Response to Port of Melbourne Inquiry

Presented by SEMMA



SEMMA - Who are we?

- The South East Melbourne Manufacturers Alliance (SEMMA) was and East region. established in 2002 to support manufacturing in Melbourne's South
- Current membership base of 200+ companies representing a sales estimated) 60,000 jobs in support sectors. value of over \$5Billion, over 15,000 employees and over (an













SEMMA - Who are we?

- Membership is drawn from diverse sectors across Melbourne's manutacturing. polymer and rubber product manufacturing, furniture and other south and east including metal fabrication, food manufacturing, transport equipment, machinery and equipment fabrication,
- Managed by an elected Board of 12 voluntary manufacturing members









Manufacturing in Melbourne's South & East

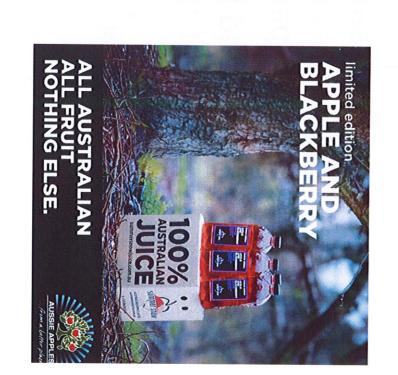
- The region has a strong manufacturing base and is home to some 11,450 manufacturing businesses and employs over 130,000 Victorians
- Manufacturing also provides Jobs in supporting industries. suggested that for every direct through to food retailers. It is widely of support professionals such as employment for a significant number designers, lawyers, accountants manufacturing job there are 5 other





Manufacturing in Melbourne's South & East

- The region is home to 44% of Victoria's total manufactured product.
- worth of products Manufacturing alone contributes to 13% of the regions value add and exports over \$16B
- Victorian Economy as a whole East is essential to the region and to the Manufacturing in Melbourne's South and





"Manufacturing is not dead....

To remain competitive in a globalised market, manufacturers regula experience challenges in order to meet changing paradigms.

triumph can be expected to create more jobs and prosperity. Thriving manufacturers balance these challenges with opportunity, a seeking to increase productivity and seeking access to new markets. A successful manufacturer is continually focused on cost manageme

domestic and international boundaries For many members, the market place is no longer distinguished betwe

assist in keeping an industry viable in a global context. SEMMA advocates for good government policy and decision making



Business Operating Costs

A manufacturer focussed on efficient process and techniques, is neverthely stymied when obstacles deter access to the markets they seek to enter.

It is difficult to negotiate for trade through the Port of Melbourne when:

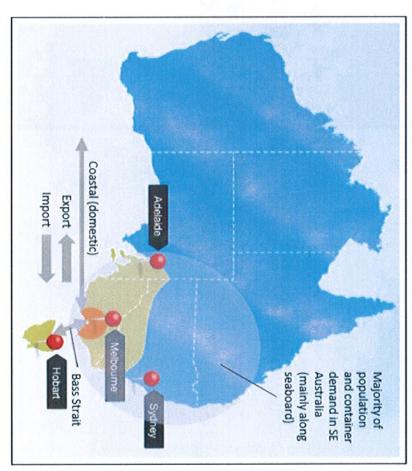
- There is no alternative local competition to this service
- Associated port fees are already high
- Government intervention on pricing is insufficient when starting from already high base rate
- A CPI price cap that is to be monitored by the Essential Services Commiss provides little comfort to manufacturers who know they are already pay excessive fees for import/export, of goods passing through the port Melbourne when compared globally.



Productivity - Imports

- import containers passing through the Port of Melbourne are delivered to the south/east region. An estimated 33% of all products
- Many of the containers are firstly sent to warehouses in the west before travelling back to the South East.
- Apart from timely delay of goods to final destination, additional congestion is added to the road network with duplicate transfers.





Source: Port of Melbourne Corporation; GHD analysis. Note: Green area defines Port of Melbourne's containe



Productivity - Exports

- West. The nominal 12% of full TEU's export originating from SE Melbourne understates the true share, as it excludes a large proportion of products manufactured in SE Melbourne but packed for export in Melbourne's
- Apart from the duplicate handling cost incurred, unnecessary congestion to the road network of the West is aggravated.
- productivity improvements and speed the ability of all businesses to achieve This unnecessary transfer impacts on to market.

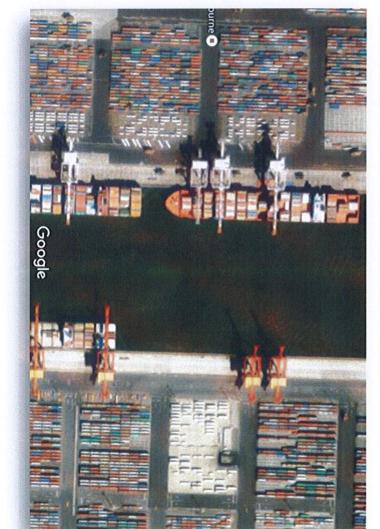




Productivity - Global Supply Chain

Productivity would be further complicated when the Port of Melbourne reaches capacity in 20-30 years time and there is no second container port in Melbourne ready to accommodate the rising demand.





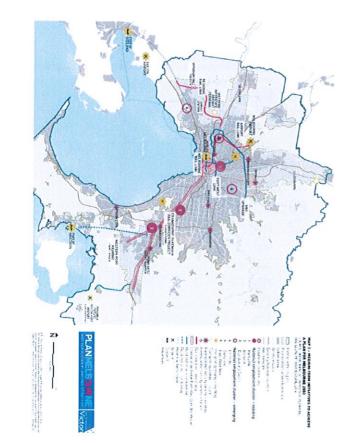


Victorian Manufacturing heartland. Productivity - Impact of a Geelong Port to

' If a second port was to be located in Geelong (Bay West), additional and exported volume to the manufacturing heartland of Victoria. time and cost would be incurred to just meet the nominal imported

This will create increased traffic congestion social costs, unnecessary increase in pollution and other on the roads, not to mention an

Piloting a ship to Geelong is currently 6 Western Port. hours compared to a mere 3 hours into





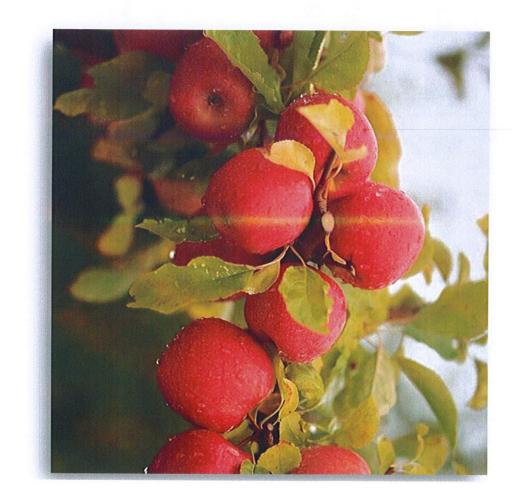
Access to Global Markets

- Federal & State Governments encourage manufacturers to reach Agreements & bilateral agreements and offering grants to encourage exports. new markets. A key focus is on Trade Missions, Free Trade
- Connecting to overseas customers/business partners is readily creates a barrier that in turn undermines competitive position. achievable but the cost of trade through the port of Melbourne
- This puts pressure on manufacturers to find more cost savings in export trade altogether and undermine job creation. other ways; considering the use of interstate ports, or avoiding



Collaborative engagement to supply chain

- Established vertical supply chains in the the South and East regions for food and wine industries.
- Agricultural food businesses are also being encouraged to consider exporting to Asia.
- The Gippsland, Yarra Valley and Cardinia areas have a large number of growers who would benefit charging competitive rates to PoM. from access to a local port,





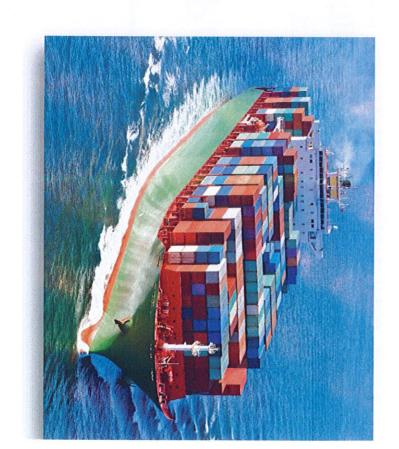
Social Costs

- As identified in Plan Melbourne, the Victorian Government is attempting to create polycentric cities where it takes no more than 20 minutes to travel to and from work.
- Increased road congestion from trucks negates localised benefit for balance working locally for many employees impacting on their work/life
- A second port in Hastings would support business growth East regions development in key employment areas throughout the South and and



Shipping Industry development

- The likely arrival Post Panamax Plus class ships in the next 20 years is a Port Philip Bay. challenge for the PoM capacity and to the use of existing channels in
- Getting ships in and out of the Heads and safety issues along channels simultaneously will create
- On shore business investment is likely to contractual terms. by restriction now to a single port be negative if access to international markets offered by a 2nd port is curtailed





Government Income from Port of Melbourne

- wealth of all Victorians. problem in 20 years time will be detrimental to the economy and financial gain for the government, the long-term cost of fixing the While a monopolistic long term lease may provide short-term
- If it cost over \$600m to break a \$6 Billion road contract today, what container port in 20 years? is the likely payout for a future Victorian Government for a 2nd
- What is the impact on the economy if that decision becomes plagued by political procrastination at that time?



Government Income from Port of Melbourne

- How is the Future Essential Services Commission going to handle that cost impost on future exporters?
- In the meantime how will Victoria continue to facilitate build a viable second port? international trade with a port at capacity while it takes a decade to



SEMMA Recommendations

- Consideration of additional port development at Hastings to service the significant and growing manufacturing base of SE Melbourne.
- Provisions within a Port of Melbourne Lease Agreement to include ensure timely accommodation of growth. Hastings option with trigger point on TEU volume or other metric to
- Current port fees to be reviewed and capped to global standards not the status quo.
- Commitment to start building infrastructure of a second port ASAP.
- Evaluation of intermodal port at Lyndhurst to minimise road congestion of continuing use of Port of Melbourne access.