

# Port of Santos Guarujá

RISK ANALYSIS of  
community proximity  
and port vulnerabilities

REPORT 003



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## Overview

### On the security crisis in the maritime sector and the risks associated with the Port of Santos

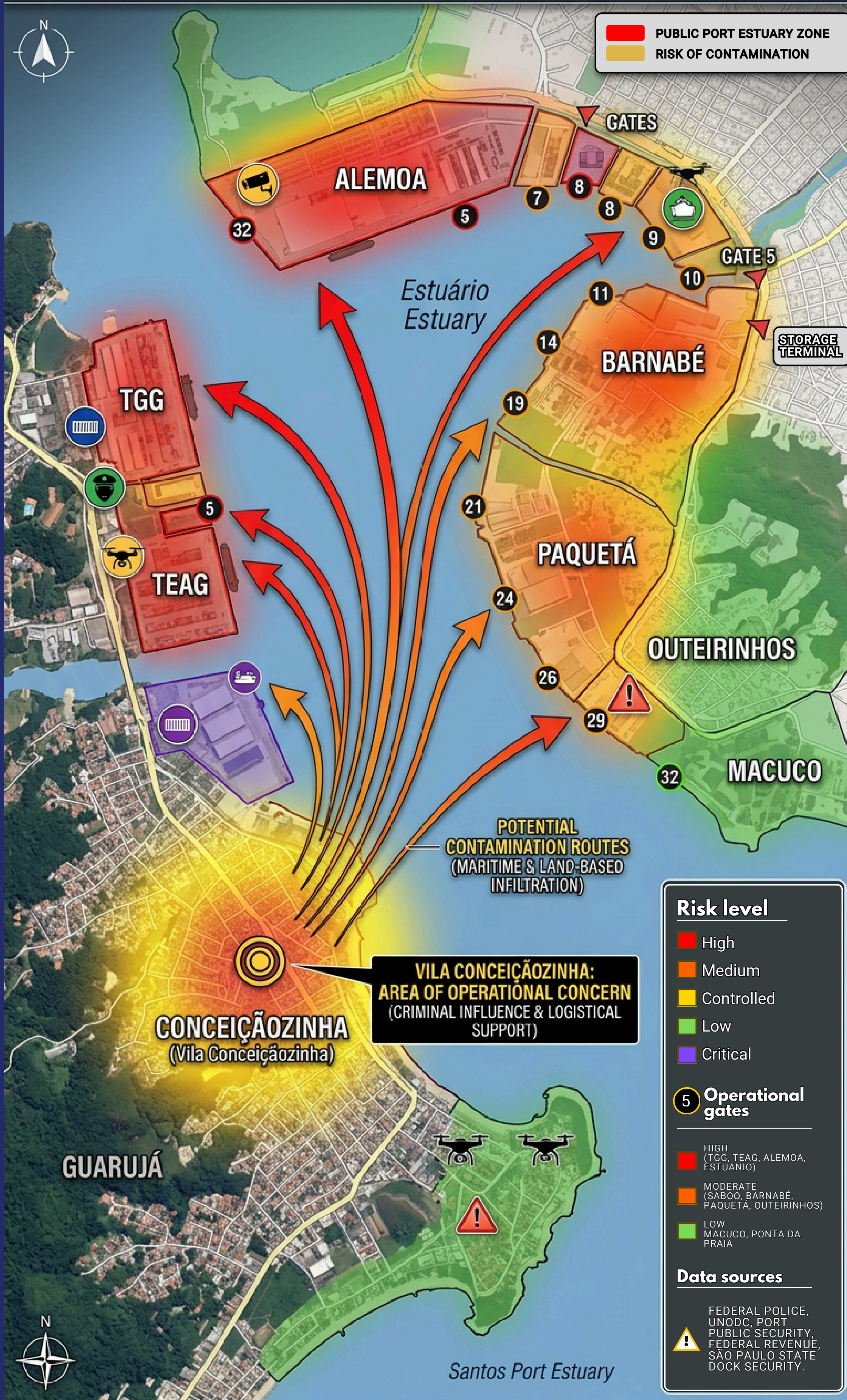
In addition to its economic and logistical relevance, the Port of Santos/Guarujá has also become a strategic point for transnational criminal organizations. The combination of high cargo volume, extensive network of terminals, and relative vulnerability in peripheral areas creates opportunities for concealing narcotics in containers bound for markets in Europe, Africa, and North America.

Official reports highlight that the port functions as a “logistical node” where different maritime and land routes converge, increasing the risk of criminal infiltration. In this context, understanding the internal geography of the port complex and its security hotspots is essential to assess the effectiveness of enforcement measures and to propose mitigation strategies.

In the following pages, we hope you can find the information you need to help you make safer and more strategic decisions when it comes to improving security in your operations at the Port of Santos.



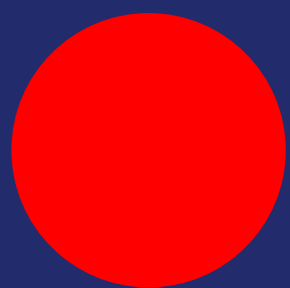
# HOTSPOT OVERLAY: VULNERABILITY & CONTAMINATION RISK ANALYSIS – SANTOS PORT COMPLEX



## UNDERSTANDING THE RISK MAP

The Port of Santos/Guarujá, the largest port complex in Latin America, is a critical hub for international drug trafficking, according to reports from the Federal Police (PF), the Federal Revenue Service, and UNODC. In this analysis, we used the official map “AREAS PSPP SANTOS – Port Public Security” (Companhia Docas do Estado de São Paulo) and public data to identify:

- **High-Risk Zones:** Terminals near vulnerable communities, such as Vila Conceiçãozinha.
- **Critical Routes:** River and land access exploited by criminal organizations for cargo contamination.
- **Recommended Security Layers:** Technical recommendations for ships, terminals, and shipowners.



### RED ZONE

High risk

- TGG, TEAG, Alemoa terminals and the Estuary strip.
- Direct proximity to Vila Conceiçãozinha (Guarujá) and history of seizures (5.1 tons of cocaine in 2024).



### ORANGE ZONE

Medium risk

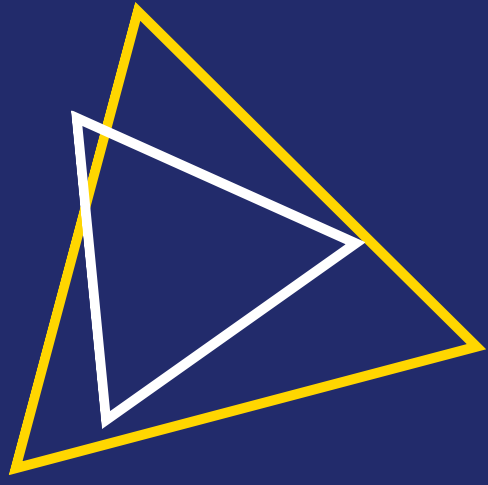
- Saboó, Outeirinhos, Paquetá and Macuco.
- Secondary routes via mangroves and canals.



### GREEN ZONE

Low risk

- Barnabé and areas with 24-hour monitoring.

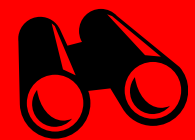


## RECOMMENDED SECURITY LAYERS BY RISK ZONE

### RED ZONE



Continuous CCTV coverage on the ship's side and cargo areas.



Lookout on deck during stay.



K9 inspections before and after loading.



Underwater inspection (UWI) before departure.

### ORANGE ZONE



CCTV in strategic locations.



Random patrols on deck.



K9 units targeting sensitive cargo.

### GREEN ZONE



Standard ISPS monitoring.



On-demand K9 inspections.



UWI intelligence-based.

## Why is Conceiçãozinha a critical point?

Conceiçãozinha, located less than 1 km from the TGG and Alemoa terminals (via the estuary) in the district of Vicente de Carvalho, in Guarujá (SP), is a region frequently targeted by police operations to combat drug trafficking and organized crime. It has been identified in Federal Police operations as a logistical support area for:

- Temporary storage of drugs in improvised residences ("bunkers").
- Nighttime transport via clandestine barges to docked ships.
- Corruption of outsourced employees for access to logistical data.



### Technical Data:

- 72% of drug seizures at the Port of Santos (2020-2023) occurred in terminals near critical communities (Source: SSP-SP).
- According to the UNODC, Brazil exports ~30% of South American cocaine, with Santos as the main route (Global Report on Cocaine, 2023).

*"The dynamics of trafficking in the Port of Santos involve infiltration into nearby communities, such as Conceiçãozinha, for quick access to the terminals"*  
-Federal Police Intelligence Report, 2023.

## 4. GENERAL DATA SOURCES



### INVESTIGATIVE REPORT: Cargueiros do Pó

This special report by Metrôpoles investigates how international cocaine trafficking uses maritime transport to move drugs from the Brazilian coast to ports in Europe and Africa), highlighting the role of maritime workers and divers recruited to fix or hide shipments in strategic points on vessels.



### INVESTIGATIVE REPORT: Portos Infiltrados

A series of video reports produced by Rede Record's journalism team about criminal activity in ports, their adaptations and expansions in Brazilian ports. It features segments focused on the port of Santos, the largest port complex in Latin America, and also the main criminal groups currently in action.



### NEWS PORTAL SEGURANÇA PORTUÁRIA EM FOCO

A Brazilian portal for monitoring and curating news about port security, with weekly data on seizures, drug hiding places, ports where they occurred, vulnerabilities, advances, and challenges in Brazilian and international port security. It also brings information about who, among port workers and maritime workers, was involved in the seizures.



### UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a specialized agency of the UN, established in 1997, dedicated to making the world safer from drugs, organized crime, corruption, and terrorism. The agency supports member countries in implementing international treaties, offering technical assistance, research, and legal cooperation.



# DBK9

## PORT OF SANTOS HOTSPOT MAP 2026

