



COLON CONTAINER TERMINAL

THE LOGISTICS HUB OF THE AMERICAS

DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND MARITIME TRADE

William Elliott

President

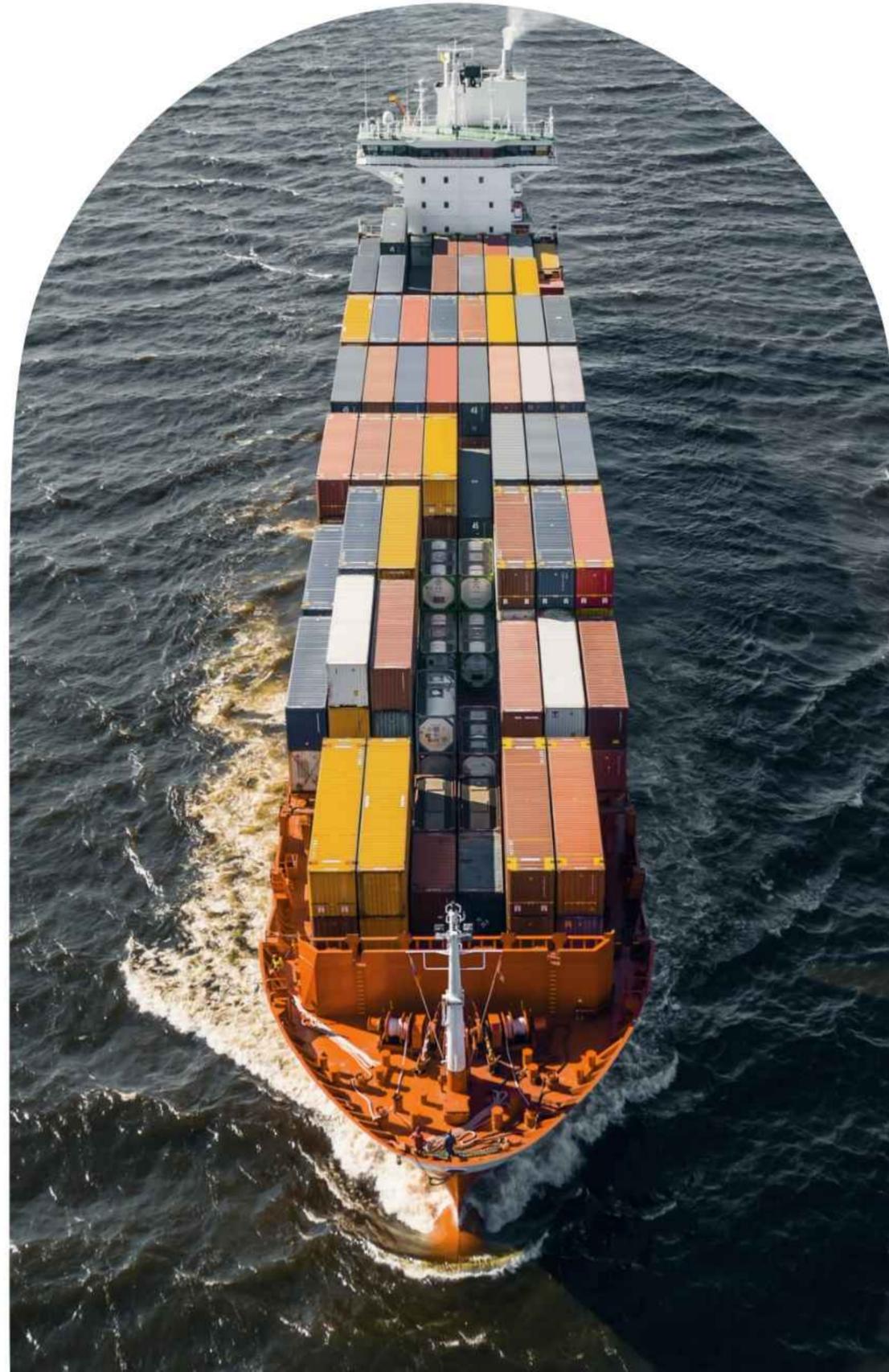
COLON CONTAINER TERMINAL S.A





POINTS TO DISCUSS

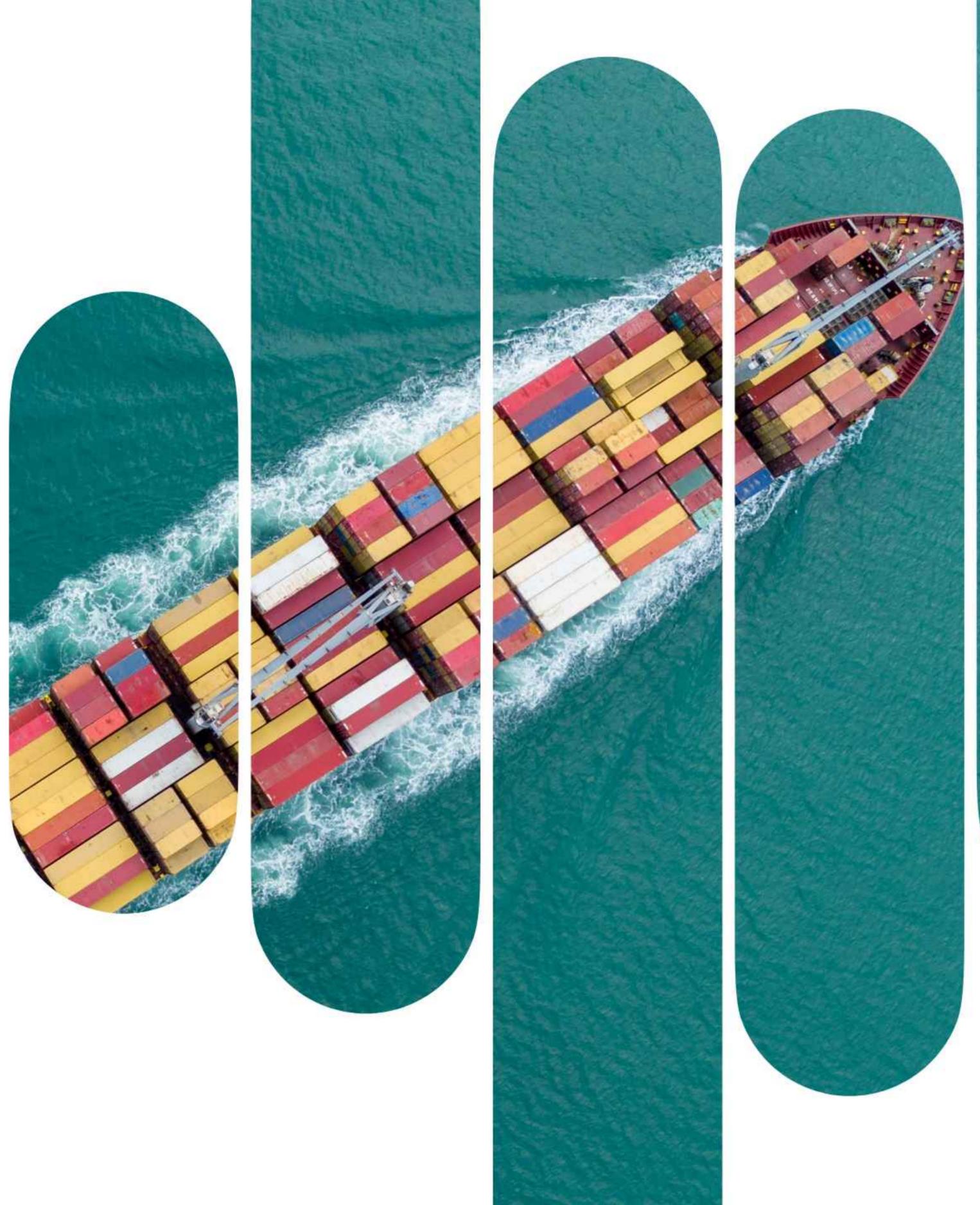
- I. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**
- II. INVESTMENT IN PORT INFRASTRUCTURE.**
- III. REGULATION AND COLLABORATION**
- IV. CURRENT AFFAIRS**



MARITIME TRADE



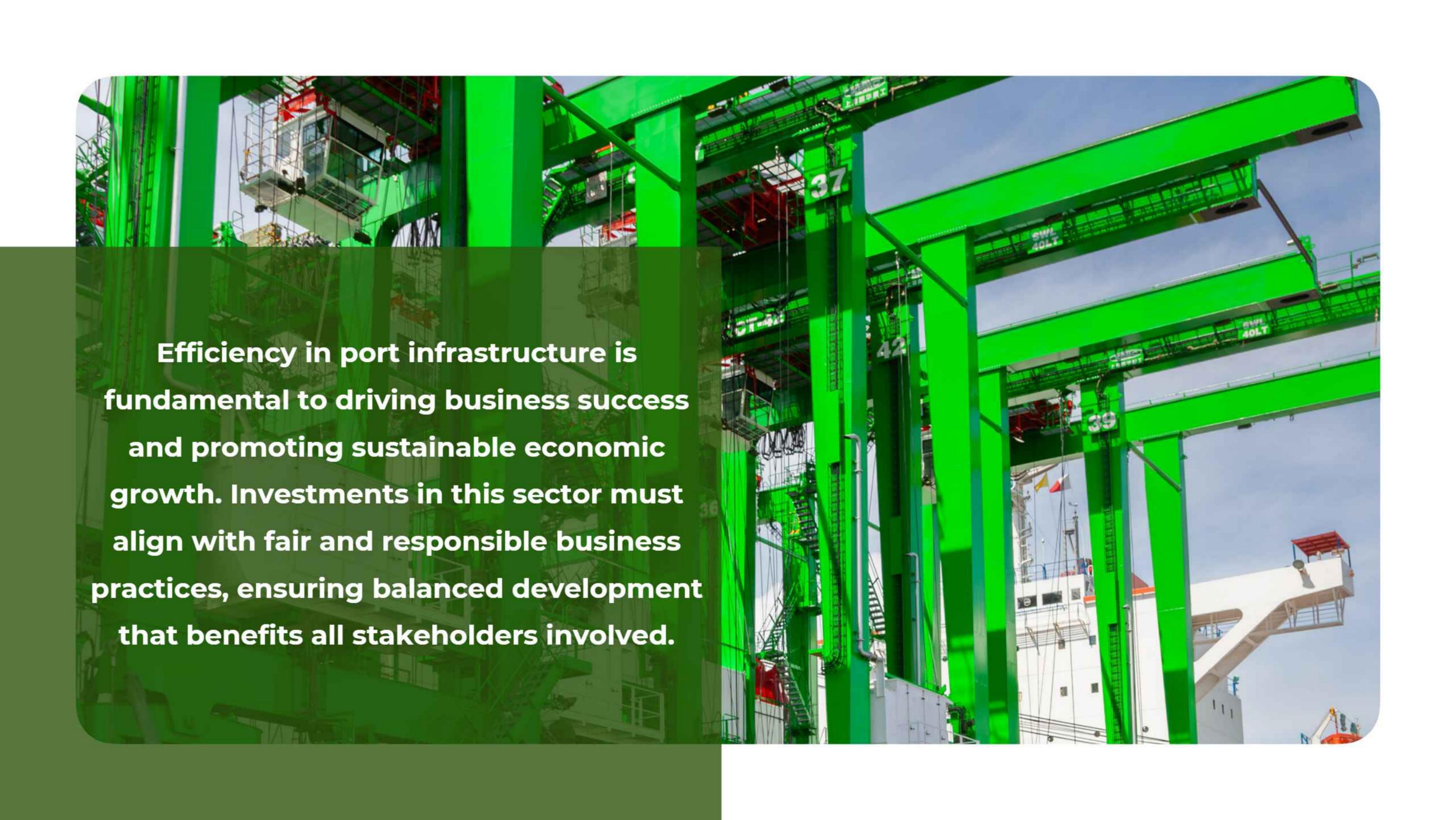
I. Economic Growth and Sustainable Development



- **Facilitation of global trade.**
- **Guarantee of Legal Stability.**
- **Generating returns is crucial.**



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A photograph of a port terminal featuring several large yellow gantry cranes. The cranes are numbered 37, 39, and 42. A white ship is docked at the pier. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark green box on the left side, which contains white text. The text reads: "Efficiency in port infrastructure is fundamental to driving business success and promoting sustainable economic growth. Investments in this sector must align with fair and responsible business practices, ensuring balanced development that benefits all stakeholders involved."

Efficiency in port infrastructure is fundamental to driving business success and promoting sustainable economic growth. Investments in this sector must align with fair and responsible business practices, ensuring balanced development that benefits all stakeholders involved.



II. Investment in Port Infrastructure

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1

Develop efficient and modern ports.

2

Creating and maintaining world-class infrastructure presents several challenges.

3

Economic success also depends on minimizing environmental impact.

4

Investing in green technology.

5

Investing in personnel development is key to the successful implementation of emerging technologies.



These types of investments not only respond to growing environmental regulations but also position ports at the forefront

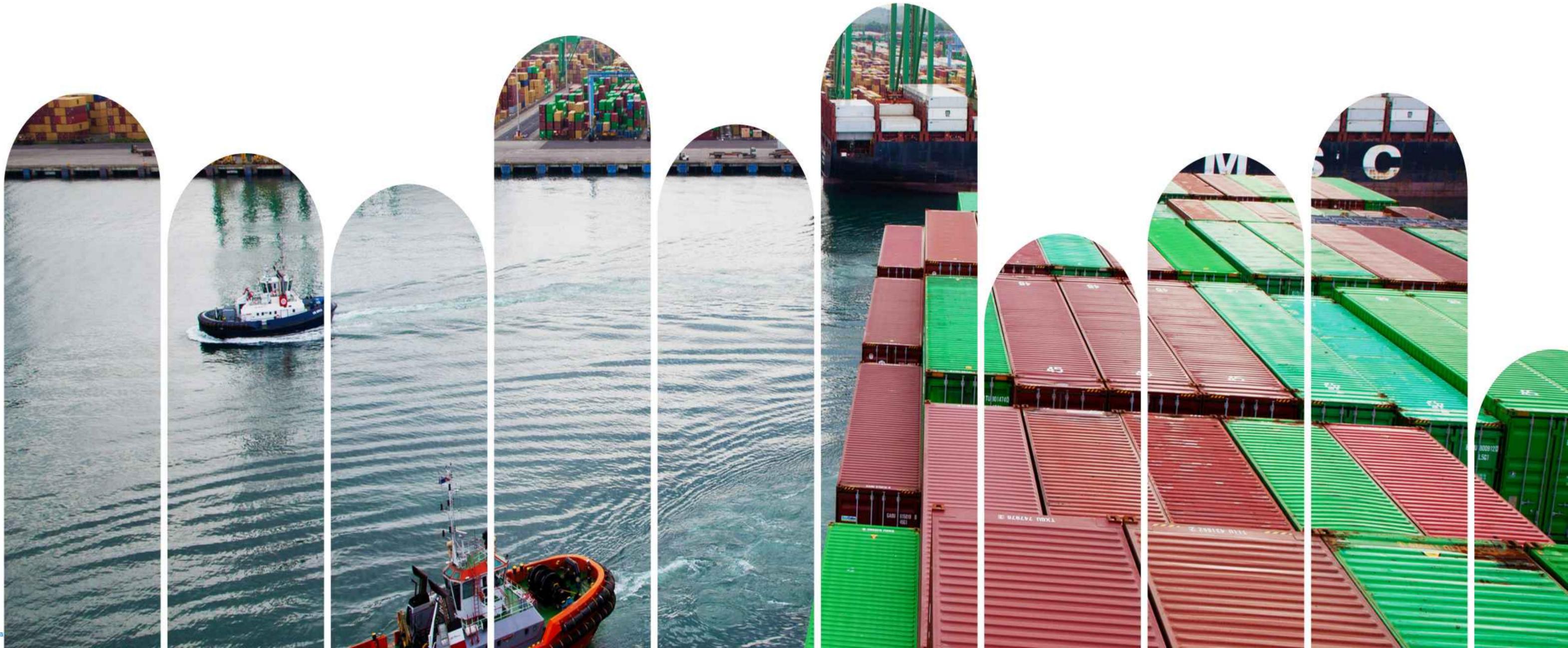


**of sustainable
global trade**

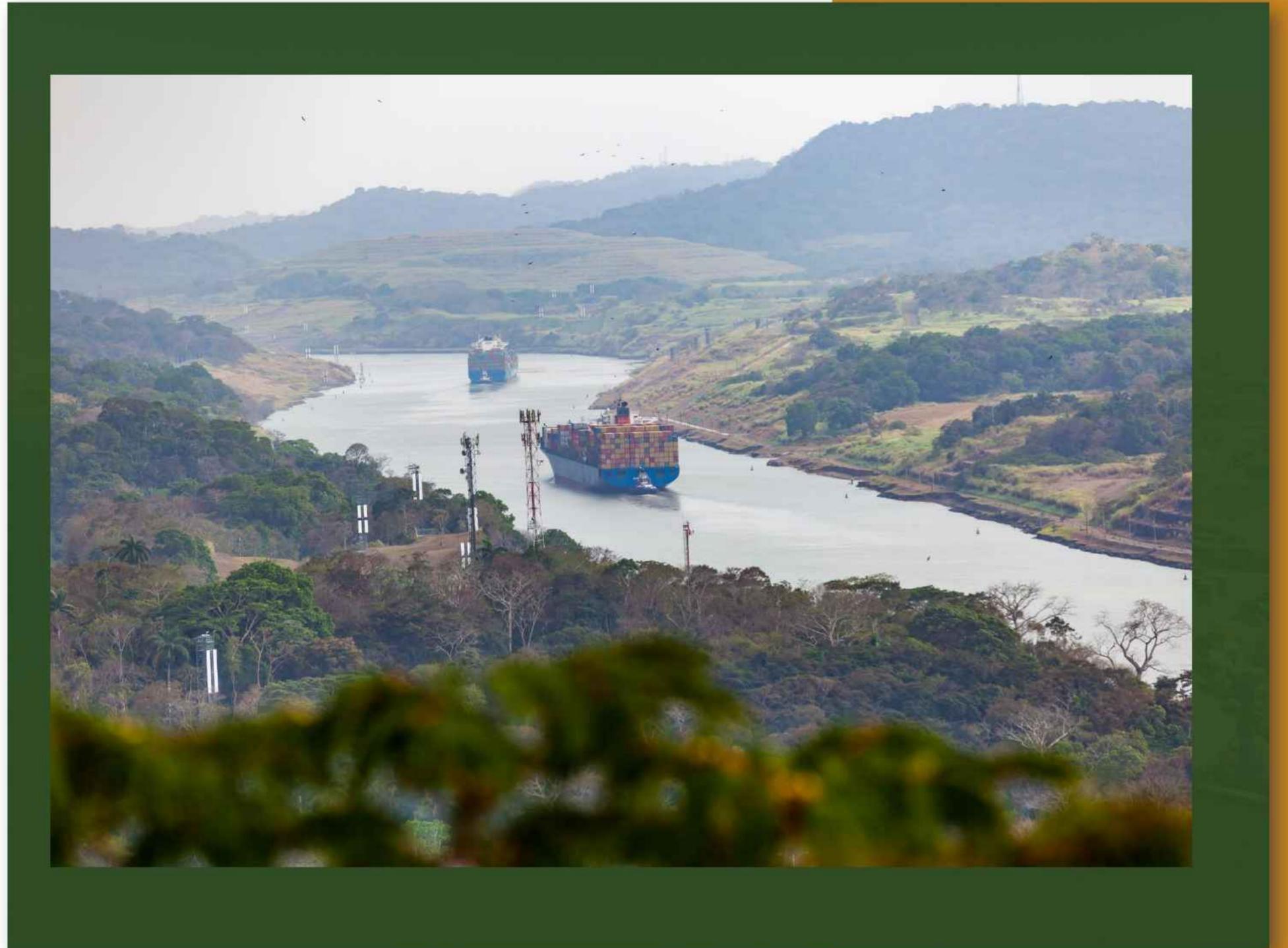
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III. REGULATION AND COLLABORATION



- **Cooperation between nations is essential** to strengthen international maritime trade. The implementation of national and international agreements seeks to promote compliance with regulations that benefit all involved. In this regard, ports around the world are advancing in the creation of new infrastructures that facilitate sustainable development.
- **The International Maritime Organization (IMO)** has set ambitious goals, aiming for an 11% reduction in carbon intensity by 2026, 40% by 2030, and 70% by 2050. These objectives are crucial to mitigating the environmental impact of maritime transport and require collaboration from all countries.



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- According to RESOLUTION MEPC.366(79), adopted on December 16, 2022, member states are invited to encourage voluntary cooperation between the port and maritime transport sectors. This collaboration is essential to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from ships, which will benefit not only the environment but also the sustainability of the industry.



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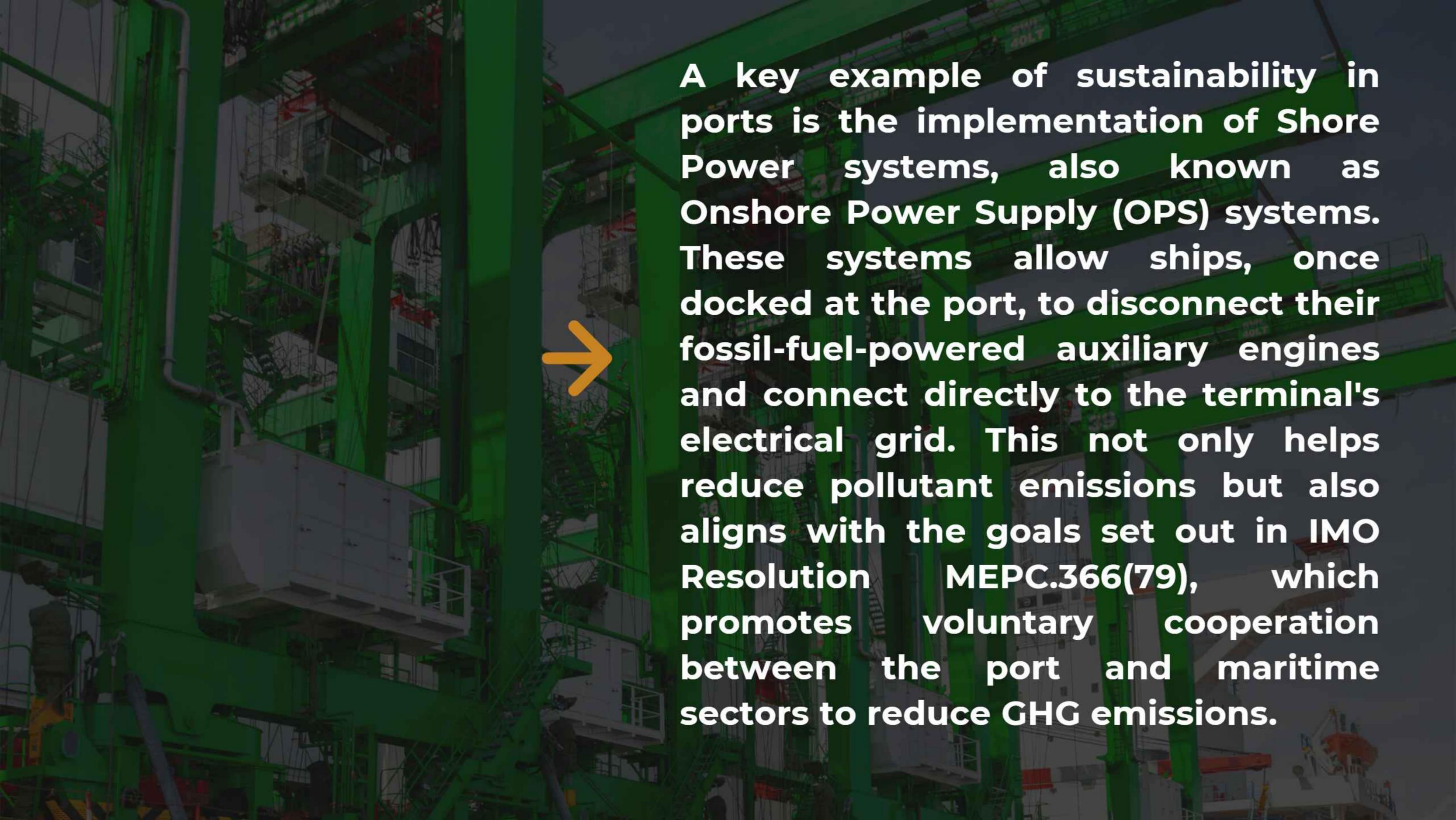
**It is time to join forces
and ensure that our actions
today contribute to a
cleaner and more
sustainable future for
international maritime
trade.**





CURRENT AFFAIRS

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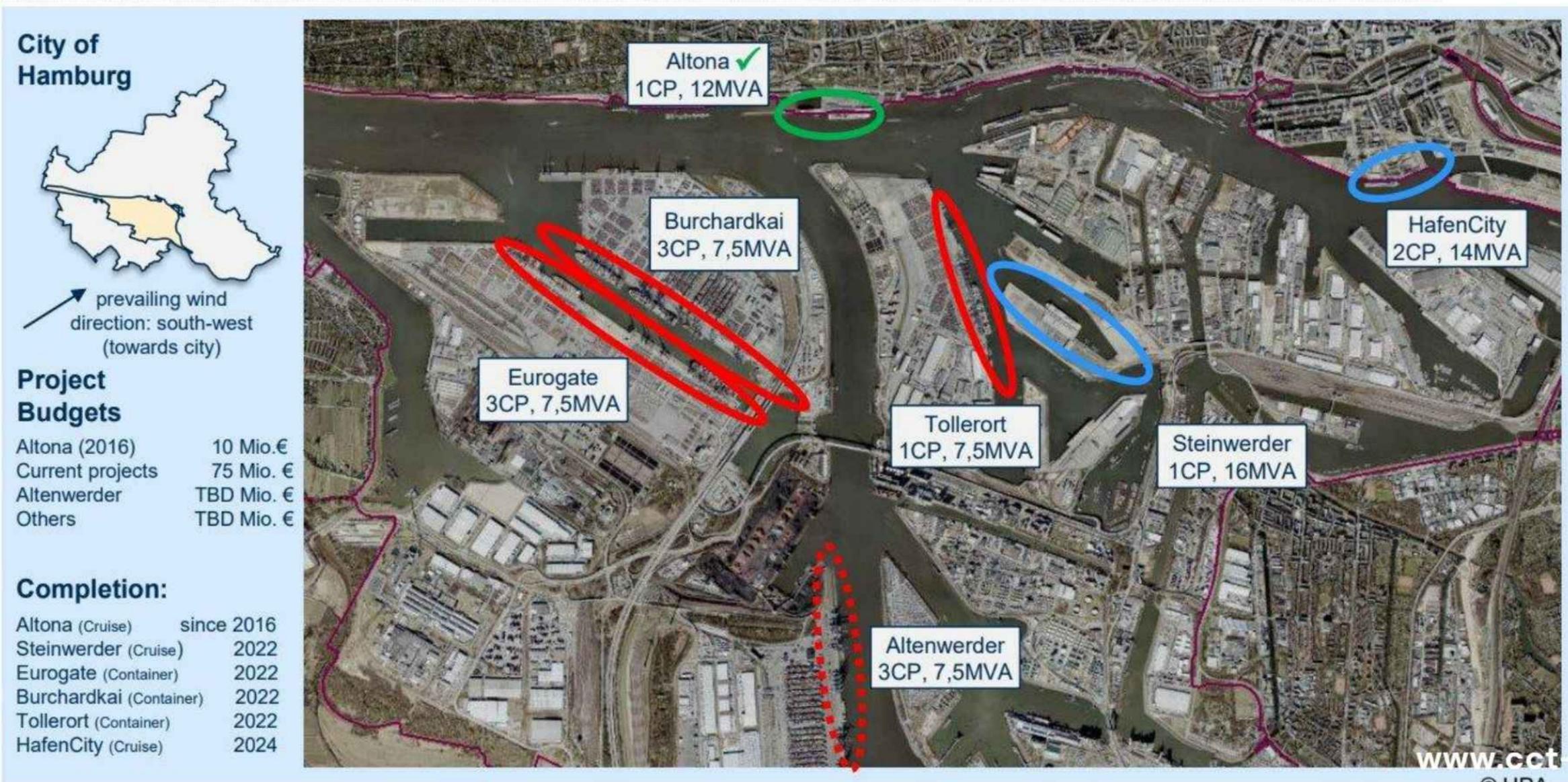
A key example of sustainability in ports is the implementation of Shore Power systems, also known as Onshore Power Supply (OPS) systems. These systems allow ships, once docked at the port, to disconnect their fossil-fuel-powered auxiliary engines and connect directly to the terminal's electrical grid. This not only helps reduce pollutant emissions but also aligns with the goals set out in IMO Resolution MEPC.366(79), which promotes voluntary cooperation between the port and maritime sectors to reduce GHG emissions.



THE PORT OF HAMBURG

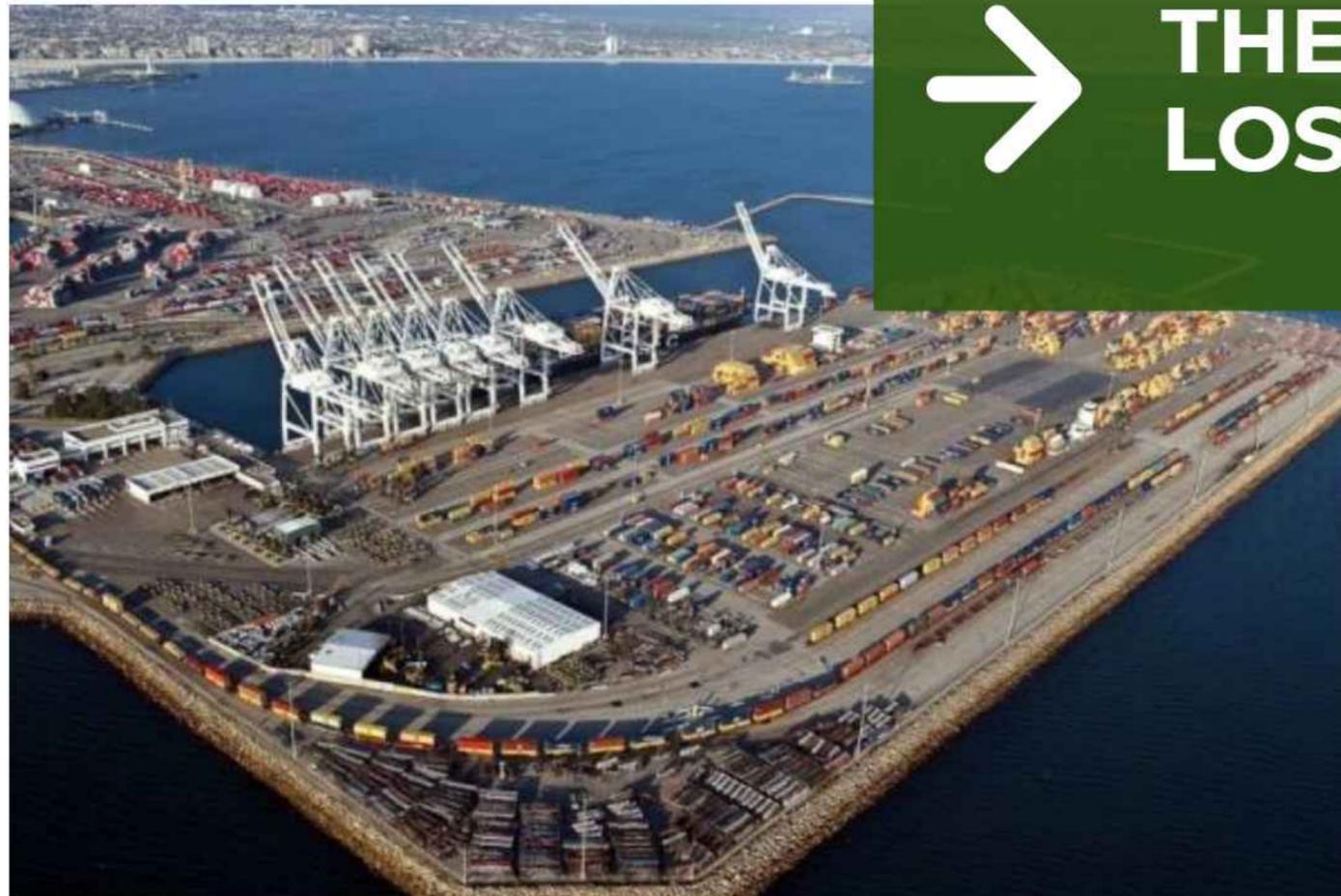
Carbon neutral by 2040 - 72 MVA of onshore power capacity installed by 2024.

Overview of our Major Shore Power Projects



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The Port of Los Angeles has committed to expanding the use of onshore power (or other emission capture technologies) to 100% of vessels, as part of a suite of programs to reduce emissions from offshore ships by 2028. However, these goals are subject to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Ocean-Going Vessel Regulation, which requires all offshore ship emissions to be zero by 2027.



→ **THE PORT OF
LOS ANGELES**

At the One Ocean Summit 2022, a declaration on onshore power was signed, where it was agreed to make all possible efforts to implement onshore power supply by 2028.

➔ IN PANAMA

Colón Container Terminal (CCT) is actively evaluating and planning strategies to comply with international regulations established by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), particularly in relation to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.



CCT has verified its carbon footprint under the ISO 14064-1:2018 standard for the year 2023, reporting a total of 14,818.60 t CO₂eq in categories 1, 2, 3, and 4.

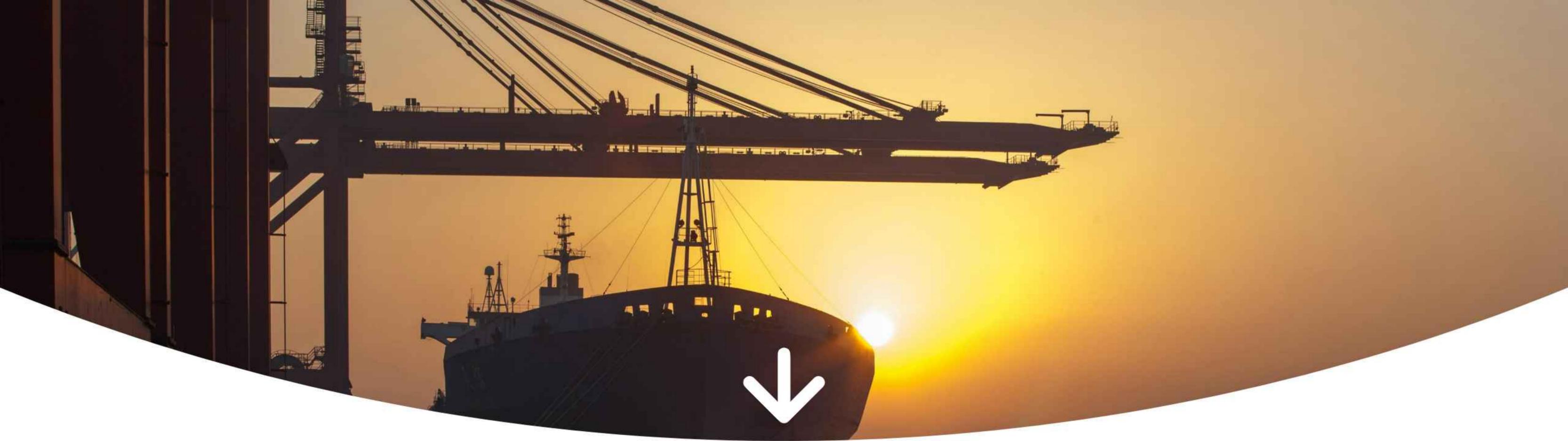


However, some specific challenges for Panama are recognized, such as the capacity of electricity supply companies to meet the demand generated by OPS systems.

This effort is part of CCT's global strategy to adopt solutions that not only improve operational efficiency but also strengthen its commitment to environmental protection, in line with the commitments made by Panama and the international maritime community regarding climate change and sustainability.



The expansion of port infrastructure is the foundation that supports maritime trade and, therefore, global trade. Through strategic investments and the adoption of innovative technologies, we can ensure that our port facilities are prepared to face future challenges.



Thank you very much