ANNUAL OVERVIEW OF MARINE CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS 2015

EMSA
OVERVIEW OF KEY FIGURES

Key figures for 2014 as reported in the European database on marine accidents

- 3025 accidents
- 3399 ships involved
- 99 very serious accidents
- 51 ships lost
- 1075 persons injured
- 136 fatalities
- 125 investigations launched
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*Grounding, C/V YUSUF, 8/3/2014*
Annual Overview of Marine Casualties and Incidents 2015

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Statistics, tables, graphs, charts and maps have been generated by EMSA based on information contained in EMCIP.

“The purpose of the Directive 2009/18/EC of 23 April 2009 is to improve maritime safety and the prevention of pollution by ships, and so reduce the risk of future marine casualties, by:

(a) facilitating the expeditious holding of safety investigations and proper analysis of marine casualties and incidents in order to determine their causes; and

(b) ensuring the timely and accurate reporting of safety investigations and proposals for remedial action.

Investigations under this Directive shall not be concerned with determining liability or apportioning blame.”

The information contained in this document is to be used only for the improvement of maritime safety and the prevention of pollution by ships. It shall not be used for determining liability or apportioning blame.
A total of 9180 occurrences have been reported to EMCIP over its first four years in operation, 2011–2014, and have been used to produce this publication.

EU Member States have continued to increase the reporting of casualties and incidents in EMCIP. Comparison of the notifications in EMCIP against commercial sources that record accidents, suggested that approximately 3500 occurrences (ranging from marine incidents at the lower end of the scale through to very serious accidents) could be expected to be notified annually. However, only some 3025 occurrences were in fact reported to EMCIP for the year 2014. It should be borne in mind that there can be a time-lag between the incident and it being reported in EMCIP, and a number of incidents that took place in 2014 were still to be notified when the data for the Annual Overview was extracted.

The implementation of the reporting of marine casualties and incidents into EMCIP has been a gradual process. While the data can be used to shed light on certain aspects of maritime safety, it should not be used as an indication of the full picture.

Over the period 2011–2014 under consideration, more than 390 persons lost their lives and 3250 were injured.

Around two thirds of the total occurrences directly involved damage to a ship while one third was about accidents to persons on board.

While the majority of ships that sank were fishing vessels, cargo ships represented 44% of all ships involved.

67% of accidents were related to human erroneous actions.

Although EMCIP contains a substantial body of data, the population of the database has been gradual and progressive and it is too soon for this publication to provide a full picture or indicate trends over recent years. However, if used with caution, the data provides a picture of some aspects of maritime safety within the scope of the Directive.

In total, the accident investigation bodies of the EU Member States opened investigations into more than 530 accidents and incidents that occurred from 2011 to 2014. Some 410 investigation reports were published.

55% of the safety recommendations issued by the accident investigation bodies have been positively considered by the addressees.
5th meeting of the Permanent Cooperation Framework of accident investigation bodies and the European Commission, 2-4/6/2015, EMSA, Lisbon
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Collision, MAERSK KALMAR and CONRAR AVENUE, 7/5/2013
Introduction

Background

The purpose of the European Maritime Safety Agency is to ensure a high, uniform and effective level of maritime safety, maritime security, prevention of and response to pollution caused by ships and by oil and gas installations.

EMSA’s activities cover the following main areas:

- providing technical and scientific assistance to the Member States and the European Commission in the proper development and implementation of EU legislation on maritime safety, security, prevention of pollution by ships as well as to simplify maritime transport administrative duties
- improving cooperation with and between Member States in all key areas
- offering operational assistance, including developing, managing and maintaining maritime services for ship monitoring
- carrying out operational preparedness, detection and response tasks with respect to pollution caused by ships and by oil and gas installations.

As a body of the European Union, the Agency sits at the heart of the EU maritime safety and pollution response network and collaborates with many industry stakeholders and public bodies, in close cooperation with the Commission and the Member States.

Following the entry into force of Directive 2009/18/EC1 establishing the fundamental principles governing the investigation of accidents in the maritime transport sector, EU Member States shall, among other obligations:

- require to be notified of marine accidents and incidents. This obligation covers casualties and incidents that:
  - involve ships flying the flag of one of the Member States
  - occur within Member States’ territorial seas and internal waters
  - involve other substantial interests of the Member States.
- investigate accidents depending upon their severity. Casualties which are classified as very serious shall be investigated; serious casualties shall be assessed in order to decide if the accident needs to be investigated, while it is left to the accident investigation body to decide whether to investigate a less serious accident or a marine incident
- publish investigation reports
- notify the European Commission of marine casualties and incidents via EMCIP.

EMCIP is the European Marine Casualty Information Platform; a centralised database for EU Member States to store and analyse information on marine casualties and incidents.

This EMSA-run platform relies on the competent national authorities to provide data. It is this data which forms the basis of the Annual Overview of Marine Casualties and Incidents.

In this publication, the terms “Europe” and “EU Member States” are considered to be the 28 Member States plus the EFTA Member States, Iceland and Norway.

Scope

EMSA has the obligation to provide an annual overview of marine casualties and incidents under Regulation (EU) No 100/2013 which amended the Agency’s founding Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002.

This publication presents casualty statistics on ships flying a flag of an EU Member State, accidents in European territorial seas and internal waters or wherever there are European interests involved, as reported by EU Member States in EMCIP.

Considering the date of the implementation of the accident investigation Directive in June 2011, the Agency decided to cover the 2011-2014 period in this publication. It is intended in future publications to provide a multi annual overview to better analyse the information provided and for example highlight trends in the area of maritime accidents.

The data can be subject to small changes over time as EU Member States add more information or older cases to the EMCIP database. For this reason, the figures extracted from the database in May 2015 and presented in this publication are likely to be slightly different to those presented throughout the year in various fora or in the next edition to be published in 2016.

The figures presented in this publication have the aim of providing a general overview of the safety of maritime transport in the scope of European interests. However, it is limited by the quantity and nature of information presently contained in EMCIP and is therefore not intended as a comprehensive technical analysis.

Moreover, at the present moment, it cannot be used as an indication of trends. This is due to the fact that implementation of the accident investigation Directive has only been required since 17 June 2011 as well as due to progressive implementation by some Member States. Should further information about specific cases be required, readers are invited to contact the national competent accident investigation bodies (whose contact details can be found in Appendix 3 of the publication).

Content of the review

This publication has been organised in such a way as to cover the main aspects of maritime safety as given in the Directive and as included in the Agency’s remit. Consequently, the publication is divided into the following chapters: general picture, ship categories, accident types, contributing factors, consequences, regional distribution and investigation outcomes.

More information about the Agency’s activities related to marine accidents can be found at:

https://emcipportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/

A list of acronyms and definitions as well as extra information on the accident categories used can be found in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 illustrates the data model used in EMCIP and the list of accident investigation bodies in Europe can be found in Appendix 3.
CHAPTER 2
MARINE CASUALTIES
IN GENERAL

Collision, MV ARKLOW and FV ELLUMA, 22/8/2014

Contact, KARLA C, 13/6/2014

Fire, EUGEN MAERSK, 18/6/2013
This chapter provides general information about the number of accidents, their severity and nature, as well as EU Member States’ involvement as Flag State, Coastal State or interested State.

### 2.1 NUMBER AND SEVERITY OF ACCIDENTS

**Figure 1: Number of reported marine casualties and incidents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Marine Casualties</th>
<th>Marine Incidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A **MARINE CASUALTY** can be understood as any event directly connected with the operations of a ship that has resulted in any of the following scenarios:

- the death of, loss of or serious injury to, a person
- the loss, presumed loss or abandonment of a ship
- material damage to a ship or to marine infrastructure external to a ship
- the stranding or disabling of a ship, or the involvement of a ship in a collision
- severe or potential for severe damage to the environment, brought about by the damage of a ship.

A **MARINE INCIDENT** can be understood as any event, or sequence of events, other than a marine casualty, which has occurred directly in connection with the operations of a ship that endangered, or, if not corrected, would endanger the safety of the ship, its occupants or any other person or the environment.

For the purposes of this overview, the term **OCCURRENCES** is used to include both marine casualties and marine incidents.

It should be noted that neither a marine casualty nor incident include a deliberate act or omission, with the intention to cause harm to the safety of a ship, an individual or the environment.

**The total number of reported occurrences was 9180.**

**About 340 occurrences related to accidents that happened during the period 2011-2013 were notified in 2014.**

In 2014, the evolution of the total number of occurrences reported confirms an improvement in the reporting by the EU Member States. Some under-reporting of occurrences however still exists, mainly due to the on-going take-up of reporting in EMCIP and the remaining difficulties met by some EU Member States in the implementation of the Directive. Such under-reporting remains inversely related to the severity classification: there is little under-reporting of Very Serious casualties but there seems to be a higher level of under-reporting for Marine Incidents. EU Member States continue to improve their reporting of occurrences in each category of severity.

**The number of occurrences for the year 2015 is estimated to be between 3500 and 4000.**
VERY SERIOUS CASUALTIES are marine casualties involving the total loss of the ship or a death or severe damage to the environment.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES are marine casualties to ships which do not qualify as very serious casualties and which involve for example a fire, collision, grounding, heavy weather damage, suspected hull defect, etc., resulting in the ship being unfit to proceed, pollution or a breakdown necessitating towage or shore assistance.

LESS SERIOUS CASUALTIES are marine casualties that don’t qualify as very serious or serious casualties.

MARINE INCIDENTS are events, or sequence of events, other than marine casualties, which have occurred directly in connection with the operations of a ship that endangered, or, if not corrected, would endanger the safety of the ship, its occupants or any person or the environment.

The relative proportions of occurrence severity during the past 4 years have been fairly constant. However the low percentage of reported marine incidents is probably linked to the under-reporting issue and the difficulties for such incidents to be properly considered: a high number of incidents, with little or no damage to the ship, the person or the environment, representing a burden for parties involved to be consistently and correctly treated.

4% of the reported occurrences were classified as very serious casualties.

The number of very serious casualties has risen from 81 in 2013 to 99 in 2014, and is expected to be similar in 2015.
Marine casualties in general

The average number of accidents per quarter in 2014 was 756.

In EMCIP Marine casualties are separated into two different categories: on one hand, there is a **Casualty with a ship**, when a ship, its equipment or cargo is affected by an accident and, on the other hand, there is an **Occupational Accident**, where the accident affects only a person.

A total of 6,254 casualties with a ship and 2,926 occupational accidents were recorded.

The distribution per year between casualties with a ship and occupational accidents indicates that the ratio 1/3 to 2/3 has been stable from 2011 to 2014, and the totals increased in line with the improvement of reporting of occurrences.

It is however likely that occupational accidents resulting in light injuries are under-reported, in line with the underreporting of marine incidents from a general perspective.
From 6,254 casualties with a ship, 178 were classified as very serious, 1,193 serious and 3,662 less serious.

From 2,926 occupational accidents, 163 were classified as very serious, 750 serious and 1,791 less serious.
As defined in the Directive, EU Member States must report all occurrences involving ships flying their flag, regardless of location; ships flying the flag of non-EU countries that occur within EU Member States’ territorial sea and internal waters; and accidents that involve other substantial interests of the EU Member States whatever the flag of the ship and the location of the occurrence.

The total number of ships involved was 10,440.

8,718 ships flagged under an EU Member State were involved in an occurrence. 28 EU Member States were involved as flag of the ship. Austria, Czech Republic and Slovenia were the three EU Member States for which no registered ship was involved.

1,637 ships flagged under a total of 85 non-EU countries were involved in an occurrence.

The flag of 85 ships was not identified.

There is a higher ratio of EU Flag States affected by an occurrence in comparison with non-EU. It should be recalled that occurrences on-board ship flagged in non-EU countries not involving substantial EU interests are not covered by the EU Directive and therefore not required to be reported to EMCIP.

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The flag of 85 ships was not identified.

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As with EU flag ships, there is a higher ratio of EU Coastal States affected by an occurrence in comparison with non-EU. Again, it should be recalled that occurrences in coastal waters of non-EU countries not involving substantial EU interests are not to be reported to EMCIP.

A **COASTAL STATE** means a State in whose territorial sea or internal waters, a marine casualty or marine incident occurs.

**In 7010 cases, at least one Coastal State was reported to be affected by the occurrence. Considering the total number of occurrences (9180), this means that 77% of the accidents happened in territorial seas or internal waters.**

The grand total of Coastal States affected was **7063**, as more than one Coastal State could be affected by the same occurrence.

- **26** EU Member States were involved as a Coastal State **5990** times.
- **111** non-EU countries were reported as Coastal State **1073** times.

![Capsizing, JETTE SAJ, 10/1/2013](image)
**Figure 12: Distribution of substantially interested States other than Flag or Coastal States 2011-2014**

**Not a substantially interested State** 89%

**EU substantially interested State** 4%

**Non-EU substantially interested State** 7%

**SUBSTANTIALLY INTERESTED STATE REFERS** to a State:

- which is the Flag State of a ship; or
- which is the Coastal State; or
- whose environment was damaged; or
- that suffers or is threatened with serious harm as a consequence of a marine casualty; or
- whose nationals lost their lives or received serious injuries; or
- that has important information at its disposal that the marine safety investigating State(s) consider useful to the investigation; or
- that for some other reason establishes an interest that is considered significant by the marine safety investigating State(s).

Other than Flag States or Coastal States as described in figures 5 and 7, in 920 occurrences, at least one substantially interested State was reported. Considering the total number of occurrences (9180), a State different from the flag or the Coastal State was interested in 10% of occurrences.

A total of 984 substantially interested states were registered, bearing in mind that a single occurrence can involve more than one substantially interested State.

27 EU Member States were involved as substantially interested State 347 times.

82 non-EU countries were affected 637 times.

**Figure 13: Number of substantially interested States in 2014**

- **Not a substantially interested State** 2752
- **Non-EU substantially interested State** 185
- **EU substantially interested State** 101
This chapter focusses on the ships involved in marine casualties and incidents. Ships have been classified by the main categories: cargo ship, fishing vessel, passenger ship, service ship and other ship.

### 3.1 MAIN SHIP TYPES

Figure 14: Number of ships involved in accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ships Involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>3,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,497</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An occurrence might involve more than one ship, in particular in the case of collision where two or more ships could be involved.

In the 9,180 occurrences that happened from 2011 to 2014, the total number of ships involved was 10,439. The increase of ships involved is proportional to the improvement in reporting.

Similarly, a single ship can be affected by several accidents (different dates, different nature of accidents, etc.).

**A total of 7,420 individual ships were involved in occurrences.**

**5,817 of these ships were involved in one occurrence only.**

**1,603 were involved in more than one occurrence, as shown in the distribution above.**
Annual Overview of Marine Casualties and Incidents 2015

- **NAVY SHIP** is a ship operating under the Navy or other military organisation.
- **UNKNOWN SHIP TYPE**: occurrence for which it wasn't possible to identify the vessel type.

Such vessels are considered within the scope of the Directive only when they are involved in an occurrence together with a ship which is covered by the Directive (e.g. a collision between a cargo ship and a recreational craft).

**During the period 2011-2014, general cargo ships were the main category involved (4,620), followed by passenger ships (2,383).**

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The main ship category is decided according to the ship's main activity:

- **CARGO SHIP** is a commercial ship designed for the carriage of various types of cargo, goods or products and up to a maximum of 12 passengers.
- **FISHING VESSEL** is a vessel equipped or used commercially for catching fish or other living resources at sea.
- **PASSENGER SHIP** is a ship designed to transport more than 12 passengers.
- **SERVICE SHIP** is a ship designed for special services, like a tug or a dredger.
- **OTHER SHIP**, may be:
  - **INLAND WATERWAY VESSEL** is a vessel intended solely or mainly for navigation on inland waterways.
  - **RECREATIONAL CRAFT** is a boat of any type, regardless of the means of propulsion, intended for sports or leisure purposes.
3.2 DETAILED SHIP TYPES

Under the main five categories referred to in figure 16, detailed ship categories are also defined. The following figures (18 to 27) show the main detailed ship sub-categories that were involved in occurrences during the 2011-2014 period, as well as the main places where the casualties took place on board per main category.

3.2.1 CARGO SHIPS 2011-2014

Figure 18: Distribution of cargo ships involved

From a total of 4620 general cargo ships involved, the main subcategory was represented by the general cargo only (1600 cases), followed by the container ships (787 cases).

Figure 19: Main places of casualties on board cargo ships

When specified, the main location of accidents was the engine room (789 cases), followed by over side (610 cases).
3.2.2 FISHING VESSELS 2011-2014

Figure 20: Distribution of fishing vessels involved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trawler</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified/Others</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dredger</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seiner</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillnetter</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liner</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From a total of 1368 fishing vessels ships involved, the main specified subcategory was represented by trawlers (786 cases), followed by dredgers (93 cases).

Figure 21: Main places of casualties on board fishing vessels

When specified, the main location of accidents was the engine room (272 cases), followed by the boat deck (143 cases) and over side (142 cases).
3.2.3 PASSENGER VESSELS 2011-2014

Figure 22: Distribution of passenger vessels involved

From a total of 2383 passenger vessels involved, the main subcategory was represented by the passenger and Ro-Ro cargo unspecified certification (683 cases), followed by ships carrying only passengers unspecified certification (412 cases).

Figure 23: Main places of casualties on board passenger vessels

When specified, the main location of accidents was the engine room (317 cases), followed by over side (269 cases).
3.2.4 SERVICE SHIPS 2011-2014

From a total of 1566 service ships involved, the main subcategory was represented by the tugs (334 cases), followed by special purpose ships (287 cases) and dredgers (278 cases).

When specified, the main location of accidents was over side (226 cases), followed by engine room (160 cases).
3.2.4 OTHER SHIPS 2011-2014

Figure 26: Distribution of other ships involved

- Inland Passenger: 21%
- Sailboat (aux. motor): 21%
- Unspecified/Others: 15%
- Motorboat: 15%
- Inland waterways Barge: 8%
- Sailboat (sail only): 7%
- Historical craft: 7%
- Other recreational craft: 2%
- Other inland vessel: 2%
- Inland Tug: 2%
- Inland Passenger: 21%
- Sailboat (aux. motor): 21%
- Unspecified/Others: 15%
- Motorboat: 15%
- Inland waterways Barge: 8%
- Sailboat (sail only): 7%
- Historical craft: 7%
- Other recreational craft: 2%
- Other inland vessel: 2%
- Inland Tug: 2%

From a total of 502 other type ships involved, the main subcategory was represented by Inland passenger ships (105 cases) and sailboats (103 cases).

Figure 27: Main places of casualties on other ships

- Over side: 30%
- Forecastle deck: 8%
- Superstructure deck: 4%
- Aloft: 4%
- Others: 26%
- Freeboard deck: 12%
- Boat deck: 5%
- Engine room: 11%

When specified, the main location of accidents was over side (80 cases), followed by freeboard deck (31 cases).
CHAPTER 4

NATURE OF OCCURRENCE

Collision between a dredger and a yacht, 8/6/2014
This chapter examines the different natures of occurrence.

### 4.1 CASUALTY WITH A SHIP

During the period 2011-2014, loss of control is the most frequent event (1489 occurrences), followed by contact, groundings and collision (1155, 1087 and 1032 respectively).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of occurrence</th>
<th>2011-2014 Occurrences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collision</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grounding/Stranding</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage to ship or equipment</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire/Explosion</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding/Foundering</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsizing/Listing</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull failure</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Events that led to an occurrence involving a ship are categorised as “casualty events”. These are unwanted events in which there has been an impact on a ship including people, its equipment and/or cargo and/or the environment. Definitions for casualty event can be found in Appendix 1.
During the period 2011–2014, in line with the total number of ships involved in casualties, cargo ship (3143) was the most frequent ship type involved in “casualty with a ship”, followed by passenger ship (1377).
Figure 32: Distribution of casualty events by severity 2011-2014

This figure provides a general indication of the occurrence severities per type of casualty events. More details can be found in the next figures.
Out of 178 very serious casualties with a ship, 43 were floodings/founderings followed by 39 collisions.
The main categories resulting in serious casualty with a ship were loss of control (296) and grounding/stranding (291).
Less serious casualty events were represented by loss of control (892), followed by contact (770), grounding/stranding (697) and collision (598).
Marine incident events were represented by loss of control (250), followed by contact (250) and collision (232).

Occurrences related to occupational accidents are classified as deviations. Definitions can be found in Appendix 1.
During the period 2011-2014, slipping-stumbling and falls of persons was the most frequent event (1150 occurrences), followed by loss of control of objects (1155) and body movement without physical stress (498).
At the level of main sub-deviations, falls of persons at the same level (530 cases) or at a lower level (438 cases) were the most frequent accidents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of occurrence</th>
<th>2011-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slipping - Stumbling and falling - Fall of persons</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall of person - to a lower level</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being caught or carried away, by something or by momentum</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control (total or partial) - of object (being carried, moved, handled, etc.)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall overboard of a person</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncoordinated movements, spurious or untimely actions</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control (total or partial) - of hand-held tool (motorised or not) or of the material being worked by the tool</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid state - leaking, oozing, flowing, splashing, spraying</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slip, fall, collapse of Material Agent - from above (falling on the victim)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of control (total or partial) - of machine (including unwanted start-up) or of the material being worked by the machine</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cargo ships (933) represent together with passenger ships (901) the main categories of ship where occupational accidents occurred.
4.2.1 SEVERITY PER TYPE OF DEVIATIONS 2011-2014

This figure provides a general indication of the occurrence severities per type of deviations. More details can be found in next figures.

Figure 46: Distribution of deviations per severity of occurrences 2011-2014

Whatever the severity of the occupational accidents, the main deviation was in any case slipping – stumbling and falling - fall of persons.
The main deviation resulting in very serious occupational accidents was slipping – stumbling and falling – falls of persons (83).

The most numerous deviations resulting in serious occupational accidents were also slipping – stumbling and falling – fall of persons (249).
Figure 50: Distribution of deviations for less serious occurrences 2011-2014

- Slipping - Stumbling and falling - Fall of persons
- Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, handheld tool, object, animal
- Body movement without any physical stress
- Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of Material Agent
- Unspecified
- Body movement under or with physical stress
- Deviation by overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vapourisation, emission
- Deviation due to electrical problems, explosion, fire

Very serious
Serious
Less serious
Marine incident

Figure 51: Distribution of deviations for occurrences classified as marine incidents 2011-2014

- Slipping - Stumbling and falling - Fall of person - on the same level
- Fall of person - to a lower level
- Being caught or carried away, by something or by momentum
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of object (being carried, moved, handled, etc.)
- Fall overboard of person
- Uncoordinated movements, spurious or untimely actions
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of machine (including unwanted start-up) or of the material being worked by the machine
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of hand-held tool (motorised or not) or of the material being worked by the tool
- Liquid state - leaking, oozing, flowing, splashing, spraying
- Slip, fall, collapse of Material Agent from above (falling on the victim)

Very serious
Serious
Less serious
Marine incident

724 slipping – stumbling and falling – fall of persons resulted in less serious injuries.

94 marine incidents were related to the slipping – stumbling and falling – fall of persons.
Nature of occurrence

Fire in engine room, GPS PERSEU 29/9/2014
This section covers the accidental events and contributing factors which led to the accidents in the 2011-2014 period.

During the investigation of the accident, the investigators search for the root causes of the event. Such causes are composed of “accidental event” and “contributing factor”. The Reporting Scheme used in EMCIP follows this approach. A detailed model of EMCIP can be found in Appendix 2.

### 5.1 ACCIDENTAL EVENTS

**Figure 52: Number of Accidental Events**

- Human erroneous action: 607
- Equipment failure: 218
- Hazardous material: 35
- Other agents or vessel: 25
- Environmental effect: 23

An **ACCIDENTAL EVENT** is an event that is assessed to be inappropriate and significant in the sequence of events that led to the marine casualty or marine incident.

*From a total of 908 accidental events analysed during the investigations 67% were attributed to a human erroneous action.*

### 5.2 CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

**CONTRIBUTING FACTORS** are separated in two categories, and then sub-divided in specific items aiming at identifying the condition that may have contributed to an accidental event or worsened its consequence.

**Figure 53: Relation between accidental events and the main contributing factors**

- **Environmental effect**: 2\(\) Shore Management, 21\(\) Shipboard Operations
- **Equipment failure**: 74\(\) Shipboard Operations, 146\(\) Other agents or vessel
- **Hazardous material**: 9\(\) Shore Management, 26\(\) Shipboard Operations
- **Human erroneous action**: 107\(\) Shipboard Operations
- **Other agents or vessel**: 13\(\) Shore Management, 12\(\) Shipboard Operations

Human erroneous actions in relation with shipboard operations represented by far the main accidental event with 55% of the total.
Each category of contributing factor is divided in specific areas. For the contributing factor related to the human erroneous action, 17 categories could be found in the EMCIP model.

Two contributing factors are more often quoted when the accident event is human erroneous action: PERSONNEL and SUPERVISION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel (PERSON)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervision (SUPER)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social environment (SOCIAL)</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work place conditions (WRKPL)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate tools &amp; equipment (TOOLS)</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manning (MANN)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations management (OPMAN)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design (DESIGN)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental conditions (ENVIR)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and Environment management (SEMAN)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance (MAINT)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness (EMERG)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness (EPREP)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel management (PEMAN)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation &amp; General management (ORG&amp;M)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory activities (REACT)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grounding, NORFOLK EXPRESS, 18/4/2013
When combining the various levels, it appears that the main contributing factors that were quoted following an investigation were:

- personnel/lack of knowledge
- social environment/safety awareness
- supervision/inadequate work methods.

Each of the 17 categories mentioned above are again divided in pertinent subcategories.
When related to accident event equipment failure, 18 contributing factors subcategories constitute the EMCIP model.

**Related to equipment failure the main contributing factor is by far the Maintenance.**

Figure 57: Combination of Level 2 - Level 3 contributing factors subcategories related to equipment failure (quoted more than 10 times)
Each of the 18 categories mentioned in figures 56 and 57 are divided in pertinent subcategories.

When combining the various levels, and excluding the category “Others”, “Maintenance/Failure not detected during IMR” is the most quoted contributing factor.

However, the following contributing factors were also found of interest:

- design
- inadequate tools & equipment
- regulatory activities
- work place conditions.
CHAPTER 6

CONSEQUENCES

Grounding, CELIA, 28/9/2012
This chapter contains information about the consequences of accidents to ships, persons or the environment.

### 6.1 Consequences to the Ship

**Figure 58: Number of ships lost per year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Ships Lost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure shows the number of ships lost per year during the 2011-2014 period based on the date the accidents occurred.

A **total of 178 ships were lost from 2011 to 2014, which means an average of four ships lost per month, with a total in 2014 almost equal to that of 2013.**

**Figure 59: Distribution of ships sunk 2011-2014**

- **10%** Passenger ships
- **10%** Service ships
- **18%** Cargo ships
- **52%** Fishing vessels

A **SUNKEN SHIP** means that the vessel lost her buoyancy. It does not imply the total loss of the ship.

142 ships were reported sunk, the main category of ships sunk being fishing vessels (74).

**Figure 60: Number of ships sunk in 2014**

- **Fishing vessel** 21
- **Cargo ship** 7
- **Service ship** 5
- **Passenger ship** 4
- **Others** 4

Flooding/Foundering, Ponton 11, 13/8/2014
A **MATERIAL DAMAGE** in relation to a marine casualty means:

- damage that significantly affects the structural integrity of a ship, or the performance or operational characteristics of its marine infrastructure and requires major repair or replacement of a major component or components; or
- destruction of the marine infrastructure or ship.

3106 ships reported some damage, the largest category being cargo ships (1005).
UNFIT TO PROCEED means that the ship is in a condition, which does not correspond substantially with the applicable international conventions or national legislation, presenting a danger to the ship and the persons on board or an unreasonable threat of harm to the marine environment.

A total of 1028 ships were reported to be unfit to proceed. Of these, 441 were cargo ships.

Figure 64: Number of ships considered unfit to proceed 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cargo ships</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing vessels</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger ships</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service ships</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a consequence of a breakdown or immobilisation of the main engines or other event, the ships concerned needed towage or shore assistance.

1415 ships overall needed towage or shore assistance, including 651 cargo ships.

Figure 66: Number of ships by category requiring towage or shore assistance 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cargo ship</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing vessel</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenger ship</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service ship</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.2 CONSEQUENCES TO PERSONS

6.2.1 FATALITIES

The total number of lives lost during the period 2011-2014 was 393, with a significant increase in 2014 in comparison with all previous years.

Persons on board are categorised as follow:

- crew members
- passengers
- others, for example persons working in harbours to load or unload ships.

303 seafarers lost their lives at sea from 2011 to 2014.
In comparison with 2013, an increase of fatalities has been observed on all categories of ship types (+14 on cargo ships, +18 on fishing vessels, +8 on passenger vessels, +7 on service ships and +2 on others).

6.2.2 INJURIES

A SERIOUS INJURY means an injury which is sustained by a person, resulting in incapacitation where the person is unable to function normally for more than 72 hours, commencing within seven days from the date when the injury was suffered. When the incapacitation is less than 72 hours, it is classified as a NON-SERIOUS INJURY.

Noting that the annual increase is in line with the improvements of reporting, a total of 3252 persons were injured from 2011 to 2014 as a result of 2815 occurrences.

The percentage of serious injuries remained equal to that of previous years, meaning 31% of the total number of injuries.
1200 persons were injured on board passenger vessels.

Seafarers represent the main category of persons injured at sea (2586 during the period 2011-2014).
1119 ships needed a SAR operation and 455 of these were fishing vessels.

65% of the SAR operations related to ship casualties and 35% to occupational accidents.

251 cases of pollution were reported. Among them, 216 affected the sea, while 35 were air pollution. In the majority of the cases (165), sea pollution was caused by the release of the ship's bunkers and other pollutants (e.g. residues, lubricating or hydraulic oils).
Pollution by bunkers occurred mainly after a loss of control (70 cases).

As with pollution by bunkers, pollution by cargo occurred mainly due to a loss of control of the ship (28 cases).
Air pollution mainly occurred after a fire or an explosion (15 cases).

Oil pollution response was deployed mainly after collision between ship (7 times), followed by grounding/stranding (5 cases).
This chapter provides information about the location of the ships when marine casualties or incidents occurred.

### 7.1 VOYAGE SEGMENTS

Figure 84: Distribution of voyage segments 2011-2014

The **Voyage Segment** determines the section of the voyage being undertaken at the time of the marine casualty or incident. It can be:

- **Anchored or alongside**
- **Arrival or departure**
- **Transit** (between the departure and mid-water or mid-water and arrival)
- **Mid-water** (between transit phases)

2642 occurrences happened when ships were in mid-water and 1996 during the arrival section of the voyage.

![Fire, NORDLYS, 15/9/2011, Source: Thomas Molnes](image-url)
When specified, occurrences happened mainly to ships authorised to proceed in international voyages (3038), following by ships operating in coastal areas (1842).

**TYPE OF VOYAGE** is the voyage for which the ship is certified according to her statutory certificates. It is classified as:

- **INTERNATIONAL VOYAGE** means a voyage from a port of a Member State to a port outside that Member State; or
- **SHORT INTERNATIONAL VOYAGE** means an international voyage in the course of which a ship is not more than 200 miles from a port or place in which the passengers and crew could be placed in safety; or
- **COASTAL** means a voyage near the coast; or
- **INTERNAL WATERS** means a voyage in internal waters as defined by the State; or
- **INLAND WATERS** means a voyage in inland waterways as defined by the State; or
- **UNSPECIFIED/OTHER** means a voyage in waters different from the above, e.g. mixed areas between internal waters and inland waters.

In figures 87 and 88, “other” includes inland waters or other voyage types.

![Fire in cargo spaces, GRANDE COLONIA, 25/10/2013](image)
7.2 LOCATION OF ACCIDENTS

Figure 88: Distribution of location of the occurrences 2011-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal waters</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal waters &lt;= 12 nm</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea within EEZ</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal waters channel, river</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea others</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland waters</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea outside EEZ</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archipelago fairway</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal waters others</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure shows the location where the casualty or accident occurred. Categories are:
- If it is in waters up to 12 nm it is COASTAL WATERS ≤ 12 NM
- If it is in waters up to 12 nm it is OPEN SEA
- Outside 12 nm it will be regarded as OPEN SEA
- If it is in the waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea it is regarded as INTERNAL WATERS (ARCHIPELAGO FAIRWAY, CHANNEL/RIVER, PORT AREA)
- INLAND WATERS, which includes any area of water defined by EU Member States and not categorised as ‘sea’—e.g. canals, tidal and non-tidal rivers, lakes, and some estuarial waters (an arm of sea that extends inland to meet the mouth of a river)
- REPAIR YARD and UNKNOWN are the two other possible values.

In figure 88, inland waters, repair yard and unknown cases have been grouped under the category “other”.

There were 3831 accidents in internal waters (archipelago, fairway, channel, river or port area), followed by 2440 casualties in coastal waters.

Figure 89: Locations of the occurrences 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal waters Port area</td>
<td>1318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal waters &lt;= 12 nm</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea within EEZ</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal waters channel, river</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea others</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open sea outside EEZ</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland waters</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accident location
This section provides information on the geographical location of the accidents reported. It includes the involvement of EU Member States (as Flag State, Coastal State or substantially interested State).

Figure 90: Global distribution of accident locations
Figure 91: Distribution of accidents within the territorial sea and internal waters of EU States

**TERRITORIAL SEA** refers to the area within which a Coastal State exercises sovereignty, which is beyond its land territory and internal waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters, covering an adjacent belt of the sea. It is a belt of coastal water extending at most 12 nautical miles (22.2 km; 13.8 mi) from the baseline (usually the mean low-water mark) of a Coastal State.
Figure 92: Distribution of accidents in the Atlantic Coast, North Sea and English Channel

Figure 93: Distribution of accidents in the Baltic Sea and approaches
Figure 94: Distribution of accidents in the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea
CHAPTER 8

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BODIES
This chapter describes the activities undertaken by the accident investigation bodies of EU Member States regarding the investigations performed, reports published and safety recommendations issued.

### 8.1 SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS

Figure 95: Number of investigations launched by severity of occurrences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Very serious</th>
<th>Serious</th>
<th>Less serious</th>
<th>Marine incident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A **MARINE SAFETY INVESTIGATION** means an investigation into a marine casualty or marine incident, conducted with the objective of preventing marine casualties and marine incidents in the future. The investigation includes the collection and analysis of evidence, the identification of causal factors and the making of safety recommendations as necessary.

**MARINE SAFETY INVESTIGATION AUTHORITY** refers to a State authority that is responsible for conducting safety investigations. Within EU Member States, such authorities are called “accident investigation bodies”.

A total of **533** investigations were launched during the four-year period, 47% of these being related to serious casualties and 40% to very serious casualties.

The number of very serious casualties investigated in figure 95 is lower than the 341 very serious casualties reported. This difference is explained by the obligation to investigate all very serious casualties only after 17 June 2011 (date of implementation of the Directive 2009/18/EC). From 1/1/2011 to 17/6/2011, some 30 very serious accidents were not investigated by accident investigation bodies. If they were investigated by a maritime authority, as was the practice before 17 June 2011, they were not reported to EMCIP. The remaining difference could be explained by the delay of some Member States in reporting occurrences data in EMCIP.

Figure 96: Status of investigations launched since 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Finished</th>
<th>Ongoing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**408 investigations were concluded**
A MARINE SAFETY INVESTIGATION REPORT contains:

- a summary outlining the basic facts of the marine casualty or marine incident and stating whether any deaths, injuries or pollution occurred as a result
- the identity of the Flag State, owners, operators, the company as identified in the safety management certificate, and the classification society (subject to any national laws concerning privacy)
- where relevant the details of the dimensions and engines of any ship involved, together with a description of the crew, work routine and other matters, such as time served on the ship
- a narrative detailing the circumstances of the marine casualty or marine incident
- analysis and comment on the causal factors including any mechanical, human and organisational factors
- a discussion of the marine safety investigation’s findings, including the identification of safety issues, and the marine safety investigation’s conclusions
- where appropriate, recommendations with a view to preventing future marine casualties and marine incidents.

408 investigation reports were published during the four-year period. The type of report, whether final or simplified, is decided by the accident investigation body depending on the severity of the occurrence and/or the potential to prevent future casualties.

The list of all investigation reports published in EMCIP as per Article 17 of the accident investigation Directive 2009/18/EC can be found on EMCIP portal at the following address:

Further investigation reports can be found on the websites of the accident investigation bodies. However those relate to cases not covered by the scope of the Directive 2009/18/EC (for example vessel categories not covered include fishing vessels below 15m length, recreational craft, inland waterway vessels in inland navigation, etc.).

Average time to publish a report after the casualty date is 377 days (data available from 76 reports out of 408 reports published).

20 Member States have published at least one report.

Figure 98: Number of investigation reports published by the Member States 2011-2014

Figure 99: Distribution of investigation reports published by severity of occurrences 2011-2014
A total of 600 safety recommendations have been issued. Each safety recommendation could be related to one or more focus areas. As shown in figure 105, they covered a range of 10 focus areas, the main one being operational practices (353 from a total of 821 quoted focus areas).

A SAFETY RECOMMENDATION is derived from the analysis and conclusions of the investigation and is related to particular subject areas, such as legislation, training, maintenance, etc.
Safety recommendations are fairly evenly spread among the 11 most quoted sub-focus areas, apart from operational practice – safety working practice that was quoted 126 times.

From a total of 639 addressees that were issued at least one safety recommendation, 341 were the owners or the companies of the ships involved in the accidents and 118 were maritime administrations.

Member States shall ensure that safety recommendations are duly taken into account by the addressees and, where appropriate, be given an adequate follow-up in accordance with Community and International law.

The majority of safety recommendations were considered positively. However 78 were still rejected by the addressees.
Collision, MFV NIKA and FIDES, 1/12/2014
DEFINITIONS: IMO CODE, DIRECTIVE 2009/18/EC, EMCIP TAXONOMY

Specific terms used in this publication are also used for marine safety investigation purposes and have the following meanings:

1. **Casualty events** are unwanted events in which there was some kind of energy release with impact on people and/or ship including its equipment and its cargo or environment. They are classified in:

   - **Capsizing/Listing** is a casualty where the ship no longer floats in the right-side-up mode due to: negative initial stability (negative metacentric height), or transversal shift of the centre of gravity, or the impact of external forces.
     - **Capsizing** when the ship is tipped over until disabled.
     - **Listing** when the ship has a permanent heel or angle of loll.

   - **Collision** - a casualty caused by ships striking or being struck by another ship, regardless of whether the ships are underway, anchored or moored. This type of casualty event does not include ships striking underwater wrecks. The collision can be with other ship or with multiple ships or ship not underway.

   - **Contact** - a casualty caused by ships striking or being struck by an external object. The objects can be: Floating object (cargo, ice, other or unknown); Fixed object, but not the sea bottom; or Flying object.

   - **Damage to equipment** - damage to equipment, system or the ship not covered by any of the other casualty type.

   - **Grounding/stranding** - a moving navigating ship, either under command, under Power, or not under command, Drift(ing), striking the sea bottom, shore or underwater wrecks.

   - **Fire/explosion** - an uncontrolled ignition of flammable chemicals and other
• Fire is the uncontrolled process of combustion characterised by heat or smoke or flame or any combination of these.
• Explosion is an uncontrolled release of energy which causes a pressure discontinuity or blast wave.

**Flooding/foundering** is a casualty event when the ship is taking water on board.

• Foundering will be considered when the vessel has sunk. Foundering should only be regarded as the first casualty event if we do not know the details of the flooding which caused the vessel to founder. In the chain of events foundering can be the last casualty event in this case there is the need to add accidental events.
• Flooding – refers to a casualty when a vessel takes water on board and can be:
  - Progressive if the water flow is gradual.
  - Massive if the water flow is extensive.

**Hull failure** - a failure affecting the general structural strength of the ship.

**Loss of control** – a total or temporary loss of the ability to operate or manoeuvre the ship, failure of electric power, or to contain on board cargo or other substances:

• Loss of electrical power is the loss of the electrical supply to the ship or facility.
• Loss of propulsion power is the loss of propulsion because of machinery failure;
• Loss of directional control is the loss of the ability to steer the ship;
• Loss of containment is an accidental spill or damage or loss of cargo or other substances carried on board a ship.

**Missing** - a casualty to a ship whose fate is undetermined with no information having being received on the loss and whereabouts after a reasonable period of time.

**Non-accidental events** are intentional events as a result of illegal or hostile acts therefore they are not marine casualties or incidents. They are:

• Acts of war, any act, against a ship or the people on board, by a State that would effectively terminate the normal international law of peacetime and activate the international law of war
• Criminal acts, any crime, including an act, omission, or possession under the laws of a State or local government, which poses a substantial threat to people on board of a ship or to property (e.g. terrorism, sabotage, piracy)
• Illegal discharge is an intentional discharge of polluting substances, oil or other noxious substances, from ships, and
• other, other intentional act that incur loss of or damage to a ship or environmental damage or harm to people on board. Non-accidental events are not considered as marine casualties or incidents and are not covered by the scope of the accident investigation Directive (2009/18/EC).

2. A **Coastal State** means a State in whose territory, including its territorial sea, a marine casualty or marine incident occurs.

3. Occupational accidents are grouped under **Deviations**, which consist in the description of the event deviating from normality leading to the accident:

**Deviation due to electrical problems, explosion, fire** - Not specified

• Electrical problem due to equipment failure - leading to indirect contact
• Electrical problem - leading to direct contact
• Explosion
• Fire, flare up
• Other Deviations not listed above
Deviation by overflow, overturn, leak, flow, vaporisation, emission

- Solid state - overflowing, overturning
- Liquid state - leaking, oozing, flowing, splashing, spraying
- Gaseous state - vaporisation, aerosol formation, gas formation
- Pulverulent material - smoke generation, dust/particles in suspension/ emission of
  - Other Deviations not listed above

Breakage, bursting, splitting, slipping, fall, collapse of Material Agent

- Breakage of material - at joint, at seams
- Breakage, bursting - causing splinters (wood, glass, metal, stone, plastic, others)
- Slip, fall, collapse of Material Agent - from above (falling on the victim)
- Slip, fall, collapse of Material Agent - from below (dragging the victim down)
- Slip, fall, collapse of Material Agent - on the same level
  - Other deviations not listed above

Loss of control (total or partial) of machine, means of transport or handling equipment, handheld tool, object, animal

- Loss of control (total or partial) - of machine (including unwanted start-up) or of the material being worked by the machine
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of means of transport or handling equipment, (motorised or not)
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of hand-held tool (motorised or not) or of the material being worked by the tool
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of object (being carried, moved, handled, etc.)
- Loss of control (total or partial) - of animal
  - Other Deviations not listed above

Slipping - Stumbling and falling - Fall of persons

- Fall of person - to a lower level
- Slipping - Stumbling and falling - Fall of person - on the same level
- Fall overboard of person
  - Other deviations not listed above

Body movement without any physical stress (generally leading to an external injury)

- Walking on a sharp object
- Kneeling on, sitting on, leaning against
- Being caught or carried away, by something or by momentum
- Uncoordinated movements, spurious or untimely actions
  - Other Deviations not listed above

Body movement under or with physical stress (generally leading to an internal injury)

- Lifting, carrying, standing up
- Pushing, pulling
- Putting down, bending down
- Twisting, turning
- Treading badly, twisting leg or ankle, slipping without falling
  - Other Deviations not listed above

Shock, fright, violence, aggression, threat, presence

- Shock, fright
- Violence, aggression, threat - between company employees subjected to the employer’s authority
- Violence, aggression, threat - from people external to the company towards victims performing their duties
- Aggression, jostle - by animal
7. A **marine safety investigation** means an investigation or inquiry into a marine casualty or marine incident, conducted with the objective of preventing marine casualties and marine incidents in the future. The investigation includes the collection and analysis of evidence, the identification of causal factors and the making of safety recommendations as necessary.

8. A **marine safety investigation report** means a report that contains:

1. A summary outlining the basic facts of the marine casualty or marine incident and stating whether any deaths, injuries or pollution occurred as a result
2. The identity of the Flag State, owners, operators, the company as identified in the safety management certificate, and the classification society (subject to any national laws concerning privacy)
3. Where relevant the details of the dimensions and engines of any ship involved, together with a description of the crew, work routine and other matters, such as time served on the ship
4. A narrative detailing the circumstances of the marine casualty or marine incident
5. Analysis and comment on the causal factors including any mechanical, human and organisational factors
6. A discussion of the marine safety investigation’s findings, including the identification of safety issues, and the marine safety investigation’s conclusions, and
7. Where appropriate, recommendations with a view to preventing future marine casualties and marine incidents.

9. **Marine safety investigation authority** means an authority in a State, responsible for conducting investigations in accordance with the IMO Code. Within an EU Member State, in accordance with the EU Directive, such an authority is called an accident investigation body.
10. A **material damage** in relation to a marine casualty means:

   1. Damage that:
      - Significantly affects the structural integrity, performance or operational characteristics of marine infrastructure or a ship, and
      - Requires major repair or replacement of a major component or components, or
   2. Destruction of the marine infrastructure or ship.

11. An **occupational accident** type means the mode in which a person (crewmember, passenger or other person) was injured or killed, which can be:

   - Accident
   - Accident not related to ship operations
   - Illness
   - Suicide/homicide
   - Unknown

   Illness, suicide and homicides are not covered by the scope of the Directive 2009/18/EC.

12. The term **serious casualty** shall be understood in accordance with the updated definition contained in Circular MSC-MEPC.3/Circ.3 of the IMO Maritime Safety Committee and Marine Environment protection Committee of 18 December 2008; it says:

   **Serious casualties** are casualties to ships which do not qualify as very serious casualties and which involve a fire, explosion, collision, grounding, contact, heavy weather damage, ice damage, hull cracking, or suspected hull defect, etc., resulting in:

   - Immobilisation of main engines, extensive accommodation damage, severe structural damage, such as penetration of the hull under water, etc., rendering the ship unfit to proceed*, or
   - Pollution (regardless of quantity), and/or
   - A breakdown necessitating towage or shore assistance.

* The ship is in a condition, which does not correspond substantially with the applicable conventions, presenting a danger to the ship and the persons on board or an unreasonable threat of harm to the marine environment.

13. A **serious injury** means an injury which is sustained by a person, resulting in incapacitation where the person is unable to function normally for more than 72 hours, commencing within seven days from the date when the injury was suffered.

14. A **severe damage to the environment** means damage to the environment which, as evaluated by the State(s) affected, or the Flag State, as appropriate, produces a major deleterious effect upon the environment.

15. **Substantially interested State** means a State:

   1. Which is the Flag State of a ship involved in a marine casualty or marine incident, or
   2. Which is the Coastal State involved in a marine casualty or marine incident, or
   3. Whose environment was severely or significantly damaged by a marine casualty (including the environment of its waters and territories recognised under international law), or
   4. Where the consequences of a marine casualty or marine incident caused, or threatened, serious harm to that State or to artificial islands, installations, or structures over which it is entitled to exercise jurisdiction, or
   5. Where, as a result of a marine casualty, nationals of that State lost their lives or received serious injuries, or
   6. That has important information at its disposal that the marine safety investigating State(s) consider useful to the investigation, or
   7. That for some other reason establishes an interest that is considered significant by the marine safety investigating State(s).
16. **Territorial sea** is defined by section 1 of Part II of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which says:

The sovereignty of a Coastal State extends, beyond its land territory and internal waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters, to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea.

17. A **very serious marine casualty** means a marine casualty involving the total loss of the ship or a death or severe damage to the environment.

Other definitions could be found within the:


+ RESOLUTION A.1075(28) adopted on 24 February 2014

The scope of the accident investigation Directive 2009/18/EC can be found in its Article 2.

Other information can be found on:

http://emsa.europa.eu or on emcipportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu
In order to report in a common way the information resulting from marine casualties, a codification of the various specific information was defined. Such codification also provides practical advice for a systematic investigation of marine casualties and incidents and allows the development of effective analysis and preventive action. It covers the different elements that connect the consequences of an accident to its root causes. Such a model is not only implemented at European level, but also at international level through the IMO resolution A.1075 (28). To support this model, a specific taxonomy related to marine casualties and incidents, composed of 630 fields, has been developed in the EMCIP database to store the various information collected during the investigation.

Safety recommendations issued by the accident investigation bodies aim at cutting the links between the contributing factors, accidental events and casualty events. When safety issues have been properly identified during a safety investigation, and followed by relevant safety recommendations, a proper consideration by the addressee should prevent similar accidents from happening again.
# APPENDIX 3

## LIST OF NATIONAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BODIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Name of the national accident investigation body</th>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Austrian Safety Investigation Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bmvit.gv.at">www.bmvit.gv.at</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>FPS Transport and Mobility Conseil d’Enquete Maritime</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mobilit.belgium.be">www.mobilit.belgium.be</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Directorate for Aircraft, Maritime and Railway Accident Investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mitltc.government.bg">www.mitltc.government.bg</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Air, Maritime and Railway Traffic Accident Investigation Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.azi.hr">www.azi.hr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>Marine Accidents and Incidents Investigation service</td>
<td>MAIS</td>
<td><a href="http://www.shipping.gov.cy">www.shipping.gov.cy</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport, Czech Maritime Administration Navigation Department</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mdcruz">www.mdcruz</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Danish Maritime Accident Investigation Board</td>
<td>DMAIB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.dmaib.com">www.dmaib.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Estonian Safety Investigation Bureau</td>
<td>ESIB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vta.ee">www.vta.ee</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Safety Investigation Authority of Finland</td>
<td>SIA</td>
<td><a href="http://www.onnettomuustutkinta.fi">www.onnettomuustutkinta.fi</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Marine Accident Investigation Office</td>
<td>BEAmer</td>
<td><a href="http://www.beamer-france.org">www.beamer-france.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Maritime Casualty Investigation</td>
<td>BSU</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bsu-bund.de">www.bsu-bund.de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Hellenic Bureau Marine Casualties Investigation</td>
<td>HBMCI</td>
<td><a href="http://www.hbmc.gov.gr">www.hbmc.gov.gr</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungarian Transportation Safety Bureau</td>
<td>TSB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.kbsz.hu">www.kbsz.hu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Icelandic Marine Accident Investigation Board</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ms.is">www.ms.is</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Marine Casualty Investigation Board</td>
<td>MCIB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mcib.ie">www.mcib.ie</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Direzione Generale Investigazioni Ferroviarie e Marittime</td>
<td>DIGIFEMA</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mit.gov.it">www.mit.gov.it</a></td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Transport Accident and Incident Investigation Bureau</td>
<td>TAIIB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.taiib.gov.lv">www.taiib.gov.lv</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Transport Accident and Incident Investigation</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.sumin.lt">www.sumin.lt</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>Administration of Technical Investigations</td>
<td>AET</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mt.public.lu">www.mt.public.lu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Marine Safety Investigation Unit</td>
<td>MSIU</td>
<td><a href="https://mti.gov.mt">https://mti.gov.mt</a></td>
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<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>Dutch Safety Board</td>
<td>DSB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ivw.nl">http://www.ivw.nl</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Accident Investigation Board of Norway</td>
<td>AIBN</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aibn.no">www.aibn.no</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>State Commission on Maritime Accident Investigation</td>
<td>PKBWM</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mir.gov.pl">www.mir.gov.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>Name of the national accident investigation body</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Website</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Maritime Accidents Investigation and Prevention Office</td>
<td>GPIAM</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gpiam.mamaot.gov.pt">www.gpiam.mamaot.gov.pt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>Marine Accidents Investigation Department</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mt.ro">www.mt.ro</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Maritime Accident &amp; Incidents Investigation Services</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.telecom.gov.sk">www.telecom.gov.sk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Standing Commission for Maritime Accident and Incident Investigation</td>
<td>CIAIM</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ciaim.es">www.ciaim.es</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Swedish Accident Investigation Authority</td>
<td>SAIA</td>
<td><a href="http://www.havkom.se">www.havkom.se</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Marine Accident Investigation Branch</td>
<td>MAIB</td>
<td><a href="http://www.maib.gov.uk">www.maib.gov.uk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom / Gibraltar</td>
<td>Marine Accident Investigation Compliance Officer</td>
<td>MAICO</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gibraltarship.com">www.gibraltarship.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABOUT THE EUROPEAN MARITIME SAFETY AGENCY

The European Maritime Safety Agency is one of the European Union’s decentralised agencies. Based in Lisbon, the Agency provides technical, operational and scientific assistance to the European member States in the fields of maritime safety, maritime security, prevention of, and response to, pollution caused by ships as well as response to marine pollution caused by oil and gas installations. The Agency contributes to the overall efficiency of maritime traffic and maritime transport.