

Caribbean Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control

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Caribbean Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control



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UNDERSTANDING ON PORT STATE CONTROL

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Our MISSION

Eliminate the Operation of Sub-standard Ships in the Region through a harmonized system of Port State Control.



To assist in securing compliance of ships with international conventions/standards regarding:

- Safety of Life at Sea;
- Prevention of Marine Pollution;
- Working and Living conditions on board ships; and
- Seafarer Certification and Qualifications.

CHAIRMAN'S Log



Mr. Michel Amafo

The challenges and opportunities facing the maritime sector are ever-evolving, demanding resilience, innovation, and unwavering commitment from all stakeholders. In the wake of global shifts, including technological advancements, regulatory changes, and environmental concerns, our organization stands as a beacon of unity, fostering dialogue and cooperation among diverse voices for the betterment of our region.

Our collective efforts in promoting safety, efficiency, and environmental stewardship have not only contributed to the growth of our sector but have also underscored our shared responsibility towards the oceans and the planet. As stewards of the seas, we must continuously strive for excellence, embracing best practices and embracing sustainable solutions that safeguard both our industry's future and the delicate ecosystems upon which it relies.

It is my great privilege to address you through this message as we embark on another year of progress and collaboration within our esteemed maritime organization. As Chairman, I am profoundly honoured to lead a community of individuals and administrations dedicated to the advancement and sustainability of our maritime industry, and particularly our port State control activities. It is also a great pleasure to present the Annual Report for 2023 of the C a r i b b e a n M e m o r a n d u m o f Understanding on Port State Control (CMOU). In the year ahead, we are presented with a myriad of opportunities to build upon our past achievements and chart a course towards even greater success. Through continued collaboration, knowledgesharing, and strategic partnerships, we can navigate the challenges ahead with confidence, driving innovation and fostering growth across all facets of the maritime domain.

I extend my sincerest gratitude to each and every member of the CMOU for your unwavering dedication and contributions. It is through your passion, expertise, and collective resolve that we are able to realize our shared vision for a thriving, sustainable maritime industry. I want to express my gratitude to the Chairpersons of the Technical and Finance and Administrative Standing Working Groups for ensuring that the CMOU's work continued despite the difficult and constrained conditions.

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I want to also thank all our members, observers, and associated organizations, including the Regional MOUs, the International Maritime Organization, and the United States Coast Guard, who have assisted us in moving our work forward. PSC is a crucial activity that depends on collaboration for success; it motivates us to keep cooperating as a region and as a member of a larger worldwide community as we all work toward the common goal of ending substandard shipping.

Many thanks to the team at the CMOU Secretariat who continue to strive to provide the highest level of service to our Officers, Member States, Observer States and other Regional bodies.

As we embark on this journey together, let us remain steadfast in our commitment to excellence, integrity, and collaboration. Together, we have the power to shape the future of the maritime industry and leave a legacy for generations to come.

Thank you for your continued support and dedication.

Michel Amafo

Chairman



THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S NOTES



Mrs. Jodi Munn-Barrow

he year 2023 marked the culmination of my sixteenth year serving as the Secretary General of the Caribbean Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (CMOU), an experience I have found deeply honourable.

As we approach the culmination of another productive year at CMOU, it is with great pleasure that I present to you our Annual Report for 2023. Over the past year, we have remained steadfast in our dedication to advancing maritime safety, security, and environmental preservation through robust port State control measures. Highlights from this year's activities include:

1. **Enhanced Collaboration**: We have strengthened our partnerships with member states, international organizations, and industry stakeholders to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of port State control inspections. Through collaborative efforts, we have facilitated knowledge sharing and best practices exchange to address emerging challenges in the maritime sector.

2. **Capacity Building Initiatives**: Recognizing the importance of capacity building in ensuring consistent implementation of port State control standards, we have conducted training programs, workshops, and seminars for our PSCOs. These initiatives have focused on enhancing inspection techniques, familiarizing participants with regulatory updates, and promoting a culture of compliance.

3. **Focus on Environmental Compliance**: With growing concerns over environmental sustainability in the maritime industry, we have intensified our efforts to enforce regulations related to pollution prevention, emissions reduction, and ballast water management. Through targeted inspections and awareness campaigns, we are striving to minimize the ecological footprint of shipping activities.

4. **Adaptation to Emerging Trends**: In response to evolving trends and challenges in the maritime landscape, we have remained agile and proactive in our approach to port State control. Whether addressing cybersecurity risks, supporting crew welfare initiatives, or ensuring the use of alternative fuels, we are committed to staying abreast of developments that impact the safety and integrity of the maritime domain.

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Looking ahead, we are optimistic about the opportunities to further enhance our contributions to the global maritime community. By fostering collaboration, embracing innovation, and upholding the highest standards of professionalism, we will continue to serve as a trusted authority in port State control.

I extend my sincere gratitude to our dedicated members, partners, and stakeholders for their unwavering support and commitment to our shared mission. Together, we will navigate the challenges ahead and strive for a safer, more sustainable maritime future.

Thank you.

Jodi Munn-Barrow (Mrs.) Secretary General



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INTRODUCTION

he CMOU on port State control moves into its 29th year of existence and has evolved primarily through the maturity of its Member States as port States with increased activities as main and hub-ports and the increase in Membership with almost all Caribbean States coming on board as Members. The CMOU also hopes that the remaining States will put together the necessary infrastructure in place to come on board.

Throughout that time the region has strived to be an active player in the shipping industry. This year a number of our Members were elected to International Maritime Organization (IMO) committees: the Director General of the Maritime Authority of Jamaica, Rear Admiral Peter Brady, was re-elected as one of Governors of the Board of the World Maritime University (WMU) and appointed as Vice Chancellor of the WMU as well as to the Mrs. Claudia Grant, Deputy Director General who was re-elected to chair the III9 meeting for 2023 and the III10 Meeting for 2024. Congratulations is also extended to Antigua and Barbuda whose Director General, Amb. Dwight Gardiner was elected as one of Governors of the Board of the World Maritime University (WMU) and as the Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee of the IMO; and to the Bahamas whose acting Managing Director and CEO, Capt. Dwain Hutchinson, was appointed to the Executive Board of the World Maritime University.

In 2023, the region continued to increase its number of inspections, carry out its CICs and finalise other areas of concern. The 2023 CPSCC Meeting was held in Antigua and Barbuda and was well attended by our Member States, Observer and Observer Organisations and although positive discussions were held with our Member States, the CMOU did not welcome any new Members in the period of review. Discussions will continue with Haiti, the Commonwealth of Dominica and the Turks and Caicos Islands who have indicated their interest in becoming Members in the very near future. We look forward to working with them as they develop their inspection capabilities within their administration.





The CMOU he Caribbean Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (CMOU) was established by the Maritime Administrations of nine (9) initial countries in Christ Church. Barbados, on February 9, 1996. Since its inception, the membership has expanded to include twenty (20) Member States and two (2) Associate Member States, with ongoing discussions with other interested States seeking membership.

The activities of the CMOU are guided by principles outlined in the Memorandum, focusing primarily on ensuring compliance of ships with international conventions and standards related to:

- Safety of life at sea:
- Marine pollution prevention;
- Working and living conditions on • board ships; and
- Seafarer Certification and • Qualifications.

Member States commit to inspecting 15% of international ships calling at their ports. Given the prevalence of non-convention sized vessels in the region, the Caribbean Cargo Ship Safety (CCSS) Code and the Code for Safety of Small Commercial Vessels (SCV) have been developed.

Vide Article 6.1 of the Memorandum, a Committee comprising representatives of each Member, as defined in Annex 5, serves as the executive body. The current Committee is chaired by Mr. Michel Amafo of Suriname, with Mr. A. Joel Walton of the Cavman Islands as Vice Chairman, both re-elected in 2021. The Committee convenes annually in one of the Member States, with elections held every three (3) years.

Subject to Section 6.2 of the Memorandum, observers from the IMO. the ILO, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat can participate in the Committee's work without voting rights. Additionally, other organizations or authorities may be granted observer status without voting rights as deemed appropriate by the Committee, as outlined in Annex 6. Sections 4 and 5. Meetings are attended by Members, Observer States, and affiliated organizations, including the IMO, the ILO, other regional MOUs, the USCG, and various non-governmental bodies. This however does not preclude others from attending as invitations are extended to other bodies.

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he Secretariat serves as the planning and administrative hub of the CMOU. As stipulated by the MoU, it operates within a Member State but maintains independence from any single administration. To formalize this arrangement, the CMOU has a host State Agreement, which was officially established with the Government of Jamaica in 2013. Since 2002, the Secretariat has been situated in Kingston, Jamaica, following its initial establishment in Barbados.

The main objective of the Secretariat is to conduct the day-to-day administrative activities of the CMOU. It provides a liaison point and so facilitates the exchange of information among the Members, Observers, the IMO, other PSC regimes and affiliated organizations. It is responsible for the organization of all meetings and workshops/seminars of the CMOU and the Secretary General is mandated to represent the CMOU at various meetings throughout the year.

The Secretariat is staffed by a Secretary General - Mrs. Jodi Munn-Barrow, an Administrator – Ms. Dionne Thaxter, a Database Manager – Mr. Raul Ouseley who is in Paramaribo, Suriname and a part-time Accountant – Mrs. Cutie Buckley. The Secretariat reports to the Committee via the Chairman.



Ms. Dionne Thaxter Administrator



Mrs. Cutie Buckley Accountant





Mr. Raul Ousley Database Manager



2023

CMOU **ORGANISATION CHART**

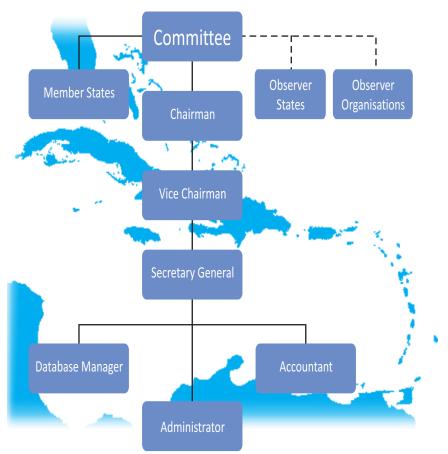
he activities of the Secretariat are approved and fully funded by contributions from the Member States. The annual budget and work programme for the Secretariat is submitted for approval at every annual meeting of the CMOU Committee after being reviewed by the Finance and Administration Standing Working Group (FASWG). In addition, the annual report which outlines the activities and inspection data for the previous year is also presented to the Committee for approval.

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MEMBERSHIP, OBSERVERS AND OBSERVER ORGANISATIONS

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

The twenty (20) Member States and two (2) Associate Member States of the CMOU are:

Antiqua and Barbuda Aruba Anguilla¹ The Bahamas Barbados Bermuda Belize The British Virgin Islands² The Cayman Islands Cuba Curacao France Grenada Guyana Jamaica The Netherlands St. Christopher and Nevis³ St. Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines Sint Maarten Suriname Trinidad and Tobago

¹Associate Member State since 2020 ²Associate Member State since 2019 ³St. Kitts & Nevis he Members of the CMOU are mainly responsible for technical and policy formulation matters. All matters are dealt with at the annual Committee Meeting by the Caribbean Port State Control Committee (CPSCC). The work of the Committee is carried out mainly through two standing working groups namely the:

- 1) The Technical Standing Working Group (TSWG); and
- The Finance and Administration Standing Working Group (FASWG).

Other *ad hoc* groups are formed as the need arises, as sub-groups within these major groups to ensure the timely completion of tasks.

The Members of the TSWG include Antigua & Barbuda (Chairman), Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Suriname, the Bahamas, Cuba, the Cayman Islands, the Netherlands, Trinidad & Tobago, and France. For 2023, the TSWG continued to focus on the Status of CMIS, PMOU RO Withdrawn Circular, PMOU Operational Control Circular, TMOU Guidance re Deficiency Writing, TMOU Guidance on Fixed Carbon Dioxide Extinguishers, revised Gap Analysis, the Harmonisation of Inspections and the updating of the CMOU Technical Manual.

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The Members of the FASWG are The Bahamas (Chairman), Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, the Netherlands, Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago. The major tasks of the FASWG were the Revision of the MOU, the collection of the outstanding balances, the funding of training programmes and the CMOU Technical Team.





MEMBERSHIP, OBSERVERS AND OBSERVER ORGANISATIONS

OBSERVER STATES Dominica Haiti Turks and Caicos Islands

OBSERVER ORGANIZATIONS

The International Maritime Organization (IMO)

The International Labour Organization (ILO)

The Paris MOU (PMOU), Tokyo MOU (TMOU), Indian Ocean MOU (IOMOU), Abuja MOU (AMOU), Riyadh MOU (RMOU), Black Sea MOU (BSMOU), Vina del Mar Agreement, Mediterranean MOU (Med MOU), The United States Coast Guard (USCG), The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) he Observer States of the MOU continue to play an invaluable part of our network as they attend meetings and contribute their insights and knowledge to our discussions. Some of these States have also indicated their interest in becoming full Members in the very near future.



he CMOU is proud of the collaborative relationship it has built with its Observer Organizations. The MoU has benefited greatly from their wealth of knowledge and experience and gratitude is extended for their contribution to the growth of the CMOU. These Observer Organizations continue to attend our annual meetings and actively participate by offering suggestions and making presentations thus imparting valuable information to the Members. The CMOU looks forward to the continuation of such valuable collaborations that are critical to our future growth and expansion.



CARIBBEAN MARITIME INFORMATION CENTRE (CMIC)

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Caribbean Maritime Information Centre

For the reporting and storing of port State control inspection results and facilitating the exchange of information in the region, a computerized information system, was established in 2005. The Centre is responsible for the reporting of port State control inspection results and providing information to Member States and other cooperative organizations.

The Centre is managed by a Database Manager and is located in Suriname at the Maritime Authority Suriname, MAS. The database is the central system for adding records through the internet by port State control officers.



PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS

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General

In accordance with the provisions of the applicable conventions and as per Section 1.2 of the MOU, Member States conduct inspections of foreign ships in their ports. This report summarizes the port State control developments and activities of the CMOU in 2023. Furthermore, the report also includes the results of deficiencies and detentions carried out by Member Authorities during 2023.

Inspections

The tables below show an overview of inspections carried out by Member States from 2005 to 2023. Over 2023, the CMOU Member States carried out a total of 540 inspections on ships registered under 58 flags, which is an increase of 79 or 17.14% over the previous year. As can be seen, The Netherlands (BES Islands) carried out the most inspections with a total of 105, followed by Jamaica with 83. Of those Member States reporting inspections, St. Kitts and Nevis had the lowest recorded inspections with 1. In addition, the zero inspections noted in the table are Members that did not report any inspections in the system.

| Member States | | | | | | Ins | pectio | ns | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| Member States | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | о | 22 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| Aruba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 81 | 77 | 80 | 87 | 96 | 88 | 35 | 44 | 27 | 35 |
| Barbados | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bermuda | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Belize | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 15 | 29 | 15 | 38 | 32 | 22 | 40 |
| British Virgin Islands | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Cayman Islands, UK | 24 | 14 | 9 | 27 | 28 | 20 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 14 |
| Cuba | 14 | 17 | 220 | 153 | 150 | 191 | 68 | 155 | 140 | 42 | 0 |
| Curaçao | 1 | 12 | 58 | 50 | 124 | 108 | 72 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| France | n/a | n/a | 14 | 43 | 43 |
| Grenada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyana | 0 | 4 | 19 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 0 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 102 | 166 | 102 | 108 | 171 | 150 | 200 |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 126 | 202 | 231 | 300 | 310 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 10 |
| St. Lucia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Suriname | 0 | 21 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 20 | 26 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 80 | 210 | 226 | 100 | 174 | 87 | 34 | 254 | 181 | 140 |
| Total | 41 | 293 | 655 | 603 | 479 | 815 | 615 | 645 | 994 | 836 | 867 |

Table 1a: Port State Control Inspections 2005 – 2015 (By Member State)



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| Mambay Ctatos | | | | | Inspe | ctions | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|
| Member States | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 37 | 14 | 26 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 18 |
| Aruba | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bahamas | 34 | 34 | 30 | 38 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 48 |
| Barbados | 43 | 50 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bermuda | n/a | n/a | 15 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 11 |
| Belize | 26 | 30 | 32 | 27 | 9 | 12 | 35 | 20 |
| British Virgin Islands | n/a | n/a | n/a | 12 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 2 |
| Cayman Islands, UK | 30 | 30 | 12 | 31 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 24 |
| Cuba | 35 | 53 | 0 | 41 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curaçao | 69 | 79 | 25 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| France | 47 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 7 | 3 | 19 | 72 |
| Grenada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyana | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Jamaica | 102 | 97 | 100 | 126 | 88 | 64 | 76 | 83 |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | 266 | 203 | 158 | 215 | 98 | 159 | 176 | 105 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 8 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | 0 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 44 |
| Sint Maarten | n/a | n/a | n/a | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Suriname | 29 | 23 | 26 | 36 | 11 | 10 | 23 | 34 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 129 | 104 | 143 | 143 | 21 | 0 | 30 | 70 |
| Total | 859 | 769 | 635 | 782 | 293 | 316 | 461 | 540 |

Table 1b: Port State Control Inspections 2016 – 2023 (By Member State)

Unfortunately, the Member States of Anguilla, Aruba, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada and Sint Maarten have no inspections recorded at this time. The CMOU continues to work with them to strengthen their PSC capabilities.

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Figure 1 provides graphical representation of the total inspections for the CMOU from 2005 - 2023.

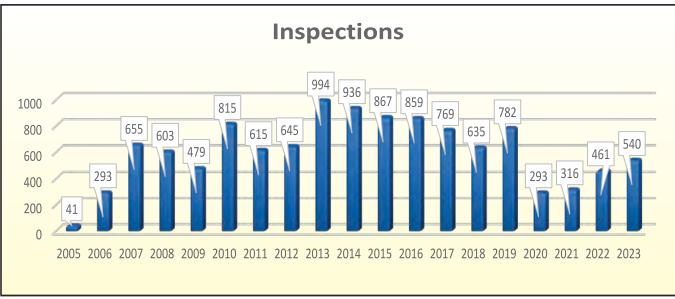


Figure 1: Total Inspections 2005 – 2023

Figure 2 outlines the inspections carried out by Member States as a percentage of the total.



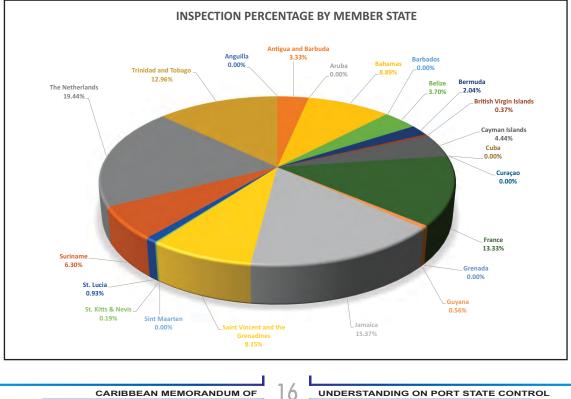




Figure 3 below shows the comparison of total inspections by Member States for 2021 and 2023.

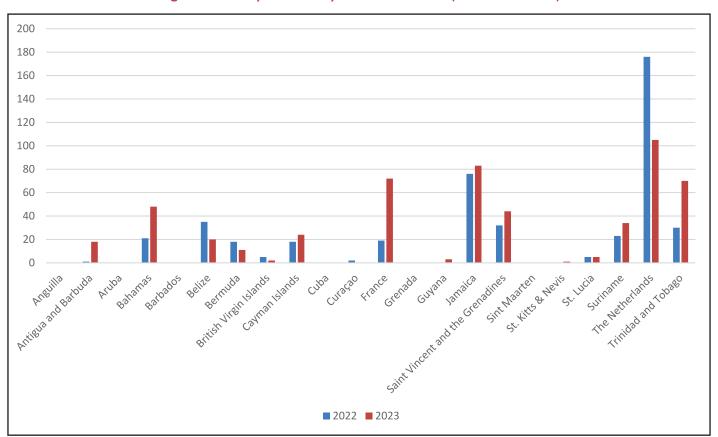


Figure 3 – Inspections by Member State (2022 vs 2023)





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Deficiencies

All conditions on board vessels which were found not in compliance with the requirements of the relevant instruments by the PSCOs were recorded as deficiencies and requested to be rectified. In 2023, the number of deficiencies identified totalled 836 deficiencies whereas in 2022, a total of 652 deficiencies were recorded showing an increase of 28.22%.

The breakdown of deficiencies recorded by Member State is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2a – Deficiencies Recorded by Member State 2005-2015

| Member | | | | Deficie | ncies | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| States | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Aruba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 86 | 109 | 125 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 34 | 42 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 30 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Barbados | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| Bermuda | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| British Virgin Island | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Cayman Islands, UK | 0 | 85 | 19 | 0 | 83 | 15 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 3 | 10 |
| Cuba | 0 | 11 | 377 | 186 | 132 | 193 | 52 | 143 | 72 | 25 | 0 |
| Curaçao | 0 | 4 | 64 | 10 | 249 | 76 | 82 | 9 | 33 | 0 | 6 |
| France | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 47 | 64 | 133 |
| Grenada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 38 | 40 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 21 | 86 | 105 | 157 | 203 | 226 | 267 |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 859 | 1152 | 1251 | 1123 | 1425 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| St. Lucia | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Suriname | 0 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 19 | 48 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 85 | 208 | 40 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 0 | 229 | 794 | 308 | 573 | 436 | 1193 | 1516 | 1746 | 1587 | 2047 |



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| Member States | | | Defici | encies | 5 | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| Member States | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aruba | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 109 | 22 | 126 | 75 | 41 | 11 | 12 | 16 |
| Bahamas | 10 | 9 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 1 | 11 | 37 |
| Barbados | 5 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | 6 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 2 |
| Bermuda | n/a | n/a | 29 | 18 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 5 |
| British Virgin Island | n/a | n/a | n/a | 9 | 2 | 37 | 39 | 16 |
| Cayman Islands, UK | 6 | 36 | 40 | 91 | 10 | 30 | 76 | 111 |
| Cuba | 8 | 27 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curaçao | 113 | 105 | 81 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| France | 149 | 68 | 99 | 173 | 58 | 6 | 34 | 269 |
| Grenada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jamaica | 141 | 107 | 106 | 54 | 65 | 60 | 73 | 81 |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | 860 | 803 | 494 | 415 | 250 | 312 | 250 | 124 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 9 | 59 | 85 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 29 |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 81 | 62 | 77 |
| Sint Maarten | n/a | n/a | n/a | 42 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Suriname | 30 | 50 | 61 | 44 | 7 | 16 | 36 | 64 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 4 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 1453 | 1321 | 1186 | 1027 | 492 | 571 | 652 | 836 |

Table 2b – Deficiencies Recorded by Member State 2016-2023

France had the highest number of deficiencies recorded with a total of 269 deficiencies, followed by the Netherlands (BES Islands) with 124.

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Deficiencies by Category

The deficiencies found are categorized and shown in Table 3 and Figure 4 below. Out of the 836 deficiencies recorded, Fire safety measures was the highest deficiency recorded with a total of 148 or 17.70% followed by Lifesaving appliances with 107 deficiencies recorded or 12.80% and Ship's Certificates and Documents with a total of 94 or 11.24%. SOLAS was the category with the highest percent of total deficiencies.

Table 3 – Deficiency by Categories*

| | Category of Deficiency | Number of Deficiencies | Percent of Total Deficiencies |
|------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Ship's Certificates and Documents | 94 | 11,24% |
| | Stability, structure and related equipment | 38 | 4,55% |
| | Propulsion and auxiliary machinery | 36 | 4,31% |
| | Alarm signals | 6 | 0,72% |
| | Fire safety measures | 148 | 17,70% |
| | Lifesaving appliances | 107 | 12,80% |
| SOLAS | Radiocommunications | 75 | 8,97% |
| | Safety of navigation | 77 | 9,21% |
| | Operational deficiencies | 4 | 0,48% |
| | ISM related deficiencies | 16 | 1,91% |
| | ISPS related deficiencies | 6 | 0,72% |
| | Other | 2 | 0,24% |
| | Annex I | 14 | 1,67% |
| | Annex II | 0 | 0,00% |
| | Annex III | 0 | 0,00% |
| MARPOL | Annex IV | 4 | 0,48% |
| | Annex V | 4 | 0,48% |
| | Annex VI | 2 | 0,24% |
| | Operational deficiencies | 0 | 0,00% |
| STCW | Certification and Watch keeping for seafarers | 43 | 5,14% |
| Load Lines | · | 45 | 5,38% |
| AFS Conver | ition | 1 | 0,12% |
| ILO | | 40 | 4,78% |
| Other | | 74 | 8,85% |
| | TOTAL | 836 | |



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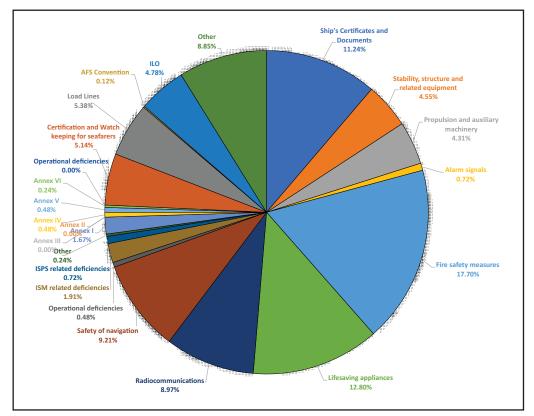


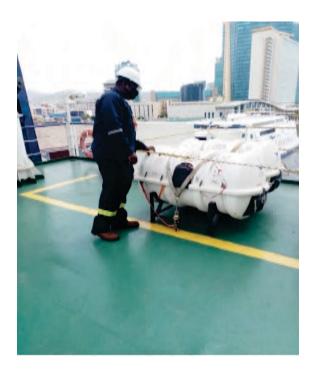
Figure 4 – Deficiencies by Category





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Detentions

Ships are detained when the condition of the ship or its crew does not correspond substantially with the applicable conventions to ensure that the ship will not sail until it can proceed to sea without presenting a danger to the ship or persons on board, or without presenting an unreasonable threat of harm to the marine environment.

In 2023, 9 ships were detained because of detainable deficiencies found on board. The total number of detentions of the ships inspected decreased as compared with 2022, which had 10 detentions, reflecting a decrease of 10%. France recorded the largest number of detentions with 5, followed by the Jamaica with 2.

The tables below provide a breakdown of detentions by Member State for the period 2005 – 2023.

Table 4a – Detentions per Member State (2005 – 2015)

| | | Detentions | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Member States | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | | |
| Anguilla | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Aruba | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British Virgin Island | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cayman Islands | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | | | 11 | 4 | | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Curaçao | | | 1 | | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | |
| Grenada | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 7 | | |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | | | | | | | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | | |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sint Maarten | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 3 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Ο | 6 | 26 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 18 | | |



Table 4b – Detentions per Member State (2016 – 2023)

| | | | | Dete | ntions | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|
| Member States | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Anguilla | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Aruba | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | |
| British Virgin Island | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| Cayman Islands | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Cuba | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Curaçao | 1 | 4 | | 1 | | | | |
| France | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Netherlands (BES Islands) | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | | | 1 | | | | | |
| St. Lucia | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| St. Vincent & the Grenadines | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Sint Maarten | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 15 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 9 |

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Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Recognised Organisations

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Recognised Organisation.

Table 5 – Performance of Recognized Organizations (2023)

| RECOGNISED ORGANISATION | ABBR | NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS | NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS WITH DEFICIENCIES | NUMBER OF DEFICIENCIES | NUMBER OF DETENTIONS |
|--|----------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| American Bureau of Shipping | ABS | 49 | 19 | 43 | 0 |
| Bulgarian Register of Shipping | BRS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bureau Veritas | BV | 81 | 25 | 76 | 0 |
| China Classification Society | CCS | 7 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Columbus American Register | COLAMREG | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Det Norske Veritas | DNV | 106 | 31 | 62 | 0 |
| DNV GL AS | DNVGL | 31 | 14 | 24 | 1 |
| Germanischer Lloyd | GL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Honduras Bureau of Shipping (HBS) | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Intermaritime Certification Services, ICS Class | ICS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| International Naval Surveys Bureau | INSB | 3 | 2 | 24 | 1 |
| International Register of Shipping | IS | 5 | 4 | 31 | 1 |
| Isthmus Bureau of Shipping, S.A. | IBS | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| KOREAN REGISTER | KRS | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lloyd's Register | LR | 81 | 32 | 56 | 0 |
| Macosnar Corporation | МС | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nippon Kaiji Kyokai | NKK | 42 | 11 | 18 | 0 |
| No class | NOCL | 45 | 41 | 200 | 1 |
| Other | OTHER | 10 | 10 | 78 | 1 |
| Overseas Marine Certification Service, Inc. | OMCS | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Overseas Marine Certification Service, Inc. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Panama Maritime Documentation | | | | | |
| Services | PMDS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Registro Internacional Naval, S.A. | REGINAV | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| RINA Services S.p.A. | RINA | 41 | 15 | 40 | 0 |
| Unknown | | 15 | 13 | 136 | 3 |
| Venezuelan Register of Shipping | VRS | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Withdrawn | W | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | | 540 | 230 | 836 | 9 |

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From the table, it is observed that when examining vessels with a Class recorded, Det Norske Veritas recorded the highest number of inspections with 106 out of 540. Bureau Veritas and Lloyd's Register noted the second highest record with 81.

With respect to deficiencies identified, vessels listed under No class had the most deficiencies recorded with 200 deficiencies followed by vessels listed under Unknown with 136.

Out of the 9 detentions, for class related detentions, vessels listed under Unknown had the highest number of detentions with 3 detentions. For vessels with class, DNV GL AS, International Naval Surveys Bureau, International Register of Shipping and Isthmus Bureau of Shipping S.A. had 1 detention. Vessels listed under No Class and Other had the number of 1 detention.

Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Flag State

The CMOU continues to include statistics this year with respect to the performance of the Flag States that have vessels that trade within the CMOU region. Table 6 highlights the inspections, deficiencies, and detentions per Flag State.

| Flag State | Inspections | Detentions | Number Inspections with deficiencies | Detention Percentage | Inspection % with deficiencies |
|--------------------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Anguilla | 5 | 0 | 5 | | 100% |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 19 | 0 | 7 | | 36.84% |
| Bahamas | 42 | 0 | 17 | | 40.48% |
| Barbados | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Belgium | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 66.67% |
| Belize | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 50% |
| Bermuda | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cameroon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 100% |
| Canada | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Cayman Islands | 4 | 0 | 2 | | 50% |
| China, Peopole's Rep. Of | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Cyprus | 21 | 0 | 5 | | 23.81% |
| Denmark | 4 | 0 | 2 | | 50% |
| Dominica | 3 | 1 | 3 | 33.33% | 100% |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Finland | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| France | 8 | 0 | 3 | | 37.50% |
| Gabon | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 50% |
| Germany | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 50% |
| Greece | 8 | 0 | 6 | | 75% |

Table 6 - Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Flag State



Table 6 - Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Flag State (Cont'd)

| Flag State | Inspections | Detentions | Number Inspections with deficiencies | Detention Percentage | Inspection % with deficiencies |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Grenada | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Guyana | 9 | 1 | 9 | 11.11% | 100% |
| Honduras | 2 | 0 | 2 | | 100% |
| Hong Kong (China) | 10 | 0 | 3 | | 30% |
| India | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Italy | 5 | 0 | 1 | | 20% |
| Jamaica | 2 | 0 | 2 | | 100% |
| Japan | 2 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Liberia | 63 | 0 | 18 | | 28.57% |
| Libya | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Luxembourg | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 50% |
| Malta | 33 | о | 11 | | 33.33% |
| Man, Isle of | 6 | о | 2 | | 33.33% |
| Marshall Islands | 49 | 1 | 17 | 2.04% | 34.69% |
| Netherlands | 16 | 0 | 4 | | 25% |
| Norway | 9 | 0 | 3 | | 33.33% |
| Palau | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Panama | 61 | 1 | 23 | 1.64% | 37.70% |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Poland | 3 | о | 3 | | 100% |
| Portugal | 16 | о | 3 | | 18.75% |
| Saint Lucia | 2 | о | 2 | | 100% |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 26 | 1 | 12 | 3.85% | 46.15% |
| Saudi Arabia | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Sierra Leone | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 100% |
| Singapore | 13 | 0 | 3 | | 23.08% |
| Sint Maarten (Dutch part) | 12 | 0 | 12 | | 100% |
| Spain | 1 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. kitts & Nevis | 8 | 1 | 7 | 12.50 | 87.50% |
| Tanzania (United Republic of) | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 50% |
| Тодо | 3 | 1 | 3 | 33.33% | 100% |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3 | 0 | 2 | | 66.67% |
| United Kingdom | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| United States of America | 16 | о | 8 | | 50% |
| UNKNOWN | 1 | 1 | 1 | 100% | 100% |
| Vanuatu | 4 | 0 | 2 | | 50% |
| Venezuela | 8 | о | 8 | | 100% |
| Virgin Islands, British | 5 | 0 | 5 | | 100% |
| Total | 540 | 9 | 230 | | |

Liberia had the highest number of vessels inspected with 63 vessels out of a total of 540.

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Inspections, Deficiencies and Detentions per Vessel Type

The table below illustrates the deficiencies recorded as per ship type. In 2023, the CMOU saw 42.59% of all vessels inspected having deficiencies. As can be seen Fishing Vessel and Ro-ro passenger ship have the highest percentage of inspections with a deficiency percentage of 100% of all inspections were found with deficiencies. This was followed by the category of vessels listed under "Other types of ship" with 80.70%.

Vessels listed under General cargo/multi-purpose ship and Other types of ship accounted for the most detentions for the period with 3 (33.33%) out of the total of 9. This was followed by vessels listed under Ro-ro cargo ship, Tanker/not otherwise specified and Vehicle Carrier with 1 detention.

Number of Percent of Percentage Number of Number of Inspections Number of Detention Inspections of Total Ship type Inspections with Deficiencies with Detentions Rate Detentions **Deficiencies** deficiencies Bulk carrier 24.14% 29 7 0 14 28 Chemical tanker 51 18 35.29% 0 0 0 Combination carrier 1 0 Containership 113 26 23.01% 0 77 Dredger/Cutter/Hopper 25% 1 10 0 4 **Fishing Vessel** 8 8 43 100% 0 Gas carrier 0 0 0 7 General cargo/multipurpose ship 38 49.35% 3.90% 33.33% 77 224 3 Heavy load carrier 0 0 1 0 High speed passenger craft 1 0 0 0 Offshore service vessel 13 2 4 15.38% 0 Oil tanker 26 60 60.47% 43 0 Other types of ship 165 80.70% 5.26% 57 46 3 33.33% 128 Passenger ship 90 45.56% 0 41 **Refrigerated cargo** carrier 28.57% 2 0 7 4 Ro-ro cargo ship 18 9 53 50% 1 5.56% 11.11% Ro-ro passenger ship 1 1 2 100% 0 Special purpose ship 4 0 0 0 Tanker, not otherwise specified 10 23 40% 1 10% 11.11% 4 Vehicle Carrier 5 1 20% 1 20% 11.11% 1 836 Total 230 9 540

Table 7 – Inspection Results per Ship Type



Figure 5 shows the Inspections per Ship Type.

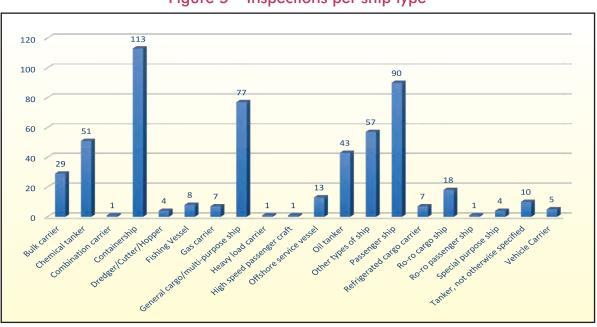
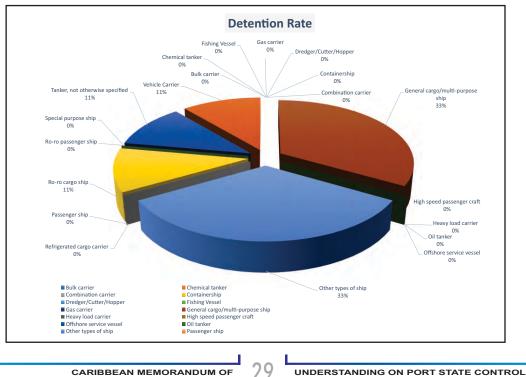


Figure 5 – Inspections per ship type

Figure 6 shows the Percentage of Detentions per Ship Type.





Inspections of Vessels without IMO Numbers/ Below 500GT

In the 540 total inspections are 80 inspections recorded for vessels without IMO numbers showing an increase of 158.06% over 2022. France had the most inspections recorded with a number 37 of 80 or 46.25% of all inspections. This was followed by Trinidad and Tobago with 25 or 31.25%. Regarding the deficiencies recorded, France recorded the highest number of deficiencies with 211 of the 269 deficiencies recorded. In addition, 2023 saw 2 detentions.

| Country | | | | In | spectio | ns | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Anguilla | о | о | о | о | о | о | О | о | ο |
| Antigua and Barbuda | О | 5 | О | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| British Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Cayman Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Cuba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 37 |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jamaica | 1 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | о | о | о | 4 | о | о | 1 | о | 0 |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Suriname | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Maarten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands | 34 | 27 | 27 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 51 | 45 | 57 | 86 | 80 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 25 |
| Total | 90 | 86 | 96 | 127 | 107 | 26 | 21 | 31 | 80 |





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| Country | Inspection with deficiencies | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Belize | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| British Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Cayman Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | |
| Cuba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| France | 2 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 36 | |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jamaica | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Suriname | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Maarten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| The Netherlands | 34 | 25 | 27 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Total | 39 | 38 | 41 | 35 | 25 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 49 | |

| Country | Deficiencies | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0 | 41 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 11 |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belize | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| British Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Cayman Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Cuba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 32 | 60 | 28 | 47 | 33 | 31 | 1 | 15 | 211 |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jamaica | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 0 | 4 | 35 | 79 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suriname | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Maarten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The Netherlands | 203 | 157 | 206 | 80 | 40 | 17 | 31 | 21 | 20 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 260 | 246 | 291 | 267 | 101 | 76 | 82 | 53 | 269 |

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| Country | Detentions | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | |
| Anguilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| Bahamas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Belize | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| British Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cayman Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Cuba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| France | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | |
| Guyana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Jamaica | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Lucia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Suriname | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| St. Maarten | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| The Netherlands | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Total | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | |

Concentrated Inspection Campaign – Fire Safety System and Pilot Ladder Transfer Arrangements

Between September 1, 2023, and November 30, 2023, the Caribbean MOU (CMOU) executed a Concentrated Inspection Campaign (CIC) focusing on Fire Safety Systems and Pilot Ladder Transfer Arrangements across the region. This campaign aimed to scrutinize specific areas without diminishing the regular coverage of port State control inspections. Consequently, the CIC ran alongside the routine port State control targeting and inspection activities outlined by the Caribbean MOU. Notably, only one CIC inspection was conducted on board an individual vessel during this period.

CIC on Fire Safety Systems -

The participation in this campaign involved 12 Member States and one Associate Member State of the Caribbean MOU. Its primary objective was to assess whether ships adhere to the mandatory fire safety requirements outlined in Chapter II-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) and the International Code for Fire Safety Systems (FSS Code). The campaign specifically targeted aspects such as fire safety plans, fire control measures, drills, crew awareness, and relevant documentation, ensuring compliance with SOLAS Chapter II-2 and the International Code for Fire Safety Systems at an acceptable standard.

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During the course of the campaign, 157 port State control inspections on individual vessels were carried out. Of these PSC inspections, 124 vessels were inspected for the CIC. There were no detentions reported as a direct result of this campaign. The result indicate that it can be reasonably concluded that the level of compliance was very high as most vessels complied with the requirements and there was a limited number of deficiencies identified and only one detention recorded. The only area of concern that was raised was that of the regularity of drills which had an 27.30% unfavourable response. As such the PSCOs should pay particular attention to the relevant drills as prescribed by SOLAS when carrying out inspections.

CIC on Pilot Ladder Transfer Arrangements –

The CIC sought to verify that effective procedures and measures were in place to safeguard the pilots and to get a detailed insight of the compliance with the status of SOLAS requirements for Pilot Access Arrangements. In addition, it ensured that there is compliance with the requirements for Pilot access arrangements, and that the Master, Officers and Crew are familiar with relevant equipment and have received appropriate training in carrying out their duties.

During the course of the campaign, 157 port State control inspections on individual vessels were carried out. Of these PSC inspections, 130 vessels were inspected for the CIC. There were no detentions reported as a direct result of this campaign. It can be reasonably concluded from the results that the level of compliance was high as most CIC inspection reports reported satisfactory answers to the questions. However, the question in respect to whether there were associated equipment (Man ropes, Lifebuoy, heaving lines) and lighting available at pilot ladder position had the highest unfavourable responses.

Member States are encouraged to continue to be vigilant on the inspection of Pilot Ladder Safety Systems especially with respect to the availability of associated equipment (Man ropes, Lifebuoy, heaving lines) and lighting as this matter is of concern with respect to the safe usage by Pilots.



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2023

The Technical Standing Work Group met in person from **February 7 - 9**, **2023** and on **June 26**, **2023** and virtually on **April 12**, **2023**, to review the assignments referred to them from the 27th Meeting of the Caribbean Port State Control Committee (CPSCC). This included the inclusion of new IMO requirements and guidelines in the PSC Manual, guidelines for electronic certificates, issues involving inspections of dangerous goods, CMOU Continued Professional Development policy among others.



The Secretary General attended the 56th PMOU Committee meeting was held in Slovenia from **May 15 – 19, 2023**. Issues included the Average Deficiency and Detention Ratios; Deficiency Categories; The PMOU White/Grey/Blacklist; Banned Ships of the PMOU; Performance of the Recognised Organisations; Future CICs; Coding Steering Board; Detention Review Panel; Guidelines/Circulars; Training; Digitisation; Exchange of Data; Future Requirements The annual statistics and activities of the CMOU for 2022 were presented at this meeting. The CMOU was represented at the 20^{th} meeting of the Riyadh MOU held in Oman



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from **February 20** – **22**, **2023** and submitted a document outlining the activities and statistical information of the CMOU for the period ending Dec. 31, 2022. The SG outlined areas of harmonisation among the MOUs and the PSC Committee also approved the establishment of a hyperlink between the MOUs.

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The 14th Annual PSC Seminar was held in Kingston, Jamaica from **May 3 - 7, 2023**. The Seminar was attended by 21 PSCOs from 17 Member States. The areas that were included in the Training programme included the Guidance on the CIC on Fire Safety Systems and Pilot Ladder Systems as well as case studies on Fixed Carbon Dioxide Extinguishers and Guidance on Deficiency Writing.



ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2023 (Cont'd)

The CMOU attended the International Maritime Organisation's Director and Heads of Maritime Administration's meeting held in Antigua and Barbuda in **June of 2023**. The workshop was designed to provide Caribbean maritime administrators with the latest information on current and future developments at the IMO and to facilitate the exchange of information between Caribbean administrations. The workshop also facilitated the development of a prioritized list for technical assistance to the region in the 2024-2026 biennium.

The Finance and Administration Standing Working Group met in person on **June 26, 2023**, to discuss and recommended for approval the Financial Statements, Audited Report and other matters.



- development of guidance re Stowaway cases;
- development of guidance re electronic certificates; among other items.

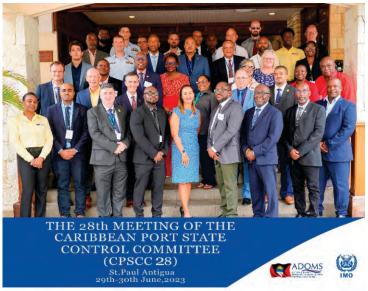
The Secretary General attended the Ninth Meeting of the III subcommittee which was held in London from **31 July to 4 August 2023**. The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Claudia Grant of Jamaica who was re-elected as Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The meeting had representation from all MOUs/Agreements and the US Coast Guard

- Results of CICs globally;
- Global PSC Statistics;
- IMO Circulars;
- Flags States targeted by the Paris MOU, Tokyo MOU and USCG;
- Data Exchange;
- List of new requirements.

The CMOU held its Annual Meeting for 2023 in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda from **June 27 – 28**, **2023**. The following are some of the issues that CPSCC 28 Meeting discussed:

ANNUAL Report

- the development of some guidelines with respect to inspecting cargo containing electric vehicles;
- matters regarding Autonomous Vehicles and Electric Vehicles as Cargo;
- approved the CMIS Offline Application;
- revision of the Continued Professional Development Programme;



The SG also participated in the 8th IMO Workshop for PSC/Agreements and Database Managers held in London from **November 14-16, 2023**. One areas of interest to the CMOU and other Regional MOUs is the development of the overarching database for all MOUs.

UNDERSTANDING ON PORT STATE CONTROL



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COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

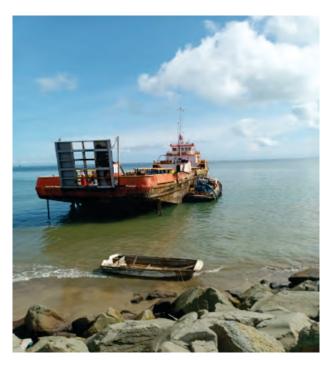
Mr. Darion Lake of Antigua and Barbuda and Mr. Kenre Valentine of Jamaica participated in the TMOU Ninth Specialized Training Course (STC9) on Bulk Carriers, Virtual, March 7 – 9, 2023.

Mr. Courtney McDonald of Guyana attended the TMOU Thirtieth Seminar for Port State Control Officers in the Asia-Pacific Region (Virtual) - 11 and 12 July 2023.

Mr. Wilbur Etienne of St. Lucia participated in the TMOU Eleventh General Training Course for PSC Officers (GTC10), 6th June to 24th August 2023.

Mr. Tyson Haynes of St. Vincent and the Grenadines participated in the PMOU Specialised Training Human Element, The Hague, The Netherlands, **10 – 13 October 2023**.

We wish to express our appreciation to the IMO and the other Regional MOUs for allowing the CMOU to continue to participate in their training courses and to the IMO for continuing to fund these participants.





UNDERSTANDING ON PORT STATE CONTROL









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Suriname PSCOs at work







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