

# **Demand Forecasting to Support Annual Budget Outcomes for Small Ports**

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# Traffic Forecasts

- **Situation**

- Seaports revenue is derived from operational transaction of freight, passengers and shipping

- **Importance**

- Forecasting of future traffic through a port is one of the most important factors in the governance of ports
- A traffic forecast describes types and number of cargo/Pax/ships expected through a port over a set time-period
- The forecast defines the needs and timing for infra- and superstructure scale and /or investments
- Transparency of such information is needed in ensuring shareholders / stakeholders are appropriately informed of future port revenues and investments needs



# Traffic Demand Elements

- Demand for port services in years:
  - Immediate next 12 months
  - Short (1-3), medium (5-10), long-term (10-20)
  - Produce 3 forecast scenarios:
  - Low (pessimistic) Mid-Point and High (optimistic)
- Include:
  - Marine – size, type, frequency and dwell time of vessels
  - Portside - cargo / passenger volumes cargo types
  - Hinterland - transport modes for volumes & types of cargo



# Define Port Services included

- **Services to vessels and navigation:**
- **Channels, swinging basins, berth pockets anchoring areas, berthing facilities, aids to navigation, pilotage, tug services, mooring, vessel repairs**
- **Services to cargo: - ship-to-shore, storage, fisheries, transshipment/storage, freight handling and fuel, vehicles, breakbulk, liquid/dry bulk, etc**
- **Services to passengers: inter-island / Int'l - embarking/disembarking etc.**
- **Services to land transport either road, rail, waterway, pipeline or conveyor belt - land access and services to vehicles or transport equipment**
- **Logistics services in support of the logistic chain for specific commodities passing through the port**
- **Consider all aspects - Now and in the Future**



# Forecast Methodology

- Define your forecast horizon
- Investigate and analyse the global / regional and national economic environment
- Investigate and analyse the national market – consumption / inflation
- Cargo traffic research and analysis
- PAX traffic research and analysis
- Fisheries traffic research and analysis
- Vessel traffic research and analysis
- Historic traffic records analysis



Photo: Adrian Sammons  
Kimbe Port, PNG Feb 2023

# Forecast feeds the Budget

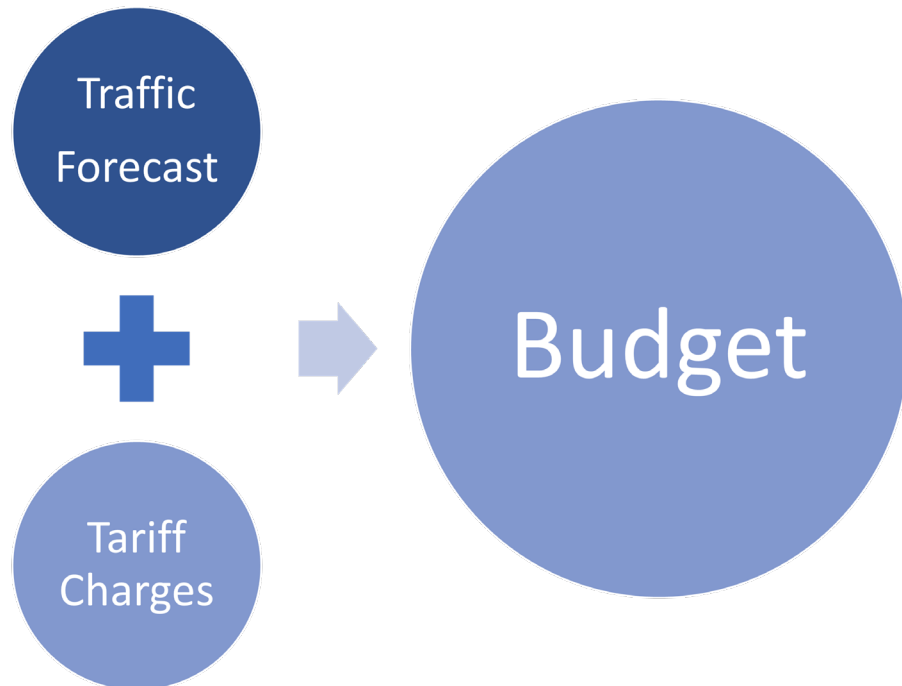
- **Important revenue drivers for ports is the capacity and utilization of its assets, channels terminals, vehicles, tugs, pilot boats, and infrastructure**
- **Main cost elements for ports are;**
  - **Financing / repayments of loans**
  - **Insurance, compliance rego costs**
  - **Dredging / capital and maintenance**
  - **Infrastructure repairs and maintenance**
  - **Marine workboats tugs, pilot boats etc.**
  - **Terminal plant equipment cranes, reach stackers, yard trucks etc.**
  - **Fuel and engineering workshop**
  - **Management, staff recruitment / retirement**
  - **Others**



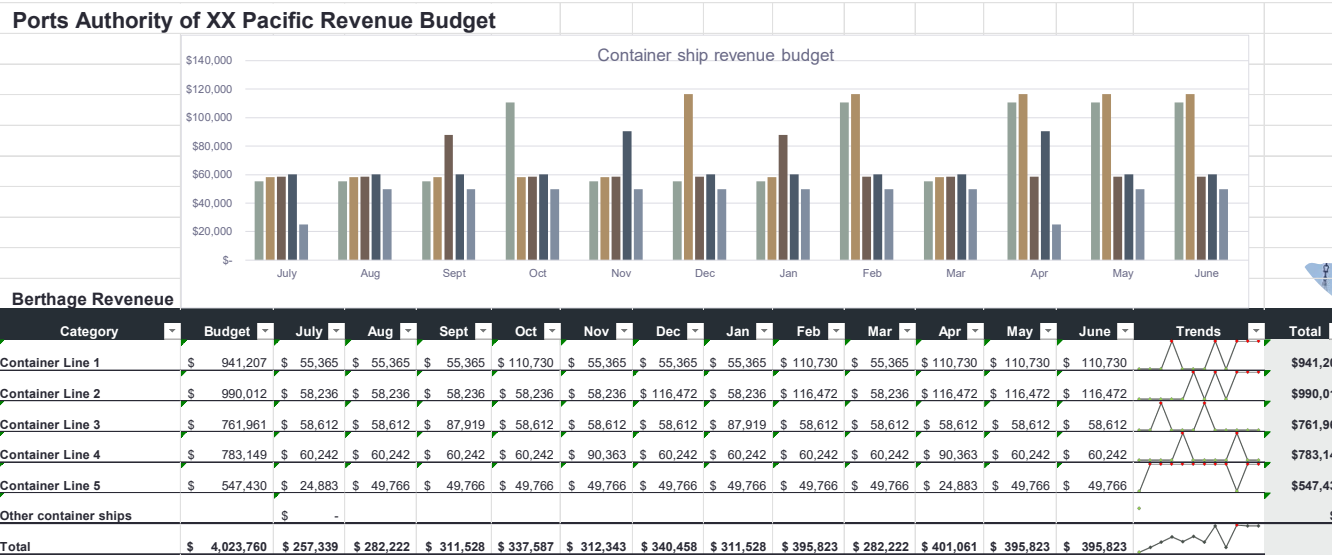
Photo: Adrian Sammons  
Funafuti port, Tuvalu June 2024

# Forecast + Tariff = Budget

- Once the Traffic forecast is completed linked to Port Tariff Charges
- Allocate traffic volume / operational activity matched to tariff charges



# Forecast + Tariff = Budget



	Full TEU Imports	Full 20' Imports	Full 40' Imports	Full 20' RFR imports	Full 40' RFR imports	Empty TEU Imports	Empty 20' Imports	Empty 40' Imports	Full TEU exports	Full 20' exports	Full 40' exports	Full 20' RFR exports	Full 40' RFR exports	Empty TEU Exports	Empty 20'
Jul-13	1059	756	171	28	52	10	10	0	148	110	9	20	0	918	723
Aug-13	946	681	135	34	48	14	14	0	135	98	9	19	0	810	637
Sep-13	1106	811	155	32	54	20	16	2	137	105	10	12	0	733	610
Oct-13	950	665	146	35	52	2	2	0	121	95	6	14	0	610	481
Nov-13	1396	1028	216	42	55	8	2	3	164	130	9	16	0	1117	922
Dec-13	1135	813	176	50	48	3	3	0	129	95	13	8	0	926	759
Jan-14	830	608	99	35	44	5	3	1	86	54	12	8	0	699	699
Feb-14	851	609	141	33	34	0	0	0	92	71	7	7	0	649	586
Mar-14	857	610	117	34	48	12	12	0	111	88	7	9	0	734	636
Apr-14	753	468	154	31	50	2	2	0	89	63	8	8	1	590	439
May-14	886	604	135	63	42	139	53	43	134	97	14	9	0	765	613
Jun-14	769	581	117	27	22	0	0	0	160	91	25	19	0	668	522
<b>Total (12 months)</b>	<b>11538</b>	<b>8234</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1506</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9219</b>	<b>7627</b>



Photo: Adrian Sammons  
Nuku'alofa Port, Tonga August 2019



# Demand Forecast Updates

- Periodic updating of traffic forecasts
- Repeat annually / long-range every 2 years
- Identify economic changes for immediate review of cargo & vessel traffic, as well as for inland traffic
- Consistency of methodology is critical
- Compare actual traffic throughput against your original forecasts
- Variances analysed, forecasts updated / budget expectations reported



# Demand Forecast Summary

- Traffic forecasts assume no constraints or obstacles are derived from the port facilities and infrastructure (or lack thereof)
- The port must adapt / grow capacity to meet requirements in terms of increases in flows which it identified in its long-term forecast
- Produce realistic conclusive forecasts using consistent year-on-year methods
- Conclusions taken from the previous years' historic traffic data and port productivity
- Results from the local / regional economic environment and geopolitical conditions
- Disclose impacts on the hinterland and associated inland transport routes
- Undertake port user market studies, identify trade route changes, opportunities and risks



Photo: Adrian Sammons  
Apia port, Samoa Sept 2016