### **UNCTAD**

# Ad Hoc Expert Meeting on Assessing Port Performance

Room XXVI Palais des Nations Geneva, Switzerland

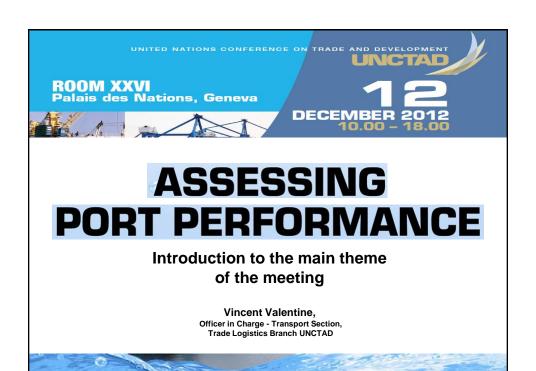
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Assessing Port Performance Introduction to the main theme of the meeting

by

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- 1. Why are we here?
- 2. What has UNCTAD done before?
- 3. Why is this initiative different?
- 4. What we hope to achieve?

### 1. Why are we here?

- To review recent developments in port performance from both the industry and the academic perspectives.
- To understand areas of concerns
- To identify key components to measure
- To suggest how we may overcome obstacles
- To discuss collaborative actions

# 2. What work has UNDTAD done in this area before

- a) Port Performance Indicators (1976)
- b) Manual on a Uniform System of Port Statistics and Performance Indicators (1979)
- Measuring and Evaluating Port Performance and Productivity (1987)

#### a) UNCTAD (1976) Port Performance Indicators<sup>1</sup>

- Important to collect indicators to improve operations and for planning
- Indicators must be easy to calculate and simple to understand.
  - Ship revenue to berth group
  - Cargo revenue to cargo handling
  - Labour costs
  - Capital costs

<sup>1</sup>TD/B/C.4/131/Supp.1/Rev.1

#### Functional areas of the transport chain as seen by port management Cargo Port Cargo Maritime Transit Hinterland Handling Navigation Transport Storage Transport Services Service Service What about external factors? Portion of the chain (transfer to or from vessels) covered by port performance indicators

# b) UNCTAD (1979) Manual on a uniform system of port statistics and performance indicators <sup>2</sup>

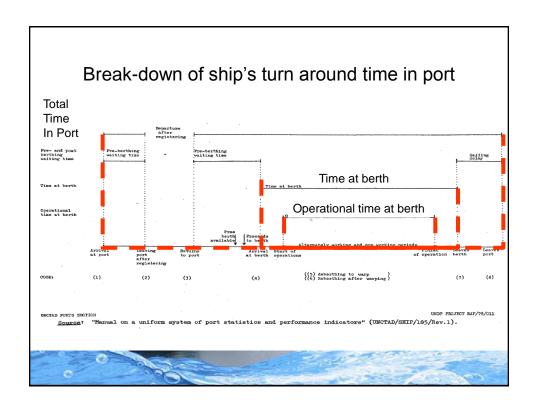
- Recommended top managers to ask for statistics in their reports on:
  - Performance indicators
  - Equipment availability
  - Delivery of cargo
    - · Control of storage space

<sup>2</sup>UNCTAD/SHIP/185/Rev.1 (2nd edition, 1983 and 3rd edition 1987).

## c) UNCTAD (1987) Measuring and Evaluating Port Performance and Productivity<sup>3</sup>

- UNCTAD emphasized the need to measure port efficiency while stating the following formidable obstacles:
  - a) the sheer number of parameters involved
  - b) a lack of up-to-date and reliable data
  - c) absence of generally agreed and acceptable definitions
  - d) local considerations
  - e) interpretation.

<sup>3</sup> UNCTAD Monographs on Port Management, 6, New York: United Nations.



# Berth Occupancy Ratio by hour/day

Date	One-hour basis			One-day basis		
	Berth 7	Berth 8	Berth 9	Berth 7	Berth 8	Berth 9
2.10	16.5	0.0	15.0	1	0	1
3.10	0.0	10.0	21.0	0	1	1
4.10	22.0	19.0	17.0	1	1	1
5.10	19.0	24.0	22.0	1	1	1
6.10	22.0	19.5	24.0	1	1	1
7.10	24.0	24.0	14.0	1	1	1
8.10	10.0	24.0	7.0	1	1	1
Total	113.5 h	120.5 h	120.0 h	6 d	6 d	7 đ

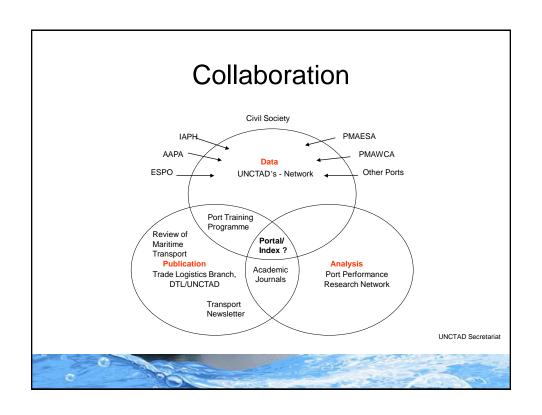
Thus, in our example, berth occupancy can be:

On a one-hour recording: 70.2 per cent  $\frac{(354\ h)}{504\ h}$ 

On a one-day recording: 90.5 per cent (19 d)

## 3. Why this initiative is different?

- This initiative is not about building capacity to collect data for the port.
- It's about sharing existing data with others.
- It is a collaborative approach.



## 4. What do we hope to achieve?

- Broaden knowledge on the latest developments/techniques in port efficiency
- Understand concerns over data sharing
- Gather support for the need to benchmark
- · Identify data to collect
- Change perception of data sharing as a cost, to that of a benefit
- Reach consensus for a way forward