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Contact: CDR Joseph LoSciuto  
(202) 267-4329

# Port Security Advisory (1-06)

The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 has mandated that the United States Coast Guard evaluate the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures in foreign ports ("MTSA", 46 USC § 70108) 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.

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

## Equatorial Guinea

Effective January 24, 2006, all vessels that visit ports in Equatorial Guinea with the exception of the ports of Ceiba, K-5, Luba, Punta Europa, and Zafiro must take the actions listed below as a condition of entry into U.S. ports:

- a) Implement measures per the ship's security plan equivalent to Security Level 2 while in ports in the above country;
- b) 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 while the vessel is in ports in the above country. 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;
- c) Attempt to execute a Declaration of Security while in the above country;
- d) Log all security actions in the ship's log; and
- e) Report actions taken to the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port prior to arrival in the U.S.

The conditions of entry imposed earlier on vessels arriving from the following countries remain in effect.

Guinea-Bissau

Liberia

Mauritania

The conditions of entry are identical to the ones listed above.



Vessels that visited the four countries listed on the previous page (Equatorial Guinea [with the exception of the five ports listed on the previous page], Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Mauritania) during their last five port calls will be boarded at sea by the Coast Guard to ensure the vessel took the required actions. Failure to properly implement the above conditions of entry will result in denial of entry into the United States.

While in U.S. ports, vessels subject to these conditions of entry are 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. The number and location of the guards must be acceptable to the cognizant U.S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port. All vessels that visited Monrovia, Liberia during their last five port calls prior to entering the United States must take the actions listed in paragraphs (a) through (e) above. However, these vessels will not normally be boarded at sea by the Coast Guard unless other targeting factors apply, nor will these vessels be required to provide armed security guards while in ports of the United States

The U.S. Coast Guard has suspended its determination that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is not maintaining effective anti-terrorism measures pending a verification visit by the International Port Security Program. Accordingly, conditions of entry imposed on vessels arriving from the Democratic Republic of the Congo are lifted.

Vessels arriving from the following countries remain subject to increased port state control targeting, including at sea boardings:

Albania   Democratic Republic of the Congo   Madagascar (with the exception of the port of Toamasina)

While not required as a condition of entry, if a vessel takes the steps outlined above, the vessel's security posture will be considered and reflected in the scope, intensity and duration of the Port State Control measures. Taking these steps does not guarantee vessels will not be subject to additional measures.