











PORT SECURITY AND COMPETITIVENESS





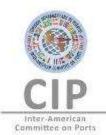
PORT SECURITY WORKSHOP April 25-28, 2017, Miami, Florida

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Secretary
Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP)
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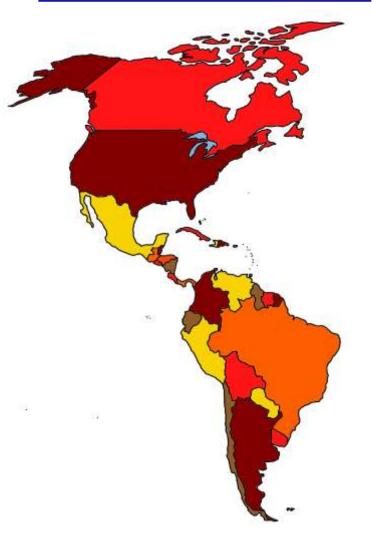
Member States





- Antigua and Barbuda
- 2. Argentina
- 3. Bahamas
- 4. Barbados
- 5. Belize
- 6. Bolivia
- 7. Brazil
- 8. Canada
- 9. Chile
- 10. Colombia
- 11. Costa Rica
- 12. Cuba
- 13. Dominica
- 14. Ecuador
- 15. El Salvador
- 16. Grenada
- 17. Guatemala
- 18. Guyana

National Port Authorities



- 19. Haiti
- 20. Honduras
- 21. Jamaica
- 22. Mexico
- 23. Nicaragua
- 24. Panama
- 25. Paraguay
- 26. Peru
- 27. Dominican Republic
- 28. St. Kitts and Nevis
- 29. St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- 30. St. Lucia
- 31. Suriname
- 32. Trinidad and Tobago
- 33. United States
- 34. Uruguay
- 35. Venezuela

Member States





Political Port dialogue

Only Permanent Inter-American Governmental Forum at the highest level to achieve the development of the port industry in the region.

2. Capacity Building

To promote and improve technical and managerial skills of port officials.

3. Technical Assistance

Assist Member States on issues in which requested and on specific projects.

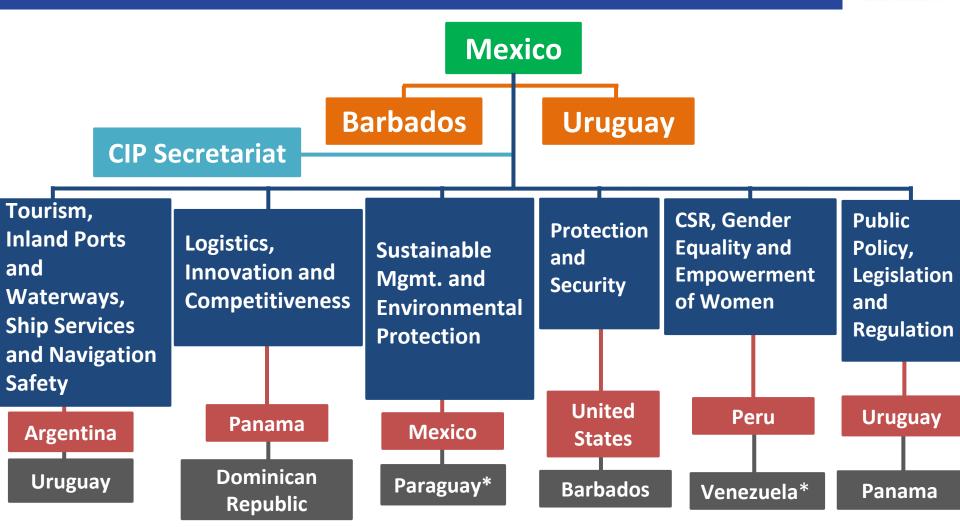
4. Active cooperation and collaboration with the private sector

Promote win-win partnerships with private sector companies of the industry maritime, port and cruise for the development of port projects.

CIP Structure: Board and TAGS







* To be confirmed

Associate Members/ Strategic Partners











RIGHTSHIP











IADC













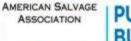




























UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI & RESEARCH















































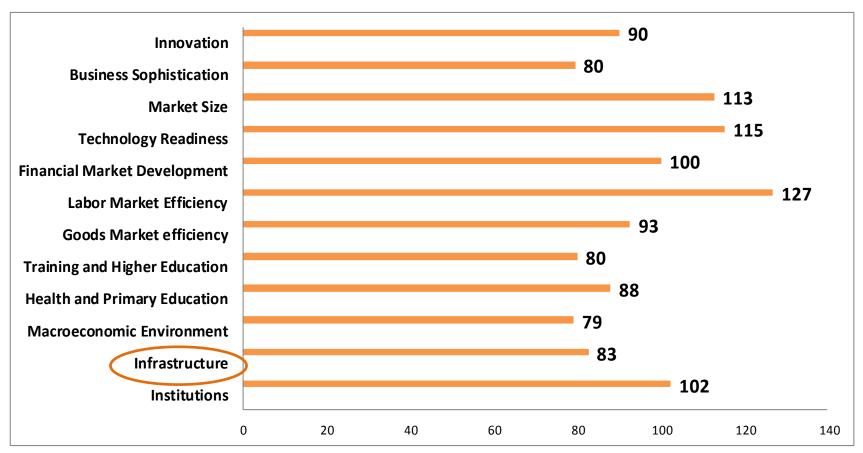


LAC Competitiveness Index 2015-2016



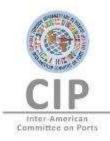


"Competitiveness is the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country".



Global Competitiveness Map 2016 - 2017







1

The 10 most competitive Latin American and



Who is the fastest riser?

	Economy	Rank 2016-2017	Rank 2015-2016	Change
	India	39	55	16
	Albania	80	93	13
	Jamaica	75	86	11
	Bhutan	97	105	8
5	Malta	40	48	8
	Panama	42	50	8
	Botswana	64	71	7
	Georgia	59	66	7
Dominican Republic		92	98	6
	Mexico	51	57	6

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report

Global Logistics Performance 2016



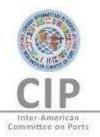


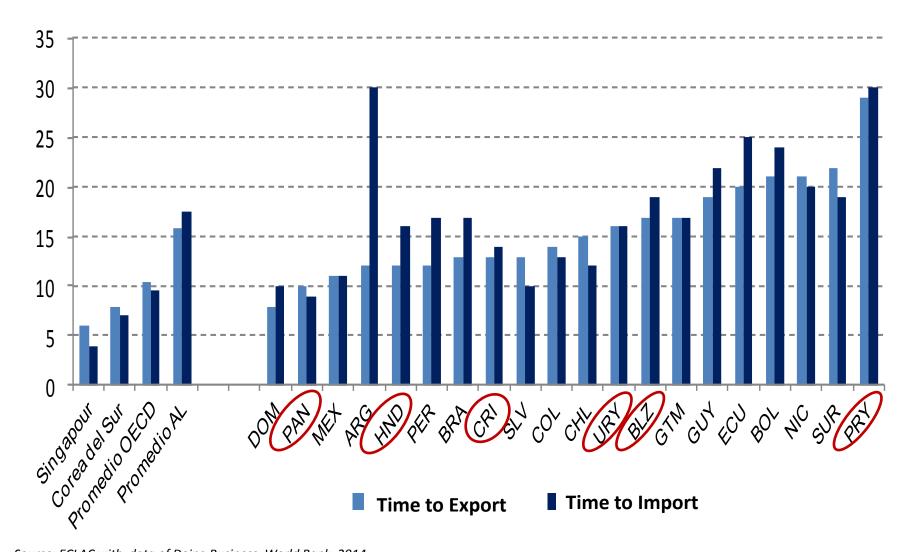
The <u>LPI analyzes 160 Countries</u> in areas such as *Customs, Infrastructure, Logistics Competence, International Shipments*, among others.



Time to Export and Import in LAC

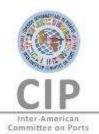


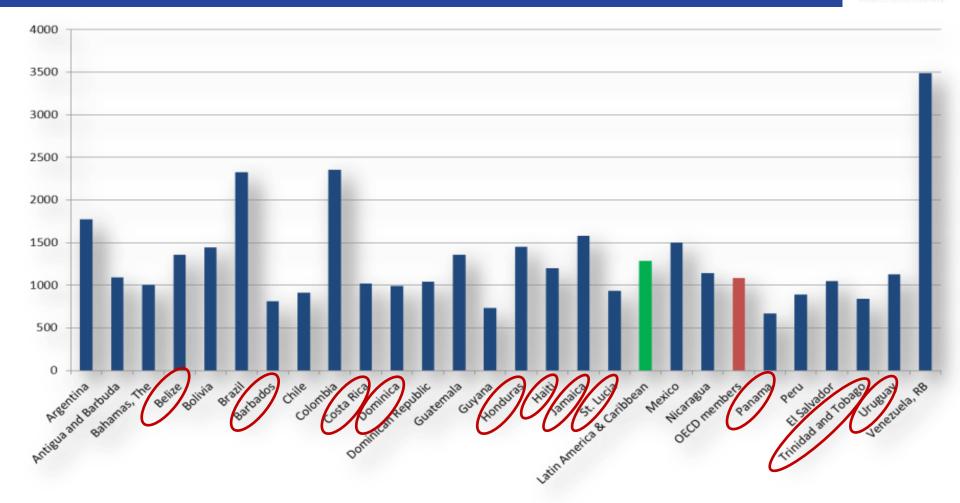




Cost to Export a Container in LAC

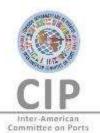


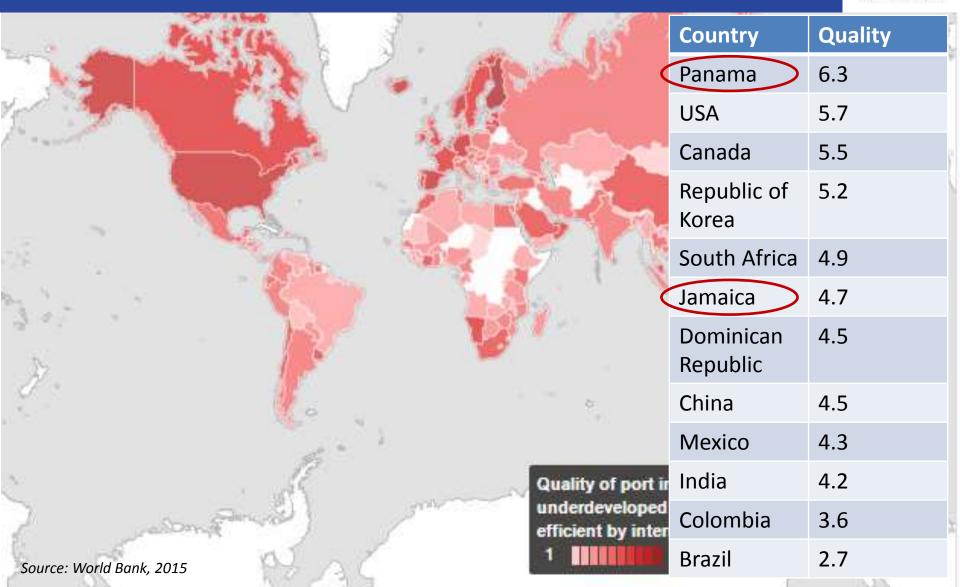




Port Infrastructure Quality 2015

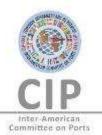






2016 Port raking in Latin America and the Caribbean

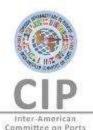




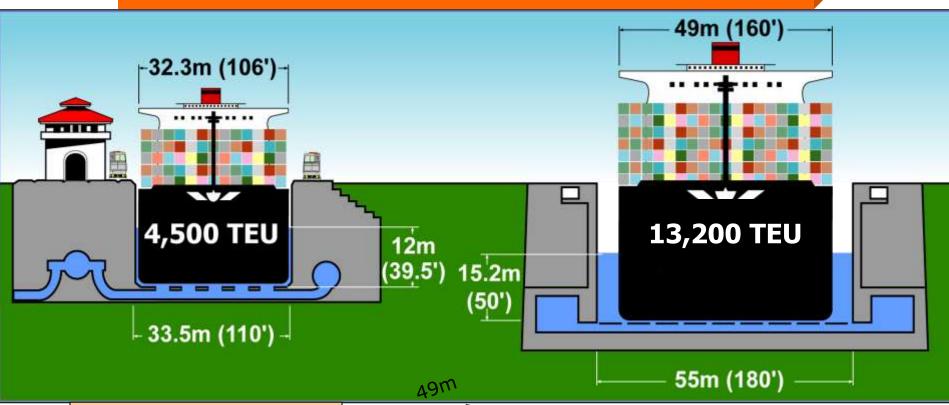


Panama Canal Expansion





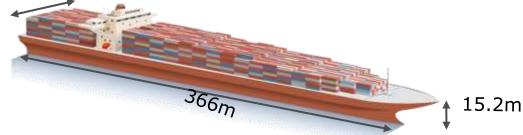
However, vessels of 16, 18 and 20 thousand TEUs do not fit



Vessel Design:

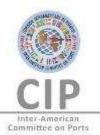
Capacity: 14.000 TEU Tonnage: 157.000 DWT Total Longitud: 365.8 mts

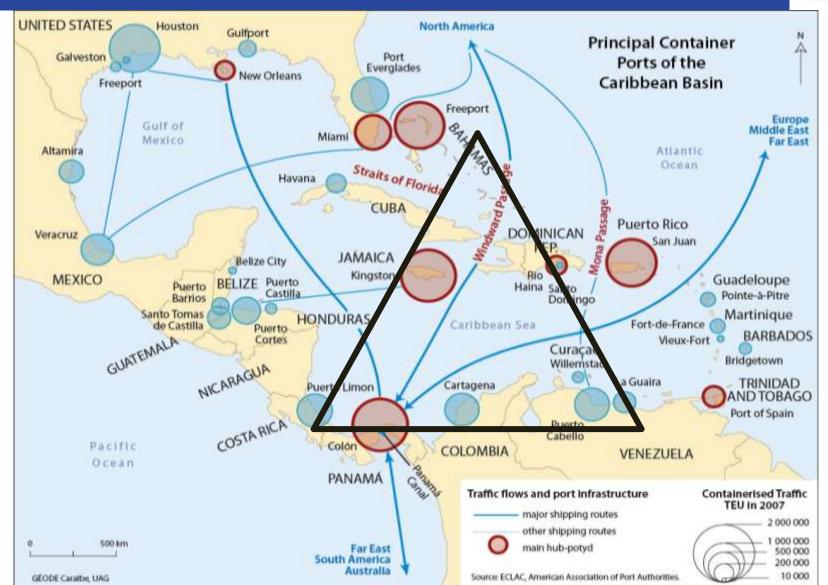
Bao: 48.8 mts Draft: 15.2 mts



Main Container Ports – Caribbean Basin

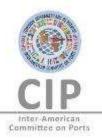






Investments in Port Modernization





Investments in Container terminals vs. Cruise terminals

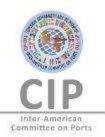


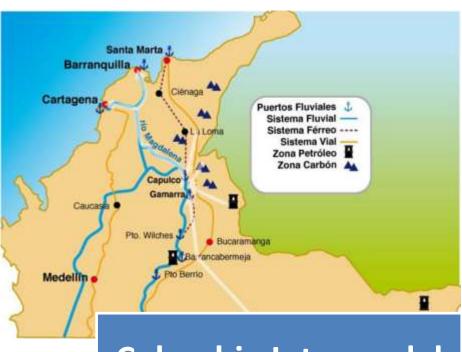


Jamaica investing US\$
660 million to become a
Regional Logistics Hub

Investments in Port Modernization







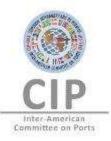
Colombia Intermodal Master Plan





Brazil: New Logistic Policy





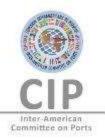


Brazil: Institutional reform Reducing logistics costs

- → Improve competitiveness
- → US \$2.5 billion in port infrastructure

Mexico: Global Logistic Platform Program

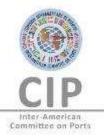






PCS – intermodal transportation





Technology Objectives in Ports

Traceability and safety

- Transport logistics and freight security
- Ensure the quality of the load
- Control location and stage of the process

Efficiency in infrastructure operation

- Elimination face-to-face and manual processes
- Synchronization of the physical and documentary flow of the load
- Efficient allocation of resources and spaces

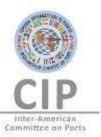
Sustainability



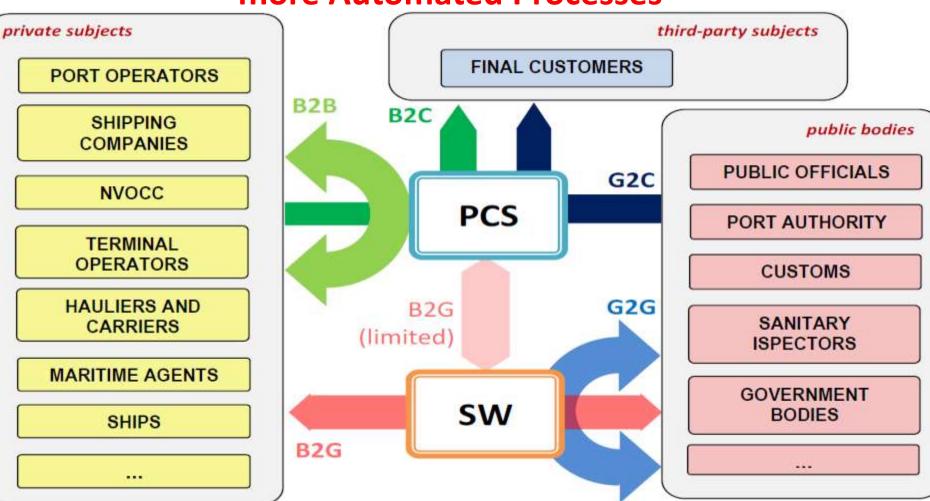
It is necessary the development of legislation and technology that would allow a national logistics information platform and a well-defined central network of connections with the interior.

Port Community System / SW





Cyber Security risk at each step/Institution due to more Automated Processes



IMO E-Navigation

- Initiative started in 2005 to increase the safety of navigation by modern technology.
- The scope of the e-Navigation project is defined as:
 - management of information on board and ashore by electronic means
 - enhance berth to berth navigation and related services for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment"
- E-Navigation foresees progress in the three fields of:
 - On-board navigation systems
 - Shore side vessel traffic information management and
 - Ship-to-ship-, ship-to-shore and shore-to-shore-communication infrastructure.





Security Threats



Natural disasters

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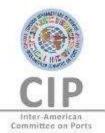


Table 1.1: Top 5 Trends that Determine Global Developments

- Rising Income and wealth disparity
- 2 Changing climate
- 3 Increasing polarization of societies
- Rising cyber dependency
- 5 Ageing population

istability

Security Threats connected to Cyberattacks

- 1. Critical information infrastructure breakdown
- 2. Data Fraud or theft
- 3. Terrorist attacks
- 4. Failure of critical infrastructure
- overnance 5. Failure of financial mechanism or institution

Profound 6. Interstate conflict

Asset bubbles

Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2016.

Data fraud or theft

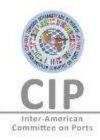
Failure of financial mechanism or institution

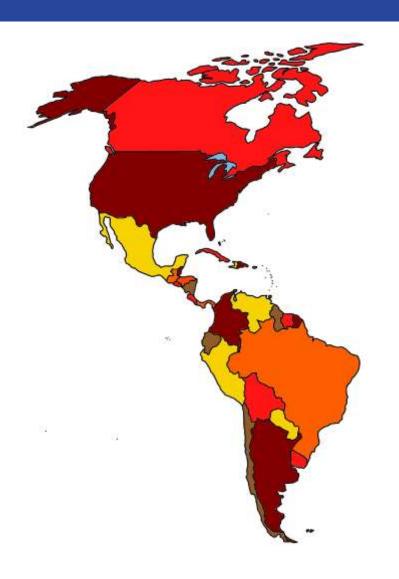
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Fiscal crises

Source: WEF, The Global Risks Report, 2017







CIP Activities to Promote Secure, Competitive and Efficient Port Operations

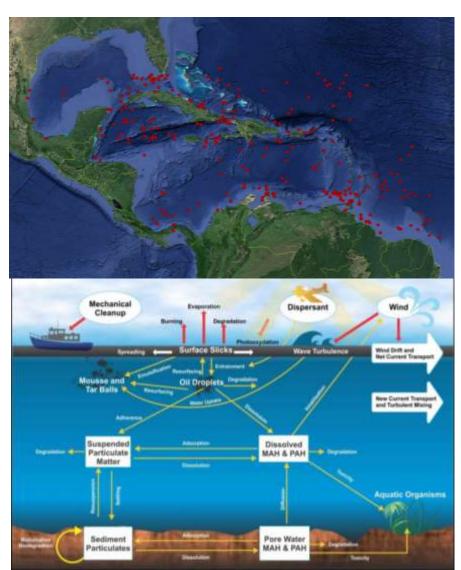
Caribbean Risk Assessment (CRISK) with ASA as main partner





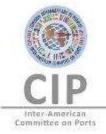


- 300 ships submerged with high risk potential.
- 151,000 to 1.2 million m3 fuel and other hazardous materials.
- Possible leaks put in risk the tourism economy, valuable ecological resources and fisheries in the Caribbean.
- US \$ 53 billion to US \$74 billion of the tourism economy is in risk.



Assessing the Status Maritime and Security Capabilities











Technical Advisory Group (TAG) on Port Protection and Security

- S/CIP and the OAS Secretariat for Multidimensional Security
- Joint initiative "Assessing the Status of Maritime and Port Security Capabilities within OAS Member States"

Phase 1 - Maritime and Port Security Survey

17 countries reached (four Caribbean, 13 LA)

Phase 2 – Cyber Risk Awareness Survey

17 countries reached, (nine Caribbean, 8 LA)

Current – Cyber Security Glossary

For all 34 OAS-CIP Member Countries



Cyber Security Survey Results







HudsonAnalytix
Complexity made simple.

Training

- 1. NO participants have received training through a web-based program.
- 2. Most participants have received training *informally*. Training on cyber risk awareness more common in the Spanish speaking.
- 3. Almost 20% stated that there is **no training on cyber risk awareness provided** and no plan exists to do so.

Investments in Cybersecurity

Pending any new IMO regulatory mandates and/or national port state control directives addressing cyber risk, how motivated will your organization be to invest in cybersecurity practices and/or solutions?

- No change 17% / 6
- Beginning 20% / 7
- **Developing 28%** / **10**
- Maturing 5% / 2

Institutionalizing -26% / 9

Represents confusion in the market on client side. Things are evolving

What CIP Members are Interested In?

- **57%** expressed interest in having a **cyber security assessment** performed for their organization.
- 57% in learning more about cyber liability and cyber insurance and/ or meeting with a port cyber security / cyber risk management expert.
- 30% in hosting a cyber security seminar for their organization.
- 37% expressed interest in a confidential maritime cyber risk briefing for their senior leadership team.

Caribbean Framework of Port Security Officials



- Initiative was put forth by the Delegation of Barbados consists of two pillars:

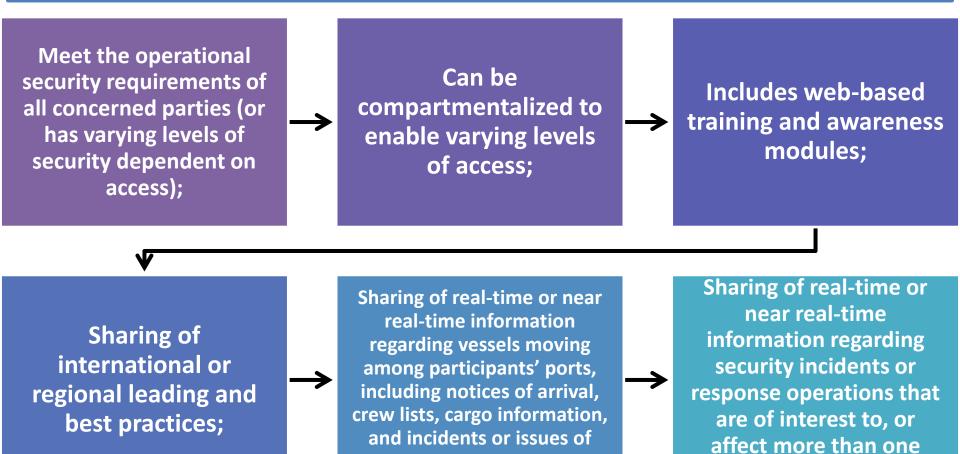
- institutional strengthening through capacity building; and
- increased connectivity through a secure online communication platform for security officials in ports.
- Designed in collaboration with CIP Associate Member HudsonAnalytix, this project calls for the establishment of an **on-line**, **secure**, **restricted** and **in real time communication platform**, including a mobile application.
- Intended in the Caribbean Basin countries, open to all CIP Members.
- Users will be designated by each National Port Authority (PFSOs).
- Port Authorities shall contribute with a **maintenance fee** in order to secure the sustainability of this initiative.

Technical capabilities and processes of the communication network:



participant.

Creation of an efficient, secure, real-time, on-line communication platform for Port Security Officers and other protection officials to improve communication, coordination and cooperation for enhanced port and maritime security.



concern;

XI Mexico ISPS Network International Forum on Maritime Security





The Mexico International ISPS Code and the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Ports (S/CIP), are proud to organize the XI International Forum and Fair on Maritime Security, to be **held on September 4-7, 2017, in Puerto Vallarta, México**. The event promotes the identification of the stage of development of the maritime security at an international level.

In addition to exchanging experiences and best practices, the forum will give space for dialogue to address particular issues such as:

- Port Operations;
- Maritime Security, including Cybersecurity;
- Environmental protection;
- Women Participation in the Port Sector;
- Simulation Exercise on Port Security Crisis Management.

Final Considerations



LAC ports are investing in infrastructure for modernization, updating legislation and policies to cope with new global trends and demands.

- Improve competitiveness, reduce costs and secure operations.
- Ports investing in soft and hard infrastructure Single Window and PCS.
- There is a need of an integrated intermodal network sea-land.
- The private sector as catalyst for change, important to promote PPP.
- Customs and ports need to improve cooperation and exchange of information.
- Improve the data gathering and statistics necessary for planning and seek to be efficient.
- Security and protection concerns are paramount (ISPS and Cyber).

Due to their interconnections and dependency on information and communications technology systems and the internet, ports are increasingly vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Need of more Capacity Building Programs such as Seminars and Courses in Cyber Security and Developing a Cyber Security Assessment and Plan.



Thank You!



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