



MGN 600 (M)

Amendment 1

Maritime Labour Convention: Inspection of Coded Vessels

Notice to all small vessel owners, operators and managers, seafarers, designers, builders and surveyors

This notice, together with MGN 601(M) and MGN 602(M), replaces MGN 490 amendment 1 and MGN 491 amendment 1 published in August 2014. MGN 600 (M) Amendment 1 replaces MGN 600 (M)

Summary

This note applies to vessels certificated or seeking certification under

- The Merchant Shipping (Vessels in Commercial Use for Sport or Pleasure) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/2771), as amended;
- The Merchant Shipping (Small Workboats and Pilot Boats) Regulations 1998, (SI 1998 No. 1609), as amended;

and operating under one of the following Codes or alternative construction standards:

- The Code of practice for the safety of small commercial motor vessels (the Blue Code)
- The Code of practice for the safety of small commercial sailing vessels (the Yellow Code)
- The Code of practice for the safety of small vessels in commercial use for sport or pleasure operating from a nominated departure point (the Red Code)
- The Code of practice for the safety of small workboats and pilot boats (the Brown Code)
- The Workboat Code Industry Working Group Technical Standard 2014
- The Workboat Code Edition 2
- Marine Guidance Note 280(M) Small vessels in commercial use for sport or pleasure, workboats or pilot boats – Alternative construction standards.

Any reference to “the Codes” in this notice refers to the Codes and their equivalences listed above.

It contains guidance on the arrangements in place for inspection for compliance with the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (“the MLC”). Amendment 1 includes additional clarification at paragraph 3.6 relating to the statement to be added to the SCV certificate.

Inspection for compliance with the MLC is not required for vessels operating exclusively on domestic voyages and within 60 miles of a UK safe haven in the United Kingdom.

However, such vessels are required to comply with the relevant standards. Annex 1 to this Notice may be used as a checklist of the standards which apply.

Any voyage to or from a port outside the UK is not a domestic voyage.

Substantially equivalent crew accommodation standards are contained in MGN 601(M) (for vessels under 200GT) and MGN 602(M) (for vessels between 200GT and 500GT).



1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC) came into force internationally on the 20th August 2013. The MLC consolidates and updates over 60 maritime labour instruments adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), introduces some new standards, as well as consolidating and updating existing requirements. The MLC applies to all ships operating commercially, other than fishing vessels and ships of traditional build (see paragraphs 2.9 and 2.10. It does not apply to warships or naval auxiliaries (Article II.6). It applies standards for seafarer living and working conditions in respect of vessels which were not previously covered by international conventions. The MLC provides a comprehensive set of global maritime standards for all seafarers on vessels to which the MLC applies.
- 1.2 Information on the application of the MLC to UK vessels, and the meaning of “seafarer”, and “shipowner” are in MGN 471(M). The application of UK MLC regulations to small vessels is in Section 2 of this notice.
- 1.3 The MLC has been in force for UK vessels since 7th August 2014, twelve months after the date on which the UK ratified the Convention. When a UK shipowner wishes to operate in a country other than the UK, it is their responsibility to ensure that they can demonstrate that their ship is compliant with the MLC.
- 1.4 Provision is made in the MLC for “substantial equivalence” where it is not practical to comply with the full MLC standards set out in part A of the MLC Code. The UK government, along with shipowner and seafarer representatives in a tripartite working group has developed crew accommodation standards for small vessels which are substantially equivalent to the accommodation standards in the MLC. These are published in MGN 601(M) (for vessels under 200GT) and MGN 602(M) (for vessels between 200GT and 500GT).
- 1.5 While the shipowner is legally responsible for ensuring that the operation of their vessel complies with all provisions of the MLC, the seafarer also has responsibility to comply with the relevant conditions for employment set by the MLC (e.g. minimum age, medical fitness).
- 1.6 Inspection of small commercial vessels for MLC compliance by the Certifying Authority is acceptable to the MCA wherever the vessel operates, provided the vessel continues to meet the conditions of their inspection. However, other Maritime Administrations or Port State Authorities are under no obligation to accept the UK MLC Small Vessel Inspection Report and have the right to refuse to allow such vessels to operate in their waters. Some Maritime Administrations or Port State Authorities may accept UK MLC arrangements for small commercial vessels if they consider them equivalent to their own. Owners and operators should check before accepting work abroad.

2. Application of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 to small vessels

- 2.1 The UK has interpreted “all ships ordinarily engaged in commercial activities” to mean all vessels that are not pleasure vessels¹. The Convention explicitly excludes registered

¹ “pleasure vessel means –

(a) any vessel which at the time is being used is:

(i) in the case of a vessel wholly owned by—

(aa) an individual or individuals, used only for the sport or pleasure of the owner or the immediate family or friends of the owner; or(bb) a body corporate, used only for sport or pleasure and on which the persons on board are employees or officers of the body corporate, or their immediate family or friends; and



fishing vessels, pleasure vessels, ships of traditional build, warships, or naval auxiliaries (see section 3).

2.2 The Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Survey and Certification) Regulations 2013 (“the 2013 Regulations”) apply to all United Kingdom ships on international voyages. This includes United Kingdom ships which operate in the waters of another State. The 2013 Regulations also apply to United Kingdom ships on domestic voyages which proceed further than 60 miles from a UK safe haven².

2.3 Any UK vessel to which the MLC applies in the waters of a State for which the MLC is in force may be inspected by the port State for compliance with the MLC. Furthermore, any UK vessel to which the MLC applies, operating in the waters of a State that has ratified the MLC may receive no more favourable treatment than a vessel flying the flag of that State under Article V(7) of the MLC.

2.4 Non-UK vessels to which the MLC applies, operating around the UK, including those that do not make other international voyages are required to comply with the MLC.

2.5 *Vessels which are not covered by the MLC – area of operation*

2.5.1 The MLC does not apply to vessels navigating exclusively within inland or sheltered waters or areas where port regulations apply. The UK interpretation of this is that, under the 2013 Regulations, United Kingdom ships³ operating on domestic voyages within 60 miles of a UK safe haven do not require an inspection for compliance with the MLC. A domestic voyage for a UK ship is a voyage that starts and finishes in the UK without the vessel going to another State.

2.5.2 However, earlier UK legislation covering most of the standards laid down in the MLC already applied to all seagoing ships regardless of their area of operation, and therefore the UK’s legislation implementing the MLC also applies to those vessels. Annex 1 to this notice provides a checklist of those standards as they apply to Coded vessels.

2.6 *Vessels which are not covered by the MLC – types of vessel*

2.6.1 The MLC does not apply to registered fishing vessels, pleasure vessels, ships of traditional build, warships, or naval auxiliaries. However, for the application of individual provisions of UK law, see the relevant statutory instrument and supporting guidance.

(ii) on a voyage or excursion which is one for which the owner does not receive money for or in connection with operating the vessel or carrying any person, other than as a contribution to the direct expenses of the operation of the vessel incurred during the voyage or excursion; or

(b) any vessel wholly owned by or on behalf of a members’ club formed for the purpose of sport or pleasure which, at the time it is being used, is used only for the sport or pleasure of members of that club or their immediate family, and for the use of which any charges levied are paid into club funds and applied for the general use of the club; and

(c) in the case of any vessel referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) above no other payments are made by or on behalf of users of the vessel other than by the owner.

In this definition “immediate family” means, in relation to an individual, the spouse or civil partner of the individual, and a relative of the individual or the individual’s spouse or civil partner, and “relative” means brother, sister, ancestor or lineal descendant;

² “Safe haven” means a harbour or shelter of any kind which affords safe entry and protection from the force of weather.

³ “United Kingdom ship” means a ship which is—

(a) a United Kingdom ship within the meaning of section 85(2) of the Act,

(b) a Government ship within the meaning of section 308(4) of the Act which is ordinarily engaged in commercial maritime operations, or

a hovercraft registered under the Hovercraft Act 1968⁽³⁾



- 2.7 MGN 470(M) lists all of the implementing legislation and supporting guidance. Merchant Shipping Notices (MSN) and Marine Guidance Notes (MGN) have been issued to accompany legislative changes. For any MLC requirements other than crew accommodation, reference should be made to those documents for guidance on the standards that apply and how to comply with them.
- 2.8 See Table 1 below which illustrates which small vessels the MLC inspection regime applies to.

Table 1 – Application of MLC inspection

	Pleasure vessel	Small Vessel(Coded)	Small Vessel (non-coded)	Large Workboat less than 500GT	Registered Fishing Vessel	Ship of Traditional Build	Warship	Naval auxiliary
UK Inland Waters ⁴	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK vessel on a domestic voyage no more than 60 miles from a UK safe haven	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UK vessel on a domestic voyage operating more than 60 miles from a UK safe haven	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
UK vessel on an international voyage	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Non-UK vessel operating in the UK	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x

✓ – The MLC applies in these circumstances

x – The MLC does not apply in these circumstances

For the purposes of this table “small” means <24m load line length, or <150grt if the vessel was built before 21 July 1968. “Large” means ≥24 metres load line length, or ≥150grt if the vessel was built before 21 July 1968.

Ships of traditional build

- 2.9 “Ship of traditional build” means a ship built using traditional construction techniques that were common when that style of vessel was first built. It does not mean a traditional style of ship built using modern construction techniques. The purpose of this clause in the MLC is to preserve traditional ship building techniques.
- 2.10 The UK will determine case by case whether a particular vessel is a ship of traditional build and discuss with the owner the application of MLC standards. While it may not be practicable to apply the accommodation standards to ships of traditional build, the requirements for SEAs, wages, and other provisions relating to seafarers may still be applied – or where appropriate, shore-based equivalents – as part of the determination.

⁴ Inland waters means waters listed in the latest amendment of MSN 1837(M) on the Categorisation of Waters. The latest amendment at the time of publication of this notice is Amendment 2.



3. Flag State Inspection

- 3.1 MCA has authorised the recognised Certifying Authorities to carry out the required MLC inspections on the vessels that they certify under the Codes. Any owner who wishes to have their vessel inspected to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the MLC should contact their Certifying Authority, to arrange for an inspection to take place.
- 3.2 The MLC requires each vessel to be inspected at least every 36 months. This fits with the renewal/intermediate survey regime applied under the Codes, and it is anticipated that vessels will receive an inspection and be issued with a new inspection report at each initial/renewal and intermediate survey. However, this is not always the case and MLC inspections may be completed at any time during the vessel's Code certification cycle.
- 3.3 There are 16 inspection items under the MLC, which cover between them all provisions of the MLC:
- Minimum age
 - Medical certification
 - Qualifications of seafarers
 - Seafarers' employment agreements
 - Use of any licensed or certified or regulated private recruitment and placement service
 - Hours of work or rest
 - Manning levels for the ship
 - Accommodation
 - On-board recreational facilities
 - Food and catering
 - Health and safety and accident prevention
 - On-board medical care
 - On-board complaint procedures
 - Payment of wages
 - Financial security for repatriation
 - Financial security relating to shipowners liability
- 3.4 The Certifying Authorities will expect to see evidence of compliance for all elements of the inspection. Some of the items are hardware items which should be easily demonstrable during the on-board inspection; other elements may be submitted by other means, such as by electronic means or by post, to demonstrate compliance with the applicable provisions of the legislation. Further details on what may be inspected and what evidence of compliance should be provided, as a minimum, may be found in Annex 1 to this Notice. A list of UK legislation implementing the MLC and supporting guidance is published in MGN 470(M).
- 3.5 Shipowners are encouraged to provide the following documents (where applicable) to the inspector to demonstrate their compliance with the requirements under United Kingdom legislation implementing the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006:
- .1 A list of hazardous work for young persons, risk assessment for workers under 18 years of age, specific to the risks for young persons (see MSN 1838(M))
 - .2 Evidence that any Recruitment and Placement Service used was based in a country which has ratified the MLC, or other evidence of MLC compliance such as certification by a flag State administration or a report of a successful and sufficiently thorough audit by the shipowner or suitable third party organisation
 - .3 Copy of any applicable Collective Bargaining Agreement



- .4 A copy of the Seafarers Employment Agreement(s) for seafarers serving on that ship
 - .5 Where the Seafarers Employment Agreement is signed by a representative of the shipowner, a copy of the manning agreement between the shipowner and the representative of the shipowner
 - .6 A copy of the shipowner's evidence of financial security for repatriation of seafarers including provision for abandonment of seafarers (e.g. Certificate and Document of Insurance)
 - .7 A copy of the shipowner's evidence of financial security to assure compensation in case of seafarer's death or long-term disability due to an occupational injury, illness or hazard (e.g. Certificate and Document of Insurance).
 - .8 A copy of the form of ship board working arrangements for use on-board the ship
 - .9 A copy of the form of the record of daily hours of rest for use on-board the ship
 - .10 A copy of the shipowner's health and safety policy
 - .11 A copy of the shipowner's on-board complaint procedures
- 3.6 MCA has provided the model format for an Inspection Report form to Certifying Authorities for their surveyors to complete and issue to owners/operators following inspection. A blank version can be found at Annex 1 to this Note. This report will indicate to port State control inspectors that the UK/MCA is satisfied that the vessel is compliant with the UK's national legislation implementing the MLC. Such a report shall not be issued until the vessel owner has demonstrated that all elements of the inspection are being complied with to the satisfaction of the Certifying Authority. A Code certificate will contain the following statement:
- "This certificate is only valid for commercial operation on international voyages or voyages of more than 60 miles from a UK safe haven with seafarers on board if the certificate is accompanied by a valid MLC inspection report demonstrating compliance."
- "International voyages" includes, for a UK vessel, voyages within the waters of another State. The vessel is of course still required to comply with the operating limits set by its Code certification (Cat 0 to Cat 6).
- 3.7 Certifying Authorities may charge for the additional work they will need to undertake to confirm that a vessel is compliant with the MLC.
- 3.8 MCA retains its right to inspect vessels at any time where there are reasonable grounds. Seafarers have the right to make a complaint to the MCA if they feel they are not receiving their entitlements under the MLC, as set out in MGN 489(M).
- 3.9 If in exceptional circumstances the owner needs to engage a Certifying Authority other than the Certifying Authority for their vessel to carry out the inspection for compliance with the MLC, they should obtain agreement from their own Certifying Authority in advance, to ensure that they will accept the evidence of compliance provided by another party for the purposes of issuing the certificate of compliance under the Codes. Assurance should also be obtained that the inspection will verify compliance with UK MLC standards for the vessel, including the substantially equivalent standards for crew accommodation as set out in MGN 601(M) or MGN 602(M).
- 4. Certification of small commercial vessels**
- 4.1 Although vessels under 500GT do not need to carry a Maritime Labour Certificate on-board, the shipowner is entitled to request one. The UK has a substantial fleet of small



commercial vessels that operate overseas that may be subject to inspection, and a Maritime Labour Certificate provides *prima facie* evidence of compliance with the MLC to port State Control officers.

- 4.2 Where the inspection report referred to in 3.6 above is not considered sufficient and where a full Maritime Labour Certificate is requested for a vessel, this must be issued by the MCA in the UK. Application should be made to the MCA for such a certificate to be issued, along with the inspection report issued by the Certifying Authority for the vessel and copies of the applicable documentary evidence listed in paragraph 3.5 of this notice. The owner must also provide a draft MLC Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance Part II (see MSN 1848(M) Amendment 2) to the inspector during the inspection who will duly approve it after a satisfactory MLC inspection. MCA reserves the right to make any final checks and on-board inspections considered necessary to verify compliance before issuing a Maritime Labour Certificate. There will be a charge levied by MCA for verifying compliance and issuing the Maritime Labour Certificate. This will be at the current fee rate at the time.
- 4.3 Applications for Maritime Labour Certificates should be made to:

Maritime Security & Safety Mgt. Ops. Branch
Spring Place
105 Commercial Road
Southampton
SO15 1EG
United Kingdom

Email: hq_ismiso@mcga.gov.uk

5. Port State Inspection

- 5.1 Port State inspectors are required to accept a Maritime Labour Certificate and should normally accept documentation issued by or on behalf of the UK declaring that a UK vessel is compliant with the MLC as *prima facie* evidence of its compliance. Unless there are reasonable grounds for the Port State to believe the vessel is not compliant they should not unduly delay the vessel, but if they have concerns about the validity of the MCA compliance regime, they should be requested to contact the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA).
- 5.2 If there are reasonable grounds for the port State authority to believe that the vessel is not compliant with the MLC, or the UK's substantially equivalent standards, they may require rectification of any deficiencies found prior to the vessel's departure from port.
- 5.3 Article V (7) of the MLC requires States to ensure that vessels that fly the flag of any State that has not ratified the MLC do not receive more favourable treatment than the ships that fly the flag of any State that has ratified it. MCA may inspect non-UK flagged vessels to which the Codes apply while operating in UK waters⁵ in the UK under this provision, where the flag state has not ratified the MLC, or there is no evidence of MLC inspection by the flag state.

1. See regulation 4(1)(b) of S.I 1998/1609 and regulation 3(2)(b) of S.I. 1998/2771



More Information

Seafarer Safety and Health Branch
Maritime and Coastguard Agency
Bay 2/17
Spring Place
105 Commercial Road
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SO15 1EG

Tel : +44 (0) 203 8172498

e-mail: mlc@mcga.gov.uk

Website Address: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency

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Certifying
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MARITIME LABOUR CONVENTION, 2006, SMALL VESSEL INSPECTION REPORT

The shipowner is legally responsible to ensure that all provisions of UK legislation are complied with.

1. Ship's particulars

- 1.1. Name of ship: 1.2 Distinctive number or letters:
- 1.3 Port of Registry: 1.4 Gross tonnage:
- 1.5 IMO number: 1.6 Type of ship:
- 1.7 Date of build (if during 2013 include day and month):
- 1.8 Name and address of shipowner:
- 1.9 Location of inspection:
- 1.10 Maximum number of seafarers accommodated on-board:

2. Mandatory Inspection Items

(Guidance is provided in italics)

1. Minimum age	YES/NO
1.1 The shipowner has a system in place to verify that seafarers on-board are 16 years of age or over. <i>(Minimum age) No person below the age of 16 years shall be employed, engaged or work on the vessel. A young seafarer is defined as a seafarer under the age of 18.</i>	
1.2 Seafarers under 18 years of age are listed on the ALC 1C form.	Yes/No/NA
1.3 A risk assessment has been carried out for any employees under 18 years of age, specific to the risks for young persons. <i>(Hours of rest) There is a prohibition on young seafarers working at night, which as a minimum must include a period of at least 9 hours starting no later than midnight and ending no earlier than 0500hrs. However a seafarer aged 16 or 17 may work at night if the work forms part of an established training programme.</i> <i>(Health and safety protection and accident prevention) Measures shall be put in place to protect young seafarers from carrying out any work which is likely to jeopardise their health and safety.</i>	Yes/No/NA



2 Medical certification	YES/NO
2.1 If the vessel is operating up to 60 miles from a safe haven, all the seafarers have either a valid ENG1 or ML5 medical fitness certificate, as appropriate.	Yes/No/NA
2.2 If the vessel is operating more than 60 miles from a safe haven, all the seafarers have a valid ENG1 medical fitness certificate.	Yes/No/NA
2.3 There are no conditions on the medical fitness certificates that prevent the seafarer from undertaking their duties on-board.	
2.4 The company has a system for ensuring that the seafarers it employs have suitable and valid medical fitness certificates.	

3 Qualifications of seafarers	YES/NO
3.1 The skipper has the required certificate of competency for the operating area.	
3.2 The mate has the required certificate of competency for the operating area.	Yes/No/NA
3.3 There is somebody onboard with the required engineering qualifications.	Yes/No/NA
3.4 There are second people available to assist the skipper in an emergency or deemed by the skipper to be experienced.	Yes/No/NA
3.5 The company has a system for ensuring that the seafarers it employs are correctly qualified for the voyages they undertake.	
3.6 The company provides familiarisation training for its seafarers.	

4 Seafarers' Employment Agreements (SEA)	YES/NO/NA*
<p>4.1 The SEA complies with the minimum standards.</p> <p><i>Shipowners and all seafarers working on the vessel must have a signed original SEA meeting the minimum requirements in MGN 477(M) on Seafarer Employment Agreements. MCA have posted a model format of a SEA on their website at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/mlc-2006-titles-1-to-5-regulations-guidance-and-information The SEA and any document forming part of the SEA, if they are not in English should be available onboard with an English translation. Seafarers shall be given a document in English containing a record of their employment on the ship.</i></p> <p><i>The SEA must specify arrangements for termination, which must provide for at least 7 days notice by the shipowner and the seafarer; the shipowner must be required to give as much notice as the seafarer.</i></p> <p><i>Seafarers must be given a minimum of 2.5 days per month paid leave and a further 8 days in lieu of UK public holidays. Seafarers are to be granted shore leave to benefit their health and well-being consistent with the operational requirements of their positions.</i></p> <p><i>Shipowners are required to provide financial security to ensure that seafarers they employ are duly repatriated. Shipowners are prohibited from requiring seafarers to make an advance payment towards the cost of repatriation.</i></p>	
4.2 All seafarers on-board have a SEA.	
4.3 The company has a system for ensuring all seafarers it employs have a SEA.	
4.4 Occasional staff have a contract of employment.	YES/NO/NA

*N/A where the shipowner is the sole seafarer on-board.



5 Use of any licensed or certified or regulated private recruitment and placement service	YES/NO/NA
5.1 If a recruitment and placement service is used, are they based in a ratifying country? <i>Shipowners must only use seafarer recruitment and placement services, certified by ratifying countries OR recruitment and placement services that can demonstrate conformity to the MLC requirements for recruitment and placement.</i>	
5.2 If the recruitment and placement service is not in a ratifying country has the shipowner verified their compliance with the MLC?	

6 Hours of rest	YES/NO
6.1 The schedule is posted up and in compliance with the minimum standard.	
6.2 The records of hours of rest are kept in the format required in MSN 1877(M) Amendt 1.	
6.3 The standards for minimum hours of rest are being complied with. <i>The minimum limits on hours of rest provided by the shipowner shall be 10 hours in any 24 hour period, which may be divided into no more than two (2) periods – one of which shall be at least six (6) hours in length, and no more than 14 hours between any consecutive periods; and 77 hours in any seven day period.</i>	

7 Manning levels for the ship	YES/NO
7.1 Manning levels are adequate	
7.2 There is a procedure for briefing the second person on assisting the skipper.	
7.3 The company has a system for ensuring that there are sufficient seafarers/persons on-board the vessel.	

8 Accommodation	YES/NO/NA
Applicable to ships constructed on or after 7 August 2014. Ship built prior to 7 August 2014 shall comply with existing national standards in force when they were built or last substantially modified. Standard complied with: [Give year of build and title of statutory standard – e.g. MGN/MSN number, Code title]	
8.1 Access/Escape arrangements	
8.2 Headroom	
8.3 Ventilation	
8.4 Air conditioning (≥200GT only)	
8.5 Heating and insulation	
8.6 Lighting	
8.7 Water services and provision	
8.8 Hand holds and grab rails	
8.9 Sleeping accommodation	
8.10 Sanitary facilities	



8.11 Laundry facilities (≥ 200 GT only)	
8.12 Mess rooms	
8.13 Stowage facilities for personal effects	
8.14 Machinery space boundaries	
8.15 Securing of heavy equipment	
8.16 Hospital accommodation (15 or more seafarers on a voyage >3 days)	
8.17 Protection from mosquitoes	
8.18 Master's inspections	

9 On-board recreational facilities	YES/NO
9.1 Recreational facilities are provided on-board. <i>Shipowners to provide appropriate seafarers' recreational facilities, amenities and services, as adapted to meet the special needs of seafarers who must live and work on ships. Examples of recreational facilities include reading and writing facilities and, where practicable, games.</i>	
9.2 There is an open deck space provided, with safe access that protects seafarers from the elements during any rest period.	

10 Food and catering	YES/NO
10.1 The shipowner has a system in place to verify that adequate food is provided for all seafarers free of charge. <i>Food must be supplied free of charge to seafarers and is suitable in terms of quality, nutritional value, quality and variety.</i>	
10.2 The catering facilities on-board are fitted with a sink, a means of cooking and adequate working surface for the preparation of food. The floor surface in the galley area is non-slip. The facilities are hygienic.	
10.3 The furniture and fittings in the galley are made of a material which is impervious to dirt and moisture. Metal parts are rust resistant.	
10.4 There is adequate ventilation in the galley and a supply of fresh air to discharge fumes to the open air.	
10.5 Gimballed cooking appliances have a crash bar and there is a means of locking the gimbal.	YES/NO/NA
10.6 On sailing vessels there is a means to secure the cook in position with both hands free for working.	
10.7 There are secure and hygienic storage facilities for food and garbage.	
10.8 There is a messing area provided which accommodates the greatest number of people likely to be messing at one time.	
10.9 The company has a system for ensuring that there is somebody with accepted food hygiene training to supervise the preparation and cooking of food for seafarers on-board the vessel.	

11 Health and safety and accident prevention	YES/NO
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11.1 There are written risk assessments, or the inspector is satisfied that crew have demonstrated that they are aware of the risks verbally.	
11.2 There are no obvious health and safety problems. <i>The shipowner shall ensure as far as practicable, the health and safety of seafarers on-board the ship. In carrying out this duty the shipowner shall ensure reasonable precautions are taken to prevent occupational accidents, injuries and diseases on-board ship.</i>	
11.3 Complaints from seafarers are being suitably dealt with.	
11.4 Where there are 5 or more crew members there are records of safety committee meetings.	
11.5 Evidence is available of financial security for shipowners' liability for repatriation/abandonment and compensation in case of occupational illness, injury or death.	

12 On-board medical care	YES/NO
12.1 Medical stores are in accordance with MSN 1768 and in date.	
12.2 There is somebody on-board with adequate first aid training. <i>For vessels operating internationally, the skipper and/or another member of the crew must hold a valid First Aid or Medical Care qualification in accordance with Annex 3 of the Code.</i>	
12.3 The company has a system for ensuring that there is somebody with first aid training on-board the vessel.	
12.4 The shipowner has a system in place to verify that the skipper is aware of how to contact the Radio Medical Advice Service.	
12.5 There are records kept of all medical care undertaken on-board.	
12.6 Seafarers have access to medical care ashore overseas. <i>Medical care on-board and ashore requires that the cost of medical and dental treatment for seafarers is borne by the shipowner. Seafarers have the right to visit a qualified medical doctor or dentist without delay in ports of call, where practicable.</i>	

13 On-board complaint procedures	YES/NO/NA*
13.1 There is a complaints procedure posted up which is available to seafarers. <i>The on-board complaints procedure requires that shipowners must ensure their ships have on-board procedures for the fair, effective and expeditious handling of seafarer complaints. Seafarers must not be victimised for raising complaints and have the right to be accompanied or represented.</i>	
13.2 The complaints procedure includes details of who to contact in the MCA if the complaint is not resolved. <i>The complaints procedure must allow for complaints directly to the Master and to the MCA if the complaint is not resolved.</i>	
13.3 Where complaints have been recorded have they been resolved.	Yes/No/NA**

*Where the shipowner is the sole seafarer on-board

**Where there are no complaints received

14 Payment of wages	YES/NO/NA*
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14.1 Payment of wages is in accordance with the SEA. <i>Payment of wages defines the principles applying to the payment and calculation of basic pay and wages which are partially or fully consolidated.</i>	
14.2 Payment of wages is at least monthly. <i>All seafarers shall receive a monthly account of their wages.</i>	
14.3 There is provision for allotments. <i>Shipowners are required to take measures to provide seafarers with a means to transit all or part of their earnings to their families or dependents or legal beneficiaries.</i>	
14.4 There are no unauthorised deductions. <i>The following deductions from seafarers' wages are permitted –</i> <i>Deductions permitted by UK legislation, or agreed to in a Collective Bargaining Agreement; UK legislation permits deductions for on-board purchases, telecommunication calls and internet access, cash advances, allotments, contributions by the seafarer in relation to any pension fund, charity, and in respect of membership of a body to a trade union and friendly society.</i> <i>No deduction can be made from a seafarers' wage in respect of obtaining or retaining employment.</i> <i>Monetary fines against seafarers other than those authorised in a Collective Bargaining Agreement are prohibited. See MGN 474(M) regarding recovery of costs in cases of gross misconduct.</i>	
14.5 Where possible, seafarers confirm that their wages are being paid in accordance with the SEA	

* N/A where the shipowner is the sole seafarer on-board.

Financial security	
15. Evidence provided that shipowner has in place financial security to ensure that seafarers are duly repatriated (including abandonment). (MGN 480(M) Amendment 2)	
16. Evidence provided that shipowner has in place financial security for compensation in case of death or long term disability of seafarers due to occupational injury, illness or death. (MGN 480(M) Amendment 2)	

3. Declarations

Shipowner's declaration

I declare that I will continue to comply with the requirements of the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, for the validity of this inspection report.

Shipowner name:

Name of signatory of the shipowner:

Signed:

Date:

Inspector's declaration



I declare that I have reviewed the above measures, and, following inspection of the ship, and I have determined that they meet the purposes set out in the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006, Standard A5.1.3, paragraph 1.

Inspector name:

Signed:

Of [insert name of Certifying Authority] authorised by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency.

Date of Inspection:..... This Inspection Report is valid until.....
(maximum of 3 years from date of inspection date)

This report is to be retained onboard with the Code vessel certificate for a period of 3 years and must be made available for consultation by MCA officers at all times.

