

THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT: PERSPECTIVES FOR
THE FUTURE OF MARITIME TRANSPORTATION AND PORTS

Containers port planning issues: Containerization determinants and bigger vessels arriving to Latin America and the Caribbean.



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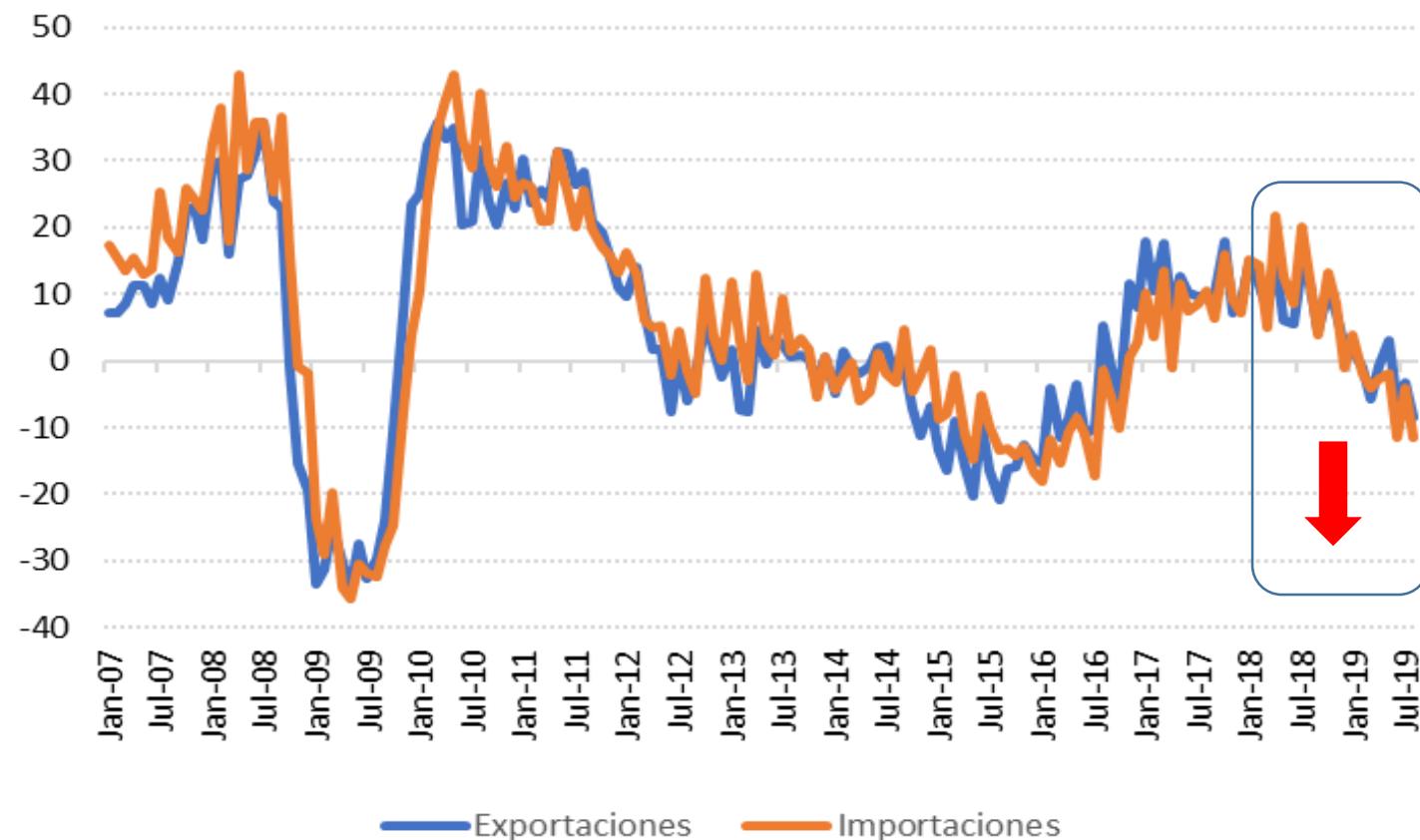
United Nations

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

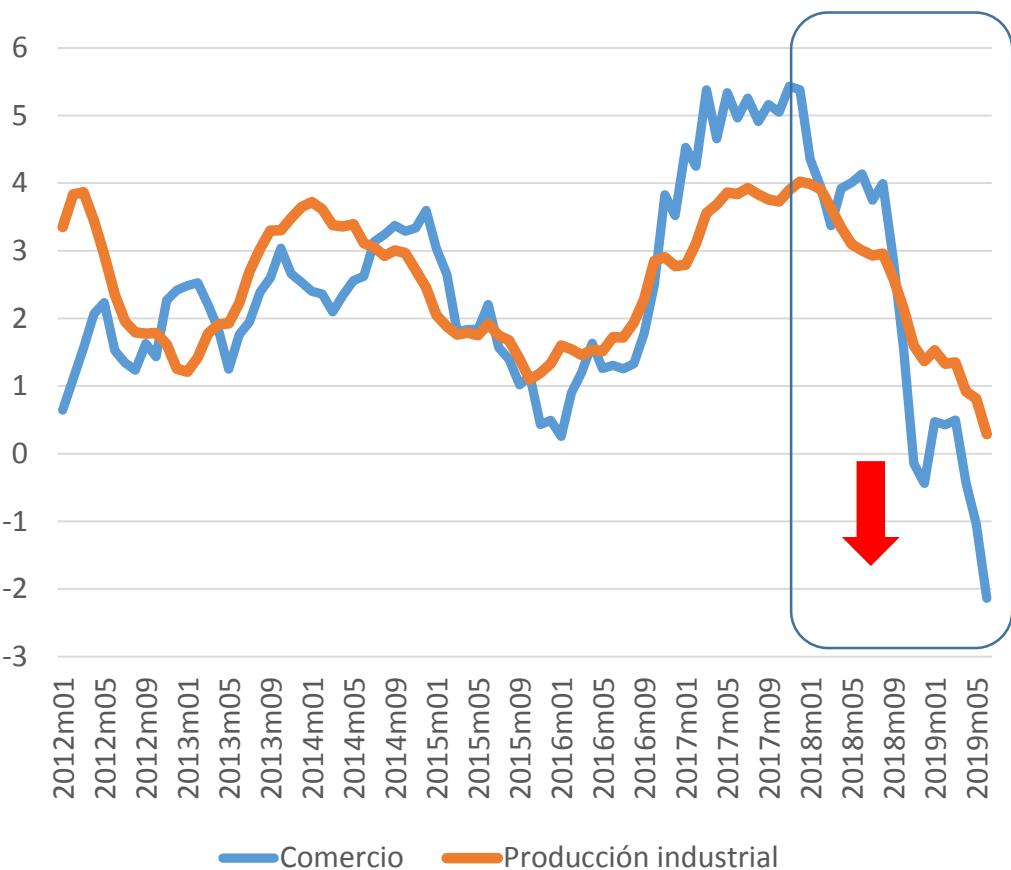


19-21 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2019 | HOTEL INTERCONTINENTAL MIAMI, EEUU

LAC trade 2007-2019

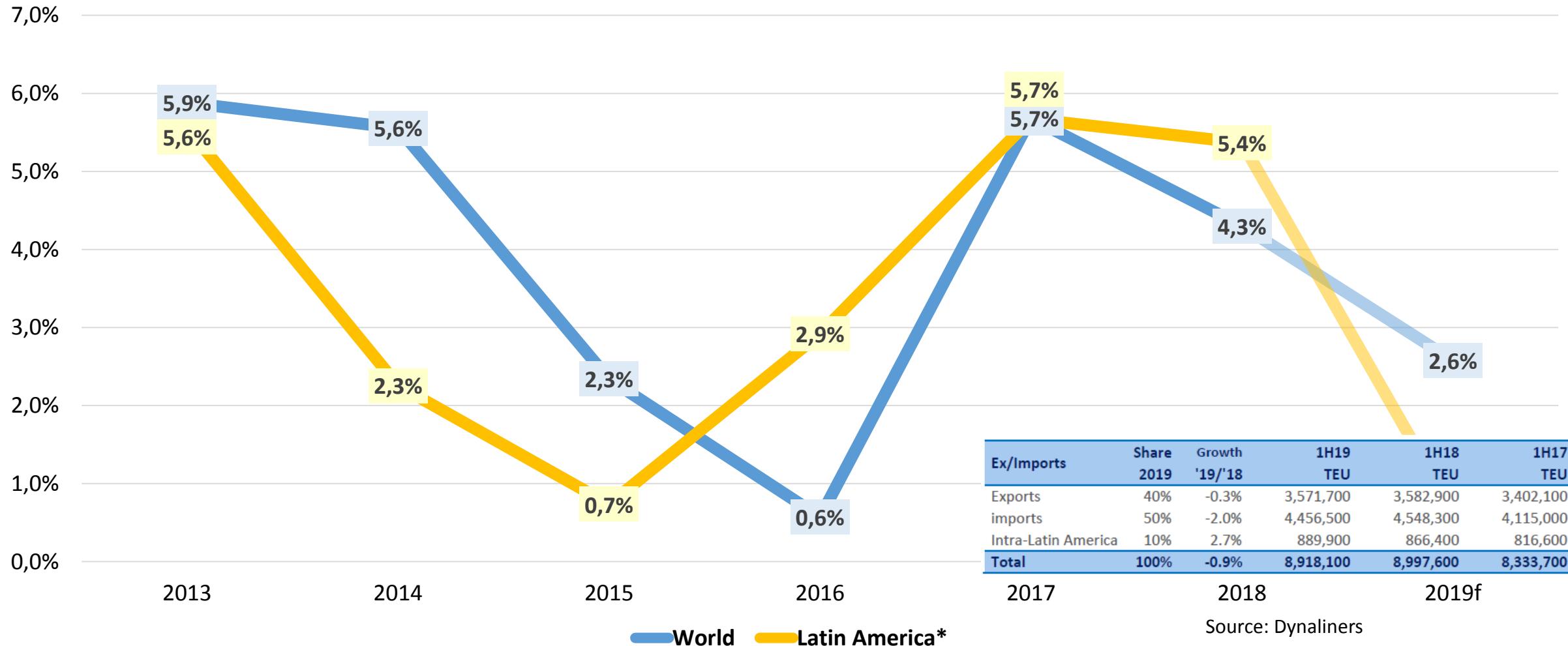


Global trade and industrial production 2012-2019



Source: UN ECLAC (2019); International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean 2019: Adverse global conditions leave the region lagging further behind.

Trade: growth and behavior in 2019

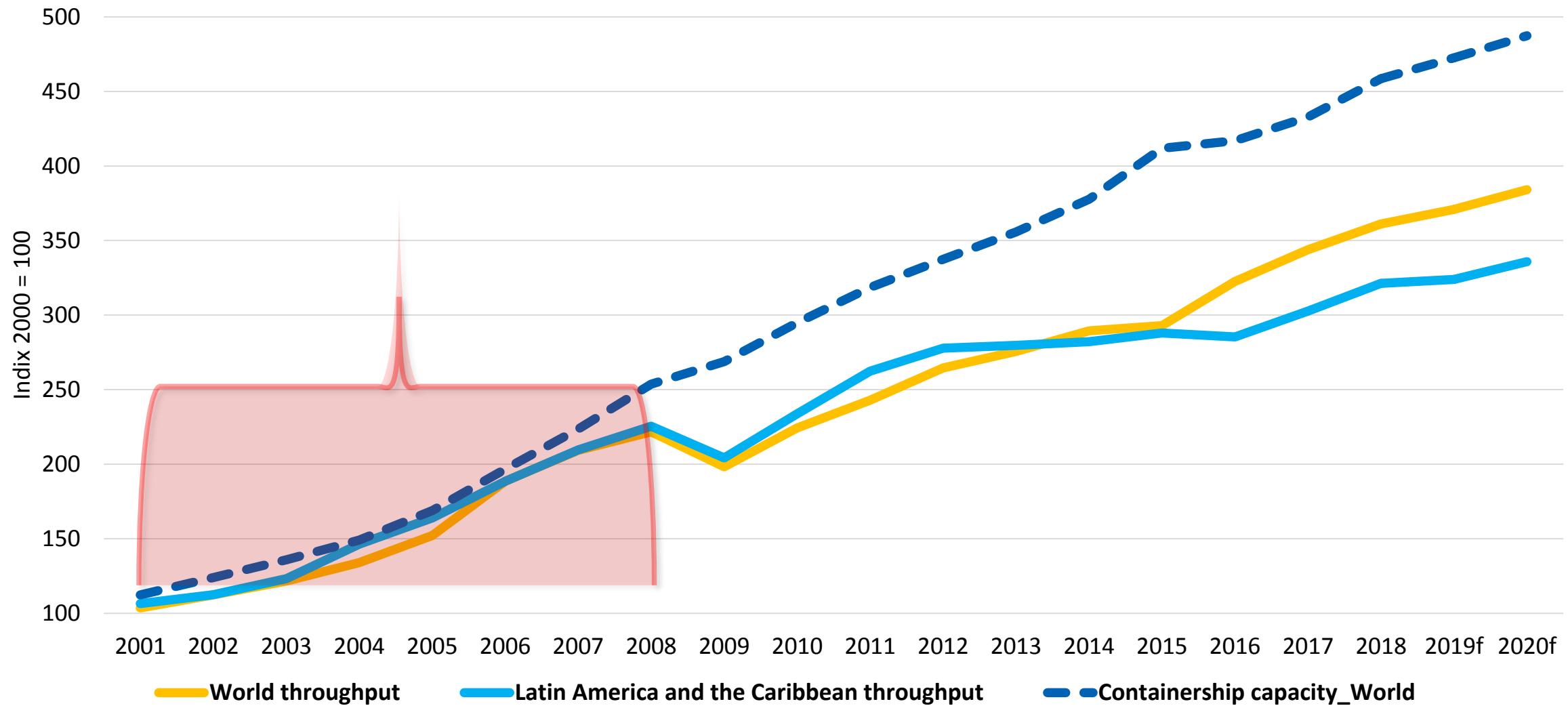


Ex/Imports	Share 2019	Growth '19/'18	1H19 TEU	1H18 TEU	1H17 TEU
Exports	40%	-0.3%	3,571,700	3,582,900	3,402,100
imports	50%	-2.0%	4,456,500	4,548,300	4,115,000
Intra-Latin America	10%	2.7%	889,900	866,400	816,600
Total	100%	-0.9%	8,918,100	8,997,600	8,333,700

Source: Clarksons, various editions.

*Note: Latin America includes Asia, North America, Europe-Latin America.

The evolution of containership nominal capacity & world and LAC throughput



Source: For Latin America, Maritime & Logistics Profile; For the world, Clarksons, various editions.

Models

- In 2010: all estimates were made on the basis of nominal capacity in TEU
- In 2019: estimates were made for TEU, LOA and DWT

In the case of **TEU** estimation, the following models were used:

- Model 3: this is a pooled model in which the dynamic aspect is included through the incorporation of the lagged dependent variable
- Model 5: is an error correction model for the east coast
- Model 7: is an error correction pooled model

For the **LOA** estimation, a pooled model in which the dynamic aspect is included through the incorporation of the lagged dependent variable

Some explaining variables

➤ **Total port activity (Pa)**

Port activity (throughput) represents the amount of cargo attended in ports on the East and West coasts, respectively, and is measured in TEUS. As a derived demand from economic activity, the port activity shows a similar behavior with global GDP.

➤ **Gap with main trade routes (Gap)**

The gap with the main trade routes denotes the percentage difference between the maximum size (in TEUS or LOA) of the vessels that arrive to South America and those that, in the same period of time, navigate the main global trade routes.

Models with TEU

Model 3

$$\text{MAX_SAE} = -245.84 - 745.17 + 0.77 * \text{MAX_SAE}(-1) + 267.04 * \text{PA_SAE} + 328.26 * \text{GAP_SAE}(-3)$$

$$\text{MAX_SAW} = 245.84 - 745.17 + 0.77 * \text{MAX_SAW}(-1) + 267.04 * \text{PA_SAW} + 328.26 * \text{GAP_SAW}(-3)$$

Model 5

$$\begin{aligned} D(\text{MAX_SAE}) = & 1919.74 - 0.68 * \text{MAX_SAE}(-1) + 427.72 * \text{PA_SAE}(-1) + 0.79 * D(\text{MAX_SAE}(-1)) + \\ & 1.06 * D(\text{MAX_SAE}(-2)) - 853.97 * D(\text{PA_SAE}(-1)) - 1193.55 * D(\text{PA_SAE}(-2)) - 891.95 * D(\text{PA_SAE}(-3)) - \\ & 423.78 * D(\text{PA_SAE}(-4)) + 835.74 * D(\text{GAP_SAE}(-2)) - 1068.50 * D(\text{GAP_SAE}(-4)) \end{aligned}$$

Model 7

$$\begin{aligned} D(\text{MAX_SAW}(-0)) = & -0.35 * \text{MAX_SAW}(-1) + 396.64 * \text{PA_SAW}(-1) - 0.67 * D(\text{MAX_SAW}(-3)) - \\ & 169.63 * D(\text{PA_SAW}(-2)) - 442.42 * D(\text{GAP_SAW}(-1)) - 414.40 * D(\text{GAP_SAW}(-3)) + 375.23 \end{aligned}$$

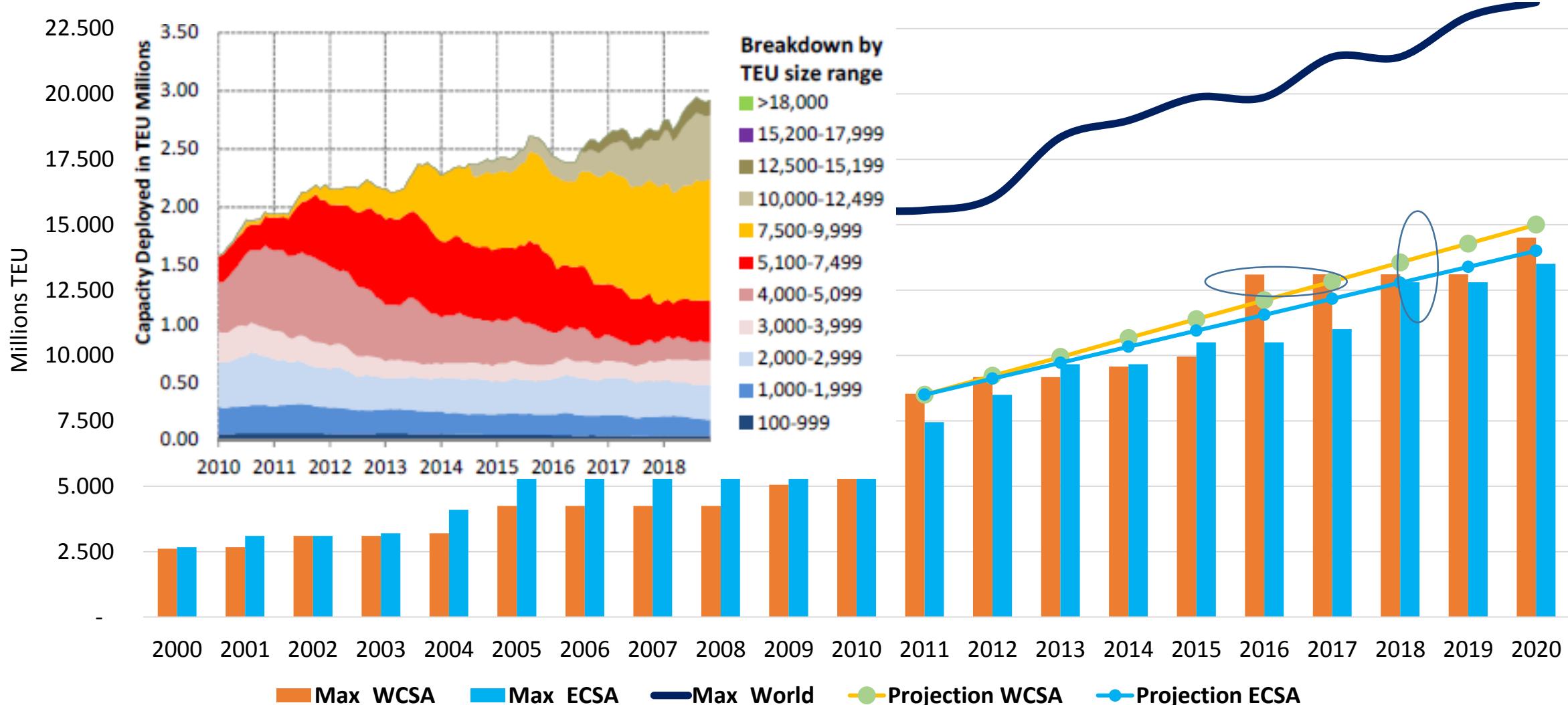
$$\begin{aligned} D(\text{MAX_SAE}(-0)) = & -0.35 * \text{MAX_SAE}(-1) + 396.64 * \text{PA_SAE}(-1) - 0.67 * D(\text{MAX_SAE}(-3)) - 169.63 * D(\text{PA_SAE}(-2)) - 442.42 * D(\text{GAP_SAE}(-1)) - 414.40 * D(\text{GAP_SAE}(-3)) - 450.01 \end{aligned}$$

Model with LOA

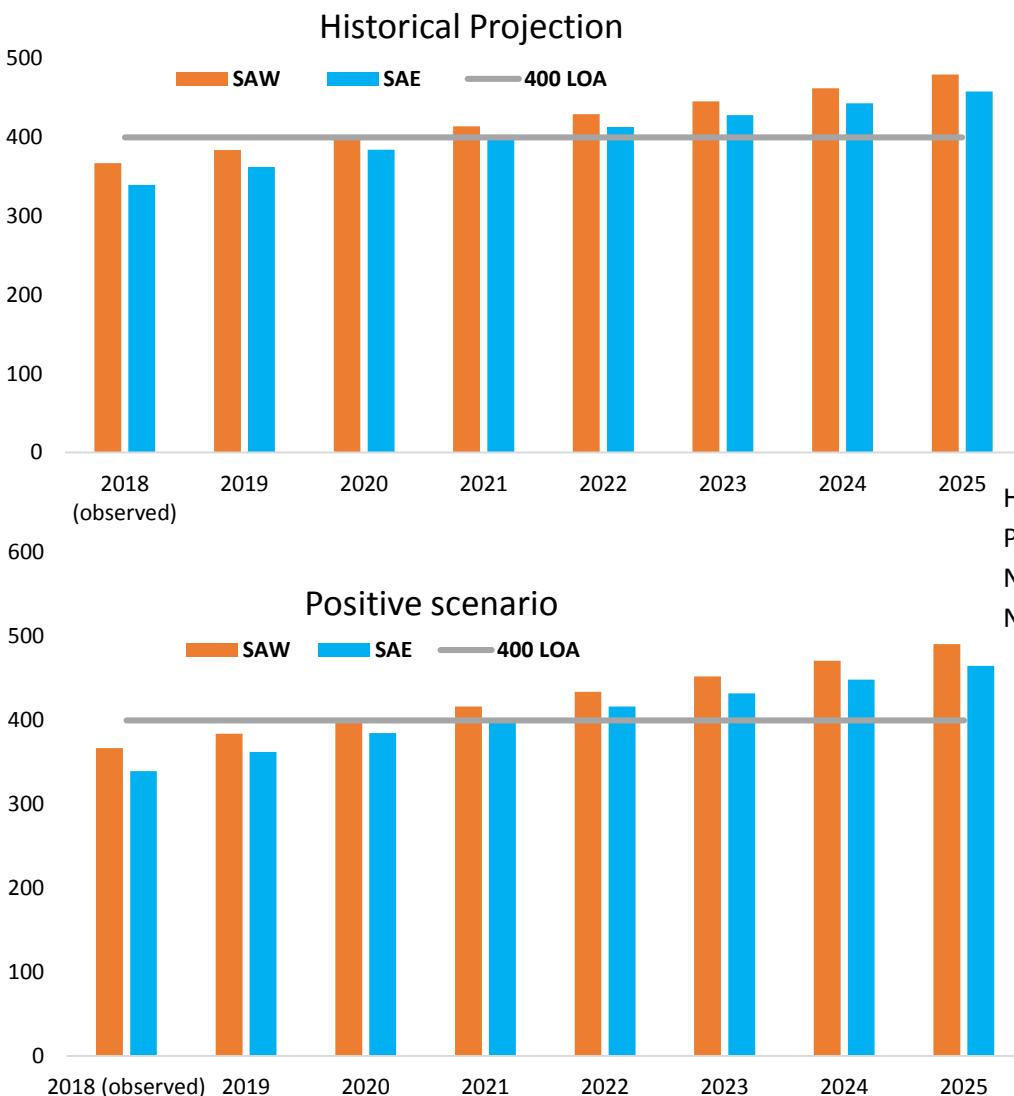
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOAMAX_SAE} = & -2.90 + 1.88 + 0.80 * \text{LOAMAX_SAE}(-1) + 7.51 * \text{PA_SAE}(-1) - 6.77 * \text{PA_SAE}(-3) + \\ & 122.85 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAE}(-1) + 37.62 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAE}(-2) - 89.94 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAE}(-3) + 2.48 * @TREND \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOAMAX_SAW} = & 2.90 + 1.88 + 0.80 * \text{LOAMAX_SAW}(-1) + 7.51 * \text{PA_SAW}(-1) - 6.77 * \text{PA_SAW}(-3) + \\ & 122.85 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAW}(-1) + 37.62 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAW}(-2) - 89.94 * \text{GAP_LOA_SAW}(-3) + \\ & 2.48 * @TREND \end{aligned}$$

Evolution and projections of the maximum size of containerships in the world and east coast and west coast in Latin America (2010 study)



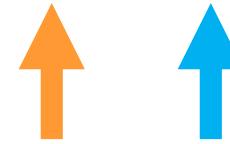
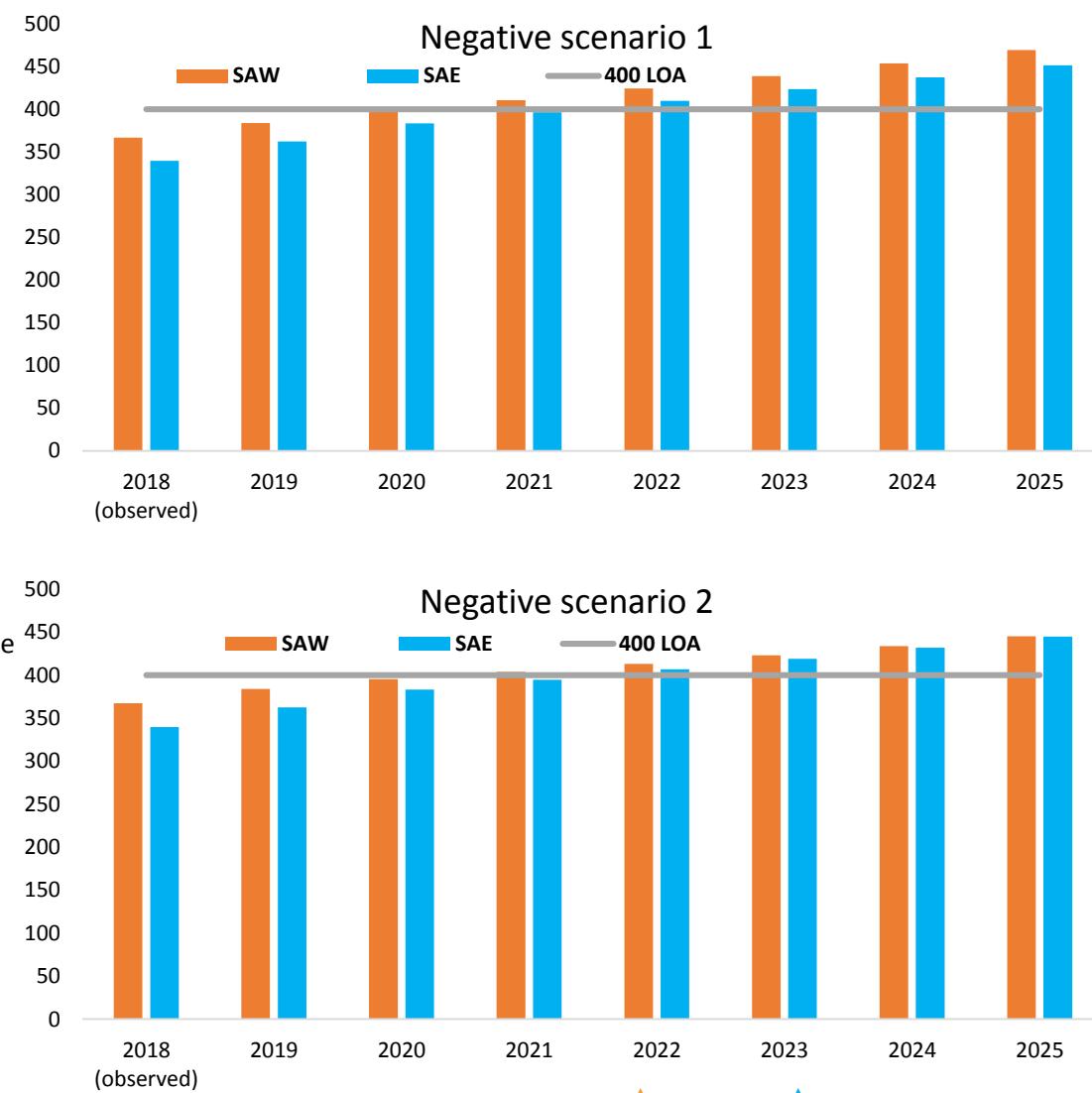
Model with LOA



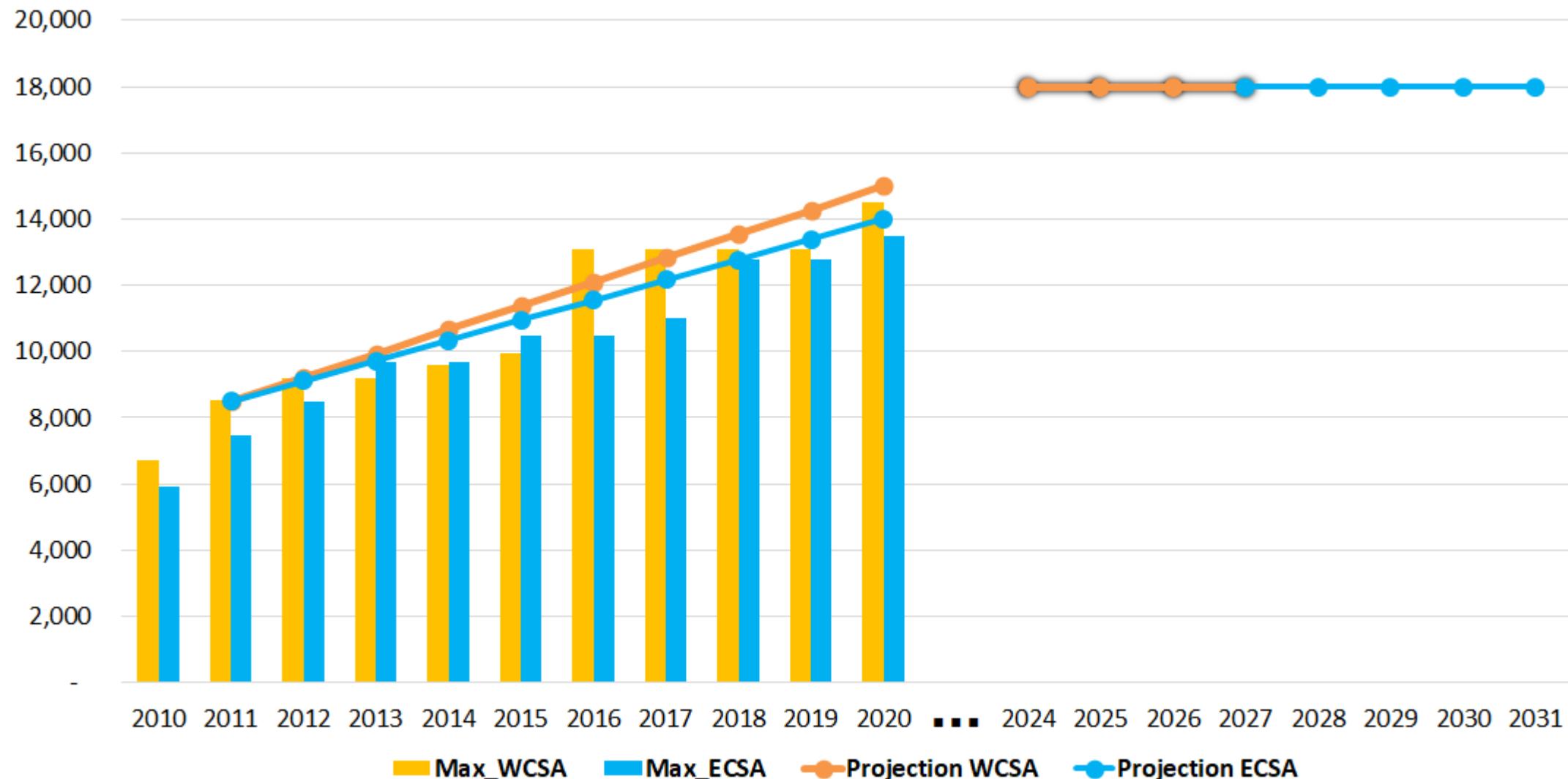
Assumptions

Historical	Pa_saw
Positive	6%
Negative	7%
Negative_2	5%

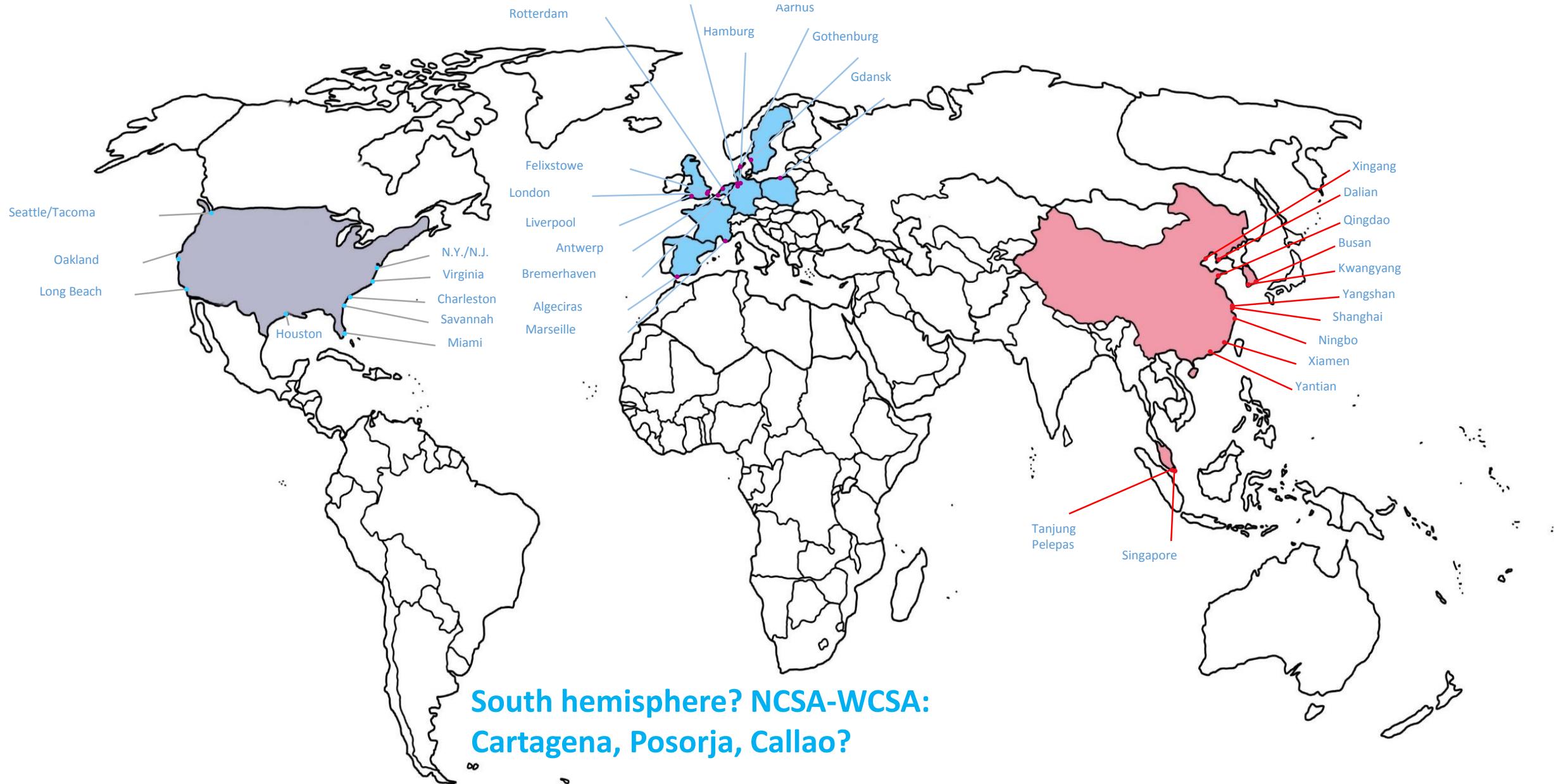
Historical	Pa_sae
Positive	4%
Negative	5%
Negative_2	3%



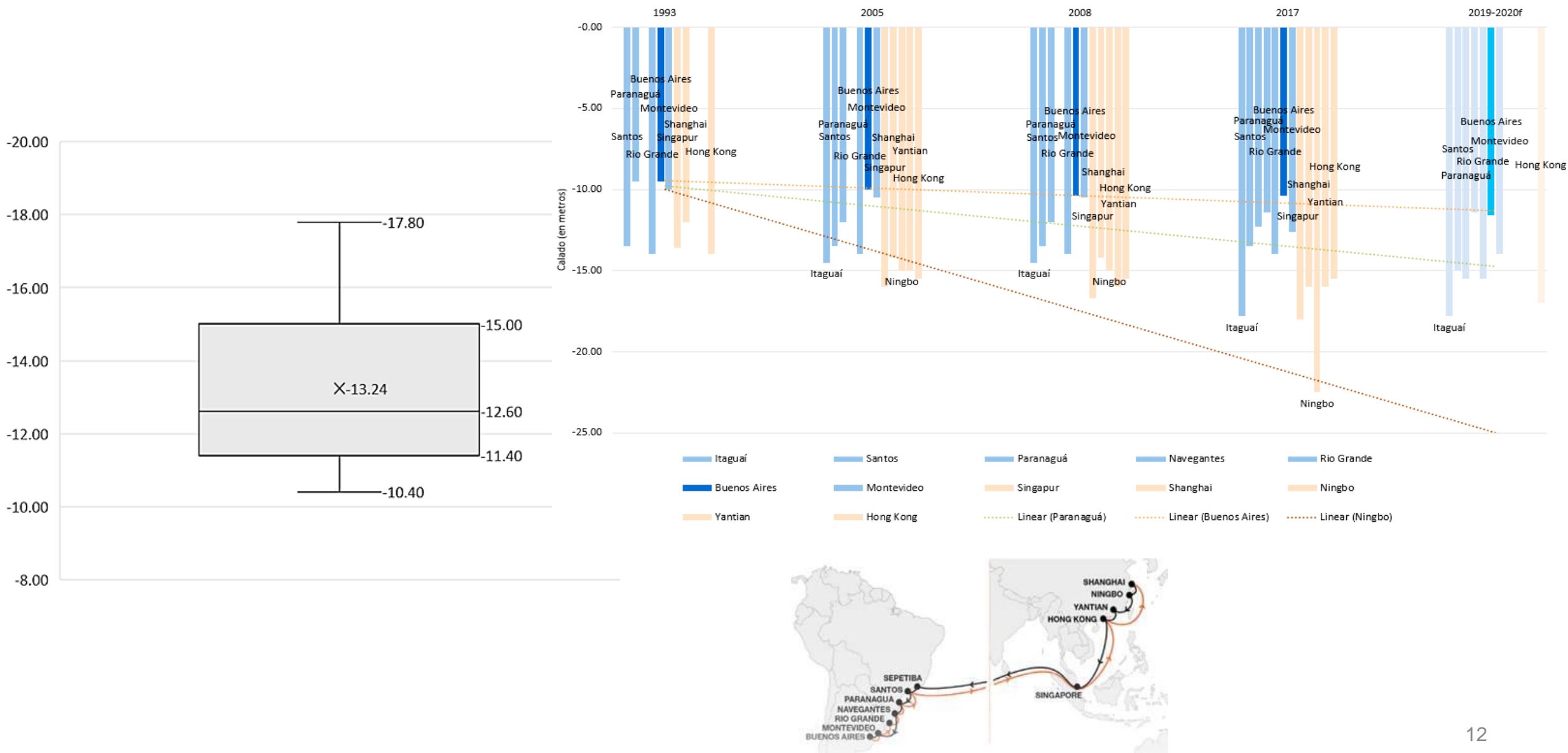
MODEL with TEU: Evolution and projections of the maximum size of containerships in the world and ECSA and WCSA (2019 study)



World megaships ports



Current situation ECSA



GDP and containers (teu) per capita

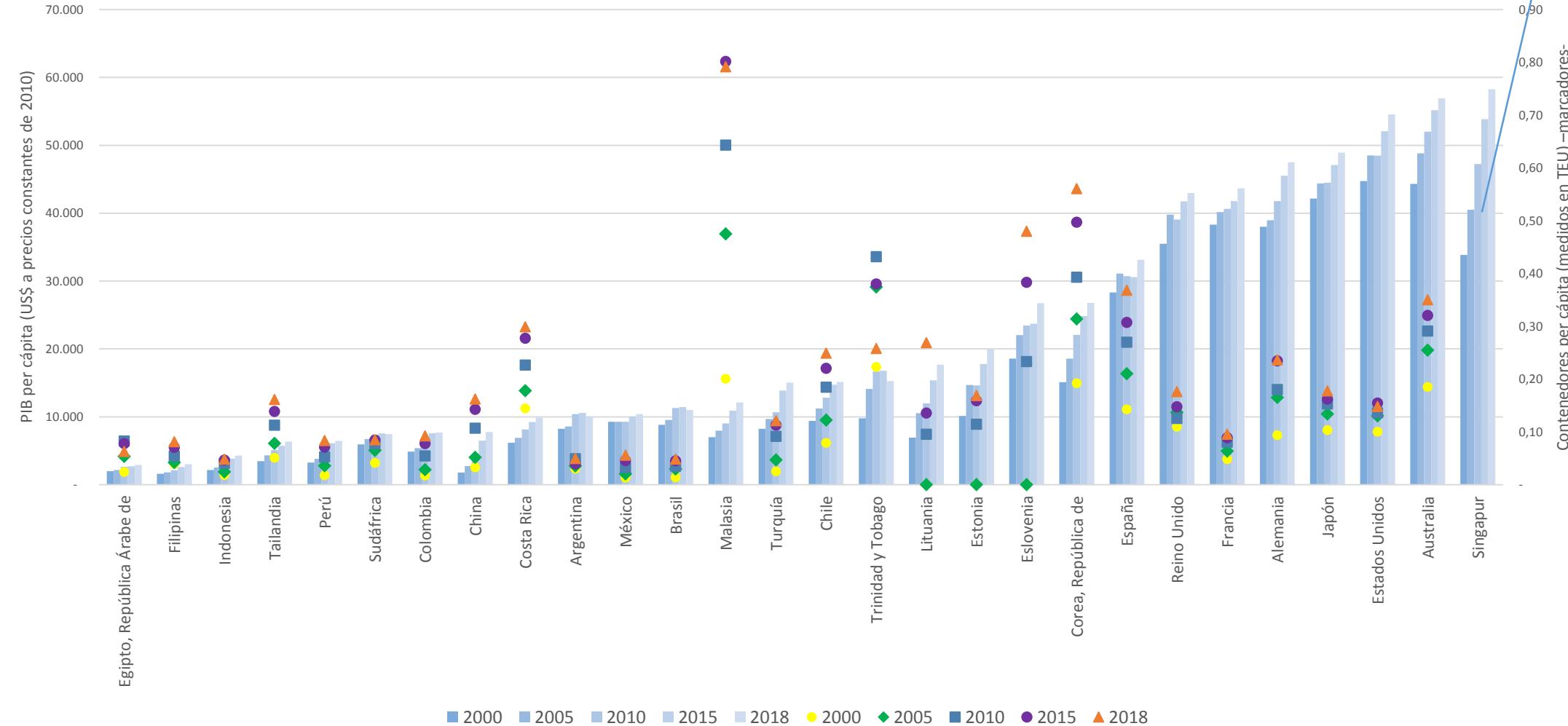
Contenedores per cápita (SG)

2000 = 4.25

2005 = 5.44

2010 = 5.74

2018 = 6.49



Spearman correlation (model 3)

Key
<i>rho</i>
Number of obs
Sig. level

	rateteu	urbanpop	LSCI	fdi	ga	ICExp	ICImp	MHVash~2	rhcepib2
rateteu	1.0000 519								
urbanpop	0.2261* 519	1.0000 519							
LSCI	0.2658* 348	0.2708* 348	1.0000 348						
fdi	0.1664* 519	0.0818 519	-0.1636* 348	1.0000 522					
ga	0.4803* 519	-0.2912* 519	-0.1391* 348	0.3014* 519	1.0000 519				
ICExp	0.1344* 519	0.0209 519	-0.4569* 348	0.2782* 519	0.2262* 519	1.0000 519			
ICImp	0.4330* 519	-0.2204* 519	-0.0281 348	0.0970* 519	0.4701* 519	0.3259* 519	1.0000 519		
MHVash_ind~2	0.2479* 519	0.1914* 519	0.6019* 348	-0.3189* 522	0.1156* 519	-0.3508* 519	0.1018* 519	1.0000 522	
rhcepib2	-0.4162* 519	-0.0716 519	-0.2929* 348	-0.1428* 519	-0.3821* 519	0.1275* 519	-0.2293* 519	-0.3433* 519	1.0000 519



Thanks a lot !!!

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