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PORT & MARINE CONSTRUCTION

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CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW OF VIETNAM'S SEAPORT SYSTEM

1. Seaport concept
2. The role of seaports
3. Functions of seaports
4. Classify
5. The development process of Vietnam's seaport system
6. Current status of Vietnam's seaport system

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- Article 59 of the Vietnam Maritime Code 2005: “A seaport is an area including port land and port waters, where infrastructure is built and equipment is installed for ships entering and exiting to operate for loading and unloading. unloading goods, picking up passengers and performing other services”

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- A seaport has one or more harbors. A harbor has one or more jetties. Wharfs include wharves, warehouses, yards, workshops, headquarters, service facilities, transportation systems, communication systems, electricity, water, access channels to the harbor and other ancillary facilities. Wharf is a fixed structure belonging to a port, used for ships to anchor, dock, load and unload goods, pick up and drop off passengers and perform other services.
- A seaport will include two areas: port land and port waters. Port land is a limited area for the construction of wharves, warehouses, yards, factories, offices, service facilities, transportation systems, communications, electricity and water, other ancillary works and equipment installation. Port water area is a restricted water area for setting up the water area in front of the wharf, the turning area for ships, the anchorage area, the transshipment area, the storm shelter area, the pilot receiving and disembarking area, the quarantine area; area to build seaport channel and other ancillary works.

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- According to Encyclopedia 1995: “A seaport is an area of land and water in the sea where there are construction works and equipment for ships to dock, loading and unloading goods, customers getting on and off, and repairing vehicles. shipping, preserving goods and performing other jobs serving the process of sea transportation. Ports have wharves, transportation routes can be railways, roads, warehouses, and repair shops.

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- According to the traditional view: A seaport is a collection of construction works and facilities to ensure the safe anchorage of ships and the fastest and most convenient loading and unloading of goods. In this view, a seaport is a traffic hub, a place where goods are loaded and unloaded from one mode of sea transport to another.
- From a modern point of view: A seaport is not the end or the end of the transport process, but a point for the movement of goods and passengers. In other words, the port is like a link in the transport chain. Seaports are considered as a place to attract economic activities, as a focal point of transportation activities. In this view, a seaport is a connecting area between land and sea, developed into an industrial and logistics center, playing an important role in the global industrial and logistics network.

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- According to the Port Planning curriculum, a port is a combination of technical facilities and equipment to ensure favorable conditions for ships to carry out loading and unloading of goods and other processes. The basic task of a port is to transport goods or passengers from waterways (sea or river) to other means of transport and vice versa.
- According to Notteboom (2002): A seaport is defined as “an industrial and maritime logistics center that plays an active role in the global transportation system, which is described by a set of functional activities. energy and space, which are directly or indirectly related to information and transport processes in the production chain”.

DEFINITION OF SEAPORT

- *Seaport is an area including port land and port water area, where construction of works such as shipping channels, breakwaters, wharfs, warehouses, factories... and installation of equipment for ships. in and out of operation to load and unload goods, pick up and drop off passengers and perform other services serving the process of sea transport.*

THE ROLE OF SEAPORTS

- *Generate revenue and contribute to the State budget*
- *Promote international trade*
- *Strengthen national and local economic development*

FUNCTIONS OF SEAPORTS

- *The locomotive of marine economic development*
- *Transportation and loading of goods*
- *International trade and trade*
- *Industry and fuel supply*
- *City and urban development*
- *Center of culture, rest, tourism and entertainment*

CLASSIFICATION OF SEAPORTS

- By size and importance
- According to the role and location of the port
- According to the model of port management
- According to the managed object
- According to the basic function of the seaport
- According to the type of natural conditions
- According to maritime conditions
- From the technical point of view of construction

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF VIETNAM'S SEAPORT SYSTEM

1975-1985

- Before 1975, the seaport system in South Vietnam was very developed
- Vietnam's economy in the period 1976-1985 fell into crisis
- The volume of goods through seaports during this period was not large, most of them were domestic goods, mainly food and necessities.

1986-2000

- This period first recorded the investment and development of Vietnam's seaport system
- The shipping industry in general and seaports in particular has begun to prosper
- The whole country has 55 ports, of which 27 are seaports of all kinds, the 3 largest typical old ports in the country are Hai Phong port, Da Nang port and Saigon port which are the central ports of each region.

2001-now

- The most impressive development stage of Vietnam's seaport system so far
- Cargo through the port continuously increases rapidly, the next year is higher than the previous year
- The throughput of goods through ports across the country by 2014 is 375 million tons, an increase of more than 400%.