

1st UNION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN STAKEHOLDER CONFERENCE ON THE BLUE ECONOMY

Workshop #11

(Blue mission in the Mediterranean region: promoting youth employability throughout developing skills and building capacities in the marine and maritime sectors)

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OVERSEAS GROWTH CHALLENGES FOR LEBANON

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OUTLINE

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- ▶ Lebanese Information
- ▶ Global Blue Sector Demand
- ▶ Lebanese response to the challenges
- ▶ Recommendations



Lebanon, History, Geography & role

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- ▶ Lebanon has always been a maritime nation with an economy dominated by services and trade
- ▶ Currently serves the eastern Mediterranean through 2 major and modern commercial ports (Beirut & Tripoli)
- ▶ Expected to continue to play a major role in the Maritime Sector in East Mediterranean and Middle East
- ▶ Tourism
- ▶ Prospects of Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration



New Opportunities for Lebanon..

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- ▶ Lebanon will join Oil Production Nations during the next decade
- ▶ Qualifications are completed
- ▶ On going Tender and bidding
- ▶ Continuous efforts in Transparency Initiatives
- ▶ Sector expected to provide Employment to Lebanese Seafarers



Lebanese Demographics

Maritime Shipping Sector

- ▶ 41 registered Ship Management Companies
- ▶ 62 commercial vessels (1,000 GRT or over) under Lebanese flag
- ▶ Totaling 258,383 GRT/392,087 DWT
- ▶ Port of Beirut in Lebanon ranks in 12th position, with a berth productivity of 52 containers per berth hour.
- ▶ **LEBANESE ARMED FORCES:**
 - ▶ They Have 46 navy ship, small barges etc..
 - ▶ 1200 navy officers (army are working for military service in the sea)



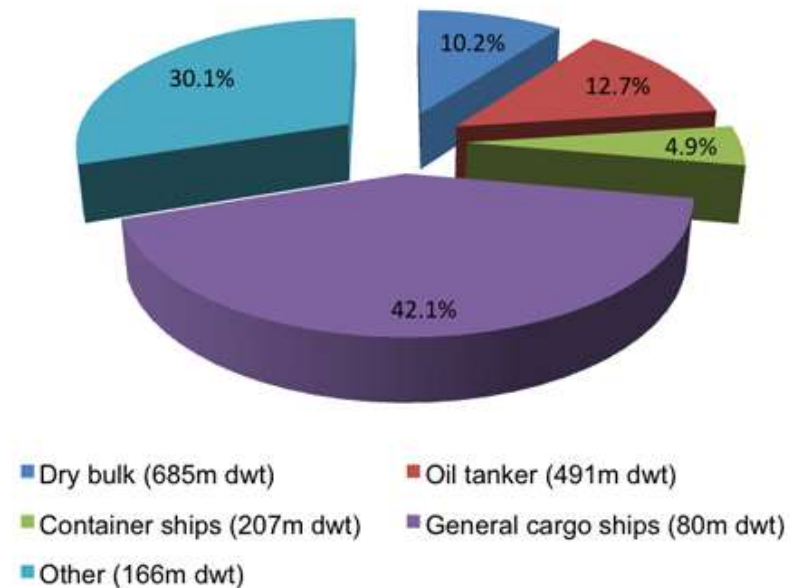
Port of Tripoli

- ▶ The Port of Tripoli is the second most important port in Lebanon after the Port of Beirut. It has an approximate area of 3 million m² with a water area of 2.2 million m², a land area of 320,000 m², and a 420,000 m² dump area adjacent to the current port, reserved for the future Container Terminal and Free Market Zone. The Port of Tripoli receives approximately 450 ships every year, averaging around 37 ships per month. Most ships carry general goods and dry discharge such as iron, wood, sugar, various kinds of beans, iron scrap, vehicles, and construction material. The Port of Tripoli also contains a Free Zone with an area of 150,000 m².



World Fleet

World Fleet
87,000 ships registered in over 150 countries



Compiled by the UNCTAD secretariat, on the basis of data supplied by Clarkson Research Services and previous issues of the Review of Maritime Transport, as of January 2013.

Note: Propelled seagoing merchant vessels of 100 GT and above (exclusions apply).

Global Supply and Demand for Seafarers

- ▶ Worldwide Seafarers population in trading merchant ships: 1,647,500 seafarers, of which 774,000 are officers and 873,500 are ratings.
- ▶ The global demand for seafarers is estimated at 1,545,000, with the industry requiring approximately 790,500 officers and 754,500 ratings.
- ▶ Demand for officers has increased by around 24.1%, while the demand for ratings is stable. This highlights a shortage of approximately 16,500 officers and a surplus of around 119,000 ratings.



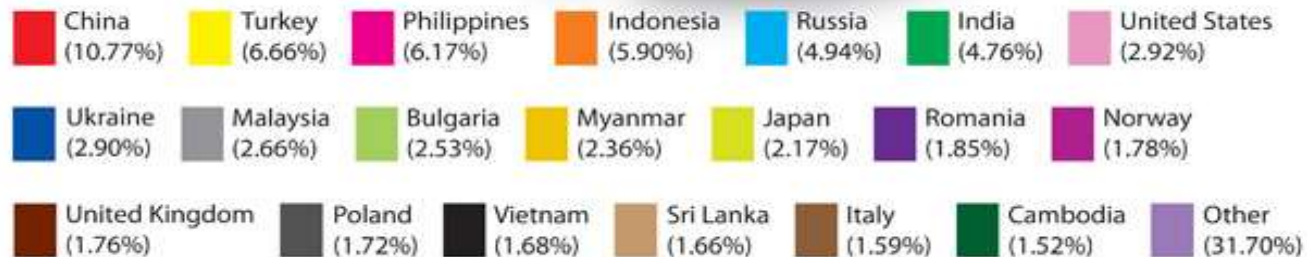
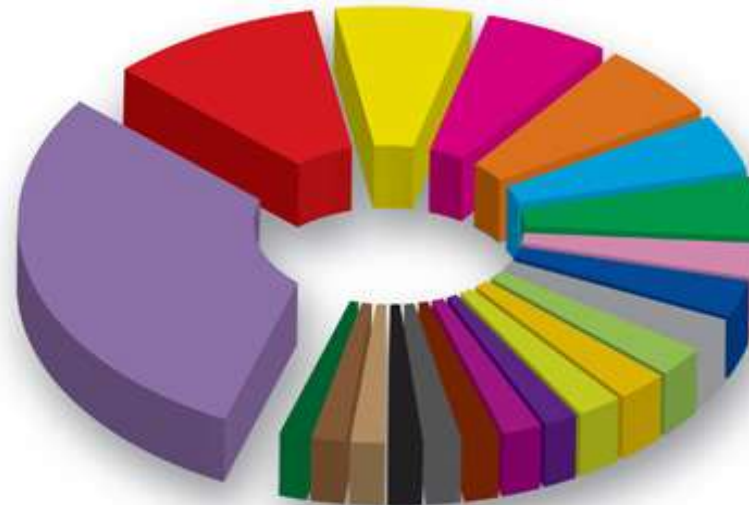
Sector Growth & Challenges 1/3

- ▶ The forecast growth in the world merchant fleet over the next ten years
- ▶ Anticipated demand for seafarers, will likely continue the trend of an overall shortage in the supply of officers
- ▶ Improved recruitment and training levels and reductions in officer wastage rates
- ▶ While the global supply of officers is forecast to increase steadily, this trend is expected to be outpaced by increasing demand.



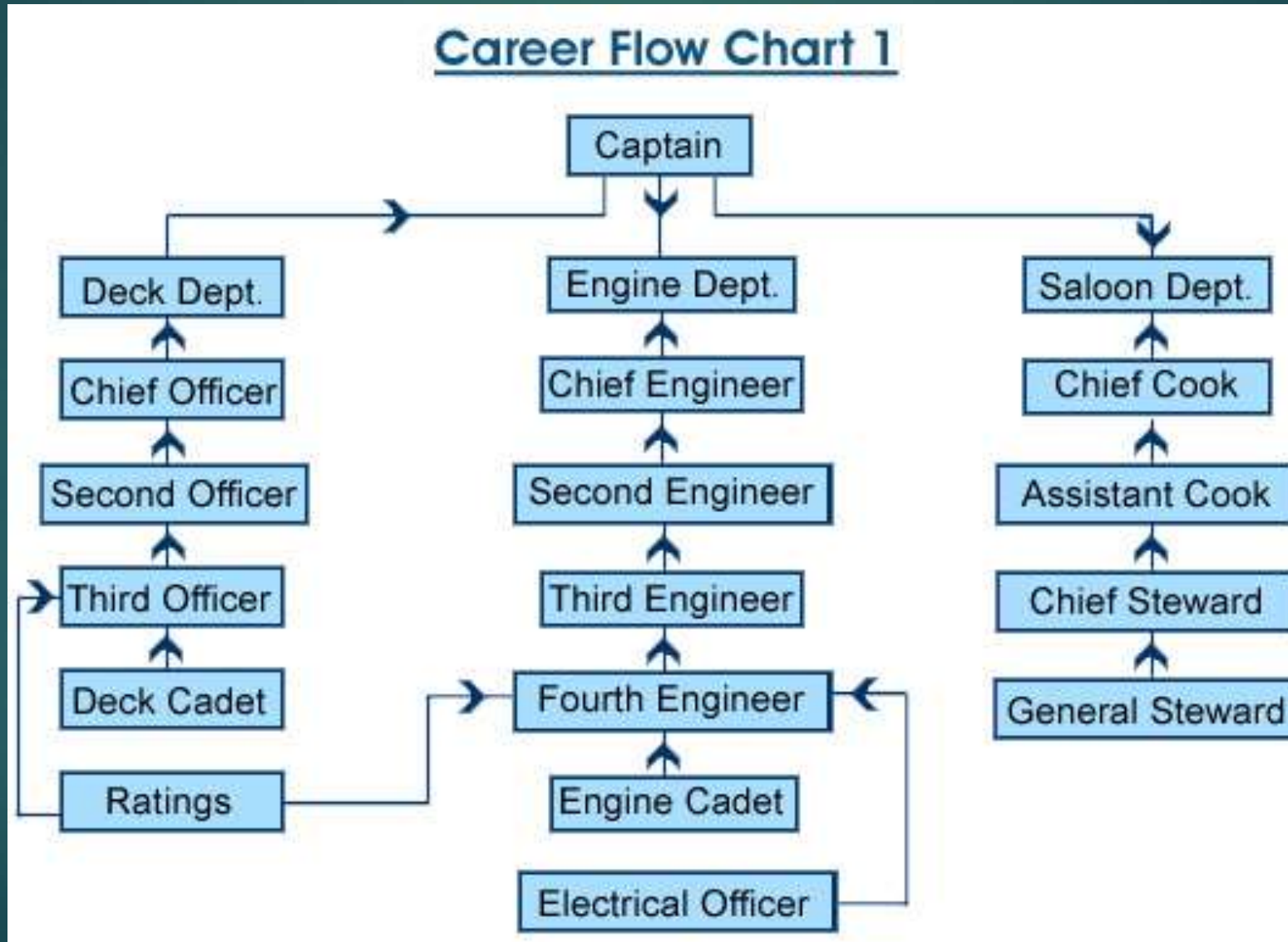
Worldwide Supply of Seafarers:

Worldwide supply of seafarers Officers and Ratings



Source BIMCO/ISF Manpower 2010 update

Career Flow Chart at sea

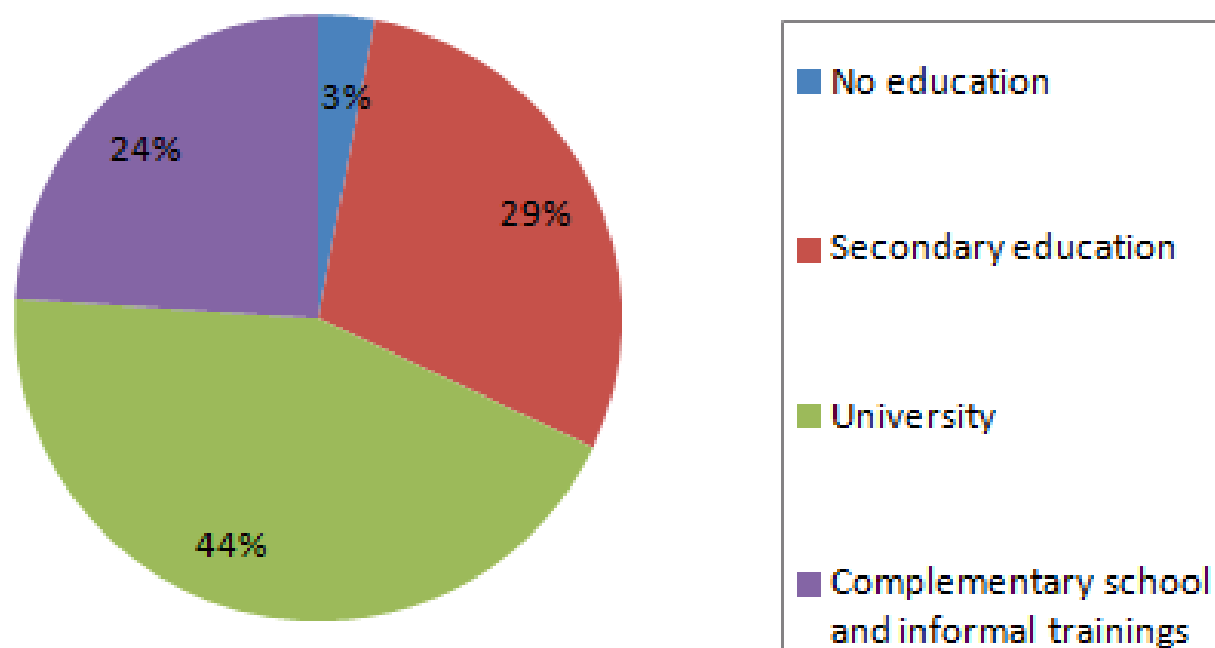


Lebanese Demographics

Education

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Graph 2.3 - Lebanon: Level of Education of Lebanese Emigrants, 2004 - 2009



Source: Population and Housing Characteristics in Lebanon, Statistics In Focus (SIF), Central Administration of Statistics, Lebanon, Issue number 2, April 2012

Lebanese Demographics

Education & Training Players

- ▶ AL-MANAR UNIVERSITY OF TRIPOLI in cooperation with AASTMT in Alexandria
 - ▶ Currently preparing Officers in MT, ME, ETO.
 - ▶ Maritime Logistics Program (under preparation)
- ▶ Lebanese Ministry of Transportation & Public Work oversees:
 - ▶ Vocational Training
 - ▶ COC
 - ▶ PASSPORTS
 - ▶ Medical Certificates
 - ▶ Due to Civil War in Syria, more than 200 Syrian Seafarers are studying in Lebanon and getting Lebanese certificates
- ▶ Lebanese Ministry of Defense



Lebanese Demographics

Manpower challenges

- ▶ Absence of social safety nets for Seafarers.
- ▶ No Syndicate.
- ▶ In case of a need for complaints, Lebanese seafarers can only seek help from ITF



The International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)

- ▶ ITF is an international trade union federation of transport workers' unions.
- ▶ Any independent trade union with members in the transport industry is eligible for membership of the ITF.
- ▶ Around 700 unions representing over 4.5 million transport workers from some 150 countries are members of the ITF. It is one of several Global Federation Unions allied with the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC).

ITF Objectives/Constitution

- to promote respect for trade union and human rights worldwide
- to work for peace based on social justice and economic progress
- to help its affiliated unions defend the interests of their members
- to provide research and information services to its affiliates
- to provide general assistance to transport workers in difficulty



Lebanon & IMO

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- ▶ Member since 1966
- ▶ On the White list as properly implementing the STCW-95 convention.
As of 2006



Lebanon & ILO

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- ▶ Lebanon ratified in 1993 the Merchant Shipping 1976 (No. 147) Convention
- ▶ Lebanon received Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2011, published 101st ILC session (2012)
 - ▶ Article 2(a)(i) of the Convention. Safety standards – Prevention of accidents.
 - ▶ Article 2(a)(i). Safety standards – Hours of work.
 - ▶ Article 2(a)(ii). Social security measures.
 - ▶ Article 2(a)(iii). Shipboard conditions of employment.
 - ▶ Article 2(a)(iii). Shipboard living arrangements.
 - ▶ Article 2(f). Flag State inspections.
 - ▶ Part V of the report form. Practical applications.



Blue Economy Manpower Challenges

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- ▶ Future outlook indicates that the industry will experience a shortage of supply of qualified and competent seafarers
- ▶ Concerted efforts are required to address key manpower issues, through:
 - ▶ Promotion of careers at sea
 - ▶ Enhancement of maritime education and training worldwide
 - ▶ Addressing the retention of seafarers



Future Recommendations

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- ▶ Cooperation among stakeholders
- ▶ Knowledge Exchange
- ▶ Easier mobility of seafarers under various flags
- ▶ Manpower exchanges during training
- ▶ More investments in training



References

- ▶ Lebanese Ministry of Public Work & Transportation
- ▶ Mediterranean Memorandum of Understanding of Port State Control <http://www.medmou.org/>
- ▶ Lebanese Forwarders Syndicate
- ▶ Association of Lebanese Ship Owners
- ▶ INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF NAVIGATION – BEIRUT
<http://icnbeirut.com/>
- ▶ Roubban AL Safina Magazine <https://assafinaonline.com>



Thank You

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