The challenges posed by the increase of shipbuilding in China

Ship classification

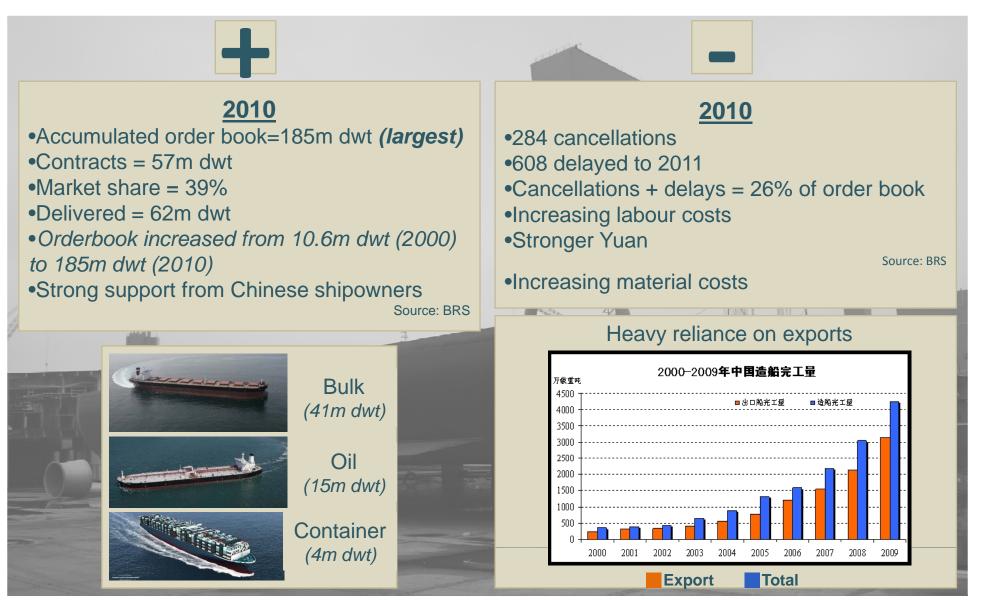


Serdar Isik – Brookes Bell

International Marine Claims Conference 2011 - Dublin

Chinese order books





China as a major shipbuilding nation



Over four hundred shipyards – significant variation on size, facilities, quality

<u>Largest state-owned shipyards</u>
China State Shipbuilding Corporation (CSSC)
China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation (CSIC)
COSCO

Largest private shipyards

Jiangsu Rongsheng
Jinhai Heavy Industry Co. Ltd.
New Times/New Century Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. (NCS)
Jiangsu Yangzijiang Shipbuilding Co. Ltd.
Sinopacific

Ship design

•Shanghai Merchant Ship Design & Research Institute (SDARI) (part of CSSC)

Sophisticated designs *future challenge?*





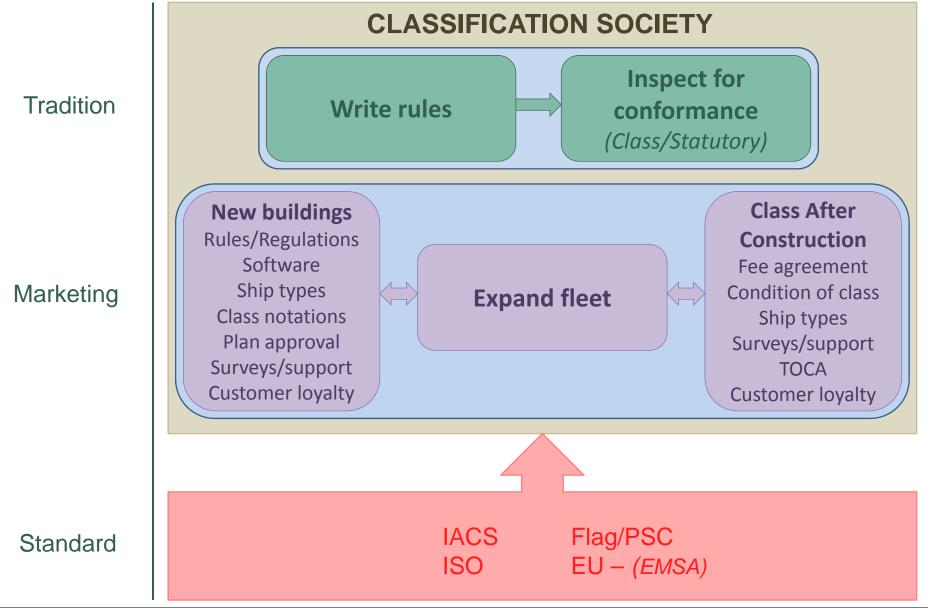
Passenger

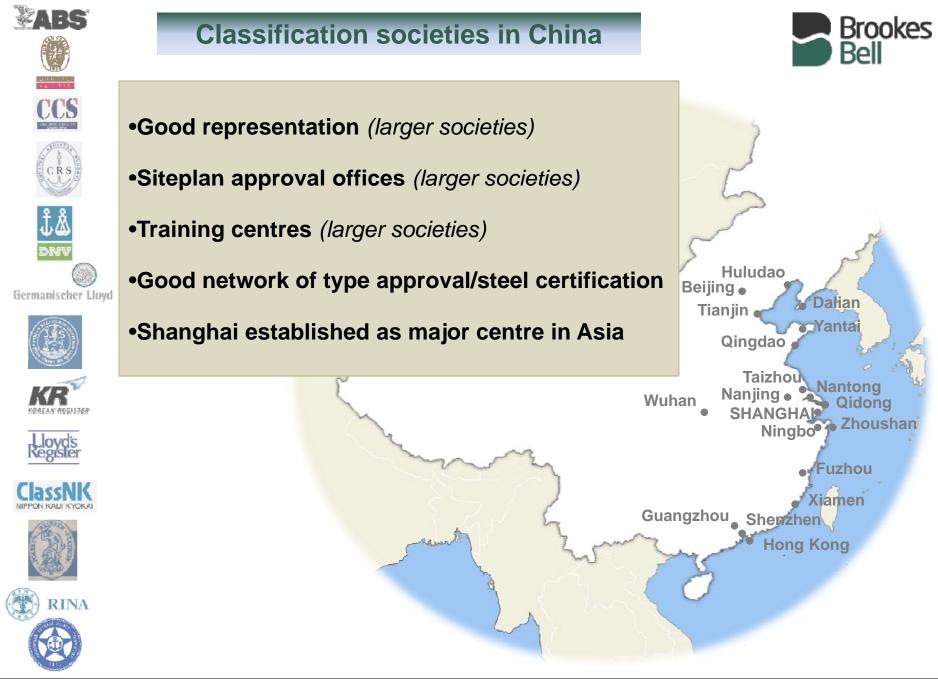
Gas

29/09/2011

Classification environment

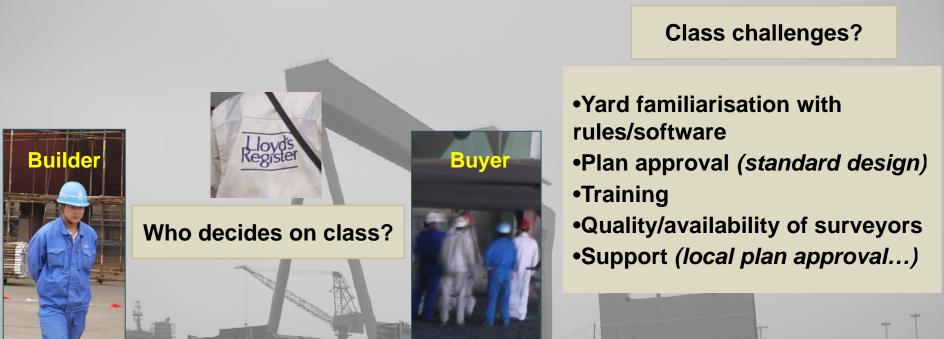






Shipbuilding and ship classification





Shipowner may specify class
Shipowner may request expatriated surveyor
Shipyard recommends class
Shipyard may increase price if class is different than usual
Shipyard/class may sign memorandum of understanding
Shipyard/class sign a contract for services



Quality of shipbuilding in china





Paperwork may not reflect reality
Use of counterfeit /second hand products
Decisions may reflect national interests

Quality of inspectors



Quality of inspections



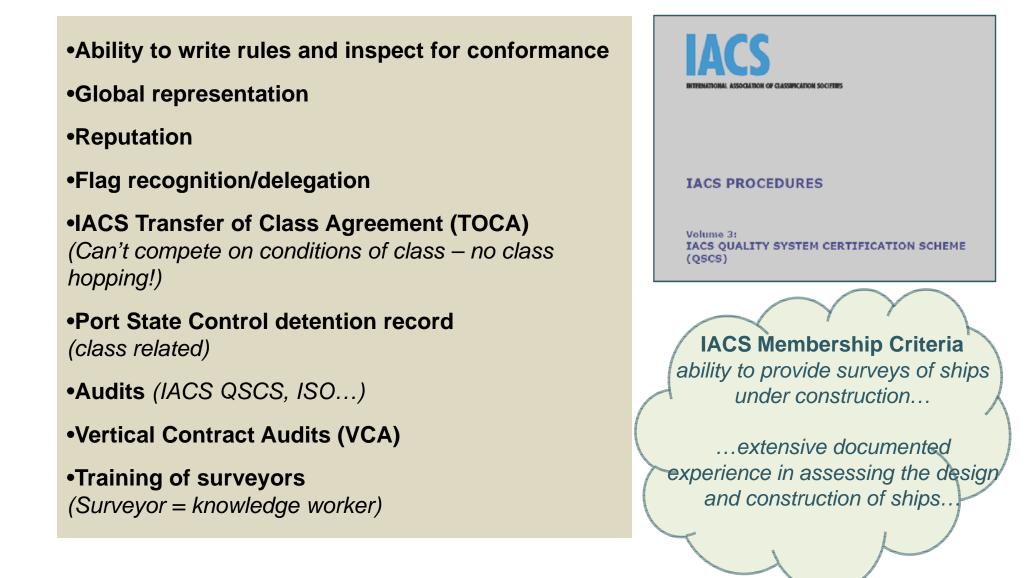
Standards may vary significantly



Backgrounds may vary significantly

Quality of classification societies





Shipbuilding contracts and ship classification



Contract usually specifies

- •Classification Society
- Classification notation
- •Any specific agreement with class
- •Applicable version of Rules and Regulations
- •Exclusion of certain Rules and Regulations
- •Revision to Rules and Regulations
- •"Binding" status of Rules
- •Provision for class inspections
- •Provision for accommodating class surveyors
- •Responsible party for class fees
- •Certificates to be provided

SHIPBUILDING CONTRACT
FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF ONE (1) 75,000DWT BULK CARRIER
(HULL No. XYZ-0123)
BETWEEN
SEASTORM Shipping
As Buyer
AND
Pudong Heavy Industries Co. Ltd.
As Builder
March 25 th , 2009 Shanghai, the People's Republic of China

Shipbuilding contracts and ship classification



...designed, equipped, built and delivered in compliance with the rules and regulations and under the survey of class and shall carry the class notation...

...rules and regulations of the classification ,
 society shall be final and binding...

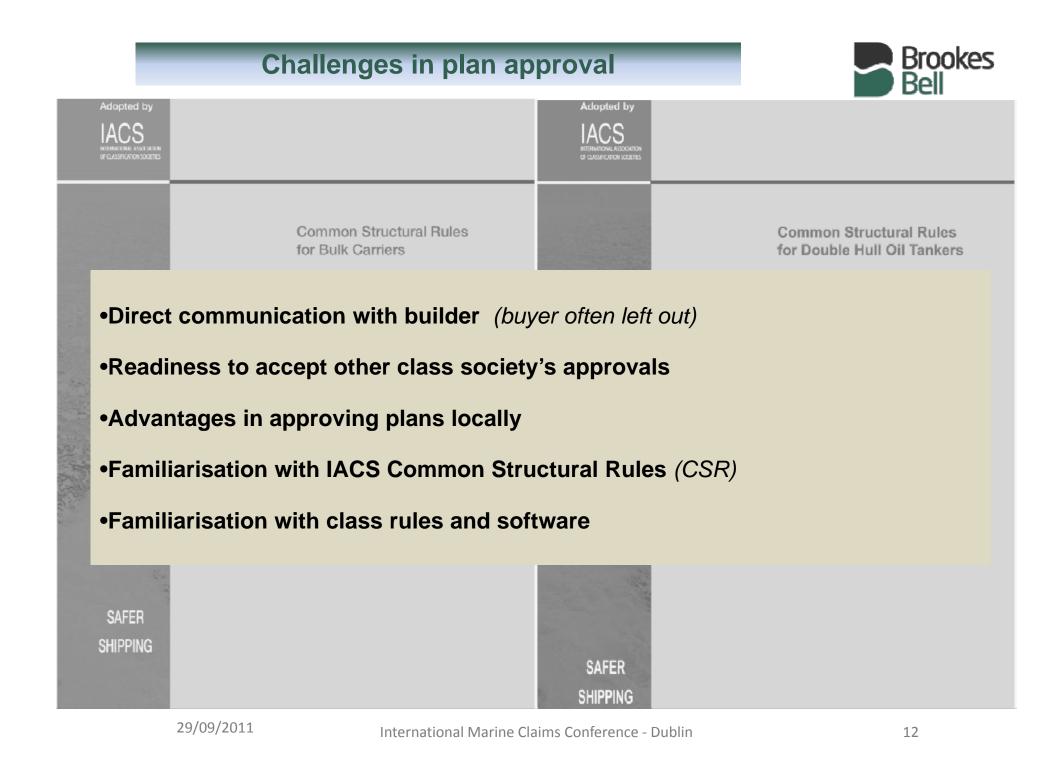
...any amendment in rules and regs after date of contract shall be treated as modifications and subject to adjustment of cost, delivery date...

> ...if certs. cannot be obtained at the ship's delivery, builder to provide provisional certs. In such a case, builder to deliver definitive certs. as soon as practicable after ship's delivery, prior to the expiration of provisional certs...



- •Most surveyors are recruited in China (not expatriated)
- •Top university graduates prefer working for class (especially plan approval)
 •Some class societies have graduate training programs
 •High turnover of graduate trainees in shipbuilding
 •Some class societies recruit directly from shipyards
 •Cultural mind set





Challenges in inspections - quality of steel





- •Quality control in steel mills
- •Readiness to accept another class society's certification
- •Traceability of steel plates and profiles
- Storage sheds exposed to weather
- •Pitting on stored plates
- Control of steel thicknesses and grades
- •Reliance on shipyard QA inspectors



Challenges in inspections - welding



•Certification of welders' qualifications

- •Acceptance of welder qualifications issued by other bodies
- •Extent of manual welding
- •Approval of welding qualifications
- •Tight control over weld edge preparation
- •Tight control over weld consumables
- •Control over welding environment
- •Control over weld tests
- •Reliance on shipyard QA inspectors

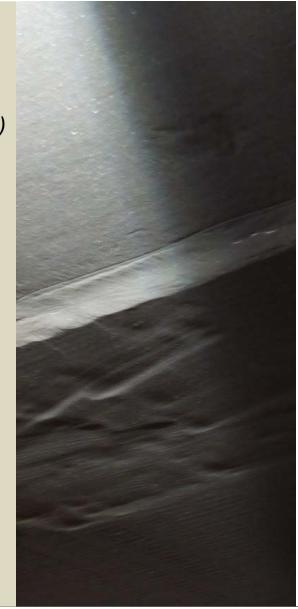
Brookes

Rel

Challenges in inspections - fabrication

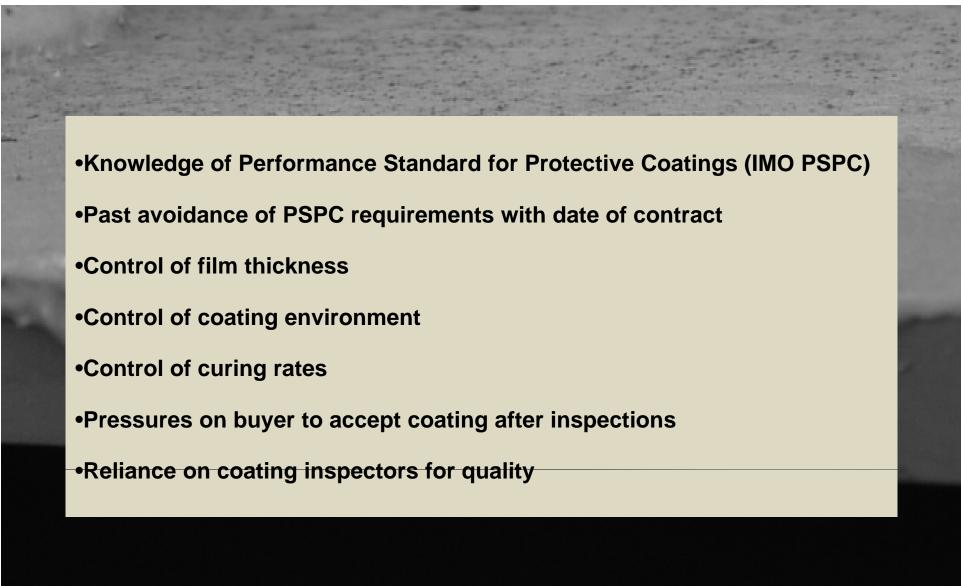


•Stress raisers (misalignment, hard points, discontinuity) •Quality of cutting + shaping Quality of surface finish •Accuracy of marking-up •Plate/stiffener deformation •Block erection (size of gaps) •Compliance with shipbuilding standards •Reliance on shipyard QA inspectors



Challenges in inspections - coating





Challenges in inspections - testing



•Varying skills of technicians – ultrasonic/magnetic particle tests
•Whether NDT is carried out in accordance with test plan
•Reliability of pneumatic tests
•Buyer normally attends pneumatic tests but not other NDT
•Buyer may not know NDT schedule (relies on class approval)
•Class normally sights results and only attends few tests
•Class relies heavily on NDT department of builder

Challenges in inspections – casting and outfitting





- •Efficiency of pipe insulation
- •Unacceptable piping arrangement
- Accessibility of valves
- Quality of assembly and casting (stems, stern frames, rudder posts, rudders, propellers...)
- Proper installation of machinery
- Shaft alignment
- Inaccessible installation arrangements





Challenges in inspections - certification



•Extent of repairs done during building (don't show on certificates)

•Extent of use of insert plates (due to planning errors)

•Issuing clean class certificates (without conditions of class)

•Issuing all necessary statutory certificates (definitives may be issued after delivery)

•Approving all necessary manuals (Access, Cargo Securing, SOPEP...)

•Giving a "degree of confidence" to a vessel (100% inspections are <u>not</u> carried out)

•Compliance with shipbuilding standards

•Accepting production quality of shipyard

•Heavy reliance on shipyard QA inspectors

