

Welcome

Port and Corridor Trade Delegation



Wed November 27, 2013



Content

STC-Group

Clusters

Port of Rotterdam
Vision 2030

Dutch Maritime
Cluster

Simulation

Technical assistance
and research

Post-graduates

Joint Ventures/
Branch offices

(Port) statistics

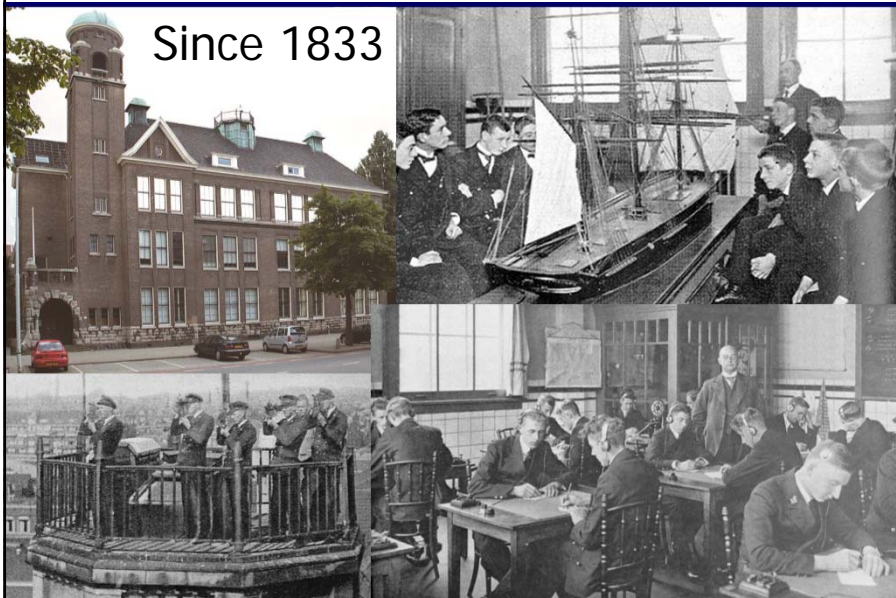


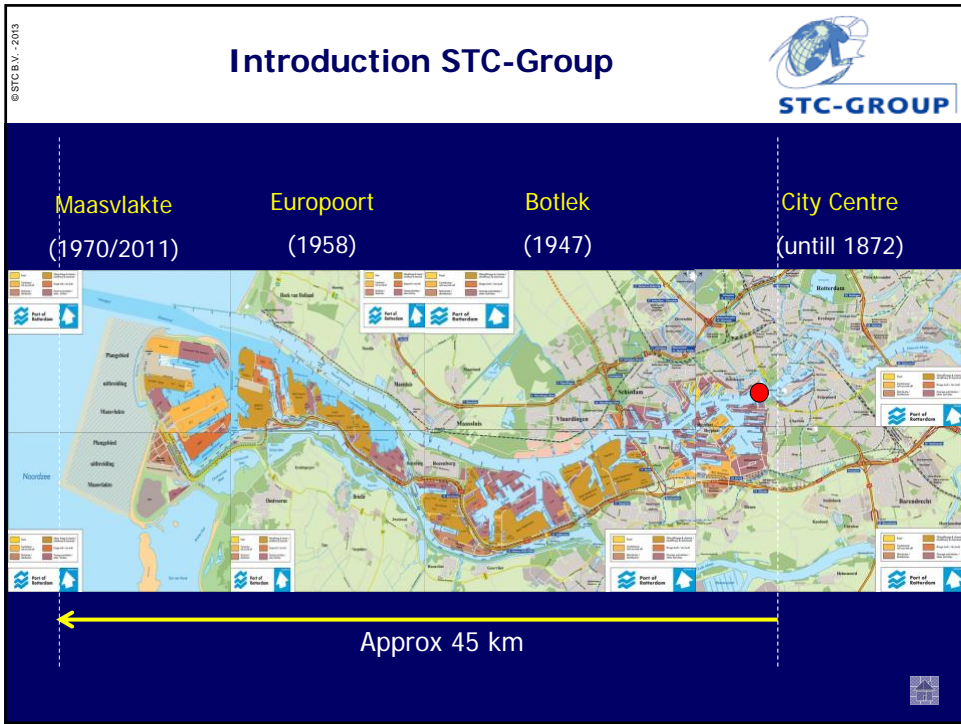
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How it started ...

Since 1833





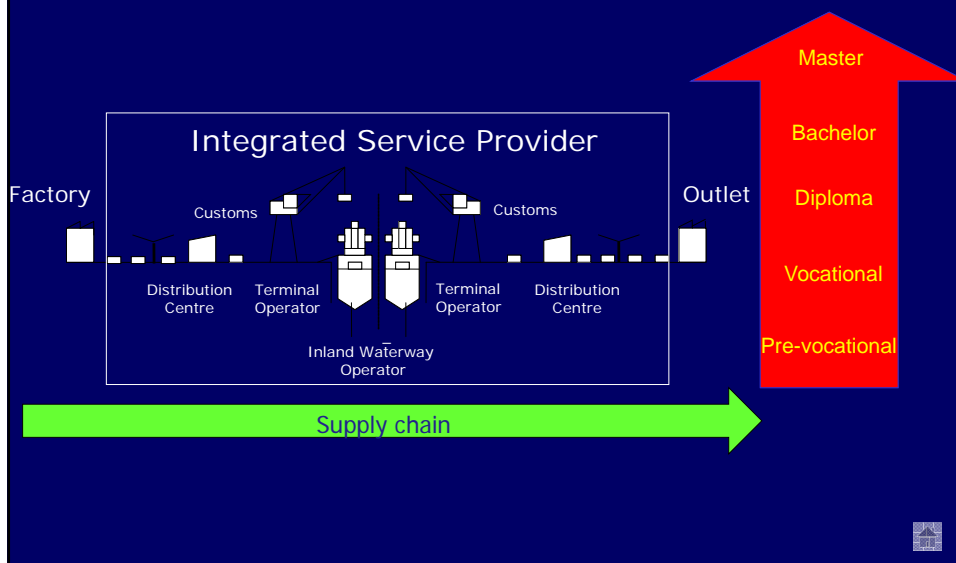
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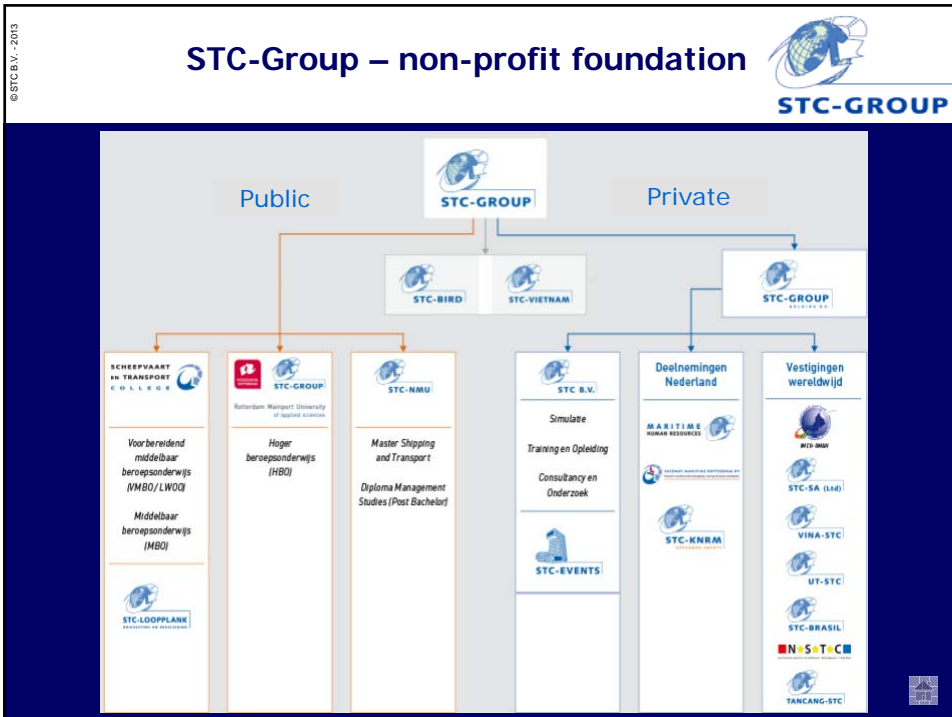
Education, Training, Technical Assistance and Research



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STC-Group industry vs training levels





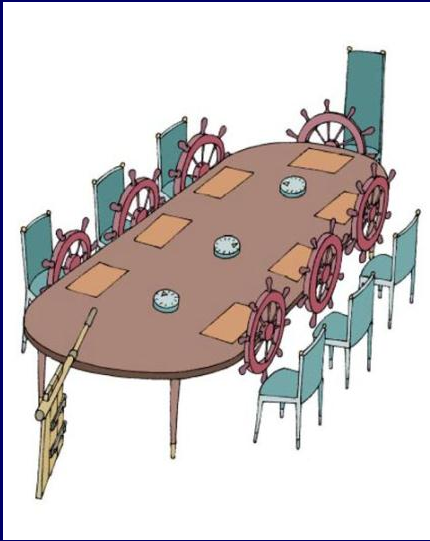
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Board of **Governors**; members from **Associations**



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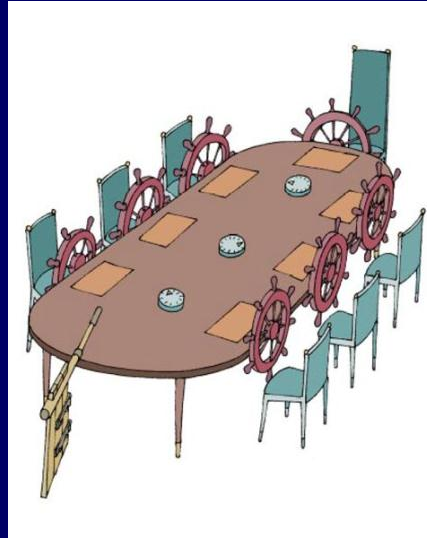
- KVNOR (Ship Owners)
- VBKO (Dredging Contractors)
- Deltalings (Port Operators)
- VNSI (Ship Yards)
- Sea Fisheries Association
- FWZ (Seafarers' Union)



Board of **Advisors**; members from **industry**



- Damen Shipyard
- Van Oord
- Deltalinqs
- Nautilus International
- Mooy Logistics B.V.
- Huntsman Holland B.V.
- United Fish Auctions
- Van den Herik Sliedrecht



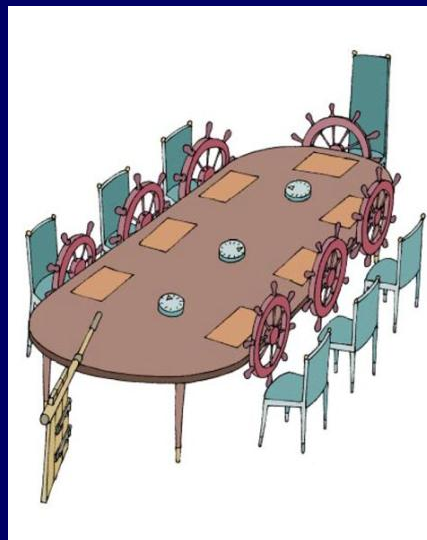
Industry Steering Committees



Advising about content, developments and need for **education and training** in the relevant industries.

Representing industries:

- Ports
- Air transport
- Road transport
- Logistics
- Rail transport
- Inland navigation
- Shipbuilding
- Dredging
- Sea shipping
- Sea fisheries
- Process industries



Education model



Motto

To **hear** is to **forget**

To **see** is to **remember**

To **do** is to **understand**



Why



Prior to organising transport and handling cargo, **professionals** must have obtained **knowledge, understanding** and **skills** from the **best** institute serving the **maritime and transport (related) industries**.



How



- **Lecturers and instructors**
 - Professionals from the industry, for (future) industry professionals
- **Course material**
- **Execution**
 - On-the-job, in the regio or with an STC Centre of Excellence anywhere in the world
- **Services**
 - Standard and tailor-made
- **Infrastructure**
 - Modern and smart learning environments
 - Simulators
 - Vocational training centres



How



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How



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How



What



- (Simulated assisted) **education** and **training**
 - Centres of Excellence; Management assistance, training course for instructors; Refresher courses; Course development
- **Technical assistance**
 - IMO Whitelisting; Policy advice vocational education; Port and terminal operations upgrade; Staff development programs; Recruitment, assessment, selection
- **Innovation** and (applied) **research**



What



Key issues in the services provided

- Competency
- Rules and regulations
- Efficiency
- Safety and security
- Environment



Standards of port related training



One world standard for port and terminal operational training **does not exist**.

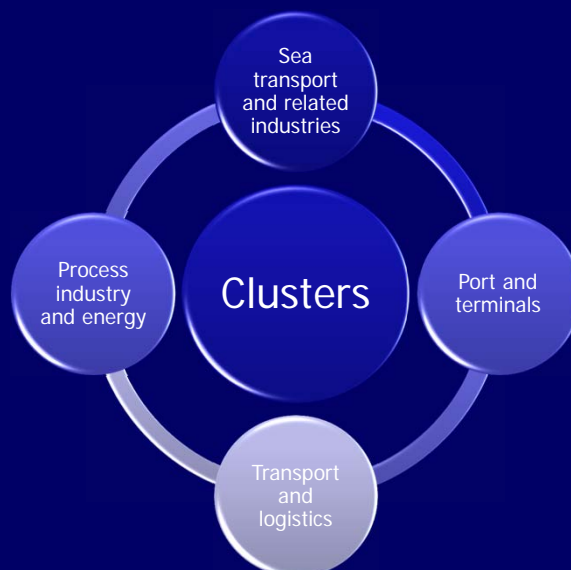
Wide variety of standards like:

- Seafarers: STCW (IMO)
- Dock workers: PDP (ILO)
- Crane drivers: OSHA (USA), LOLER (UK)
- Offshore: NOGEPa, OPITO

STC **combines** and uses all relevant standards **plus** best practices



Clusters



Clusters



1. Sea transport and related industries

Sea shipping (Deck Officer, Marine Engineering Officer and all STCW'95 related courses), cruise, offshore, dredging, hydrography, sea fisheries.

2. Port and terminals

Port management, marine services (VTS, pilots), containers, dry, liquid and neo bulk handling and storage, all related terminal equipment.



Clusters



3. Transport and logistics

Inland waterway transport, road transport, rail transport, air transport, pipeline transport, ship's agent, forwarding agent, loading, discharge and warehousing, customs (organisation), security, safety and dangerous goods.

4. Process industry and energy

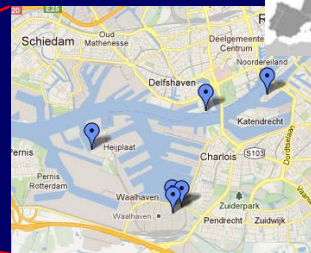
Process operation and industrial maintenance including refineries and power plant



Locations in the Netherlands



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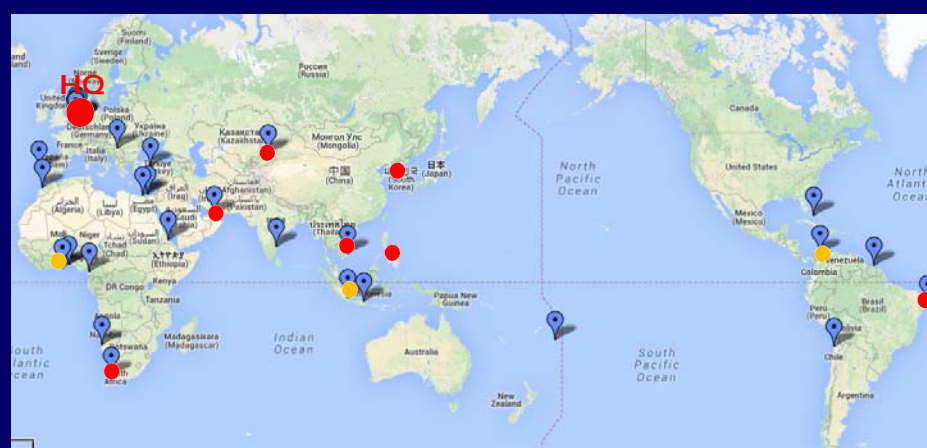
North-South	: 275 km
East-West	: 150 km
Coastline	: 450 km
Land	: 33,893 km ²
Water	: 7,650 km ²
People	: 17 mln
Hinterland	: 350 mln



Offices and projects worldwide



STC-GROUP



- Brazil, Kazakhstan, Korea, Philippines, South-Africa, Sultanate of Oman, The Netherlands (11), Vietnam (4)
- Colombia, Indonesia, West Africa



Prepared for the future



Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam, 2011)



Sohar (Oman, 2011)



Rotterdam (NL, 2005)



Rotterdam (NL, 2012)



Brielle (NL, 2011)



Performance data



- No of employees : 650
- No of students : 8,000
- No of certificates issued annually : 12,000
- Average annual turnover : EUR 80 million
- Accredited by : ISO 9001:2008



Contact details



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STC is the **authority** on education, training, technical assistance and research for the **maritime and transport (related) industries**




Port of Rotterdam

Port Vision 2030 - highlights



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Port Vision 2030 Contribution international competitive position



Definition **international competitiveness** = external benchmark for the strategic added value

Pillar 3 - the Netherlands: innovation, advanced business networks, and management organisations have to be the *most important source* for maintaining and improving its international competitiveness



High income countries
Innovation-driven economy
Main pillar 3: focus on innovation and business sophistication factors



Middle income countries
Efficiency-driven economy
Main pillar 2: focus on efficiency enhancers

Low income countries
Factor-driven economy
Main pillar 1: focus on basic requirements



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Port Vision 2030 Strategic value port of Rotterdam

Government

1. Factor conditions


2. Demand conditions

3. Related and supporting industries

4. Context for firm strategy, structure and rivalry

International innovation-driven competitive advantage of the Netherlands

Porter's Diamond Model: Determinants of the international competitiveness of industries



Port Vision 2030

1. Factor conditions



Production factors

- Natural resources
- Human resources (size and quality of the workforce)
- Capital resources

Infrastructure in the broadest sense of the word

- Physical
- Administrative
- Information
- Scientific/ knowledge institutes

Specialised factor conditions

- Clusters of maritime activities
- Highly specialised employees
- Advanced possibilities combining transport modes



Port Vision 2030

2. Demand conditions



How customer demand of the port contributes to an increasing, international competitiveness

- **Leader firms** stimulating/ pressuring companies to **innovate and increase productivity** in order to meet their demands
- Examples: terminal operators (APM, Vopak), and petrochemical giants (BP, Shell, Exxon, Texaco)

Enabling to employ accumulated knowledge internationally through **export**

Demand for highly specialised market segments; Smit, SBM Offshore



3. Related and supporting industries



Refers to the **contribution** of (mainly) suppliers to the **international competitiveness**

Suppliers in the port of Rotterdam with **presence in multiple countries** are usually internationally **competitive**

Examples: ABB, GTI, IMTECH, Wärtsila

Leader firms encourage increase **quality** and **performance**

Suppliers delivering to lead users lead the way



4. Context for firm strategy, structure and rivalry



Aspects

- How companies form strategies and deal with external stakeholders
- Intensity of competition (rivalry) in the port

'Ambidextrous companies' focus on both:

- Exploitation and
- **Exploration** (innovation); deliberately involved in development new knowledge about organising, producing and marketing, aimed at successful launch of new products and services

Port and industrial complexes with ambidextrous organisations are **efficient, flexible** and **innovative** operating in a **highly competitive environment**



Port Vision 2030 Strategic value port complex



Competitive advantage contribution to the Dutch economy

- Strategic connectivity **enables** fast and easy access to foreign markets, **resulting** in im- and export promotion, **positively affecting** companies and consumers
- Internationally operating companies **demanding** high-quality and standards from suppliers and service providers, **leading to** innovations
- **Stimulating effect** on Rotterdam as place of business of group headquarters stimulating international competitiveness



Port Vision 2030 Improving strategic value



- **Focus** on innovation and efficiency
- Competition in the port area **improving** performance and **encouraging** innovation
- Innovations **require** network relations between public sector, private sector and knowledge institutes
- **Strengthening** port competitiveness through strategic connectivity with:
 - Logistics hinterland connections
 - Other EU seaports
 - Other ports in the world



Port Vision 2030 Value added and employment (2011)



- Direct value EUR 15.5 billion
- Indirect value EUR 6.7
- Share GDP 3.3%

- Direct employment 90,000
- Indirect employment 55,000

- Private sector investment EUR 1.5 billion per annum



Port Vision 2030 Trends



- Trend and development **analysis**
- Forecasting, based on **scenarios** including
 - Future spatial need
 - Physical access bottlenecks
 - Needed environment
 - **Demand for skilled labour**



Port Vision 2030 Trends



Factors

1. Increasing **globalisation** leading to increasing **global transport of goods**
2. **Growing mismatch** supply and demand for fossil fuels, ores, water, food and minerals leading to **price increases, hikes and spikes**, shortages and export restrictions ... geo-politics



Port Vision 2030 Trends



Factors

3. Development labour market and knowledge economy
 - **Demand** for competent people **exceeds supply**
 - **Competition** for competent workforce **increases leading to** an international labour market
 - Dutch **economy** will be **hampered** to compete on **cost of production and labour**
 - **Investing and stimulation** for a future in the port become **key**
 - Transparency and reliability are **key**



Port Vision 2030 Trends



Factors

4. Scaling up in transport
5. Integration logistic chains
6. Climate change and sustainability
7. ICT
8. Changing EU energy and fuel mix



Port Vision 2030 Prognoses



Cargo flow

- Bulk - wet
- Bulk – dry
- **Containers** and **break bulk**
 - Container sector **fastest** growing sector
 - Transshipment of coal **strong growth** due to **increased** energy production
 - Growth markets: LNG, mineral oil products, biomass, steel
 - Shift transshipment **from** raw materials **to** semi-manufactured and end-products



Port Vision 2030 Vision on port and industry



- **Global Hub** concept describing the vision of the logistics **in** the port
- **Europe's Industrial Cluster** is the vision **for** the industry

Key words

- Efficiency and sustainability
- Connection with NW EU industrial and logistics hubs
- Cooperation public sector, private sector and knowledge institutes
- High-quality labour market and environment, accessibility
- Cornerstone regional/ EU prosperity
- Invest in economy and quality of life



Port Vision 2030 Global Hub



Characteristics

- Global and intra-European cargo flow
- Chain efficiency
- Sustainable hub
- Integrated port network
- High-quality port related activities in the region



Port Vision 2030 Europe's Industrial Cluster

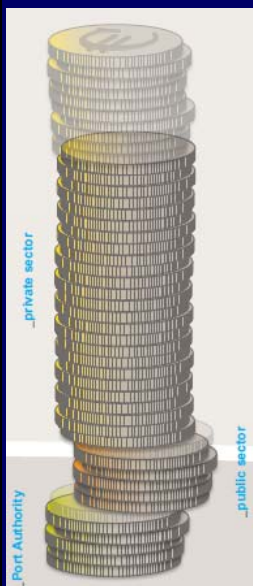


Characteristics

- Integration between companies
- Links between complexes in the region
- Diversification and preservation of energy production
- Production of clean fuels
- High-quality supporting activities in the region
- Growth of the bio-based chemistry



Port Vision 2030 Investments



- Private sector **invests the most**
- Government invests in infrastructure, innovation and preservation by using subsidies and incentives
- Port and industry match 5 of 10 top sectors defined by the Government: **energy, logistics, chemistry, water and headquarters**
- Municipality invests in attractive living environment and education

- 1. **Investment climate**
- 2. City and region
- 3. Europe
- 4. Port area
- 5. **Accessibility**
- 6. **Shipping**
- 7. Environment and safety
- 8. **Innovation**
- 9. Rules and regulation
- 10. Employment



1. **Investment climate**



4.1 Investment climate

Ambition:

Up to 2030, the port of Rotterdam aims to attract € 25 to 35 billion in private investments from market leaders.

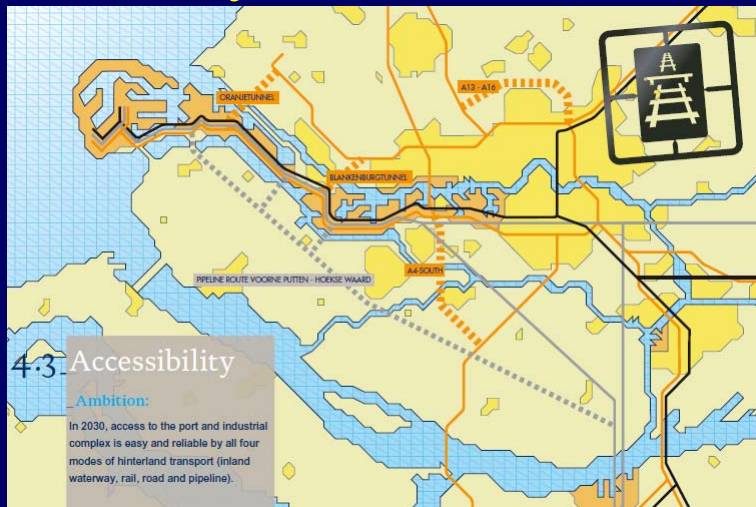


1. Investment climate

- Delivering **value for money** with the Rotterdam 'port product'
- Strengthening **partnerships** between governmental authorities, businesses and the Port Authority
- Strengthening partnerships between inspection agencies and supervisory renewal
- Favourable **fiscal climate** and active **joint acquisition**
- Improving **effectiveness** and **speeding up** decision making and procedures
- **Swift** and **predictable** dispute resolution
- A **client-oriented**, flexible, reliable and result-oriented Port Authority



5. Accessibility

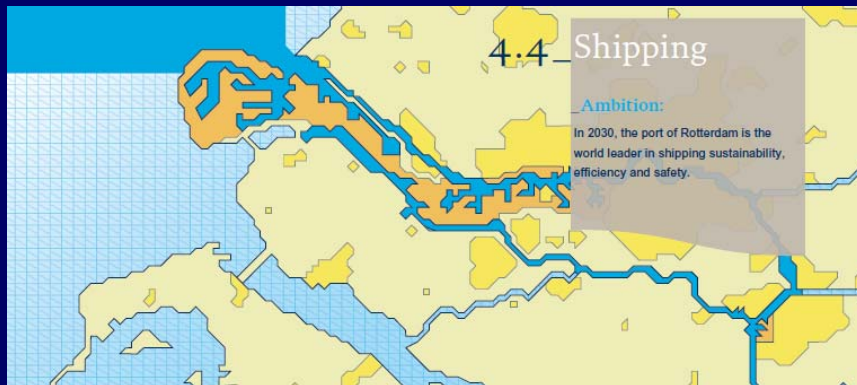


5. Accessibility

1. Improving efficiency through alignment and controlling bodies
2. Strengthening the hinterland network
3. Realising a modal shift
4. Passenger transport
5. Reliable and robust infrastructural network
 - In and around the port
 - To the hinterland



6. Shipping

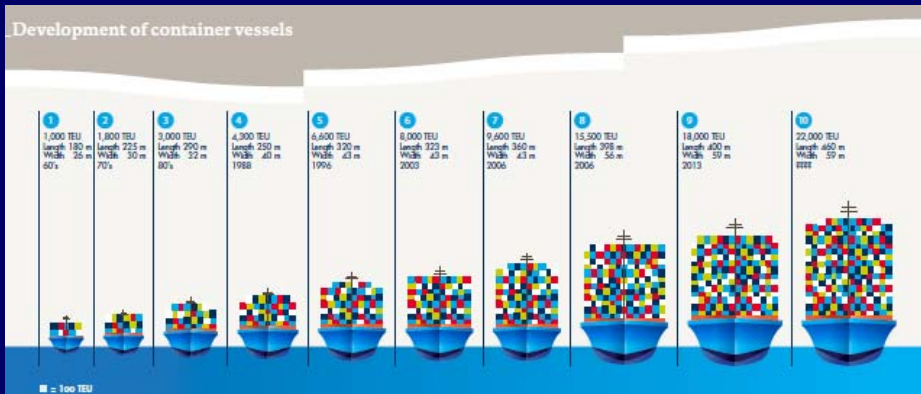


6. Shipping

1. Improving efficiency service sea-going and inland navigation vessels, leading to
 - **Less cost** for ship owners; slow steaming and on-time arrival at the terminal
 - **Reduction** CO₂ emission, fine dust and other toxic gasses
 - Cost **advantages** for other **nautical service providers** like pilots, tugboats and linesmen
 - Cost **advantages** for **terminals**; terminal optimisation
2. Safety



6. Shipping



8. Innovation



4.9 Innovation

Ambition:
In 2030, the port of Rotterdam is an international leader in the development and application of innovations which contribute to sustainable and efficient supply chains and the safety and accessibility of the port complex.

8. Innovation – top 8 priorities

1. Transition to bio-based industries/ green chemicals
2. Increasing space productivity
3. Increasing energy efficiency in industrial processes
4. Smart traffic and mobility management for road, rail and inland waterways
5. Optimising and further digitising the supply chain
6. Increasing sustainability of all modes of transport
7. Carbon capture, transport and reuse
8. Sufficient supply of qualified young people to fill jobs in the port

10. Employment



10. Employment

1. Increasing the number of technical and logistics graduates
2. Getting youngsters interested
3. Up-to-date HR policy
4. Strengthening facilities in the port

Thank you



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Dutch Maritime Cluster

in brief


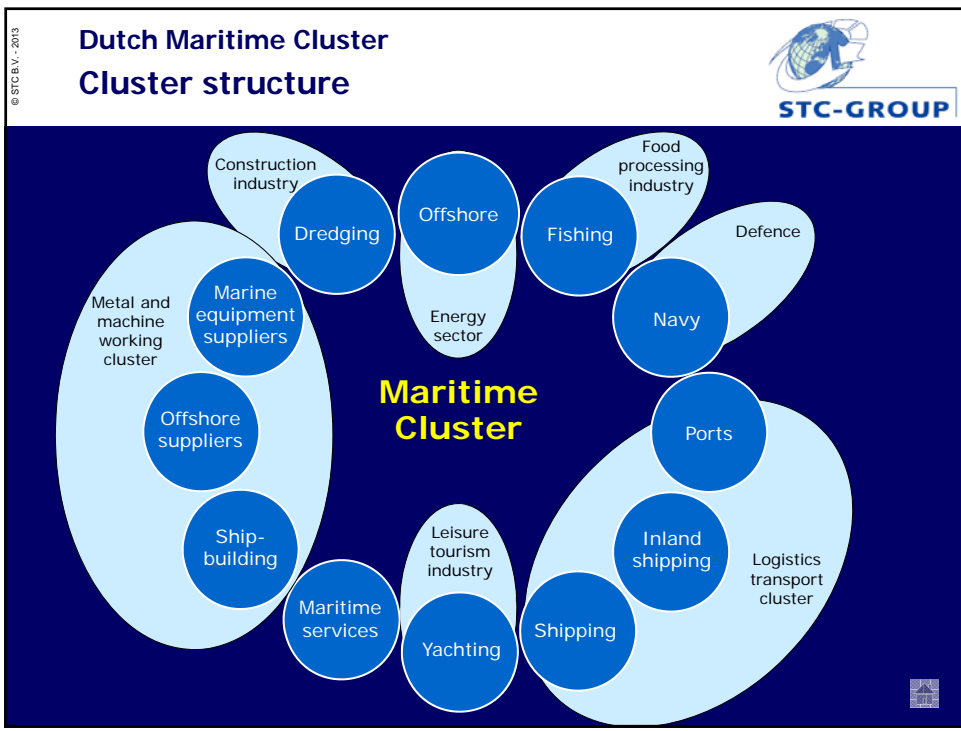


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Dutch Maritime Cluster Cluster definition



Clusters are **networks** of production of **inter-dependent firms, linked** in a value adding chain

Dutch Maritime Cluster Cluster policies



Policies should:

- Create the conditions within which the private sector could function best
- Reinforce innovative capabilities and capacity to create sustainable value added and employment for the economy

Need:

- Competent people (human capital)
- Innovation driven R&D
- Sufficient (access to) capital



Dutch Maritime Cluster Cluster policies' focus areas



Outside span of control of the Dutch Maritime Network

- Home market
- Infrastructure and spatial planning
- Modal shift
- Level playing field
- Capital market
- Dialogue government-private sector



Dutch Maritime Cluster Cluster policies' focus areas



Within span of control of the Dutch Maritime Network

- Network and image building
- Innovation
- Export
- Labour market and education



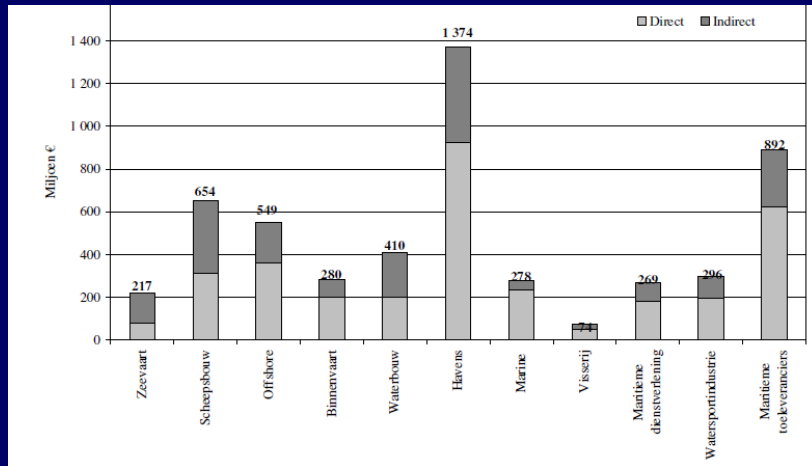
Dutch Maritime Cluster Economic structure and significance



- Direct and indirect production
- Value added
- Employment



Dutch Maritime Cluster Figures - financial impact



Total backflow maritime cluster 2011: **EUR 4.8 billion**

Source: De Nederlandse Maritieme Cluster – Monitor 2012, Dutch Maritime Network, 2013



Dutch Maritime Cluster Key drivers



Level playing field and **leader firms** are the **most important** condition for the dynamics and growth of a Cluster and its long-term strength.



Dutch Maritime Cluster Summary



- Government and private sector **work** closely **together**
- Cluster **definition** and related policy are **elementary**
- **Level playing field** and **innovation** are **crucial**
- Preferably every sector should have one or more **leader firms**
- Maritime cluster can strongly **contribute** to **economic development**
- Clusters generate **backflow**



Thank you



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