Australian Waterborne Transport

Excellence in Transport Policy

Dr. Stuart Ballantyne Chairman SEA TRANSPORT CORPORATION





Forefathers with VISION (but no regulators)





Paddle Steamers such as this could transport up to 2,000 bales of wool along the Murray River from 1851

The engines were predominantly 20hp 2 cylinder steam engines with side paddles Log fueled!

The Murray is navigable for 970 kms and to an elevation of 36 metres above sea level



Policy advisors with their myopic view of road and rail strategies, have caused a change:-





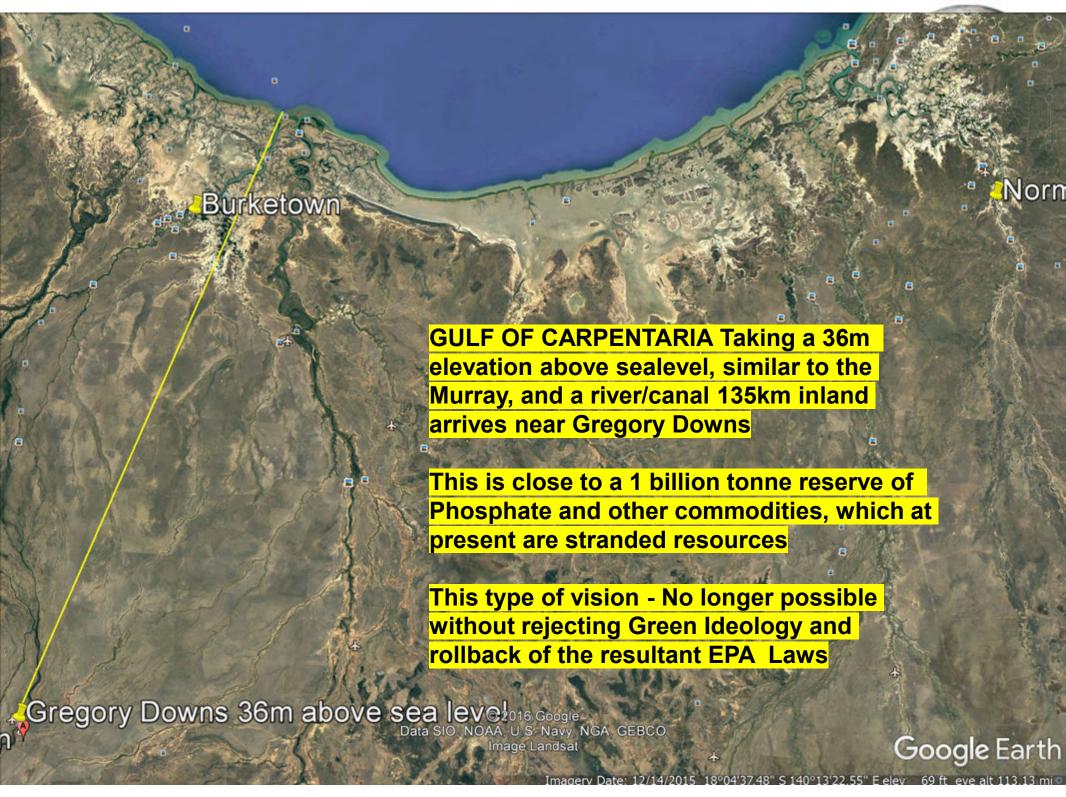


The average horsepower each semi is 400hp!



Replacing a 20 horsepower river barge engine with 8,000hp and the exhaust gases emitted does not seem to depict progress commercially, technically or environmentally





Can Shipping compete with the Road?

Karumba to Normanton
An example of river
transport cost savings against
a dog leg road route

Road distance is 72kms (Sealed)



Road transport, at 10c/t/km, this equates to \$7.2m for 1 million tonnes

Road maintenance at \$13k/km /p.a*. = \$0.94m p.a (*source Burke shire)

Total \$8.14/Tonne

River Distance is 74km

River transport via 4000t vessels at 1.8c/t/km, is \$1.3m for 1 million tonnes Straightening the Norman River reduces the river distance from 74km to 34kms reducing the cost to \$612,000 for 1 million tonnes Total \$0.61/T (93% reduction)

Advantages ;- Mini Port is close to Highway Mini port is close to the Croydon railway (tourist & commercial opportunities with graphite mines) Makes regional farmers & exporters competitive Seatransport

Karumba to Normanton mini port An example of river transport fuel and emissions reductions



Road distance is 72kms (Sealed)

Road transport, at 1.2 Megajoules/tonne-km this equates to 86.4 million Megajoules for 1 million tonnes

River Distance is 74km

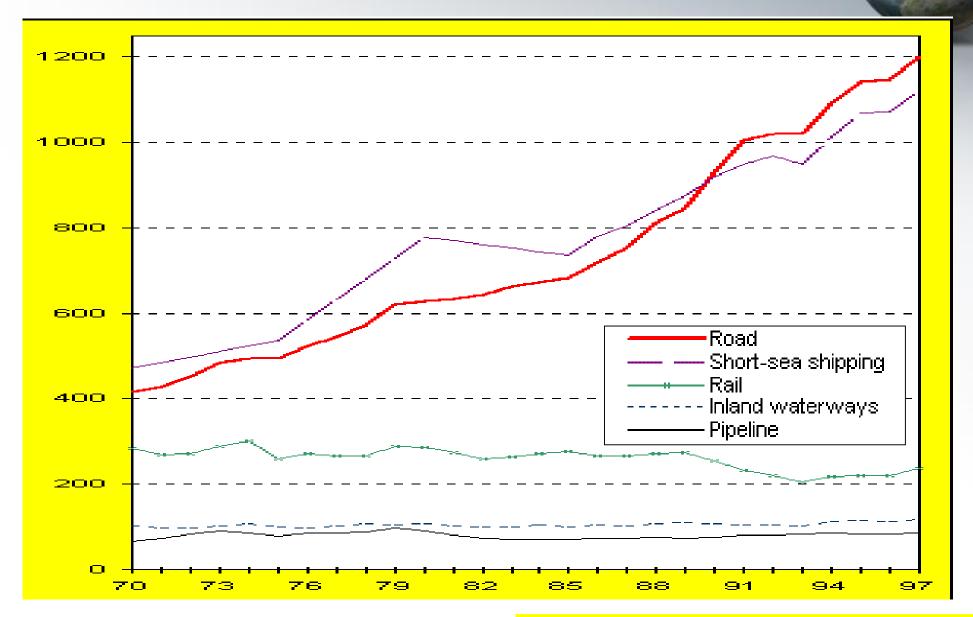
River transport at 0.2 Megajoules/tonne-km
this equates to 14.8 million Megajoules for 1 million tonnes
Straightening the Norman River reduces the river distance from 74km to 34kms
this equates to 2.4 million Megajoules for 1 million tonnes
The Co2 emissions of a straightened river over the existing road transport is
then reduced by 96%

Present status- Coastal Shipping

- Carrying only 4.8% of the nation's cargo (globally it is 95%)
- Too many Regulators for too few ships
- Anti –shipping legislation, particularly fiscal policy
- Fear of unions with poor attitudes by all stakeholders
- Investors regard the Australian industry as "high risk"
- There is little or no port infrastructure suitable for modern roro tonnage, small bulkers or pallet carriers
- Lack of Government interest (av budget 60% roads, 30% rail and 10% ports)
- Lack of skilled people for ships, ashore or regulators



Should Australia invest in Rail?? Let's look at Europe



- Rail cannot increase freight volume, so why pour more money into it??

Should Australia invest in Roads?? Let's look at Current Prices



			CAPEX		OPEX for 100km	Total cost/T for 5Mtpa
Cost Comparison		excl permits, mob & demob		\$m for 100km	Cost per Tonne	(incl capex @ 6%)
Haul road		25000	per km	\$8	\$9.00	\$9.11 to port
Canal - flat soft land		350000	per km	\$40	\$1.80	to vsl \$2.36@anchor
Sealed road for triples		300000	per km	\$35	\$9.00	\$9.49to port
Pipeline water/dewater cap \$50m	for 4MTpa	550000	per km	\$110	\$0.96	\$2.50 to port
wat/dew cap \$60m	for 10Mtpa	750000	per km	\$140	\$0.49	\$2.45to port
wat/dew cap \$70m	for 20Mtpa	1000000	per km	\$175	\$0.31	\$2.76to port
Railroad		4000000	per km	\$405	\$6.00	\$11.67 to port
		Incl \$5m for vegetation/af	forestation			

Can Shipping compete with the Road?

 "We can transport a container from Italy to Spain at a cheaper cost of a truck's fuel and toll charges"......

"Each terminal handling fee is 15 euros (A\$26) for a trailer, or 50 euros (A\$85) for a prime mover and 12m trailer"

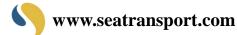
…."I cannot believe that Australia does not have a

coastal Roro system"

Dr Emanuele Grimaldi Managing Director Grimaldi Lines, Italy Interferry Board Meeting, Cancun Mexico Jan 2016 reporting on the successful MOS (Motorways of the Sea) system

Infrastructures -The Good (European standard)

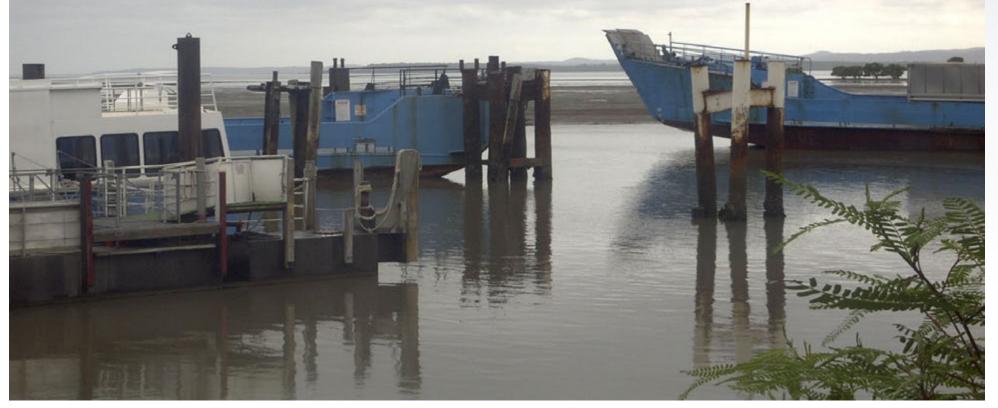




Infrastructures -The Bad and Ugly (third world standard)

Toondah Harbour – Brisbane, Queensland, 2018, no progress for over 20 years because of environmental constraints. A National disgrace for a harbour that carries 200,000 vehicles & 900,000 passenger (many tourists) p.a.

There are NO RORO facilities in any State except Vic and Tas suitable for modern roro and ropax vessels



Hindrances to Coastal Shipping— Environmental over-regulation

Quotes from Ports Conference Bris Nov 2005

 "The Tragedy of (EPA) regulations is preventing port expansion, export and job opportunities"

Warren Truss, Federal Transport Minister

 "The torturous path of EPA regulation is a hindrance to our port and cost competitiveness"

Vincent Tremaine CEO Flinders Ports

"There is no pleasing them"

Paul Clauson, (ex Qld Attorney General)

This was reflected by every Port CEO from all States, evidenced today by ships at anchorages

"Anti- shipping infrastructure obstruction by fringe groups funded by U.S. Rockefeller and Pew Foundation"

Des Houghton Editor Courier Mail March 2015 "Who is pulling the strings?"



The key issue of Environment.

- Sea transport has no noise pollution or congestion problems
- Sea transport has only 3 10% emissions per tonne/mile of cargo compared to road transport
- Greater environmental achievements can be made by Australia if we adopt a Sea Transport mentality
- Sea Transport unlike road & rail, does not require land resumption
- Due to the huge contributions to the environment available from Coastal Shipping, it should be supported by all environmental groups, if they are indeed serious about the environment



SOLVING THE ISSUES

- INCENTIVISE THE INDUSTRY
- Investment allowance for new ports & new vessels
- Total Fuel tax exemption for coastal shipping
- For Defence / BPF Training & qualifications:-

Implement dormant charters of new coastal commercial vessels conditional on each one having:-

- A helipad
- Extra cabins for training personnel
- Comms centre for naval / BPF / Emergency Response ops



SOLVING THE ISSUES

INCENTIVISE THE INDUSTRY.



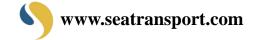
....we must look to incentivise ship owners to:-

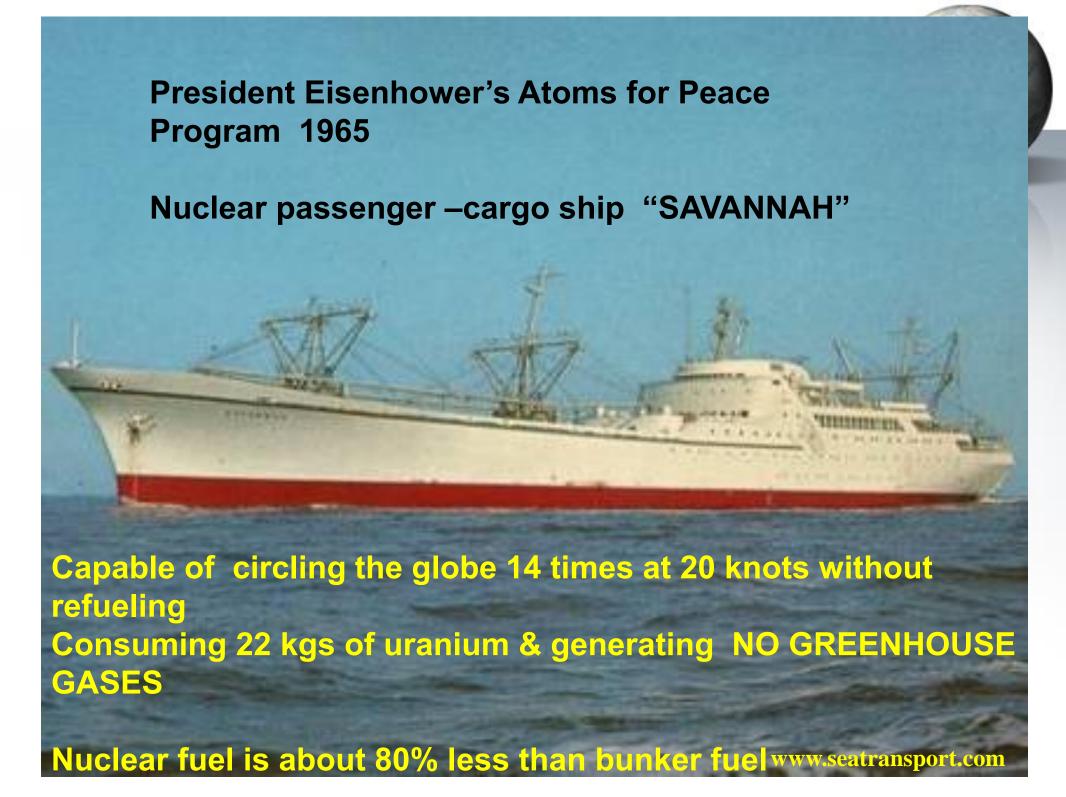
Use LNG - from our vast gas reserves

Use Methanol – from our vast coal reserves

Use Nuclear power - from our vast uranium & thorium reserves

Use Renewables - Solar, wind, combos





ACTION PLAN!!

"OZ-MoS"

Australian Motorways of the Sea



Objectives of Oz-MoS Project

Based on the highly successful Europe "MoS"

Reduce Australia's road Deaths -1,300 p.a.!

& serious injuries 18,000 p.a.! COST - \$27 bn p.a.!! ABSTATS



REDUCING Australia's:-

Road Congestion & Pollution Road Maintenance

\$15bn p.a. ! \$8bn p.a. !



Source ABSTATS



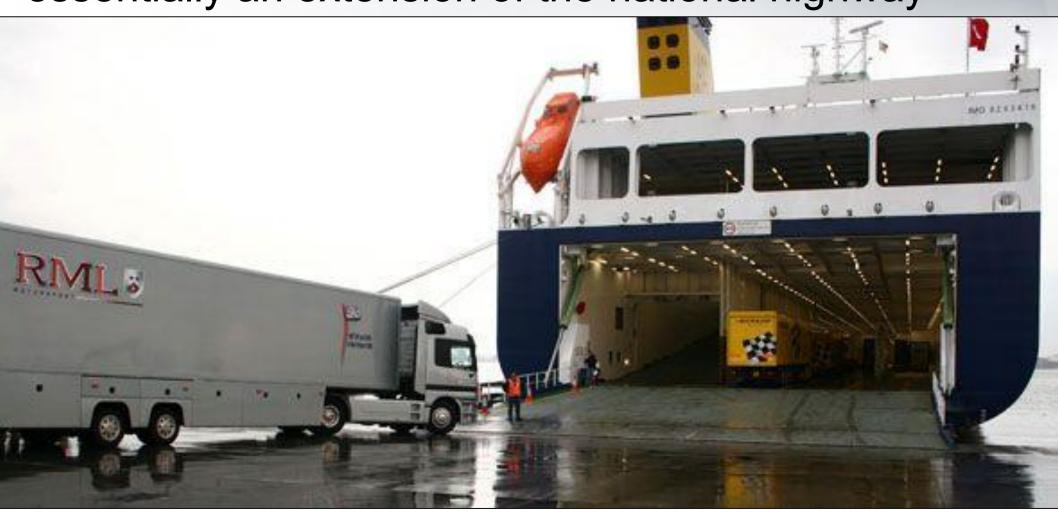
MoS services operating throughout Europe have shifted millions of truck movements off





Key MoS infrastructure

The ship – which is "infrastructure mobile", essentially an extension of the national highway



Key MoS infrastructure

The Terminal – sea/land interface – a parking lot

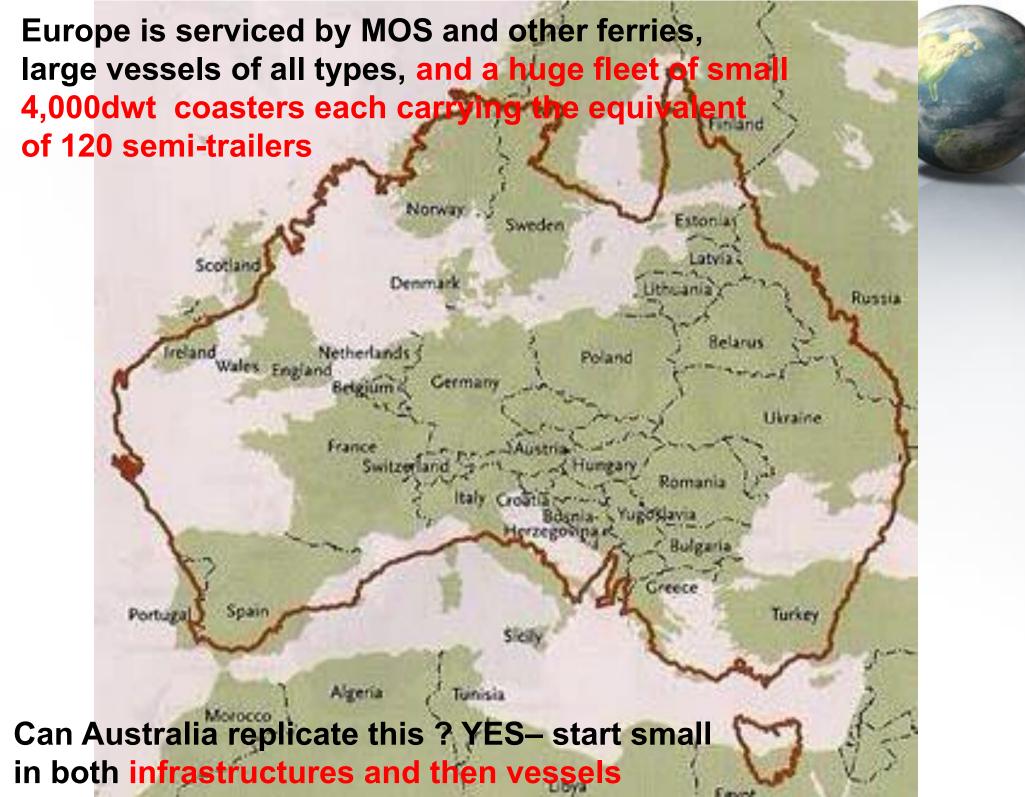


as a priority catalyst for Coastal Shipping, emergency response and defence activities

Market research required

- Traffic volume assessment for Oz-MoS routes
- Port/terminal locations and infrastructure analysis
- MoS service cash flow projections estimate the subsidy level required

 THE KEY QUESTION -can the Oz MoS project be subsidised by savings in the present \$50bn in road issues, plus savings to Navy fleet capability capex? (the answer of course is a resounding YES, but Treasury needs the details)



ADDRESSING THE NATION'S KEY ISSUE – PORT INFRASTRUCTURES

Take the port to the Product - A PARADIGM SHIFT

----shallow draft transhipping centres



Lucky Bay SA 2016 324 hA port for 2 x 5,000dwt feeders and a ropax ferry **Exporting grain** Importing ferti

PORT INFRASTRUCTURES

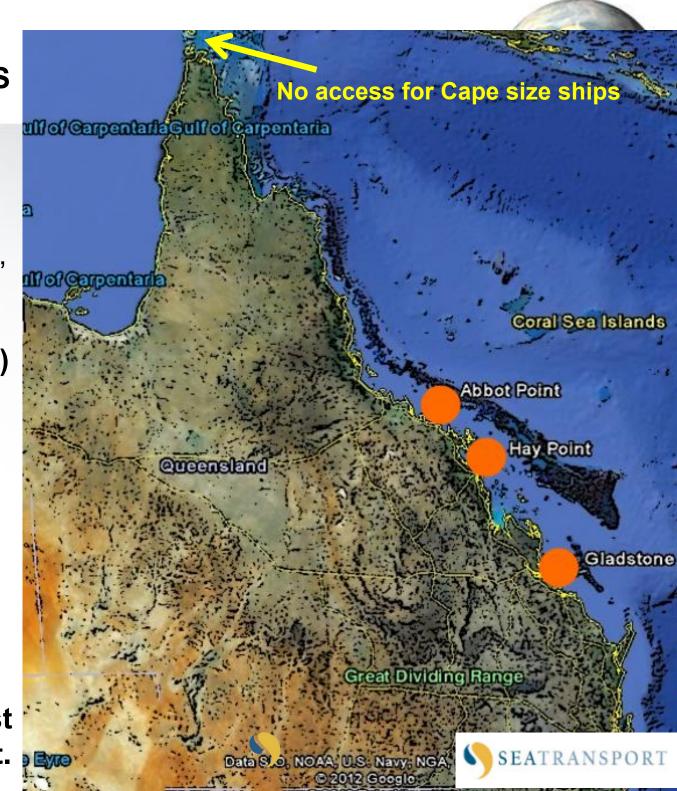
Queensland for instance, only has 3 Ports for Cape size ships and 4 other trading ports (for 6,973km), in effect one port every 1,000 km on average

(UK has a trading port every 65 kms) (Gujarat every 53 kms)

- ABBOT POINT
 - HAY POINT
- GLADSTONE

these 3 ports are constrained by tide!

...and Cape size ships cannot access Asia from these ports via the shortest route through Torres Strait.



USING THE BOLD NEW STRATEGY OF MINI PORTS.....

Commercial and military vessels can use these locations indicated.

This then averages a Cape size port every 258kms.

More in line with other maritime nations. Including sites on the western side of Cape York, the shorter route to Asia.

Strategically important to control Daru from Chinese







STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF OTSI & DARU FOR DEFENCE & COMMERCE







Coastal Shipping

"There is no industrial issue with more profound implications for Australia's role as a trading nation"

Christopher Pearson The Australian May 26th 2007



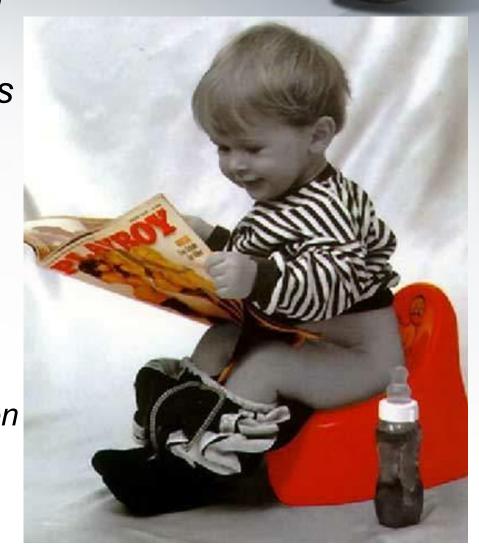
Hindrances to Coastal Shipping - Policy makers with little knowledge

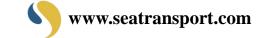
"It was evident from the beginning that one of the major problems is how little knowledge policy makers have about freight transport"

Tony Slatyer, Director BTRE ATRE Forum Oct 2002

"I have met a series of Ministerial and Marine Transport Policy advisors over the last 35 years and their collective intelligence on waterborne transportation was frighteningly small"

Dr. Stuart Ballantyne, Director STC Coastal Shipping Forum Nov 2015





Australian Maritime Assets

The solution for the Nation's economic restoration

