

CỤC ĐĂNG KIỂM VIỆT NAM - VIETNAM REGISTER PHÒNG TÀU BIỂN

SEA-GOING SHIP CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

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THÔNG BÁO KỸ THUẬT- TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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Nội dung: Chiến dịch kiểm tra tập trung liên quan đến việc thực hiện Bộ luật ISM của Tokyo-MOU.

Kính gửi: Các Chủ tàu/ Công ty quản lý tàu chạy tuyến quốc tế Các Chi cục Đăng kiểm tàu biển

Uỷ ban Kiểm tra của Chính quyền cảng thuộc Tokyo-MOU đã quyết định thực hiện Chiến dịch kiểm tra tập trung (Concentrated Inspection Campaign - CIC) liên quan đến việc thực hiện Bộ luật quản lý an toàn quốc tế (ISM) từ ngày 01 tháng 09 đến ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2007. Mục đích của chiến dịch kiểm tra tập trung là để thẩm tra xác nhận việc thực thi một cách hiệu quả hệ thống quản lý an toàn trên tàu. Chiến dịch này được dự kiến thực hiện với mức độ nghiêm ngặt rất cao.

Các nhân viên kiểm tra của Chính quyền cảng (Port State Control Officer - PSCO) sẽ thực hiện việc kiểm tra tập trung liên quan đến Bộ luật ISM theo bảng câu hỏi và hướng dẫn kèm theo bảng cấu hỏi này (đề nghị xem phần đính kèm). Mười (10) khiếm khuyết sau đây đối với hệ thống quản lý an toàn của tàu có thể được xem là sự không phù hợp nghiêm trong và có thể dẫn đến việc tàu bi lưu giữ:

- 1. Trên tàu không có giấy chứng nhận quản lý an toàn và bản sao của giấy chứng nhận phù hợp (DOC).
 - 2. Trên tàu không có tài liệu của hệ thống quản lý an toàn.
- 3. Các sỹ quan chủ chốt của tàu không biết ai là người được chỉ định của công ty (Designated Person) chịu trách nhiệm đối với tàu của mình.
 - 4. Không có quy trình liên hệ với công ty trong các tình huống khẩn cấp.
- 5. Các trang thiết bị dự phòng hoặc trang thiết bị quan trọng không được bảo dưỡng và thử thường xuyên theo đúng quy định.
- 6. Các thông tin về quản lý an toàn thích hợp không được viết bằng ngôn ngữ làm việc hoặc ngôn ngữ mà các thuyền viên trên tàu hiểu được.
- 7. Việc huấn luyện và thực tập không được thực hiện phù hợp với kế hoạch đã lập.
- 8. Tất cả các khiếm khuyết có thể lưu giữ tàu liên quan đến thân tàu, kết cấu hoặc trang thiết bị.

- 9. Thuyền viên không thành thạo với nhiệm vụ của mình được quy định trong hệ thống quản lý an toàn.
 - 10. Thuyền viên không thể trao đổi thông tin với nhau.

Liên quan đến chiến dịch kiểm tra tập trung nói trên, chúng tôi đề nghị các Quý Cơ quan cần thực hiện ngay công tác chuẩn bị như sau:

- 1. Đối với các chủ tàu/ công ty quản lý tàu và thuyền trưởng:
- a. Sao chụp Thông báo kỹ thuật này để cấp cho các tàu của mình; đảm bảo rằng tất cả các thuyền viên trên tàu đều được phổ biến về chiến dịch kiểm tra tập trung và có sự chuẩn bị sẵn sàng.
- b. Tiến hành rà soát toàn bộ tình trạng của tàu, đặc biệt là việc thực hiện hệ thống quản lý an toàn, có biện pháp thích hợp để xử lý các vấn đề không phù hợp; sử dụng "Danh mục kiểm tra duy trì trạng thái tàu" do Cục Đăng kiểm Việt Nam ban hành, cũng như bảng câu hỏi và hướng dẫn kèm theo bảng câu hỏi đính kèm Thông báo kỹ thuật này để đánh giá tình trạng tàu.
- c. Đảm bảo thuyền trưởng và các sỹ quan chủ chốt trên tàu có đủ khả năng ngôn ngữ (tiếnh Anh) để trao đổi thông tin một cách hiệu quả đối với PSCO; việc trao đổi thông tin không hiệu quả trong quá trình trả lời phỏng vấn của PSCO có thể dẫn đến việc tàu bị lưu giữ.
 - 2. Đối với các đăng kiểm viên/ đánh giá viên:

Tăng cường chặt chẽ việc kiểm tra tình trạng tàu và việc thực hiện hệ thống quản lý an toàn tại các đợt kiểm tra/ đánh giá tàu, giúp chủ tàu/ công ty quản lý tàu và thuyền trưởng phát hiện các khiếm khuyết hoặc vấn đề không phù hợp để có biện pháp khắc phục thích hợp, tránh việc tàu bị lưu giữ.

Thông báo kỹ thuật này được nêu trong mục: *Thông báo của VR/ Thông báo kỹ thuật TB* của trang tin điện tử của Cục Đăng kiểm Việt Nam: http://www.vr.org.vn

Nếu Quý cơ quan cần thêm thông tin về vấn đề nêu trên, đề nghị vui lòng liên hệ:

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Xin gửi đến các Quý Cơ quan lời chào trân trọng.

TRƯỞNG PHÒNG TÀU BIỂN

Nơi nhân:

- -Như trên
- -QP, VRQC, MT
- -Luu TB

Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the Asia-Pacific Region Concentrate Inspection Campaign on ISM Code 2007 (Sample of questionnaire)

	Inspection Authority: Port of Inspection: Date of Inspection:				
	Name of ship: Ship type: Flag of ship: Call sign:	IMO number: Name of Company: Auditing body if not Fla		DOC) SMC)	
	Part A - Before physical inspection		A	В	N/A
1.	Is the Safety Management documentation on board? (Certificates, manuals) (2555)				
2.	Is there evidence that the master has carried out the review of the SMS? (2525)			0	
3.	Can senior officers identify the "designated person" responsible for the operation of the ship and the means to contact that person? (2520)				
4.	Have the procedures for establishing and maintaining contact with shore management in an emergency been tested? (2540)				
5.	Have the procedures to report non-conformities, accidents and hazardous occurrences been followed? (2545)				
6.	Does the ship's SMS have a maintenance routine white testing of stand by equipment and critical equipment/s records available? (2550)				
	Part B - After physical inspection/practical demon	strations			
7.	Is relevant documentation regarding the SMS in a working language or languages understood by the ship's personnel? (2530)				
8.	Are programmes for drills and exercises to prepare for emergency actions available on board and are records available? (2540)				
9.	Is there evidence of an effective maintenance system	? (2550)			
10.	Are introduction/familiarization procedures for crew me (2530)	embers carried out?			
11,	Are the crew members able to communicate effective their duties related to the SMS? (2530)	y in the execution of			
12.	Is there evidence of repetitive deficiencies from previo (2545)	ous PSC-inspections?			
13.	Is the ship detained as a result of a "B" answer to any questions?	of the above			
	A = Satisfactory or Yes; B = Unsatisfactory or No;	N/A = Not Applicable			

If "B' is ticked on and in conjunction with reference to the information after each explanatory note of the attached guidelines the ship may be considered for detention. The detail of any detention should be appropriately entered on the PSC Report Forms.

Explanatory notes to the questions

1) Is the Safety Management documentation on board?

(Certificates and manuals)

Certificates;

Copy of Document of Compliance (DOC) and original of Safety Management Certificate (SMC).

Section 13 of the ISM - Code

13.1 The ship should be operated by a Company which has been issued with a Document of Compliance or with an Interim Document of Compliance in accordance with paragraph 14.1, relevant to that ship.

13.6 A copy of the Document of Compliance should be placed onboard in order that the master, if so requested, may produce it for verification by the Administration or by an organization recognised by the Administration or for the purpose of the control referred to in regulation IX/6.2 of the Convention. The copy of the document is not required to be authenticated or certified.

¹ IMO document MSC 69/2/1 – Annex 1 Res. 6.1.

Recognised Organizations may issue short term certificates. These certificates cover the period between completion of the audit and the issuance of the full term certificate by the recognised organization's competent office. This period is expected to be shorter and should not exceed five months. For this reason, should "Short Term Certificate" that approach the end of its validity, indicate the need for a more careful control of all implementation of the ISM Code on board the ship.

The vessel may have a copy of an <u>interim</u> DOC and hold an <u>interim</u> SMC or hold a copy of an interim <u>DOC</u> and a <u>full term SMC</u> or a copy of a <u>full term DOC</u> and an <u>interim SMC</u>.

There is however nothing in the ISM Code or in SOLAS, as amended, which prevents an Administration from requiring ships entitled its flag to carry on board an authenticated or certified copy of the DOC. (MSC/Circ.927) Interim DOC may only be issued to:

- i Facilitate initial implementation of the Code; and
- ii implementation when a Company is newly established;
- iii or new ship types added to existing DOC.

An Interim DOC is valid for a maximum of 12 months.

The company's Safety Management System (SMS) must at least meet part 1.2.3 of the Code but will not have been able to accumulate the 3 months objective evidence of the operation of the system required for a full certificate. Existing companies of over 12 months maturity on 1 July 2002 should not have an Interim DOC issued under i. or ii. above. An example of iii. would be a company operating/managing oil tankers who take on operating responsibility for a chemical tanker.

An Interim SMC is used for:

- i. New ships on delivery; and
- ii. When the company takes on the management of a ship new to the company.
- iii When a ship changes flag

An Interim SMC is valid for 6 months. In special cases the issuing body may extend the validity of the Interim SMC for a further six month.

Before an interim SMC is issued the following must apply and can be checked by PSCOs:

- The DOC, or the Interim DOC, shall be relevant to that type of ship.
- SMS provided by the company which address the key elements of the Code. Written procedures and/or plans should be in place.
- Master and senior officers should be familiar with the SMS and implementation plans.
- Instructions essential prior to sailing * (Section 6.3 of the ISM Code) have been given.
- Plans for a Company audit of the system within 3 months should be in place.

Relevant information should be given in a working language or languages understood by the ship's personnel.

Interim certificates may be used inappropriately by some flag States. (See page 11 – C. Follow up actions. MSC/Circ.1059 contains more information)

In addition to verifying the existence of the DOC and SMC, the PSCO's should verify that the company identified on the SMC is the same as that shown on the DOC and that the endorsements on both certificates have been made. The PSCO should note that the SMC requires a verification audit between the second and third years and the DOC requires annual verification. In this regard, the ship should hold a copy of the DOC endorsement. This does not need to be an original copy but can be a fax or email copy.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; ISM-certificates not on board

Manuals;

Section 1.4 of the Code Every Company should develop, implement and maintain a safety-management system (SMS) which includes the following functional requirements:

- .1 A safety and environmental-protection policy;
- .2 Instructions and procedures to ensure safe operation of ships and protection of the environment in compliance with relevant international and flag State legislation;
- .3 Defined levels of authority and lines of communication between, and amongst, shore and shipboard personnel;
- 4 Procedures for reporting accidents and non-conformities with the provisions of this Code:
- 5 Procedures to prepare for and respond the emergency situations; and
- .6 Procedures for internal audits and management reviews.

The PSCO should be able to ask for samples of the documented SMS. It should be easy accessed and could consist of manuals and/or material from a computer. Not all parts of the system have to be documented, however for practical reasons and for verification most companies will have documented all requirements of the Code.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Safety Management documentation not on board

2) Is there evidence that the master has carried out the review of the SMS?

Section 5 of the Code

5.1 The Company should clearly define and document the master's responsibility with regard to: .1 implementing the safety and environmental-protection policy of the Company; .2 motivating the crew in the observation of that policy; .3 issuing appropriate orders and instructions in a clear and simple manner; .4 verifying that specified requirements are observed; and .5 reviewing the SMS and reporting its deficiencies the shore-based management.

There should be some form of records of his own review of the system and if any deficiency has been reported to the Company. The present master may not have carried out a review so a PSCO may have to accept records made by previous masters.

The PSCO should not necessarily expect to see a dedicated review report. It is common for the

review to be incorporated into other reviews and meetings onboard such as the safety committee meeting. In order to determine the process, the PSCO should request the master to provide the relevant SMS procedure that details how the review is conducted. Regardless of how the review is conducted, a record should be available. Should the physical inspection of the ship reveal significant failures in the observance of onboard procedures then this review process may be revisited to investigate further the effectiveness of it.

3) Can senior officers identify the "designated person" responsible for the operation of the ship and the means to contact that person?

Section 4 of the Code

To ensure the safe operation of each ship and to provide a link between the Company and those on board, every Company, as appropriate, should designate a person or persons ashore having direct access to the highest level of management. The responsibility and authority of the designated person or persons should include monitoring the safety and pollution-prevention aspects of the operation of each ship and ensuring that adequate resources and shore-based support are applied, as required.

The Master must know his identity and be aware of the role of the DP. Other senior officers should be aware of the identity and role of the DP. The DP does not have to be directly contactable and may not even have any role to play in an emergency. The Master should be able to explain the means of contact, including the route of non-conformities that the DP will be seeing.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Senior officers unable to identify the designated person, responsible for that ship.

4) <u>Have the procedures for establishing and maintaining contact with shore management in an emergency been tested?</u>

<u>Section 8.3 of the Code</u> The SMS should provide for measures ensuring that the Company's organization can respond at any time to hazards, accidents and emergency situations involving its ships.

Example; A reference to the company contacts in the SOPEP could be sufficient if so stated in the SMS. PSCOs cannot expect to see a neat list posted in the radio room although many ships will have this type of list.

Records from drills and exercises may provide evidence that the means of contact has been tested. If not, the PSCO may ask for this to be demonstrated.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; No procedure to contact the company in emergency situations.

5) <u>Have the procedures to report non-conformities</u>, <u>accidents and hazardous occurrences</u> been followed?

Section 9 of the Code

9.1 The SMS should include procedures ensuring that non-conformities, accidents and hazardous occurrences are reported to the Company, investigated and analysed with the objective of improving safety and pollution prevention.

The PSCO may ask the crew on how to report non-conformities, accidents and hazardous situations to the Company. For example, if the onboard SMS requires it, have deficiencies from previous PSC inspections been reported. If reports have been issued the PSCO may ask for records. In this case, the PSCO may note an individual non-conformity, accident or hazardous occurrence that has been reported and note what corrective action has occurred. During the physical inspection of the ship, the PSCO could verify that the item has in fact been effectively dealt with.

A PSCO may have to accept that the need to report has not yet occurred. If this is the case it will be

recorded in the form as "N/A".

6) Does the ship's SMS have a maintenance routine which includes the testing of stand by equipment and critical equipment/systems and are records available?

Section 10.3 of the Code

The Company should establish procedures in its safety management system to identify equipment and technical systems the sudden operational failure of which may result in hazardous situations. The safety management system should provide for specific measures aimed at promoting the reliability of such equipment or systems. These measures should include the regular testing of stand-by arrangements or technical systems that are not in continuous use.

The system should include routines the testing of standby equipment and critical equipment/systems. Records of these tests should be available.

The PSCO should ask to see the SMS procedure and the records associated with it. The PSCO could then note one or two items recently recorded as tested and verify these during inspection. Such tests should be requested early to allow the ship to implement any preparations and any such testing should not unduly interfere with shipboard operations.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Stand by equipment or critical equipment not in the maintenance routine or tested.

7) <u>Is relevant documentation regarding the SMS in a working language or languages understood by the ship's personnel?</u>

Section 6.6 of the Code

The Company should establish procedures by which the ship's personnel receive relevant information on the SMS in a working language or languages understood by them.

The documented SMS does not need to be in a particular language. It is for the company to decide on the "working language" of the ship and then provide pertinent and relevant information to the ship's personnel in a language understood by them.

It is not a requirement for the SMS to be in a language understood by the PSCO. The PSCO may ask for parts of the SMS to be explained verbally. In doubt as to the completeness of the SMS the PSCO may ask for drills to be conducted or witness the operation of machinery and systems.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Relevant safety management information not in a working language or a language understood by the crew members.

8) Are programmes for drills and exercises to prepare for emergency actions available on board and are records available?

Section 8 of the Code

- 8.1 The Company should establish procedures to identify describe and respond to potential emergency shipboard situations.
- 8.2 The Company should establish programmes for drills and exercises to prepare for emergency actions

The programme should cover statutory requirements (SOLAS, Chapter III - Regulation 19), and other emergency situations identified in the approved Safety Management System. The crew's responses to potential emergencies should be practised in drills. These drills should cover all documented responses to critical and emergency situation. Records of all emergency drills and exercises onboard should be maintained and be available for verification.

The records sighted could be verified by the PSCO during the inspection by asking relevant questions of the crew.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Drills have not been carried out according to programme.

9) Is there evidence of an effective maintenance system?

Section 10.1 of the Code

The Company should establish procedures to ensure that the ship is maintained in conformity with the provisions with of the relevant rules and regulations and with any additional requirement which may be established by the Company.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the maintenance the PSCO should consider the overall condition of the ship. For example severe corrosion to the hull or structure, inoperable critical equipment, repetitive deficiencies from PSC inspections or multiple technical deficiencies will be considered as evidence that the system is not effective.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; All detainable deficiencies related to hull, structure or equipment.

10) Are introductions/familiarizations for crew members carried out in accordance with documented procedures?

Section 6.3 of the Code

6.3 The Company should establish procedures to ensure that new personnel and personnel transferred to new assignments related to safety and protection of the environment are given proper familiarization with their duties. Instructions which are essential to be provided prior to sailing should be identified, documented and given.

Crew members may be asked during the inspection of the ship if and how they were introduced to the SMS. Some of the introduction may have been carried out before coming on board. The PSCO may ask for documented records of the introduction/familiarization of some crew member.

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Crew members are not familiar with their duties within the SMS.

11) Are the crew members able to communicate effectively in the execution of their duties related to the SMS and does the chosen language correspond with the working language(s) understood by the crew?

Section 6.7 of the Code

The Company should ensure that the ship's personnel are able to communicate effectively in the execution of their duties related to the safety management system.

The PSCO may test the crew's ability to communicate effectively with each other during a drill or exercise. During all work relating to the SMS the crew should be able to communicate without translators (meaning other crew members).

Item to be considered as a major non-conformity; Crew members can not communicate with each other.

12) Is there evidence of repetitive deficiencies from previous PSC-inspections?

Section 9.1 of the Code

The safety management system should include procedures ensuring that non-conformities, accidents and hazardous situations are reported to the Company, investigated and analysed with the objective of improving safety and pollution prevention.

The PSCO should examine at least the last two inspection reports to identify any repeated deficiencies.

When repeated deficiencies have been identified the PSCO shall seek what corrective action has been reported to the company in accordance with the SMS and what action has been taken by the Company to avoid such a recurrence.

During the inspection the PSCO should also verify that the items have been rectified.