National Workshop on Sustainable Maritime and Port connectivity for Resilient and Efficient Supply chains



Bangkok, 20 October 2022

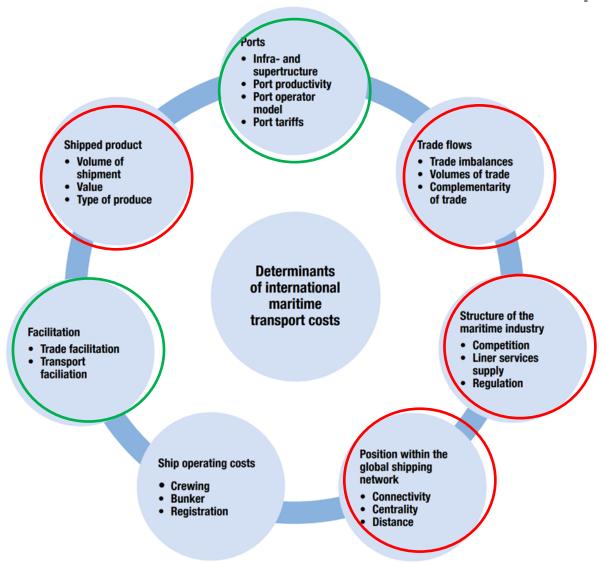
Developing national plans to enhance maritime and port connectivity

Luisa Rodriguez | Trade Logistics Branch | luisa.rodriguez@unctad.org



Mapping connectivity drivers

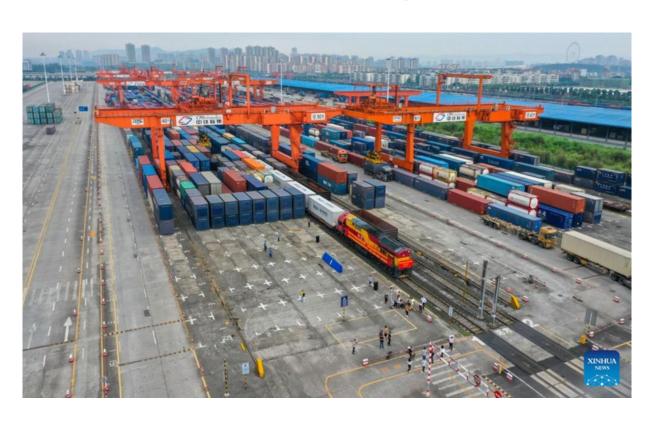
Determinants of international maritime transport costs





1. Promoting port efficiency and infrastructure connectivity

Improving port infrastructure and efficiency



- ✓ Continuing with port reforms; Raising attractiveness of ports as port of call
- ✓ Improving hinterland connections and inland facilities (e.g. rail, road, missing links, varying technical standards, warehousing, transloading, dry ports, loading and unloading facilities, etc.).
- ✓ Promoting multimodal transport and transport corridor approaches





Port efficiency and infrastructure connectivity:

- 1. Multimodal connectivity
 - Thailand: Laem-Chabang / Bangkok axis:
 - Congestion and capacity constraints (ICD)?
 - (Missing) multimodal strategic approach?



2. More quantity and quality services

Dealing with imbalances and promoting competitive transport markets

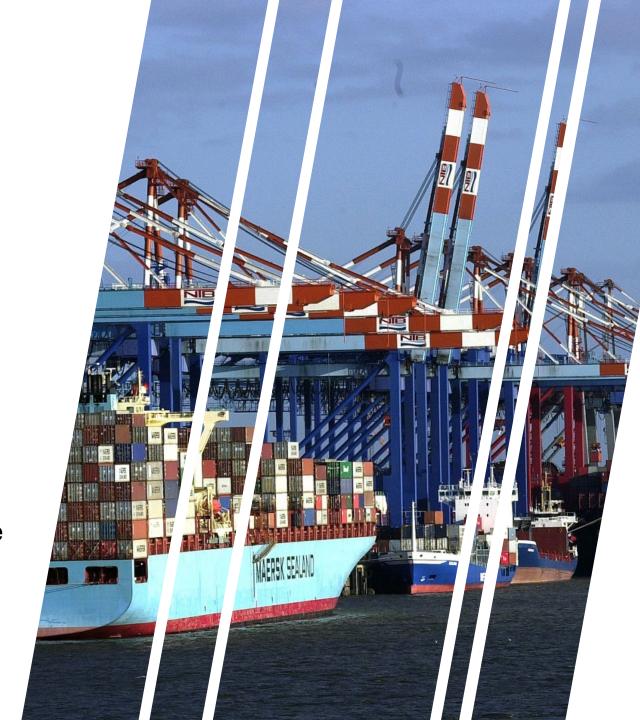
- □ Addressing operational challenges such as **empty returns** (e.g. promote capacity sharing, resource pooling, electronic platforms linking spare capacity with cargo, consolidation systems) and developing strategies to ensure the availability of backhauls.
- ☐ Promoting complementarity of exports and imports to **generate cargo and volumes** that help achieve economies of scale and reduce trade imbalances.
- ✓ Promoting greater participation by the private sector in the transport and trade logistics sector.
- ✓ **Liberalising** transport/logistics services/non-core freight logistics is "low-hanging fruit" policy option which may not involve heavy adjustment costs and regulatory capacity requirements.
- ✓ Providing an enabling business environment conducive to the development of modern logistics services.
- ✓ Promoting maritime clusters where shipping and port activities can boost related services sectors (e.g. banking, finance, insurance, consulting, ship repair, ship bunkering)



Transport markets:

- Importance of regional and local lines
- 2. Efficient and competitive Thai truck companies
 - Non-thai truck companies not allowed to access the port of Laem Chabang
 - Subcontracting by big companies affects SMEs?
- 3. High cost of haulage
 - Corridor Laem Chabang-Vientiane
 - Trade asymmetries
 - Additional border crossing costs
 - Double handling at ICD





3. Streamlining and simplifying processes

Easing the flow of cargo and trade



- ✓ Harmonizing transport regulation (e.g. road and rail transport). International conventions/standards as the basis.
- ✓ Customs cooperation, Customs reform and modernization, Transit regimes, Border management
- ✓ Addressing the differential treatment of exports and imports which may have important implications for the competitiveness of domestic production (e.g. manufacturing).





Transport and trade processes:

- 1.Interruptions to truck transport
- 2. Customs misdeclarations
- 3. Alignment between national and regional priorities





Questions for discussion

What are the main issues related to Thailand's connectivity?

What might we need to do in order to enhance connectivity?

- Strategies (direction)
 - What should be the main priorities?
- Actions (concrete steps)
 - What should be the main priorities?

How to do this?

- Which actions/strategies are best addressed at the national level or regional level?
- Who should lead? Who should "sit at the table"?

Dimensions

- Infrastructure quality
- Port services
- Shipping lines' operations of terminals and investment
- Port efficiency/productivity
- Hinterland connections



You are invited!

- When?
 - 29 November 2022
 - 12:00PM-2PM
- Where?
 - In Bangkok!
 - Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand
 - Penthouse, Maneeya Center, 518/5 Ploenchit Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330

