

8 June 2016

## **Agreed performance lists Paris MoU**

**At its 49<sup>th</sup> meeting last month, the Paris MoU Committee approved the 2015 inspection results and adopted new performance lists for flags and Recognized Organizations. These lists will take effect from 1 July 2016.**

The “White, Grey and Black (WGB) List” presents the full spectrum, from quality flags to flags with a poor performance that are considered high or very high risk. It is based on the total number of inspections and detentions over a 3-year rolling period for flags with at least 30 inspections in the period.

On the “White, Grey and Black list” for 2015, a total number of 73 flags are listed: 43 on the “White List”, 19 on the “Grey List” and 11 on the “Black list”. In 2014 the number of flags listed totalled 72 flags, namely 43 on the “White List”, 19 on the “Grey List” and 10 on the “Black List”.

The “White List” represents quality flags with a consistently low detention record. Compared with 2014, the number of flags on the “White List” remains the same. New on the “White List” are Portugal and Spain, which were on the “Grey List” last year.

Sweden has been placed highest on the list in terms of performance this year. The next in line of the best performing flags in 2015 are the United Kingdom, France, Denmark and Norway.

Flags with an average performance are shown on the “Grey List”. Their appearance on this list may act as an incentive to improve and move to the “White List”. At the same time flags at the lower end of the “Grey List” should be careful not to neglect control over their ships and risk ending up on the “Black List” next year.

On this year’s “Grey List” a total number of 19 flags is recorded. Last year the “Grey List” also recorded 19 flags. New on the “Grey List” are India and Switzerland, which last year were on the “White List”.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has fallen from the “Grey List” to the “Black List”. The poorest performing flags are the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Moldova, Togo, Comoros and Cook Islands.

For several years the Committee has closely monitored the performance of classification societies acting as ROs for flags. To calculate the performance of the Recognized Organizations, the same formula to calculate the excess factor of the flags is used. A minimum number of 60 inspections per RO is needed before the performance is taken into account for the list. In 2015 43 ROs are recorded on the performance list.

Among the best performing Recognized Organizations were:

- DNV GL AS (DNVGL),
- Det Norske Veritas (DNV),
- American Bureau of Shipping (ABS),
- Lloyd's Register (LR),
- Korean Register of Shipping (KRS).

The lowest performing Recognized Organizations were:

- International Register of Shipping (IS),
- Universal Shipping Bureau Inc (USB),
- Bulgarian Register of Shipping (BRS).

Compared with last year's performance level, a small shift in RO performance in 2015 can be noticed. This year even fewer organisations have been placed in the very low (1) and low performing parts (1) of the list and more ROs have been placed in the medium part of the list.

Details of the responsibility of Recognized Organizations for detainable deficiencies have been published since 1999. When one or more detainable deficiencies are attributed to a Recognized Organization in accordance with the criteria, it is recorded "RO responsible" and the RO is informed. Out of 595 detentions recorded in 2015, 74 or 12.4% were considered RO related.

On 1 July 2016 the performance lists will be used for calculating the ship risk profile and flags on the "Grey List" and "Black List" are subject to the more stringent banning measures in force since 1 January 2011. More information can be found in the 2015 Annual Report, which will be released in July 2016. The lists are also published on the Paris MoU website ([www.parismou.org](http://www.parismou.org)).

## Contact

Mr. Richard W.J. Schiferli  
Secretary General Paris MoU  
on Port State Control

PO Box 16191  
2500 BD The Hague  
The Netherlands

Tel: +31 (0)70 456 1509

Fax: +31 (0)70 456 1599

E-mail: [Richard.Schiferli@parismou.org](mailto:Richard.Schiferli@parismou.org)

Web-site: [www.parismou.org](http://www.parismou.org)

## Notes to editors:

Regional Port State Control was initiated in 1982 when fourteen European countries agreed to coordinate their port State inspection effort under a voluntary agreement known as the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU). Currently 27 countries are member of the Paris MOU. The European Commission, although not a signatory to the Paris MOU, is also a member of the Committee.

The Paris MoU is supported by a central database THETIS hosted and operated by the European Maritime Safety Agency in Lisbon. Inspection results are available for search and daily updating by MoU Members. Inspection results can be consulted on the Paris MoU public website and are published on the Equasis public website.

The Secretariat of the MoU is provided by the Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and located in The Hague.

Port State Control is a check on visiting foreign ships to verify their compliance with international rules on safety, pollution prevention and seafarers living and working conditions. It is a means of enforcing compliance in cases where the owner and flag State have failed in their responsibility to implement or ensure compliance. The port State can require defects to be put right, and detain the ship for this purpose if necessary. It is therefore also a port State's defence against visiting substandard shipping.