



Maritime transport and freight hubs – a New Zealand perspective

Context



competitive pressures are changing the freight system





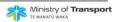
NZ expected freight growth 2012 to 2042



58%

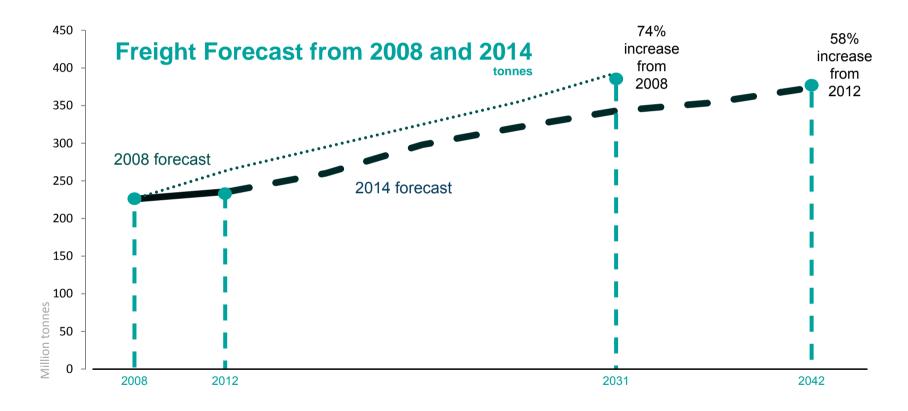
373m tonnes

236_m tonnes



This predicted growth is lower than the 2008 forecast

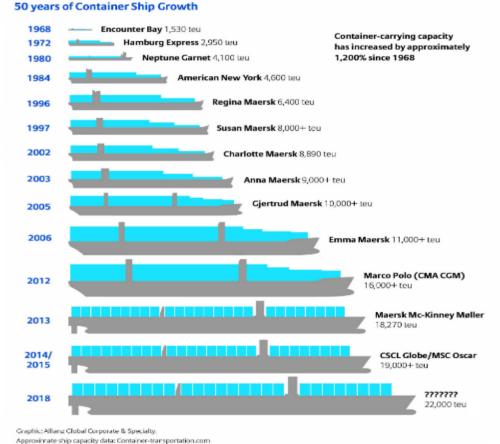




Vessel size



Container vessels are getting larger

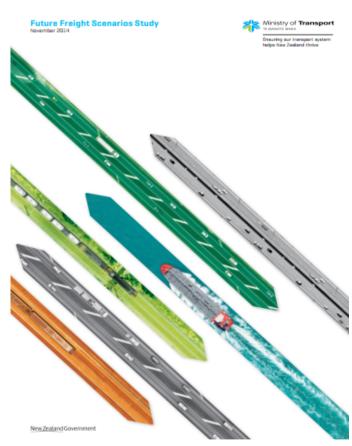




Future Freight Scenarios Study 2014



- written by Deloitte for the Ministry of Transport
- released in 2014: www.transport.govt.nz
- considered several scenarios for development of the New Zealand freight system and the implications for cost and efficiency





New Zealand currently has 10 container ports







The scenarios used in the Study

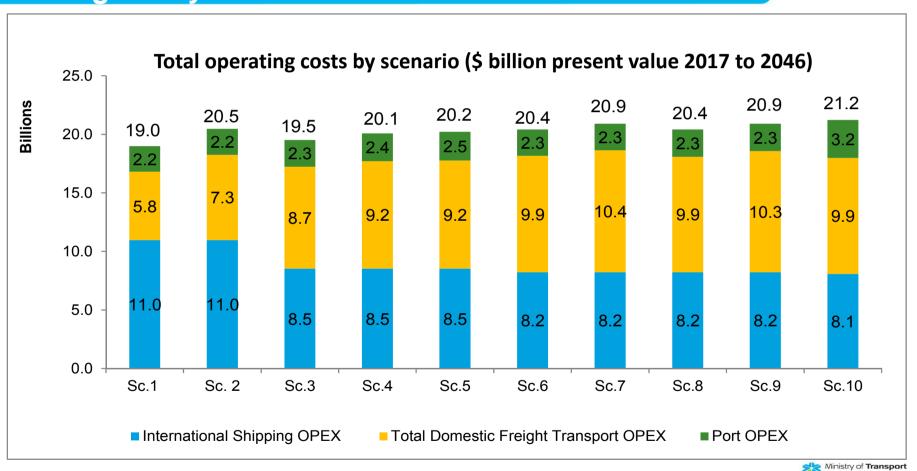


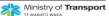
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hub ports Others are feeder ports	Status quo 10 ports	Akl Trg Npr Lyt Otg	Akl Trg Lyt Otg	Akl Trg Lyt	Akl Trg Otg	Akl Lyt	Trg Lyt	Akl Otg	Trg Otg	Trg
Largest ship (TEU)	4,500	4,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000



Savings in international shipping costs are likely to be outweighed by the increase in domestic costs







Findings



- container vessels visiting New Zealand will get larger
- there is likely to be a reduction in the number of international sea ports
- this will reduce cost for international shipping lines
- but will lead to greater cost for the domestic freight system





What does the data tell us?

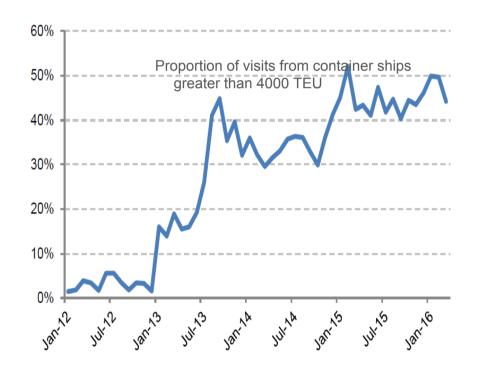




Vessel size



- container ships are getting larger
- ▶ it is unclear yet whether this is leading to concentration of the freight task in a smaller number of ports





Port responses



Many ports are investing in capacity improvements to enable them to take larger ships. Several, including Lyttelton, Otago, Napier, Tauranga and Wellington, have plans for dredging



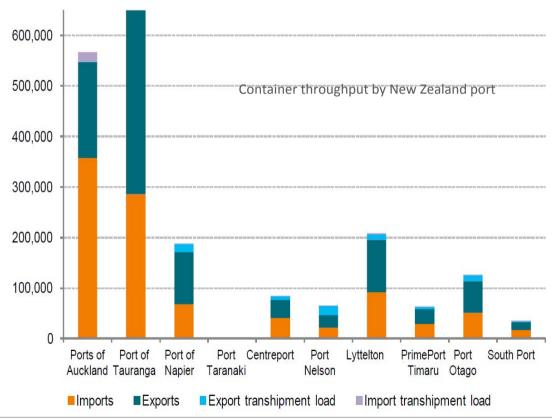
The Port of Napier has announced a \$100 million scheme to build an entire new berth and dredge its harbour, the most expensive development in its history.



Container volumes by port



the majority of New Zealand's goods exports and imports enter or leave through two ports

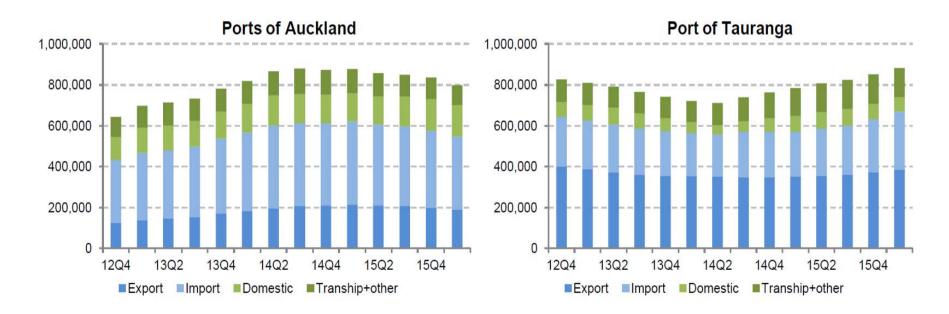








Auckland and Tauranga container volumes





Metro Port freight hub



competition between ports and rising freight demand are driving changes in logistics

- several ports are using inland freight hubs to aggregate (or disaggregate) freight
- most freight hubs use rail to move containers to and from ports





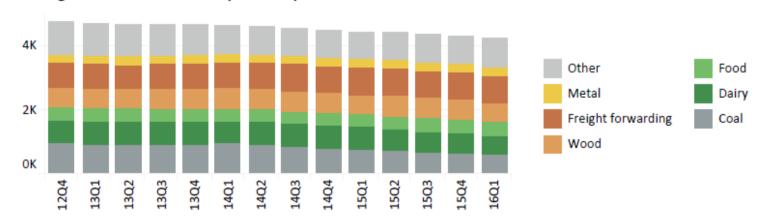
Rail volumes



- ▶ rail volumes are falling
- but this is mostly due to falling coal volumes

Rail tonnekm

Rolling 12 month tonnekm (millions)



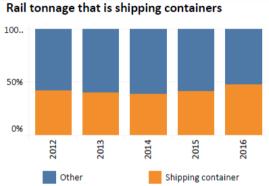


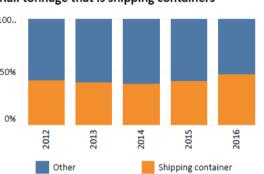
Rail containers

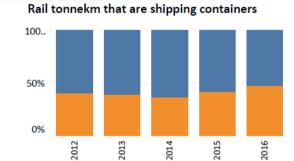
(Tauranga)

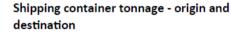
movement of shipping containers by rail increased in 2015

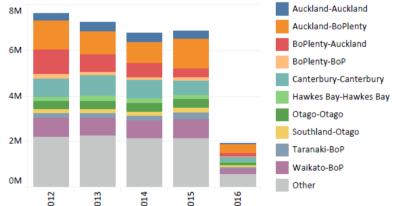
▶ the strongest growth has been in containers moved from Auckland to Bay of Plenty













Other freight hubs



note the presence of rail

Longburn (Palmerston North)



Rolleston (near Christchurch)





Future growth



▶ the ability of ports to grow their international business will depend to some extent on their ability to expand in their current locations

Tauranga Auckland



Road

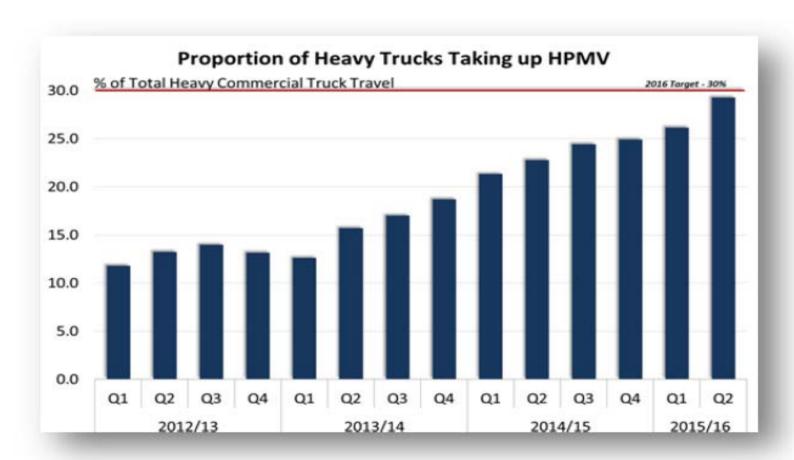












Technology is making a difference



The number of hybrid vehicles in the freight fleet is increasing

Historically, rail has produced significantly less emissions per unit of freight than trucks, but the gap is closing





Concluding comments



Earthquakes and shipping



