











High Level Meeting

Rome, March 18th, 2019

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Secretary General of FEPORT



























FREMURAGROUP"





















































FIGURES



FEPORT FIGURES



1200 companies



40 billion€ investment
(in equipment and infrastructure over last 10 years)



220 000 employees



68 billion€ contribution to the GDP



425 terminals



1 050 000° indirect jobs



109 million TEU & 3.4 billion tons of average throughput

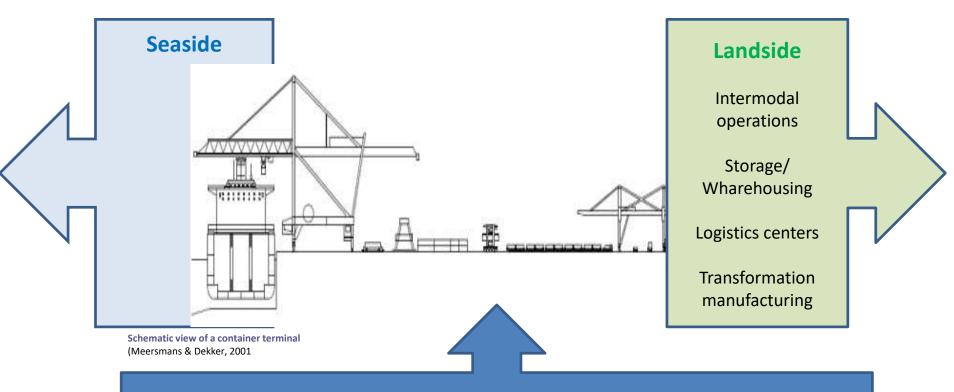
^{*}Figures are based on data provided by FEPORT members.
a. 1 000 000 tons of throughput creates 300 indirect jobs. - OECD Report 2013

b. non-containerized cargo





The role of Terminal Operators in the maritime logistics chain



Terminal operations

Seaside operations

Loading and unloading of containers

Yard operations

Landside operations

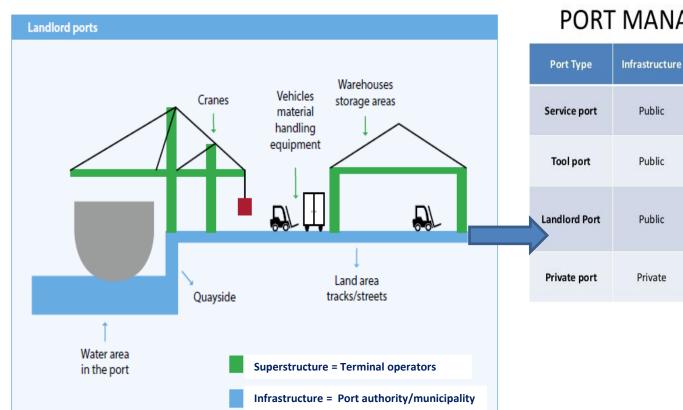
eg: Storage

intermodal transshipment





Governance in Landlord ports



PORT MANAGEMENT MODELS

Port Type	Infrastructure	Super structure	Stevedoring labour	Other functions
Service port	Public	Public	Public	Mainly public
Tool port	Public	Public	Private	Mainly public
Landlord Port	Public	Private	Private	Mainly private
Private port	Private	Private	Private	Mainly private

Source: The World Bank





We need national and EU regulators to provide us with:

LEGAL CERTAINTY, VISIBILITY and CONSISTENCY

- > Stable and consistent framework regarding concessions
- **▶** Global harmonized competition rules for the maritime sector
- Clear governance rules preventing risks of distortion of competition by publicly subsided entities
- Effective consultation of existing operators prior to new development plans in ports
- ➤ Efficient ex ante mechanisms preventing the funding of new projects which are nor market driven
- Enhanced connectivity of ports to the hinterland





Mega trends impacting port stakeholders



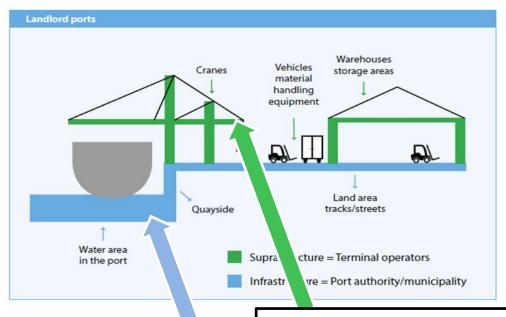


Mega vessels

Larger ships require more infrastructure in ports, more equipment in terminals and continuous investment is needed, more flexibility in labour organization, more investment in digitalization and automation...

Industry consolidation

New alliances and M&As between shipping lines are impacting container traffic flows. Less ports are called at...



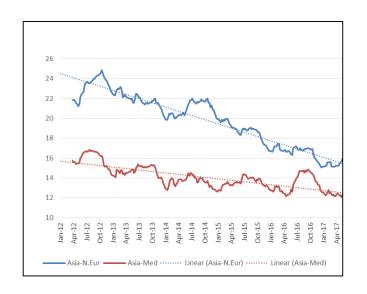
More investment in private equipment and superstructure without certainty to recoup investment

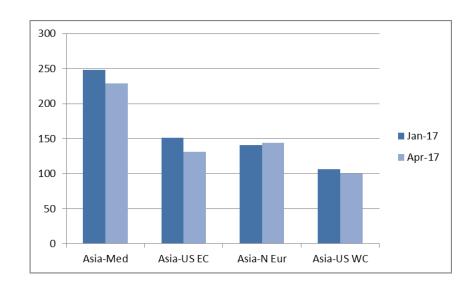
More investment in public infrastructure with no garantee that it will be used





Alliances are rationalising port networks means less frequency, less direct port connections





Weekly service frequency Asia-Europe 2012-2017

Direct port-to-port connections before and after new alliances (2017)





Mega trends impacting port stakeholders





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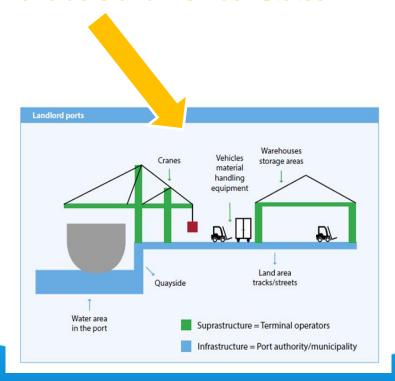
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Strong position for the liner carriers and

Weak bargaining position for the port

stakeholders and Member States

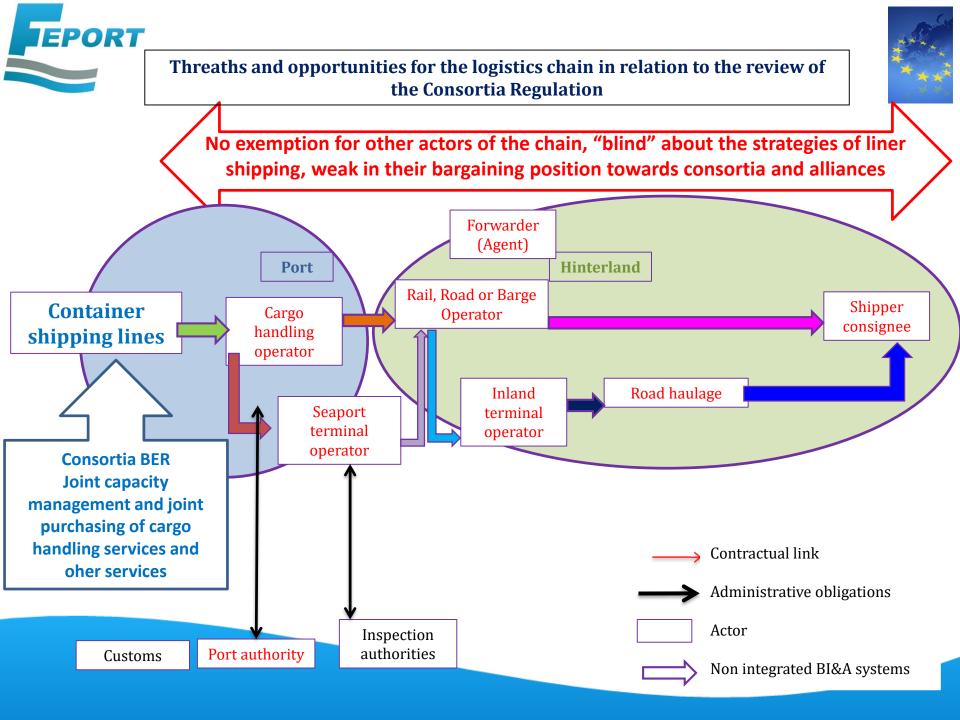








Provisions	1995 version	2009 version	
Applicable:	1995-2010	2010-2020	
Maximum market share	30% for consortia in conference	30%	
	35% for non-conference consortia		
Joint capacity planning allowed for:	"temporary capacity adjustments"	"capacity adjustments in response to fluctuations in	
	Joint arrangements of non- utilisation of existing capacity are excluded	supply and demand"	
Other conditions for consortia/liners	Not "cause detriment" to certain ports, users or carriers by applying to the carriage of the same goods (), rates and conditions which differ according to country of origin or destination or port of loading or discharge ()"	No other conditions	
Obligations for consortia	To conduct real and effective consultations between transport users (or their representatives) and consortia.	No explicit obligations	
Withdrawal of block exemption	Block exemption can be withdrawn in case of ineffective competition,	No clause on withdrawal	
exemption	and insufficient consultations with transport users.		

























CLECAT: European Organization of Freight Forwarders

ESC: European Shippers Council

GSF: Global Shippers' Forum (associazione mondiale dei caricatori)

EBU: European Barge Union

ETA: European Tugowners Association

EBA: European Boatmens's Association

UIRR: InternaEonal Union for Road-Rail Combined Transport

ESO: European Skippers' Organisazion (private inland shipping entrepreneurs)























Stakeholders in the Maritime Logistics Supply Chain call for a repeal of the Consortia BER

CLECAT, ETA, EBA, EBU, ESO, IWT, ESC, FEPORT and the GSF representing users of liner shipping services and service providers (hereafter, the associations) all agreed that market developments which occurred over the last five years justify an in-depth review of the regulatory framework as this has not been done since 2009. They equally considered that the current framework has become obsolete given that most of the carriers operate in alliances and that market concentration is increasing.

At the same time, an important condition for the exemption, which is to provide benefits to the customers, is no longer met, as neither service quality nor productivity have improved over the years. Instead, users of liner shipping services and their service providers have suffered from an increasingly unbalanced market situation since carriers entered into major cooperation agreements.

Therefore, the associations jointly conclude that the Commission should repeal the Consortia Block Exemption Regulation unless a revised regulatory framework clarifying the current BER is adopted.







Merci de votre attention