

## Futuristic Trends in Maritime Logistics and its implications on Ports and Shipping

*transcribed plenary speech of*

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Shipping Logistics all this industry need one thing. That is not available with us, our people. This is discipline. We cannot blame whoever bureaucrats or the policy makers on this matter. Blame our selves. This is too much over the years we at a country are bunch of indiscipline people. We are geographically located in a good location. The world became small just because of telecommunication and technology. Geographical location, beautiful sights, good weather has change the world. In 2008, the worlds appeal industry went down due to the recession and customers were looking for cheaper products with high quality. Sri Lankans expect for cheap products at low quality. The tea products of Sri Lanka are the best example of it. We have introduced the concept called lean. In 2008, to produce one t-shirt we were paid roughly about 8\$, for import raw materials from all around the world and producing here at Sri Lanka. Can you imagine how much we pay today; it is same that we are paid today. We came up with a solution of Japanese concept called Muda - 7 wastes. n the Toyota Production System as one of the three types of deviation from optimal allocation of resources under Muda. Basically waste is "Anything that takes time, resources or space but does not add to the value of the product or service delivered to the customer." There are several wastes, overproduction, inventory, waiting, motion, transportation, rework and over processing.

Keeping a person waiting is a big problem in Sri Lanka. When it comes to transportation, a ship needs to wait for long to upload or unload. The productivity of the port is questionable therefore. Whenever goods are not in transport or being processed, they are waiting.

Overproduction occurs when the production of more products than is required at the time by the customers. One common practice that leads to this Muda is the production of large batches, often the needs of consumers change during the long times require large batches. So we went in the manufacture of a large batch. The stock is to be a form of raw materials, work in progress or finished goods, represents capital expenditures that have not yet resulted in an income either by the producer or the consumer. None of these three elements are not actively processed to add value is waste. Movement refers to damage to the production process on the entity that creates the product, either over time or through separate events. So we have established a healthy working environment in all plants. Transportation each time the product is to transfer the risk of it being damaged, lost, delayed, etc. as well as being the cost of any added value. Address excessive happen at any time is to do further work on another piece of what is required by the client. This also includes using ingredients that are more accurate and sophisticated and top quality or expensive than is absolutely required. Whenever defects occur, and additional costs being incurred by rework part, and re-scheduling of production. This leads to labor costs, and more time in "work in progress". We carried out the exercise to minimize any disadvantages of a single payment and never be passed on to the consumer. We can take Japan as an example and see the difference how they work , how they plan, how they do. All these things consider about the productivity. Higher productivity will bring more profits. The quality and the standard of products that we offer highly depend on the disciplines.