

PARIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON PORT STATE CONTROL

The Maritime Authorities of

Belgium
Bulgaria ¹⁾
Canada ²⁾
Croatia ³⁾
Cyprus ⁴⁾
Denmark
Estonia ⁵⁾
Finland
France
Germany (Federal Republic of)
Greece
Iceland ⁶⁾
Ireland
Italy
Latvia ⁷⁾
Lithuania ⁸⁾
Malta ⁹⁾
Netherlands
Norway
Poland ¹⁰⁾
Portugal
Romania ¹¹⁾
Russian Federation ¹²⁾
Slovenia ¹³⁾
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

hereinafter referred to as 'the Authorities'

¹⁾ The Maritime Authority of Bulgaria adhered to the Memorandum on 10 May 2007; for the Maritime Authority of Bulgaria the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2007.

²⁾ The Maritime Authority of Canada adhered to the Memorandum on 3 May 1994; for the Maritime Authority of Canada the Memorandum took effect on 3 May 1994.

³⁾ The Maritime Authority of Croatia adhered to the Memorandum on 8 November 1996; for the Maritime Authority of Croatia the Memorandum took effect on 1 January 1997.

⁴⁾ The Maritime Authority of Cyprus adhered to the Memorandum on 12 May 2006; for the Maritime Authority of Cyprus the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2006.

⁵⁾ The Maritime Authority of Estonia adhered to the Memorandum on 12 May 2005; for the Maritime Authority of Estonia the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2005.

⁶⁾ The Maritime Authority of Iceland adhered to the Memorandum on 11 May 2000; for the Maritime Authority of Iceland the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2000.

⁷⁾ The Maritime Authority of Latvia adhered to the Memorandum on 12 May 2005; for the Maritime Authority of Latvia the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2005.

⁸⁾ The Maritime Authority of Lithuania adhered to the Memorandum on 12 May 2006; for the Maritime Authority of Lithuania the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2006.

⁹⁾ The Maritime Authority of Malta adhered to the Memorandum on 12 May 2006; for the Maritime Authority of Malta the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2006.

¹⁰⁾ The Maritime Authority of Poland adhered to the Memorandum on 27 November 1991; for the Maritime Authority of Poland the Memorandum took effect on 1 January 1992.

¹¹⁾ The Maritime Authority of Romania adhered to the Memorandum on 10 May 2007; for the Maritime Authority of Romania the Memorandum took effect on 1 July 2007.

¹²⁾ The Maritime Authority of the Russian Federation adhered to the Memorandum on 10 November 1995; for the Maritime Authority of the Russian Federation the Memorandum took effect on 1 January 1996

¹³⁾ The Maritime Authority of Slovenia adhered to the Memorandum on 15 May 2003; for the Maritime Authority of Slovenia the Memorandum took effect on 22 July 2003.

Recalling the Final Declaration adopted on 2 December 1980 by the Regional European Conference on Maritime Safety which underlined the need to increase maritime safety and the protection of the marine environment and the importance of improving living and working conditions on board ship;

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in these fields by the International Maritime Organization and the International Labour Organization;

Noting also the contribution of the European Union towards meeting the above mentioned objectives;

Mindful that the principal responsibility for the effective application of standards laid down in international instruments rests upon the authorities of the State whose flag a ship is entitled to fly;

Recognizing nevertheless that effective action by port States is required to prevent the operation of substandard ships;

Recognizing also the need to avoid distorting competition between ports;

Convinced of the necessity, for these purposes, of an improved and harmonized system of port State control and of strengthening co-operation and the exchange of information;

have reached the following understanding:

Section 1 Commitments

- 1.1** Each Authority will give effect to the provisions of the present Memorandum and the Annexes thereto.
- 1.2** Each Authority will maintain an effective system of port State control with a view to ensuring that, without discrimination as to flag, foreign merchant ships calling at a port of its State, or anchored off such a port, comply with the standards laid down in the relevant instruments listed in Section 2.
- 1.3** Each Authority will carry out an inspection on every foreign merchant ship of Priority I calling at one of its ports or anchorages, subject to the flexibility and regional commitment as described in Annex 11. Each Authority will carry out a total number of inspections of foreign merchant ships of Priority I and Priority II which corresponds at least to its annual inspection commitment determined in accordance with Annex 11. Authorities should refrain from selecting Priority II periodic inspections when these are not required in order to meet their annual commitment.
- 1.4** Each Authority will consult, cooperate and exchange information with the other Authorities in order to further the aims of the Memorandum.
- 1.5** Each Authority, or any other body, as the case may be, will establish an appropriate procedure for pilot services, including those engaged on ships bound for a port or in transit within its State, and port authorities to immediately inform the Authority of the port State or the coastal State, as appropriate, whenever they learn in the course of their normal duties that there are apparent anomalies which may prejudice the safety of the ship, or which may pose a threat of harm to the marine environment.
- 1.6** In fulfilling their commitments the Authorities will carry out inspections of the type specified in Annex 9.
- 1.7** Nothing in the Memorandum will be construed as restricting the powers of the Authorities to take measures within its jurisdiction in respect of any matter to which the relevant instruments relate.

Section 2 Relevant instruments

- 2.1** For the purposes of the Memorandum 'relevant instruments' are the following:
- .1 the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LOAD LINES 66);
 - .2 the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (LL PROT 88);
 - .3 the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS);
 - .4 the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS PROT 88);
 - .5 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and as further amended by the Protocol of 1997 (MARPOL);
 - .6 the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978 (STCW 78);
 - .7 the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREG 72);
 - .8 the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 (TONNAGE 69);
 - .9 the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006);
 - .10 Protocol of 1992 to amend the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969 (CLC PROT 1992);
 - .11 International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001 (AFS2001);
 - .12 the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001;
 - .13 the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM);
 - .14 the Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks (Nairobi WRC 2007).
- 2.2** Each Authority will apply those relevant instruments which are in force and to which its State is a Party. In the case of amendments to a relevant instrument each Authority will apply those amendments which are in force and which its State has accepted. An instrument so amended will then be deemed to be the 'relevant instrument' for that Authority.
- 2.3** In applying a relevant instrument, the Authorities will ensure that no more favourable treatment is given to ships of non-Parties and apply the procedures specified in Annex 1. In the case of ships below convention size the Authorities will apply the procedures in Annex 1.

Section 3 Reporting, Ship Risk Profile, Selection, Inspection and Detention

- 3.1** Each ship has to follow the reporting requirements according to Annex 12.
- 3.2** Each ship in the information system will be attributed a ship risk profile, in accordance with Annex 7, which will determine its priority for inspection, the interval between its inspections and the scope of the inspection. In selecting ships for inspection the Authorities will determine their priority from the selection scheme indicated in Annex 8.
- 3.3** Inspections will be carried out by properly qualified and trained persons authorized for that purpose by the Authority concerned and acting under its responsibility, having regard in particular to Annex 6. When the required professional expertise cannot be provided by the Authority, the Port State Control Officer of that Authority may be assisted by any

person with the required expertise. Port State Control Officers and the persons assisting them will have no commercial interest, either in the port of inspection or in the ships inspected, nor will Port State Control Officers be employed by or undertake work on behalf of non-governmental organizations which issue statutory and classification certificates or which carry out the surveys necessary for the issue of those certificates to ships. Each Port State Control Officer will carry a personal document in the form of an identity card issued by his Authority in accordance with the national legislation, indicating that the Port State Control Officer is authorized to carry out inspections.

- 3.4** Each Authority will endeavour to secure the rectification of all deficiencies detected. On the condition that all possible efforts have been made to rectify all deficiencies, other than those which are clearly hazardous to safety, health or the environment, the ship may be allowed to proceed to a port where any such deficiencies can be rectified. In the case of deficiencies which are clearly hazardous to safety, health or the environment, the Authority will, except as provided in 3.8, ensure that the hazard is removed before the ship is allowed to proceed to sea. For this purpose appropriate action will be taken, which may include detention or a formal prohibition of a ship to continue an operation due to established deficiencies which, individually or together, would render the continued operation hazardous. In deciding on the appropriate action to be taken Port State Control Officers will be guided by a PSCCInstruction.
- 3.5** Where the ground for a detention is the result of accidental damage suffered to a ship, no detention order will be issued, provided that:
- .1 due account has been given to the requirements contained in Regulation I/11(c) of SOLAS regarding notification to the flag Administration, the nominated surveyor or the recognized organization responsible for issuing the relevant certificate;
 - .2 prior to entering a port or immediately after a damage has occurred, the master or ship owner has submitted to the port State control authority details on the circumstances of the accident and the damage suffered and information about the required notification of the flag Administration;
 - .3 appropriate remedial action, to the satisfaction of the Authority, is being taken by the ship, and
 - .4 the Authority has ensured, having been notified of the completion of the remedial action, that deficiencies which were clearly hazardous to safety, health or the environment have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Authority.
- 3.6** In exceptional circumstances where, all applicable statutory certificates as defined in a PSCCInstruction are missing, expired or invalid, or as a result of a more detailed inspection, the overall condition of a ship and its equipment, also taking the seafarers and their living and working conditions into account, is found to be obviously sub-standard, the Authority may suspend an inspection. The suspension of the inspection may continue until the responsible parties have taken the steps necessary to ensure that the ship complies with the requirements of the relevant instruments. Prior to suspending an inspection, the Authority must have recorded detainable deficiencies in several areas as set out in a PSCCInstruction. The notification of the detention to the responsible parties will state that the inspection is suspended until the Authority has been informed that the ship complies with all relevant requirements.
- 3.7** In the case of a detention, the Authority will immediately notify the flag Administration*) in writing and include the report of inspection. Likewise the recognized organization that

*) Refer to MSC/Circ, 781 and MEPC 6/Circ 2 “National contact points of Members for safety and pollution prevention” (annexes 1 and 2). When a valid contact point is not available the nearest diplomatic representative should be informed.

has issued the relevant certificates on behalf of the flag Administration will be notified, where appropriate. The parties above will also be notified in writing of the release of detention.

In the case of a detention related to a non-compliance with the MLC, 2006, the Authority will also immediately notify the appropriate shipowners' and seafarers' organizations in the port State in which the inspection was carried out.

- 3.8** Where deficiencies which caused a detention as referred to in 3.4 cannot be remedied in the port of inspection, the Authority may allow the ship concerned to proceed to the nearest appropriate repair yard available (or in case of detainable deficiencies in accordance with MLC, 2006, to the port where the Rectification Action Plan is to be implemented) in accordance with a PSC Instruction.

Where the decision to send a ship to a repair yard is due to a lack of compliance with the IMO Resolution A. 1049(27), either with respect to ship's documentation or with respect to ship's structural failures and deficiencies, the Authority may require that the necessary thickness measurements are carried out in the port of detention as set out in PSC Instructions before the ship is allowed to sail.

If the vessel is detained because it is not equipped with a functioning voyage data recorder system, when its use is compulsory, and this deficiency cannot be readily rectified in the port of detention, the authority may allow the ship to proceed to the appropriate repair yard or port nearest to the port of the detention where it shall be readily rectified or require that the deficiency is rectified within a maximum period of 30 days.

- 3.9** The provisions of 3.7 and 3.8 are without prejudice to the requirements of relevant instruments or procedures established by international organizations concerning notification and reporting procedures related to port State control.
- 3.10** The Authorities will ensure that, on the conclusion of an inspection, the master of the ship is provided with a report of inspection, giving the results of the inspection including references to the relevant instruments and details of any action to be taken.
- 3.11** Should any inspection referred to in Section 1.3 confirm or reveal deficiencies in relation to the requirements of a relevant instrument warranting the detention of a ship, all costs relating to the inspections in any normal accounting period should be covered by the ship owner or the operator or by his representative in the port State.
All costs relating to inspections carried out by the Authority under the provisions of Section 4 will be charged to the owner or the operator of the ship.
The detention will not be lifted until full payment has been made or a sufficient guarantee has been given for the reimbursement of the costs subject to national law.
- 3.12** The owner or the operator of a ship or his representative in the State concerned will have a right of appeal against a detention decision or refusal of access taken by the Authority of that State. An appeal will not cause the detention or refusal of access to be suspended. The Authority will properly inform the master of a ship of the right of appeal.
- 3.13** When exercising control under the Memorandum, the Authorities will make all possible efforts to avoid unduly detaining or delaying a ship. Nothing in the Memorandum affects rights created by provisions of relevant instruments relating to compensation for undue detention or delay. In any instance of alleged undue detention or delay the burden of proof lies with the owner or operator of the ship.

Section 4 Banning

4.1 Refusal of access of ships following multiple detentions

- .1 Each Authority is recommended to ensure that a foreign merchant ship is refused access to its ports and anchorages if it:

flies the flag of a State appearing in the grey list as published in the annual report of the MoU and has been detained more than twice in the course of the preceding 24 months in a port or anchorage within the region of the Memorandum, or;

flies the flag of a State appearing in the black list as published in the annual report of the MoU and has been detained more than twice in the course of the preceding 36 months in a port or anchorage within the region of the Memorandum,

- .2 The refusal of access following multiple detentions will become applicable as soon as the ship leaves the port or anchorage.
- .3 The refusal of access order shall be lifted after a period of three months has passed from the date of issue of the order and when the conditions in a PSCCInstruction are met.

If the ship is subject to a second refusal of access, the period shall be 12 months

- .4 Any subsequent detention in a port or anchorage shall result in the ship being refused access to any port or anchorage. This third refusal of access order may be lifted after a period of 24 months has passed from the issue of the order and only if:
- the ship flies the flag of a State whose detention rate falls neither into the black list nor the grey list,
 - the statutory and classification certificates of the ship are issued by a organization or organizations which are recognized by one or more of the Paris MoU Member States as listed in Annex 7,
 - the ship is managed by a company with a high performance,
 - and the conditions set in a PSCCInstruction are met.

Any ship not meeting the criteria as specified above after a period of 24 months has passed from the issue of the order, shall be permanently refused access to any port and anchorage.

- .5 Any subsequent detention in a port or anchorage after the third refusal of access shall result in the ship being permanently refused access to any port or anchorage.
- .6 Before denying entry, the Authority may request consultations with the Administration of the ship concerned.

4.2 Refusal of access of ship following other occurrences

- .1 a foreign ship referred to in Section 3.4 and Section 3.8 which proceeds to sea without complying with the conditions determined by the Authority in the port of inspection; or
- .2 a foreign ship referred to in Section 3.8 which refuses to comply with the applicable requirements of the relevant instruments by not calling into the indicated repair yard.

- 4.3 For compliance of 4.1 and 4.2 each authority will ensure that the procedure set in a PSCCInstruction has been adhered to.
- 4.4 Notwithstanding the provisions of 4.1 and 4.2, access to a specific port may be permitted by the relevant authority of that port State in the event of force majeure or overriding safety considerations, or to reduce or minimize the risk of pollution, provided that adequate measures to the satisfaction of the authority of such State have been implemented by the owner, the operator or the master of the ship to ensure safe entry.

Section 5 Provision of information

- 5.1 Each Authority will report on its inspections under the Memorandum and their results, in accordance with the procedures specified in Annex 3.
- 5.2 The Secretariat on behalf of Paris MoU Member States will take the necessary measures in order to ensure that information listed in Annex 4 is published at the intervals prescribed therein subject for compliance with data access policy agreed by the Committee. Information provided in accordance with 5.1 may be made available for publication in printed form or by electronic means in order to assist Authorities with the publications mentioned in Annex 4 as well as for other purposes in accordance with decisions of the Committee mentioned in Section 6.
- 5.3 The Secretariat, mentioned in Section 7.4 may facilitate the publication of data in any electronic or printed format derived unaltered from the information system mentioned in Annex 3.
- 5.4 When inspection or detention data contain information concerning private persons the Authorities undertake to ensure protection of the privacy of those persons in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This protection shall however not prevent the publication of the company of ships inspected or publication of the names of charterers involved.

Section 6 Operational violations

The Authorities will upon the request of another Authority, endeavour to secure evidence relating to suspected violations of the requirements on operational matters of Rule 10 of COLREG 72 and MARPOL. In the case of suspected violations involving the discharge of harmful substances, an Authority will, upon the request of another Authority, visit in port the ship suspected of such a violation in order to obtain information and where appropriate to take a sample of any alleged pollutant. Procedures for investigations into contravention of discharge provisions are listed in a PSCCInstruction.

Section 7 Organization

- 7.1 A Committee will be established, composed of a representative of each of the Authorities and of the Commission of the European Communities. An advisor from each of the International Governmental Organizations, Observers and Associates will be invited to participate in the work of the Committee and any other meetings.
- 7.2 The Committee will meet once a year and at such other times as it may decide.
- 7.3 The Committee will:
- .1 carry out the specific tasks assigned to it under the Memorandum;
 - .2 promote by all means necessary, including seminars for Port State Control Officers, the harmonization of procedures and practices relating to the inspection, rectification, detention, banning and the application of Section 2.4;
 - .3 develop and review guidelines and procedures for carrying out inspections under the Memorandum;
 - .4 develop and review procedures for the exchange of information;
 - .5 keep under review other matters relating to the operation and the effectiveness of the Memorandum;
 - .6 elect the chairman and vice-chairman of the Port State Control Committee from the Authorities;
 - .7 establish a MoU Advisory Board to assist the Port State Control Committee in focusing on key issues, and in particular to direct the MoU Secretariat between Port State Control Committee meetings;
 - .8 develop and approve PSCC Instructions.
- 7.4 A secretariat provided by the Netherlands' Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management will be set up and will have its office in The Hague.
- 7.5 The secretariat, acting under the guidance of the Committee and within the limits of the resources made available to it, will:
- .1 prepare meetings, circulate papers and provide such assistance as may be required to enable the Committee to carry out its functions;
 - .2 facilitate the exchange of information, carry out the procedures outlined in Annex 3 and 4 and prepare reports as may be necessary for the purposes of the Memorandum;
 - .3 carry out such other work as may be necessary to ensure the effective operation of the Memorandum.

Section 8 Amendments

- 8.1 Any Authority may propose amendments to the Memorandum.
- 8.2 In the case of proposed amendments to sections of the Memorandum the following procedure will apply:
- .1 the proposed amendment will be submitted through the secretariat for consideration by the Committee;
 - .2 amendments will be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the representatives of the Authorities present and voting in the Committee. If so adopted an amendment will be communicated by the secretariat to the Authorities for acceptance;
 - .3 an amendment will be deemed to have been accepted either at the end of a period of six months after adoption by the representatives of the Authorities in the Committee or at the end of any different period determined unanimously by the representatives of the Authorities in the Committee at the time of adoption,

- unless within the relevant period an objection is communicated to the secretariat by an Authority;
- .4 an amendment will take effect 60 days after it has been accepted or at the end of any different period determined unanimously by the representatives of the Authorities in the Committee.

8.3 In the case of proposed amendments to Annexes of the Memorandum the following procedure will apply:

- .1 the proposed amendment will be submitted through the secretariat for consideration by the Authorities;
- .2 the amendment will be deemed to have been accepted at the end of a period of three months from the date on which it has been communicated by the secretariat unless an Authority requests in writing that the amendment should be considered by the Committee. In the latter case the procedure specified in 8.2 will apply;
- .3 the amendment will take effect 60 days after it has been accepted or at the end of any different period determined unanimously by the Authorities.

Section 9 Administrative Provisions

- 9.1** The Memorandum is without prejudice to rights and obligations under any international Agreement or relevant national legislation.
- 9.2** A Maritime Authority of a European coastal State and a coastal State of the North Atlantic basin from North America to Europe, which complies with the criteria specified in Annex 5, may adhere to the Memorandum with the consent of all Authorities participating in the Memorandum.
- 9.3** When the Memorandum takes effect, it will supersede the 'Memorandum of Understanding between Certain Maritime Authorities on the Maintenance of Standards on Merchant Ships', signed at The Hague on 2 March 1978.
- 9.4** The Memorandum will take effect on 1 July 1982.
- 9.5** The English and French versions of the text of the Memorandum are equally authentic.

Signed at Paris in the English and French languages, this twenty-sixth day of January one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

ANNEXES TO MEMORANDUM

Annex 1	Ships of non-Parties and below convention size
Annex 2	No longer in use
Annex 3	Information System on Inspections
Annex 4	Publication of Information Related to Detentions and Inspections
Annex 5	Qualitative Criteria for Adherence to the Memorandum
Annex 6	Minimum Criteria for Port State Control Officers
Annex 7	Ship Risk Profile
Annex 8	Inspection and Selection Scheme
Annex 9	Inspection Type and Clear Grounds
Annex 10	Examination of certificates and documents
Annex 11	Inspection Commitments of Authorities
Annex 12	Reporting obligations for ships

Annex 1 Ships of non-Parties and below convention size**1 Ships of non-Parties**

Ships entitled to fly the flag of a State which is not a Party to a relevant instrument and thus not provided with certificates representing *prima facie* evidence of satisfactory conditions on board, or manned with crew members who do not hold valid STCW certificates, calling at a Paris MoU port of a member State which is Party to that relevant instrument, will receive a more detailed or, as appropriate, expanded inspection. In making such an inspection the Port State Control Officer will follow the same procedures as provided for ships to which the relevant instruments are applicable.

If the ship or the crew has some alternative form of certification, the Port State Control Officer, in making this inspection, may take the form and content of this documentation into account. The conditions of such a ship and its equipment and the certification of the crew and the flag Administration's minimum manning standard must be compatible with the aims of the provisions of the relevant instruments; otherwise the ship must be subject to such restrictions as are necessary to obtain a comparable level of safety and protection of the marine environment.

2 Ships below convention size.

2.1 To the extent a relevant instrument is not applicable to a ship below convention size, the Port State Control Officer's task will be to assess whether the ship is of an acceptable standard in regard to safety, health or the environment. In making that assessment, the Port State Control Officer will take due account of such factors as the length and nature of the intended voyage or service, the size and type of the ship, the equipment provided and the nature of the cargo.

2.2 In the exercise of his functions the Port State Control Officer will be guided by any certificates and other documents issued by or on behalf of the flag State Administration. The Port State Control Officer will, in the light of such certificates and documents and in his general impression of the ship, use his professional judgement in deciding whether and in what respects the ship will be further inspected. When carrying out a further inspection the Port State Control Officer will, to the extent necessary, pay attention to the items listed in 2.3 of this Annex. The list is not considered exhaustive but is intended to give an exemplification of relevant items.

2.3 Items of general importance

2.3.1 Items related to the conditions of assignment of load lines:

- .1 weather tight (or watertight as the case may be) integrity of exposed decks;
- .2 hatches and closing appliances;
- .3 weather tight closures to openings in superstructures;
- .4 freeing arrangements;
- .5 side outlets;
- .6 ventilators and air pipes;
- .7 stability information.

2.3.2 Other items related to the safety of life at sea:

- .1 life saving appliances;
- .2 fire fighting appliances;
- .3 general structural conditions (i.e. hull, deck, hatch covers, etc.);
- .4 main machinery and electrical installations;
- .5 navigational equipment including radio installations.

2.3.3

Items related to the prevention of pollution from ships:

- .1 means for the control of discharge of oil and oily mixtures e.g. oily water separating or filtering equipment or other equivalent means (tank(s) for retaining oil, oily mixtures, oil residues);
- .2 means for the disposal of oil, oily mixtures or oil residues;
- .3 presence of oil in the engine room bilges;
- .4 means for the collection, storage and disposal of garbage.

2.4

In the case of deficiencies which are considered hazardous to safety, health or the environment the Port State Control Officer will take such action, which may include detention as may be necessary, having regard to the factors mentioned in 2.1 of this Annex, to ensure that the deficiency is rectified or that the ship, if allowed to proceed to another port, does not present a clear hazard to safety, health or the environment.

Annex 2 No longer in use

Annex 3 Information System on Inspections

- 1 To assist Authorities in their selection of foreign flag ships to be inspected in their ports it is necessary to have at the disposal of Authorities up-to-date information on particulars, calls and inspections of an individual foreign flag ship in the region of the Memorandum.
- 2 The information system manager, as defined in the agreement, will manage the Information System in accordance with an agreement adopted by Committee. This agreement will contain all the details on standardized procedures, information exchange, data transmission, all information in the system and other relevant matters.
- 3 The information system will include the following functionalities:
 - Incorporate PSC inspection and port call data of Member States;
 - Provide data on the ship risk profile and inspection priority;
 - Calculate the inspection commitments for each Member State;
 - Produce data for the calculation of the white as well as the grey and black list of flag States and the performance table of the Recognized Organizations;
 - Calculate the performance of companies;
 - Identify the items in risk areas to be checked at each inspection;
 - Provide batch transfer (in and out) of PSC inspection and port call data to and from a Member State.
- 4 For that purpose the Authorities undertake to provide the information system manager, by means of computerized data transmission, with information on ships inspected in the national ports. The insertion of information into the inspection files will be realized by means of direct, computerized input on a daily basis.
- 5 For the purpose of exchanging rapid information, the information system will embrace a communication facility which allows for a direct, computerized exchange of messages between individual Authorities.
- 6 The information as in 4 and 5 above will be handled in a standardized form and in accordance with standardized procedures as set out in the guide for users of the information system developed by the information system manager and adopted by the Committee.
- 7 In handling the information the information system manager will not amend any data provided by the Authorities, except as provided for in standardized procedures ensuring the consistency of the use of certain action taken codes. Otherwise the information system manager will make amendments to data only on a specific written request of the originating Authority.
- 8 The information system manager will organize the processing of information as in paragraph 4 above so as to ensure that inspection data is easily accessible both for purposes of consultation and updating in accordance with procedures as set out in the guide for users of the information system provided by the information system manager as adopted by the Committee.
- 9 Information for administrative purpose, such as statistical information, will be provided by the Secretariat under the guidance of the Committee. This will be based on data provided by the information system manager.
- 10 The information system indicated in the foregoing paragraphs will be implemented as long as the Memorandum takes effect. The information system will be monitored and continuously improved.
- 11 With the consent of the Authority, the information system manager will, on behalf of that Authority, submit data as agreed by the Committee to the International Maritime Organization in accordance

with Regulation I/19 of SOLAS, Article 11 of MARPOL, Article 21 of LOADLINES 66 and Article X of STCW 78.

- 12** With the consent of the Authority, the information system manager will, on behalf of that Authority, submit data as agreed by the Committee to the International Labour Organization in accordance with Standard A5.2.1 of MLC,2006.
- 13** With the consent of the Committee the secretariat may conclude data exchange contracts with other organisations. Upon conclusion of the contract and a technical feasibility study the information system manager will, on behalf of the Paris MoU exchange data to the other organisations.

Annex 4 Publication of Information Related to Detentions and Inspections

(As referred to in Section 5.2 of the Memorandum)

- 1 The PMoU website provides a point of access for the public to ship related information.
- 2 Information on ships detained will include the following and should be published at least every month:
 - a) name of the ship;
 - b) IMO identification number;
 - c) type of ship;
 - d) gross tonnage;
 - e) year of construction as determined on the basis of the date indicated in the ship's safety certificates;
 - f) name and address of the company of the ship;
 - g) in the case of ships carrying liquid or solid cargoes in bulk, the name and address of the charterer responsible for the selection of the vessel and the type of charter;
 - h) flag State;
 - i) the classification society or classification societies, where relevant, which has/have issued to this ship the class certificates including the date of issue and expiry, if any;
 - j) the recognized organization or organizations and/or any other party which has/have issued to this ship certificates in accordance with the applicable conventions on behalf of the flag Administration, stating the certificates delivered including the date of issue and expiry;
 - k) port and date of the last intermediate or annual survey for the certificates in point i) and j) above and the name of the authority or organization which carried out the survey;
 - l) date, country, port of detention;
 - m) number of detentions during the previous 36 months;
 - n) date when the detention was lifted;
 - o) duration of detention, in days;
 - p) the reasons for detention, in clear and explicit terms;
 - q) indication, where relevant, of whether the recognized organization that carried out the survey has a responsibility in relation to the deficiencies which, alone or in combination, led to detention;
 - r) description of the measures taken in the case of a ship which has been allowed to proceed to the nearest appropriate repair yard;
 - s) if the ship has been refused access to any port or anchorage within the Paris MoU, the reasons for the measure in clear and explicit terms.

3 Information concerning ships inspected will include the following:

- a) name of the ship;
- b) IMO identification number;
- c) type of ship;
- d) gross tonnage;
- e) year of construction as determined on the basis of the date indicated in the ship's safety certificates;
- f) name and address of the company of the ship;
- g) in the case of ships carrying liquid or solid cargoes in bulk, the name and address of the charterer responsible for the selection of the vessel and the type of charter;
- h) flag State;
- i) the classification society or classification societies, where relevant, which has/have issued to this ship the class certificates including the date of issue and expiry, if any;
- j) the recognized organization or organizations and/or any other party which has/have issued to this ship certificates in accordance with the applicable conventions on behalf of the flag Administration, stating the certificates delivered including the date of issue and expiry;
- k) port and date of the last intermediate or annual survey for the certificates in point i) and j) above and the name of the authority or organization which carried out the survey;
- l) date, country, port of inspection.

Annex 5 Qualitative Criteria for Adherence to the Memorandum

A Maritime Authority of a State, meeting the geographical criterion specified in 9.2 of the Memorandum, may adhere as a full member, provided that all of the following qualitative criteria have been met:

- 1 such Maritime Authority will explicitly subscribe to the commitments under the Memorandum, with a view to contributing to the common endeavour to eliminate the operation of sub-standard ships;
- 2 such Maritime Authority will have ratified all relevant instruments in force, before adherence shall be accomplished;
- 3 such Maritime Authority will have sufficient capacity, logistically and substantially, to appropriately enforce compliance with international maritime standards regarding maritime safety, pollution prevention and living and working conditions on board with regard to ships entitled to fly its flag, which will include the employment of properly qualified inspectors acting under the responsibility of its Administration, to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Committee referred to in 7.1 of the Memorandum;
- 4 such Maritime Authority will have sufficient capacity, logistically and substantially, to comply in full with all provisions and activities specified in the Memorandum in order to enhance its commitments, which will include the employment of properly qualified Port State Control Officers acting under the responsibility of its Administration, to be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Committee referred to in 7.1 of the Memorandum;
- 5 a Maritime Authority, whose flag has appeared in the list of detentions exceeding the average detention percentage, as published in the annual report in any of three years immediately preceding its application for full membership, cannot be accepted as a full member of the Memorandum;
- 6 such Maritime Authority will, as of its effective date of membership, establish a connection to the information system referred to in Annex 3;
- 7 such Maritime Authority will sign a financial agreement for paying its share in the operating cost of the Memorandum and will, as of its effective date, pay its financial contribution to the budget as approved by the Committee referred to in 7.1 of the Memorandum.

Assessment of compliance with the above conditions will only be valid for each individual case and will not create a precedent for any future cases, neither for the Authorities present under the Memorandum, nor for the potential new signatory.

Annex 6 Minimum Criteria for Port State Control Officers

- 1 In pursuance of the provisions of 3.3 of the Memorandum, the Port State Control Officer must be properly qualified, trained and authorized by the Authority to carry out port State control inspections without prejudice to national provisions.
- 2 Officers must have appropriate theoretical knowledge and practical experience of ships and their operation. They must be competent in the enforcement of the requirements of Conventions and of the relevant port State control procedures. This knowledge and competence in enforcing requirements must be acquired through documented training programmes.
- 3 Officers must, as a minimum, have either:
 - a) appropriate qualifications from a marine or nautical institution and relevant seagoing experience as a certificated ship officer holding or having held a valid STCW II/2 or III/2 certificate of competency not limited as regards the operating area or propulsion power or tonnage; or
 - b) passed an examination recognised by the Authority as a naval architect, mechanical engineer or an engineer related to the maritime fields and worked in that capacity for at least five years; or
 - c) a relevant university degree or equivalent and have properly trained and qualified as ship safety officers.
- 4 Officers must have:
 - completed a minimum of one year's service as a flag State inspector either dealing with surveys and certification in accordance with the Conventions or involved in the monitoring of the activities of recognized organizations to which statutory tasks have been delegated; or
 - gained an equivalent level of competence by following a minimum of one year's field training participating in Port State Control inspections under the guidance of experienced Port State Control Officers.
- 5 The officer mentioned under 3a) must have gained a maritime experience of at least 5 years including periods served at sea as officers in the deck- or engine-department respectively, or as a flag State inspector or as an assistant Port State Control Officer or have other adequate experience. Such experience shall include a period of at least two years at sea as a deck or engine officer.
- 6 The officer must have the ability to communicate orally and in writing with seafarers in the language most commonly spoken at sea.
- 7 Where in a Member State security inspections are performed by Port State Control Officers; those officers shall have appropriate qualifications, which shall include sufficient theoretical and practical experience in maritime security. This shall normally include:
 - a) a good understanding of maritime security and how it is applied to the operations being examined;
 - b) a good working knowledge of security technologies and techniques;
 - c) a knowledge of inspection principle, procedures and techniques;
 - d) a working knowledge of the operations being examined.
- 8 Port State Control Officers will be trained, and their competency assessed, in accordance with the harmonised scheme adopted by the Committee. Authorities will ensure that each of its Port State Control Officers is trained and assessed before authorising them to take charge of inspections and periodically thereafter in accordance with the harmonised scheme.
- 9 In carrying out their duties Port State Control Officers will be guided by the "Code of Good Practice for PSCOs conducting inspections within the framework of the Paris MoU".

Annex 7 Ship Risk Profile

- 1 All ships in the information system are assigned either as high, standard or low risk based on generic and historic parameters.
- 2 Table 1 shows the criteria within each parameter for each ship risk profile.
- 3 Each criterion has a weighting which reflects the relative influence of each parameter on the overall risk of the ship.
- 4 High Risk Ships (HRS) are ships which meet criteria to a total value of 5 or more weighting points.
- 5 Low Risk Ships (LRS) are ships which meet all the criteria of the Low Risk Parameters and have had at least one inspection in the previous 36 months.
- 6 Standard Risk Ships (SRS) are ships which are neither HRS nor LRS.
- 7 A ship's risk profile is recalculated daily taking into account changes in the more dynamic parameters such as age, the 36 month history and company performance. Recalculation also occurs after every inspection and when the applicable performance tables for flag and R.O.s are changed.

Table 1: Ship Risk Profile

Generic Parameters			Profile			
			High Risk Ship (HRS)		Standard Risk Ship (SRS)	Low Risk Ship (LRS)
Criteria			Weighting points	Criteria	Criteria	
1	Type of ship	Chemical tanker Gas Carrier Oil tanker Bulk carrier Passenger ship NLS-tanker	2	neither a high risk nor a low risk ship	All types	
2	Age of ship ¹	all types > 12 y	1		All ages	
3a	Flag	BGW-list ²	Black - VHR, HR, M to HR		2	White
3b			Black – MR		1	
3b	IMO-Audit ³	-	-		Yes	
4a	Recognized Organization	Performance ⁴	H		-	High
			M		-	-
			L		Low	-
			VL		Very Low	1
4b	Organizations recognized by one or more Paris MoU Member States	-	-		Yes	
5	Company	Performance ⁵	H		-	High
			M		-	-
			L		Low	-
			VL	Very Low	2	
Historic Parameters						
6	Number of def. recorded in each insp. within previous 36 months	Deficiencies	Not eligible	-	≤ 5 (and at least one inspection carried out in previous 36 months)	
7	Number of Detention within previous 36 months	Detentions	≥ 2 detentions	1	No Detention	

¹ according to point 9 of this Annex² according to formula in the Annual Report³ according to point 11 of this Annex⁴ according to formula in the Annual Report⁵ according to point 15 of this Annex

Parameters for Ship Risk Profile

Type of Ship

8 The ship type denomination is as per a list adopted by the Paris MoU Committee.

Age of Ship

9 The age of the ship is determined by the keel-laying date in dd/mm/yyyy format in the information system. A ship reaches more than 12 years on dd/mm/yyyy+12. If only the year of keel-laying is available in the information system then the ship reaches more than 12 years on 31/12/yyyy+12.

Black, Grey and White list

10 The Black, Grey and White list for flag State performance is established annually taking account of the inspection and detention history over the preceding three calendar years and is adopted by the Paris MoU Committee.

IMO Audit

11 To meet the criterion the flag States are invited to send to the Paris MoU Secretariat written confirmation that a final audit report including, where relevant, a corrective action plan has been drawn up in accordance with the “Framework and Procedures for the IMO Member State Audit Scheme” (IMO Resolution A. 1067(28)).¹

12 The Paris MoU Secretariat will maintain on the Paris MoU public website an up-to-date list of flag States which meet the flag criteria for a low risk ship.

Recognized Organization Performance

13 The performance of all Recognized Organizations is established annually taking account of the inspection and detention history over the preceding three calendar years and is adopted by the Paris MoU Committee.

14 To qualify for the criterion recognized by the Paris MoU the organization must be recognized by one or more Paris MoU Member States. The list of recognized organizations is included in a PSCCInstruction.

Company Performance

15 Company performance takes account of the detention and deficiency history of all ships in a company’s fleet while that company was the ISM company for the ship. Companies are ranked as having a “very low”, “low”, “medium” or “high” performance. The calculation is made daily on the basis of a running 36-month period. There is no lower limit for the number of inspections needed to qualify except a company with no inspections in the last 36 months will be given a “medium performance”.

16 The formula consists of two elements, the deficiency index and the detention index.

Deficiency Index

17 When counting deficiencies each ISM related deficiency is weighted at 5 points. Other deficiencies are valued at 1 point.

¹ Flag States that previously have send written confirmation that a final audit report had been drawn up in accordance with the “Framework and Procedures for the Voluntary IMO Member State Audit Scheme” (IMO Resolution A.974(24)) will continue to meet the flag criteria for a low risk ships.

- 18** The Deficiency Index is the ratio of the total points of all deficiencies of all ships in a company's fleet to the number of inspections of all ships in the company's fleet within the last 36 months.
- 19** This ratio is compared with the average for all ships inspected in the Paris MoU over the last 3 calendar years to determine whether the index is average, above average or below average as follows:

deficiency index	deficiency points per inspection
above average	> 2 above PMoU average
average	PMoU average \pm 2
below average	> 2 below PMoU average

Detention Index

- 20** The Detention Index is the ratio of the number of detentions all ships in a company's fleet to the number of inspections of all the ships in the company's fleet within the last 36 months.
- 21** This ratio is compared with the average for all ships inspected in the Paris MoU over the last 3 calendar years to determine whether the index is average, above average or below average as follows.

detention index	detention rate
above average	> 2 above PMoU average
average	PMoU average \pm 2%
below average	> 2 below PMoU average

- 22** If a Refusal of Access Order (banning) is issued within the last 36 months to any ship in the fleet the Detention Index of the company is automatically "above average" irrespective of all other inspection results.

Company Performance Matrix

- 23** Using the matrix in Table 2 below the combination of deficiency and detention indices determines the performance level.

Table 2: Company Performance Matrix

Detention Index	Deficiency Index	Company Performance
above average	above average	very low
above average	Average	low
above average	below average	
average	above average	
below average	above average	medium
average	Average	
average	below average	
below average	Average	high
below average	below average	

Annex 8 Inspection and Selection Scheme

- 1** Based on a ship's Risk Profile the Inspection and Selection Scheme determines the scope, frequency and priority of inspections.
- 2** Periodic Inspections are carried out at intervals determined by the ship risk profile.
- 3** Overriding or unexpected factors might trigger an inspection in between periodic inspections. This category of inspection is referred to as an Additional Inspection.
- 4** Ships become due for periodic inspection in the following time windows:

For HRS – between 5-6 months after the last inspection in the Paris MoU region.
For SRS – between 10-12 months after the last inspection in the Paris MoU region.
For LRS – between 24-36 months after the last inspection in the Paris MoU region.
- 5** Periodic Inspections and Additional Inspections count equally. Therefore the time span for the next periodic inspection re-starts after an additional inspection.
- 6** The selection scheme is divided into two priorities:

Priority I: ships must be inspected because either the time window has closed or there is an overriding factor

Priority II: ships may be inspected because they are within the time window or the port State considers an unexpected factor warrants an inspection
- 7** If a Priority II periodic inspection is not performed the ship remains Priority II until the time window closes and the ship becomes Priority I.
- 8** In the case of Unexpected Factors the need to undertake an additional inspection is left to the discretion of the Authority. If such a Priority II inspection is not performed it remains a Priority II ship if and when it arrives in another MoU port unless the Authority judges that any relevant information that it has received does not warrant being passed on.
- 9** The priority and the level of selection will be shown for each ship in the information system.
- 10** The category and type of inspection carried out is determined by the matrix in Table 3 below:

Table 3 Selection Scheme

Priority	Level	Category of inspection
I Ship must be inspected	Overriding factor	Additional
	HRS not inspected in last 6 months	Periodic
	SRS not inspected in last 12 months	Periodic
	Ship not inspected in last 36 months	Periodic
II Ship may be inspected	HRS not inspected in last 5 months	Periodic
	Ship with unexpected factors	Additional
	SRS not inspected in last 10 months	Periodic
	LRS not inspected in last 24 months	Periodic

Overriding and Unexpected Factors

Overriding Factors

- 11** The overriding factors listed below are considered sufficiently serious to trigger an additional inspection at Priority I:
- Ships reported by another Member State or the secretariat excluding unexpected factors,
 - Ships involved in a collision, grounding or stranding on their way to port,
 - Ships accused of an alleged violation of the provisions on discharge of harmful substances or effluents,
 - Ships which have been manoeuvred in an erratic or unsafe manner whereby routing measures, adopted by the IMO, or safe navigational practices and procedures have not been followed,
 - Ships which have been suspended or withdrawn from their Class for safety reasons after last PSC inspection,
 - Ships which cannot be identified in the database.

Unexpected Factors

- 12** Unexpected factors could indicate a serious threat to the safety of the ship and the crew or to the environment but the need to undertake an additional inspection is for the professional judgement of the Authority. These factors include:
- Ships reported by pilots or relevant authorities which may include information from Vessel Traffic Services about ships' navigation,
 - Ships which did not comply with the reporting obligations,
 - Ships reported with an outstanding ISM deficiency (*3 months after issuing of the deficiency*)
 - Previously detained ships (3 months after the detention),

- Ships which have been the subject of a report or complaint by the master, a seafarer, or any person or organization with a legitimate interest in the safe operation of the ship, ship on-board living and working conditions or the prevention of pollution, unless the Member State concerned deems the report or complaint to be manifestly unfounded,
- Ships operated in a manner to pose a danger,
- Ships reported with problems concerning their cargo, in particular noxious or dangerous cargo,
- Ships where information from a reliable source became known, that their risk parameters differ from the recorded ones and the risk level is thereby increased,
- Ships carrying certificates issued by a formerly Paris MoU recognized organization whose recognition has been withdrawn since the last inspection in the Paris MoU region.

13 Ships with unexpected factors which have not been inspected may be reported to the information system and remain eligible for inspection in subsequent ports as Priority II.

14 The provisions of the Memorandum apply to a ship covered by a system of mandatory surveys for the safe operation of regular ro-ro ferry and high-speed passenger craft services if the Memorandum applies to the ship. However a survey of a ship which is carried out by an Authority (not being the flag Administration of the ship) in accordance with on a system of mandatory surveys for the safe operation of regular ro-ro ferry and high-speed passenger craft services will be considered as an expanded inspection, or more detailed inspection as relevant. If the ship is not indicated as Priority I in the Information System the survey will be recorded as a Priority II inspection.

Annex 9 Inspection Type and Clear Grounds

1 The type of inspection to be carried out under Section 3.2 is determined by Table 4 below:

Table 4

Category of Inspection	Ship Risk Profile	Inspection Type		
		Initial	More detailed	Expanded
Periodic	HRS	NO	NO	YES
	SRS	YES	If clear grounds are found	If the ship is of a risk ship type ¹ and more than 12 years old
	LRS			
Additional due to overriding or unexpected factor	All	NO	YES	According to the professional judgement of the PSCO if HRS or SRS/LRS of a risk ship type ¹ and more than 12 years old

¹ risk ship types are chemical tanker, gas carrier, oil tanker, NLS tanker, bulk carrier and passenger ship

2 An initial inspection will consist of a visit on board the ship in order to:

- check the certificates and documents listed in Annex 10;
- check that the overall condition and hygiene of the ship including:
 - navigation bridge
 - accommodation and galley
 - decks including forecastle
 - cargo holds/area
 - engine room
 meets generally accepted international rules and standards;
- verify, if it has not previously been done, whether any deficiencies found by an Authority at a previous inspection have been rectified in accordance with the time specified in the inspection report.

3 A more detailed inspection will be carried out whenever there are clear grounds for believing, during an initial inspection, that the condition of the ship or of its equipment or crew or the working and living conditions of seafarers do not substantially meet the relevant requirements of a relevant instrument. Clear grounds exist when a Port State Control Officer finds evidence, which in his professional judgement warrants a more detailed inspection of the ship, its equipment or its crew. The absence of valid certificates or documents is considered a clear ground. Other examples of clear grounds are set out in paragraph 6.

4 A more detailed inspection will include an in-depth examination in:

- the areas where clear grounds are established
- the areas relevant to any overriding or unexpected factors
- other areas at random from the following risk areas:
 1. Documentation
 2. Structural condition
 3. Water/Weathertight condition
 4. Emergency systems

5. Radio communication
6. Cargo operations
7. Fire safety
8. Alarms
9. Living and working condition
10. Navigation equipment
11. Life saving appliances
12. Dangerous Goods
13. Propulsion and auxiliary machinery
14. Pollution prevention

- 5 The more detailed inspection will take account of the human elements covered by ILO, ISM and STCW and include operational controls as appropriate.

Clear Grounds

- 6 In applying Table 4 above, examples of "clear grounds" for a more detailed inspection include but are not limited to the following:

1. the absence of principal equipment or arrangements required by the relevant conventions;
2. evidence from a review of the ship's certificates that a certificate or certificates are clearly invalid;
3. evidence that documentation required by the relevant conventions and listed in Annex 10 of the Memorandum is not on board, incomplete, not maintained or falsely maintained;
4. evidence from the PSCO's general impressions and observations that serious hull or structural deterioration or deficiencies exist that may place at risk the structural, watertight or weathertight integrity of the ship;
5. evidence from the PSCO's general impressions or observations that serious deficiencies exist in the safety, pollution prevention or navigational equipment;
6. information or evidence that the master or crew is not familiar with essential shipboard operations relating to the safety of ships or the prevention of pollution, or that such operations have not been carried out;
7. indications that key crew members may not be able to communicate with each other or with other persons on board;
8. the emission of false distress alerts not followed by proper cancellation procedures;
9. receipt of a report or complaint containing information that a ship appears to be substandard and;
10. ships with overriding or unexpected factors as listed in Annex 8.

- 7 An expanded inspection will include a check of the overall condition, including the human element where relevant, in the following risk areas:

1. Documentation
2. Structural condition
3. Water/Weathertight condition
4. Emergency systems
5. Radio communication
6. Cargo operations including equipment
7. Fire safety
8. Alarms
9. Living and working conditions
10. Navigation equipment
11. Life saving appliances
12. Dangerous Goods
13. Propulsion and auxiliary machinery
14. Pollution prevention

and subject to their practical feasibility or any constraints relating to the safety of persons, the ship or the port, verification of the specific items in these risk areas listed for each ship type in a PSCC Instruction must be part of an expanded inspection. The inspector must use professional judgement to determine the appropriate depth of examination or testing of each specific item.

- 8 Inspectors must be aware that the safe execution of certain on-board operations, e.g. cargo handling, could be jeopardised by tests carried out during such operation.
- 9 The expanded inspection will take account of the human elements covered by ILO, ISM and STCW and include operational controls as appropriate.

Annex 10 Examination of certificates and documents

At the initial inspection the Port State Control Officer will, as a minimum and to the extent applicable, examine the following documents:

- .1 International Tonnage Certificate (1969) (*ITC, Art. 7*);
- .2 Certificate of Registry or other document of nationality (*UNCLOS*);
- .3 Certificates as to the ship's hull strength and machinery installations issued by the classification society in question (only to be required if the ship maintains its class with a classification society);
- .4 Reports of previous port State control inspections;
- .5 Passenger Ship Safety Certificate (*SOLAS 1988 Amend./CI/Reg.12, SOLAS Protocol 1988/CI/Reg.12*);
- .6 Cargo Ship Safety Construction Certificate (*SOLAS/CI/Reg.12, SOLAS Protocol 1988/CI/Reg.12*);
- .7 Cargo Ship Safety Equipment Certificate (*SOLAS 1988 Amend./CI/Reg.12, SOLAS Protocol 1988/CI/Reg.12*);
- .8 Cargo Ship Safety Radio Certificate (*SOLAS 1988 Amend./CI/Reg.12, SOLAS Protocol 1988/CI/Reg.12*);
- .9 Cargo Ship Safety Certificate (*SOLAS Protocol 1988/CI/Reg.12*);
- .10 Special Purpose Ship Safety Certificate (*SPS Code, CI/Art.1.7.4, Res. A.791 (19)*);
- .11 For ro-ro passenger ships, information on the A/A-max ratio (*SOLAS 1995 Amend./CII-1/Reg.8-1*);
- .12 Damage control plans and booklets (*SOLAS 2006 Amend./CII-1/Reg.19, 20, 23*);
- .13 Stability Booklet and information (*SOLAS 2008 Amend./CII-1/Reg.5, SOLAS/CII-1/Reg.22, LLP88, Reg.10*);
- .14 Manoeuvring Booklet and information (*SOLAS 1981 Amend./CII-1/Reg.28.2*);
- .15 Unattended Machinery spaces (UMS) evidence (*SOLAS 1981 Amend./CII-1/Reg.46.3*);
- .16 Exemption Certificate and any list of cargoes (*SOLAS/CII-2/Reg.10.7.1.4*);
- .17 Fire control plan (*SOLAS 2000 Amend./CII-2/Reg.15.2.4*);
- .18 Fire safety operational booklet (*SOLAS 2000 Amend./CII-2/Reg.16.3.1*);
- .19 Dangerous goods special list or manifest, or detailed stowage plan (*SOLAS 2000 Amend./CII-2/Reg.19*);
- .20 Doc. of compliance Dangerous Goods (*SOLAS 2001 Amend./CII-2/Reg.19.4*);
- .21 Ship's log book with respect to the records of drills, including security drills, and the log for records of inspection and maintenance of lifesaving appliances and arrangements and fire fighting appliances and arrangements (*SOLAS 2006 Amend./CIII/Reg.37, 19.3, 19.4, 20*);
- .22 Minimum Safe Manning Document (*SOLAS 2000 Amend./CV/Reg.14.2*);
- .23 SAR coordination plan for passenger ships trading on fixed routes (*SOLAS 1995 Amend./CV/Reg.15, 7.2*);
- .24 LRIT Conformance Test Report (*SOLAS/CV/Reg.19.1*);
- .25 Copy of the Document of compliance issued by the testing facility, stating the date of compliance and the applicable performance standards of VDR (voyage data recorder) (*SOLAS/CV/Reg.18.8*);
- .26 AIS test report (*SOLAS 2010 Amend./CV/Reg.18.9*);
- .27 For passenger ships, List of operational limitations (*SOLAS 2001 Amend./CV/Reg.30.2*);
- .28 Cargo Securing Manual (*SOLAS 2002 Amend./CVI/Reg.5.6*);
- .29 Bulk Carrier Booklet (*SOLAS 1996 Amend./CVI/Reg.7.3*);
- .30 Loading/Unloading Plan for bulk carriers (*SOLAS 1996 Amend./CVI/Reg.7.3*);
- .31 Document of authorization for the carriage of grain (*SOLAS 1991 Amend./CVI/Reg.9*);
- .32 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDs) (*SOLAS 2009 Amend./CVI/Reg.5-1*);
- .33 INF (International Code for the Safe Carriage of Packaged Irradiated Nuclear Fuel, Plutonium and High-Level Radioactive Wastes on Board Ships) Certificate of Fitness (*SOLAS 1999 Amend./CVII/Reg.16, INFC 1.3*);
- .34 Copy of Document of Compliance issued in accordance with the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (*DoC*) ISM Code (*SOLAS 1994 Amend./CIX/Reg.4.1*);

- .35 Safety Management Certificate issued in accordance with the International Management Code for the Safe Operation of Ships and for Pollution Prevention (SMC) (SOLAS 1994 Amend./CIX/Reg.4.2, 4.3);
- .36 High Speed Craft Safety Certificate and Permit to Operate High Speed Craft (SOLAS 1994 Amend./CX/Reg.3.2, HSCC 1.8.1, 2);
- .37 Continuous Synopsis Record (SOLAS 2005 Amend./CXI-1/Reg.5);
- .38 International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Liquefied Gases in Bulk, or the Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Liquefied Gases in Bulk, whichever is appropriate (GCC-4/CI/N1.6.4, IGCC/CI/N1.5.4);
- .39 International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk, or the Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk, whichever is appropriate (BCC-10/CI/N1.6.3, IBCC/CI/N1.5.4, BCH/1.6.1);
- .40 International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate (MARPOL/ANI/Reg.7.1);
- .41 Survey Report Files (in case of bulk carriers or oil tankers) (SOLAS XI-1 reg.2, 2011 ESP code);
- .42 Oil Record Book, parts I and II (MARPOL/AN/R17, Reg.36);
- .43 Shipboard Marine pollution emergency plan for Noxious Liquid Substances (MARPOL/ANII/Reg.17);
- .44 (Interim) Statement of compliance Condition Assessment Scheme (CAS) (MARPOL/ANI/Reg.20.6, 21.6.1);
- .45 For oil tankers, the record of oil discharge monitoring and control system for the last ballast voyage (MARPOL/ANI/Reg.31.2);
- .46 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP) (MARPOL/ANI/Reg.37.1);
- .47 STS Operation Plan and Records of STS Operations (MARPOL ANI/Reg.41);
- .48 International Pollution Prevention Certificate for the Carriage of Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk (NLS) (MARPOL/ANII/Reg.9.1);
- .49 Cargo Record Book (MARPOL/ANII/Reg.15, MARPOL/ANII-Appendix2);
- .50 Procedures and Arrangements Manual (chemical tankers and NLS tankers) (MARPOL/ANII/Reg.14.1 + P&A manual);
- .51 International Sewage Pollution Prevention Certificate (ISPPC) (MARPOL/ANIV/Reg.5.1);
- .52 Garbage Management Plan (MARPOL/ANV/Appendix I);
- .53 Garbage Record Book (MARPOL/ANV/Appendix II);
- .54 International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate (IAPPC) (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.6.1);
- .55 Logbook for fuel oil change-over (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.14.5);
- .56 Type approval certificate of incinerator (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.16.6.1 + Appendix IV(1));
- .57 Bunker delivery notes (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.18.5+ Appendix V);
- .58 International Energy Efficiency Certificate (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.6);
- .59 Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.22);
- .60 EEDI Technical File (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.20);
- .61 Statement of Compliance – Fuel Oil Consumption Reporting (MARPOL/ANVI/Reg.6);
- .62 Engine International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate (EIAPPC) (NoxTC2008/2.1.1.1);
- .63 Technical files (NoxTC2008/2.3.6);
- .64 Record book of engine parameters (NoxTC2008/6.2.2.7.1);
- .65 International Load Line Certificate (1966) (LLP'88 Art.16.1);
- .66 International Load Line Exemption Certificate (LLP'88 Art.16.2);
- .67 Certificates issued in accordance with STCW Convention (STCW95/Art. VI, RI/2, STCW code/ Sect. A-I/2); ; -;
- .68 Maritime Labour Certificate and Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance part I and II (MLC and DMLC part I and II) (MLC, 2006/Reg.5.1/standard A5.1.3);
- .69 Medical certificates (MLC, 2006/ Reg. 1.2/Standard A1.2);
- .70 Table of shipboard working arrangements (MLC, 2006/ Reg.2.3/standard A2.3, 10 and STCW95/A-VIII/1.5);
- .71 Records of hours of work or rest of seafarers (MLC, 2006/Reg. 2.3/standard A2.3, 12 and STCW95/A-VIII/1.5);

- .72 Certificate or documentary evidence of financial security for repatriation (*MLC, 2006/Reg.2.5/standard A2.5.2*);
- .73 Certificate or documentary evidence of financial security relating to shipowners liability (*MLC, 2006/Reg.4.2/standard A4.2.1*);
- .74 Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit Safety Certificate (*MODU Code/I/Section 6*);
- .75 Certificate of insurance or any other financial security in respect of civil liability for oil pollution damage (*CLC69P92/AVII.2*);
- .76 Certificate of insurance or any other financial security in respect of civil liability for Bunker oil pollution damage (*BUNKERS 2001/Art.7.2*);
- .77 International Ship Security Certificate (ISSC) (*ISPS/PA/19.2.1*);
- .78 Record of AFS (*AFS/Annex 4/Reg.2(1)*);
- .79 International Anti-Fouling System Certificate (IAFS Certificate) (*AFS/Annex 4/Reg.2(1)*);
- .80 Declaration on AFS (*AFS/Annex 4/Reg.5(1)*);
- .81 Polar Ship Certificate (*Polar Code/P.I-A/C.1/Reg.1.3*);
- .82 Polar Water Operational Manual (PWOM) (*Polar Code/P.I-A/C.2*);
- .83 International Ballast Water Management Certificate (IBWMC) (*BWMC Art 9.1(a)*);
- .84 Ballast Water Record Book (BWRB) (*BWMC Art 9.1 (b)*);
- .85 Certificate of insurance or other financial security in respect of liability for the removal of wrecks (*Nairobi WRC 2007 / Art. 12.2*)

Annex 11 Inspection Commitments of AuthoritiesInspection Commitments of Member States

- 1** The inspection commitments of each Authority are:
- a) to carry out an inspection on every ship calling at one of its ports and anchorages with a Priority I status, and
 - b) to carry out a number of inspections on Priority I and Priority II ships which corresponds at least to its annual inspection commitment.

- 2** The information system shows, daily, whether a Member State is ahead or behind the commitment in 1.b above.

Flexibility in Priority I commitment

- 3** The following paragraphs describe the flexibility for meeting the commitment in paragraph 1.a above.

- 4** Ships which arrive in port as a Priority I must be selected for inspection. However the Member State may postpone the inspection in the following ways:

- a) to the next call of the ship at the same Member State, provided that the ship does not call at another port within the Paris MoU region and the postponement is no more than 15 days;
- b) to another port of call if this port is within the Paris MoU region and its authority agrees in advance to inspect the ship and the postponement is no more than 15 days.

Inspections which are postponed in this way and recorded in the information system are not considered as missed inspections.

- 5** In addition to the flexibility provided in paragraph 4 above an Authority may miss:
- a) up to 5% of the total number of Priority I ships with a high risk profile calling at its ports and anchorages;
 - b) up to 10% of the total number of Priority I ships other than those with a high risk profile calling at its ports and anchorages.

- 6** In following circumstances Priority I inspections which are missed are not counted in the allowance mentioned in paragraph 5 above:
- a) if in the judgement of the authority the conduct of the inspection would create a risk to the safety of inspectors, the ship, its crew or to the port, or to the marine environment, or
 - b) if the ship call takes place only during night time. Member States should however ensure that ships which only make night time calls do not avoid inspection completely, or
 - c) additionally in the case of a ship which only calls at an anchorage within the jurisdiction of a port, if the ship is inspected in another port or anchorages within the Paris MoU region within 15 days, or

- d) additionally in the case of a ship which only calls at an anchorage within the jurisdiction of a port, the call is only during night time or if its duration is too short for the inspection to be carried out satisfactorily.

- 7 In the circumstances described in paragraph 6 above the Authority is required to record in the information system the reasons for missing the inspection.

Allowance for Member State receiving an excessive number Priority I ships

- 8 The fair share scheme and the selection scheme are intended to ensure that a Member State is not be required to carry out more Priority I inspections than its annual commitment. However, as a safeguard, for a State inspecting more Priority I ships than its annual commitment the allowance of missed inspections, as described in paragraph 5 would be 30%.

Calculation of the Regional Commitment

- 9 In order to calculate the annual inspection commitment of each Member State referred to in paragraph 1b above the first step is to determine the overall annual commitment for the Paris MoU region (the “regional commitment”).

- 10 The regional commitment for the year in question is estimated by taking the average number of inspections required in the previous 3 years.

- 11 The annual regional commitment is calculated by the information system by adding the following:

- .1 number of Priority I inspections;
(mandatory periodic and additional)
- .2 number of Priority II periodic inspections;
(i.e. excluding inspections triggered by unexpected factors)
- .3 number of Priority I ships which are not inspected during the year.

(note: not the number of inspections missed since the same ship could be missed several times)

Calculation of annual inspection commitment for each Member State

- 12 The second step in calculating an inspection commitment for each Member State is to calculate its share of the regional commitment. This share is the three-year average number of individual ships calling at the Member State as a percentage of the sum of the number of individual ships calling at each Member State.

Allowance for a Member State with too few opportunities to inspect

- 13 A Member State could receive too few Priority I and Priority II inspections to be able to reach its annual commitment. In such a case it will be considered to have met the commitment if it has inspected at least 85% of Priority II ships. The commitment in 1.a and the corresponding allowance in paragraph 5 still apply.

Annex 12 Reporting obligations for ships

Electronic means shall be used whenever possible for any communication provided for in this Annex.

72hour message (72 ETA)

- 1 A ship which, in accordance with Annex 9, is eligible for an expanded inspection and bound for a port or anchorage of a Member State, shall notify its arrival 72 hours in advance to the Authority or earlier if required by national provisions.
- 2 At least following information shall be submitted:
 - (a) ship identification (mandatory IMO number and additional name, call sign and/or MMSI number);
 - (b) port of destination;
 - (c) estimated time of arrival (ETA);
 - (d) estimated time of departure (ETD);
 - (e) planned duration of the call;
 - (f) for tankers
 - (i) configuration: single hull, single hull with SBT, double hull;
 - (ii) condition of the cargo and ballast tanks: full, empty, inerted;
 - (iii) volume and nature of cargo;
 - (g) planned operations at the port or anchorage of destination (loading, unloading, other);
 - (h) planned statutory survey inspections and substantial maintenance and repair work to be carried out whilst in the port of destination;
 - (i) date of last expanded inspection in the Paris MoU region.

24hour message (24 ETA)

- 3 The operator, agent or master of ship bound for a port or anchorage of a Member State shall notify its arrival at least 24 hours in advance, or at the latest, at the time the ship leaves the previous port, if the voyage time is less than 24 hours, or if the port of call is not known or it is changed during the voyage, as soon as this information is available.
- 4 Following information shall be submitted:
 - (a) ship identification (mandatory IMO number and additional name, call sign and/or MMSI number);
 - (b) port of destination;
 - (c) estimated time of arrival (ETA);
 - (d) estimated time of departure (ETD).

Actual arrival message (ATA)

- 5 Member States report the actual time of arrival (ATA) of any ship calling at Member States ports (located in the Paris MoU region) and anchorages, together with an identifier of the port concerned within a reasonable time to the Information System.
- 6 Following information shall be submitted:
 - (a) ship identification (mandatory IMO number and additional name, call sign and/or MMSI number);

- (b) port;
- (c) actual time of arrival;
- (d) at anchorage: yes, no.

Actual departure message (ATD)

- 7 Member States shall transfer the actual time of departure (ATD) of any ship calling at Member States ports and anchorages, together with an identifier of the port concerned within a reasonable time to the Information System.
- 8 The following information shall be submitted:
 - (a) ship identification (mandatory IMO number and additional name, call sign and/or MMSI number);
 - (b) port;
 - (c) actual time of departure.