



Busan, Korea (Gamman Terminal)



Located in eastern Asia on the southern half of the Korean Peninsula bordering the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, Busan, also known as Pusan, is the largest port city in the Republic of Korea.

With a population of about 3.65 million, Busan is also South Korea's second largest metropolis, after Seoul.

The Gamman terminal in the port of Busan, Korea was designated a Secure Freight Initiative (SFI) Phase 1 port in December 2006, after becoming a Container Security Initiative (CSI) port in January 2003. Phase 1 launches the Secure Freight Initiative International Container Security project evaluating radiation scanning at foreign ports. Operational testing is scheduled to begin as early as October 2007.

Among worldwide seaports that export containers with goods destined for the United States, Busan is sixth in terms of the volume of shipments and containers imported into the United States. In fiscal year 2006, Busan processed 610,061 shipments bound for the United States, constituting 5.25 percent of all shipments to the United States, involving 683,363 containers representing 6.68 percent of shipping containers arriving in the United States. Key exports to the United States include semi-conductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, computers, and steel.

The Gamman terminal in the port of Busan is one of four Secure Freight Initiative port operations scanning cargo bound for the United States on a limited basis.

Scanning Beyond Requirements of the SAFE Port Act of 2006

The Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006, the SAFE Port Act, requires implementation of 100 percent scanning of all U.S. bound containers at three overseas ports in fiscal year 2007, a requirement which will be met with completion of the launch of the first group of Secure Freight ports in Port Qasim, Pakistan; Puerto Cortés, Honduras; and Southampton, United Kingdom, scheduled for October 2007. The scanning of all U.S. bound containers processed through the Gamman terminal at Busan provides evaluation capabilities beyond the mandate of the SAFE Port Act and was initiated to help determine the impact of scanning at large volume ports.

The Gamman terminal will use Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) systems to detect radiation, Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) equipment for imaging, and Radiation Isotope Identification Devices (RIIDs), as well as other technologies to ensure the integrity of the scanning process. Data will be transmitted to the CSI team on site

and to the United States for review and analysis.



Since the Gamman terminal began operations in April 1998, it has been actively functioning as the largest international trade hub in Korea. It is designed to accommodate 5,000 twenty foot equivalent (TEU) class vessels, which ship to almost all of the major ports in Asia, Europe and America.