

LEGAL COMMITTEE  
105th session  
Agenda item 4

LEG 105/4/2  
6 February 2018  
Original: ENGLISH

**PROVISION OF FINANCIAL SECURITY IN CASE OF ABANDONMENT OF SEAFARERS,  
AND SHIPOWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF CONTRACTUAL CLAIMS  
FOR PERSONAL INJURY TO, OR DEATH OF SEAFARERS, IN LIGHT OF THE  
PROGRESS OF AMENDMENTS TO THE ILO MARITIME LABOUR CONVENTION, 2006**

**Analysis of incidents of abandonment for the period 18 January 2017-17 January 2018**

**Submitted by the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)**

**SUMMARY**

*Executive summary:* This report considers cases of abandonment reported by ITF to the IMO/ILO joint database of abandonment of seafarers for a period of one year since the entry into force of the 2014 amendments to the MLC, 2006 on 18 January 2017

*Strategic Direction, if applicable:* Other work

*Output:* OW 45

*Action to be taken:* Paragraph 9

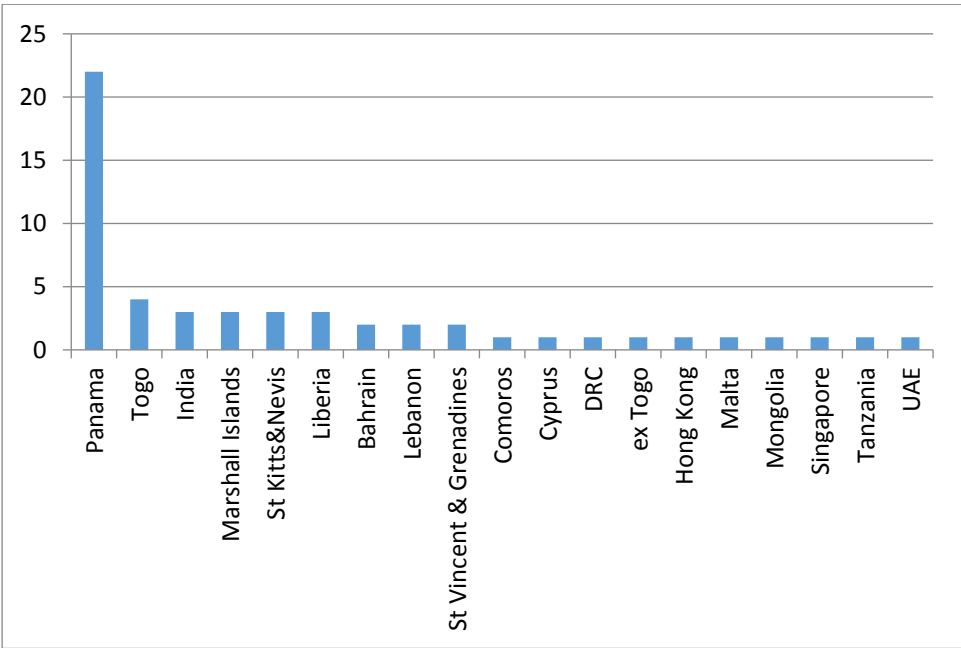
*Related document:* LEG 105/4/3

**Introduction**

1 ITF retains 140 inspectors, coordinators and contacts worldwide supported by a team of eight in London dedicated to the assistance of seafarers globally. The cases detailed here reflect those cases where seafarers have contacted ITF for assistance and cannot be considered to be the complete picture of the incidence of abandonment worldwide. During the period referred to, ITF assisted 688 seafarers on 55 vessels.

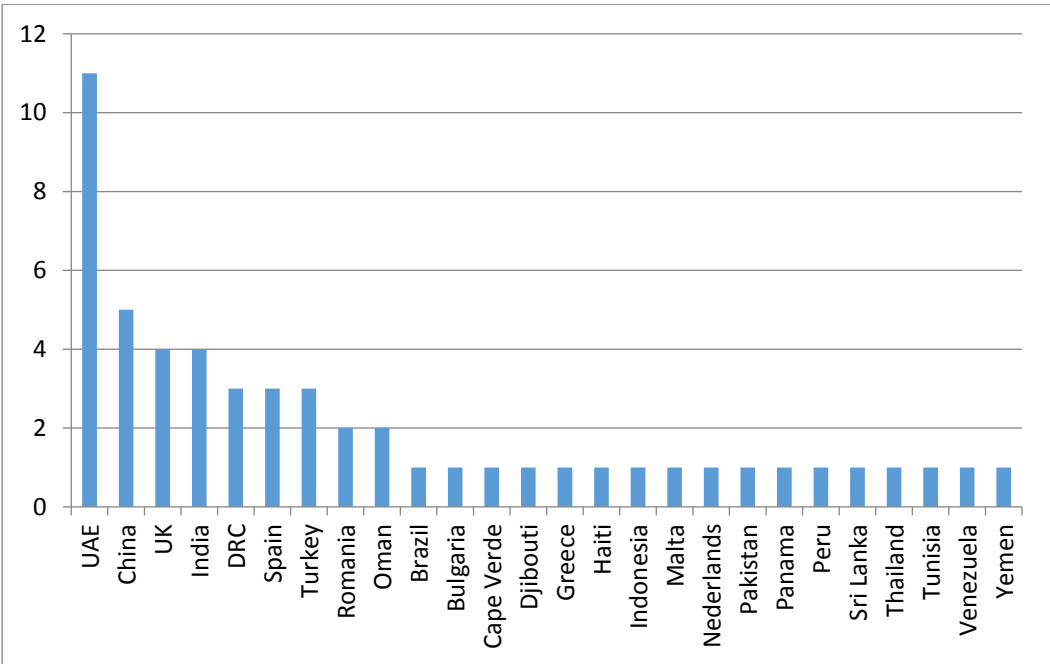
2 Of these cases, 16 are now considered resolved, 16 are disputed (the seafarers are no longer on board, but wage claims are ongoing), and 23 cases were ongoing at the time of writing this report.

**Vessels by flag**



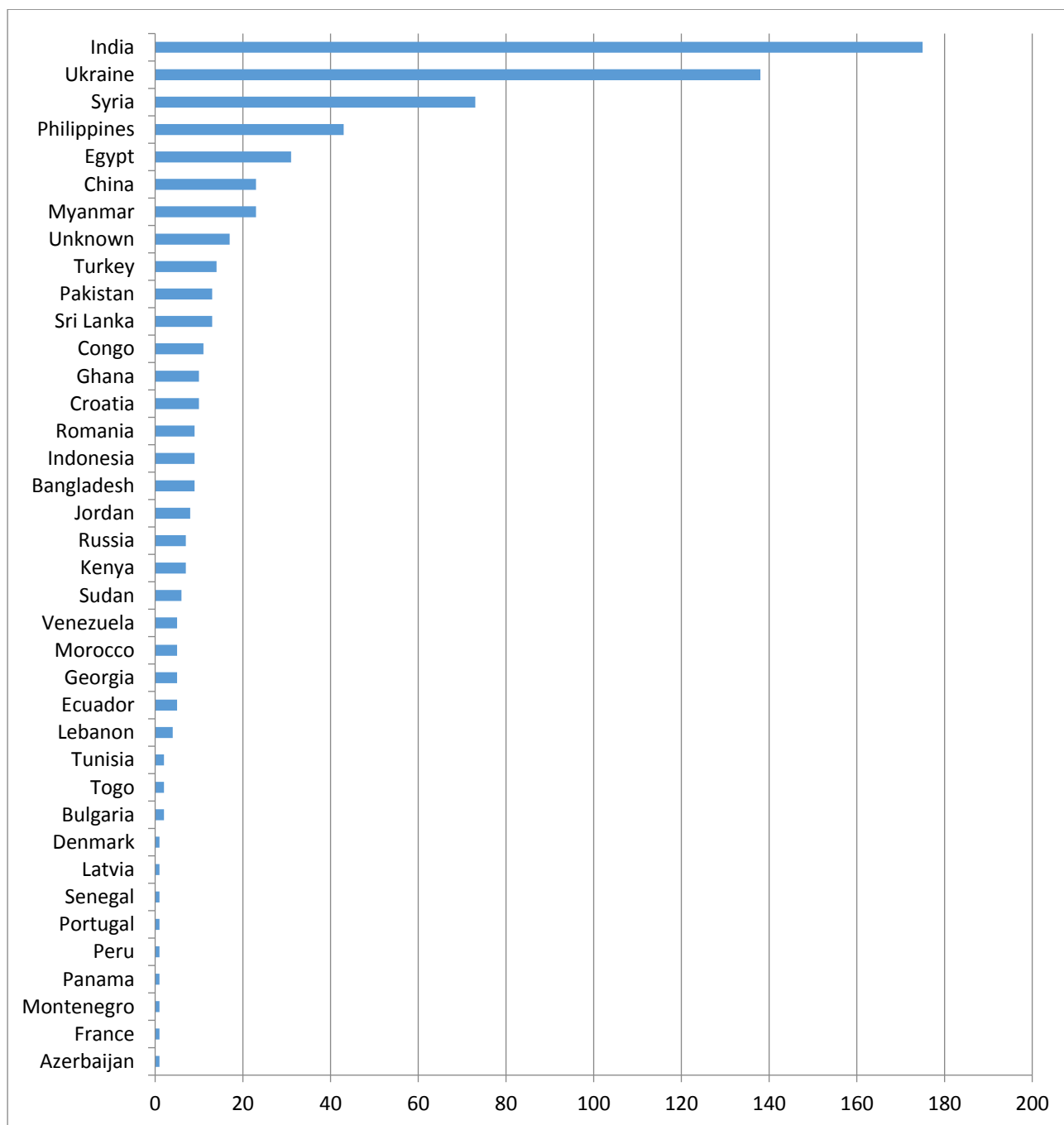
3 In 40% (22 cases) of cases reported, the vessel was flying the Panamanian flag.

**Location of abandonments**



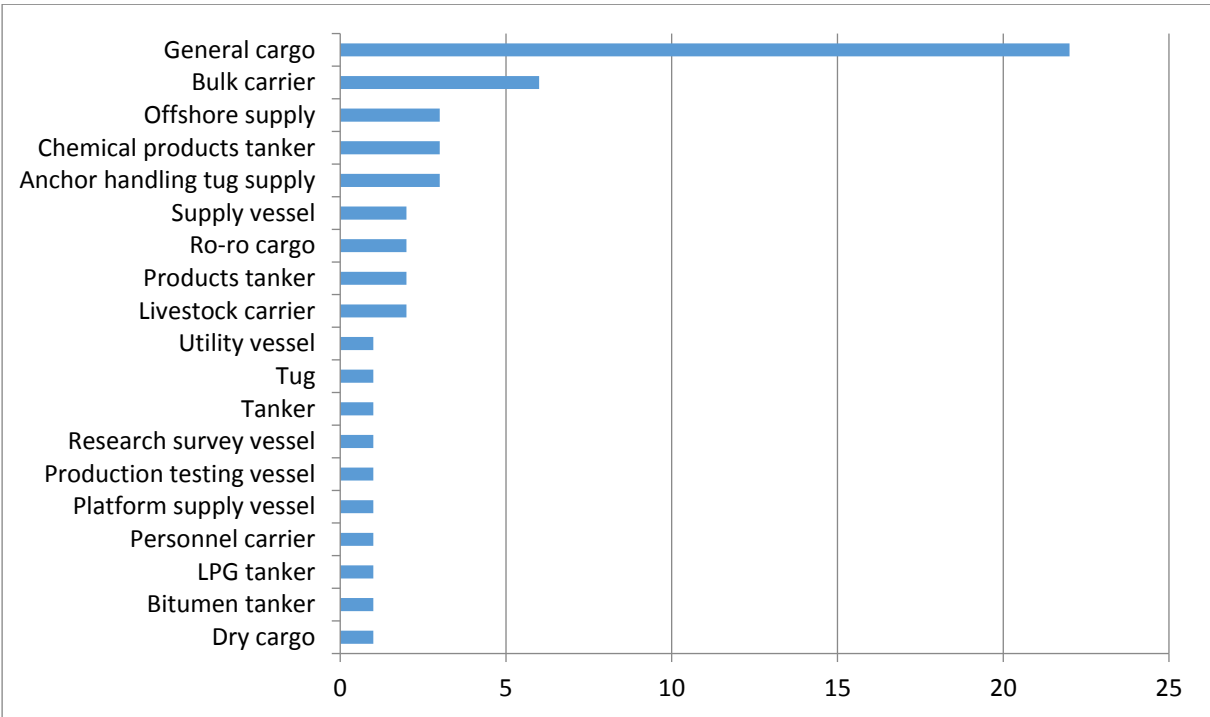
4 The prevalence of problematic abandonment cases in and around the waters of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been widely reported in the media. ITF has engaged with the UAE Federal Transport Authority (FTA) and has welcomed the recent announcement of new regulations to require all vessels visiting UAE ports to hold insurance to cover seafarers in the event of abandonment.

**Nationality of abandoned seafarers**



5 The largest nationality group of abandoned seafarers is Indian with 175 seafarers out of the 688 (25%), followed by Ukrainian with 138 (20%). The large number of Indians represented may be linked to the location of a significant number of reported cases in the Middle East and the close commercial ties between India and that region. The third largest nationality is Syrian though it should be noted that of the 73 abandoned Syrians, 66 were working on two livestock carriers.

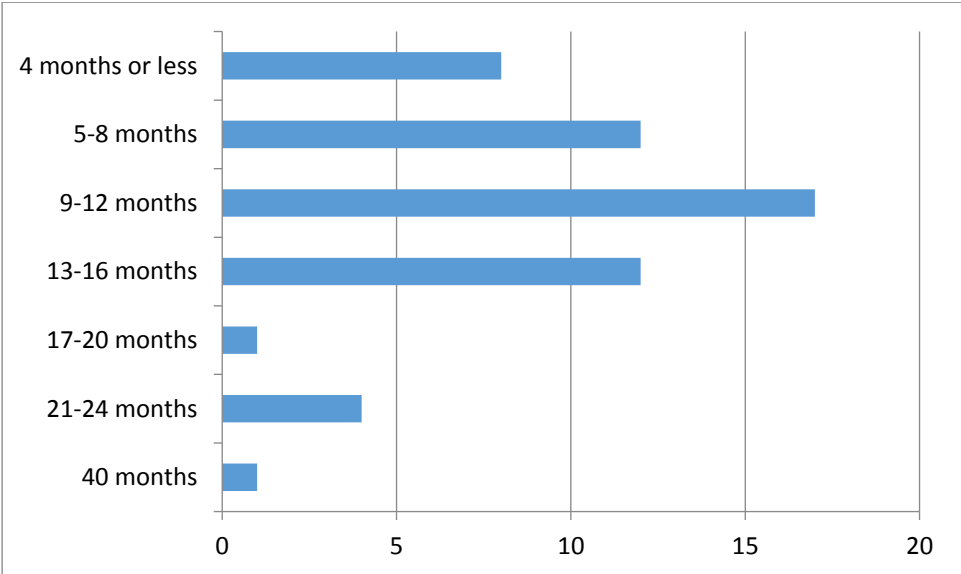
**Abandonment by vessel type**



6 Fifty-one per cent (28) of abandoned vessels are general cargo ships or bulk carriers. Twenty-two per cent (12) of abandoned vessels in this list are from the offshore sector.

**Duration of abandonment cases**

7 It is difficult to give a definitive figure for the duration of abandonment cases. Seafarers do not always seek assistance immediately. A case may start as a wage claim and deteriorate into a situation of abandonment. Some seafarers are on board and/or unpaid for longer than others. In order to give an impression of the lengths of time involved, the following table takes the period of unpaid wages as a starting point for calculating a period of abandonment. The data is correct at the time of writing this report and includes ongoing cases.



8 The case lasting 40 months, is that of the **Aegean Princess**. The crew from this vessel were repatriated in January this year but without wages. There are additional long running cases, such as the **Bramco 1**, which are not included in this report as they were reported prior to 18 January 2017. The cases lasting from 21 to 24 months are those of the **Al Sharjah Moon** (PAN), **Queen Bihanga** (TAN), **Azab** (PAN) and **Shaker 1** (TGO).

**Action requested of the Committee**

9 The Legal Committee is invited to take note of the information provided and maintain its interest in, and oversight of, the issue of seafarer abandonment.

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**ANNEX**  
**LIST OF VESSELS**

<b>Vessel name</b>	<b>Flag</b>	<b>IMO</b>	<b>Port of abandonment</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Abou Karim 2</b>	LEB	7615309		Cabo Verde	17/10/2017
<b>Aegean Princess</b>	PAN	8025862	Ajman	United Arab Emirates	29/03/2017
<b>Al Sharjah Moon</b>	PAN	7516503	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	3/07/2017
<b>Amsel</b>	CYP	9076387	Varna Shipyard	Bulgaria	6/07/2017
<b>Asian Warrior</b>	KNA	6714847	Songkhla	Thailand	9/05/2017
<b>Avlemon</b>	LIB	9150298	Zhoushan	China	19/12/2017
<b>Azab</b>	PAN	7303085	Ajman	United Arab Emirates	2/11/2017
<b>Bellatrix</b>	TGO	8230405	Yalova	Turkey	5/07/2017
<b>Boorj 1</b>	PAN	8669785	anchorage, near Ajman	United Arab Emirates	31/08/2017
<b>C star</b>	MNG	7392854	outside Barcelona	Spain	26/09/2017
<b>City Elite</b>	LIB	9486908	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	4/07/2017
<b>Crisnic K</b>	TGO	8203529	Perama	Greece	8/08/2017
<b>G. O. America</b>	MHL	9160944	Shanghai	China	3/07/2017
<b>Geo Star</b>	TGO	7833107	Constanta	Romania	2/02/2017
<b>Golden Sky 1</b>	PAN	8914087	Sharjah anchorage	United Arab Emirates	14/01/2018
<b>Jerna S</b>	BHR	9232199	anchorage, Salalah	Oman	9/08/2017
<b>Liberty Prrudencia</b>	HKG	9250141	anchorage, Zhoushan	China	9/02/2017
<b>Lord</b>	PAN	9290244	Zhangjiagang	China	31/07/2017
<b>Malaviya Twenty</b>	IND	9303481	Great Yarmouth	United Kingdom	23/08/2017
<b>Mamola Champion</b>	MHL	9511492	Pointe Noire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	10/03/2017
<b>Mamola Defender</b>	MLT	9714159	Pointe Noire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	10/03/2017
<b>Mamola Serenity</b>	MHL	9562647	Pointe Noire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	10/03/2017
<b>Marin</b>	DRC	7516694	Las Palmas	Spain	14/06/2017
<b>MGI 1</b>	LIB	9538309	Perama	Greece	10/08/2017
<b>Miski</b>	PAN	8912845	Karachi	Pakistan	17/09/2017
<b>Miss Tiger</b>	PAN	7917886	Balboa	Panama	23/12/2017
<b>Mona</b>	COM	8516275	anchorage, Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	7/03/2017
<b>Ocean Pride</b>	PAN	8520989	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	3/07/2017
<b>Palanga Spirit</b>	VCT	9133733	Las Palmas	Spain	17/02/2017
<b>Pan Prosperity</b>	PAN	9125152	Guanta	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28/02/2017
<b>Pb 1</b>	KNA	7611743	Callao	Peru	4/03/2017
<b>PFS Brave</b>	IND	9428580	Mumbai	India	16/08/2017
<b>PFS Supplier</b>	IND	9221176	Mumbai	India	16/08/2017
<b>Polestar</b>	PAN	9364813	anchorage, Zhenjiang	China	31/07/2017
<b>Pomor trader</b>	KNA	9005326	Rotterdam	Netherlands	10/11/2017
<b>Q.T. One</b>	PAN	8607816	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	15/02/2017
<b>Qaaswa</b>	UAE	9438250	Sfax	Tunisia	3/07/2017

<b>Vessel name</b>	<b>Flag</b>	<b>IMO</b>	<b>Port of abandonment</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Queen Bihanga</b>	TAN	9237046	anchorage, Tanjung Priok	Indonesia	11/09/2017
<b>Reggae</b>	PAN	8500408	Inverkeithing	United Kingdom	26/06/2017
<b>Sanad</b>	BHR	9182552	Colombo	Sri Lanka	17/06/2017
<b>Sara Express</b>	PAN	8912118	Miragoâne	Haiti	2/02/2017
<b>Sea Safe</b>	PAN	8220656	Hamriyah oil terminal	United Arab Emirates	28/08/2017
<b>Seabreeze I</b>	PAL	8972273	Galati	Romania	28/07/2017
<b>Seccadi</b>	PAN	9123295	Runcorn	United Kingdom	21/06/2017
<b>Shaker</b>	TGO	7905560	Sharjah	United Arab Emirates	4/07/2017
<b>Shaker 1</b>	TGO	7929102	Salalah	Oman	14/01/2018
<b>Star of Sea</b>	PAN	9120736	Aliağa	Turkey	12/09/2017
<b>Tahsin</b>	PAN	9055187	Sharpness	United Kingdom	4/06/2017
<b>Theoxenia</b>	PAN	9142980	Kakinada	India	24/05/2017
<b>Turu</b>	PAN	8408777	Territorial waters	Malta	9/11/2017
<b>Union Demeter</b>	VCT	8412558	Haldia	India	23/01/2017
<b>Varada Maresias</b>	SGP	9468657	Macaé	Brazil	9/03/2017
<b>Wardeh</b>	LEB	7708285	Mersin	Turkey	24/08/2017
<b>Windsor</b>	PAN	9128879	Djibouti	Djibouti	17/11/2017
<b>Yas</b>	PAN	8514801	Aden	Yemen	3/07/2017