WEBINAR COVID-19 AND MARITIME TRANSPORT: **DISRUPTIONS AND RESILIENCE IN LATIN AMERICA & THE** CARIBBEAN

Thursday 10 December 2020 15:00 - 17:00 (CET-Geneva) 11:00 - 13:00 (Santiago)



CEPA







COVID-19 and Maritime Transport: Disruptions and Resilience in LAC

Prof. Thanos Pallis, UNCTAD International Consultant



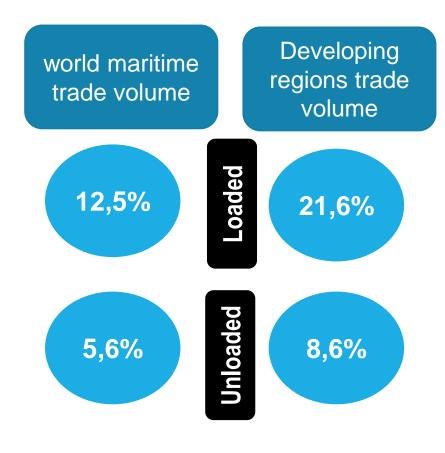
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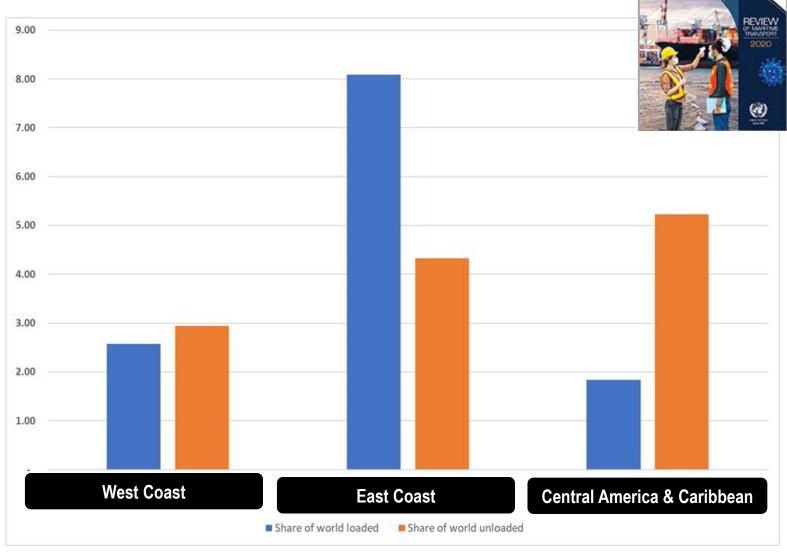


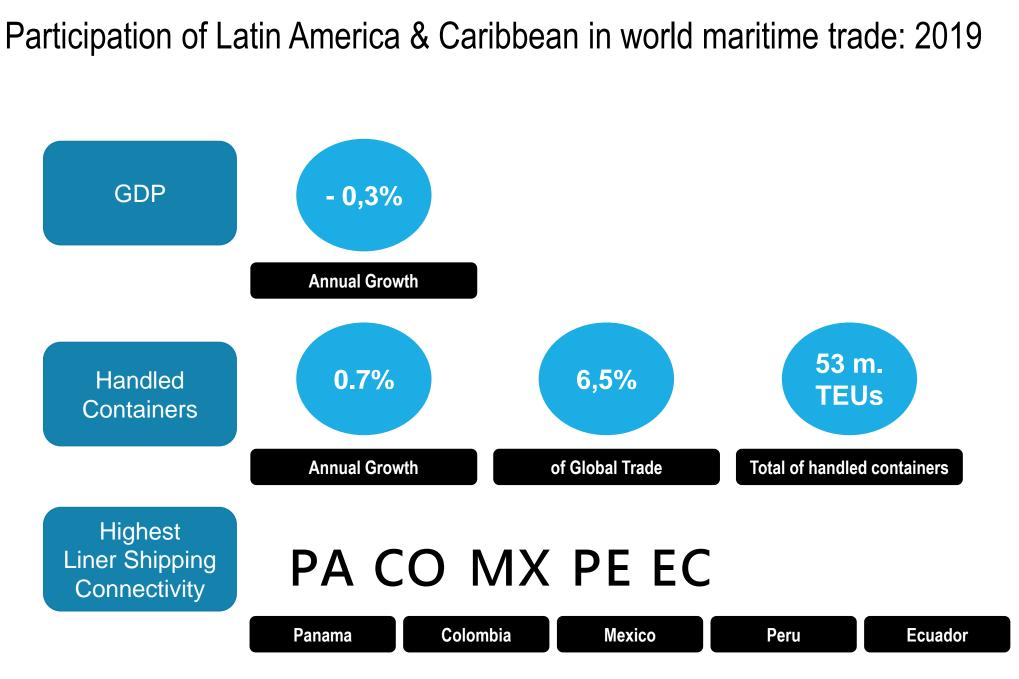


12 November 2020 16:00 - 17:00 hrs. , CET Online

Participation of Latin America & Caribbean in world maritime trade: 2019







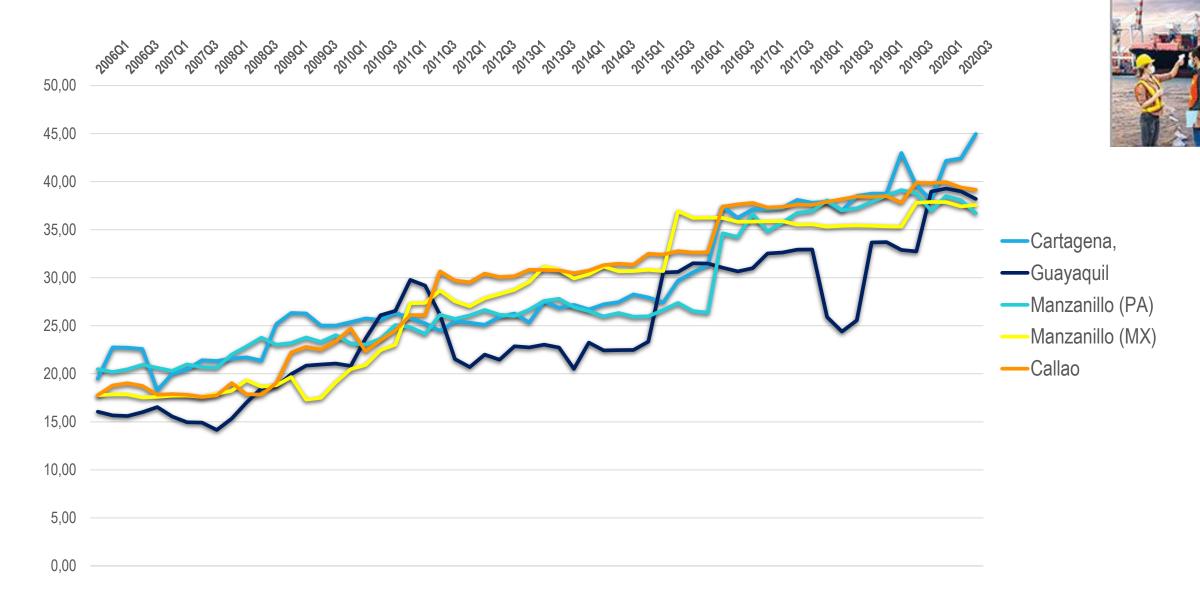
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REVIEW

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Source: UNCTAD (2020). Review of Maritime Transport 2020. Geneva: UNCTAD

Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (LSCI): Top-5 Ports in LAC (2006-2020)



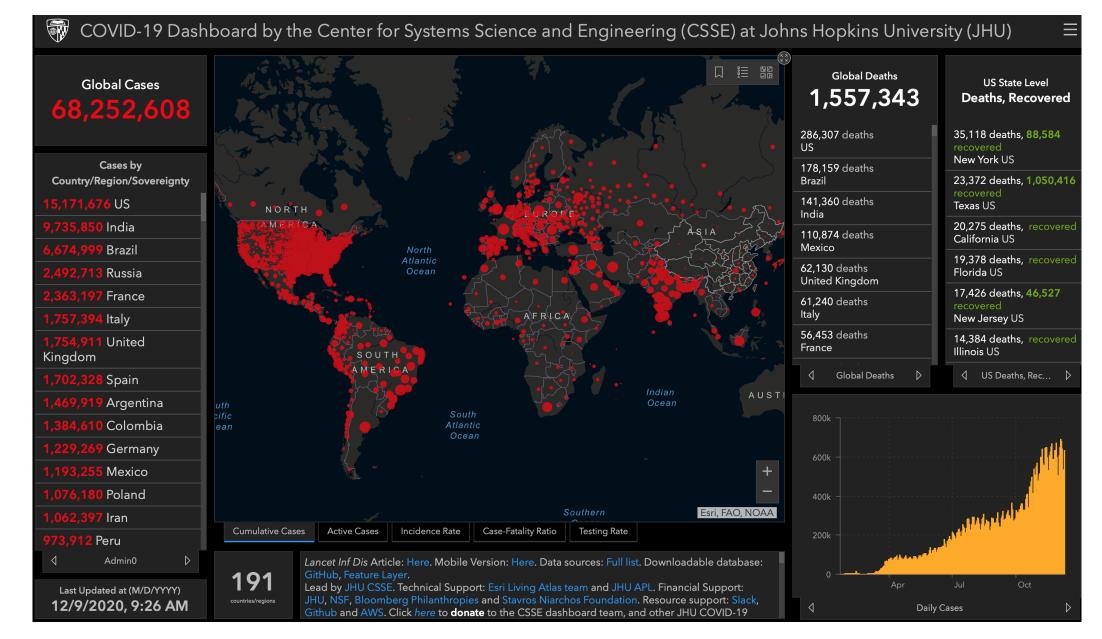
REVIEW

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Source: UNCTAD (2020). Review of Maritime Transport 2020. Geneva: UNCTAD

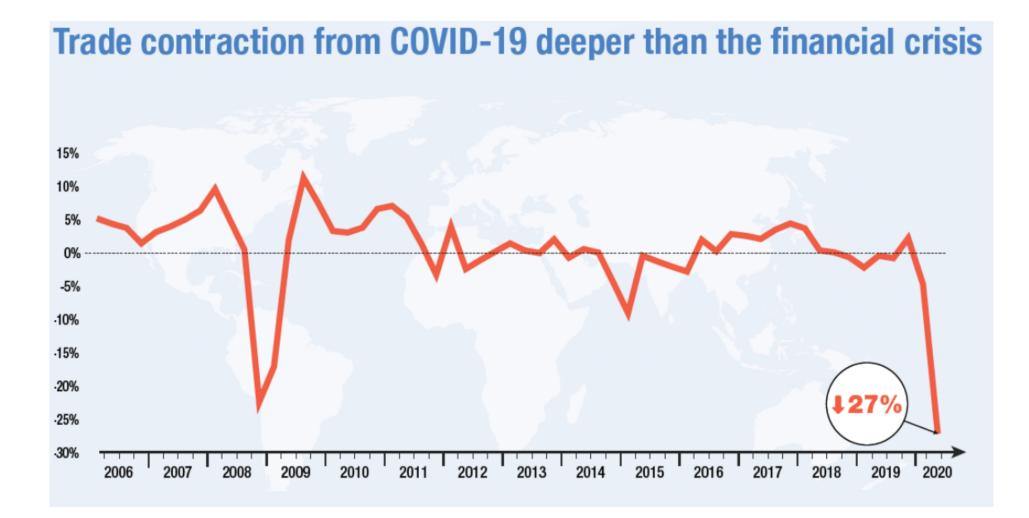
An external crisis: COVID-19 pandemic





The initial shock: COVID-19 affects trade flows at unprecedented speed & scale





Source: UNCTAD (2020). Global Trade Update (October 2020) (UNCTAD/DITC/INF/2020/4)

Global Trade in Goods Stabilizes at Lower Levels



Source: UNCTAD calculations based on national statistics. Quarterly growth is the quarter over quarter growth rate of seasonally adjusted values. Yearly growth is the average growth rate of last 4 quarters. Figures for Q3 2020 are preliminary. Q4 2020 is a forecast.

Source: UNCTAD (2020). Global Trade Update (October 2020) (UNCTAD/DITC/INF/2020/4)

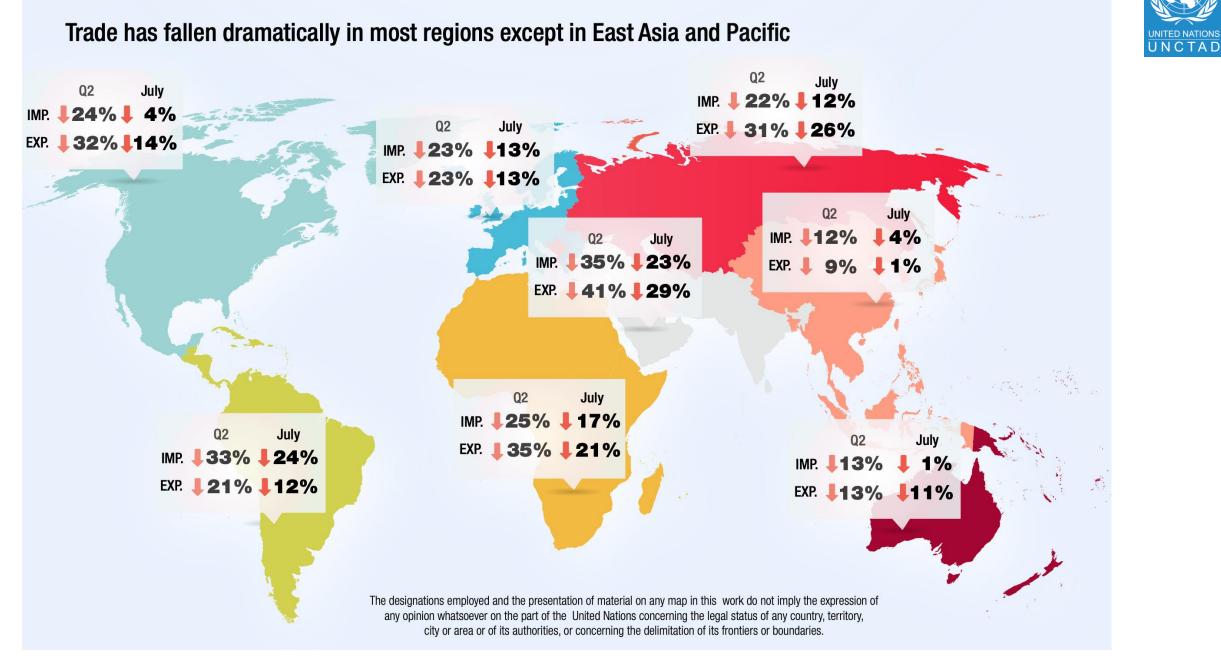


Q3 2020

-5%

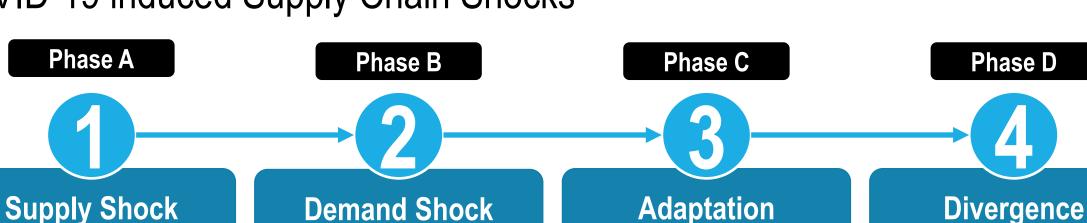
Q4 2020

-3%



Source: UNCTAD (2020). Global Trade Update (October 2020) (UNCTAD/DITC/INF/2020/4)

COVID-19 induced Supply Chain Shocks



- Decline in induced demand (Chinese production).
- 2 Lockdown of most of the workforce.

Phase A

- 3. Shortages in key sectors (pharmaceuticals and medical equipment).
- Industrial base shut down 4

Mid-January – early March

Decline in global derived demand.

- Switch to basic goods. 2.
- Lockdown of a large 3. consumer base.
- Less commercial 4. demand.
- 5. Travel & tourism collapse.

- Decline in economic activity and income.
- Diversion of savings and 2. capital.
- (+) lockdown = (-)3. deferred demand.
- Rebalancing of supply 4. and demand.

Divergence in 1. epidemiological outcomes.

Phase D

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- Quick bounce-back in 2. some cases only
- Basic goods and medicals 3. in demand
- Consumption pattern: 4. dematerialization of bying practices

On-going

Early March – May

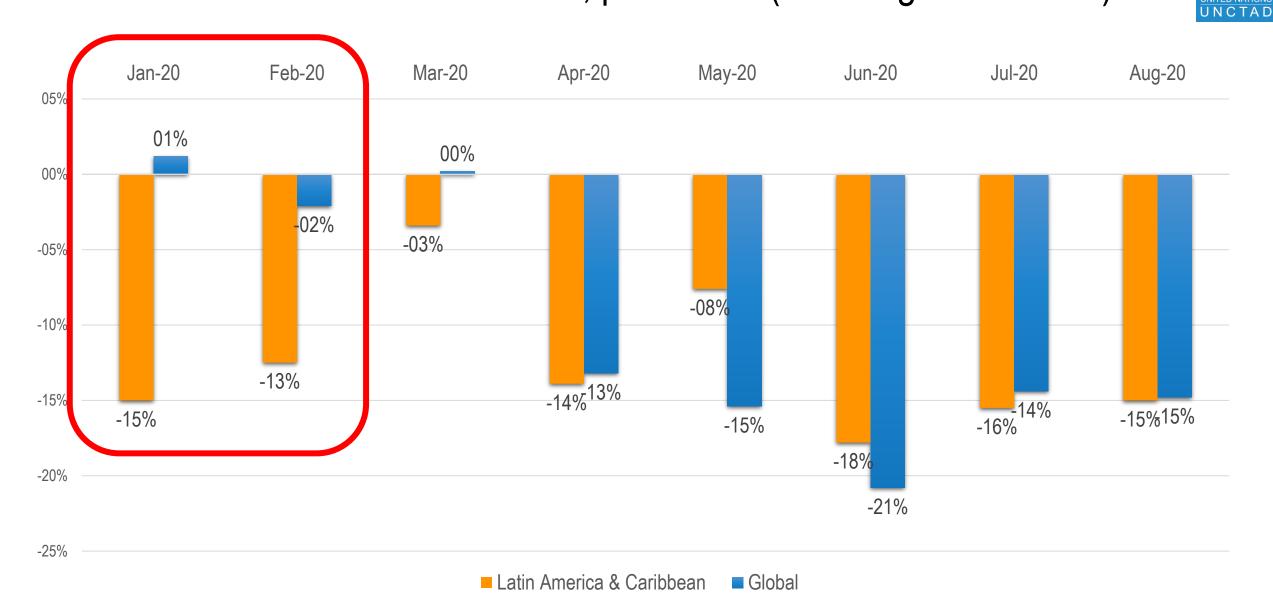
Early March – May

Decline of vessels calls in 2020 (% change over 2019)



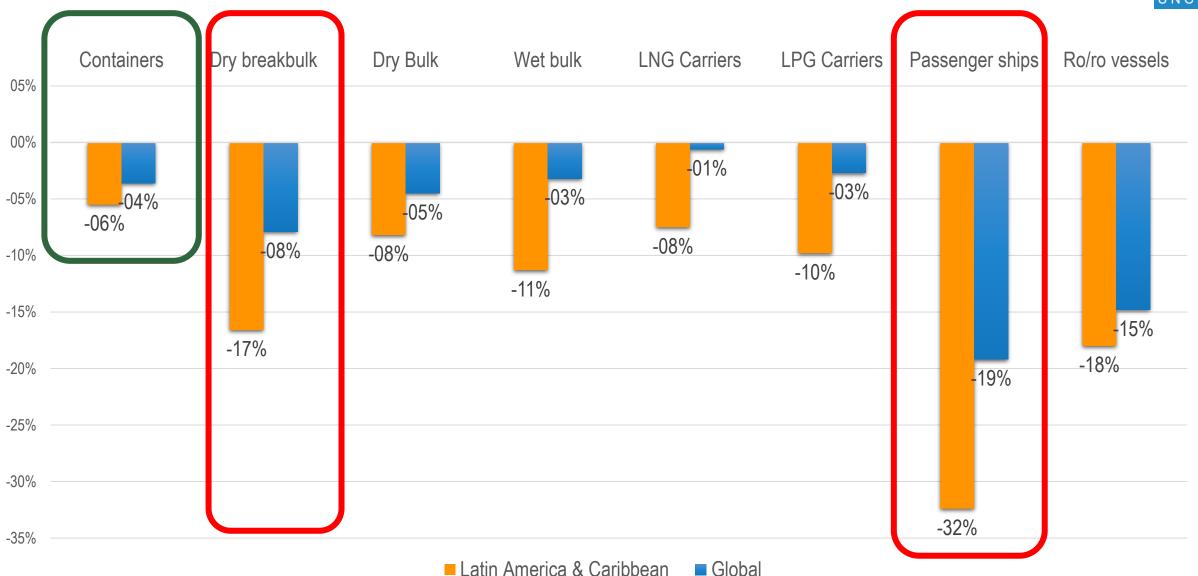
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Vessels calls in 2020: LAC vs Globe, per month (% change over 2019)



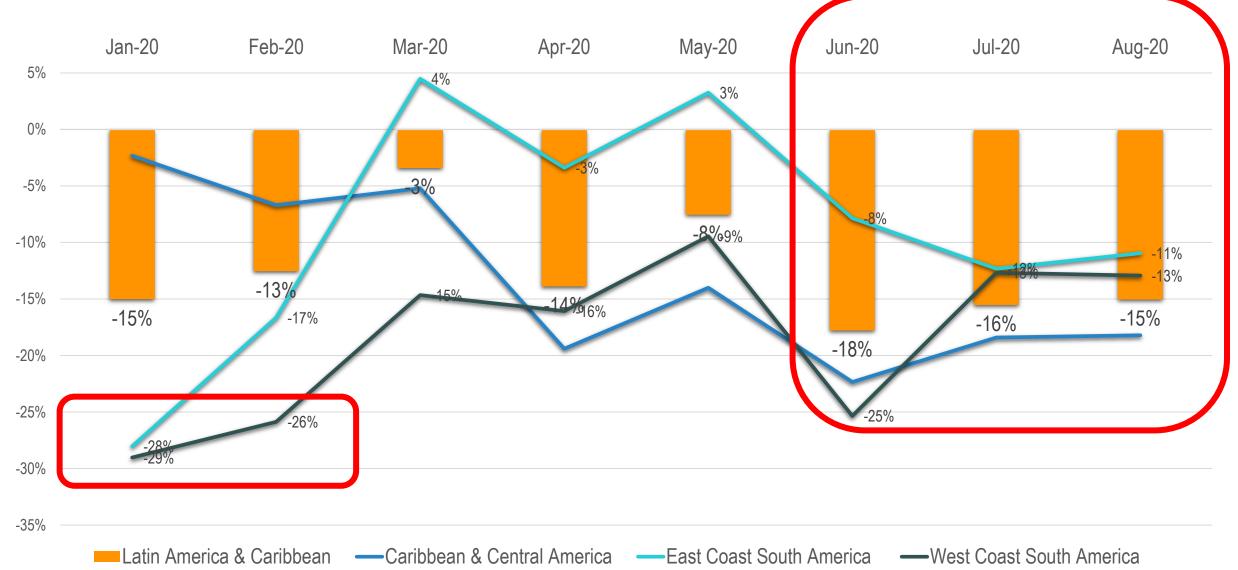
Vessels calls in 2020: LAC vs Globe, per market (% change over 2019)



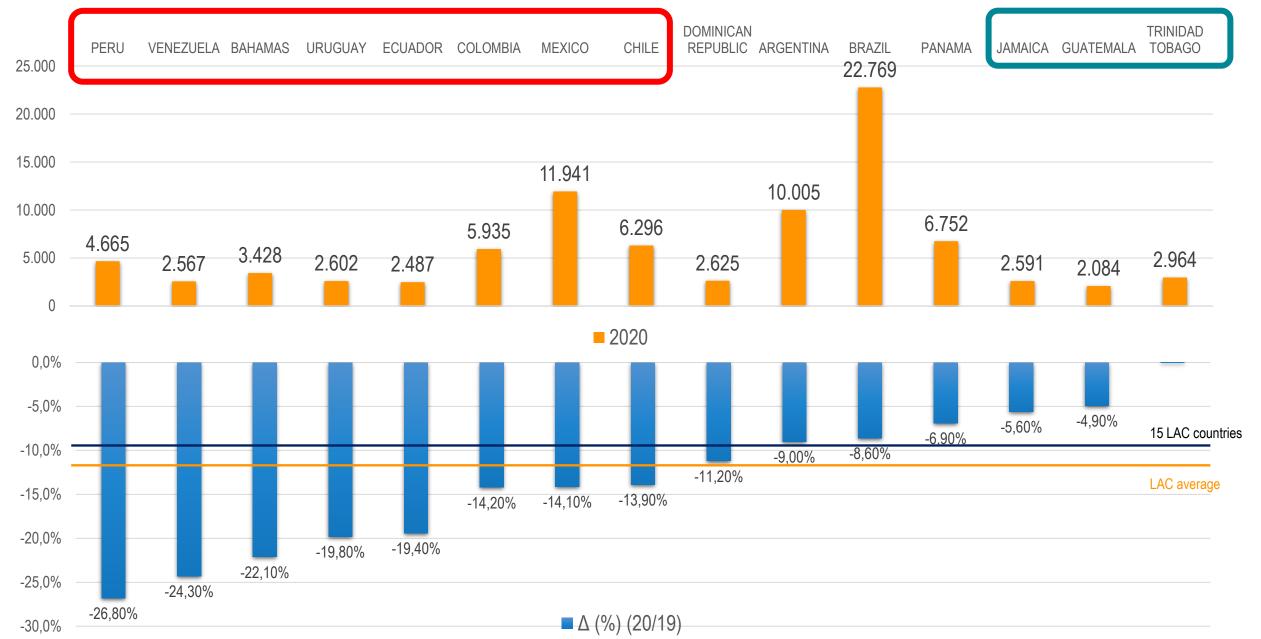


Vessels calls in 2020: Intra-Regional Dynamics in LAC (% change over 2019)



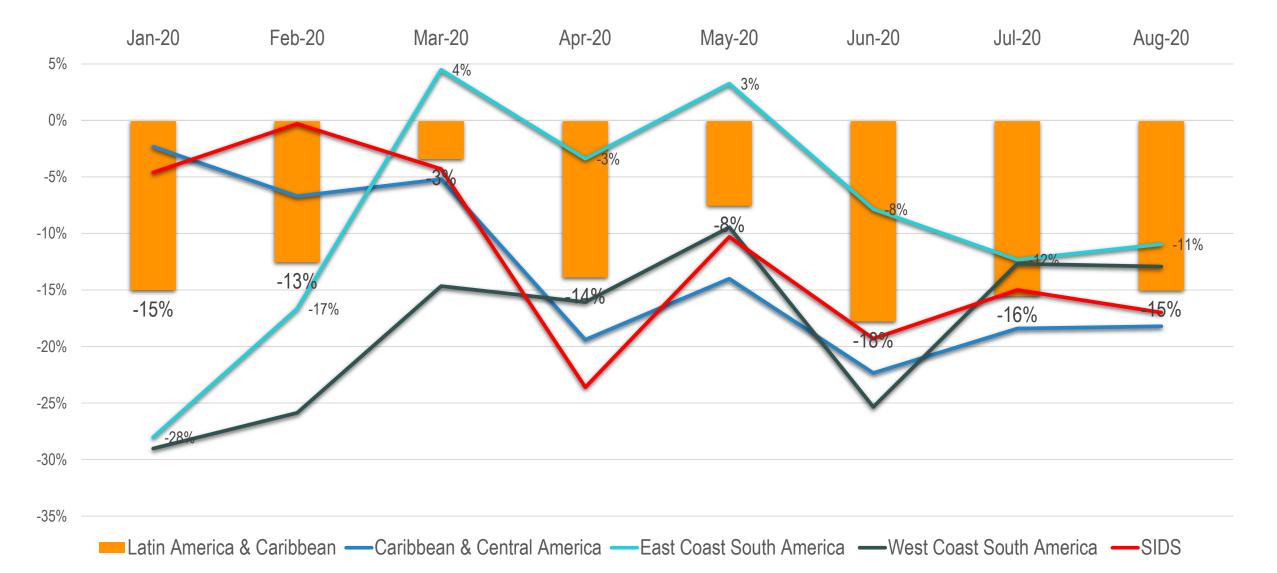


Vessels calls in 2020: 15 LAC countries with most calls (% change over 2019)

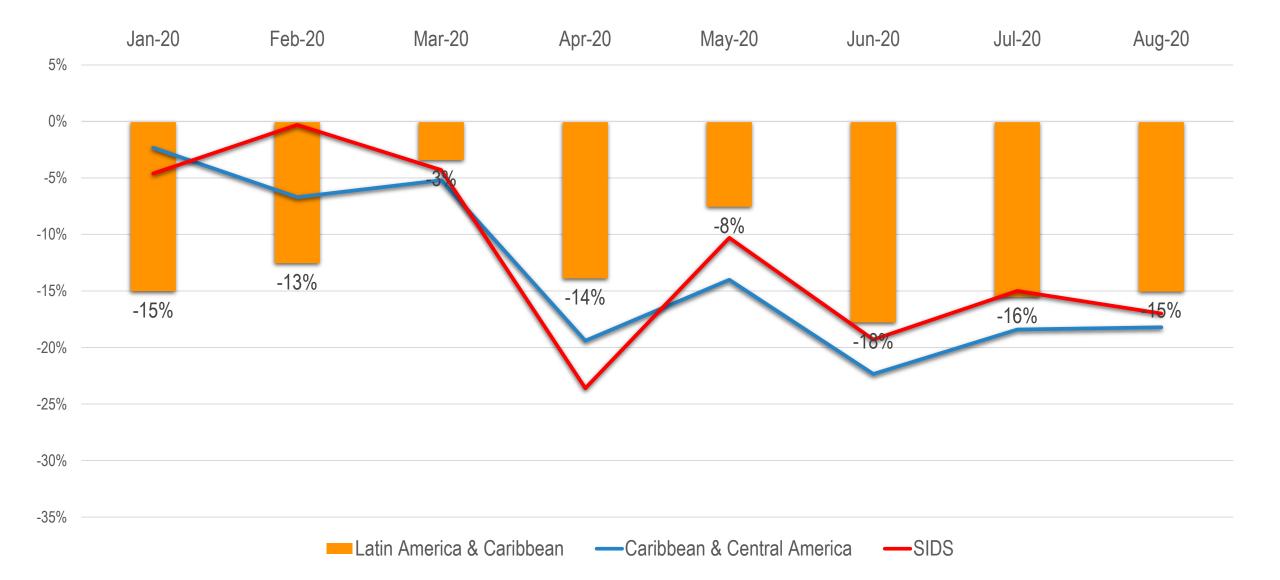


Vessels calls in 2020: Intra-Regional Dynamics in LAC (% change over 2019)





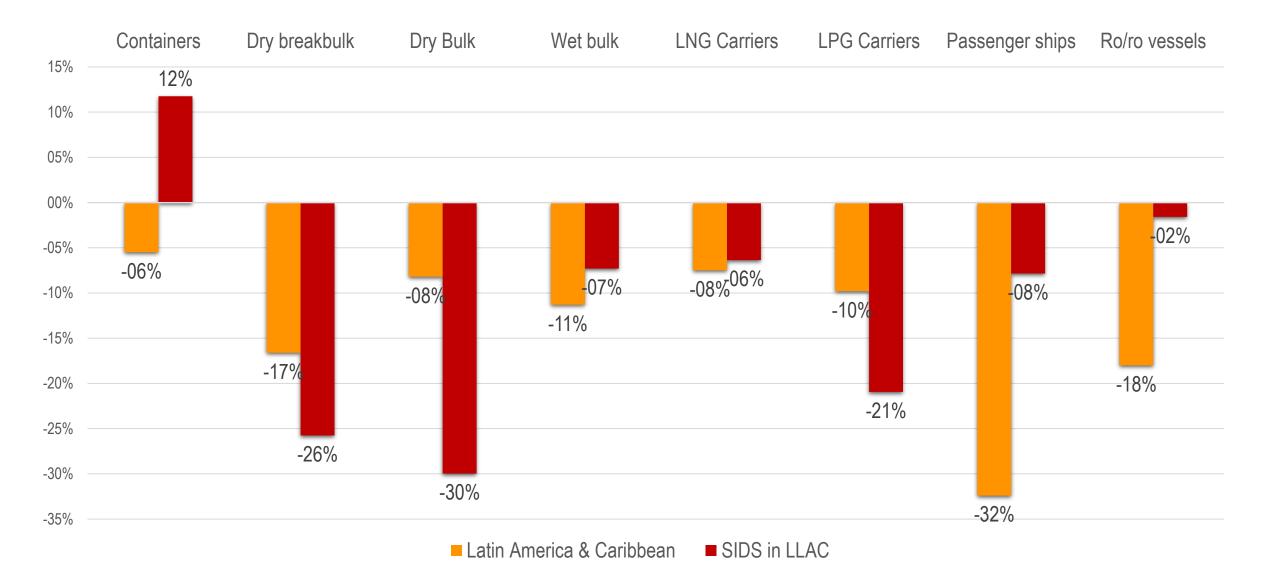
Vessels calls in 2020: Intra-Regional Dynamics in LAC (% change over 2019)



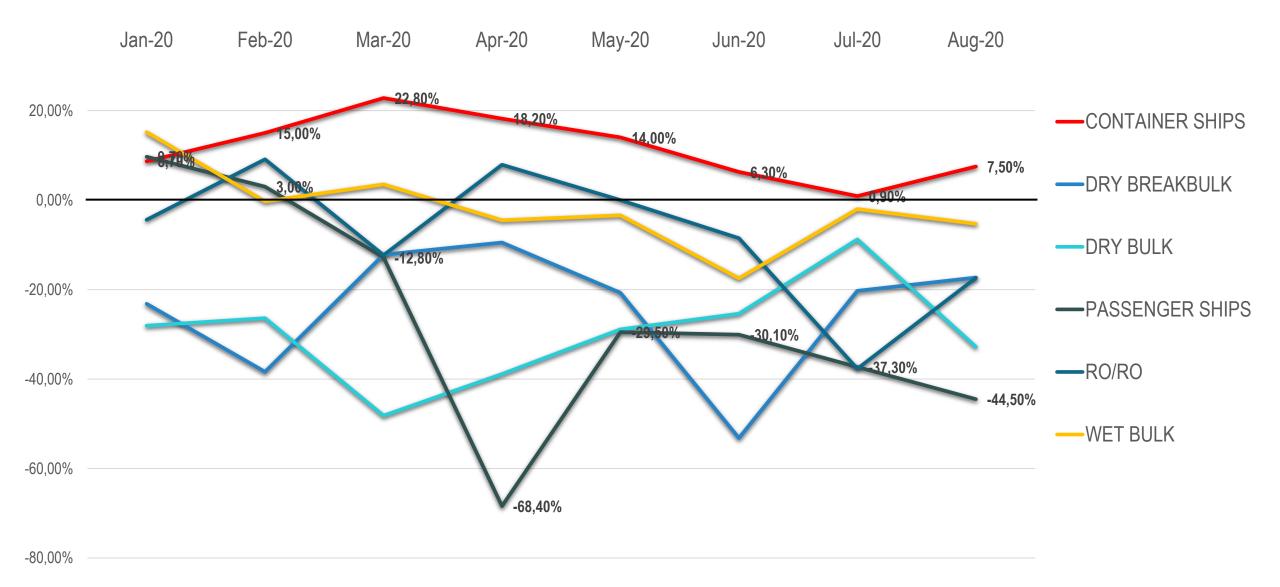
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Vessels calls in 2020: LAC Total vs. SIDS, per market (% change over 2019)





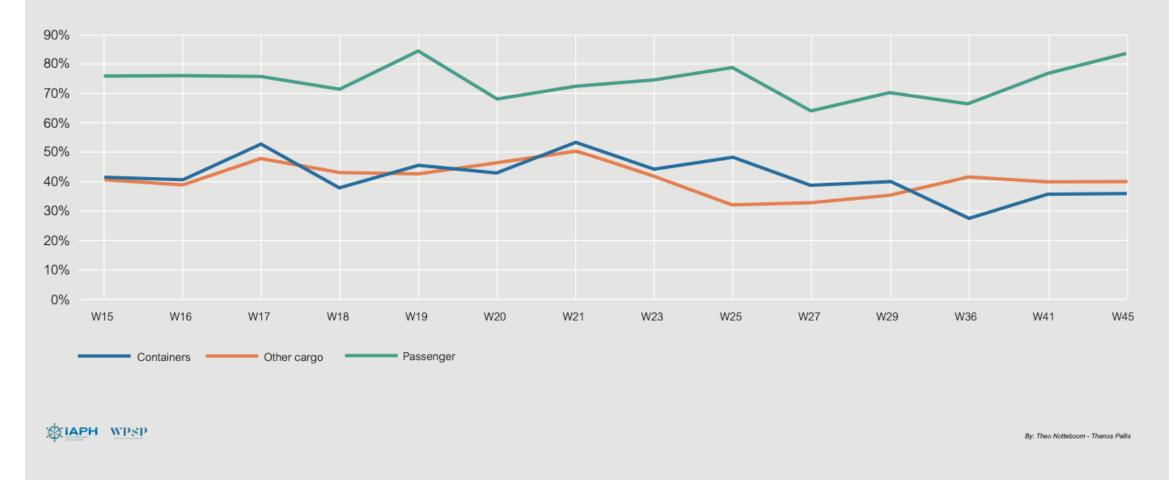
Containerships calls in 2020: SIDS in LAC, trends per market (% change over 2019)



Impact on vessel calls: Only half (40-50%) of ports have seen a major decrease

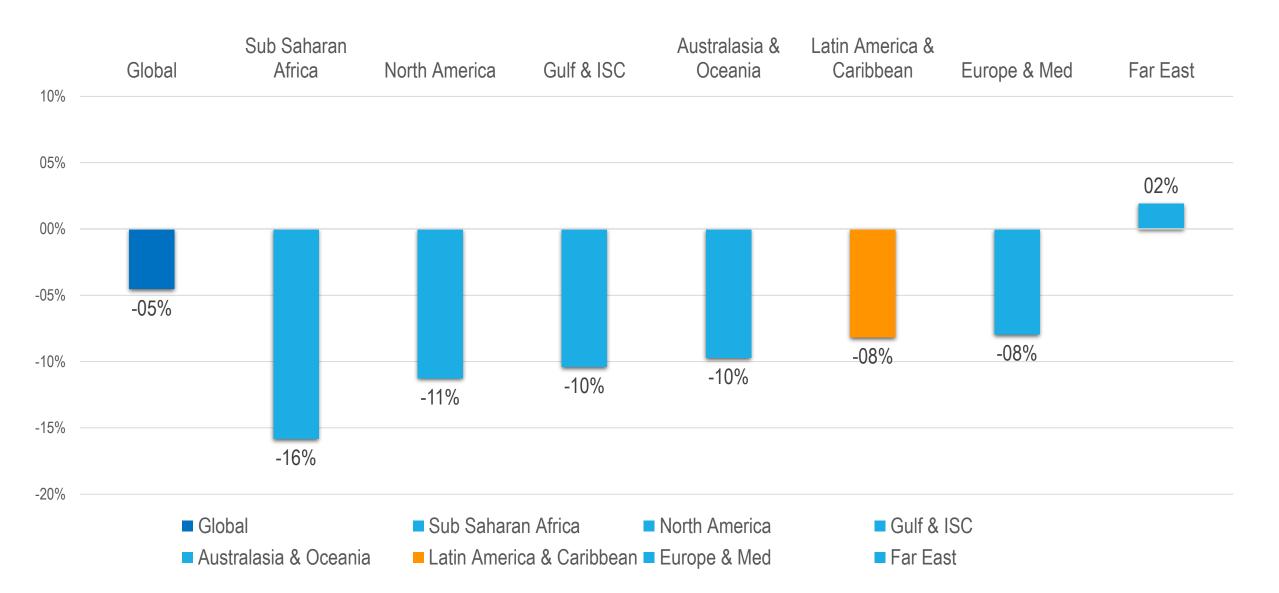


Ports where the number of ship calls is lower than in normal conditions



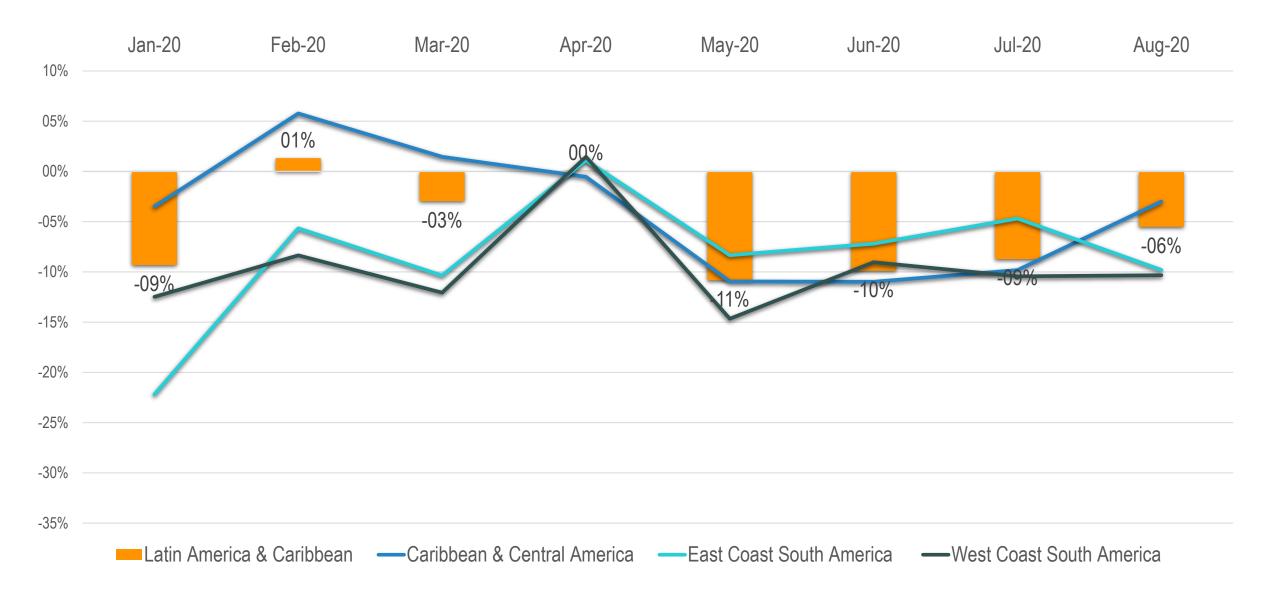
Source: Notteboom, T., Pallis, A. (2020), IAPH-WPSP Port Economic Impact Barometer, November 2020

Containerships calls in 2020: LAC vs Globe (% change over 2019)



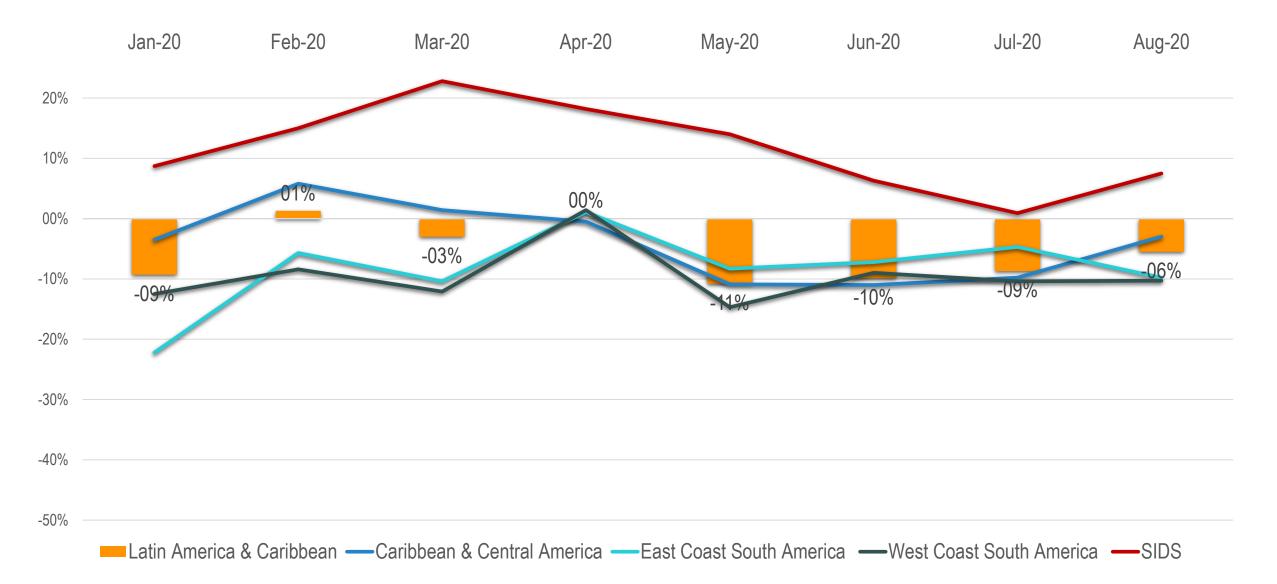
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Containerships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



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Containerships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



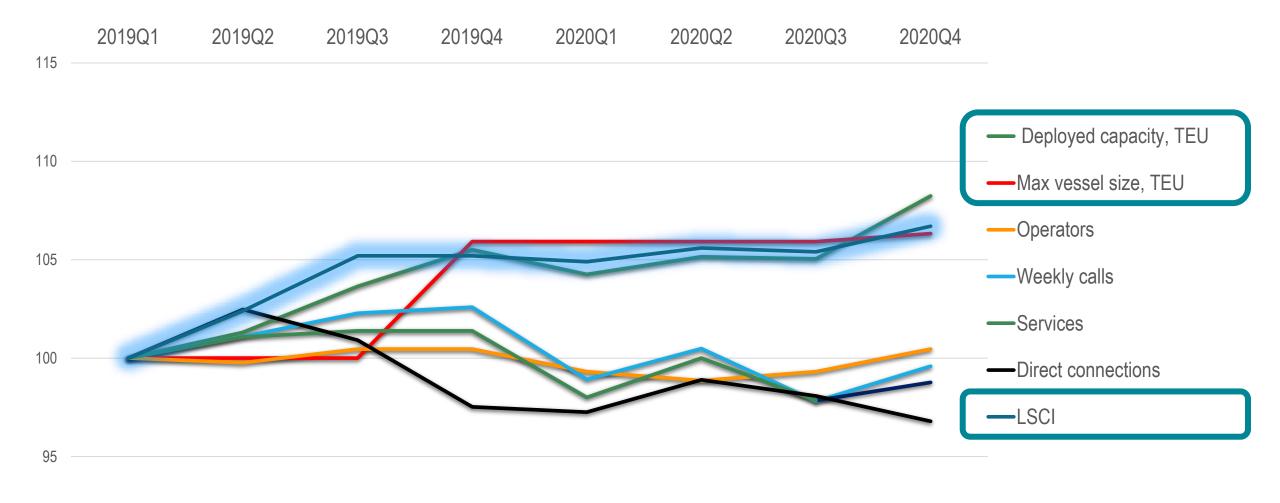
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Vessels calls in 2020: 15 LAC countries with most calls (% change over 2019)



Container ships deployment in LAC (2019-2020)

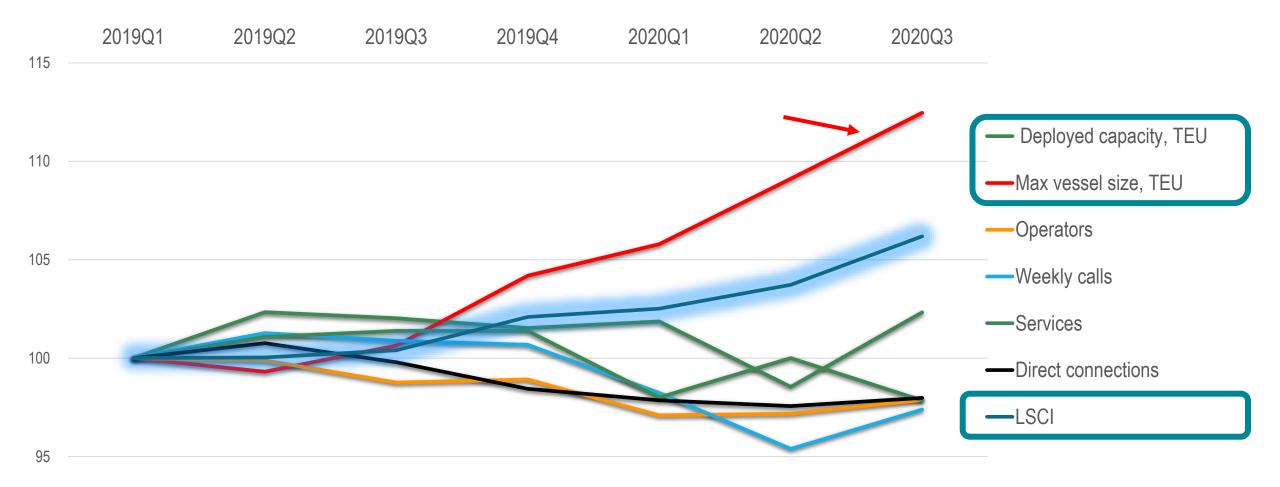




Source: UNCTAD (in progress) maritime transport component of the UNDA project "COVID-19 Response on Transport/Connectivity and Trade".

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Container ships deployment around the Globe (2019-2020)

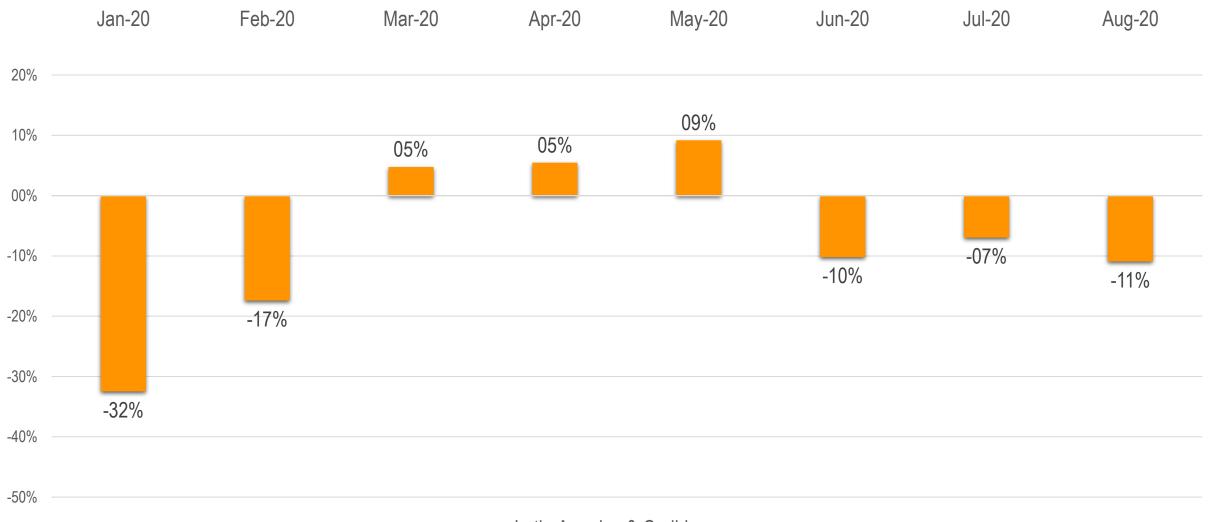


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Source: UNCTAD (in progress) maritime transport component of the UNDA project "COVID-19 Response on Transport/Connectivity and Trade".

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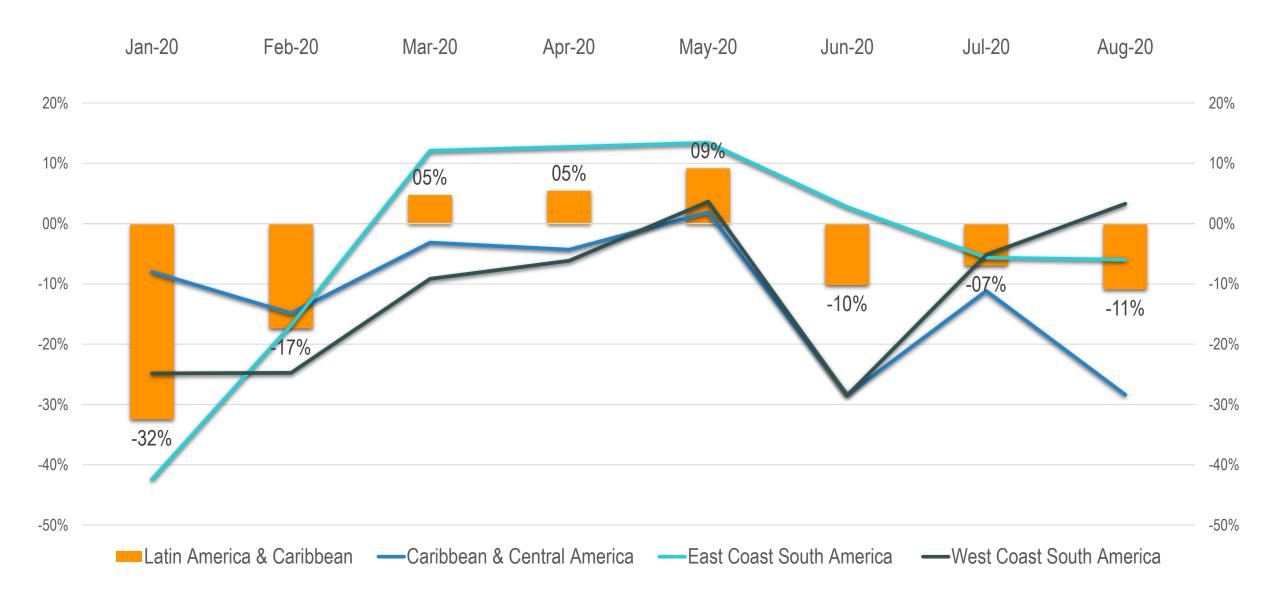
Dry bulk ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



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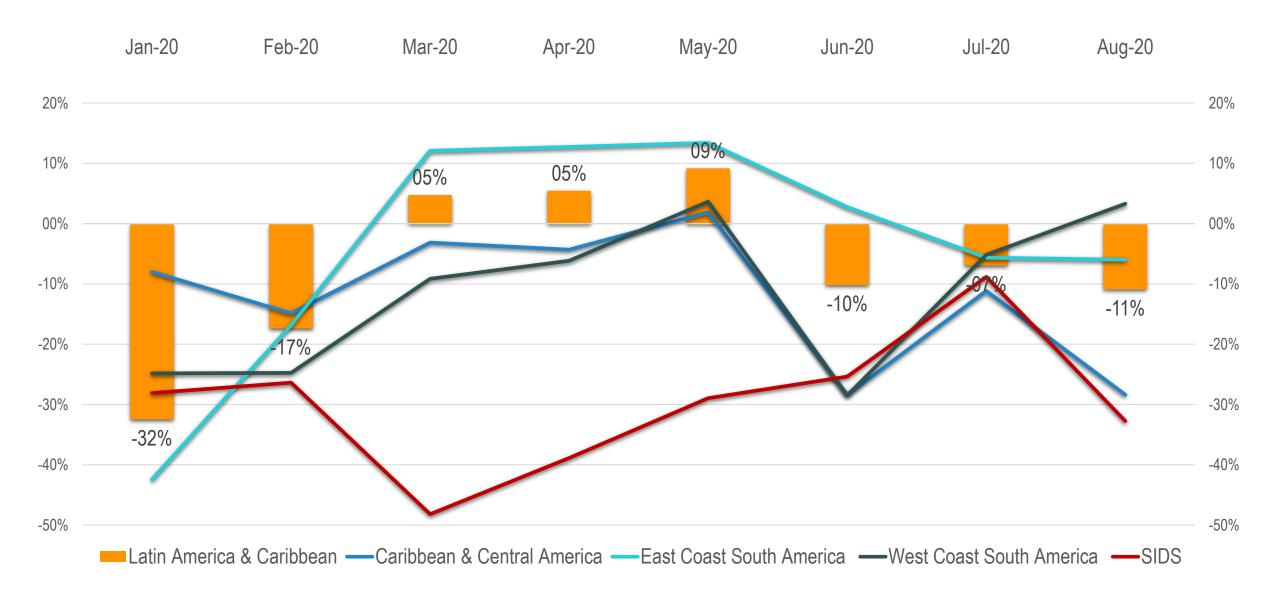
Latin America & Caribbean

Dry bulk ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



UNCTAD

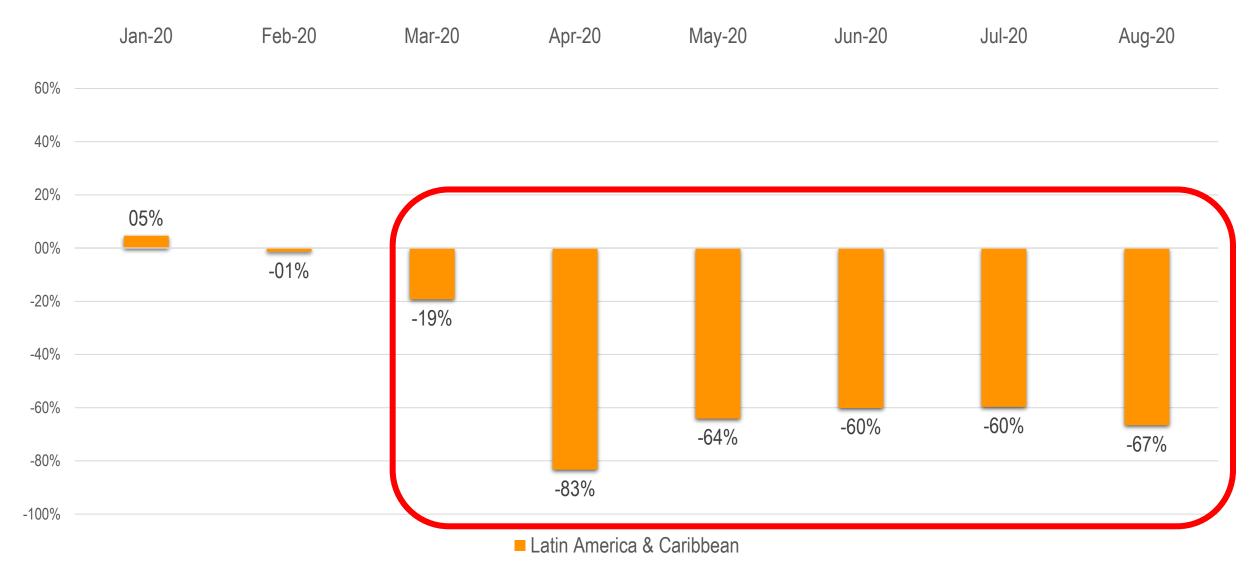
Dry bulk ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



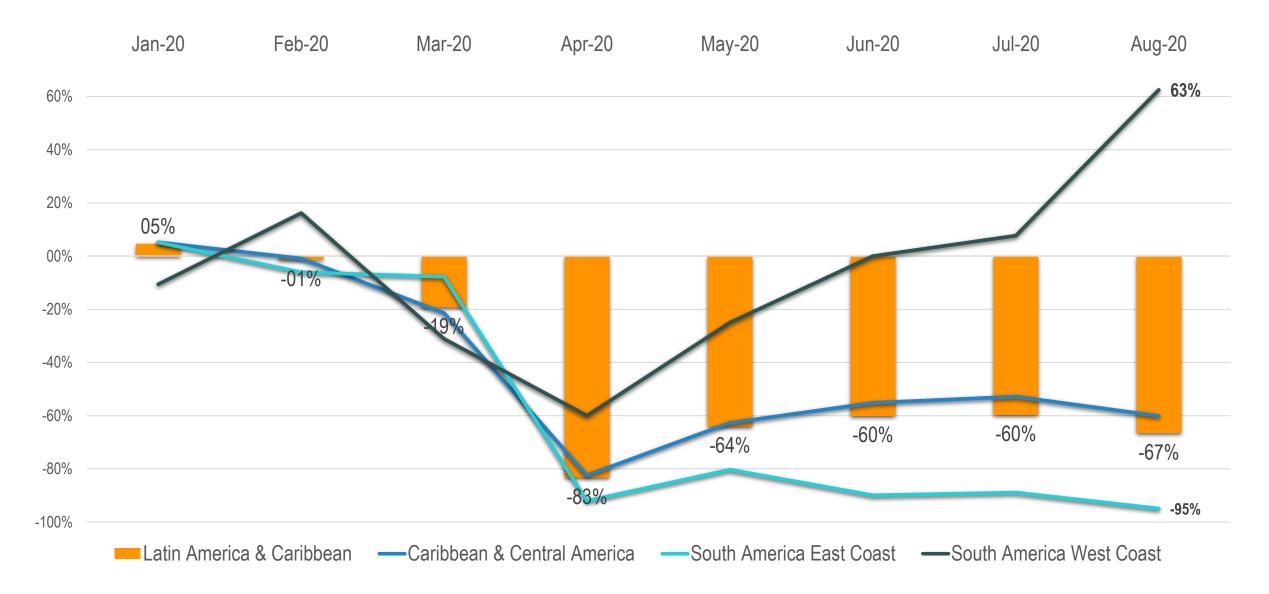
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Passenger ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



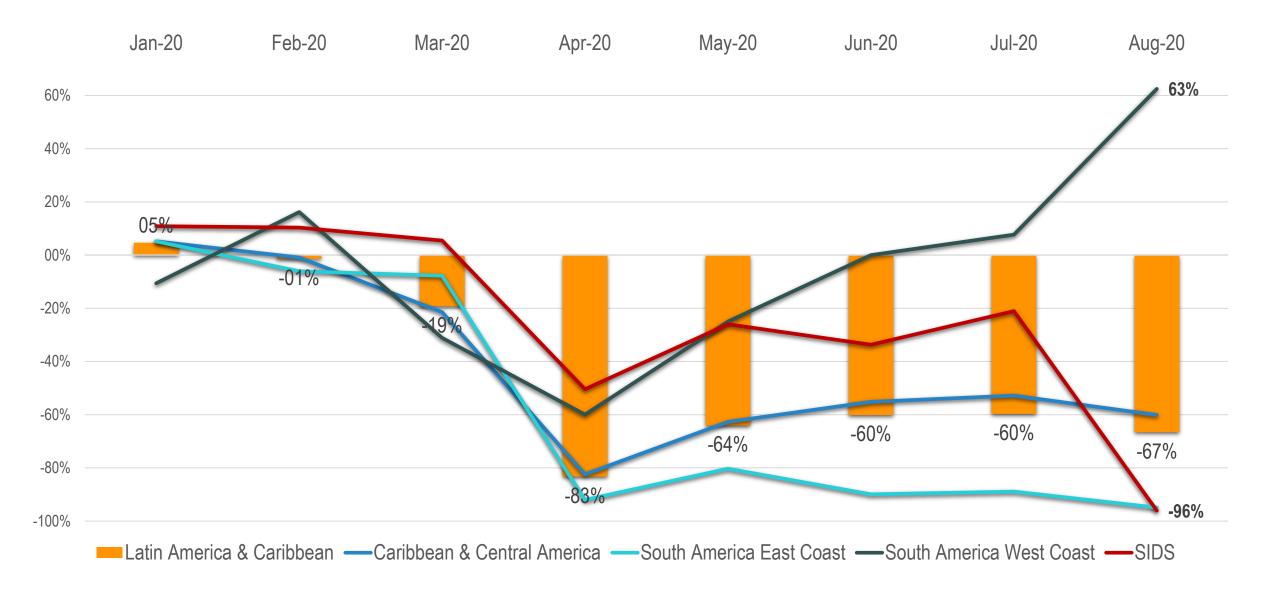


Passenger ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



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Passenger ships calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



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Ro/Ro vessels calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)

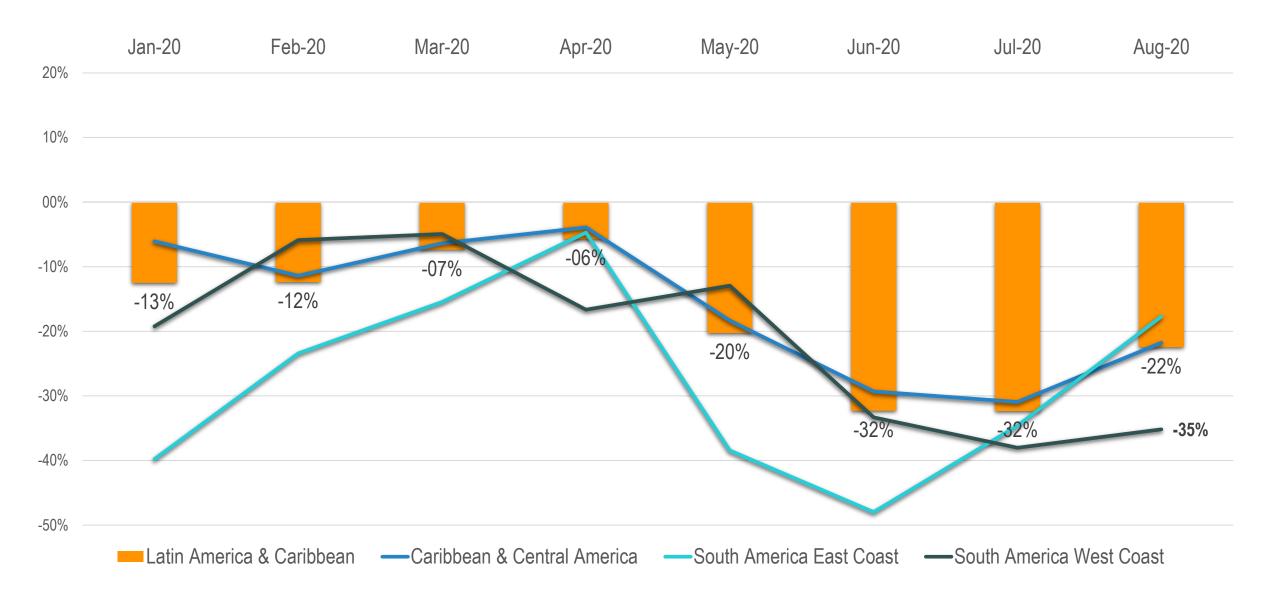




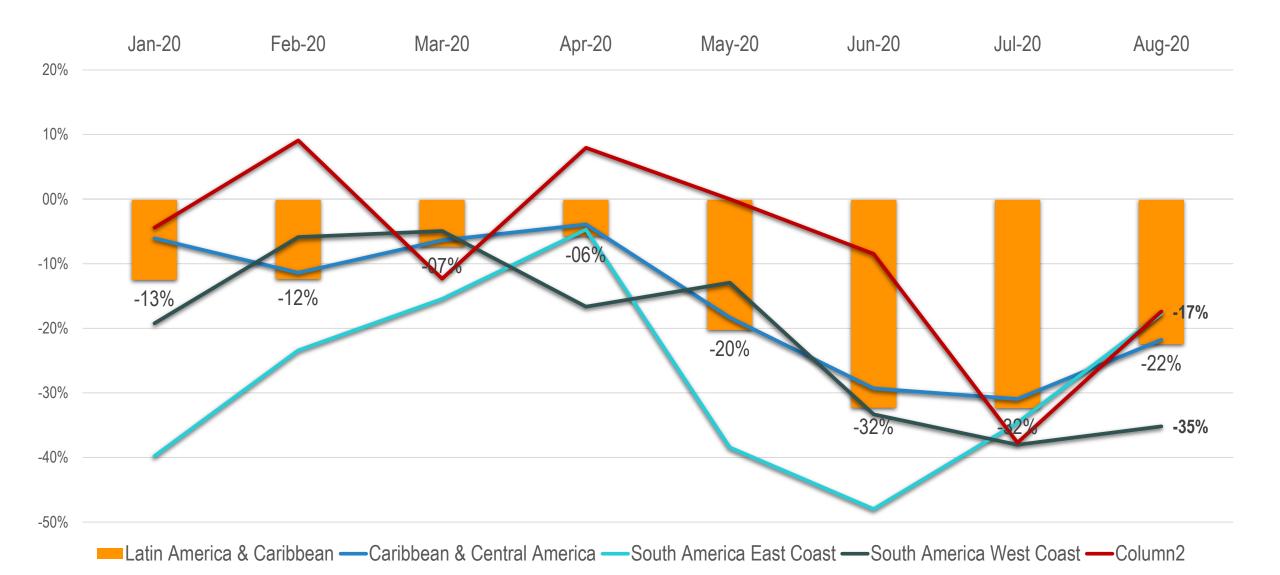
Latin America & Caribbean

Ro/Ro vessels calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



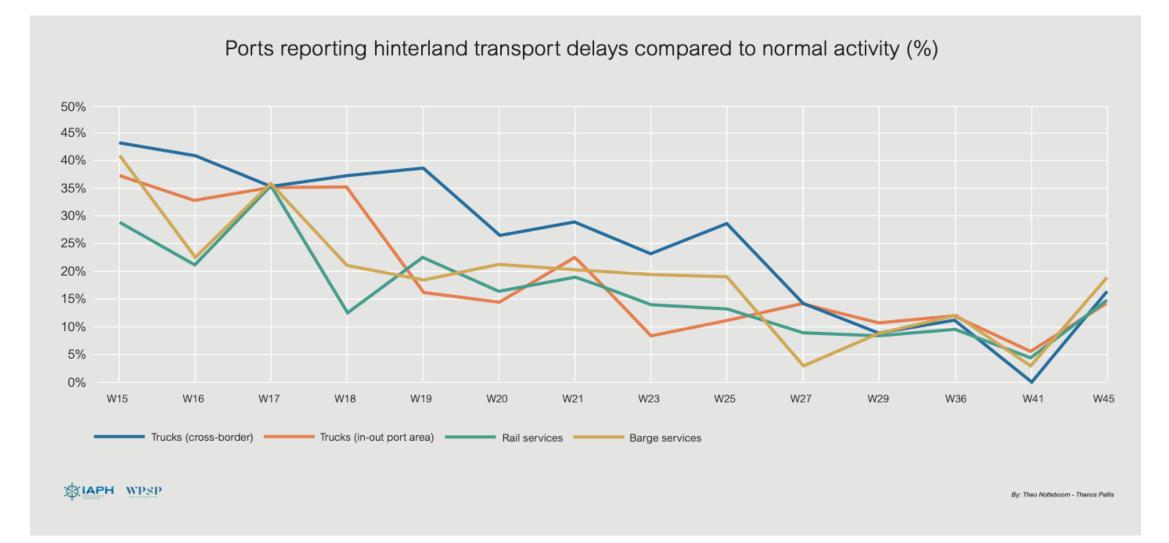


Ro/Ro vessels calls in 2020: LAC Intra-Regional Dynamics (% change over 2019)



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Among the most critical challenges of all: Hinterland delays



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Source: Notteboom, T., Pallis, A. (2020), IAPH-WPSP Port Economic Impact Barometer, November 2020

Ports: The adaptability process





- Prioritization of essential services;
- Reorganization of operations & working conditions (sanitary protocols)
- Advancement of digitalization and communication strategies.

- Established, collective actions have been more effective in combating risks.
- Adjustments to governance and communication strategies of entire supply chain.
- Manifold implications ports, the "cash cows", had to facilitate both providers and users
- More pronounced difficulties in the case of fully privatized ports.
- Shippers and ports work to address land-side operations, but the ability to adapt has not been always effective.
- Digitalization of interactions and information sharing
- Adjustment to public policies

Existing contingency plans have facilitated quick responses to the crisis.

Measures aiming to facilitate adaptation

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- 1. Responses have been multi-dimensional.
- 2. Existing contingency plans have facilitated quick responses to the crisis.
- 3. Public policy initiatives have facilitated relief & recovery in the maritime transport sector.
- 1. Reorganization of operations
- 2. Collaboration and coordination among all stakeholders
- 3. Digitalization of interactions and information sharing have been critical to the continuity of maritime transport operations during the pandemic.
- 4. Working & operational adjustment measures that helped the sector adapting have been transformational
- _____ × --
- 1. Maintaining landside operations has been the most difficult task for those involved in the maritime supply chain.
- 2. Shippers and ports have worked to address land-side operations, but the ability to adapt has not been always effective.

Resilience of Ports

1. For ports, the financial implications of the crisis are manifold and more pronounced in the case of fully privatized ports.



- 2. Ports continue to invest in infrastructure despite the crisis
- 3. Ports continue to invest in sustainability projects despite the crisis



The (i) 'crew changes', but also (ii) the management of crew presence at the ports, are two challenges that highlight the need for orchestrating an integrated approach by all.

UNCTAD continues to facilitate the building of port resilience capacities TRAINFOR **Development Account** Outline of the Course Department of Economic and Social Affairs **Course Objectives** Build port resilience against pandemics **Objectives** Keep ports safe and operational during pandemics Be able to: Implement standards, guidelines, metrics, tools and methodologies to facilitate the flow of goods and service Identify suitable technology solutions Section 1: Crisis Protocol and Communication Strategy Section 2: Staff Management, Well-Being and Resilience

Section 3: Technology Preparedness

Section 4: Cargo Flow Continuity

UNCTAD continues to facilitate the building of port resilience capacities



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COVID-19 and maritime transport: Impact and responses









Statistics COVID-19

Publications

COVID-19 response

UNCTAD is monitoring the effects of the global pandemic on manufacturing, trade, foreign direct investment and economic growth We stand ready to provide technical assistance that can help countries mitigate or recover from the economic impacts of COVID-19.

Meetings

Publications



Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on trade and development: transitioning to a new normal



Monitor, No. 37 [Special **RCEP Agreement Edition**]



COVID-19 and commodities: Assessing the impact on exports from Commonwealth countries



Information and guidance from the the United Nations and the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding the current outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19)

Podcasts







responses

COVID-19 and ecommerce: impact on businesses and policy