

## Advisory To Shipping No. A-30-2022

September 8, 2022

**TO :** All Shipping Agents, Owners, and Operators

**SUBJECT:** Monthly Canal Operations Summary – AUGUST 2022

1. Panama Canal Statistical Summary:

a. Transit Pilot Force .....	269
b. Pilots in Training .....	16
c. Tugs .....	46
d. Locomotives .....	100

2. Traffic Statistics:

	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Arrivals	34.77	46	26
Oceangoing Transits	35.97	42	29
Canal Waters Time (hours)	38.33	60.83	20.10
In-Transit Time (hours)	11.19	13.60	9.29
Oceangoing Transits:	<u>Total</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Vessels of less than 91' beam	172	5.55	15.43
Vessels 91' beam to under 107' beam	643	20.74	57.67
Neopanamax Vessels (107' beam and over)	300	9.68	26.91
Total:	1,115	35.97	100.00
Booking Slots:	<u>Available</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Neopanamax (vessels of 107' beam and Over)	243*	237* <sup>1</sup>	97.53
Supers (vessels of 91' beam to under 107' beam)	397*	383* <sup>1</sup>	96.47
Regular Vessels (less than 91' beam)	186*	140* <sup>1</sup>	75.27
Auctioned booking slots	104	69	66.35

\* Does not include additional auctioned booking slots

<sup>1</sup> Includes booked transits only

3. The following page provides the scheduled locks maintenance work and other items of interest to the shipping community.

4. This advisory will be canceled for record purposes on September 30, 2022.

**ORIGINAL SIGNED**

**Ilya R. Espino de Marotta**  
Deputy Administrator and Vice President  
for Operations

OP, September 8, 2022

Subject: Monthly Canal Operations Summary – AUGUST 2022

<i>SCHEDULE OF PANAMAX LOCKS MAINTENANCE OUTAGES</i>							
Dates	Duration	Miraflores	Pedro Miguel	Gatun	Estimated Capacity <sup>^</sup>	Expected Booking Condition	Status
August 11, 2022	5 hours		West*		30-32	1.a	Completed
August 17 and 18, 2022	4 hours per day			West*	31-33	1.a	Completed
August 23, 2022	4 hours			West*	31-33	1.a	Completed
August 26, 2022	5 hours			West*	30-32	1.a	Completed
August 30 to September 7, 2022	9 days			West**	21-23	2	Completed
September 1, 2022	1 day	West*			21-23	2	Completed
September 2, 2022	8 hours		East*		21-23	2	Completed
September 5, 2022	1 day	West*			21-23	2	Completed
September 8, 2022	4 hours		West*		31-33	1.a	Confirmed
September 26, 2022	3 hours			West*	31-33	1.a	Tentative
September 27, 2022	5 hours		West*		30-32	1.a	Tentative
September 28, 2022	4 hours		West*		31-33	1.a	Tentative
October 3 and 4, 2022	5 hours per day			West*	30-32	1.a	Tentative
October 6, 2022	8 hours			West*	28-30	1.a	Tentative
October 11, 2022	5 hours			West*	30-32	1.a	Tentative

<sup>^</sup>The normal transit capacity of the Panamax locks is 34-36 vessels per day, and in the neopanamax locks 9-11 vessels per day, depending on vessel mix, transit restrictions, and other factors. The maximum sustainable capacity of the Panama Canal (panamax and neopanamax locks) is approximately 38-40 vessels per day. This capacity is reduced during locks maintenance work, as indicated in the above table. Consequently, vessels may experience delays in transiting. When the Panama Canal's capacity is expected to be reduced, a corresponding reduction in the number of available reserved transit slots may be ordered by the Canal Authority. Whenever a set of locks requires a major outage of one of its two lanes for dry chamber inspection, miter gate repairs, tow track work or other major maintenance/improvement projects, advantage may be taken to perform simultaneous single lane outages at other locks.

- \* In order to perform scheduled maintenance works
- \*\* In order to perform scheduled dry chamber works
- \*\*\* Culvert outage
- <sup>^</sup> Panamax locks

## Facilitating interinstitutional coordination in the Watershed

The Interinstitutional Watershed Commission (CICH) is in charge of integrating efforts, initiatives and resources for the conservation and management of the Watershed and promoting its sustainable development.

One of the most complex and important tasks within the management of a territory is the coordination with key stakeholders: governmental entities, inhabitants, productive and commercial stakeholders, local grassroots organizations, non-governmental organizations, among others.

Sectoral and specific responsibilities and interests, opportune moments for meetings and available resources are part of the challenges that must be addressed to ensure that all stakeholders in a territory coincide in terms of time, space, interests, and expectations.



## **Background**

The Panama Canal Commission, the entity responsible for the U.S. administration of the waterway, had no responsibilities with the communities or with the development of the Watershed, nor did it have any mandate to manage water of sufficient quality and quantity to supply the population.

Today, the Political Constitution of our country, through the Constitutional Title of the Canal, confers to the Panama Canal the exclusive responsibility for the administration, management, use and conservation of the water resources of the Watershed. In addition, the Organic Law of the Canal indicates that, with regards to natural resources, the Canal shall coordinate with the competent institutions through the CICH all matters related to the promotion of sustainable development in this region.

To this end, the Interinstitutional Watershed Commission (CICH) was established to integrate efforts, initiatives, and resources for the conservation and management of the Canal watershed and to promote its development. It is made up of six representatives with ministerial rank and two representatives of non-governmental organizations. The CICH is supported by two operational committees, the Permanent Technical Committee (CTP), made up of technical representatives of the CICH institutions, and the Extended Permanent Technical Committee (CTPA), formed by the CTP and representatives of six additional institutions, whose functions and responsibilities are related to actions that have an impact on the management of the Canal Watershed.

## **Achievements of a multidisciplinary cooperation**

The achievements of this alliance are not few. They reflect the coordinated and focused work of 22 years of Panamanian administration, among them the following stand out:

- Conformation of a functional inter-institutional governance with three edges: structure, specific functions, and financing.
- Priority activities project for the Watershed. This represented an important source of resources to support the implementation of sustainable actions, an effort coordinated by the CICH, agroforestry, reforestation, schools, aqueducts, latrines, health facilities, roads, fords, and bridges.

- Land Cadastre and Titling Program. Through the National Land Administration Program (PRONAT), the policy and legal framework for land administration was established to promote security of tenure in the western region of the Canal Watershed.
- Consolidation and strengthening of the Watershed's participatory structures. For processes to be sustainable, they must be participatory. For this reason, local committees and advisory councils were conceived to facilitate the planning and execution of actions, programs, and projects in the different sub-watersheds, under the principle of shared responsibility for the conservation of water resources and the improvement of their quality of life. There are currently six advisory councils: one for each water region and 24 local committees.
- Watershed Environmental Information Center (CIAC). It collects, analyzes, manages, safeguards, and disseminates information on the Watershed from CICH member institutions and others, and centralizes operational information from the Environment Division that is used to plan and discuss issues of relevance to the Watershed.
- Contributions to the territorial planning of the Watershed. The CICH is a key figure in the management of land use planning instruments for the Watershed, particularly in the adaptation of the legal framework for its conservation and development.
- Strengthening knowledge management. The environmental communication and education strategy for the Watershed is coordinated by institution, closing the knowledge gaps identified for the sustainable development of the Watershed.



## Functioning

In general, the CICH meets twice a year to coordinate and supervise programs, projects, and policies. To make the coordination mechanism operational, it has a Secretariat, which is the unit that convenes the CICH Commissioners, the members of the Permanent Technical Committee (CTP) and the members of the Extended Permanent Technical Committee (CTPA); it is also responsible for coordinating all administrative and technical aspects. This office promotes the formation and organization of working commissions and the participation of stakeholders with interests in the Watershed for the conservation of the area, the water resource and its natural resources, with an interdisciplinary approach, integration and negotiation. The CTP and CTPA meetings are held once a month or more frequently, depending on the requirements for follow-up on specific issues that have been identified. The members of the CICH and the CTPA are:

- Panama Canal (ACP), who chairs it.
- Ministry of Environment (MIAmbiente), then ANAM.
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF).
- Ministry of Housing and Land Management (MIVIOT).
- Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA).
- Ministry of Government and Justice (Mingob).
- Two non-governmental organizations: Fundación Natura (NATURA) and Cáritas Arquidiocesana.
- The other six institutions participating in the CTPA are:
- Instituto de Acueductos y Alcantarillados Nacionales (IDAAN).
- Ministry of Public Works (MOP)
- Ministry of Health (MINSA)
- Ministry of Education (MEDUCA)
- Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MICI)
- Ministry of Social Development (MIDES).