Ratification of Conventions

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Ratification of International Agreements

- Marine Safety ratified several international conventions and protocols respecting pollution prevention, protection of biodiversity, safety of vessels and safety & well-being of crews.
- Ratification of the conventions, supported by regulatory implementation, supports the department’s goal of “a safe and secure, efficient and environmentally responsible transportation system”.
IMO Conventions

  - Annex IV – Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships
  - Annex V – Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships,
  - Annex VI – Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships
- International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships, 2001
- International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments
Ratification of Safety and Labour Related Conventions

- Maritime Labour Convention, 2006

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
  - Harmonized System of Surveys and Certification, Protocol 88

  (Adoption of the Tacit Amendment Procedure)

- International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995
The Maritime Labour Convention

- The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 is a comprehensive new labour standard for the world’s maritime sector that defines basic standards for the working conditions of seafarers.
- The new Convention consolidates and updates 68 existing International Labour Organization (ILO) maritime Conventions and Recommendations adopted since 1920
The Maritime Labour Convention (cont.)

- Allow Canada to inspect foreign ships arriving in Canadian ports.
- Certification of Canadian vessels under the Convention will protect them from possible detainment when they enter the ports of other ratifying States.
- The Convention supports Canada’s goals of a fair, safe, productive and cooperative work environment.
The Maritime Labour Convention (cont.)

Novel aspects of the Convention

- A single instrument covering all issues
- A set of principles and rights on employment and social protection for seafarers
- A simplified amendment procedure
- A Tripartite Maritime Committee in the ILO
- A strong enforcement regime, backed by a certification system for compliance with the Convention
- No more favourable treatment clause for ships of non-ratifying Members
The Maritime Labour Convention (cont.)

- Provisions are implemented through:
  - the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001* and its regulations, the *Marine Personnel Regulations*
  - the *Canada Labour Code* and its regulations the new *Maritime Occupational Health and Safety Regulations* or
  - through collective agreements between Canadian shipowners and unions representing Canadian seafarers.
The Maritime Labour Convention (cont.)

- Part 3 of the *Marine Personnel Regulations* "*Maritime Labour Standards*
  - Division 1 - Requirement regarding Age
  - Division 2 - Seafarer Recruitment and Placement Services
  - Division 3 - Conditions of Employment
  - Division 4 – Separate Hospital Accommodation
  - Division 5 - On-board Complaint Procedures
  - Division 6 - Maritime Labour Certificates and declarations of Compliance
  - Division 7 - Log books
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995

- Sets the regulatory framework for the training and certification of fishing vessel personnel
- The convention is the first attempt to make safety standards for crews of fishing vessels mandatory internationally.
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995

- Application to seagoing fishing vessels generally of 24 meters in length and above.
- Comparatively short and consists of 15 Articles and an annex.
- Chapter I contains General Provisions
- Chapter II deals with Certification of Skippers, Officers, Engineer Officers and Radio Operators
Main impacts

- In Canada Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessels will have to meet STCW-F requirements
- It would ensure that fishing vessel personnel – on Canadian and on foreign fishing vessels operating in our waters – are qualified and fit for their duties.
Certification requirements

- Masters and officers in charge of a navigational watch
- Engineers and second engineers of fishing vessels of 750 kW propulsion power or more
- Requires basic safety training for all fishing vessel personnel
- Embraces the concept of competency-based training
International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (cont.)

- MPR to be amended in accordance to gap analysis
- Syllabuses to be revisited accordingly as applicable
THANK YOU
Questions ?