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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

National Strategic Development Plan to Enhance Transport and Logistics Connectivity

Prof.(Dr) Lalith Edirisinghe



Regional Policy Dialogue
"Transforming the Logistics Sector"
2022.07.15

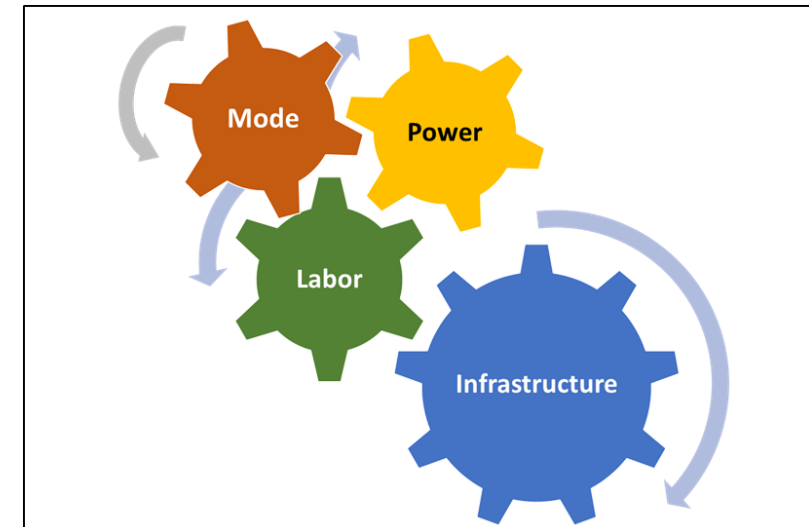
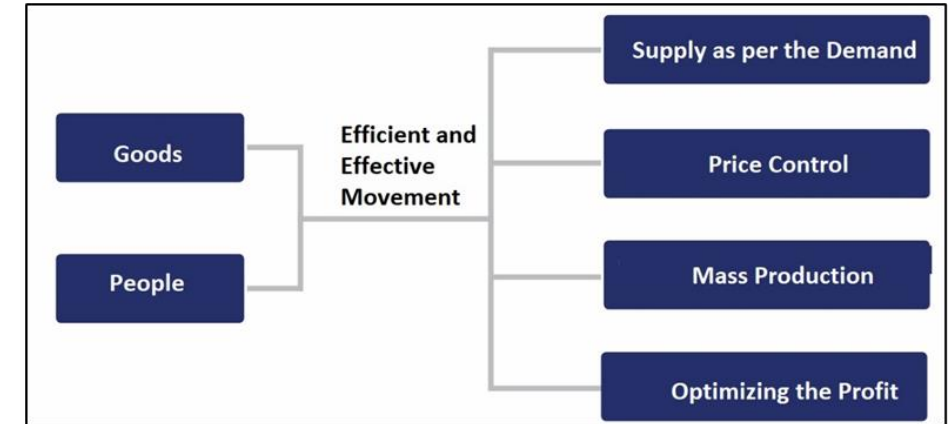
AGENDA

1. Understand key words
2. Principles of National Strategic Development Plan(NSDP)
3. Application of NSDP to Transport & Logistics Connectivity (TLC)
4. Summary



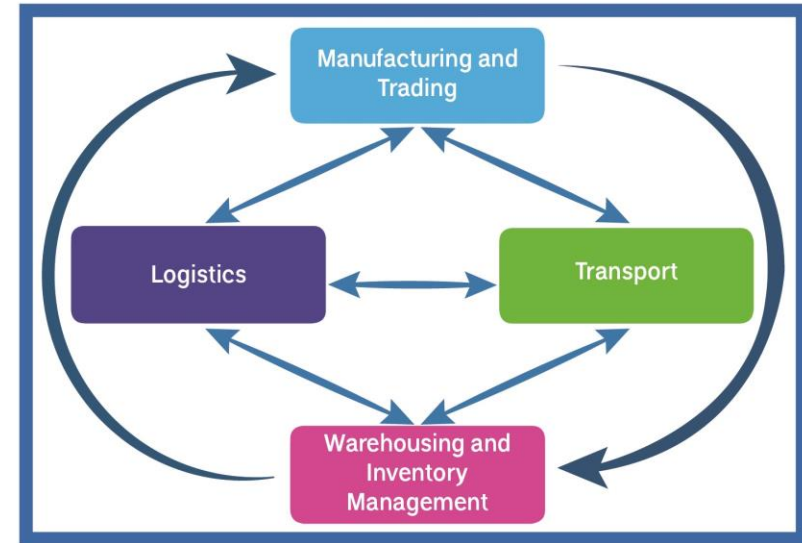
TRANSPORTATION

"The action of moving someone or something or the process of being moved using power, labor, infrastructure, and mode."



LOGISTICS

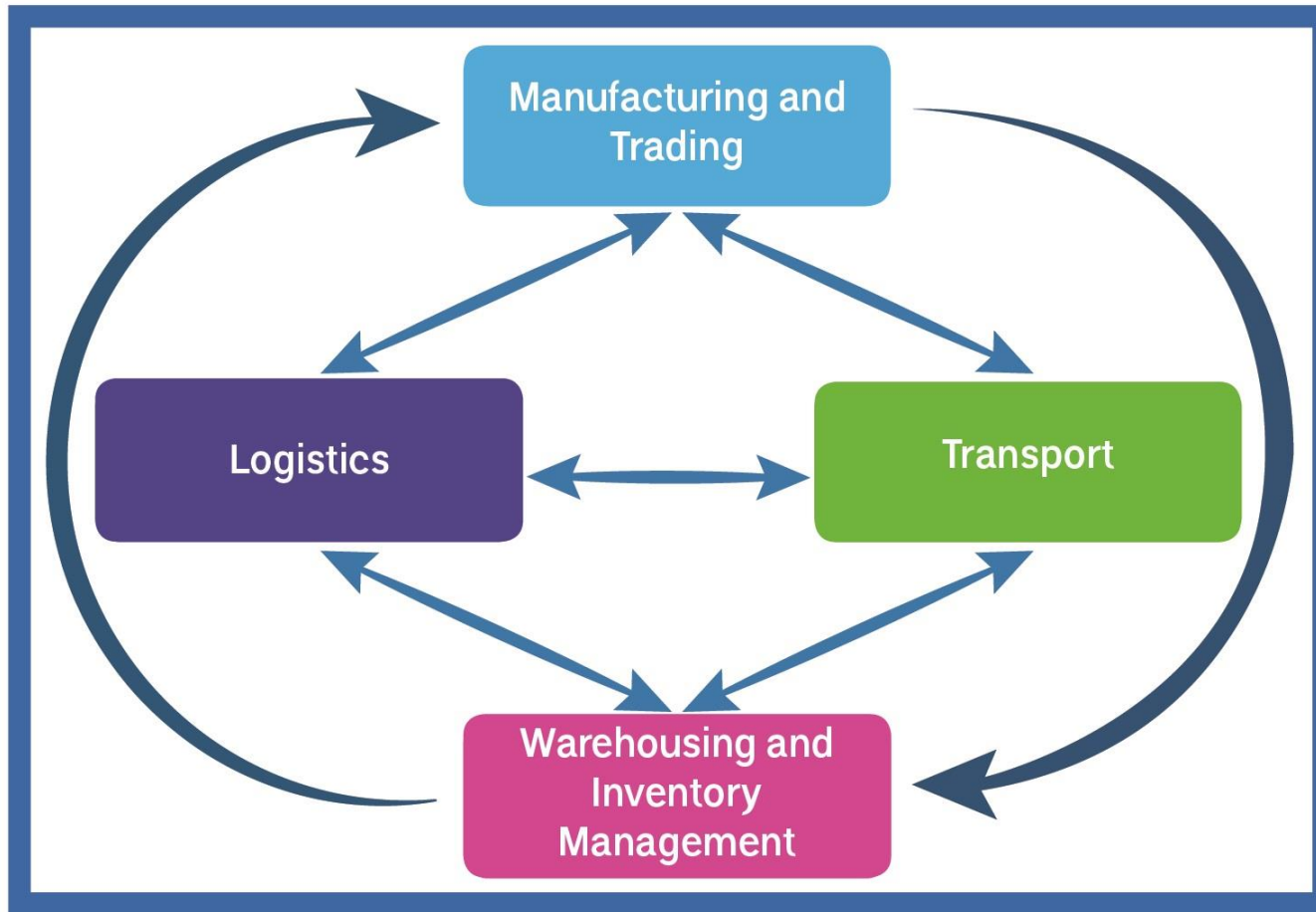
“Logistics is the strategic coordination of activities of transportation and warehousing that fuel the production and trading of goods and services.”



Source: Edirisinghe, L. (2021). *Logistics Sinhala* (ISBN 978 – 624 – 5411 – 00 – 9).
Malabe: CINEC Campus, Sri Lanka.

CONNECTIVITY

“Connectivity is the result of being connected or interconnected virtually or physically, ensuring the flow of goods and people through nodes.”



Source: Edirisinghe, L. (2021). *Logistics Sinhala* (ISBN 978 – 624 – 5411 – 00 – 9).
Malabe: CINEC Campus, Sri Lanka.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NSDP)



NSDP is a framework to coordinate the articulated development goals and objectives at the national level

1. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES AS PER ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE WORLD BANK

Trade infrastructure investments, especially along major routes

Logistics and transport services

Regional trade facilitation and trade corridors

Transit and multimodal transport

Customs and border management

Port efficiency

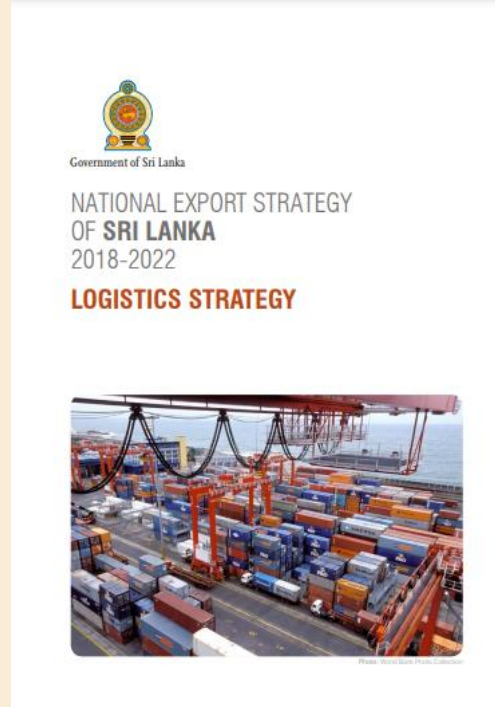
LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE IN SRI LANKA



<https://lpi.worldbank.org/>

Indicator	Rank				
	(out of 155 countries)		(out of 160 countries)		
	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Logistics Performance Indicator	137	81	89	Sri Lanka was not considered for LPI Ranking due to insufficient feedback by respondent as claimed by the World Bank	94
Infrastructure	138	89	126		85
Logistics Quality and Competence	142	68	66		109
Customs	143	71	84		79
International Shipments	117	50	126		112
Tracking and Tracing	142	86	85		78
Timeliness	125	110	85		122

2. POLICIES, PLANS, AND MECHANISMS



- Ministry of Development Strategies and International Trade
- Sri Lanka Export Development Board

The National Export Strategy (NES) of Sri Lanka (Logistics Strategy) is an official document of the Government of Sri Lanka

FOCUSING ON THE MOST PRESSING ISSUES



Policy constraints

- Inadequate policies and outdated regulations
- Absence of proper guidelines

Institutional constraints

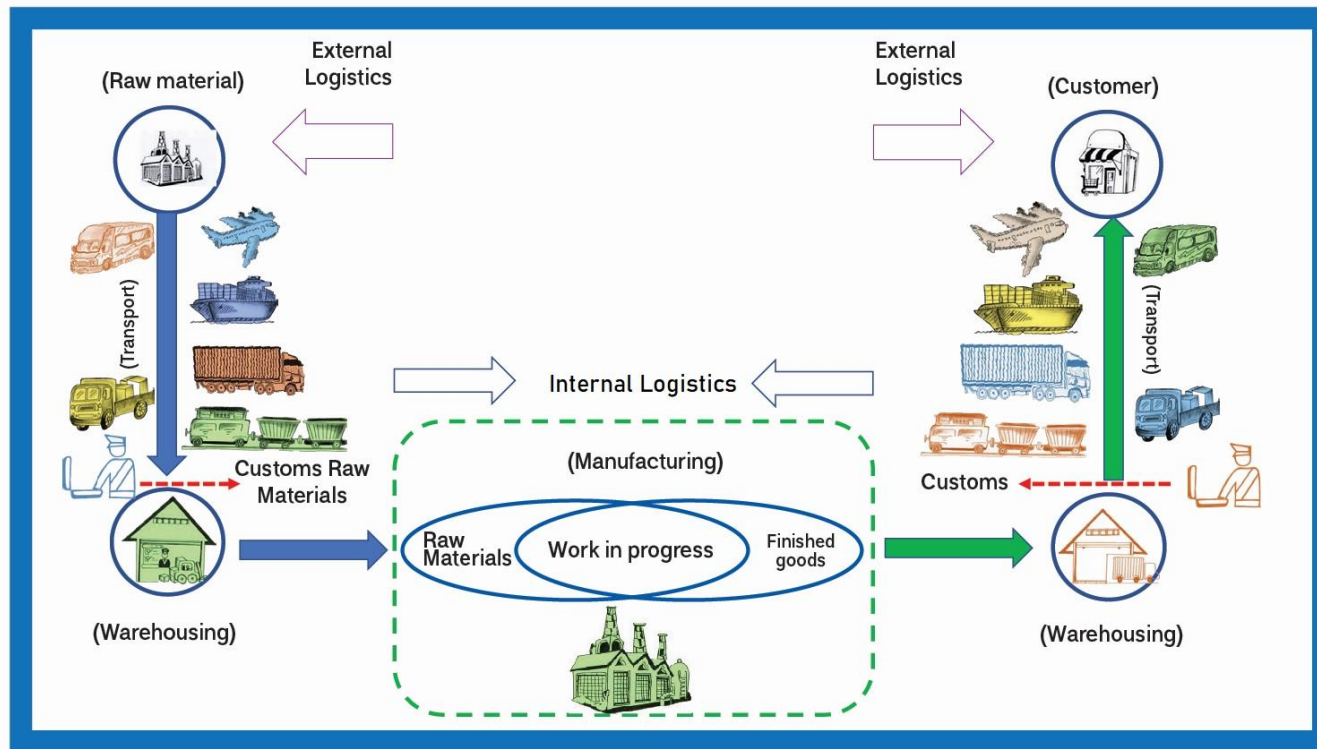
- Weak coordination
- Insufficient dialogue
- underused Rail networks
- Lack of centralized data on transport, logistics and shipping
- Limited marketing and promotion

Enterprise constraints

- Limited capacities of seaport terminals and airports
- Absence of a cold chain management system
- Limited FDI in the logistics sector

(Logistics Strategy - Sri Lanka)

3. DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES



- Logistics management is to execute proper planning on transportation modes and inventory available to satisfy the customers
- A strategic logistics plan typically covers five or more years

Source: Edirisinghe, L. (2021). *Logistics Sinhala* (ISBN 978 – 624 – 5411 – 00 – 9).
Malabe: CINEC Campus, Sri Lanka.

Logistics Strategy of Sri Lanka

Strategic objective 1:

To create an enabling and efficient business environment driven by technology and public-private coordination

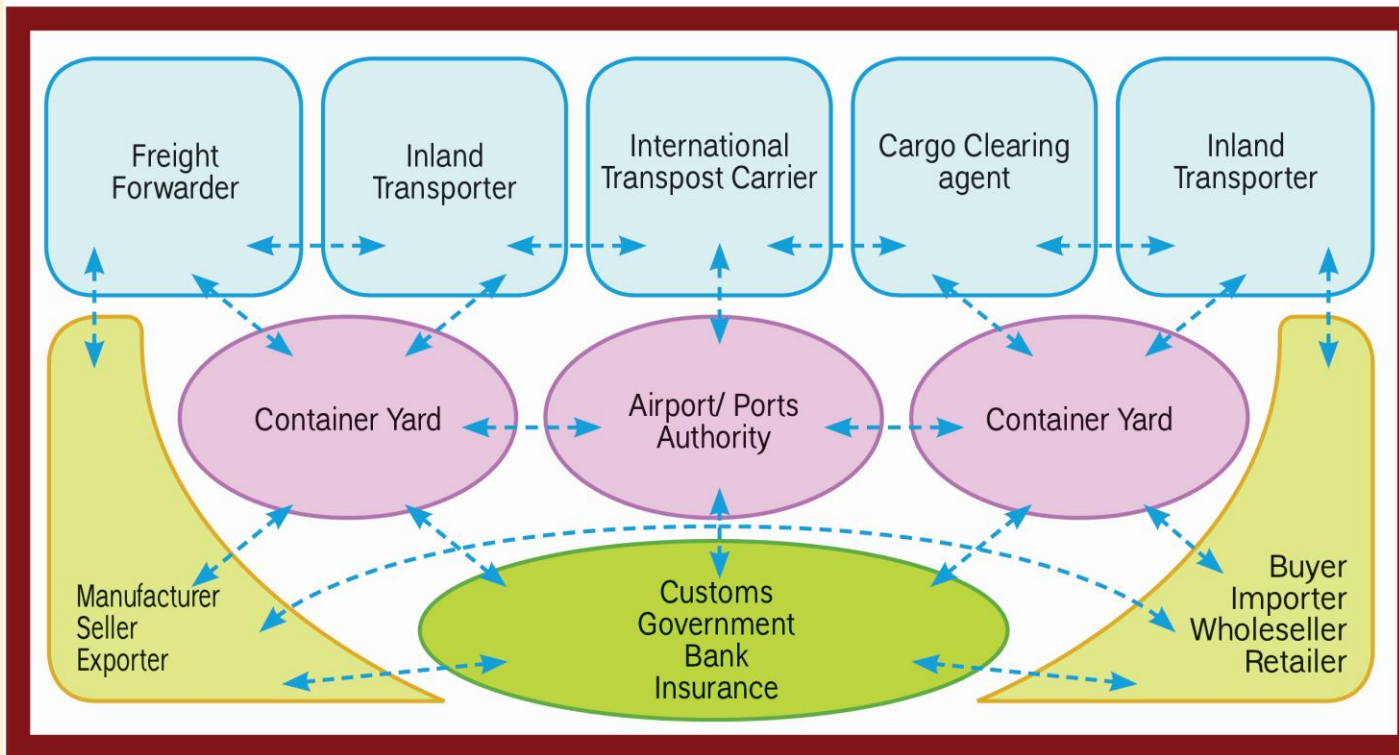
Strategic objective 2:

To ensure adequate facilities and availability of a qualified labour force

Strategic objective 3:

To promote the image of Sri Lanka as a logistics hub worldwide

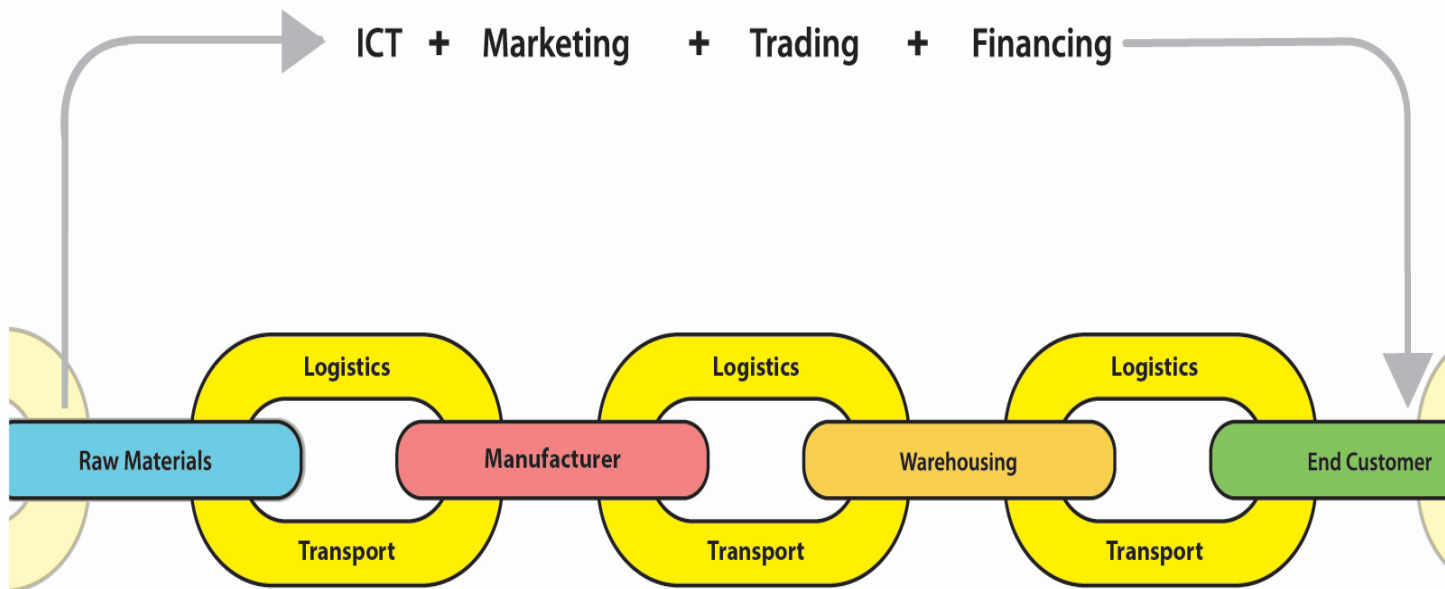
4. PROCESSES AND TIMELINES



Source: Edirisinghe, L. (2021). *Logistics Sinhala* (ISBN 978 – 624 – 5411 – 00 – 9).
Malabe: CINEC Campus, Sri Lanka.

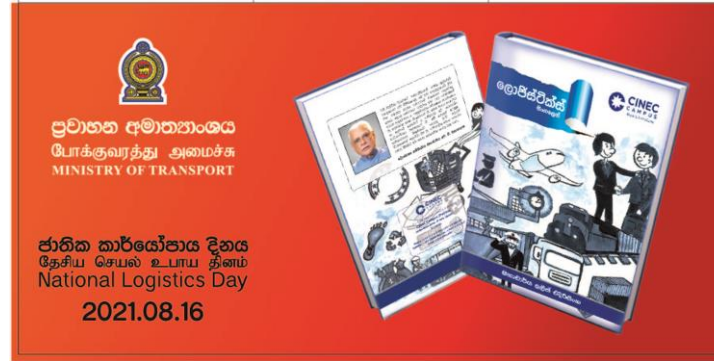
- providing efficient logistics services through operational procedures and guidelines
 - Creating conditions (land, logistics zones) for the private sector and attracting skilled labour
 - Increasing market outreach and building the country's image
- (Logistics Strategy - Sri Lanka)*

5. KEY STAKEHOLDERS MAKING TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS DECISIONS



1. Shipper
2. Consignee
3. Carriers
4. Logistics/warehouse service providers and agents
5. The government
6. Consumer

Source: Edirisinghe, L. (2021). *Logistics Sinhala* (ISBN 978 – 624 – 5411 – 00 – 9).
Malabe: CINEC Campus, Sri Lanka.



Enhance Coordination and integration

6. THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES



-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mature markets | 8. Lack of Supply chain visibility and finance |
| 2. Economy downturn | 9. Driver Shortage & Retention. |
| 3. Competition | 10. Environmental Issues and natural disasters |
| 4. Volatile operational costs | 11. Ad-hoc custom duties |
| 5. Unfavorable government policies | 12. Exchange rate fluctuations, |
| 6. Seasonal fluctuations | 1. Expanding online market |
| 7. Indispensable Business Process Improvements | 2. New services |
| | 3. New technology |
| | 4. New markets |

STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES



Strong development potential



Strategic geographic location



Sea Port access



Hinterland area



Poor natural condition



Logistics development lag



Imperfect supporting facilities

SWOT for Sri Lanka

Strengths

- Located on busy East-West maritime trade links
- Trans-shipment hub for India
- Modern port facilities to handle large container vessels (>9,000 TEUs)
- Availability of land

Opportunities

- E-commerce hub for South Asia
- Ability to offer higher value chain activities in global trade
- Growth in vessel size and consolidation of shipping lines
- Belt and Road initiatives, able to act as hub for South Asia for trade to Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia
- Indian growth

Weaknesses

- Port capacity limited by facilities and equipment
- The airport, Jaya Container Terminal and South Asia Gateway Terminal are operating at maximum capacity
- Outdated road and rail infrastructure
- Non-transparent Customs and tax regulations

Threats

- India is revamping its port operations and the Indian Government has worked to reduce the reliance of Indian shippers on Colombo
- Unstable utility supply
- Malaysia and Singapore are improving their port infrastructure and services

8. CAPACITY BUILDING

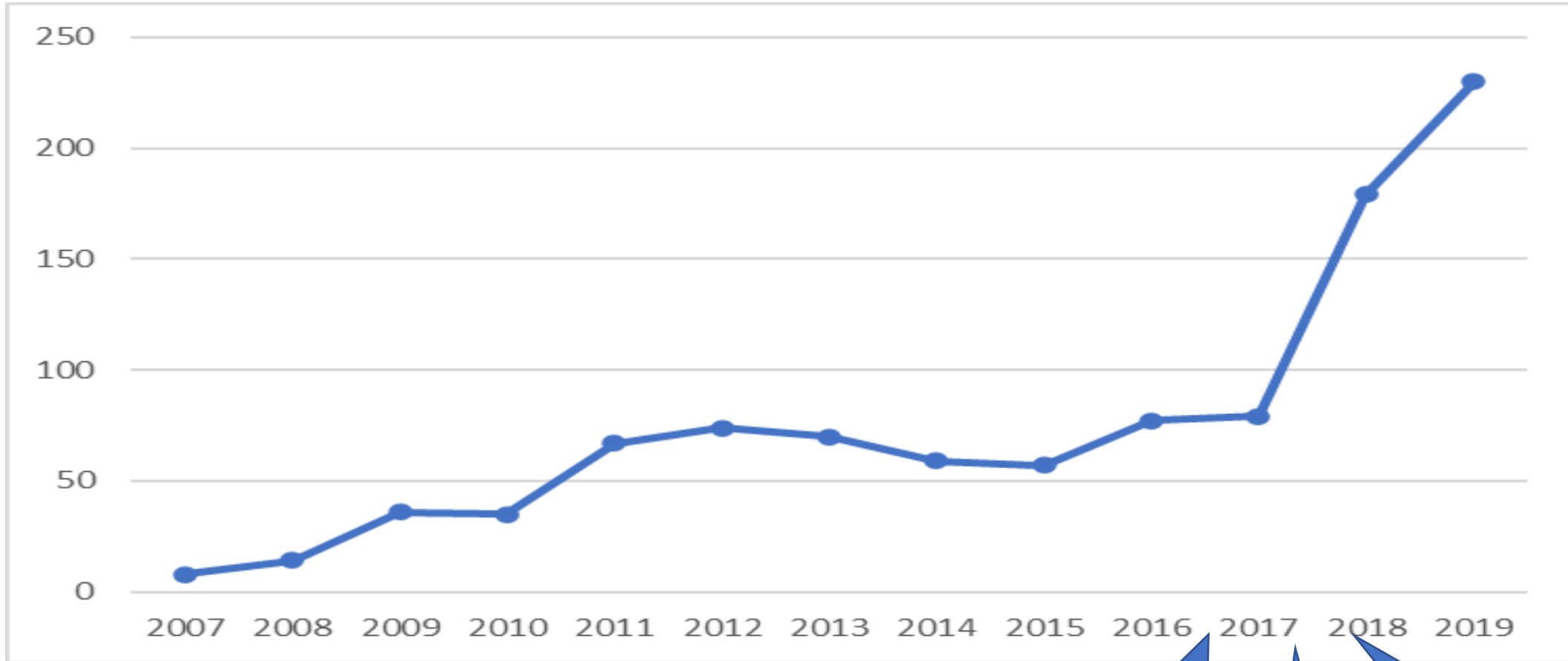


Formal education



On-the-job training

DEMAND GROWTH FOR LT/SCM DEGREE- Sri Lanka



International LT Degree

Local LT Degree

School Curriculum

Strategic Plan

Supply Chain Management

Textbook in Local Language - 2021
National Logistics Day - 2021
Supply Network Management - 2024

A photograph of three men in dark suits and white face masks. The man on the left is handing a book to the man on the right. The man in the center is holding the book. They are standing in front of a wooden podium with microphones. A Sri Lankan flag is partially visible in the foreground. The background consists of vertical wooden panels.

Launching the Logistics Textbook by Author Professor Lalith Edirisinghe and Publisher CINEC Campus President Capt. Ajith Peiris



9. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Develop detailed planning and budgeting that takes place at regular intervals and mainstreaming

SUMMARY

National Strategic Development Plan to Enhance Transport and Logistics Connectivity

Understand key words	Transport; Logistics; Connectivity; National Development Plan
Principles of National Strategic Development Plan(NSDP)	Needs & Priorities; Existing Policies & Plans; Objectives & Outcomes; Processes & Timelines; Institutions & People; Threats & Opportunities; weaknesses & Strengths; Capacity Building; Strategic Development Framework
Application of NSDP to Transport & Logistics Connectivity (TLC)	Mainstreaming and the infusion of TLC agenda at all levels of the governing structure at national level coupled with Sri Lankan experience

Thank you

Please visit my website for details.

<https://professorlalithedirisinghe.lk/>



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