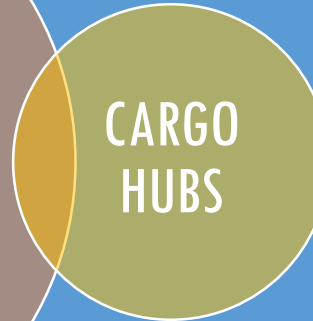
\* 82% respondents put this as priority 1



# THE FUNCTIONAL ROLES OF PORTS



Still as important today as in the past as ships seek a place of refuge, protection from the elements. As well as getting fresh supplies; fuel & water apart from the functional operation of discharging and loading goods.



Facilitate the import/export activities of a country, thus have a direct role in the economy of the country.



Modern role of ports especially as transshipment hubs for the movement of containers. Thus, have a direct role in global economic activities.



Modern role of ports seen as part of the total global/national supply chain. Thus, port efficiency affects the productivity & efficiency of the total supply chain.



# WHY PORTS ARE IMPORTANT?

## 90% of global trade is transported by water

- gateways for trade (Import & Export)
- sea transportation most economic

## Provide employment

- direct & indirect
- multiplier factor of up to 20.23 (Singapore Management University 1995)

## Generate business activities

- agency services, support services, bunkering & supplies, ship repair, warehouses, depots & haulage, finance & banking, education & training, legal
- Contributes to GDP

# THE CASE FOR JOHOR, MALAYSIA

## Port of Tanjung Pelepas a Regional Transshipment Hub

Started operation in 2000



# PTP AS A REGIONAL TRANSHIPMENT HUB

## ...what have we done so far?

**PTP started operation in 2000**

**Dedicated container terminal**

**Located in the middle of East-West trade route**

**Good shipping network and service frequency**

**Excellent inland road & rail connectivity ... especially to industrial zones**

**In-house free zone areas**





# LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION!

## Straits of Malacca & Singapore

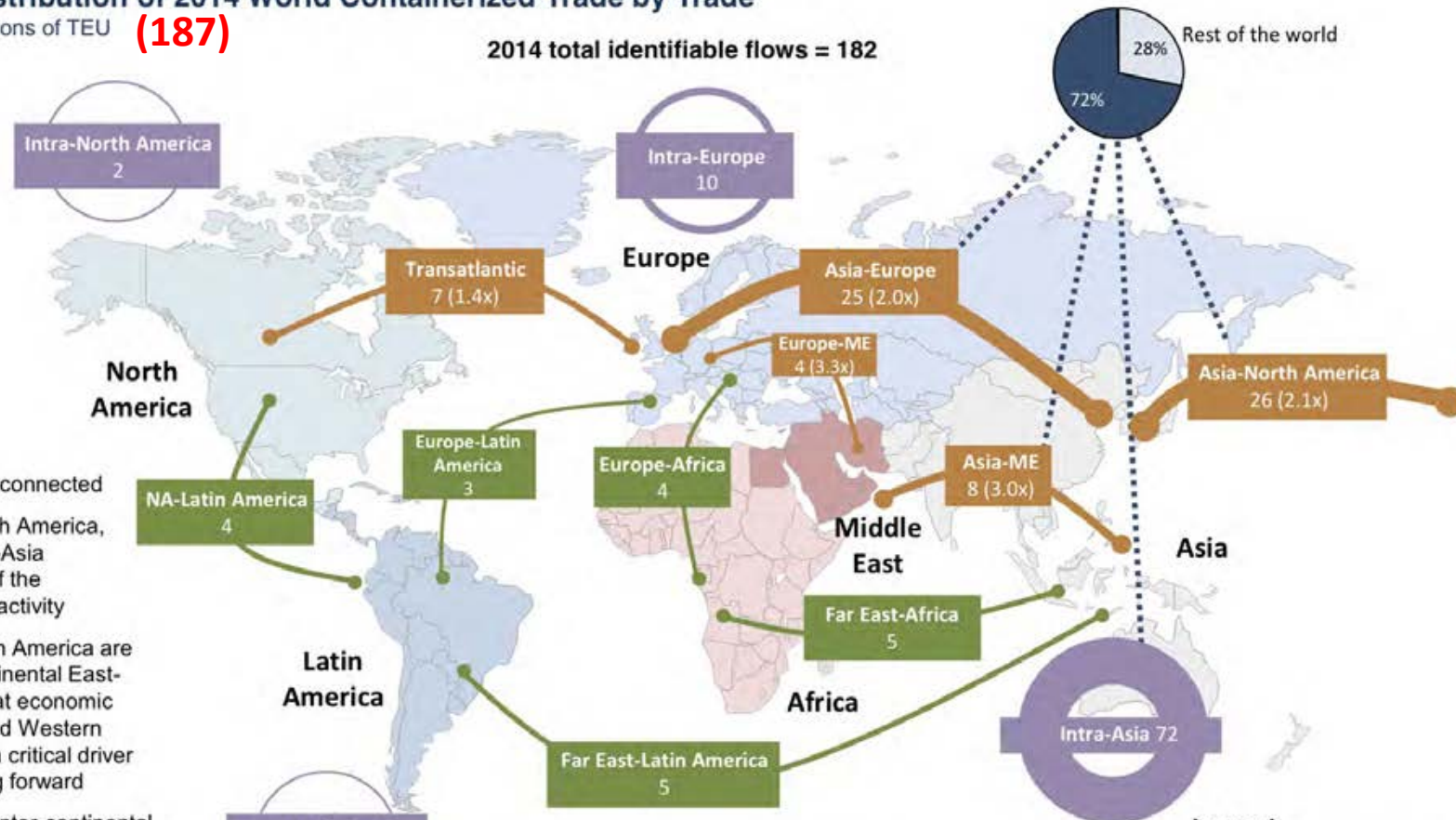


# Global containerized sea freight is highly concentrated in the Asia-connected East-West and intra-regional trades: the Asia-Europe, Asia-North America, Asia-Middle East, and intra-Asia trades alone capture 72% of the world's containerized trade

## Distribution of 2014 World Containerized Trade by Trade

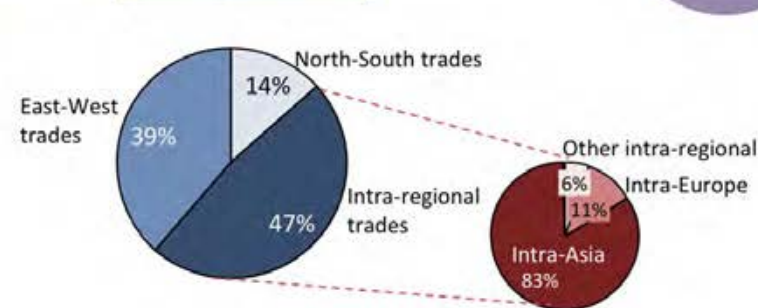
Millions of TEU **(187)**

2014 total identifiable flows = 182



### Key points

- Most of the world's containerized cargo is Asia-connected
- The Asia-Europe, Asia-North America, Asia-Middle East, and Intra-Asia trades alone capture 72% of the world's containerized trade activity
- Asia-Europe and Asia-North America are the single largest inter-continental East-West trades; this means that economic activity in North America and Western Europe will continue to be a critical driver of containerized trade going forward
- Given Asia's integration to inter-continental supply chains based on specialization and division of labor, the intra-Asia market is also directly or indirectly dependent on North American and European consumption markets, as well as highly dependent on China



### Legend

Trade name	TEU volume	(headhaul/backhaul ratio)
East-West		
North-South		
Intra-regional		



Source: Drewry, World Bank analysis.



## ASEAN Ports in Top 100 Container Port List

1. Singapore (2)
2. Port Klang, Malaysia (12)
3. Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia (19)
4. Laem Chabang, Thailand (20)
5. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (24)
6. Jakarta, Indonesia (26)
7. Manila, Philippines (33)
8. Haiphong, Vietnam (35)
9. Surabaya, Indonesia (45)
10. Bangkok, Thailand (92)
11. Penang, Malaysia (96)

Top 100 Container Ports : 2016 vs 2015 Throughput in Mteu

Rank	Port Name	2016	2015	%
1	Shanghai	37.1	36.5	1.6%
2	Singapore	30.9	30.9	0.1%
3	Shenzhen	24.0	24.2	-0.9%
4	Ningbo	21.6	20.6	4.6%
5	Hong Kong	19.8	20.1	-1.7%
6	Busan	19.4	19.5	-0.2%
7	Guangzhou	18.8	17.6	6.8%
8	Qingdao	18.0	17.4	3.3%
9	LA/LB	15.6	15.4	1.8%
10	Dubai	14.8	15.6	-5.2%
11	Tianjin	14.5	14.1	2.9%
12	Port Klang	13.2	11.9	10.8%
13	Rotterdam	12.4	12.2	1.2%
14	Kaohsiung	10.5	10.3	2.0%
15	Antwerp	10.0	9.7	4.0%
16	Xiamen	9.6	9.2	4.7%
17	Dalian	9.6	9.4	1.5%
18	Hamburg	8.9	8.9	0.9%
19	Tanjung Pelepas	8.3	9.1	-9.2%
20	Laem Chabang	7.2	6.8	6.0%
21	NY/NJ	6.3	6.4	-1.9%
22	Yingkou	6.0	5.9	1.6%
23	Colombo	5.7	5.2	10.6%
24	Ho Chi Minh City	5.6	5.4	3.2%
25	Bremenhaven	5.5	5.5	-1.0%
26	Jakarta	5.5	5.8	-6.1%
27	Surfou	5.4	5.2	3.1%
28	Algeciras	4.8	4.5	5.4%
29	Valencia	4.7	4.6	2.1%
30	Tokyo*	4.7	4.6	1.6%
31	Lianyungang	4.7	5.0	-6.5%
32	Nhava Sheva	4.5	4.5	0.9%
33	Manila	4.4	4.0	11.1%
34	Jeddah	4.2	4.2	0.3%

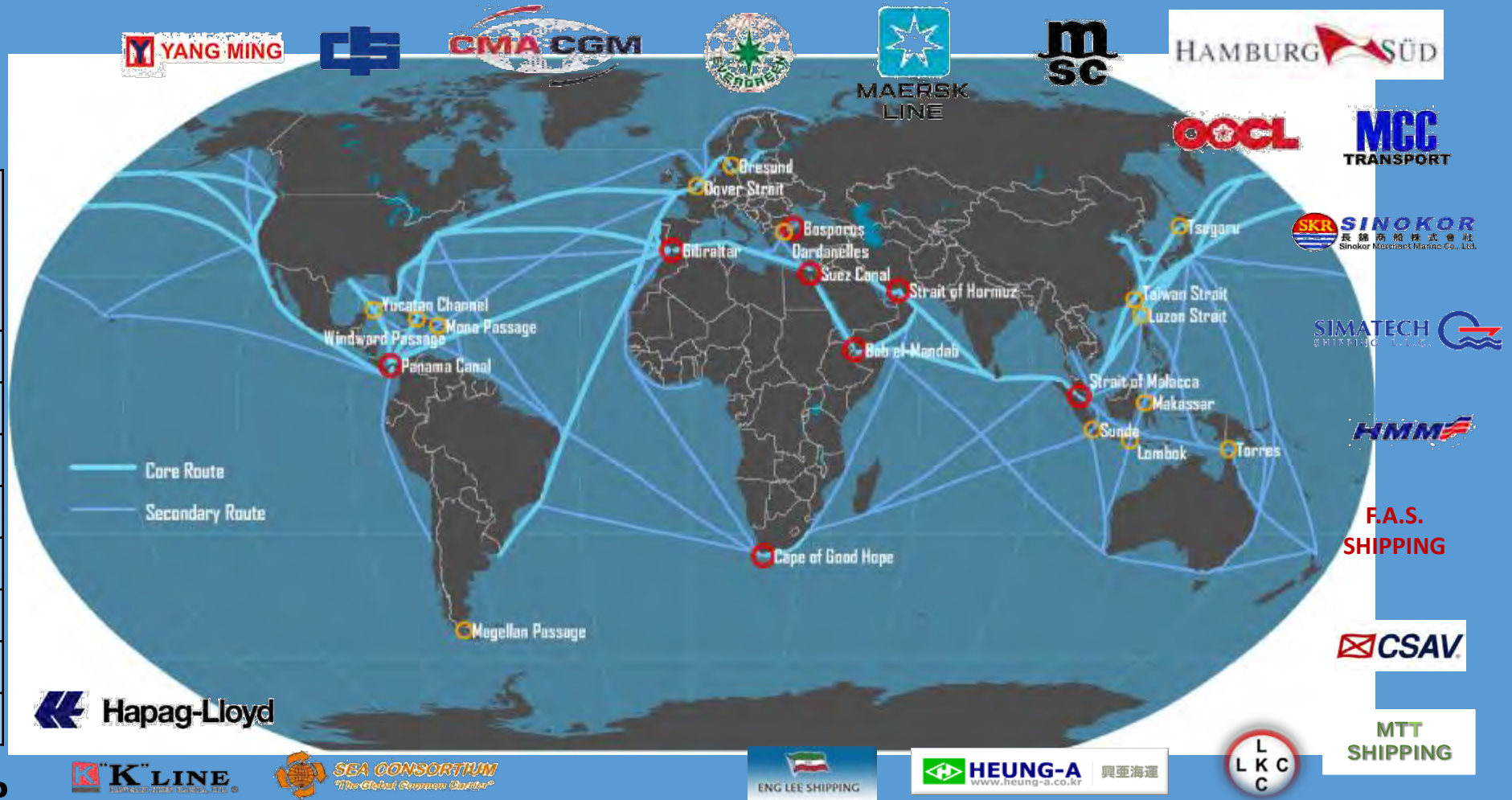
Rank	Port Name	2016	2015	%
35	Haiphong	4.1	3.9	3.4%
36	Khor Fakkan*	4.0	3.9	2.4%
37	Teluknowa*	3.7	4.0	-8.5%
38	Piraeus*	3.7	3.3	10.4%
39	Savannah	3.6	3.7	-3.5%
40	Seattle/Tacoma	3.6	3.5	2.4%
41	Santos	3.6	3.3	5.7%
42	Mundra*	3.4	2.9	18.7%
43	Satiah	3.3	2.6	29.4%
44	Foshan*	3.2	3.0	6.1%
45	Subabaya*	3.1	3.1	0.3%
46	Marsaxlokk	3.1	3.1	0.5%
47	Nanjing*	3.1	2.9	4.4%
48	Port Said*	3.0	3.4	-11.9%
49	Tanger Med	3.0	3.0	0.1%
50	Rizhao*	3.0	2.8	5.0%
51	Vancouver (BC)	2.9	3.1	-4.1%
52	Balboa	2.8	3.1	-8.0%
53	Gioia Tauro	2.8	2.5	9.8%
54	Ambarli	2.8	3.1	-9.2%
55	Kobe*	2.7	2.7	1.6%
56	Yokohama*	2.7	2.8	-1.5%
57	Incheon	2.7	1.4	12.6%
58	Melbourne*	2.7	2.6	2.3%
59	Fuzhou	2.7	1.4	10.0%
60	Norfolk	2.7	2.5	4.2%
61	Nagoya	2.7	1.6	1.0%
62	Durban	2.6	2.8	-5.4%
63	Fantai	2.6	1.5	6.0%
64	Manzanillo (Mex)	2.6	2.5	1.6%
65	Le Havre	2.5	1.6	-1.6%
66	Oakland	2.4	2.3	4.0%
67	Sydney	2.4	2.3	3.3%
68	Chittagong	2.3	2.0	15.9%

Rank	Port Name	2016	2015	%
69	Cartagena*	2.3	2.6	-10.6%
70	Genoa	2.3	2.3	2.5%
71	Bari/Bruna	2.3	2.0	14.5%
72	Kwangyang	2.2	2.3	-4.4%
73	Dzika*	2.2	2.7	-6.8%
74	Houston	2.2	2.1	2.4%
75	Bandar Abbas	2.1	1.7	23.6%
76	Callao	2.1	1.9	8.1%
77	Quanzhou*	2.0	2.0	1.3%
78	Charleston	2.0	2.0	1.2%
79	Cai Mep	2.0	1.5	35.3%
80	Guayaquil*	2.0	1.8	11.6%
81	Southampton*	2.0	2.0	0.0%
82	Dandong*	1.9	1.8	5.5%
83	Karachi*	1.9	1.8	2.8%
84	Manzanillo (Pan)	1.8	2.0	-7.3%
85	Dammam	1.8	2.0	-9.6%
86	St Petersburg	1.7	1.7	1.8%
87	Kingston*	1.7	1.7	-0.2%
88	Abu Dhabi*	1.6	1.5	6.4%
89	Taichung	1.5	1.4	6.1%
90	Chennai	1.5	1.5	-1.4%
91	Shao	1.5	1.3	13.6%
92	Bangkok	1.5	1.5	-2.6%
93	Taipei	1.5	1.3	10.7%
94	Montreal	1.4	1.4	0.1%
95	Aspidou*	1.4	1.3	10.2%
96	Penang	1.4	1.3	9.1%
97	Miami	1.4	1.3	-1.6%
98	King Abdullah Port	1.4	1.3	7.3%
99	Zeebrugge	1.4	1.6	-10.6%
100	Keelung	1.4	1.4	-4.0%

# CONTAINER SERVICES AT PTP

## Sailing frequency

Route	Frequency (per week)
Intra-Asia	>45
Europe/Mediterranean	11
India Sub Continents	5
Middle East/Red Sea	2
Africa	13
US	5
South America	2
Oceania	4



30 shipping lines calling PTP

Connected to over 300 port of calls globally with >100 weekly services

Line Transshipment Hub (2000); Evergreen (2002)



# PTP Terminal Infrastructure & Facilities

## Facilities

- ▶ 10.5 million TEUs capacity
- ▶ 14 Berths — 5.04km linear quay
- ▶ Navigation Channel Draft — 16 meters
- ▶ Container yard with 239,400 TEUs capacity
- ▶ 5,080 Reefer Points
- ▶ 12 lanes gate complex
- ▶ 45 Pilots & 8 Tug Boats

## Equipment

- ▶ 58 super-post Panamax cranes
- ▶ 174 Electrified Rubber-Tyred Gantry cranes
- ▶ 422 Prime Movers
- ▶ 20 Empty Handlers
- ▶ 2 Reach Stackers
- ▶ Integrated IT Systems — Navis Sparcs

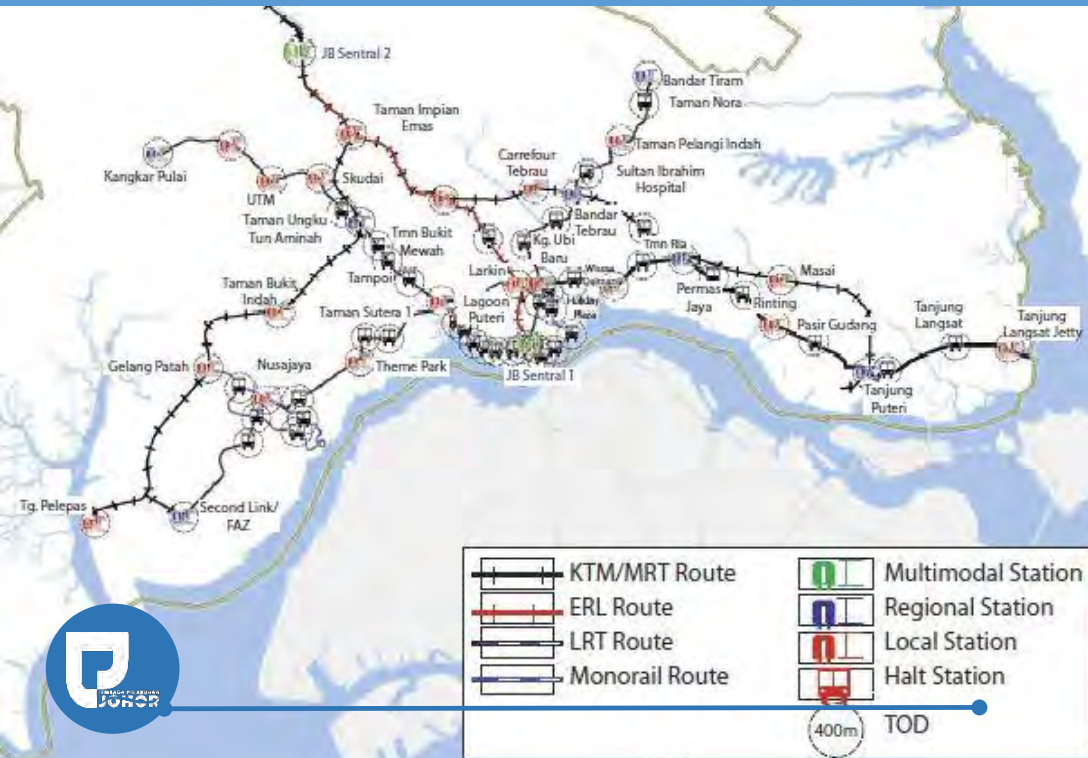


# BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

## Road, Rail & Air Connectivity

Rail connection to the National Railway Lines

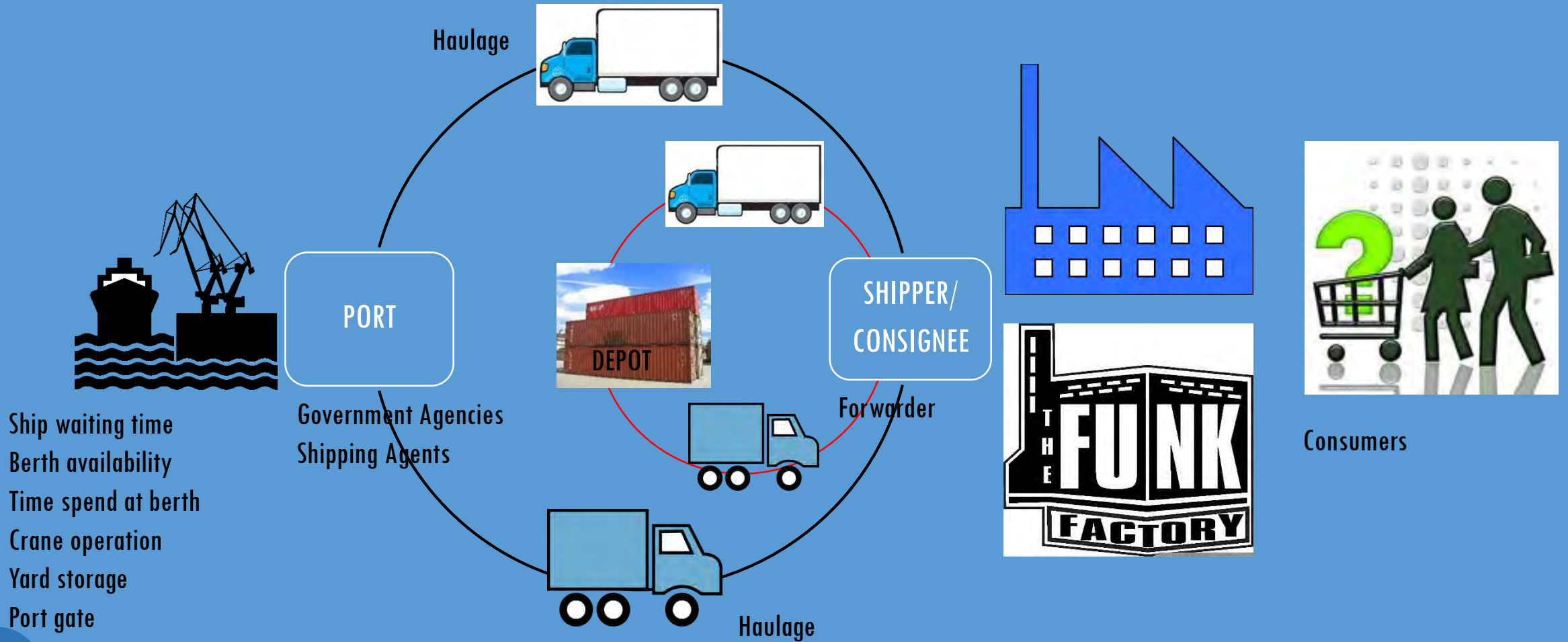
Rail link to Johor Port



Excellent road connectivity to PTP  
30 minutes to Senai International Airport



# THE ROLE OF PORT IN A TYPICAL SUPPLY CHAIN



# PORT PERFORMANCE - MEASURE IT!



## VESSEL

1. Rate of Berth Utilization
2. Waiting Time for Pilot
3. Berth Turnaround Time
4. Moves per Crane per Hour
5. Box per Vessel per Hour



## TERMINAL

1. Rate of Berth Utilization
2. Yard Utilization
3. Dwell Time of Container at Yard
4. Clearance Time
5. Haulage Turnaround Time



“Measure what can be measured, and make measurable what cannot be measured.”

— [Galileo Galilei](#)



# PORT SUPPORT SERVICES



## PORT SYSTEM

Johor Port  
Community System  
Johor Ports Net  
Port Traffic  
Management  
System

“By synergizing all of the port’s operations and communication centers, the I.T. network system facilitates a free-flow of real-time information and provides near paperless transactions between shipping lines, forwarders, shipping agents and the port ensuring high productivity.”

- Port of Tanjung Pelepas

## OTHER SERVICES

Banking & Finance, Ship Agency,  
Cargo Agency, Ship Chandelling,  
Bunkering, Legal



Customs,  
Immigration,  
Marine  
Department, Port  
Health, Malaysia  
Quarantine  
Authority

## PORT GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Container Depots & Repair  
Services



# PTP FREE ZONE

Provides warehousing & distribution business within PTP port area: 40 companies with RM2.6 billion invested

Attractive rental rates

Very close to the Port

Enjoys tax incentives

More than 15,000 workers

100,000 TEUs annually



Light Medium Scaled Manufacturing



Warehousing & Logistics



3 Million sq ft warehouse space



# PTP PORT TARIFF

## Johor Port Authority (Tanjung Pelepas) (Scale of Rates, Dues and Charges) By-Laws 2000

- Port charges are regulated by PTP Tariff By-Laws
- Ensure rates are stable & competitive
- Rates structure is simple & transparent
- Consolidated Marine Charges (pilotage, tugs & mooring)

### PORTS AUTHORITIES ACT 1963

Johore Port Authority (Tanjung Pelepas)  
(Scale of Rates, Dues AND Chargers) By Laws 2000

### ARRANGEMENT OF BY-LAWS

#### By- Law

1. Citation and commencement
2. Interruption
3. Transshipment goods
4. Re-export goods
5. Palletized or unitized goods
6. Chargeable tonnage
7. Payment of chargeable
8. Responsibility for charges
9. Undercharge
10. Overcharge
11. Store rent
12. Conditions of hire of mechanical equipment, gears and appliances
13. General conditions
14. Scale of rates, dues and charges (SCHEDULE)



# SAFE & SECURE PORT

## Services

### 1 Maintenance Dredging

### 2 Marine Resource Management System

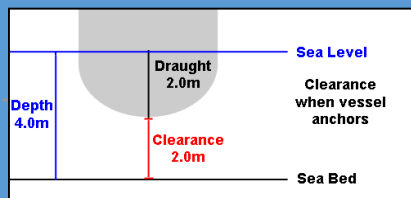
### 3 Harbour Tugs & Pilot Boat

### 4 Pilot Manning / Competency

### 5 Port Security

## Remarks

- Maintaining service draft in access channel and at berths
- Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS), Pilot Booking System, Oil Spill Detection Radar, Radar Scanner and CCTVs
- Adequate number of tugs and pilot boat
- Higher bollard pull (BP) tug capacity (65T)
- Continuous competency related training – refresher program
- New competency requirement for Triple EEE compliance
- Sustain and increase the number of pilot's headcount. Attractive remuneration
  - ✓ Total of 45 pilots
  - ✓ 24 hours year round
  - ✓ ISPS compliance

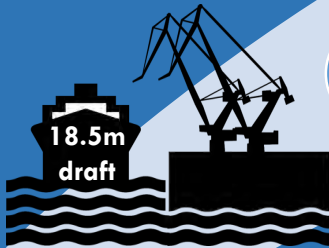


# PTP - LONG TERM MASTER PLAN



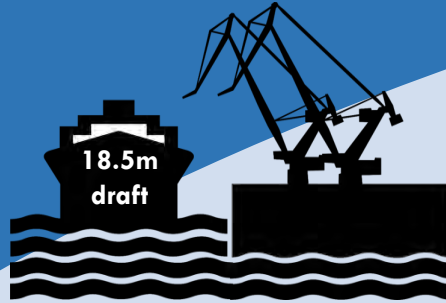
## Year 2015

No. of Berth 14  
Length 5.04 km  
Capacity : 10.5 mil TEUs



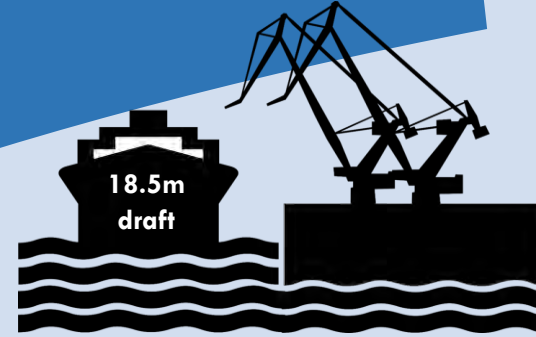
## Year 2018

No. of Berth 14  
Length 5.04 km  
Capacity : 13.5 mil TEUs



## Year 2025 (Projected)

No. of Berth 18  
Length 6.54 km  
Capacity : 16.9 mil TEUs



## Year 2070 (Projected)

No. of Berth 55  
Length 19.94 km  
Capacity : 53 mil TEUs



## FZ Phase 1 & 2

Year 2015 to 2018

495.2 acres

Warehouse space: 8.45 mil sqft



## FZ Phase 3

Year 2020

178 acres net leasable area

+ 5.5 mil sqft warehouse space



## FZ Phase 4 & 5

Year 2025

395 acres net leasable area

+ 12.2 mil sqft warehouse space

# THE CHALLENGES

1. Attracting the MLO (in a very competitive market)
2. Ever bigger vessels
3. Land for growth (competing use of foreshore land)
4. Fiscal incentives not forever
5. Government bureaucracies & red tapes
6. Cost of development
7. Port workers

# SUMMARY – Developing Regional Maritime Hub

1. Port is ready: infrastructure; service efficiency; future expansion
2. Hinterland industry: support distribution business
3. Right incentives: tax relief, Free Zones
4. Shipping connectivity
5. Support services: finance, banking, legal ...
6. Ease of doing business — port systems
7. Economic sense - cost of doing business
8. Port Authority needs to drive the initiative

# FACTORS THAT DETERMINE SHIP CALLS AT HUB PORTS

Lalith Edirisinha, T. Latharaj Govindaraj, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Maritime Vision: An Analysis of Potentially Supportive Factors

## HOW DOES PTP FARE?

No	Factor	Nature	
1	*Transshipment volume potential of the Port	Transshipment network	✓
2	Availability of on-arrival berth (window)	Port efficiency/capacity	✓
3	Domestic volume potential of the port	Domestic trade	✓
4	Operational productivity (Gantry crane moves per hour)	Port efficiency/capacity	✓
5	Feeder network availability to cover all destinations/origins	Transshipment network	✓
6	Deviation time from main sea route	Geographic location	✓
7	Time taken to berth/unberth ships	Port efficiency/capacity	✓
8	Frequency of feeders	Transshipment network	✓
9	Port handling/stevedoring costs	Port charges/costs	✓
10	Port navigational costs	Port charges/costs	✓

\* 82% respondents put this as priority 1







**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!**

