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UNDER LOCK AND KEYS:
SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY
FROM A MARITIME
PERSPECTIVE

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Presentation outline

- The maritime supply chain.
- Measures undertaken to safeguard the security of maritime supply chain with a focus on ports.
- Roles of port security personnel.
- Balancing security and trade efficiency.
- Towards a safer, more secure maritime supply chain.



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Ship happens...



Maritime transportation fact sheet

- 7.11 billion tons of cargo moved globally in 2005 (up 3.8% from 2004).
- World merchant shipping fleet grew to 960 mil. DWT in Jan 2006 (+7.2% from Jan 2005).
- World container port traffic reached 337 mil. TEU in 2004 (+12.6 from 2003).

Features of maritime transportation

- Vital trade facilitator as ocean shipping carries 90% of world trade.
- Involves many parties and assets along the maritime supply chain.
- Ports act as crucial component interfacing with other transport modes.
- Speed and efficiency are the pillars of maritime transportation.

Features of maritime transportation

- Subject to the influence of many factors.
- Growth of maritime sector (i.e. port throughput, shipping fleet) & supporting services mirrors trade & economic growth.
- Its long link & international nature makes it vulnerable & exposed to threats.

Strategic role of maritime transportation

- Many sea routes act as strategic lanes and choke points for strategic supplies.
- More countries depend on maritime transportation to facilitate their trade and energy imports.
- Sovereignty, safety, security of crucial sealanes are keenly debated issues.

Players in maritime supply chain

- Producers / manufacturers
- Ports
- Shipping sector
- Transport service providers
- Distribution service providers
- Freight service providers
- Ancillary services providers
- End users / consumers

Transport service providers

- Unimodal operators (water, road, rail, air or sea transport operators)
- Multimodal transport operators (MTO)
- Facilities owners (i.e. seaports, riverine ports, jetties)
- Terminal operators
- Logistics services companies

Distribution service providers

- Warehouse / godown operators
- Storage facilities providers
- Free zones at ports
- Distriparks
- Inland cargo depots (dry ports)
- Distributors / wholesalers
- Retailers / dealers

Freight service providers

- Customs clearance
- Freight forwarding & consolidation
- Hauliers
- Specialist forwarding i.e. hazardous materials, reefer goods, halal items
- Freight brokering
- Packaging / repackaging

Ancillary services providers

- IT and telecommunications
- Banking and insurance
- Equipment / machineries providers
- Labor supply shore side, ship crewing
- Legal services
- Education, training, R&D
- Ship management services

Impact of security breach in the maritime supply chain

- Delayed delivery of cargo, causing ships to berth longer / miss calls.
- Formation of bottlenecks along the maritime supply chain and beyond.
- Delayed production of goods and raising costs to all along the chain.
- Create havoc to global trade / economy.

International Ship & Port Facilities Security (ISPS) Code

- Security standards for ports & ships.
- Enhances security & deter terrorism.
- Risk management approach.
- Has increased security awareness & preparedness at ports.

Container Security Initiative (CSI)

- US Customs initiative to secure oceangoing container.
- US-bound cargo inspection by US Customs officers at foreign ports.
- Involves the use of detection technology & tamper-evident containers.
- Making US borders the last line of defense.

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)

- US Customs initiative in collaboration with carriers, brokers and warehouse operators to improve security of ports.
- Mitigates the risk of loss, damage, theft and the introduction of potentially dangerous elements into the supply chain.

96-Hour Advance Notification of Arrival

- Security screening procedure introduced US Coast Guard and US Immigration.
- Ships approaching US ports must declare their cargo, crew and passengers 96 hours prior to arrival.
- Objective is to enable preventive action on suspect ships from entering US ports.

24-Hour Rule

- Implemented by US Customs since 2003.
- Requires Non-Vessel Operating Common Carriers (NVOCCs) to provide details of the contents of US-bound sea containers 24 hours before they are loaded onboard.
- Allows identification of threats before ships arrive at US ports.

Other maritime security measures

- World Customs Organization's
 Framework of Standards and
 International Cargo Security Council's global network to boost cargo security.
- Proliferation Security Initiative, allowing boarding of suspect vessels.
- International Port Security Program
- Regional Maritime Security Initiative

Roles of security personnel

- Port security, enforcement agencies & shipping crew should cultivate security consciousness into their corporate culture.
- Security should not start & end at their end of the supply chain.
- Coordination, cooperation, communication among all to create 'domain awareness'.
- Resources should be allocated to recruit, train & equip personnel.

Implications of security measures

- Improved security along maritime supply chain, but goodwill between ports and their users has been affected.
- Ports have had to pass security costs to users to recover expenses.
- Shippers complain that security should be provided without charge.
- Sharing of security costs remains an issue.

Implications of security measures

- Questions remain if some measures are effective, sustainable or even needed.
- Speed and efficiency have been sacrificed.
- More government funding needed.
- Possibility of treating security as a public good, thus the sharing of its financing.

Balancing security and trade efficiency

- Security measures must not hamper speed
 & efficiency of cargo movement too much.
- Security initiatives must be planned in consultation with players in supply chain.
- Good intelligence needed to avoid looking for 'needle in haystack' & checking everything.
- Reconcile security plans with supply chain management to ensure smooth trade flow.

Towards securing the maritime supply chain

- Governments must take the lead in protecting maritime supply chain.
- Strong public-private partnership to improve effectiveness of security measures.
- Acts are needed to ensure compliance.
- Threat perception and responses must be based on sound intelligence & info / data.

Towards securing the maritime supply chain

- Maintain current systems before procuring new ones.
- Invest in security-related personnel (recruitment, training); infra & equipment.
- Leverage on technology to facilitate riskbased scanning / non-intrusive inspection.
- Balance risk assessment with trade needs.

Conclusion

- Maritime supply chain is built on speed and efficiency, hence more security procedures mean less of the two.
- The effectiveness of maritime security measures will continue to be debated.
- Measures to secure the supply chain need to be gelled into a cohesive framework to achieve domain awareness.

Conclusion

- Protecting maritime supply chain is critical in safeguarding the strategic supplies of raw materials and goods.
- The 3Cs concept of consultation, collaboration & cooperation is vital to secure the maritime supply chain.
- Creating sustainable procurement means integrating security & trade.



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"If you fail to plan, you plan to fail"

THANKYOU

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