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LAUNCH OF JOINT CONCENTRATED INSPECTION CAMPAIGN ON STCW HOURS OF REST

The Maritime Authorities of the Paris and the Tokyo Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) on Port State Control will launch a joint Concentrated Inspection Campaign (CIC) with the purpose to establish that watchkeeping personnel are meeting the requirements regarding hours of rest as per STCW 78 as amended (including the Manila amendments).

This inspection campaign will be held for three months, commencing from 1 September 2014 and ending on 30 November 2014.

The deck and engine room watchkeepers' hours of rest will be verified in more detail for compliance with the mentioned scope of the CIC during a regular Port State Control inspection conducted under the regional ship selection criteria within the Paris and Tokyo MoU regions.

Port State Control Officers (PSCOs) will use a list of 10 selected items to establish that watchkeeping personnel are meeting the requirements regarding hours of rest, focusing attention on the Minimum Safe Manning Document (MSMD) and records of rest. In addition information will be gathered on the watch system, whether the MSMD requires an Engineer officer and whether the ship is designated UMS (Periodically Unattended Machinery Space). For this purpose, PSCOs will apply a questionnaire listing a number of items to be covered during the concentrated inspection campaign. The questionnaire has been annexed to this press release.

When deficiencies are found, actions by the port State may vary from recording a deficiency and instructing the master to rectify it within a certain period to detaining the ship until serious deficiencies have been rectified. In the case of detention, publication in the monthly detention lists of the Paris and Tokyo MoU web sites will take place.

It is expected that the Paris and Tokyo MoUs will carry out approximately 10,000 inspections during the CIC.

The results of the campaign will be analyzed and findings will be presented to the governing bodies of the MoUs for submission to the IMO.

Contact

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Notes to editors:

Paris MOU	Tokyo MOU
Regional Port State Control was initiated in 1982 when fourteen European countries agreed to coordinate their port State inspection effort under a voluntary agreement known as the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU). Currently 27 countries are member of the Paris MOU. The European Commission, although not a signatory to the Paris MOU, is also a member of the Committee. The Paris MoU is supported by a central database THETIS hosted and operated by the European Maritime Safety Agency in Lisbon. Inspection results are available for search and daily updating by MoU Members. Inspection results can be consulted on the Paris MoU public website and are published on the Equasis public website. The Secretariat of the MoU is provided by the Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and located in The Hague.	The Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the Asia-Pacific Region, known as the Tokyo MOU, was signed among eighteen maritime Authorities in the region on 1 December 1993 and came into operation on 1 April 1994. Currently, the Memorandum has 19 full members, namely: Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Vanuatu and Vietnam. The Secretariat of the Memorandum is located in Tokyo, Japan. The PSC database system, the Asia-Pacific Computerized Information System (APCIS), was established. The APCIS center is located in Moscow, under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation.
Port State Control is a check on visiting foreign ships to verify their compliance with international rules on safety, pollution prevention and seafarers living and working conditions. It is a means of enforcing compliance in cases where the owner and flag State have failed in their responsibility to implement or ensure compliance. The port State can require defects to be put right, and detain the ship for this purpose if necessary. It is therefore also a port State's defence against visiting substandard shipping.	



CIC ON STCW HOURS OF REST

Inspection Authority			
Ship Name		IMO Number	
Date of Inspection		Inspection Port	

Qu No.	AREA	YES	NO	N/A
1	Is a watch schedule posted in an easily accessible area? STCW Section A- VIII/1 (5).			
2*	Is the ship manned in accordance with MSMD or an equivalent document? SOLAS 1999/2000 Amend / Chapter V Reg. 14.			
3	Are there records of daily hours of rest for each watchkeeper? STCW Section A-VIII/1 (7).			
4	Have the records in Qu 3 been endorsed by an appropriate person? STCW Section A-VIII/1 (7).			
5	Are records related to hours of rest being recorded correctly? STCW Section A-VIII/1 (7).			
6	Do rest periods for all watchkeeping personnel comply with STCW requirements, including the weekly requirements of rest? STCW Section A- VIII/1 (2).			
7**	Will the watchkeepers on the first and subsequent watch after departure have sufficient time to rest? STCW Regl/4 or STCW Reg VIII/1.1.2.			
8	Is there evidence that on-call seafarers receive adequate compensatory rest periods if disturbed by call-outs to work? STCW A-VIII/1.6.			
9	Do the records indicate that a bridge lookout is being maintained? STCW Section A-VIII/ 4-1 (14).			
10	Was the ship detained as a result of this CIC?			

	These questions for information only:			
11	Is there a two watch system on board including the master?			
12	Does the MSMD require an Engineer Officer?			
13	Is the ship designated UMS?			
14	If ship does not have UMS notation, is there more than one certificated engineer on board?			

Any question answered with a "NO" MUST be accompanied by a relevant deficiency on the Report of Inspection. Deficiency codes and convention references are given for each question where appropriate.

Questions marked either * or ** answered with a "NO" may give clear grounds for a detention.

* If the actual crew number or composition is not brought in accordance with the minimum safe manning document or the flag State does not advise that the ship may sail, the ship may be considered for detention.

** If the PSCO determines that a watchkeeper due to take the first or relieving watch at the commencement of a voyage has not had, or will not have, the minimum rest periods required in STCW then the PSCO should consider detention of the vessel until such time as those rest periods have been taken.