

# ESCAP initiatives on Digital and Resilient port in the Asia-Pacific

Mr. Gyu Serb Kim

Expert on Port Infrastructure and Logistics
Transport Division

2024 Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Sustainable Maritime Connectivity

July 22



### **Contents**







Background



**2023 Project : Support the Digitalization of Ports** 



**2024 Project : Introduction of autonomous shipping technologies** 



2024 New projects: Bridging the digitalization and resilience gap in small ports



## **Background**



- 1. Digital technology is the most important means of development in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Can be utilized as a means to quickly enhance port competitiveness at a low cost.



- 2. Port infrastructure is the facility most exposed to climate disaster risks.
- Efforts are needed to secure existing port infrastructure and to strengthen future port infrastructure.







Project Title

Support the digitalization of ports including smart port reforms

Project Period

2023 March ~ 2023 December

Project Background The transition to smart ports with numerous challenges such as the digital gap, lack of professionals, and limited investment

The necessity for a thorough understanding of the current status



Objectives

To understand the existing level and status of port digitalization by developing indicators to measure

Target countries

Thailand (Bangkok port), Viet Nam (Danang port), and Cambodia (Sihanoukville Port)



**Conducted research to** promote port digitalization and support the transition to smart ports.

**Develop indicators** to measure the digitalization of ports

Applied the indicators to target ports and reviewed the usefulness and applicability of them



## Major milestones

**Kickoff meeting**: virtual meeting (4 October 2023)

Capacity building workshop for the readiness assessment: virtual and off-line meeting (3 November 2023)



Field trip: Danang Port (Danang, 9-10 November 2023)

**Final Capacity building workshop** (Bangkok and online, 29-30 November 2023)



### The readiness assessment for smart ports:

- Through three rounds of expert surveys (Delphi method)
- 7 areas, 13 subjects and 49 indicators

Area	Subjects	<u>Indicators</u>					
	Law	Laws related to smart ports or port digitalization					
Law	Regulation	Regulations related to smart ports or port digitalization					
	Policy	Policies related to smart ports or port digitalization					
	Goals and	Goals					
	action plans	Action plans					
Digital	Strategy	Strategy					
vision	Leadership	Leadership					
VISIOII	Leadership	Governance					
	Partnership	Finding Partner					
	raitheiship	Open collaboration					
		The ICT utilization within the organization					
	ICT utilization	The ICT utilization with external organizations					
		The ICT utilization with customers					
	Introduction of	Introduction of digital technology					
	Digital	Technology utilization					
	technology	Introduction of emerging technologies to port					
	technology	w technologies utilization of port operations					
	Digital skills	The level of digital skills					
		e-Document					
		Standard for e-Document					
Digital	Informatization	Document digitalization					
technolo		pplying information system					
gy		Utilizing information system					
		(structured/semi-structured/unstructured) Data processing					
	Data	(structured/semi-structured/unstructured) Data analysis					
		Data sharing					
		Networks					
		Information system required for smart ports					
		System architecture					
	Infrastructure	The ratio of modernization and automation					
		The ratio of usage of modernization and automation					
		The ratio of usage of energy saving means					
		Status of energy saving					
	Cyber security	Security for assets					

Area	Subjects	<b>Indicators</b>				
		Service planning				
	Planning	Standard and governance				
Process		Open source				
FIUCESS	Development	Resource management				
	and operations	Performance measurement				
	and operations	Integrated service management				
Propulsi	Dedicated ,	Dedicated team/group				
on	team/group					
system	Work	Work automation				
	automation					
Evaluatio	evaluation	evaluation				
n	D0D	DOD Life				
	R&D capacity	R&D capability				
	Learning	Maintain training course				
Capacity	capacity	Continuously learning				
strength	Human	Capability of Human resource				
ens	resource	Interest of emerging technologies				
	capacity	microst of emerging teermologies				
	Recruiting	Recruiting				



### Result of the readiness assessment

A	Indicator	Port				
Area	Indicator	Sihanoukville	Bangkok	Danang		
Legal (10%)	Law, Regulation, Policy	D	В	С		
Digital vision (15%)	Goals and action plans, Strategy Leadership, Partnership	D	В	С		
Digital technology (40%)	ICT utilization, Introduction of digital technology Digital skills, Informatization, Data Infrastructure, Cyber security	D	В	С		
Process (10%)	Planning, development and operations	С	С	С		
Propulsion system (10%)	Dedicated team, Work automation	С	D	С		
Capacity strengthens (10%)	R&D capacity, Learning capacity, Human resource capacity, Recruiting	D	С	С		
Performance evaluation (5%)	Evaluation	С	D	D		



### **Analysis of the results**

Port	Result of analysis
	<ul> <li>They are interested in smart ports, but related laws do not exist (being prepared)</li> </ul>
Sihanoukville	A nation does not have plans to pursue smart ports but needs to proceed in the future.
Smanoukvine	The target port uses the EDI system for port operations, but this EDI system does not cover the entire port operations
	Improvement of port infrastructure is being promoted based on their national policy.
Bangkok	<ul> <li>Although port operations are progressing using ICT, the utilization of e-documents may be somewhat low.</li> </ul>
	From an interoperability perspective, the ratio of standard usage may be somewhat low.
	<ul> <li>Efforts are being made to improve the port based on the national master plan.</li> </ul>
Devenue	<ul> <li>An information system is being built and utilized for port operations but does not cover the entire port operations.</li> </ul>
Danang	From an interoperability perspective, the ratio of standard usage may be somewhat low.
	■ They have recognized the need for smart ports, but the overall environment may be somewhat weak to progress it



### Maturity level of target ports



Port	Legal	Digital vision	Digital technology	Process	•	Performanc e evaluation	• •	Maturity level
Sihanoukville	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	Introduce	Ready	Ready	Not started
Bangkok	Introduce	Introduce	Introduce	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	In progress
Danang	Ready	Introduce	Introduce	Ready	Ready	Ready	Ready	Beginner



### Recommenda tions for Sihanoukville port

Establishing a policy foundation for progressing towards smart ports

Review of existing laws, regulations, or policies for relevance and need for revision

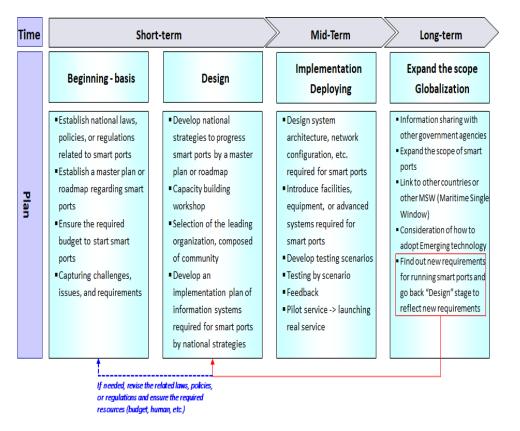


If required, consider establishment of new laws, regulations, or policies for smart ports

Designate a leading organization

Establish and implement a progress plan for the smart port centered around the leading organization

### **Proposed implementation plan of smart ports**





### Recommenda tions for Bangkok port

Establishing smart port vision and goals

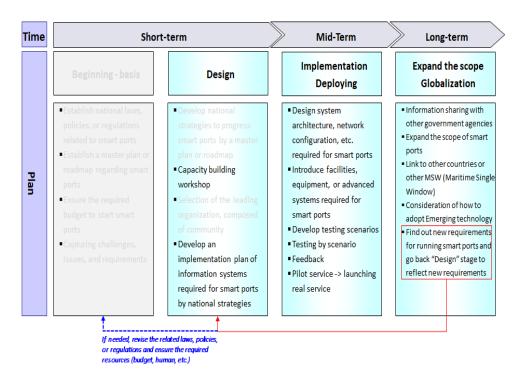


Defining smart port strategy and action plans and the related tasks, establish implementation plan

Forming the dedicated team (or taskforce team) and establishing an investment plan

Smart port infrastructure design development, introduction, and construction

#### **Proposed implementation plan of smart ports**





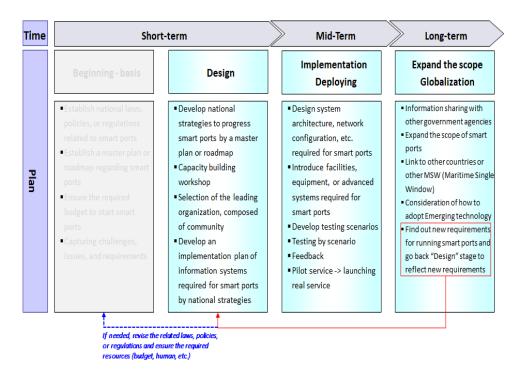
### Recommenda tions for Danang port

Check the current level of the target port through readiness assessment for Smart Ports (using the Maturity Model)



Develop the To-BE Model of the target port based on the result of the readiness assessment

### **Proposed implementation plan of smart ports**





## **Autonomous Shipping Project (2022-2024)**





Pro	ject
Title	e

Improving the safety of navigation and the sustainability of shipping through the introduction of innovative autonomous shipping technologies in the Asia-Pacific region

### Project Period

2022 July ~ 2024 June



Project Objectives

To support the introduction of innovative autonomous shipping technologies for the Asia-Pacific region

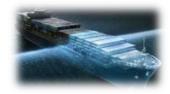


Target region

South-East Asian and South Asian countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and India

Expected Outcome

**Target countries develop national plans** for the implementation of autonomous shipping technologies



Strengthen capacity of the target countries for the introduction of innovative autonomous shipping technologies





### Major Activities

**Combined National workshop for all target counties** 

(1-2 June 2023, Bangkok, Thailand, in a hybrid format)

To clarify and discuss the collected information and prepare national plans on advanced solutions, developments and applied approaches in the field of innovative autonomous shipping technologies



National workshops for India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (online, September-October 2023)

International conference

(28-29 February 2024, Bangkok and online)

More than 160 participants from 22 countries and 18 organizations,

Exchange on good practices and relevant global and regional initiatives

Review the findings of the studies and expert discussions

**Expert group meeting** 

(17-18 June 2024, Pattaya, Thailand)

To assess opportunities for a regional approach

To identify possible pilot joint project among ESCAP member States

To develop the policy recommendations on regional cooperation







## Major outcomes 1: Recommendations for the Development of National Action Plans

1. Establishing of policy and regulatory frameworks	Formulating national action plans to introduce the MASS Code to related national regulations through appropriate national mechanisms
2. Training and upskilling development	Providing training and upskilling programs for seafarers to adapt to new technologies and roles in autonomous shipping.
3. Universities' research and development	Funding and supporting by relevant research and development (R&D) support programs,
4. Public engagement and awareness	Including concrete measures to engage the public and build both industry and civil society support for these technologies
5. Investment in infrastructure and "sandboxes"	Investing in the development of infrastructure supporting autonomous shipping including investment in sandboxes (testbeds and trial projects)
6. Monitoring and evaluation	Establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track progress and impact





### **Major outcomes 2: Recommendations for Regional Cooperation**



1.Establishing forums or platforms for knowledge exchange

Establishing forums or platforms and organizing training workshops and technical conferences



2. Joint research and training projects

Collaborative research initiatives, universities cooperation, and training programs



3. Participation in the development of legal frameworks for MASS

Participation in the development of legal frameworks for MASS at the platform of the International Maritime Organization (IMO)





## Major outcomes 3: Recommendations for Potential joint projects and Key technical solutions for their implementation



**Exchange of experience and support for the implementation of regulatory frameworks** 



Joint training programs on autonomous shipping for seafarers



Support for the implementation of trial projects (sandboxes) and the development of technological solutions



Key technical solutions to be in the focus of joint projects

Autonomous navigation systems, Advanced sensors and sensor-fusion techniques, Connectivity solutions, Solutions for new segments of autonomous shipping, New simulators for training of personnel operating MASS





### Major outcomes 4: National Reports for five member States



Final Report 30/9/23

The State of Autonomous Shipping in Indonesia

Author: Hafida Fahmiasari



The State of Autonomous Shipping Concept in Indonesia

#### Table of Contents

Table of Contents
1. Introduction
1.1. General Definition of Autonomous Shipping
1.2. Background of Study
1.3. Methodology4
2. Autonomous Shipping Technology in Indonesia
2.1. Current Shipping Industry and Technology Overview         6.6           2.1.1 Saspon Flest In Indoorse.         6.1           2.1.2 Sespon System         8.8           2.1.2 Sespon System         9           2.1.3 Shipbiding and Repairing Industry         9           2.1.4 Human Resources in Shipping         10           2.1.5 The Role of Women         12
2.2. National Legal Framework12
2.3. Status of Autonomous Shipping Technology Research and Development13
2.3.1. Autonomous technology R&D in different transport sectors
Opportunities and challenges for autonomous shipping technologies
3. Recommendations
3.1. Short-Term Phase (1-3 years)
3.2. Mid-Term Phase (4-7 years)23
3.3. Long-Term Phase (8+ years)23
Bibliography24



The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

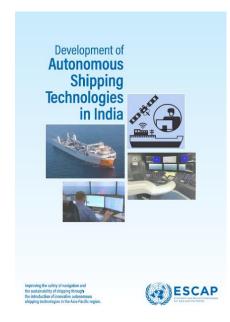
National Paper

Improving the Safety of Navigation and the Sustainability of Shipping through the Introduction of Innovative Autonomous Shipping Technology in the Asia-Pacific Region

Author: Cdr Ang Chin Hup (R)
National Consultant (Malavsia)

#### Table of Contents

Prol	ect Goal and Objectives	
	onomous Shipping Technology	
3.1.	Development of Autonomous Shipping Technology	
3.1.	Autonomous Shipping in Europe & the Asia-Pacific Region	
3.2.		
3.2.2		
	International Maritime Organization (IMO)'s Guidelines on Autonomous	
	ntial Impact of Autonomous Shipping in the Asia-Pacific Region	
5.1.	Navigation Safety	
5.2.	Sustainability of shipping	
	ent Challenges faced by Shipping in the Selected Asia-Pacific Countries y Malaysia	
6.1.	Safety of Navigation in the Strait of Malacca	
6.2.	Sustainability of Shipping in Malaysian Waters	
	ysia's Commitment to Enhance the Safety of Navigation & the Sustainabiling.	
7.1.	Safety of Navigation in the Strait of Malacca	
7.2.	Sustainability of Shipping	
Pote	ntial Impact of Autonomous Shipping in Malaysia	
8.1.	Improved Safety of Navigation	
8.2.	Enhanced Sustainability of Shipping	
8.3. of Auto	The Strength, Weakness, Opportunity & Threat (SWOT) Analyses for imponomous Shipping on Shipping in Malaysia	08
8.4. Analys	Findings of the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity & Threat (SWOT)	
	ommendations for Malaysia to Prepare for the Emergence of Autonomous	
9.1.	Safety of Navigation	
9.2.	Sustainability of Shipping	
9.3.	Mitigating Cybersecurity Risks	











### **Project Background:**



Unprecedented Digital
Technology
Development in the
field of Logistics

Increasing Wave
Intensity and
Frequency with Rising
Sea Level

Renovating Port
Infrastructure for
Digital competitiveness
and Climate-related
resilience



Only for large and Medium-sized ports that have resources and capacities. Widening digital and resilient gap in maritime connectivity between large ports and small ports

Affordable Digital and
Disaster Resilient
Technologies that make
a difference.



### Title

Bridging the digitalization and resilience gap in small ports in the Asia-Pacific region

### Project Period

2024 May – 2025 December (20 months)

## Project Objective

Narrow the gap in port digitalization and climate resilience between member States' ports to promote sustainable and inclusive development in Asia and the Pacific

Explore technologies and policies for small ports

Improving the policy capacity of these small ports.



## Target Countries/SubRegion(s)

Small Island Developing States in the Pacific and Archipelagic countries in the South-East and South-West Asia





### **Activities**

**Conduct research** on the current digital port technologies and disaster resilient port infrastructure technologies for small ports

**Prepare policy recommendations** to promote port digitalization and secure climate-related disaster resilience of small ports

Organize capacity building workshops



### **Tentative Target Countries for the Project**

	The South-East Asia	The South-West Asia	The Pacific Region	Total
Port Digitalization	Philippines	Sri Lanka	Solomon Island Kiribati	4
Disaster Resilience	Indonesia	Maldives	Papua New Guinea Fiji	4
Total	2	2	4	8



### **Tentative Work Plan**

	KEY ACTIVITIES	2024			2025			
	Quarter	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Output 1.1: Port Digitalization							
A1.1.1	Data collection and analysis							
A1.1.2	Organize capacity building workshops							
A1.1.3	Develop reports							
	Output 2.1: Disaster Resilient Port							
A2.2.1	Data collection and analysis							
A2.2.2	Organize capacity building workshops							
A2.2.3	Develop reports							



# Capacity Building Workshop

**2024 December 8-9** 

Busan, the Republic of Korea





Inviting Representatives from target countries, international experts, consultants, and related organizations

Exchange of good practices and relevant global and regional initiatives on Digitalization and Disaster Resilience





### **Request for Cooperation**

Selection of target port and designation of person in charge

Provision of data related to port status

Support for identifying needs on digitalization and disaster response

Continuous communication through project implementation



