FOREWORD

The Committee is pleased to present this thirteenth annual report on the Port State Control (PSC) activities of the members of the Indian Ocean Memorandum of Understanding (IOMOU) on PSC.

Apart from general information, this report provides a compilation of the results of PSC inspections undertaken by individual members during 2011.

Since the beginning of the IOMOU in 1999, members have made every effort to continuously improve the standard of PSC inspections within the Indian Ocean region. And if it was not for the support provided by the Governments of individual members, the IOMOU could not have achieved the success it has to date.

With this success, the IOMOU has now matured to such an extent that in the last quarter of 2011 it participated in a Concentrated Inspection Campaign (CIC) in conjunction with the Tokyo MOU and Paris MOU on PSC.

Members have not become complacent, but continue to strive to ensure that the Indian Ocean region does not become a safe haven for substandard or unseaworthy shipping that could increase the risk of serious accidents including loss of life and marine pollution.

It is apparent that PSC has proven to be a valuable tool in addressing many of the current maritime safety problems around the world. Members realise that there are still many challenges ahead, and to face these challenges, the IOMOU is committed to enhancing the skills of the PSC officers through consultation and training.

You can find more information on the IOMOU web site, www.iomou.org.

Wilfred Kagimbi Chairman Port State Control Committee Bimalesh Ganguli Secretary IOMOU Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the Indian Ocean region (IOMOU) was finalised on the basis of the first preparatory meeting in India in October 1997 and the second meeting in June 1998 in South Africa. The second meeting was attended by Australia, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Yemen.

The port State control (PSC) system aims to verify whether foreign flagged vessels calling at a port of a State, comply with applicable international maritime conventions. When vessels are found not to be in substantial compliance with applicable regulations laws or relevant convention requirements, the PSC system imposes actions to ensure they are brought into compliance. Ships to be inspected are selected on the basis of targeting criteria outlined in the Memorandum and a non-discriminatory policy is observed.

Under the Memorandum each Authority will establish and maintain an effective system of port State control. The ultimate goal is to identify and eliminate substandard ships from the region.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS AND THE OBSERVERS

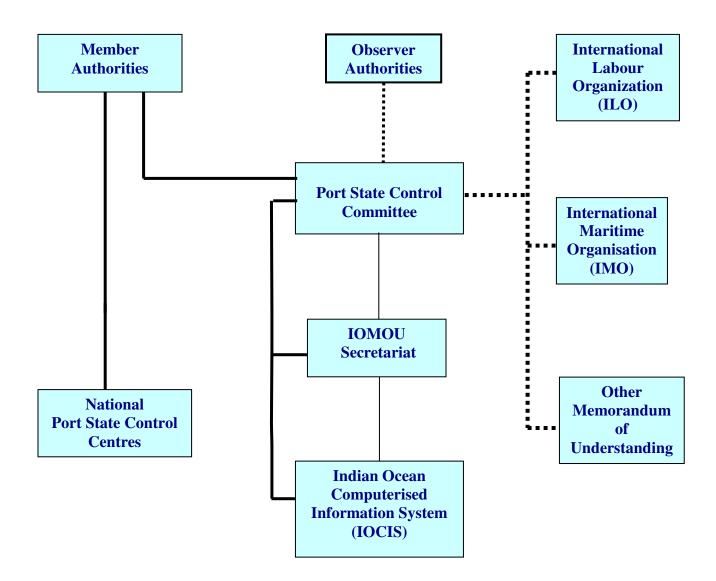
As of December 2011, there are sixteen countries, which have become parties to the Memorandum. These are: Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, Eritrea, France (La Reunion Island), India, Iran, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Oman, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Yemen.

Black Sea MOU, Equasis, Ethiopia, West & Central Africa Memorandum of Understanding, the International Maritime Organisation, International Labour Organisation, Tokyo MOU, United States Coast Guard and Riyadh MOU participate in the Memorandum as **observers**.



THE PARTICIPANTS OF 14Th MEETING AT GOA, INDIA.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE IOMOU







INAUGURATION



MEETING IN PROGRESS

IOMOU SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Memorandum of Understanding is based at Goa in India. The Secretariat is governed by and accountable to the Committee of the IOMOU on Port State Control. It services the Committee meetings and assists the Committee in its activities.

The IOMOU Secretariat is headed by the Secretary, Mr. Bimalesh Ganguli who is assisted by Office Assistant Mrs. Priyanka Sawant and Data Processor Mrs. Sharada Fadte Bhat.

CONTACT DETAILS

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THE COMMITTEE

The Committee of the IOMOU held its fourteenth meeting at Goa, India between the 12th and 15th of September 2011. The Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Government of India, kindly hosted the meeting.

Representatives from the following IOMOU member States attended the meeting.

Australia, Bangladesh, France, India, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Oman, South Africa, Tanzania and IOCIS Manager from the National Informatics Centre (NIC).

Mr. Wilfred Kagimbi of Kenya presided over the Committee meeting as Chairman.

Important outcomes of the meeting included.

- a) Look into the present Target Factor rules and future amendments.
- b) Participation in joint CIC with Tokyo MOU and Paris MOU.
- c) Updates on revising of the IOMOU PSC manual.
- d) Australia indicated their intention of seeking a grant from AusAID to provide funding to facilitate technical co-operation in the IOMOU.
- e) Updates on expert mission offered by Tokyo MOU.
- f) Selection of Deputy Secretary for appointment.

TRAINING AND SEMINARS FOR PORT STATE CONTROL OFFICERS

1st General Training Course for PSCOs in Yokohama, Japan, sponsored by IMO was conducted by Tokyo MOU from 30 August to 27 September, 2011, which was attended by one PSCO from the Authority of South Africa.

The Authority of Kenya hosted the third expert mission programme, offered by the Tokyo MOU in the month of February 2011. IMO extended sponsorship to all MOUs during this mission. A total of 16 participants took part in this expert mission, including 8 participants sponsored by IMO from all MOUs.

One PSCO from Yemen was nominated to attend the Paris MOU expert training on the Human Element, in The Hague, the Netherlands from 4 to 7 October 2011 and sponsored by IMO. Due to visa issue the delegate could not attend this course.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER REGIONAL MOUS

Considering the importance of inter-regional co-operation and harmonisation, IOMOU participated in the CIC on structural safety and the International Convention on Load Lines jointly with Paris MOU and Tokyo MOU in 2011. All the CIC inspections were recorded in the Indian Ocean Computerised Information System (IOCIS) for the information of all interested parties. The Committee has decided to participate in other joint CIC inspections as and when conducted by the Paris and Tokyo MOUs. The Committee also confirmed that it would consider granting observer status to other MOUs as and when such requests are received by the Committee.

The IOMOU realized the need for this co-operation right from its inception and obtained the observer status with the Tokyo MOU. It continues to maintain this status by attending their Committee meetings and other activities.

In a similar spirit the IOMOU has granted observer status to the MOUs as indicated under the list of observers.

The representatives of the Secretariat attend each other's Committee meetings depending upon their own programmes. During the year the Secretary was invited to attend the following meetings:

Mediterranean MOU Tokyo MOU.

The Secretary could attend only the 21st meeting of the Tokyo MOU Committee in Busan, South Korea, from 18 to 21 April 2011

As one of the inter-governmental Organisation (IGO) member of IMO, the Secretary attended 19th Flag State Implementation (FSI) Sub-Committee in February, 2011 and 5th IMO Workshop in June 2011.

The Tokyo MOU has extended its full assistance under technical co-operation programme. Until 2011, three expert missions were conducted, the first in Iran and second in India, third in Kenya. The Fourth expert mission is planned by Tokyo MOU in South Africa. The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) has also taken a keen interest in the mission and extended sponsorship to all MOUs during third and fourth missions.

IOCIS / WEBSITE

A data exchange agreement between Lloyd's List Group (LLG) and IOCIS was signed in May 2011 and data exchange commenced in the second half of that year. The Secretariat receives ship movement information within IOMOU region on quarterly basis from LLG.

IOCIS and the website are maintained by the National Informatics Centre, courtesy of the government of India. The Secretariat is in continuous contact with the Manager of IOCIS discussing further improvements to the system, including implementation of new harmonized coding system. The web-site **http://www.iomou.org** is being visited by many to gather information on PSC inspections in the Indian Ocean region. The yearly statistical analysis of the use of the website is as given below:

Month	Hits	Visits	Page views	Kbytes sent
Jan-2011	90611	4790	19008	1486827
Feb-2011	79533	4447	17788	1201774
Mar-2011	76789	5017	22007	1125002
Apr-2011	62111	4753	20928	1296456
May-2011	69220	5117	19912	1741174
Jun-2011	148567	5220	25480	1901171
Jul-2011	96683	5055	21007	1796403
Aug-2011	88490	6337	26151	1807970
Sep-2011	90467	5343	21308	1634701
Oct-2011	78065	5485	19121	1845194
Nov-2011	94849	5149	16246	1605979
Dec-2011	69544	5169	15467	1605957
Total	1044929	61882	244423	19048611

STATISTICS

A total of 5550 inspections were carried out in 2011. Out of these 5550 inspections, 3306 inspections had deficiencies and the total numbers of deficiencies were 19219.

Serious deficiencies noted by PSCOs led to the detention of 600 ships. The detentions allow for the rectification of the serious deficiencies prior to the ships departure; the overall detention percentage for the year is 10.81%. Although there is hardly any increase in total number of inspections in 2011, compared with those in 2010; the detention percentage increased from 8.54% recorded in 2010.

The average number of deficiencies per inspection in 2011 (3.46) has also increased compared to the previous year (3.04).

The information given in the following tables and charts represents the port State control activities of Australia, Eritrea, France, India, Iran, Kenya, Oman, South Africa, Tanzania & Yemen.

It should be noted that Australia, is a member of both the Tokyo MOU and the Indian Ocean MOU. South Africa is a member of the Abuja MOU and Indian Ocean MOU. Each record their PSC data with both MOUs and so when considering a world picture of statistics, this duplication of data should be taken into account¹.

A joint CIC on structural safety and the International Convention on Load Lines was held jointly with the Paris and the Tokyo MOUs in 2011. The consolidated report on CIC activities in the Indian Ocean region is provided in this Annual Report.

PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTION ACTIVITIES

STATISTICS FOR 2011

PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY AUTHORITIES

Authority	Number of Inspections	Number of Inspections with deficiencies	Number of Deficiencies	Number of Detentions	Detention Percentage
Australia ¹	3002	1741	8410	275	9.16
Eritrea	2	2	3	0	0.00
France	85	44	186	2	2.35
India	848	724	5593	194	22.88
Iran	944	572	3977	115	12.18
Kenya	258	104	540	6	2.33
Oman	1	0	0	0	0.00
South Africa ¹	230	70	348	8	3.48
Tanzania	23	2	10	0	0.00
Yemen	157	47	152	0	0.00
Total	5550	3306	19219	600	10.81

See comment on page No.9 regarding Australia and South Africa data duplication between IOMOU and Tokyo MOU and Abuja MOU.

Table: 1.

Deficiencies by Type of Ship

Type of Ship	Number of Inspections	Number of Inspections with Deficiencies		Number of Detentions		Percentage of Inspections with
						Deficiencies
NLS Tanker *	12	3	10	0	0.00	25.00
Combination Carrier (includes OBO/O&O)	1	1	5	1	100.00	100.00
Oil Tanker	494	194	1062	37	7.49	39.27
Gas Carrier	84	24	84	3	3.57	28.57
Chemical Tanker	326	170	955	29	8.90	52.15
Bulk Carrier	2680	1693	9393	268	10.00	63.17
Vehicle Carrier	125	56	179	7	5.60	44.80
Container Ship	646	316	1649	63	9.75	48.92
Ro-Ro Cargo Ship	68	32	172	6	8.82	47.06
General Cargo / Multipurpose ship	766	592	4221	137	17.89	77.28
Refrigerated Cargo Carrier	35	11	61	1	2.86	31.43
Woodchip Carrier	67	47	205	6	8.96	70.15
Livestock Carrier	34	28	246	7	20.59	82.35
Ro-Ro Passenger Ship	1	1	3	0	0.00	100.00
Passenger Ship	42	23	114	0	0.00	54.76
Heavy Load Carrier	23	15	62	2	8.70	65.22
Offshore Service Vessel	62	37	277	18	29.03	59.68
MODU & FPSO	3	3	34	0	0.00	100.00
Special Purpose Ship	7	6	38	1	14.29	85.71
Tugboat	31	22	182	5	16.13	70.97
Factory Ship	1	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Other Types of Ship	42	32	267	9	21.43	76.19
Total	5550	3306	19219	600		

^{*} Earlier known to be Tanker not otherwise specified.

Table: 2

Deficiencies by Flag

Flag	Number of Inspections	Number of Inspections	Number of Deficiencies	Number of Detentions	Detention Percentage
	Inspections	With	Deficiencies	Detentions	rerechage
		Deficiencies			
Algeria	1	1	4	0	0.00
Antigua and Barbuda	148	98	559	23	
Bahamas	192	113	514	16	
Bahrain	3	2	23	2	66.67
Bangladesh	28	28	292	11	39.29
Barbados	26	21	155	4	15.38
Belgium	20	9	30	1	5.00
Belize	8	7	64	2	25.00
Bermuda, (UK)	21	12	48	1	4.76
Bolivia	2	1	24	0	0.00
Cambodia	1	1	12	0	0.00
Cayman Islands, (UK)	26	10	31	1	3.85
China	112	63	284	8	7.14
Comoros	22	19	202	13	59.09
Cook Islands	6	6	46	1	16.67
Croatia	11	5	22	0	0.00
Cyprus	155	92	429	17	10.97
Denmark	14	5	34	0	0.00
Dominica	5	4	49	1	20.00
Egypt	8	7	57	2 2	25.00
Ethiopia	4	3	40	2	50.00
Fuji	1	0	0	0	0.00
France	9	6	11	0	0.00
Georgia	9	6	33	0	0.00
Germany	31	14	75	2	6.45
Gibraltar, (UK)	16	15	73	2 2 5	12.50
Greece	94	48	148		5.32
Hong Kong, China	505	278	1435	36	7.13
India	45	29	177	4	8.89
Indonesia	14	13	92	2	14.29
Iran	3	3	25	3	100.00
Ireland	1	0	0	0	0.00
Isle of Man, (UK)	46	21	75	1	2.17
Italy	62	31	192	1	1.61
Japan	59	24	66	0	
Jordan	1	1	13	1	100.00
Kiribati	5	5	74	3	60.00
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	14	14	85	4	
Korea, Republic of	123	81	522	16	
Kuwait	7	6	54	2	28.57
Lebanon	1	1	1	0	0.00
Liberia	546	298	1354	43	7.88
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	$\lfloor \frac{2}{5} \rfloor$	0	0	0	0.00
Luxembourg	6	2	14	1	16.67
Malaysia	44	20	134	8	18.18
Maldives	3	3	42	2	66.67
Malta	261	158	826	21	8.05
Marshall Island	304	157	776	20	6.58

Table: 2 (Contd.)

Deficiencies by Flag

Flag	With		Number of Deficiencies	Number of Detentions	Detention Percentage
Mauritius	2	Deficiencies 2	26	1	50.00
Moldova	2 3	3	26 79	3	100.00
Mongolia	13	13	147	3 7	53.85
Myanmar	15	15	120	1	55.85 6.67
Myanmar Netherlands	45	25	66	2	4.44
Curação* (Netherlands Antilles)	5	3	16	1	20.00
New Zealand	2	2	16	0	0.00
Norway	57	31	140	6	10.53
Pakistan	5	5	42	1	20.00
Panama	1478	891	5478	171	11.57
		10			
Papua New Guinea	10 48	29	76 157	2	20.00
Philippines				2 0	4.17
Portugal	1	1	5 7		0.00
Qatar Russian Federation	3 5	2	27	0	0.00
	18	4 17	27	0 11	0.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis, (UK)					61.11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	105	89	640	21	20.00
Samoa	2	2	23	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	11	7	33	1	9.09
Sierra Leone	8	8	73	4	50.00
Singapore	380	209	1138	33	8.68
Sri Lanka	5	4	43	1	20.00
Sweden	14	8	22	0	0.00
Switzerland	11	7	50	1	9.09
Syrian Arab Republic	2	1	5	0	0.00
Taiwan, China	21	11	64	3	14.29
Tanzania	12	9	88	5	41.67
Thailand	31	20	139	5	16.13
Togo	5	5	93	3	60.00
Tonga	4	4	72	2	50.00
Turkey	49	24	160	5	10.20
Tuvalu	12	11	105	3	25.00
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	16	11	82	3	18.75
United Kingdom,	60	29	118	4	6.67
United States of America	10	4	16	0	0.00
Vanuatu	19	13	105	3	15.79
Viet Nam	38	36	295	13	34.21
Total	5550	3306	19219	600	

^{*} Flag Netherland Antilles changed to Curacao with effect from 10.10.2010.

Table: 3

Deficiencies by Categories

Code	Nature Of Deficiencies	Number of Deficiencies	Percentage
100	Ship's Certificates and Documents	479	2.49
200	Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers	529	2.76
300	Crew & Accommodation (ILO 147)	272	1.42
400	Food & Catering (ILO 147)	152	0.79
500	Working Spaces (ILO 147)	639	3.33
600	Life Saving Appliances	1713	8.91
700	Fire Safety Measures	2768	14.42
800	Accident Prevention (ILO 147)	383	1.99
900	Stability, Structure and Related Equipments	1243	6.47
1000	Alarm Signals	166	0.86
1100	Carriage Of Cargo and Dangerous Goods	136	0.71
1200	Load Lines	1394	7.25
1300	Mooring Arrangements (ILO 147)	243	1.26
1400	Propulsion & Auxiliary Machinery	1708	8.89
1500	Safety Of Navigation	2832	14.74
1600	Radio Communications	880	4.58
1700	Marpol Annex I	862	4.49
1800	Oil, Chemical Tankers and Gas Carriers	77	0.40
1900	Marpol Annex II	10	0.05
2000	Solas Related Operational Deficiencies	711	3.70
2100	Marpol Related Operational Deficiencies	129	0.67
2200	Marpol Annex III	7	0.04
2300	Marpol Annex V	292	1.52
2500	ISM Related Deficiencies	922	4.80
2600	Bulk Carriers Additional Safety Measures	225	1.17
2700	Additional Measures to Enhance Maritime Security.	64	0.33
2800	Additional Measures to Enhance Maritime Safety	61	0.32
2900	Marpol Annex IV	239	1.24
3000	Marpol Annex VI	43	0.22
9900	All Other Deficiencies	40	0.21
	Total	19219	

Table: 4 **Deficiencies by Recognised Organisation**

Recognised Organisation	Abbreviation	Number of Inspections	Number of Inspections with Deficiencies	Number of Detentions*	Detention Percentage
American Bureau of Shipping	ABS	471	241	37	7.86
Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia	BKI	10	10	1	10.00
Bulgarski Koraben Registar	BKR	2	1	1	50.00
Bureau Veritas	BV	539	368	73	13.54
Belize Register Corporation	BRC	1	0	0	0.00
China Classification Society	CCS	286	178	18	6.29
China Corporation Register of Shipping	CCRS	16	10	3	18.75
Croatian Register of Shipping	CRS	8	3	0	15.38
Det Norske Veritas	DNVC	507	271	39	7.69
Germanischer Lloyd	GL	589	340	68	11.54
Intermaritime Certification Services, S.A.	ICS	2	2	1	50.00
International Naval Surveys Bureau	INSB	12	11	9	75.00
Indian Register of Shipping	IRS	30	18	2	6.67
International Register of Shipping	IS	20	16	9	45.00
International Ship Classification	ISC	11	11	3	27.27
Isthmus Bureau of Shipping	IBS	8	8	6	75.00
Korea Classification Society	KCS	15	15	4	26.67
Korean Register of Shipping	KRS	310	176	29	9.35
Lloyd's Register	LR	732	423	63	8.61
National Shipping Adjuster Inc.	NSA	1	1	1	100
Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	NKK	1607	902	135	8.40
Overseas Marine Certification Services	OMCS	1	1	0	0.00
Panama Maritime Documentation Services	PMDS	5	5	4	80.00
Panama Maritime Surveyors Bureau Inc.	PMSB	1	1	0	0.00
Panama Shipping Registrar Inc.	PSR	3	2	2	66.67
Phoenix Register of Shipping	PHRS	8	8	5	62.5
Polski Rejestr Statkow	PRS	4	2	1	25.00
Panama Bureau of Shipping	PBS	1	1	0	0.00
Registro Italiano Navale	RINA	181	129	28	15.47
Russian Maritime Register of Shipping	RMRS	55	49	9	16.36
Registro Internacional Naval S.A.	KWIKS	3	3	0	0.00
RINAVE Portuguesa	RP	2	2	0	0.00
Shipping Register of Ukraine	SRU	2	1	0	0.00
	TL	7	6	4	57.14
Turkish Lloyd	UBS			= 1	
Union Bureau of Shipping		1	1	0	
Viet Nam Register of Shipping Other **	VR	43 50	43	19	44.19 46.00
			41	23	46.00
No Class		7	6	3	42.86
Total Note: * Deficiencies for which a		5550	3306	600	

Note: * Deficiencies for which a ship is detained may not necessarily be related to the matters covered by the certificates issued by the Recognised Organisation.

^{**} Inspection classed with Union Marine Classification Society, Venezuela Shipping Register, Intertek Martime Bureau, Dromon Bureau of shipping, Columbus American Register, MLR, Maritime Lloyd Ltd., Guardian Bureau of Shipping, International Maritime Bureau, Maritime Lloyd, SING-Lloyd, etc. are included in this RO.

Table: 5

Comparison of Inspections and Deficiencies per Ship Type

Type of Ship	Nun	nber of	Inspect	ions	Num	ber of In Defici	spection encies	s with	3-year average
Type of Ship			EAR				AR		percentage
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	
NLS Tanker *	8	7	12	27	5	3	3	11	40.74
Combination Carrier	12	3	1	16	10	2	1	13	81.25
Oil Tanker	567	566	494	1627	212	208	194	614	37.74
Gas Carrier	73	66	84	223	18	24	24	66	29.60
Chemical Tanker	283	334	326	943	131	136	170	437	46.34
Bulk Carrier	2503	2630	2680	7813	1586	1459	1693	4738	60.64
Vehicle Carrier	141	164	125	430	63	66	56	185	43.02
Container Ship	531	584	646	1761	244	240	316	800	45.43
Ro-Ro Cargo Ship	51	56	68	175	31	24	32	87	49.71
General Cargo / Multi-purpose Ship	777	728	766	2271	566	503	592	1661	73.14
Refrigerated Cargo Carrier	57	45	35	137	23	14	11	48	35.04
Woodchip Carrier	74	62	67	203	47	32	47	126	62.07
Livestock Carrier	60	39	34	133	38	27	28	93	69.92
Ro-Ro Passenger Ship	10	3	1	14	4	3	1	8	57.14
Passenger Ship	35	40	42	117	10	18	23	51	43.59
Heavy Load Carrier	30	23	23	76	15	19	15	49	64.47
Offshore Service Vessel	52	64	62	178	31	31	37	99	55.62
MODU & FPSO	4	7	3	14	4	5	3	12	85.71
Special Purpose Ship	20	10	7	37	14	1	6	21	56.76
High Speed Passenger Craft	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	00.00
Tugboat	55	33	31	119	32	18	22	72	60.50
Factory Ship	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Types of Ship	40	48	42	130	31	36	32	99	76.15
Total	5383	5513	5550	16446	3115	2869	3306	9290	56.49

^{*} Earlier known to be Tanker not otherwise specified.

Table: 6

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Ship Type

Type of Ship	Nui	mber of	Inspecti	ons	Nu	ımber of	Detentio	on	3-year
		YI	EAR			YE	AR		average
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	percentage
NLS Tanker *	8	7	12	27	0	0	0	0	0.00
Combination Carrier	12	3	1	16	2	0	1	3	18.75
Oil Tanker	567	566	494	1627	39	37	37	113	6.95
Gas Carrier	73	66	84	223	1	2	3	6	2.69
Chemical Tanker	283	334	326	943	29	21	29	79	8.38
Bulk Carrier	2503	2630	2680	7813	226	206	268	700	8.96
Vehicle Carrier	141	164	125	430	6	9	7	22	5.12
Container Ship	531	584	646	1761	30	39	63	132	7.50
Ro-Ro Cargo Ship	51	56	68	175	8	3	6	17	9.71
General Cargo/Multipurpose Ship	777	728	766	2271	128	124	137	389	17.13
Refrigerated Cargo Carrier	57	45	35	137	8	2	1	11	8.03
Woodchip Carrier	74	62	67	203	4	3	6	13	6.40
Livestock Carrier	60	39	34	133	2	2	7	11	8.27
Ro-Ro Passenger Ship	10	3	1	14	0	2	0	2	14.29
Passenger Ship	35	40	42	117	2	2	0	4	3.42
Heavy Load Carrier	30	23	23	76	2	3	2	7	9.21
Offshore Service Vessel	52	64	62	178	11	10	18	39	21.91
MODU & FPSO	4	7	3	14	0	1	0	1	7.14
Special Purpose Ship	20	10	7	37	3	0	1	4	10.81
High Speed Passenger Craft	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tugboat	55	33	31	119	8	1	5	14	11.76
Factory Ship	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Other Types of Ship	40	48	42	130	8	4	9	21	16.15
Total	5383	5513	5550	16446	517	471	600	1588	9.66

^{*} Earlier known to be Tanker Not Otherwise Specified.

Table: 7

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Flag

Flag	Number of Inspections					nber of	Detent	tions	3-year
		YE	EAR			YE	AR		average
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	percentage
Algeria	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0.00
Antigua and Barbuda	117	143	148	408	9	13	23	45	11.03
Argentina	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Bahamas	206	196	192	594	16	6	16	38	6.40
Bahrain	2	1	3	6	2	0	2	4	66.67
Bangladesh	4	5	28	37	2	2	11	15	40.54
Barbados	8	9	26	43	1	2	4	7	16.28
Belgium	16	20	20	56	1	2	1	4	7.14
Belize	9	8	8	25	0	3	2	5	20.00
Bermuda, (UK)	27	27	21	75	4	0	1	5	6.67
Bolivia	2	1	2	5	0	1	0	1	20.00
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Bulgaria	3	6	0	9	0	4	0	4	44.44
Cambodia	8	5	1	14	0	5	0	5	35.71
Cayman Islands(UK)	25	27	26	78	1	1	1	3	3.85
China	124	113	112	349	4	5	8	17	4.87
Comoros	33	23	22	78	17	17	13	47	60.26
Cook Islands	6	11	6	23	0	0	1	1	4.35
Croatia	15	11	11	37	0	1	0	1	2.70
Cyprus	173	165	155	493	17	13	17	47	9.53
Denmark	29	16	14	59	4	0	0	4	6.78
Dominica	8	4	5	17	1	0	1	2	11.76
Egypt	5	4	8	17	1	0	2	3	17.65
Ethiopia	4	2	4	10	1	0	2	3	30.00
Fiji	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
France	14	22	9	45	0	1	0	1	2.22
Georgia	12	12	9	33	0	1	0	1	3.03
Germany	58	47	31	136	1	3	2	6	4.41
Gibraltar, (UK)	19	21	16	56	3	1	2	6	10.71
Greece	110	104	94	308	5	5	5	15	4.87
Hong Kong, China	426	463	505	1394	20	29	36	85	6.10
India	59	44	45	148	5	2	4	11	7.43
Indonesia	10	19	14	43	5	4	2	11	25.58
Iran	2	1	3	6	0	1	3	4	60.66
Ireland	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Isle of Man (UK)	51	51	46	148	4	2	1	7	4.73
Italy	55	77	62	194	5	5	1	11	5.67
Jamaica	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	25.00

Table: 7 (Contd.)

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Flag

Flag	Nu	mber of	Inspec	tions	Nu	mber of	3-year average percentage		
		YE	EAR			YE	CAR		· ·
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	
Japan	48	42	59	149	2	2	0	4	2.68
Jordan	2	3	1	6	0	1	1	2	33.33
Kiribati	3	4	5	12	1	1	3	5	41.67
Korea Democratic People's	23	20	14	57	12	8	4	24	42.11
Republic									
Korea Republic of	122	114	123	359	11	8	16	35	9.75
Kuwait	11	6	7	24	0	0	2	2	8.33
Lebanon	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Liberia	420	496	546	1462	34	34	43	111	7.59
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0.00
Lithuania	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	33.33
Luxembourg	5	3	6	14	0	0	1	1	7.14
Malaysia	19	31	44	94	1	4	8	13	13.83
Maldives	2	1	3	6	2	0	2	4	66.67
Malta	261	281	261	803	34	17	21	72	8.97
Marshall Islands	210	266	304	780	15	15	20	50	6.41
Mauritius	1	3	2	6	0	1	1	2	33.33
Moldova	6	2	3	11	0	1	3	4	36.36
Mongolia	13	9	13	35	5	6	7	18	51.43
Morocco	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Myanmar	2	5	15	22	0	1	1	2	9.09
Netherlands	45	45	45	135	1	6	2	9	6.67
Netherlands Antilles*	7	2	0	9	1	0	0	1	11.11
Curacao*	0	1	5	6	0	0	1	1	16.67
New Zealand	2	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0.00
Norway	63	64	57	184	5	3	6	14	7.61
Oman	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	100.00
Pakistan	4	1	5	10	0	0	1	1	10.00
Panama	1593	1561	1478	4632	160	138	171	469	10.13
Papua New Guinea	16	11	10	37	5	4	2	11	29.73
Philippines	56	51	48	155	2	2	2	6	3.87
Portugal	2	3	1	6	0	1	0	1	16.67
Qatar	3	4	3	10	0	0	0	0	0.00
Russian Federation	9	8	5	22	2	3	0	5	22.73
Saint. Kitts and Nevis (UK)	16	17	18	51	7	11	11	29	56.86
Saint Vincent and the	88	100	105	293	19	15	21	55	18.77
Grenadines									
Samoa	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0.00
Saudi Arabia	14	5	11	30	2	0	1	3	10.00
Seychelles	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00

^{*} Flag Netherland Antilles changed to Curacao with effect from 10.10.2010.

Table: 7 (Contd.)

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Flag

Flag	Nui	mber of	Inspec	tions	Nu	mber of	3-year average percentage		
		YE	EAR			YE			
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	
Sierra Leone	7	19	8	34	1	7	4	12	35.29
Singapore	341	342	380	1063	26	18	33	77	7.24
Slovakia	1	5	0	6	0	1	0	1	16.67
South Africa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Spain	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sri Lanka	6	10	5	21	4	6	1	11	52.38
Sweden	14	10	14	38	0	0	0	0	0.00
Switzerland	13	9	11	33	0	1	1	2	6.06
Syrian Arab Republic	6	3	2	11	2	0	0	2	18.18
Taiwan, China	22	19	21	62	2	1	3	6	9.68
Tanzania	6	3	12	21	3	1	5	9	42.86
Thailand	55	34	31	120	2	1	5	8	6.67
Togo	3	1	5	9	1	0	3	4	44.44
Tonga	9	6	4	19	1	1	2	4	21.05
Turkey	37	42	49	128	6	2	5	13	10.16
Tuvalu	8	9	12	29	3	2	3	8	27.58
Ukraine	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	66.67
United Arab Emirates(UAE)	13	17	16	46	2	2	3	7	15.22
United Kingdom	52	71	60	183	5	2	4	11	6.01
United States of America	6	6	10	22	0	0	0	0	0.00
Vanuatu	30	31	19	80	1	1	3	5	6.25
Viet Nam	33	40	38	111	5	11	13	29	26.13
Total	5383	5513	5550	16446	517	471	600	1588	9.66

Table: 8

Comparison of Deficiencies by Categories

Nature of Deficiencies	None		
	Numb	er of Defici	encies
	2009	YEAR 2010	2011
Ship's Certificates and Documents	505	453	479
Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers.	355	361	529
Crew & Accommodation (ILO 147)	227	234	272
Food & Catering (ILO 147)	131	166	152
Working Spaces (ILO 147)	367	343	639
Life Saving Appliances	1891	1704	1713
Fire Safety Measures	2679	2577	2768
Accident Prevention (ILO 147)	303	234	383
Stability Structure and Related Equipment	1278	1257	1243
Alarm Signals	102	164	166
Carriage of Cargo and Dangerous Goods	163	123	136
Load Lines	1371	1382	1394
Mooring Arrangements (ILO 147)	186	172	243
Propulsion & Auxiliary Machinery	1211	1242	1708
Safety of Navigation	2463	2410	2832
Radio Communication	979	874	880
Marpol Annex I	678	621	862
Oil, Chemical Tankers and Gas Carriers	47	90	77
Marpol Annex II	10	9	10
Solas Related Operational Deficiencies	813	748	711
Marpol Related Operational Deficiencies	88	74	129
Marpol Annex III	1	7	7
Marpol Annex V	186	229	292
ISM Related Deficiencies	864	817	922
Bulk Carriers Additional Safety Measures	146	189	225
Additional Measures to Enhance Maritime Security.	59	57	64
Additional Measures to Enhance Maritime Safety.	43	54	61
Marpol Annex IV	120	112	239
Marpol Annex VI	8	16	43
AFS Convention	3	1	0
Other Deficiencies	110	87	40
Total	17387	16807	19219

Table: 9

Comparison of Inspections and Deficiencies per Recognised Organisation

Recognised Organisation	Nu		f Inspect	ions	Numl	3-year average percentage			
	YEAR				YI				
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	
American Bureau of Shipping	459	501	471	1431	231	209	241	681	47.59
Belize Register Corporation	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia	6	12	10	28	6	12	10	28	100.00
Bulgarski Koraben Registar	4	2	2	8	3	2	1	6	75.00
Bureau Veritas	451	509	539	1499	282	279	368	929	61.97
China Classification Society	248	262	286	796	139	140	178	457	57.41
China Corporation Register of Shipping	20	21	16	57	15	12	10	37	64.91
Croatian Register of Shipping	10	13	8	31	9	10	3	22	70.97
Det Norske Veritas	510	486	507	1503	290	211	271	772	51.36
Fidenavis SA	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	100.00
Germanischer Lloyd	514	545	589	1648	263	256	340	859	52.12
Global Marine Bureau	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	50.00
Hellenic Register of Shipping	18	2	0	20	15	2	0	17	85.00
INCLAMAR (Inspection y Classification)	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	66.67
Indian Register of Shipping	56	41	30	127	42	23	18	83	65.35
Intermaritime Certification Services S.A.	7	8	2	17	7	8	2	17	100.00
International Naval Surveys Bureau	23	9	12	44	20	7	11	38	86.36
International Register of Shipping	37	30	20	87	36	27	16	79	90.80
International Ship Classification	8	5	11	24	8	5	11	24	100.00
Isthmus Bureau of Shipping	9	7	8	24	9	7	8	24	100.00
Korea Classification Society	25	21	15	61	20	17	15	52	85.25
Korean Register of Shipping	300	267	310	877	174	134	176	484	55.19
Korea Ship Safety Technology Authority	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	100.00
Lloyd's Register	703	724	732	2159	378	383	423	1184	54.84
National Shipping Adjuster Inc	3	2	1	6	3	2	1	6	100.00
Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	1618	1657	1607	4882	912	834	902	2648	54.24
Overseas Marine Certification Services	2	6	1	9	2	6	1	9	100.00
Panama Bureau of Shipping	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	100.00
Panama Maritime Surveyors Bureau Inc.	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	100.00
Panama Maritime Documentation Service	0	4	5	9	0	4	5	9	100.00
Panama Register Corporation	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	50.00
Panama Shipping Registrar Inc.	1	2	3	6	1	2	2	5	83.33
Phoenix Register of Shipping	6	13	8	27	5	13	8	26	96.30
Polski Rejestr Statkow	7	7	4	18	5	6	2	13	72.22
Registro Italiano Navale	154	176	181	511	95	107	129	331	64.77
Registro Internacional Naval S.A.	0	1	3	4	0	1	3	4	100.00
RINAVE Portuguesa	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	100.00
Russian Maritime Register of Shipping	87	72	55	214	67	57	49	173	80.84
Shipping Register of Ukraine	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	100.00

Table: 9 (Contd.)

Comparison of Inspections and Deficiencies per Recognised Organisation

Recognised Organisation	Nui	Number of Inspections					Number of Inspections with Deficiencies				
		YE	AR			YI	EAR				
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total			
Turkish Lloyd	12	5	7	24	8	4	6	18	75.00		
Union Bureau of Shipping	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	100.00		
Universal Shipping Bureau	3	2	0	5	3	2	0	5	100.00		
Viet Nam Register of Shipping	33	39	43	115	31	39	43	113	98.26		
No Class	0	2	7	9	0	1	6	7	77.78		
Other	40	56	50	146	30	43	41	114	78.08		
Total	5383	5513	5550	16446	3115	2869	3306	9290			

Table: 10

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Recognised Organisation

Recognised Organisation	ions	Nι	3-year average						
		Y	EAR			YE	EAR		percentage
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total	
American Bureau of Shipping	459	501	471	1431	28	23	37	88	6.15
Belize Register Corporation	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia	6	12	10	28	4	0	1	5	17.86
Bulgarski Koraben Registar	4	2	2	8	0	2	1	3	37.50
Bureau Veritas	451	509	539	1499	41	48	73	162	10.81
China Classification Society	248	262	286	796	14	16	18	48	6.03
China Corporation Register of Shipping	20	21	16	57	1	2	3	6	10.53
Croatian Register of Shipping	10	13	8	31	1	2	0	3	9.68
Det Norske Veritas	510	486	507	1503	41	23	39	103	6.85
Fidenavis SA	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	100.00
Germanischer Lloyd	514	545	589	1648	41	41	68	150	9.10
Global Marine Bureau	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	50.00
Hellenic Register of Shipping	18	2	0	20	7	2	0	9	45.00
INCLAMAR	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.00
Indian Register of Shipping	56	41	30	127	9	4	2	15	11.81
Intermaritime Certification Services S.A.	7	8	2	17	7	4	1	12	70.59
International Naval Surveys Bureau	23	9	12	44	12	3	9	24	54.55
International Register of Shipping	37	30	20	87	19	16	9	44	50.57
International Ship Classification	8	5	11	24	3	2	3	8	33.33
Isthmus Bureau of Shipping	9	7	8	24	5	3	6	14	58.33
Korea Classification Society	25	21	15	61	11	7	4	22	36.07
Korean Register of Shipping	300	267	310	877	23	13	29	65	7.41
Korea Ship Safety Technology Authority	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
Lloyd's Register	703	724	732	2159	59	51	63	173	8.01
National Shipping Adjuster Inc	3	2	1	6	3	2	1	6	100.00
Nippon Kaiji Kyokai	1618	1657	1607	4882	119	111	135	365	7.48
Overseas Marine Certification Services	2	6	1	9	0	1	0	1	11.11
Panama Bureau of Shipping	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	50.00
Panama Maritime Surveyors Bureau Inc.	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0.00
Panama Maritime Documentation Services	0	4	5	9	0	1	4	5	55.56
Panama Register Corporation	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	50.00
Panama Shipping Registrar Inc.	1	2	3	6	0	1	2	3	50.00
Phoenix Register of Shipping	6	13	8	27	4	10	5	19	70.37
Polski Rejestr Statkow	7	7	4	18	1	1	1	3	16.67
Registro Italiano Navale	154	176	181	511	17	19	28	64	12.52
Registro Internacional Naval S.A.	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0.00
RINAVE Portuguesa	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0.00
Russian Maritime Register of Shipping	87	72	55	214	17	17	9	43	20.09

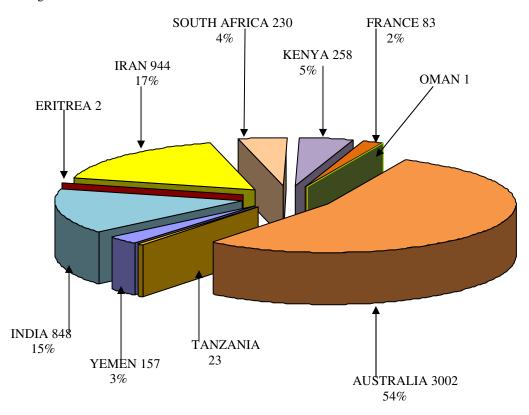
Table: 10 (Contd.)

Comparison of Inspections and Detentions per Recognised Organisation

Recognised Organisation	Number of Inspections					Number of Detentions				
		YI	EAR			percentage				
	2009	2010	2011	Total	2009	2010	2011	Total		
Shipping Register of Ukraine	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	33.33	
Turkish Lloyd	12	5	7	24	2	1	4	7	29.17	
Union Bureau of Shipping	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	
Universal Shipping Bureau	3	2	0	5	3	1	0	4	80.00	
Viet Nam Register of Shipping	33	39	43	115	10	17	19	46	40.00	
No Class	0	2	7	9	0	0	3	3	33.33	
Other	40	56	50	146	12	25	23	60	41.10	
Total	5383	5513	5550	16446	517	471	600	1588	9.66	

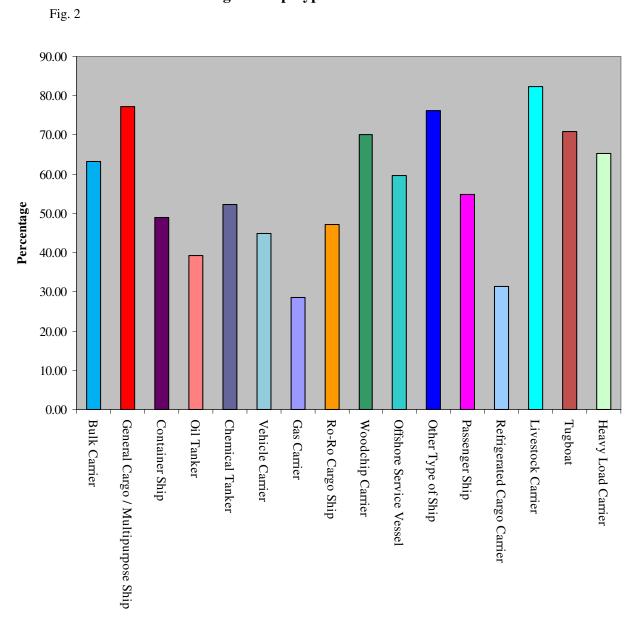
INSPECTION EFFORTS

Fig. 1



TOTAL INSPECTIONS: 5550

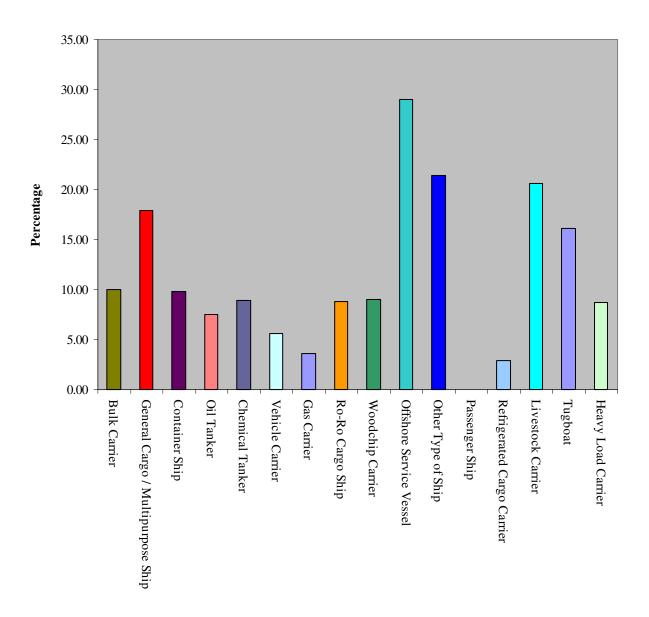
Percentage of Ship Type with Deficiencies



This graph depicts 20 inspections and above/ Ship Type

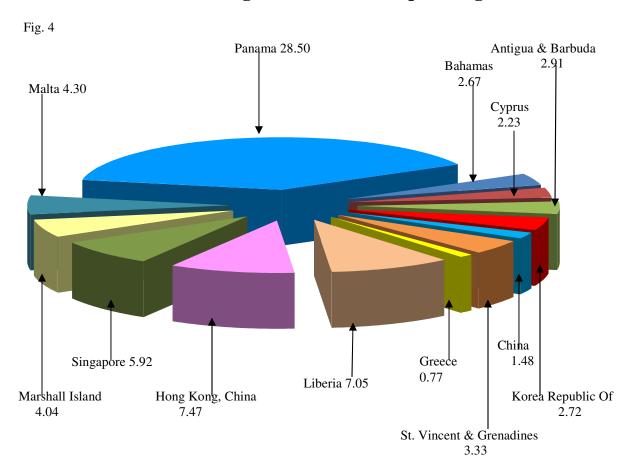
Percentage of Detention per Ship Type

Fig. 3



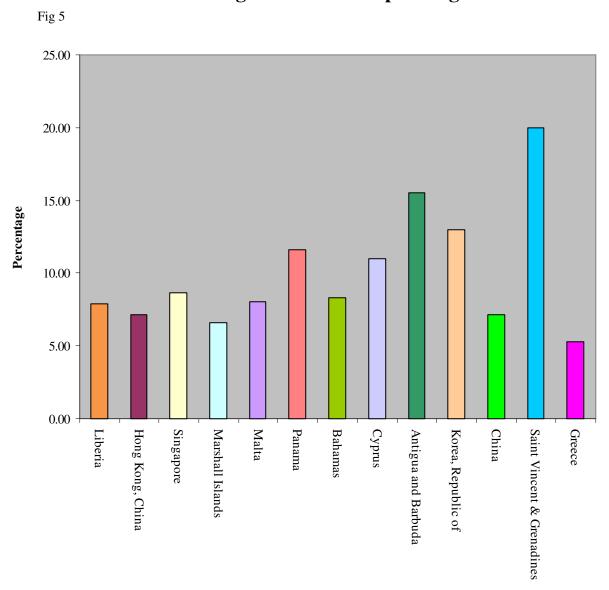
This graph depicts 20 inspections and above/ Ship Type

Percentage of Deficiencies per Flag

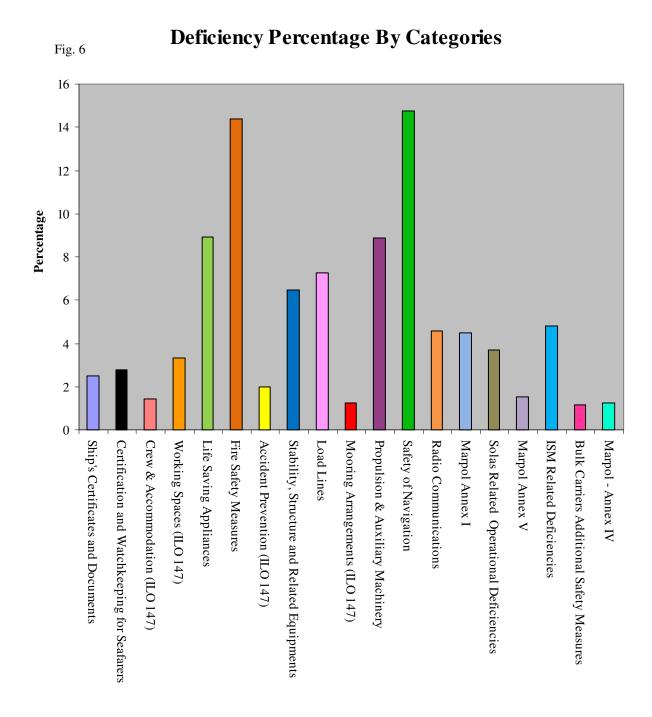


This graph depicts 75 inspections and above / Flag.

Percentage of Detentions per Flag



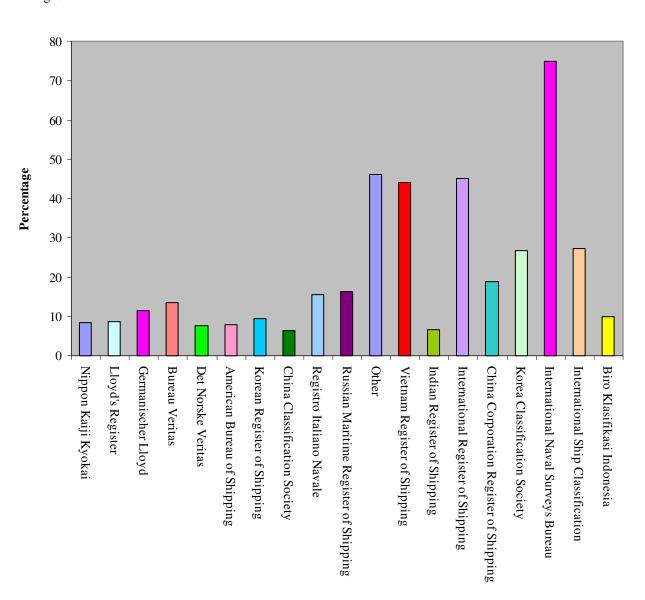
This graph depicts 75 inspections and above/Flag



This graph depicts deficiencies percentage 1.5 and above

Detention Percentage By Recognised Organisation

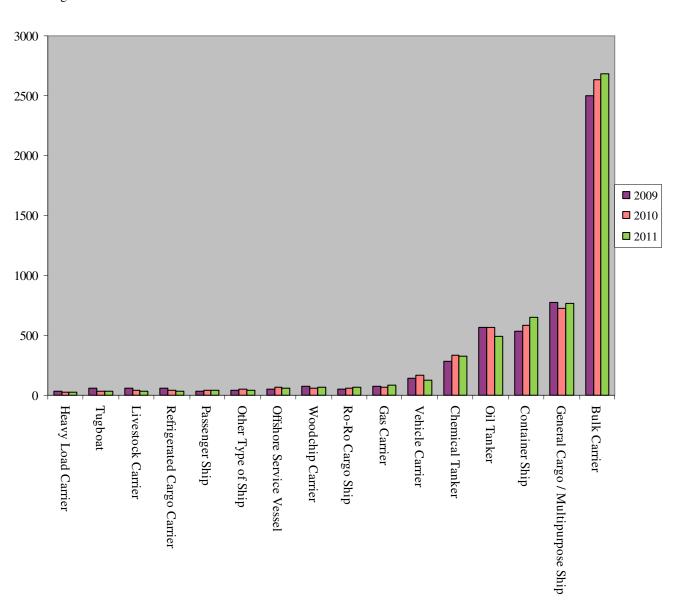
Fig. 7



This graph depicts inspections of 10 Ships and above/Recognised Organisation

Comparison of Inspections per Ship Type

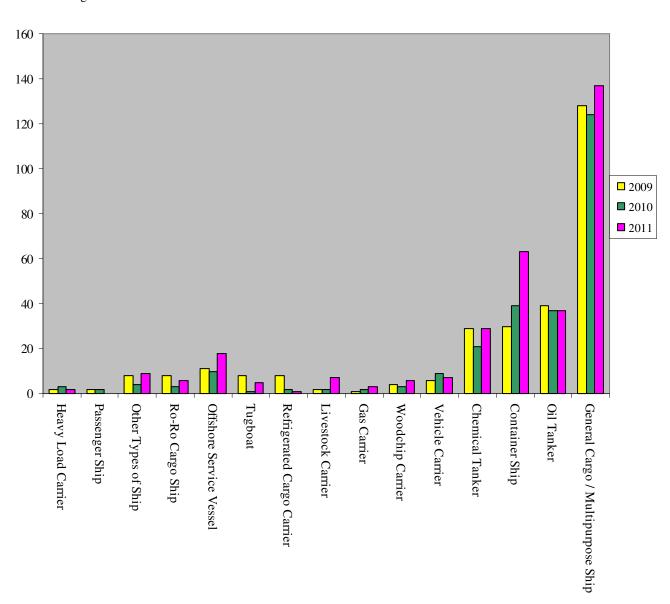
Fig. 8



This graph depicts 30 inspections and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011 / Ship Type

Comparison of Detentions per Ship Type

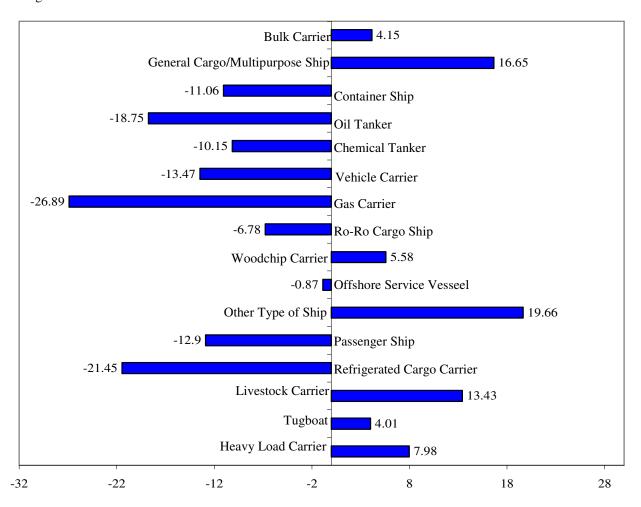
Fig. 9



This graph depicts 30 inspections and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011 / Ship Type

Summary of 3-year Inspections with Deficiencies per Ship Type

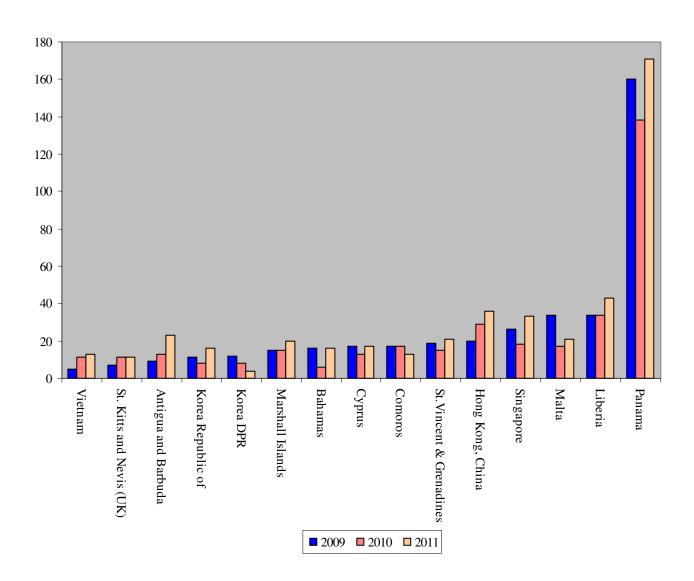
Fig. 10



% over (+) or under (-) average

Comparison of Detentions per Flag

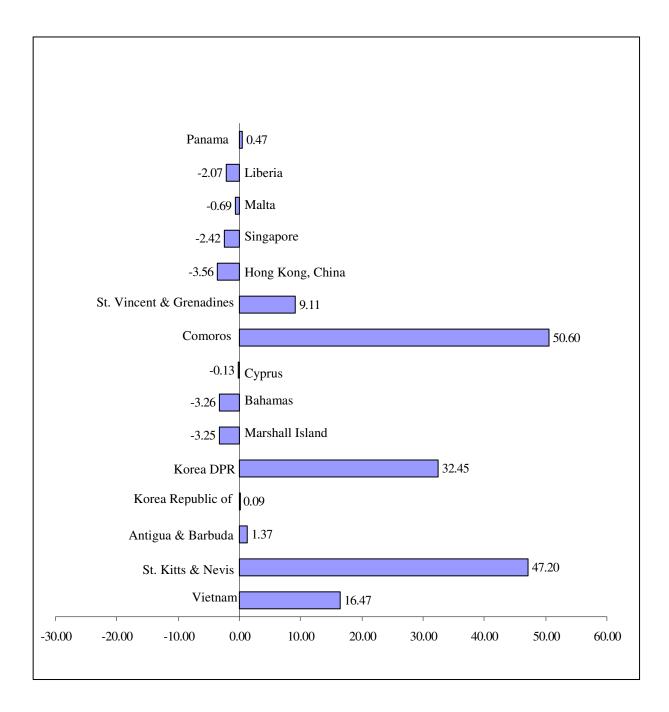
Fig. 11



This graph depicts detentions of 10 and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011/ flag

Summary of 3 years Detentions Per Flag

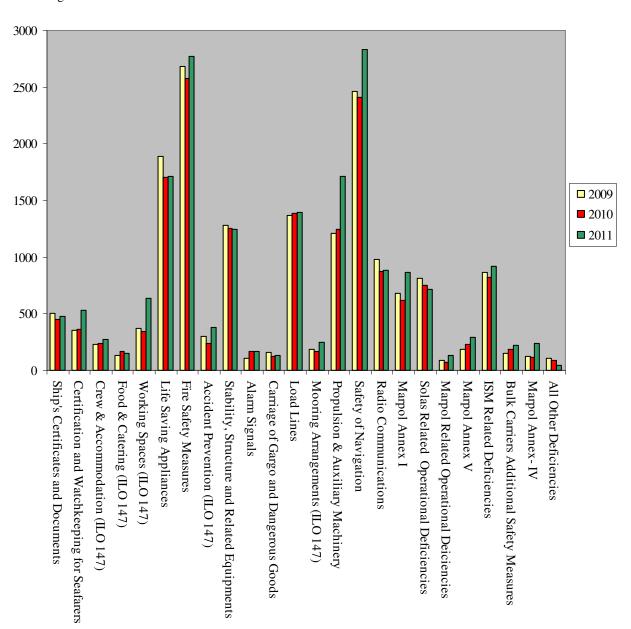
Fig. 12



% over (+) or under (-) average

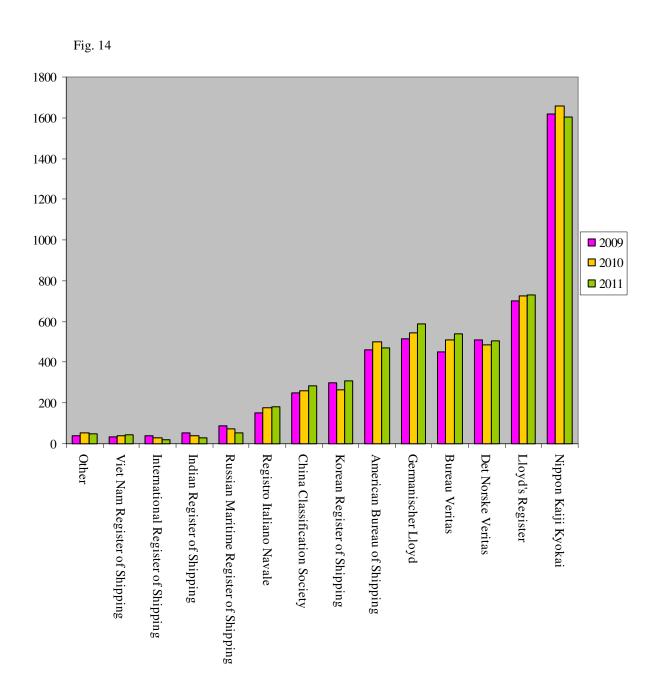
Comparison of Deficiencies by Categories

Fig. 13



This graph depicts deficiencies of 100 and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011

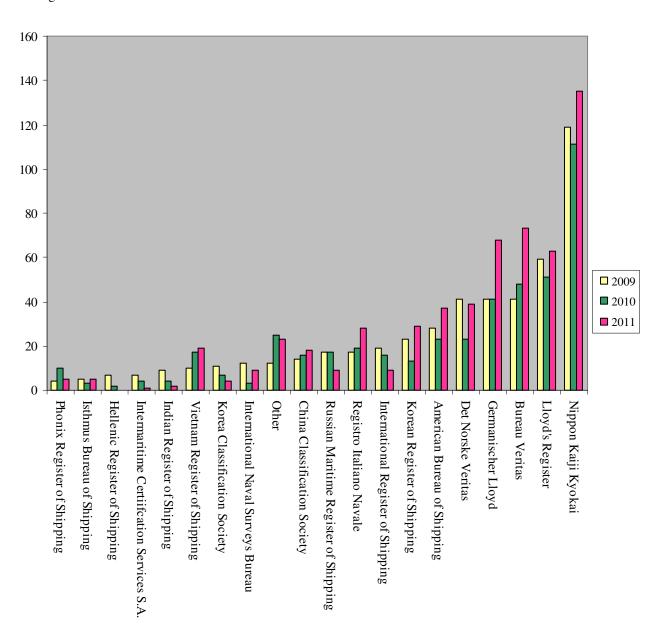
Comparison of Inspections per Recognised Organisation



This graph depicts inspections of 40 ships and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011

Comparison of Detentions per Recognised Organisation

Fig. 15



This graph depicts detentions of 5 and above either for 2009, 2010 or 2011

THE REPORT OF CIC ON STRUCTURAL SAFETY AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON LOAD LINES

Name of reporting Authority	AUSTRALIA
Total number of inspection	604
Total number of deficiencies	48
Total number of detention	2

Name of reporting Authority	FRANCE
Total number of inspection	19
Total number of deficiencies	6
Total number of detention	2

Name of reporting Authority	INDIA
Total number of inspection	104
Total number of deficiencies	25
Total number of Detentions	03

Name of reporting Authority	IRAN
Total number of inspection	169
Total number of deficiencies	101
Total number of detention	8

Name of reporting Authority	SOUTH AFRICA
Total number of inspection	29
Total number of deficiencies	10
Total number of detention	0

Name of reporting Authority	YEMEN
Total number of inspection	23
Total number of deficiencies	14
Total number of detention	0

All Reporting Authorities

Total number of inspection	948
Total number of deficiencies	204
Total number of detention	15

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY (SAMSA)

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SAMSA

The South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) was established under the SAMSA Act No. 5 of 2008 on 1 April 1998. It is the Authority charged with the promotion of South Africa's maritime interests even though in South Africa many maritime interests cut across several Ministerial and Departmental jurisdictions. SAMSA falls under the ambit of the Department of Transport.

Its establishment resulted from the 1996 Transport Policy which aimed to ensure that South Africa's transport sector was in support of government strategies for economic and social development, whilst being environmentally and economically sustainable.

The articulation of the maritime policy and goals is as follows:

- Developing maritime awareness;
- Assisting in the fostering of an economic environment for the maritime transport industry that will allow it to compete with other nations;
- Contributing to the release of the full potential of the maritime industry in South Africa; and
- Ensuring fair labour practices such as employee rights, job creation and security with acceptable standards of employee health, welfare and safety in the maritime industry.

As a result of articulations in the transport policy, the founding legislation of SAMSA identifies three core mandates of the entity as:

- To ensure safety of life and property at sea;
- To prevent and combat pollution from ships in the marine environment; and
- To promote South Africa's maritime interests.

Other mandates that have recently been entrusted to SAMSA are as follows:

- The lead Agency to execute and implement the Western Indian Ocean Marine Highway Project. The Project's objective is to introduce modern navigation aid systems in the SADC region, essentially an electronically supported marine highway to guide ships through sensitive areas.
- The Authority charged with administering the Merchant Shipping (National Small Vessel Safety) Regulations, 2007, as amended ("the Regulations"). The Regulations extend SAMSA's core mandate to include South Africa's inland waterways (only waterways accessible to the public) to ensure boat safety.
- The Authority charged with implementing and executing the Long Range Identification and Tracking of Ships (LRIT) along the South African Coastline. The long-range vessel monitoring system assists in securing South Africa's coastal waters and rising lawlessness on the high seas, with particular reference to the worrying surge in pirate attacks along the East African coast.

VISION, MISSION AND VALUE PROPOSITION VISION

The Authority championing South Africa's global maritime ambitions.

MISSION

Promote South Africa's maritime interests and develop and position the country as an international maritime centre while ensuring maritime safety, health and environmental protection.

VALUE PROPOSITION

The Authority leading the advancement of maritime safety and development of the maritime industry in South Africa through service excellence.

SUMMARY OF STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ADOPTED IN 2011

a) A significant contribution to South Africa's socioeconomic development

• To grow, develop and transform the South African maritime economy.

b) An orderly and sustainable maritime operating environment

- To improve safety in the maritime sector.
- To improve security of the maritime sector.
- To effectively respond to the impact of climate change on the maritime environment.
- To strengthen governance over the maritime domain.

c) A highly competent maritime authority

- To improve the human capacity and competence of SAMSA staff.
- To improve ICT and knowledge management capital.
- To enhance the management and sustainability of SAMSA's financial resources.
- To build a high performance culture.

d) Operational excellence

- To improve the experience of customers when accessing SAMSA services.
- To improve business process performance.
- To improve governance and enterprise-wide risk management.

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENT

SAMSA is a statutory body responsible to the Minister of Transport, and is directed by a Board, the non-executive members of which are appointed by the Minister. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is an ex-officio member of the Board, and is appointed by the Board.

The relationship between the Minister of Transport and the Board is governed by the SAMSA Act and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), in terms of which the Board reports directly to the Minister. The CEO manages the Authority in terms of the SAMSA Act and is further bound by an MOU. He reports directly to the Board.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

SAMSA adopted a new strategy in 2008 to strengthen its operational activities and committing it to playing a key role in the development of the maritime sector, i.e. advancing the Republic's maritime interests. With an added new role, SAMSA's structure and service offering inevitably changed to deliver on its strategic mandate and to reposition SAMSA and the maritime industry.

Since 2008 SAMSA has been structured in centres in order to deliver its service through organisational clusters as follows:

a) Maritime Sector Safety, Monitoring and Enforcement

This cluster administers laws and regulations affecting the industry. Matters of safety, security, standards and quality are enforced through the cluster, which delivers on SAMSA's technical core mandate and which is comprised of the following centres:

• SAMSA Centre for Ships

- Port State Control
- Flag State Implementation
- o Coastal State Responsibility
- Ship Registry

SAMSA Centre for Seafarers and Fishing

- Certification
- Accreditation
- Examination
- Seafarer Registry

• SAMSA Centre for Boating (Small Vessels)

- Certification
- Examination
- Accreditation
- Small Vessels' Database

SAMSA Centre for Sea Watch and Response

- Maritime Domain Awareness and Surveillance
- Monitor Coastal and Offshore Activities
- Search and Rescue
- o Protection of the Marine Environment
- Response to Maritime Incidents
- Accident and Incident Analysis

b) Maritime Economic Development

This cluster delivers on SAMSA's economic, social and related agenda to the nation through interventions in the maritime industry by means of the following two centres:

• SAMSA Centre for Maritime Industry Development and Economic Analysis

- Industry Development Cluster
- International Maritime Centre
- o Economic Information

SAMSA Centre for Maritime Excellence

- Research and Information
- Training
- o Knowledge Management

c) Maritime Sector Governance

Maritime sector governance is undertaken by the Centre for Policy and Regulation, which is responsible for compiling policies and regulations for the maritime sector. It also assists in

Administering pieces of legislation and assists the Department of Transport on maritime related legislative matters.

• SAMSA Centre for policy and Regulatory Affairs

- Maritime Policies
- o Legislation
- o Legal
- o Regulations

d) Corporate Governance and Management

This cluster is responsible for strategic direction, corporate administration and internal governance, risk and compliance, through the following centres:

• SAMSA Centre for Corporate Strategy, Risk, Compliance and Governance under Office of the Chief Executive Officer

- Strategy
- Strategic Planning
- o Reporting
- o Risk, Compliance and Governance

• SAMSA Centre for Corporate Affairs

- o Communications/Media
- o Branding
- o Events

• SAMSA Centre for Corporate Services

- o Finance
- Human Resources
- Information Communications and Technologies
- o Procurement

SAMSA's head office is in Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa, with offices through which most compliance and enforcement services are conducted in the following ports:

1. Eastern region

- a. Richards Bay
- b. Durban

2. Southern Region

- a. East London
- b. Ngqura
- c. Port Elizabeth
- d. Mossel Bay

3. Western Region

- a. Cape Town
- b. Saldanha
- c. Port Nolloth

Vessel Traffic - South Africa

A total number of 12,356 vessels with a combined gross tonnage of 336.2 million called at the South African ports in 2011. This was slightly less than the number of vessels that called at the ports in 2010 (12,472 vessels with a combined gross tonnage of 323.2 million). For the past five years, the number of vessels calling shows an average decline of 1.56%. However, this decline has been matched by an ever-increasing size of the vessels calling at the ports – explained below. Container (3,141) and bulk (2,913) vessels still dominate the type of vessels calling at South African ports.

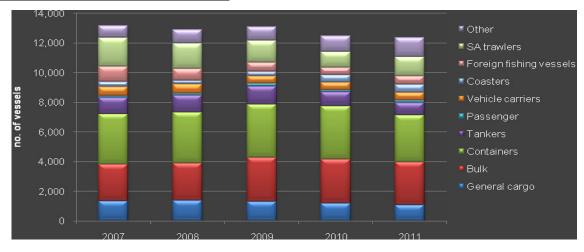


Figure 8: Vessel traffic (2007-2011) - Total number

Other includes livestock, barges, cable layers, dredgers, hoppers, naval, oil rigs, search & rescue, tugs, & yachts Source: Transnet National Ports Authority and SAMSA calculations

The decline in the number of vessels calling was countered by the increase in the gross tonnage of vessels calling at the ports. Since 2007, the gross tonnage of vessels calling increased on average by 4.95%. This shows that ship owners are looking for economies of scale and to increase transport efficiencies. However, for the South African port authorities, this scenario compels them to invest in new infrastructure in order to cater for the increased vessel gross tonnage. Both bulk and container vessels have experienced an average gross tonnage growth of 7.15% and 5.45%, respectively over the past five years.

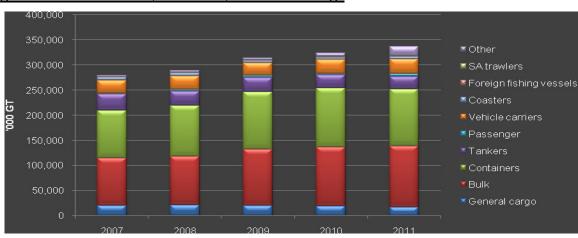
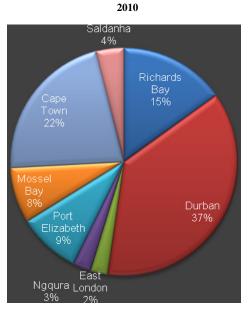


Figure 9: Vessel traffic (2007-2011) – Gross tonnage

Source: Transnet National Ports Authority and SAMSA calculations

Figure 10 below shows that the Port of Durban was the busiest, with over 4,200 ship calls in 2011. This was followed by Cape Town (2,782), Richards Bay (1,800), Port Elizabeth (1,211) and Mossel Bay (1,081). The rest (1,209) of the ships called at the Ports of East London, Ngqura, and Saldanha Bay.

Figure 10: Vessel traffic by port (2010 vs. 2011)



Source: Transnet National Ports Authority and SAMSA calculations

