

# Port package II

Can it be made to work?

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# <u>Summary</u>

- 1. A brief history
- 2. Is "Port Package II" a package?
- 3. Potential impact new proposal
- 4. Can the Directive be saved?
- 5. The political process
- 6. Conclusion

## 1. A brief history

- 1997: Green Paper on seaports and maritime infrastructure introduces idea of legal instrument on port services
- 13 Feb 2001: Port Package I with Directive proposal on market access to port services
- 20 Nov 2003: Directive proposal stumbles over self-handling

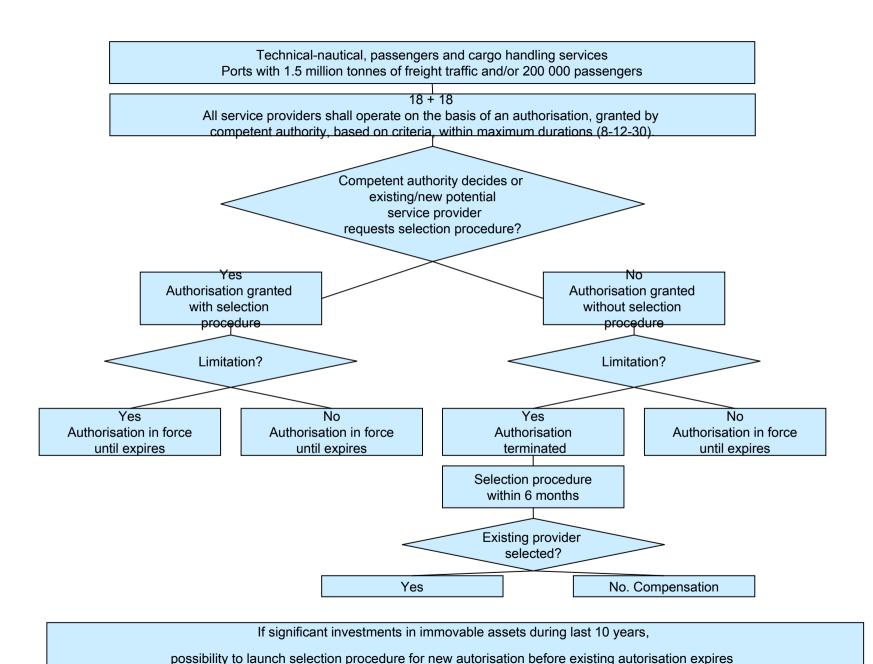


# 2. Is "Port Package II" a package?

- No: Commission only proposes Directive on market access to port services
- But: art. 16 on "Transparency of financial relations" + art. 17 on "Transparency of State funding"
- State aid guidelines are in preparation ...
- ... as well as a possible legal instrument on port infrastructure charging

### Content of the new proposal

- Applies to cargo handling, technical-nautical and passenger services
- Existing and potential service providers must work on the basis of an authorisation
- Service providers must be selected through public tender
- Durations of authorisations limited (8, 12, 30 years)
- Existing service providers likely to undergo retendering
- Service providers have right to employ own staff
- Self-handling on board / on land



# 3. Potential impact new proposal

- ESPO impact assessment survey among 23 ports (Implementation simulation + overall impact assessment)
- Problem areas:
  - Separate competent authority
  - Mandatory authorisations
  - Mandatory selection procedure
  - Absence of transitional regime
  - Limitation concept
  - Durations
- Special attention:
  - Pilotage
  - Self-handling
- Few problems: rules on financial transparency

### Overall assessment

- Few positive effects except for announced rules on transparency and State aid
- Negative effects:
  - Competition
  - Modernisation
  - Economic, social and environmental
  - Existing legislation
  - Administration



## 4. Can the Directive be saved?

- Added value legal framework: to set common rules in case basic freedom to provide services might have to be constrained:
  - Efficient management and operation of ports
  - Public service requirements / requirements in general interest
- Enhance fair and transparent conditions of competition both in and between ports
- 3. Framework must be proportional, ensure level playing field, encourage investments in ports, respect diversity but ensure transparency

### **Essential elements**

- a) Competent authority
- b) Market access and authorisations
- c) Selection procedure
- d) Maximum durations
- e) Transitional rules

### a) Competent authority

- Managing body of the port in principle
- In case managing body also provides port services:
  - Independent appeal body
  - Separation of accounts
- No separate competent authority

### b) Market access and authorisations

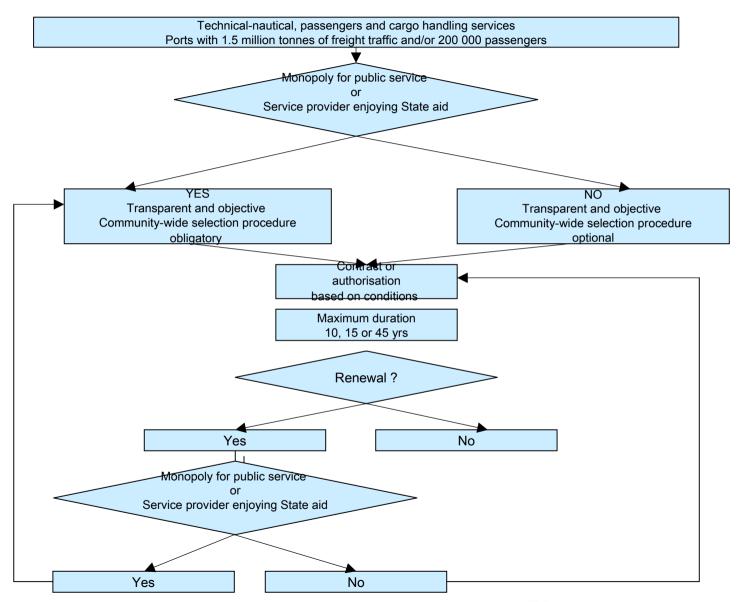
- Different ways of gaining market access should not be harmonised: authorisations or contracts
- Conditions which fall within sphere of competence of managing body port
- Public service requirements may be imposed
- Relevant legislation Member State applies
- Right to employ own personnel applies but subject to national social legislation and collective agreements

### c) Selection procedure

- Objective and transparent selection procedure is generally encouraged
- Selection procedure is mandatory:
  - If single service provider within port for reasons of public service requirements
  - If service provider enjoys / will enjoy (directly or indirectly) State aid
- No need for limitation concept

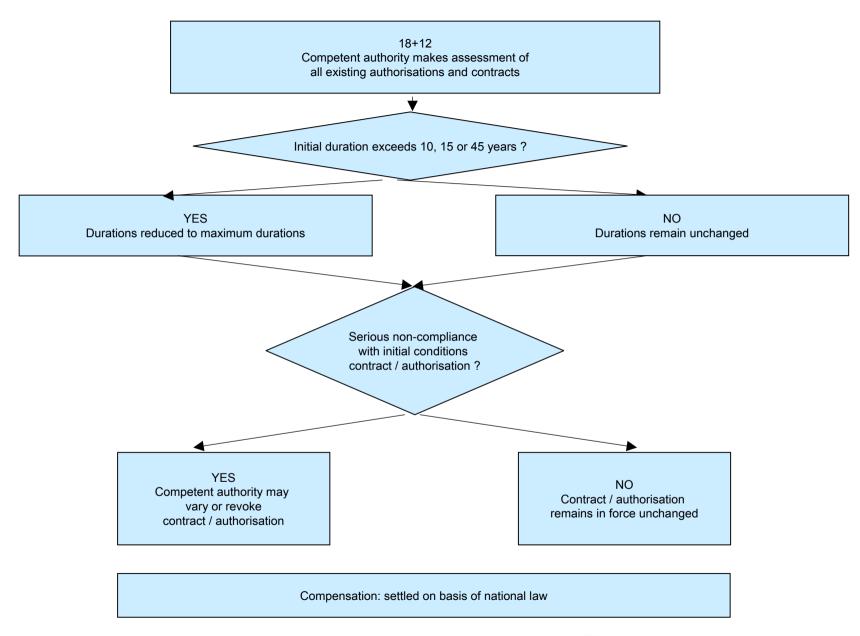
### d) Maximum durations

- Basic rule: agreements must be in relation to investments made
- Maximum durations: 10, 15 and 45 years
- Renewal must be possible unless tender procedure is mandatory
- Maximum durations do not apply in case service provider gains access to market through acquisition of right of ownership to a piece of land within a port



### e) Transitional rules

- State aid guidelines have to be adopted before framework can enter into force
- Framework applies in first instance to new authorisations and contracts
- Transitional regime for existing authorisations and contracts



# And what about self-handling?



- Basic right to self-handle exists (on board and on land)
- For reasons of proportionality and subsidiarity better left out of a common framwork
- To be settled at national or local level

# 5. The political process

- Co-decision procedure
- First reading Parliament:
  - Rapporteur returns to conciliation and excludes self-handling
  - Division of opinion in major political groups (reject or amend?)
  - Probably massive list of amendments
  - Votes in November (TRAN) and December (Plenary)
- First reading Council:
  - Wait for vote in Parliament
  - UK Presidency not against Directive as such
  - Views of many Member States still unclear
  - Comparison of impact assessment studies
- Second reading / conciliation ?
- Again two to three years of difficult negotiations?





## 6. Conclusion

- A legal instrument on market access to port services could have added value provided the content is right
- The present Directive proposal can be saved through amendments, but not at any price
- The achilles heel of the port sector lobby is its diversity of opinion

