



Port Security Advisory (1-17)

A. Background:

The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA) has mandated that the United States Coast Guard evaluate the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures in foreign ports and provides for the imposition of conditions of entry on vessels arriving to the United States from countries that do not maintain effective anti-terrorism measures (MTSA, 46 U.S.C. §§ 70108 - 70110).

The Coast Guard has determined that Nauru is not maintaining effective anti-terrorism measures in all of its ports. Actions required as listed in paragraphs C and D of this Port Security Advisory take effect for vessels that arrive in the United States upon on or after April 14, 2017, after visiting ports in Nauru as one of their last five ports of call.

B. Countries Affected:

The Coast Guard has determined that ports in the following countries are not maintaining effective anti-terrorism measures:

Cambodia

Cameroon

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number |
|---|------------------------|
| Ebome Marine Terminal | CM394-0001 |
| Quai GETMA (LAMNALCO Base) Facility | CMDLA-0005 |
| Société Nationale de Raffinage (SONARA) Terminal (also known as Cap Limboh Terminal) | CMLIT-0001 |
| Kome-Kribi 1 | CM234-0001 |
| Douala International Terminal (also known as Douala Containers) | CMDLA-0002 |
| Moudi Terminal | CMMOU-0001 |

Comoros

Cote d' Ivoire

Equatorial Guinea

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Ceiba | GQ362-0001/0002 |



Equatorial Guinea (cont'd)

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| K-5 Oil Center | IMO number not listed |
| Luba | GQLUB-0001 |
| Punta Europa Terminal | GQ368-0001 |
| Zafiro Marine Terminal | GQ370-0001 |

The Gambia

Guinea-Bissau

Iran

Liberia

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Firestone Facility | IMO number not listed; |
| Port of Monrovia | LRMLW-0001 |

Libya

Note: Vessels are also advised to proceed with extreme caution when approaching all Libyan oil terminals, particularly in eastern Libya, due to potential violent and criminal activity based upon recent attempts by armed, non-state actors to engage in illicit export of oil. UN Security Council Resolution 2146 authorizes the UN Sanctions Committee to impose certain measures on vessels attempting to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. This resolution imposes several restrictions regarding loading, transporting, or discharging crude oil from Libya which may include the possible denial of port entry. Further information regarding the UN Security Council Resolution can be found at:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2014/sc11325.doc.htm>

Madagascar

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Toamasina (also known as Tamatave) | MGTMM-0001 |

Nauru

Nigeria

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number (Under revision) |
|-------------------|---|
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Sao Tome and Principe

Syria

Timor-Leste

Venezuela

Yemen

| Exceptions | IMO Port Number |
|--|-----------------------|
| Balhaf LNG Terminal NOTE: The U.S. Coast Guard has separate, more stringent security protocols in place for vessels arriving to the United States from Balhaf. Vessels planning to arrive to the United States from Balhaf should contact the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port well in advance. | IMO number not listed |

C. Actions Required by Vessels Visiting Countries Affected:

All vessels arriving to the United States that visited the countries listed in paragraph B (with exceptions noted) during their last five port calls must take actions 1 through 5 listed below while in the countries listed in paragraph B as a condition of entry into U.S. ports:

1. Implement measures per the ship’s security plan equivalent to Security Level 2;
2. Ensure that each access point to the ship is guarded and that the guards have total visibility of the exterior (both landside and waterside) of the vessel. Guards may be:
 - provided by the ship’s crew, however, additional crewmembers should be placed on the ship if necessary to ensure that limits on maximum hours of work are not exceeded and/or minimum hours of rest are met, or
 - provided by outside security forces approved by the ship’s master and Company Security Officer.
3. Attempt to execute a Declaration of Security;

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4. Log all security actions in the ship's security records; and
5. Report actions taken to the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port prior to arrival in the U.S.

Vessels that visited the countries listed in paragraph B (with exceptions noted) on or after the effective date in paragraph A, during their last five port calls will be boarded or examined by the Coast Guard to ensure the vessel took the required actions. Failure to properly implement the actions listed in paragraph C.1 through C.5 may result in delay or denial of entry into the United States.

D. Actions Required by Vessels in U.S. Ports:

Based on the findings of the Coast Guard boarding or examination, the vessels that visited the countries listed in paragraph B (with exceptions noted) on or after the effective date in paragraph A **may** be required to ensure that each access point to the ship is guarded by armed security guards and that they have total visibility of the exterior (both landside and waterside) of the vessel while in U.S. ports. The number and location of the guards must be acceptable to the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port. For those vessels that have demonstrated good security compliance and can document that they took the measures called for in C.1. through C.4. above, the armed security guard requirement will normally be waived.

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