

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE GENEVA

REPORT FORM

FOR THE

WORK IN FISHING CONVENTION,

2007 (No. 188)

The present report form is for the use of countries which have ratified the Convention. It has been approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in accordance with article 22 of the ILO Constitution, which reads as follows: “Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of the Conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request.”

The Government may deem it useful to consult the appended text of the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2007 (No. 199), the provisions of which supplement the present Convention and can contribute to a better understanding of its requirements and facilitate its application.

The matters with which this Convention deals may be beyond the immediate competence of the ministry responsible for labour questions, so that the preparation of a full report of the Convention may necessitate consultation of other interested ministries or government agencies.

PRACTICAL GUIDANCE FOR DRAWING UP REPORTS

First report

If this is your Government’s first report following the entry into force of the Convention in your country, full information should be given on each of the provisions of the Convention and on each of the questions set out in the report form.

Subsequent reports

In subsequent reports, information need normally be given only on the following points:

- (a) on any new legislative or other measures affecting the application of the Convention;
- (b) replies to the questions in the report form on the practical application of the Convention (for

example, statistics, results of inspections, judicial

or administrative decisions, or consultations held with representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, in particular organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers) and on the communication of copies of the report to the representative organizations of employers and workers and on any observations received from these organizations;

- (c) **replies to comments by the supervisory bodies:** the report must contain replies to any comments regarding the application of the Convention in your country which have been made by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations or by the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards.
-

Article 22 of the Constitution of the ILO

Report for the period from _____ 2021 to 2022 _____

made by the Government of Faroe Islands, Kingdom of Denmark _____

_____ on the

WORK IN FISHING CONVENTION, 2007 (No. 188)

(ratification registered on 3rd of February 2020 _____)

- I. Please give a list of the laws, regulations or other measures which apply the provisions of the Convention. Where this has not already been done, please forward copies of these texts to the International Labour Office or provide references to publicly accessible sites from where they may be downloaded electronically.**

Please indicate whether there exist other means which are relevant to the implementation of the Convention, such as collective agreements, arbitration awards or court decisions. If so, please provide the texts of sample agreements or awards and of leading court decisions.

Please give any available information concerning the extent to which the laws and regulations have been enacted or modified to permit ratification or as a result of ratification.

- II. Please indicate in detail *for each of the following Articles of the Convention* the provisions of the laws, regulations or other measures under which each Article is applied. Please also give the information specifically requested below under each Article.**

If in your country ratification of the Convention gives the force of national law to its provisions, please indicate by virtue of what constitutional provisions the ratification has had this effect. Please also specify what action has been taken to implement those provisions of the Convention which require the competent authority or authorities to take action, such as a definition of its exact scope and the institution of indispensable practical measures and procedures to apply it.

If the Committee of Experts or the Conference Committee on the Application of Standards has requested additional information or has made an observation on the measures adopted to apply the Convention, please supply the information asked for or indicate the action taken by your government to settle the points in question.

Part I. Definitions and scope

Definitions

Article 1

For the purposes of the Convention:

- (a) “commercial fishing” means all fishing operations, including fishing operations on rivers, lakes or canals, with the exception of subsistence fishing and recreational fishing;
- (b) “competent authority” means the minister, government department or other authority having power to issue and enforce regulations, orders or other instructions having the force of law in respect of the subject matter of the provision concerned;
- (c) “consultation” means consultation by the competent authority with the representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, and in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers, where they exist;

- (d) “fishing vessel owner” means the owner of the fishing vessel or any other organization or person, such as the manager, agent or bareboat charterer, who has assumed the responsibility for the operation of the vessel from the owner and who, on assuming such responsibility, has agreed to take over the duties and responsibilities imposed on fishing vessel owners in accordance with the Convention, regardless of whether any other organization or person fulfils certain of the duties or responsibilities on behalf of the fishing vessel owner;
- (e) “fisher” means every person employed or engaged in any capacity or carrying out an occupation on board any fishing vessel, including persons working on board who are paid on the basis of a share of the catch but excluding pilots, naval personnel, other persons in the permanent service of a government, shore-based persons carrying out work aboard a fishing vessel and fisheries observers;
- (f) “fisher’s work agreement” means a contract of employment, articles of agreement or other similar arrangements, or any other contract governing a fisher’s living and working conditions on board a vessel;
- (g) “fishing vessel” or “vessel” means any ship or boat, of any nature whatsoever, irrespective of the form of ownership, used or intended to be used for the purpose of commercial fishing;
- (h) “gross tonnage” means the gross tonnage calculated in accordance with the tonnage measurement regulations contained in Annex I to the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, or any instrument amending or replacing it;
- (i) “length” (L) shall be taken as 96 per cent of the total length on a waterline at 85 per cent of the least moulded depth measured from the keel line, or as the length from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline, if that be greater. In vessels designed with rake of keel, the waterline on which this length is measured shall be parallel to the designed waterline;
- (j) “length overall” (LOA) shall be taken as the distance in a straight line parallel to the designed waterline between the foremost point of the bow and the aftermost point of the stern;
- (k) “recruitment and placement service” means any person, company, institution, agency or other organization, in the public or the private sector, which is engaged in recruiting fishers on behalf of, or placing fishers with, fishing vessel owners;
- (l) “skipper” means the fisher having command of a fishing vessel.

Reference is made to the attached annex to this report with links to all relevant legislation implementing the Convention.

Scope

Article 2

1. Except as otherwise provided herein, this Convention applies to all fishers and all fishing vessels engaged in commercial fishing operations.

2. In the event of doubt as to whether a vessel is engaged in commercial fishing, the question shall be determined by the competent authority after consultation.

3. Any Member, after consultation, may extend, in whole or in part, to fishers working on smaller vessels the protection provided in this Convention for fishers working on vessels of 24 metres in length and over.

Paragraph 2. Please indicate whether cases of doubt have arisen as to whether any vessels are to be regarded as engaged in commercial fishing for the purposes of this Convention, the procedure used for determination of the question and the consultations which have taken place to this effect.

Paragraph 3. Please indicate whether the protective coverage of the provisions of the Convention which are applicable to vessels of 24 metres in length and over has been extended, in whole or in part, to fishers working on smaller vessels and provide information on the consultations which have been held in this respect.

Generally, the legislation applies to all fishing vessels regardless of size, although there are exemptions due the impracticality of certain technical provisions. Reference is made to Executive Order on Survey and Certification of Fishing Vessels according to ILO 188 Convention.

Regarding question 1 relating to paragraph 2, there have been no such cases of doubt as of this date.

Article 3

1. Where the application of the Convention raises special problems of a substantial nature in the light of the particular conditions of service of the fishers or of the fishing vessels' operations concerned, a Member may, after consultation, exclude from the requirements of this Convention, or from certain of its provisions:

- (a) fishing vessels engaged in fishing operations in rivers, lakes or canals;
- (b) limited categories of fishers or fishing vessels.

2. In case of exclusions under the preceding paragraph, and where practicable, the competent authority shall take measures, as appropriate, to extend progressively the requirements under this Convention to the categories of fishers and fishing vessels concerned.

3. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall:

- (a) in its first report on the application of this Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation:
 - (i) list any categories of fishers or fishing vessels excluded under paragraph 1;
 - (ii) give the reasons for any such exclusions, stating the respective positions of the representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers, where they exist; and
 - (iii) describe any measures taken to provide equivalent protection to the excluded categories; and
- (b) in subsequent reports on the application of the Convention, describe any measures taken in accordance with paragraph 2.

If recourse has been had to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article:

- (a) *please specify the categories of fishers or fishing vessels which have been excluded, in whole or in part, from the scope of application of the Convention;*
- (b) *give the reasons for such exclusions and provide information on the consultations which have been held prior to such exclusions, stating in particular the positions of the representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers, where they exist;*
- (c) *describe any measures taken to ensure equivalent protection, and subsequently, any measures taken to extend progressively the requirements of the Convention to the excluded categories.*

No categories of seafarers or fishing vessels have been excluded.

Article 4

1. Where it is not immediately possible for a Member to implement all of the measures provided for in this Convention owing to special problems of a substantial nature in the light of insufficiently developed infrastructure or institutions, the Member may, in accordance with a plan drawn up in consultation, progressively implement all or some of the following provisions:

- (a) Article 10, paragraph 1;
- (b) Article 10, paragraph 3, in so far as it applies to vessels remaining at sea for more than three days;
- (c) Article 15;
- (d) Article 20;
- (e) Article 33; and
- (f) Article 38.

2. Paragraph 1 does not apply to fishing vessels which:

- (a) are 24 metres in length and over; or
 - (b) remain at sea for more than seven days; or
 - (c) normally navigate at a distance exceeding 200 nautical miles from the coastline of the flag State or navigate beyond the outer edge of its continental shelf, whichever distance from the coastline is greater; or
 - (d) are subject to port State control as provided for in Article 43 of this Convention, except where port State control arises through a situation of force majeure,
- nor to fishers working on such vessels.

3. Each Member which avails itself of the possibility afforded in paragraph 1 shall:

- (a) in its first report on the application of this Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation:
 - (i) indicate the provisions of the Convention to be progressively implemented;
 - (ii) explain the reasons and state the respective positions of representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, and in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers, where they exist; and
 - (iii) describe the plan for progressive implementation; and
- (b) in subsequent reports on the application of this Convention, describe measures taken with a view to giving effect to all of the provisions of the Convention.

Where it has been deemed necessary to progressively implement all or some of the provisions specified in paragraph 1 of this Article:

- (a) *please specify the provisions to be progressively implemented;*
- (b) *explain the reasons and state the respective views expressed by representative organizations of employers and workers concerned, and in particular the representative organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers, where they exist;*
- (c) *provide details about the plan for the progressive implementation and the consultations which have taken place in this connection;*
- (d) *describe in subsequent reports the measures taken with a view to giving effect to all of the provisions of the Convention.*

No provisions have been progressively implemented.

Article 5

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the competent authority, after consultation, may decide to use length overall (LOA) in place of length (L) as the basis for measurement, in accordance with the equivalence set out in Annex I. In addition, for the purpose of the paragraphs specified in Annex III of this Convention, the competent authority, after consultation, may decide to use gross tonnage in place of length (L) or length overall (LOA) as the basis for measurement in accordance with the equivalence set out in Annex III.

2. In the reports submitted under article 22 of the Constitution, the Member shall communicate the reasons for the decision taken under this Article and any comments arising from the consultation.

Please indicate whether for the purpose of the application of this Convention the length overall (LOA) is used in place of length (L) as the basis of measurement in accordance with the equivalence set out in Annex I. Please also indicate whether for the purpose of the paragraphs specified in Annex III, gross tonnage is used in place of length (L) or length overall (LOA) as the basis for measurement in accordance with the equivalence set out in paragraph 8 of Annex III. In either case, please explain the reasons for such decision and provide information on the consultations which have taken place.

Faroese legislation refers to length (L), as stipulated in Notice No. 95 of 6 July 2018 from the Faroese Maritime Authority E on Technical regulation on the construction and equipment, etc. of fishing vessels.

Part II. General principles

Implementation

Article 6

1. Each Member shall implement and enforce laws, regulations or other measures that it has adopted to fulfil its commitments under this Convention with respect to fishers and fishing vessels under its jurisdiction. Other measures may include collective agreements, court decisions, arbitration awards, or other means consistent with national law and practice.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall affect any law, award or custom, or any agreement between fishing vessel owners and fishers, which ensures more favourable conditions than those provided for in this Convention.

Please specify the means by which the provisions of the Convention are implemented.

Reference is made to the attached annex to this report from which links to all relevant information to Faroese legislation implementing the ILO 188 Convention.

Competent authority and coordination

Article 7

Each Member shall:

- (a) designate the competent authority or authorities; and
- (b) establish mechanisms for coordination among relevant authorities for the fishing sector at the national and local levels, as appropriate, and define their functions and responsibilities, taking into account their complementarities and national conditions and practice.

Please indicate the designated competent authority or authorities for the purpose of the application of the Convention and describe briefly the mechanisms for coordination among relevant authorities for the fishing sector.

The Ministry of Environment and Trade has assigned The Faroese Maritime Authority as the main government authority responsible for both legislation and survey and certification according to the Convention. Reference is made to sections 2, 4, 17, 33 and 38 in Parliamentary Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on safety at sea, as last amended by Parliamentary Act. No. 91 of 7 June 2020 as well as section 72 b in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Reference is made to sections 44-46 in Parliamentary Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on safety at sea, as last amended by Parliamentary Act. No. 91 of 7 June 2020.

Article 8

1. The fishing vessel owner has the overall responsibility to ensure that the skipper is provided with the necessary resources and facilities to comply with the obligations of this Convention.

2. The skipper has the responsibility for the safety of the fishers on board and the safe operation of the vessel, including but not limited to the following areas:

- (a) providing such supervision as will ensure that, as far as possible, fishers perform their work in the best conditions of safety and health;
- (b) managing the fishers in a manner which respects safety and health, including prevention of fatigue;
- (c) facilitating on-board occupational safety and health awareness training; and
- (d) ensuring compliance with safety of navigation, watchkeeping and associated good seamanship standards.

3. The skipper shall not be constrained by the fishing vessel owner from taking any decision which, in the professional judgement of the skipper, is necessary for the safety of the vessel and its safe navigation and safe operation, or the safety of the fishers on board.

4. Fishers shall comply with the lawful orders of the skipper and applicable safety and health

measures.

Paragraph 1. Please indicate how it is ensured in national law and practice that the fishing vessel owner has the overall responsibility for providing the necessary resources and facilities to enable the skipper to comply with the obligations of the Convention.

Paragraph 2. Please indicate how it is ensured in national law and practice that the skipper has responsibility for the safety of the fishers on board and the safe operation of the vessel.

Paragraph 3. Please indicate how it is ensured in national law and practice that the skipper is free from constraint on the part of the fishing vessel owner to take any decision that he or she deems necessary for the safety of the vessel and its safe navigation and safe operation, or the safety of the fishers on board.

Regarding paragraph 1, reference is made to Parl. Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on Safety at Sea as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 91 of 7 June 2020 which stipulates:
Section 24. The shipowner is under the obligation to ensure that deficiencies in the ship or equipment that has importance to the safety, working environment or pollution and which the shipowner is aware of are corrected without delay.
Subsection 2. The shipowner shall make sure that the ship is inspected according to the regulations in force and that the ship has the necessary certificates.
Subsection 3. The shipowner shall make it possible for the master to comply with his obligations.

Regarding paragraph 2, reference is made to Parl. Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on Safety at Sea as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 91 of 7 June 2020 which stipulates:
Section 25. The master shall ensure good safety and health conditions on the ship and that the operation on board is properly arranged.

Regarding paragraph 3, reference is made to Parl. Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on Safety at Sea as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 91 of 7 June 2020 which stipulates:
Section 25. The master shall ensure good safety and health conditions on the ship and that the operation on board is properly arranged.

Furthermore, reference is made to section 49 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Part III. Minimum requirements for work on board fishing vessels

Minimum age

Article 9

1. The minimum age for work on board a fishing vessel shall be 16 years. However, the competent authority may authorize a minimum age of 15 for persons who are no longer subject to compulsory schooling as provided by national legislation, and who are engaged in vocational training in fishing.

2. The competent authority, in accordance with national laws and practice, may authorize persons of the age of 15 to perform light work during school holidays. In such cases, it shall determine, after consultation, the kinds of work permitted and shall prescribe the conditions in which such work shall be undertaken, and the periods of rest required.

3. The minimum age for assignment to activities on board fishing vessels, which by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out are likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of young persons, shall not be less than 18 years.

4. The types of activities to which paragraph 3 of this Article applies shall be determined by national laws or regulations, or by the competent authority, after consultation, taking into account the risks concerned and the applicable international standards.

5. The performance of the activities referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article as from the age of 16 may be authorized by national laws or regulations, or by decision of the competent authority, after consultation, on condition that the health, safety, and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that the young persons concerned have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training and have completed basic pre-sea safety training.

6. The engagement of fishers under the age of 18 for work at night shall be prohibited. For the purpose of this Article, “night” shall be defined in accordance with national law and practice. It shall cover a period of at least nine hours starting no later than midnight and ending no earlier than 5 a.m. An exception to strict compliance with the night work restriction may be made by the competent authority when:

- (a) the effective training of the fishers concerned, in accordance with established programmes and schedules, would be impaired; or
- (b) the specific nature of the duty or a recognized training programme requires that fishers covered by the exception perform duties at night and the authority determines, after consultation, that the work will not have a detrimental impact on their health or well-being.

7. Nothing in this Article shall affect any obligations assumed by the Member arising from the ratification of any other international labour Convention.

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Please confirm that the minimum age for work on board a fishing vessel is 16 years. Please indicate whether a minimum age of 15 is authorized for persons who are no longer subject to compulsory schooling and who are engaged in vocational training in fishing. Please also indicate whether persons of 15 years of age are authorized to perform light work during school holidays, and if so, specify the kinds and conditions of work permitted, including the periods of rest required, and provide information on the consultations which have taken place in this connection.

Parl. Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on Seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parl. Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022 stipulates:

Section 4. No person under the age of 16 shall be employed on board.

Regarding vocational training or light work during school holidays, there are currently no exemptions to this provision.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. Please confirm that the minimum age for assignment to activities on board fishing vessels which by their nature or the circumstances in which they are carried out are likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of young persons, is not less than 18 years and specify the respective activities concerned, as determined by national laws or regulations, or established by the competent authority after consultation. Please further indicate whether the performance of those activities as from the age of 16 is authorized on condition that the health, safety, and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected, that the young persons concerned have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training and that they have completed basic pre-sea safety training.

Technical regulation on occupational health in ships, Ch. I, Part B on “Young people’s work on board ships” stipulates the special working conditions which the shipowner must comply with.

Regarding basic pre-sea safety training, the requirement for all fishers is stipulated in section 44 of Executive Order No. 105 of 5 August 2015 on certificates of competency and qualification requirements to manning on ships as amended:

Section 44. Persons who sign on fishing vessels shall hold a valid basic safety training course for seafarers- in accordance with the STCW Convention Reg. VI/I and A-VI/I, section 2 “Basic Training”. Foreign basic safety training courses meet the requirements in item 1, if the certificate is issued by an approved authority in a country that complies with the regulations of the STCW Convention.

Subsection 2. On fishing vessels where self-contained breathing apparatus is not a requirement, seafarers may be exempted from the requirement on smoke diving according to the STCW Convention Reg. A-VI/1-2. Moreover, seafarers who are not obliged to smoke dive according to the muster list, may be exempted from the requirement on smoke diving according to the STCW Convention Reg. A-VI/1-2.

Paragraph 6. Please confirm that the engagement of fishers under the age of 18 for work at night is prohibited and that the term “night” is defined to cover a period of at least nine hours starting no later than midnight and ending no earlier than 5 a.m. Please also indicate whether provision is made for exceptions to the night work restriction when the effective training of the fishers concerned would be impaired, or when the specific nature of the duty or a recognized training programme so requires, and the competent authority determines after consultation that the night work will not have a detrimental impact on the fishers’ health or well-being.

Reference is made to Executive order No. 92 of 2 June 2021 on seafarers' hours of rest employed on fishing vessels, section 5 stipulates the hours of rest for fishers under the age of 18:

Section 5. Seafarers under 18 years of age shall altogether be entitled to a minimum rest period of no less than 12 hours within each working day.

Subsection 2. In general, the rest period shall be in the interval between 12 am and 05 am.

Subsection 3. For watchkeeping seafarers under 18 years of age, the hour of rest may be divided into no more than two rest periods, one of which shall be at least 9 hours in length, and in the interval between 12 am and 5 am.

Subsection 4. The interval between two consecutive rest periods shall not exceed 12 hours.

Subsection 5. The total hours of rest during a week shall be no less than 84 hours.

Subsection 6. Subsections 2 and 3 shall not apply to seafarers under 18 years of age if another agreement of rest periods is necessary as part of professional training approved by the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture.

Medical examination

Article 10

1. No fishers shall work on board a fishing vessel without a valid medical certificate attesting to fitness to perform their duties.

2. The competent authority, after consultation, may grant exemptions from the application of paragraph 1 of this Article, taking into account the safety and health of fishers, size of the vessel, availability of medical assistance and evacuation, duration of the voyage, area of operation, and type of fishing operation.

3. The exemptions in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not apply to a fisher working on a fishing vessel of 24 metres in length and over or which normally remains at sea for more than three days. In urgent cases, the competent authority may permit a fisher to work on such a vessel for a period of a limited and specified duration until a medical certificate can be obtained, provided that the fisher is in possession of an expired medical certificate of a recent date.

Paragraphs 1 and 2. Please confirm that fishers are not allowed to work on board a fishing vessel without a valid medical certificate attesting to fitness to perform their duties. Please also indicate whether any exemptions may be granted by the competent authority, after consultation, taking into account the safety and health of fishers, size of the vessel, availability of medical assistance and evacuation, duration of the voyage, area of operation and type of fishing operation. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(1).

According to Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc. as amended, section 4, subsection 2 stipulates:

Subsection 2. No one may take up service or serve on board until he has been subjected to the medical examination with a satisfactory result, as prescribed for such duty. The employer shall pay the expenses for such medical examination. The condition, however, for the right to reimbursement is that the seafarer prior to this has sailed for at least 6 months on board one of the ships of the employer in question. The Minister lays down further provisions stipulating the medical examinations.

Furthermore, the details of the medical examination and subsequent medical certificate are stipulated in Executive Order No. 82 of 6 June 2013 on the medical examination of seafarers.

Paragraph 3. Please confirm that any such exemptions do not apply to fishers working on fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over or which normally remain at sea for more than three days. Please indicate whether in urgent cases, a fisher is permitted to work on such a vessel for a limited and specified duration until a medical certificate can be obtained provided that the fisher is in possession of an expired medical certificate of a recent date. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(1).

Executive Order No. 82 of 6 June 2013 on the medical examination of seafarers, section 4 stipulates:

Medical examinations shall assess that the physical and mental health is such that the person is fit for duty on board a ship as provided by Attachment I. If in Attachment I, the implication of the illness or disability is clearly stated, then the maritime medical practitioner shall observe and make due note of such conditions, yet in congruity with subsection 3.

Subsection 2. The medical practitioner shall issue and sign the health certificate with the following restrictions:

1) Time of validity.

2) **Work area on board.**

3) **Trading area. Attachment II states which restrictions with respect to trading area that normally apply.**

Subsection 3. If in special cases, in respect of the first part in Attachment I, the maritime medical practitioner deems that there is reason to deviate from the statements in the Attachment with respect to illness or disability, then the maritime medical practitioner shall make a written explanation of the deviation. This exception does not apply to column V-1, 4 and 7 in the Attachment.

Article 11

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures providing for:

- (a) the nature of medical examinations;
- (b) the form and content of medical certificates;
- (c) the issue of a medical certificate by a duly qualified medical practitioner or, in the case of a certificate solely concerning eyesight, by a person recognized by the competent authority as qualified to issue such a certificate; these persons shall enjoy full independence in exercising their professional judgement;
- (d) the frequency of medical examinations and the period of validity of medical certificates;
- (e) the right to a further examination by a second independent medical practitioner in the event that a person has been refused a certificate or has had limitations imposed on the work he or she may perform; and
- (f) other relevant requirements.

Please give particulars of the laws, regulations or other measures providing for the nature and frequency of medical examinations, the form, content and period of validity of medical certificates, and the issue of a medical certificate by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

- **As mentioned above, all details concerning the medical examination and medical certificate are stipulated in Executive Order No. 82 of 6 June 2013 on the medical examination of seafarers. Regarding frequency of the medical examination, section 8:**
Section 8. Personnel under the age of 18 must undergo medical examination with the possible restrictions as stated in Attachment I, column A at intervals not exceeding one year each time.
Subsection 2. Personnel above the age of 18 must undergo medical examination with the possible restrictions as stated in Attachment I, column B at intervals not exceeding two years.
- **As stipulated in section 5 in above mention executive order that the Faroese Maritime Authority shall decide upon the medical form. A copy of both the medical exam form and medical certification are included in the report.**
- **According to section 6 in said executive order, the medical practitioner must be approved by the Faroese Maritime Authority to execute such medical examinations. The Faroese Maritime Authority approves maritime medical practitioners following their completion of a course in maritime medical practices organized by the Faroese Section for Public Health and Health Conditions in the Workplace**

Article 12

In addition to the requirements set out in Article 10 and Article 11, on a fishing vessel of 24 metres in length and over, or on a vessel which normally remains at sea for more than three days:

1. The medical certificate of a fisher shall state, at a minimum, that:
 - (a) the hearing and sight of the fisher concerned are satisfactory for the fisher's duties on the vessel; and
 - (b) the fisher is not suffering from any medical condition likely to be aggravated by service at sea or to render the fisher unfit for such service or to endanger the safety or health of other persons

on board.

2. The medical certificate shall be valid for a maximum period of two years unless the fisher is under the age of 18, in which case the maximum period of validity shall be one year.

3. If the period of validity of a certificate expires in the course of a voyage, the certificate shall remain in force until the end of that voyage.

Please indicate any specific requirements concerning the medical examination of fishers working on vessels of 24 metres in length and over, or vessels which normally remain at sea for more than three days. In particular, please confirm that in this case the medical certificate contains, at a minimum, a statement that the hearing and sight of the fisher concerned are satisfactory for the fisher's duties and that the fisher is not suffering from any medical condition likely to be aggravated by service at sea or to render the fisher unfit for such service or to endanger the safety or health of other persons on board. Please also confirm that the period of validity of the medical certificate does not exceed two years except for fishers under the age of 18 in which case the period of validity of the medical certificate does not exceed one year. Please further confirm that when a medical certificate expires in the course of a voyage, it remains in force until the end of that voyage.

- **There is no special provision regarding seafarers onboard vessel of 24 m in length or over – the executive order on medical examinations of seafarers does not differentiate vessel size nor other types of differentiation.**
- **As is stipulated in the annex of the executive order on medical examinations of seafarers, the medical certificate includes a statement that the hearing and sight of the seafarer concerned are satisfactory in order for the seafarer's to be able to perform his duties and that the seafarer is not suffering from any medical condition likely to be aggravated by service at sea or to render the seafarer unfit for such service or to endanger the safety or health of other persons on board.**
- **Regarding validity section 8 of the above-mentioned executive order stipulates: *Personnel under the age of 18 must undergo medical examination with the possible restrictions as stated in Attachment I, column A at intervals not exceeding one year each time. Subsection 2. Personnel above the age of 18 must undergo medical examination with the possible restrictions as stated in Attachment I, column B at intervals not exceeding two years.***
- **Regarding medical certificates which expire during a trip section 10, subsection 3 stipulates: *In the event that the seafarer is already on board when the medical examination is requested, the Faroese Maritime Authority may request the signing off of the seafarer or decide that the medical examination is being undertaken within a given deadline. If the Faroese Maritime Authority requests the off signing of the seafarer, then the seafarer shall sign off in the first port of call from which the return home is suitable for the seafarer in question. The travel expenses will be covered by the Faroese Maritime Authority.***

Since the executive order applies to merchant vessel as well as fishing vessels, the wording is made to cover both types of vessels. In practice, seafarers are allowed to carry out the remainder of the trip with the expired medical certificate.

Part IV. Conditions of service

Manning and hours of rest

Article 13

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring that owners of fishing vessels flying its flag ensure that:

- (a) their vessels are sufficiently and safely manned for the safe navigation and operation of the vessel and under the control of a competent skipper; and
- (b) fishers are given regular periods of rest of sufficient length to ensure safety and health.

Please provide particulars of the laws, regulations or other measures requiring owners of a fishing vessel flying the national flag to ensure that their vessels are sufficiently and safely manned for the safe navigation and operation of the vessel and under the control of a competent skipper and also that fishers are given regular periods of rest of sufficient length to ensure safety and health.

- **Regarding whether vessels are sufficiently and safely manned for the safe navigation and operation of the vessel and under the control of a competent master, the Executive Order No. 105 of 5 August 2015 on certificates of competency and qualification requirements to manning on ships as amended by Executive Order No. 133 of 21 September 2017 generally regulates these issues. Reference is specifically made to section 7 a in the Parliamentary Act.**
- **Reference is made to Executive order No. 92 of 2 June 2021 on seafarers' hours of rest employed on fishing vessel**

Article 14

1. In addition to the requirements set out in Article 13, the competent authority shall:

- (a) for vessels of 24 metres in length and over, establish a minimum level of manning for the safe navigation of the vessel, specifying the number and the qualifications of the fishers required;
- (b) for fishing vessels regardless of size remaining at sea for more than three days, after consultation and for the purpose of limiting fatigue, establish the minimum hours of rest to be provided to fishers. Minimum hours of rest shall not be less than:
 - (i) ten hours in any 24-hour period; and
 - (ii) 77 hours in any seven-day period.

2. The competent authority may permit, for limited and specified reasons, temporary exceptions to the limits established in paragraph 1(b) of this Article. However, in such circumstances, it shall require that fishers shall receive compensatory periods of rest as soon as practicable.

3. The competent authority, after consultation, may establish alternative requirements to those in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article. However, such alternative requirements shall be substantially equivalent and shall not jeopardize the safety and health of the fishers.

4. Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to impair the right of the skipper of a vessel to require a fisher to perform any hours of work necessary for the immediate safety of the vessel, the persons on board or the catch, or for the purpose of giving assistance to other boats or ships or persons in distress at sea. Accordingly, the skipper may suspend the schedule of hours of rest and require a fisher to perform any hours of work necessary until the normal situation has been restored. As soon as practicable after the normal situation has been restored, the skipper shall ensure that any fishers who have performed work in a scheduled rest period are provided with an adequate period of rest.

Paragraph 1. Please specify the minimum level of manning, i.e. the number and qualifications of fishers, which has been established for the safe navigation of vessels of 24 metres in length and over. Please also specify the minimum hours of rest to be provided to fishers working on vessels regardless of size that remain at sea for more than three days, which have been established after consultation and in accordance with the limits set out in subparagraph (b).

- Regarding whether vessels are sufficiently and safely manned for the safe navigation and operation of the vessel and under the control of a competent master, the Executive Order No. 105 of 5 August 2015 on certificates of competency and qualification requirements to manning on ships as amended by Executive Order No. 133 of 21 September 2017 generally regulates these issues. Reference is specifically made to section 7 a in the Parliamentary Act.
- Reference is made to Executive order No. 92 of 2 June 2021 on seafarers' hours of rest employed on fishing vessel

Paragraph 2. Please indicate whether temporary exceptions to the minimum hours of rest specified in paragraph 1, subparagraph (b) are permitted for limited and specified reasons, and if so, please confirm that in such circumstances fishers receive compensatory periods of rest as soon as practicable.

According to Executive order No. 92 of 2 June 2021 on seafarers' hours of rest employed on fishing vessel, section 4:

Subject to health and safety for the seafarers on board, it might be derogated from the provision in section 3 subsection 2 and 3 when necessary for the catch or for handling of the catch.

Subsection 2. Seafarers who are required to work during a planned period of rest pursuant to subsection 1, shall have a rest period as soon as possible upon restoration of normal conditions.

Paragraph 3. Please indicate whether any alternative requirements to those set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 are established after consultation, and if so, please show in what manner these requirements are substantially equivalent and do not jeopardize the safety and health of the fishers.

Paragraph 4. Please indicate whether under the laws and regulations in force the skipper of a fishing vessel is entitled to suspend the schedule of hours of rest and require a fisher to perform any hours of work if the immediate safety of the vessel, of the persons on board, or of the catch so requires, or in case assistance needs to be given to other boats, or ships or persons in distress at sea. If so, please confirm that fishers who have performed work in a scheduled rest period are provided with an adequate period of rest as soon as practicable after the normal situation has been restored.

According to Executive order No. 92 of 2 June 2021 on seafarers' hours of rest employed on fishing vessel, section 4:

Subject to health and safety for the seafarers on board, it might be derogated from the provision in section 3 subsection 2 and 3 when necessary for the catch or for handling of the catch.

Subsection 2. Seafarers who are required to work during a planned period of rest pursuant to subsection 1, shall have a rest period as soon as possible upon restoration of normal conditions.

Crew list

Article 15

Every fishing vessel shall carry a crew list, a copy of which shall be provided to authorized persons ashore prior to departure of the vessel, or communicated ashore immediately after departure of the vessel. The competent authority shall determine to whom and when such information shall be provided and for what purpose or purposes.

Please describe the procedures for establishing a crew list on board every fishing vessel and for communicating a copy of it to authorized persons ashore prior to or immediately after departure of the vessel. Please also specify to whom, when and for what purpose such information is to be provided. Please provide a specimen copy of any standard crew list form that may be in use. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(I).

Parliamentary Act No. 55 of 30 April 2018 on crew list (The signing on and signing off Act) as well as Executive Order No. 133 of 23 October 2019 on the signing on and signing off lay down the provisions regarding crew lists of the vessel's seafarers and master.

The Faroese Maritime Authority administers an electronic record book system. Each master of a fishing vessel has direct access to this system and is imposed by law to enter all details to the electronic record book. After completion, the master sends the crew list directly to the Faroese Maritime Authority through the electronic record book system which the Faroese Maritime Authority has full access to.

Fisher's work agreement

Article 16

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures:

- (a) requiring that fishers working on vessels flying its flag have the protection of a fisher's work agreement that is comprehensible to them and is consistent with the provisions of this Convention; and
- (b) specifying the minimum particulars to be included in fishers' work agreements in accordance with the provisions contained in Annex II.

Please provide particulars of the laws, regulations or other measures requiring that fishers working on vessels flying the national flag have the protection of a fisher's work agreement containing at a minimum the detailed particulars set out in Annex II.

Reference is made to Executive order No. 88 of 27 May 2021 on the employer's obligation to conclude a written contract with the seafarer on the conditions of employment on board fishing vessels as a whole, but specifically section 2, subsection 2 in regard to the detailed particulars set out in Annex II.

Article 17

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures regarding:

- (a) procedures for ensuring that a fisher has an opportunity to review and seek advice on the terms of the fisher's work agreement before it is concluded;
- (b) where applicable, the maintenance of records concerning the fisher's work under such an agreement; and
- (c) the means of settling disputes in connection with a fisher's work agreement.

Please describe the procedures for ensuring that a fisher has an opportunity to review and seek advice on the terms of the fisher's work agreement before it is concluded. Please also give details about the laws, regulations or other measures adopted regarding the maintenance of records concerning the fisher's work under such an agreement and the means of settling disputes in connection with the fisher's work agreement.

Reference is made to section 3, subsection 6 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Article 18

The fisher's work agreement, a copy of which shall be provided to the fisher, shall be carried on board and be available to the fisher and, in accordance with national law and practice, to other concerned parties on request.

Please confirm that the fisher's work agreement must be carried on board and be available to the fisher and, in accordance with national law and practice, to other concerned parties on request.

Reference is made to section 3 in Executive order No. 88 of 27 May 2021 on the employer's obligation to conclude a written contract with the seafarer on the conditions of employment on board fishing vessels.

Article 19

Articles 16 to 18 and Annex II do not apply to a fishing vessel owner who is also single-handedly operating the vessel.

Article 20

It shall be the responsibility of the fishing vessel owner to ensure that each fisher has a written fisher's work agreement signed by both the fisher and the fishing vessel owner or by an authorized representative of the fishing vessel owner (or, where fishers are not employed or engaged by the fishing vessel owner, the fishing vessel owner shall have evidence of contractual or similar arrangements) providing decent work and living conditions on board the vessel as required by this Convention.

Please confirm that it is the responsibility of the fishing vessel owner to ensure that each fisher has a written fisher's work agreement signed by both the fisher and the fishing vessel owner or by an authorized representative of the fishing vessel owner. Where fishers are not employed or engaged by the fishing vessel owner, please confirm that the fishing vessel owner is required to have evidence of contractual or similar arrangements. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(1).

Reference is made to section 2, subsections 1 and 6 in Executive order No. 88 of 27 May 2021 on the employer's obligation to conclude a written contract with the seafarer on the conditions of employment on board fishing vessels

Repatriation

Article 21

1. Members shall ensure that fishers on a fishing vessel that flies their flag and that enters a foreign port are entitled to repatriation in the event that the fisher's work agreement has expired or has been terminated for justified reasons by the fisher or by the fishing vessel owner, or the fisher is no longer able to carry out the duties required under the work agreement or cannot be expected to carry them out in the specific circumstances. This also applies to fishers from that vessel who are transferred for the same reasons from the vessel to the foreign port.

2. The cost of the repatriation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be borne by the fishing vessel owner, except where the fisher has been found, in accordance with national laws, regulations or other measures, to be in serious default of his or her work agreement obligations.

3. Members shall prescribe, by means of laws, regulations or other measures, the precise circumstances entitling a fisher covered by paragraph 1 of this Article to repatriation, the maximum duration of service periods on board following which a fisher is entitled to repatriation, and the destinations to which fishers may be repatriated.

4. If a fishing vessel owner fails to provide for the repatriation referred to in this Article, the Member whose flag the vessel flies shall arrange for the repatriation of the fisher concerned and shall be entitled to recover the cost from the fishing vessel owner.

5. National laws and regulations shall not prejudice any right of the fishing vessel owner to recover the cost of repatriation under third party contractual agreements.

Paragraphs 1 and 3. Please confirm that fishers on a fishing vessel flying the national flag that enters a foreign port are entitled to repatriation in case the fisher's work agreement has expired or has been terminated for justified reasons by the fisher or by the fishing vessel owner, or in case the fisher is no longer able to carry out his or her duties or cannot be expected to carry them out in the specific circumstances. Please give details about the laws, regulations or other measures setting out the precise circumstances entitling a fisher to repatriation, the service period on board after which a fisher is entitled to repatriation and the destinations to which fishers may be repatriated.

Paragraphs 2 and 4. Please confirm that the fishing vessel owner must cover the repatriation cost except where the fisher is found to be in serious default of his/her obligations under the work agreement. For vessels flying the national flag, please describe the arrangements that are in place for the repatriation of the fisher in case a fishing vessel owner fails to provide for it, and for the subsequent recovery of the cost from the fishing vessel owner.

Paragraph 5. Please confirm that relevant laws and regulations do not prejudice any right of the fishing vessel owner to recover the cost of repatriation under third party contractual agreements.

Reference is made to Executive order No. 90 of 27 May 2021 on free repatriation with subsistence allowance and on financial security.

Recruitment and placement

Article 22

Recruitment and placement of fishers

1. Each Member that operates a public service providing recruitment and placement for fishers shall ensure that the service forms part of, or is coordinated with, a public employment service for all workers and employers.

2. Any private service providing recruitment and placement for fishers which operates in the territory of a Member shall do so in conformity with a standardized system of licensing or certification or other form of regulation, which shall be established, maintained or modified only after consultation.

3. Each Member shall, by means of laws, regulations or other measures:

- (a) prohibit recruitment and placement services from using means, mechanisms or lists intended to prevent or deter fishers from engaging for work;
- (b) require that no fees or other charges for recruitment or placement of fishers be borne directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the fisher; and
- (c) determine the conditions under which any licence, certificate or similar authorization of a private recruitment or placement service may be suspended or withdrawn in case of violation of relevant laws or regulations; and specify the conditions under which private recruitment and placement services can operate.

Reference is made to section 8 a to section 8 e in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc.as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Private employment agencies

4. A Member which has ratified the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), may allocate certain responsibilities under this Convention to private employment agencies that provide the services referred to in paragraph 1(b) of Article 1 of that Convention. The respective responsibilities of any such private employment agencies and of the fishing vessel owners, who shall be the "user enterprise" for the purpose of that Convention, shall be determined and allocated, as provided for in Article 12 of that Convention. Such a Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures to ensure that no allocation of the respective responsibilities or obligations to the private employment agencies providing the service and to the "user enterprise" pursuant to this Convention shall preclude the fisher from asserting a right to a lien arising against the fishing vessel.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4, the fishing vessel owner shall be liable in the event that the private employment agency defaults on its obligations to a fisher for whom, in the context of the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), the fishing vessel owner is the "user enterprise".

6. Nothing in this Convention shall be deemed to impose on a Member the obligation to allow the operation in its fishing sector of private employment agencies as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article.

Paragraph 1. Please indicate whether a public service providing recruitment and placement for fishers operates in your country, and if so, please specify how it is ensured that the service in question forms part of, or is coordinated with, a public employment service for all workers and employers.

Paragraphs 2 and 3(c). Please indicate whether private recruitment and placement services for fishers are authorized in your country and, if so, please give information about the system of licensing, certification or other form of regulation applicable to the operations of private recruitment and placement services for fishers, as well as on the consultations preceding the establishment or modification of such system or regulation. Please also provide particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures setting out the conditions under which such services can operate, specifying in particular the conditions under which the licence, certificate or similar authorization of a private recruitment or placement service may be suspended or withdrawn in case of violation of relevant laws or regulations.

Paragraph 3(a) and (b). Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures prohibiting recruitment and placement services, whether public or private, from using means, mechanisms or lists intended to prevent or deter fishers from engaging for work, and also requiring that no fees or other charges for recruitment or placement be borne directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the fishers concerned.

Paragraphs 4 and 5. If your country has ratified the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), please indicate whether any responsibilities under this Convention have been allocated to

private employment agencies that provide the services referred to in paragraph 1(b) of Article 1 of that Convention, and if so, please explain how the respective responsibilities of any such private employment agencies and of the fishing vessel owners have been determined and allocated in conformity with Article 12 of Convention No. 181.

Reference is made to section 8 a to section 8 e in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc.as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Payment of fishers

Article 23

Each Member, after consultation, shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures providing that fishers who are paid a wage are ensured a monthly or other regular payment.

Please provide particulars of the laws, regulations or other measures requiring that fishers who are paid a wage receive a monthly or other regular payment.

Reference is made to section 24 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc.as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Article 24

Each Member shall require that all fishers working on board fishing vessels shall be given a means to transmit all or part of their payments received, including advances, to their families at no cost.

Please indicate how it is ensured that all fishers working on board fishing vessels are given a means to transmit all or part of their payments received, including advances, to their families at no cost.

Reference is made to section 25 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Part V. Accommodation and food

Article 25

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures for fishing vessels that fly its flag with respect to accommodation, food and potable water on board.

Reference is made to section 53 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022 as well as Executive order on food and potable water etc. on fishing vessels.

Article 26

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring that accommodation on board fishing vessels that fly its flag shall be of sufficient size and quality and appropriately equipped for the service of the vessel and the length of time fishers live on board. In particular, such measures shall address, as appropriate, the following issues:

- (a) approval of plans for the construction or modification of fishing vessels in respect of accommodation;
- (b) maintenance of accommodation and galley spaces with due regard to hygiene and overall safe, healthy and comfortable conditions;
- (c) ventilation, heating, cooling and lighting;
- (d) mitigation of excessive noise and vibration;
- (e) location, size, construction materials, furnishing and equipping of sleeping rooms, mess rooms and other accommodation spaces;
- (f) sanitary facilities, including toilets and washing facilities, and supply of sufficient hot and cold water; and
- (g) procedures for responding to complaints concerning accommodation that does not meet the requirements of this Convention.

Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures which require that accommodation on board fishing vessels flying the national flag be of sufficient size and quality and appropriately equipped for the service of the vessel and the length of time fishers live on board, addressing the various aspects of crew accommodation mentioned in this Article. Please also show in what manner these provisions give full effect to the provisions of Annex III. In answering this question, please refer to any alternative requirements that may have been adopted in accordance with paragraphs 15 (headroom), 39 (floor area), 47 (berth dimensions) and 62 (sanitary facilities) of Annex III and provide information on the consultations which have been held in this respect.

Reference is made to Notice No. 95 of 6 July 2018 from the Faroese Maritime Authority E on Technical regulation on the construction and equipment, etc. of fishing vessels, Chapter XII as well as Executive order on accommodation etc. in fishing vessels.

Article 27

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring that:

- (a) the food carried and served on board be of a sufficient nutritional value, quality and quantity;
- (b) potable water be of sufficient quality and quantity; and
- (c) the food and water shall be provided by the fishing vessel owner at no cost to the fisher. However, in accordance with national laws and regulations, the cost can be recovered as an operational cost if the collective agreement governing a share system or a fisher's work agreement so provides.

Please give particulars of the provisions of national laws and regulations or other measures which require that the food carried and served on board be of a sufficient nutritional value, quality and quantity and that the potable water be of sufficient quality and quantity giving full effect to the relevant provisions of Annex III. Please also confirm that the food and water are provided by the fishing vessel owner at no cost to the fisher unless an applicable collective agreement or the fisher's work agreement provides otherwise.

Reference is made to section 53 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022 as well as Executive order on food and potable water etc. on fishing vessels.

Article 28

1. The laws, regulations or other measures to be adopted by the Member in accordance with Articles 25 to 27 shall give full effect to Annex III concerning fishing vessel accommodation. Annex III may be amended in the manner provided for in Article 45.

2. A Member which is not in a position to implement the provisions of Annex III may, after consultation, adopt provisions in its laws and regulations or other measures which are substantially equivalent to the provisions set out in Annex III, with the exception of provisions related to Article 27.

In so far as recourse has been had to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, please show in what manner the provisions adopted in the laws and regulations or other measures, with the exception of provisions related to Article 27, are substantially equivalent to the provisions of Annex III. Please also provide information on the consultations which have been held in this regard.

Executive order on accommodation etc. in fishing vessels gives full effect of the provisions set out in Annex III.

Part VI. Medical care, health protection and social security

Medical care

Article 29

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring that:

- (a) fishing vessels carry appropriate medical equipment and medical supplies for the service of the vessel, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation and the length of the voyage;
- (b) fishing vessels have at least one fisher on board who is qualified or trained in first aid and other forms of medical care and who has the necessary knowledge to use the medical equipment and supplies for the vessel concerned, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation and the length of the voyage;
- (c) medical equipment and supplies carried on board be accompanied by instructions or other information in a language and format understood by the fisher or fishers referred to in subparagraph (b);
- (d) fishing vessels be equipped for radio or satellite communication with persons or services ashore that can provide medical advice, taking into account the area of operation and the length of the voyage; and
- (e) fishers have the right to medical treatment ashore and the right to be taken ashore in a timely manner for treatment in the event of serious injury or illness.

Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures giving effect to the various requirements regarding medical care referred to in this Article.

Reference is made to section 27 in Notice No. 80 of 15 July 2016 from the Faroese Maritime Authority, Technical regulation on occupational health in ships.

Reference is made to Notice No. 2 of 11 December 2012 from the Faroese Maritime Authority on medicine chest and medical treatment in board ships.

Article 30

For fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation and the duration of the voyage, each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring that:

- (a) the competent authority prescribe the medical equipment and medical supplies to be carried on board;
- (b) the medical equipment and medical supplies carried on board be properly maintained and inspected at regular intervals established by the competent authority by responsible persons

- designated or approved by the competent authority;
- (c) the vessels carry a medical guide adopted or approved by the competent authority, or the latest edition of the *International Medical Guide for Ships*;
 - (d) the vessels have access to a prearranged system of medical advice to vessels at sea by radio or satellite communication, including specialist advice, which shall be available at all times;
 - (e) the vessels carry on board a list of radio or satellite stations through which medical advice can be obtained; and
 - (f) to the extent consistent with the Member's national law and practice, medical care while the fisher is on board or landed in a foreign port be provided free of charge to the fisher.

Please specify the national laws, regulations or other measures adopted to give effect to the additional requirements on medical care prescribed by this Article for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation and the duration of the voyage.

Reference is made to section 27 in Notice No. 80 of 15 July 2016 from the Faroese Maritime Authority, Technical regulation on occupational health in ships.

Reference is made to Notice No. 2 of 11 December 2012 from the Faroese Maritime Authority on medicine chest and medical treatment in board ships.

Occupational safety and health and accident prevention

Article 31

Each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures concerning:

- (a) the prevention of occupational accidents, occupational diseases and work-related risks on board fishing vessels, including risk evaluation and management, training and on-board instruction of fishers;
- (b) training for fishers in the handling of types of fishing gear they will use and in the knowledge of the fishing operations in which they will be engaged;
- (c) the obligations of fishing vessel owners, fishers and others concerned, due account being taken of the safety and health of fishers under the age of 18;
- (d) the reporting and investigation of accidents on board fishing vessels flying its flag; and
- (e) the setting up of joint committees on occupational safety and health or, after consultation, of other appropriate bodies.

Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures which deal with the different aspects of occupational safety and health and accident prevention referred to in this Article.

Reference is made to Notice No. 80 of 15 July 2016 from the Faroese Maritime Authority, Technical regulation on occupational health on ships.

Article 32

1. The requirements of this Article shall apply to fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over normally remaining at sea for more than three days and, after consultation, to other vessels, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation, and the duration of the voyage.

2. The competent authority shall:

- (a) after consultation, require that the fishing vessel owner, in accordance with national laws, regulations, collective bargaining agreements and practice, establish on-board procedures for the prevention of occupational accidents, injuries and diseases, taking into account the specific hazards and risks on the fishing vessel concerned; and
- (b) require that fishing vessel owners, skippers, fishers and other relevant persons be provided with sufficient and suitable guidance, training material, or other appropriate information on how to evaluate and manage risks to safety and health on board fishing vessels.

3. Fishing vessel owners shall:

- (a) ensure that every fisher on board is provided with appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment;

- (b) ensure that every fisher on board has received basic safety training approved by the competent authority; the competent authority may grant written exemptions from this requirement for fishers who have demonstrated equivalent knowledge and experience; and
- (c) ensure that fishers are sufficiently and reasonably familiarized with equipment and its methods of operation, including relevant safety measures, prior to using the equipment or participating in the operations concerned.

Please specify the national laws, regulations or other measures adopted to give effect to the additional requirements on occupational safety and health and accident prevention prescribed by this Article for fishing vessels of 24 metres in length and over normally remaining at sea for more than three days, as well as other vessels, upon prior consultation, taking into account the number of fishers on board, the area of operation, and the duration of the voyage.

Reference is made to Notice No. 80 of 15 July 2016 from the Faroese Maritime Authority, Technical regulation on occupational health on ships.

Article 33

Risk evaluation in relation to fishing shall be conducted, as appropriate, with the participation of fishers or their representatives.

Please indicate the measures taken to give effect to this Article. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(1).

Reference is made to Notice No. 80 of 15 July 2016 from the Faroese Maritime Authority, Technical regulation on occupational health on ships.

Social security

Article 34

Each Member shall ensure that fishers ordinarily resident in its territory, and their dependants to the extent provided in national law, are entitled to benefit from social security protection under conditions no less favourable than those applicable to other workers, including employed and self-employed persons, ordinarily resident in its territory.

Please explain how it is ensured in national law and practice that fishers ordinarily resident in your country, and their dependants to the extent provided in national law, are entitled to benefit from social security protection under conditions no less favourable than those applicable to other workers, including employed and self-employed persons, ordinarily resident in your country.

Reference is made to:

- **Parliamentary Act No. 72 of 25 May 2020 on Social Security and Benefits, as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 159 of 10 December 2021**

<https://logir.fo/Logtingslog/72-fra-25-05-2020-um-almannatrygd-og-taenastur>

(Unfortunately, this Parliamentary Act does not have an English version)

- **Parliamentary Act No. 113 of 13 June 1997 on Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service, as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 177 of 17 December 2020**

<https://logir.fo/Logtingslog/113-fra-13-06-1997-um-arbeidsloystrygging-og-arbeidsavising-sum-seinast-broytt-vid-logtingslog-nr-79>

(Unfortunately, this Parliamentary Act does not have an English version)

Article 35

Each Member shall undertake to take steps, according to national circumstances, to achieve progressively comprehensive social security protection for all fishers who are ordinarily resident in its territory.

Please indicate what steps have been taken to progressively achieve comprehensive social security protection for all fishers who are ordinarily resident in your country.

Reference is made to:

- **Parliamentary Act No. 72 of 25 May 2020 on Social Security and Benefits, as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 159 of 10 December 2021**

<https://logir.fo/Logtingslog/72-fra-25-05-2020-um-almannatrygd-og-taenastur>

(Unfortunately, this Parliamentary Act does not have an English version)

- **Parliamentary Act No. 113 of 13 June 1997 on Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service, as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 177 of 17 December 2020**

<https://logir.fo/Logtingslog/113-fra-13-06-1997-um-arbeidsloystrygging-og-arbeidsavising-sum-seinast-broytt-vid-logtingslog-nr-79>

(Unfortunately, this Parliamentary Act does not have an English version)

Article 36

Members shall cooperate through bilateral or multilateral agreements or other arrangements, in accordance with national laws, regulations or practice:

- (a) to achieve progressively comprehensive social security protection for fishers, taking into account the principle of equality of treatment irrespective of nationality; and
- (b) to ensure the maintenance of social security rights which have been acquired or are in the course of acquisition by all fishers regardless of residence.

Please communicate information on any bilateral or multilateral cooperative agreements or other arrangements with other ILO Members for the purpose of progressively achieving comprehensive social security protection for fishers, taking into account the principle of equality of treatment irrespective of nationality, and of ensuring the maintenance of social security rights acquired, or in the course of being acquired, by all fishers regardless of residence.

The Faroe Islands is part of two Nordic Conventions regarding social security, health care, facilitation and cooperation.

Faroe Islands is part of two Nordic Conventions regarding social security, health care, facilitation and cooperation.

Faroe Islands has also a bilateral agreement with the United Kingdom.

As a territory of Denmark, Faroe Islands also has arrangements in place with other members of the European Union regarding social security.

Non-resident seafarers who are nordic citizens or citizens of the European Community have several of the above mentioned benefits according to the bilateral- and multilateral agreements mentioned above. Further information in English regarding social rights and benefits in the Faroe Islands can for example be seen on:

(The Nordic Convention on social security, health care, facilitation and cooperation):

[Officielt nordisk | Nordisk samarbejde \(norden.org\)](http://norden.org)

Article 37

Notwithstanding the attribution of responsibilities in Articles 34, 35 and 36, Members may determine, through bilateral and multilateral agreements and through provisions adopted in the framework of regional economic integration organizations, other rules concerning the social security legislation to which fishers are subject.

Please describe any rules concerning the social security legislation to which fishers are subject that may have been determined through bilateral and multilateral agreements or through provisions adopted in the framework of regional economic integration organizations.

Social services may be necessary at different times, e.g.

- **when an individual becomes unemployed or ill and is consequently without an income**
- **when an individual is in need of assistance to start working again**
- **for people who need services such as assistive technology or personal assistance to lead a full life**
- **for those who need specially equipped housing**
- **for those who have additional expenses in the home due to caring for a child with disabilities or long-term illness**

It is a prerequisite for receiving social services that the recipient is a legal resident of the Faroe Islands. In addition, nationality may be of importance. Nordic citizens generally have the same rights as permanent Faroese citizens. Residents from other countries must present a residence permit. The right to social services will be based on this permit.

[The Social Office - declaration](#)

The Employees Guarantee Fund:

The purpose of the Employees Guarantee Fund is to ensure the wage earner's claim for wages in case the employer is unable to pay the claim. It has to be proven that the employer is gone bankrupt or that the company is terminated and that the employer is unable to pay the claim.

[The Employees Guarantee Fund - declaration](#)

The Faroese National Health Insurance:

Is a public health insurance system which guarantees all citizens a joint and several public health insurance where all citizens are treated equally what fees and services concerns. The provision is stipulated in Parliamentary Act No. 178 of 22 December 2009. The Faroese National Health Insurance is as an independent institution under the Ministry of Health and The Interior.

[The Faroese National Health Insurance - declaration](#)

Maternity/paternity benefits

[The Faroese Maternity/Paternity System - declaration](#)

Any seafarer, who is engaged to carry out work on board vessels under Faroes flag, whether or not the work is related to the operation of the ship, is on an equal footing with persons engaged to carry out work in the Faroe Islands, covered by the Faroes Parliamentary Act on Compensation for Industrial Injuries (løgtingslóg um trygging móti avleiðingunum av arbeiðsskaða) against the consequences of industrial injuries and occupational diseases. The Faroese National Board of Industrial Injuries (Føroya Vanlukkutryggingarráð) decides if there shall be paid any compensation as provided in the Act.

[The Faroese National Board of Industrial Injuries - declaration](#)

Protection in the case of work-related sickness,
injury and death

Article 38

1. Each Member shall take measures to provide fishers with protection, in accordance with national laws, regulations or practice, for work-related sickness, injury or death.

2. In the event of injury due to occupational accident or disease, the fisher shall have access to:

- (a) appropriate medical care; and
- (b) the corresponding compensation in accordance with national laws and regulations.

3. Taking into account the characteristics within the fishing sector, the protection referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be ensured through:

- (a) a system for fishing vessel owners' liability; or
- (b) compulsory insurance, workers' compensation or other schemes.

Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures which give effect to this Article. In answering this question, please also refer to any use of the progressive implementation provision in Article 4(1).

Reference is made to sections 27 to 35 in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022.

Article 39

1. In the absence of national provisions for fishers, each Member shall adopt laws, regulations or other measures to ensure that fishing vessel owners are responsible for the provision to fishers on vessels flying its flag, of health protection and medical care while employed or engaged or working on a vessel at sea or in a foreign port. Such laws, regulations or other measures shall ensure that fishing vessel owners are responsible for defraying the expenses of medical care, including related material assistance and support, during medical treatment in a foreign country, until the fisher has been repatriated.

2. National laws or regulations may permit the exclusion of the liability of the fishing vessel owner if the injury occurred otherwise than in the service of the vessel or the sickness or infirmity was concealed during engagement, or the injury or sickness was due to wilful misconduct of the fisher.

Please give particulars of the national laws, regulations or other measures which give effect to this Article.

Reference is made to sections 27 to 35 Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022

Part VII. Compliance and enforcement

Article 40

Each Member shall effectively exercise its jurisdiction and control over vessels that fly its flag by establishing a system for ensuring compliance with the requirements of this Convention including, as appropriate, inspections, reporting, monitoring, complaint procedures, appropriate penalties and corrective measures, in accordance with national laws or regulations.

Please indicate how jurisdiction and control are exercised over fishing vessels flying the national flag and provide details on the system established for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the Convention, in particular as regards such enforcement measures as inspections, reporting, monitoring, complaint procedures, appropriate penalties and corrective measures.

Reference is made to Parliamentary Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on safety at sea, as last amended by Parliamentary Act. No. 91 of 7 June 2020 as well as Executive order on survey and certification on fishing vessels pursuant to ILO 188 Work in Fishing.

Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022

Article 41

1. Members shall require that fishing vessels remaining at sea for more than three days, which:

- (a) are 24 metres in length and over; or
- (b) normally navigate at a distance exceeding 200 nautical miles from the coastline of the flag State or navigate beyond the outer edge of its continental shelf, whichever distance from the coastline is greater,

carry a valid document issued by the competent authority stating that the vessel has been inspected by the competent authority or on its behalf, for compliance with the provisions of this Convention concerning living and working conditions.

2. The period of validity of such document may coincide with the period of validity of a national or an international fishing vessel safety certificate, but in no case shall such period of validity exceed five years.

Please give details of the legislative or other provisions requiring that fishing vessels corresponding to the characteristics specified in paragraph 1 carry a valid document issued by the competent authority stating that the vessel has been inspected by the competent authority or on its behalf, for compliance with the provisions of this Convention concerning living and working conditions. Please confirm that the

period of validity of such document in no case exceeds five years and provide a specimen copy of any standard form used for this purpose.

Reference is made to Executive order on survey and certification on fishing vessels pursuant to ILO 188 Work in Fishing.

Article 42

1. The competent authority shall appoint a sufficient number of qualified inspectors to fulfil its responsibilities under Article 41.

2. In establishing an effective system for the inspection of living and working conditions on board fishing vessels, a Member, where appropriate, may authorize public institutions or other organizations that it recognizes as competent and independent to carry out inspections and issue documents. In all cases, the Member shall remain fully responsible for the inspection and issuance of the related documents concerning the living and working conditions of the fishers on fishing vessels that fly its flag.

Please describe the system for the inspection of living and working conditions on board fishing vessels and specify any public institutions or other organizations which have been authorized to carry out inspections and issue relevant documents.

Reference is made to chapter 4 in Parliamentary Act No. 165 of 21 December 2001 on safety at sea, as last amended by Parliamentary Act. No. 91 of 7 June 2020.

Article 43

1. A Member which receives a complaint or obtains evidence that a fishing vessel that flies its flag does not conform to the requirements of this Convention shall take the steps necessary to investigate the matter and ensure that action is taken to remedy any deficiencies found.

2. If a Member, in whose port a fishing vessel calls in the normal course of its business or for operational reasons, receives a complaint or obtains evidence that such vessel does not conform to the requirements of this Convention, it may prepare a report addressed to the government of the flag State of the vessel, with a copy to the Director-General of the International Labour Office, and may take measures necessary to rectify any conditions on board which are clearly hazardous to safety or health.

3. In taking the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Member shall notify forthwith the nearest representative of the flag State and, if possible, shall have such representative present. The Member shall not unreasonably detain or delay the vessel.

4. For the purpose of this Article, the complaint may be submitted by a fisher, a professional body, an association, a trade union or, generally, any person with an interest in the safety of the vessel, including an interest in safety or health hazards to the fishers on board.

5. This Article does not apply to complaints which a Member considers to be manifestly unfounded.

Paragraph 1. Please indicate what arrangements exist for investigating cases of non-compliance with the requirements of the Convention that involve fishing vessels flying the national flag and ensuring that remedial action is taken. Please provide information on the number of investigations carried out during the reporting period covered by this report and on measures taken as a result.

Paragraphs 2 and 3. Please describe any port State control measures taken in pursuance of this Article and give information on the functioning of these measures (e.g. number and nature of cases considered and nature of any action taken).

Reference is made to section 72 b in Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' conditions of employment etc. as last amended by Parliamentary Act No. 28 of 11 March 2022 as well as to Executive order No. 89 of 18 June 2013 on confidentiality in connection with the Faroese Maritime Authority's handling of complaints about working and living conditions on board ships.

Contact information is as available on the website of the Faroese Maritime Authority.

Article 44

Each Member shall apply this Convention in such a way as to ensure that the fishing vessels flying the flag of any State that has not ratified this Convention do not receive more favourable treatment than fishing vessels that fly the flag of any Member that has ratified it.

Please indicate how effect is given to this Article.

Part VIII. Amendment of Annexes I, II and III

Article 45

1. Subject to the relevant provisions of this Convention, the International Labour Conference may amend Annexes I, II and III. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office may place an item on the agenda of the Conference regarding proposals for such amendments established by a tripartite meeting of experts. The decision to adopt the proposals shall require a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present at the Conference, including at least half the Members that have ratified this Convention.

2. Any amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall enter into force six months after the date of its adoption for any Member that has ratified this Convention, unless such Member has given written notice to the Director-General of the International Labour Office that it shall not enter into force for that Member, or shall only enter into force at a later date upon subsequent written notification.

III. Please state to what authority or authorities the application of the abovementioned laws and regulations and other measures is entrusted, and by what methods such application is supervised and enforced.

IV. Please state whether courts of law or other tribunals have given decisions involving questions of principle relating to the application of the Convention. If so, please supply the text of these decisions.

No courts of law or other tribunals have given decisions involving questions of principle relating to the application of the Convention as of this date.

V. Please provide general information on the manner in which the Convention is applied in your country and supply – in so far as the information in question has not already been supplied or referred to in connection with other questions in this report form – extracts from official reports, information regarding the number and the nature of contraventions reported and any other particulars on practical difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Convention.

As of this date, we have not encountered any such practical difficulties in the implementation of the Convention which have resulted in any official reports etc.

VI. Please indicate the representative organizations of employers and workers to which copies of the present report have been communicated in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization.¹ If copies of the report have not been communicated to representative organizations of employers and/or workers, or if they have been communicated to bodies other than such organizations, please supply information on any particular circumstances existing in your country which explain the procedure followed.

When the report form has been completed, the Ministry of Environment and Trade communicates the form to relevant organizations which then have the opportunity to read and comment the draft version of the report form. Any comments will then be incorporated in the final report form. The report form has been communicated to the following organizations:

The Faroese Merchant Shipowners Association

The Faroese Maritime Unions

The Faroese Shipmasters and Navigators Association

The Faroese Engineers Union

The Faroese Fishermans' Union

- VII. Please indicate whether you have received from the organizations of employers or workers concerned any observations, either of a general kind or in connection with the present or the previous report, regarding the practical application of the provisions of the Convention. If so, please communicate a copy of the observations received, together with any comments that you consider useful.**

¹ Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Constitution reads as follows: "Each Member shall communicate to the representative organisations recognised for the purpose of article 3 copies of the information and reports communicated to the Director-General in pursuance of articles 19 and 22."

Annex I

Equivalence in measurement

For the purpose of this Convention, where the competent authority, after consultation, decides to use length overall (LOA) rather than length (L) as the basis of measurement:

- (a) a length overall (LOA) of 16.5 metres shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 15 metres;
- (b) a length overall (LOA) of 26.5 metres shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 24 metres;
- (c) a length overall (LOA) of 50 metres shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 45 metres.

Annex II

Fisher's work agreement

The fisher's work agreement shall contain the following particulars, except in so far as the inclusion of one or more of them is rendered unnecessary by the fact that the matter is regulated in another manner by national laws or regulations, or a collective bargaining agreement where applicable:

- (a) the fisher's family name and other names, date of birth or age, and birthplace;
- (b) the place at which and date on which the agreement was concluded;
- (c) the name of the fishing vessel or vessels and the registration number of the vessel or vessels on board which the fisher undertakes to work;
- (d) the name of the employer, or fishing vessel owner, or other party to the agreement with the fisher;
- (e) the voyage or voyages to be undertaken, if this can be determined at the time of making the agreement;
- (f) the capacity in which the fisher is to be employed or engaged;
- (g) if possible, the place at which and date on which the fisher is required to report on board for service;
- (h) the provisions to be supplied to the fisher, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law or regulation;
- (i) the amount of wages, or the amount of the share and the method of calculating such share if remuneration is to be on a share basis, or the amount of the wage and share and the method of calculating the latter if remuneration is to be on a combined basis, and any agreed minimum wage;
- (j) the termination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, namely:
 - (i) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;
 - (ii) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port of destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the fisher shall be discharged;
 - (iii) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission, provided that such period shall not be less for the employer, or fishing vessel owner or other party to the agreement with the fisher;
- (k) the protection that will cover the fisher in the event of sickness, injury or death in connection with service;
- (l) the amount of paid annual leave or the formula used for calculating leave, where applicable;
- (m) the health and social security coverage and benefits to be provided to the fisher by the employer, fishing vessel owner, or other party or parties to the fisher's work agreement, as applicable;
- (n) the fisher's entitlement to repatriation;
- (o) a reference to the collective bargaining agreement, where applicable;
- (p) the minimum periods of rest, in accordance with national laws, regulations or other measures; and
- (q) any other particulars which national law or regulation may require.

Annex III

Fishing vessel accommodation

General provisions

1. For the purposes of this Annex:

- (a) “new fishing vessel” means a vessel for which:
 - (i) the building or major conversion contract has been placed on or after the date of the entry into force of the Convention for the Member concerned; or
 - (ii) the building or major conversion contract has been placed before the date of the entry into force of the Convention for the Member concerned, and which is delivered three years or more after that date; or
 - (iii) in the absence of a building contract, on or after the date of the entry into force of the Convention for the Member concerned:
 - the keel is laid, or
 - construction identifiable with a specific vessel begins, or
 - assembly has commenced comprising at least 50 tonnes or 1 per cent of the estimated mass of all structural material, whichever is less;
- (b) “existing vessel” means a vessel that is not a new fishing vessel.

2. The following shall apply to all new, decked fishing vessels, subject to any exclusions provided for in accordance with Article 3 of the Convention. The competent authority may, after consultation, also apply the requirements of this Annex to existing vessels, when and in so far as it determines that this is reasonable and practicable.

3. The competent authority, after consultation, may permit variations to the provisions of this Annex for fishing vessels normally remaining at sea for less than 24 hours where the fishers do not live on board the vessel in port. In the case of such vessels, the competent authority shall ensure that the fishers concerned have adequate facilities for resting, eating and sanitation purposes.

4. Any variations made by a Member under paragraph 3 of this Annex shall be reported to the International Labour Office under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation.

5. The requirements for vessels of 24 metres in length and over may be applied to vessels between 15 and 24 metres in length where the competent authority determines, after consultation, that this is reasonable and practicable.

6. Fishers working on board feeder vessels which do not have appropriate accommodation and sanitary facilities shall be provided with such accommodation and facilities on board the mother vessel.

7. Members may extend the requirements of this Annex regarding noise and vibration, ventilation, heating and air conditioning, and lighting to enclosed working spaces and spaces used for storage if, after consultation, such application is considered appropriate and will not have a negative influence on the function of the process or working conditions or the quality of the catches.

8. The use of gross tonnage as referred to in Article 5 of the Convention is limited to the following specified paragraphs of this Annex: 14, 37, 38, 41, 43, 46, 49, 53, 55, 61, 64, 65 and 67. For these purposes, where the competent authority, after consultation, decides to use gross tonnage (gt) as the basis of measurement:

- (a) a gross tonnage of 75 gt shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 15 metres or a length overall (LOA) of 16.5 metres;
- (b) a gross tonnage of 300 gt shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 24 metres or a length overall (LOA) of 26.5 metres;
- (c) a gross tonnage of 950 gt shall be considered equivalent to a length (L) of 45 metres or a length overall (LOA) of 50 metres.

Planning and control

9. The competent authority shall satisfy itself that, on every occasion when a vessel is newly constructed or the crew accommodation of a vessel has been reconstructed, such vessel complies with the requirements of this Annex. The competent authority shall, to the extent practicable, require compliance with this Annex when the crew accommodation of a vessel is substantially altered and, for a vessel that changes the flag it flies to the flag of the Member, require compliance with those requirements of this Annex that are applicable in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Annex.

10. For the occasions noted in paragraph 9 of this Annex, for vessels of 24 metres in length and over, detailed plans and information concerning accommodation shall be required to be submitted for approval to the competent authority, or an entity authorized by it.

11. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, on every occasion when the crew accommodation of the fishing vessel has been reconstructed or substantially altered, the competent authority shall inspect the accommodation for compliance with the requirements of the Convention, and when the vessel changes the flag it flies to the flag of the Member, for compliance with those requirements of this Annex that are applicable in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Annex. The competent authority may carry out additional inspections of crew accommodation at its discretion.

12. When a vessel changes flag, any alternative requirements which the competent authority of the Member whose flag the ship was formerly flying may have adopted in accordance with paragraphs 15, 39, 47 or 62 of this Annex cease to apply to the vessel.

Design and construction

Headroom

13. There shall be adequate headroom in all accommodation spaces. For spaces where fishers are expected to stand for prolonged periods, the minimum headroom shall be prescribed by the competent authority.

14. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, the minimum permitted headroom in all accommodation where full and free movement is necessary shall not be less than 200 centimetres.

15. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 14, the competent authority may, after consultation, decide that the minimum permitted headroom shall not be less than 190 centimetres in any space – or part of any space – in such accommodation, where it is satisfied that this is reasonable and will not result in discomfort to the fishers.

Openings into and between accommodation spaces

16. There shall be no direct openings into sleeping rooms from fish rooms and machinery spaces, except for the purpose of emergency escape. Where reasonable and practicable, direct openings from galleys, storerooms, drying rooms or communal sanitary areas shall be avoided unless expressly provided otherwise.

17. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, there shall be no direct openings, except for the purpose of emergency escape, into sleeping rooms from fish rooms and machinery spaces or from galleys, storerooms, drying rooms or communal sanitary areas; that part of the bulkhead separating such places from sleeping rooms and external bulkheads shall be efficiently constructed of steel or another approved material and shall be watertight and gas-tight. This provision does not exclude the possibility of sanitary areas being shared between two cabins.

Insulation

18. Accommodation spaces shall be adequately insulated; the materials used to construct internal bulkheads, panelling and sheeting, and floors and joinings shall be suitable for the purpose and shall be conducive to ensuring a healthy environment. Sufficient drainage shall be provided in all accommodation spaces.

Other

19. All practicable measures shall be taken to protect fishing vessels' crew accommodation against flies and other insects, particularly when vessels are operating in mosquito-infested areas.

20. Emergency escapes from all crew accommodation spaces shall be provided as necessary.

Noise and vibration

21. The competent authority shall take measures to limit excessive noise and vibration in accommodation spaces and, as far as practicable, in accordance with relevant international standards.

22. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, the competent authority shall adopt standards for noise and vibration in accommodation spaces which shall ensure adequate protection to fishers from the effects of such noise and vibration, including the effects of noise- and vibration- induced fatigue.

Ventilation

23. Accommodation spaces shall be ventilated, taking into account climatic conditions. The system of ventilation shall supply air in a satisfactory condition whenever fishers are on board.

24. Ventilation arrangements or other measures shall be such as to protect non-smokers from tobacco smoke.

25. Vessels of 24 metres in length and over shall be equipped with a system of ventilation for accommodation, which shall be controlled so as to maintain the air in a satisfactory condition and to ensure sufficiency of air movement in all weather conditions and climates. Ventilation systems shall be in operation at all times when fishers are on board.

Heating and air conditioning

26. Accommodation spaces shall be adequately heated, taking into account climatic conditions.

27. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, adequate heat shall be provided, through an appropriate heating system, except in fishing vessels operating exclusively in tropical climates. The system of heating shall provide heat in all conditions, as necessary, and shall be in operation when fishers are living or working on board, and when conditions so require.

28. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, with the exception of those regularly engaged in areas where temperate climatic conditions do not require it, air conditioning shall be provided in accommodation spaces, the bridge, the radio room and any centralized machinery control room.

Lighting

29. All accommodation spaces shall be provided with adequate light.

30. Wherever practicable, accommodation spaces shall be lit with natural light in addition to artificial light. Where sleeping spaces have natural light, a means of blocking the light shall be provided.

31. Adequate reading light shall be provided for every berth in addition to the normal lighting of the sleeping room.

32. Emergency lighting shall be provided in sleeping rooms.

33. Where a vessel is not fitted with emergency lighting in mess rooms, passageways, and any other spaces that are or may be used for emergency escape, permanent night lighting shall be provided in such spaces.

34. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, lighting in accommodation spaces shall meet a standard established by the competent authority. In any part of the accommodation space available for free movement, the minimum standard for such lighting shall be such as to permit a person with normal vision to read an ordinary printed newspaper on a clear day.

Sleeping rooms

General

35. Where the design, dimensions or purpose of the vessel allow, the sleeping accommodation shall be located so as to minimize the effects of motion and acceleration but shall in no case be located forward of the collision bulkhead.

Floor area

36. The number of persons per sleeping room and the floor area per person, excluding space occupied by berths and lockers, shall be such as to provide adequate space and comfort for the fishers on board, taking into account the service of the vessel.

37. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over but which are less than 45 metres in length, the floor area per person of sleeping rooms, excluding space occupied by berths and lockers, shall not be less than 1.5 square metres.

38. For vessels of 45 metres in length and over, the floor area per person of sleeping rooms, excluding space occupied by berths and lockers, shall not be less than 2 square metres.

39. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 37 and 38, the competent authority may, after consultation, decide that the minimum permitted floor area per person of sleeping rooms, excluding space occupied by berths and lockers, shall not be less than 1.0 and 1.5 square metres respectively, where the competent authority is satisfied that this is reasonable and will not result in discomfort to the fishers.

Persons per sleeping room

40. To the extent not expressly provided otherwise, the number of persons allowed to occupy each sleeping room shall not be more than six.

41. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, the number of persons allowed to occupy each sleeping room shall not be more than four. The competent authority may permit exceptions to this requirement in particular cases if the size, type or intended service of the vessel makes the requirement unreasonable or impracticable.

42. To the extent not expressly provided otherwise, a separate sleeping room or sleeping rooms shall be provided for officers, wherever practicable.

43. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, sleeping rooms for officers shall be for one person wherever possible and in no case shall the sleeping room contain more than two berths. The competent authority may permit exceptions to the requirements of this paragraph in particular cases if the size, type or intended service of the vessel makes the requirements unreasonable or impracticable.

Other

44. The maximum number of persons to be accommodated in any sleeping room shall be legibly and indelibly marked in a place in the room where it can be conveniently seen.

45. Individual berths of appropriate dimensions shall be provided. Mattresses shall be of a suitable material.

46. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, the minimum inside dimensions of the berths shall not be less than 198 by 80 centimetres.

47. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 46, the competent authority may, after consultation, decide that the minimum inside dimensions of the berths shall not be less than 190 by 70 centimetres, where it is satisfied that this is reasonable and will not result in discomfort to the fishers.

48. Sleeping rooms shall be so planned and equipped as to ensure reasonable comfort for the occupants and to facilitate tidiness. Equipment provided shall include berths, individual lockers sufficient for clothing and other personal effects, and a suitable writing surface.

49. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, a desk suitable for writing, with a chair, shall be provided.

50. Sleeping accommodation shall be situated or equipped, as practicable, so as to provide appropriate levels of privacy for men and for women.

Mess rooms

51. Mess rooms shall be as close as possible to the galley, but in no case shall be located forward of the collision bulkhead.

52. Vessels shall be provided with mess-room accommodation suitable for their service. To the extent not expressly provided otherwise, mess-room accommodation shall be separate from sleeping quarters, where practicable.

53. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, mess-room accommodation shall be separate from sleeping quarters.

54. The dimensions and equipment of each mess room shall be sufficient for the number of persons likely to use it at any one time.

55. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, a refrigerator of sufficient capacity and facilities for making hot and cold drinks shall be available and accessible to fishers at all times.

Tubs or showers, toilets and washbasins

56. Sanitary facilities, which include toilets, washbasins, and tubs or showers, shall be provided for all persons on board, as appropriate for the service of the vessel. These facilities shall meet at least minimum standards of health and hygiene and reasonable standards of quality.

57. The sanitary accommodation shall be such as to eliminate contamination of other spaces as far as practicable. The sanitary facilities shall allow for reasonable privacy.

58. Cold fresh water and hot fresh water shall be available to all fishers and other persons on board, in sufficient quantities to allow for proper hygiene. The competent authority may establish, after consultation, the minimum amount of water to be provided.

59. Where sanitary facilities are provided, they shall be fitted with ventilation to the open air, independent of any other part of the accommodation.

60. All surfaces in sanitary accommodation shall be such as to facilitate easy and effective cleaning. Floors shall have a non-slip deck covering.

61. On vessels of 24 metres in length and over, for all fishers who do not occupy rooms to which sanitary facilities are attached, there shall be provided at least one tub or shower or both, one toilet, and one washbasin for every four persons or fewer.

62. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 61, the competent authority may, after consultation, decide that there shall be provided at least one tub or shower or both and one washbasin for every six persons or fewer, and at least one toilet for every eight persons or fewer, where the competent authority is satisfied that this is reasonable and will not result in discomfort to the fishers.

Laundry facilities

63. Amenities for washing and drying clothes shall be provided as necessary, taking into account the service of the vessel, to the extent not expressly provided otherwise.

64. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, adequate facilities for washing, drying and ironing clothes shall be provided.

65. For vessels of 45 metres in length and over, adequate facilities for washing, drying and ironing clothes shall be provided in a compartment separate from sleeping rooms, mess rooms and toilets, and shall be adequately ventilated, heated and equipped with lines or other means for drying clothes.

Facilities for sick and injured fishers

66. Whenever necessary, a cabin shall be made available for a fisher who suffers illness or injury.

67. For vessels of 45 metres in length and over, there shall be a separate sick bay. The space shall be properly equipped and shall be maintained in a hygienic state.

Other facilities

68. A place for hanging foul-weather gear and other personal protective equipment shall be provided outside of, but convenient to, sleeping rooms.

Bedding, mess utensils and miscellaneous provisions

69. Appropriate eating utensils, and bedding and other linen shall be provided to all fishers on board. However, the cost of the linen can be recovered as an operational cost if the collective agreement or the fisher's work agreement so provides.

Recreational facilities

70. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, appropriate recreational facilities, amenities and services shall be provided for all fishers on board. Where appropriate, mess rooms may be used for recreational activities.

Communication facilities

71. All fishers on board shall be given reasonable access to communication facilities, to the extent practicable, at a reasonable cost and not exceeding the full cost to the fishing vessel owner.

Galley and food storage facilities

72. Cooking equipment shall be provided on board. To the extent not expressly provided otherwise, this equipment shall be fitted, where practicable, in a separate galley.

73. The galley, or cooking area where a separate galley is not provided, shall be of adequate size for the purpose, well lit and ventilated, and properly equipped and maintained.

74. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, there shall be a separate galley.

75. The containers of butane or propane gas used for cooking purposes in a galley shall be kept on the open deck and in a shelter which is designed to protect them from external heat sources and external impact.

76. A suitable place for provisions of adequate capacity shall be provided which can be kept dry, cool and well ventilated in order to avoid deterioration of the stores and, to the extent not expressly provided otherwise, refrigerators or other low temperature storage shall be used, where possible.

77. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, a provisions storeroom and refrigerator and other low-temperature storage shall be used.

Food and potable water

78. Food and potable water shall be sufficient, having regard to the number of fishers, and the duration and nature of the voyage. In addition, they shall be suitable in respect of nutritional value, quality, quantity and variety, having regard as well to the fishers' religious requirements and cultural practices in relation to food.

79. The competent authority may establish requirements for the minimum standards and quantity of food and water to be carried on board.

Clean and habitable conditions

80. Accommodation shall be maintained in a clean and habitable condition and shall be kept free of goods and stores which are not the personal property of the occupants or for their safety or rescue.

81. Galley and food storage facilities shall be maintained in a hygienic condition.

82. Waste shall be kept in closed, well-sealed containers and removed from food-handling areas whenever necessary.

Inspections by the skipper or under the authority of the skipper

83. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, the competent authority shall require frequent inspections to be carried out, by or under the authority of the skipper, to ensure that:

- (a) accommodation is clean, decently habitable and safe, and is maintained in a good state of repair;
- (b) food and water supplies are sufficient; and
- (c) galley and food storage spaces and equipment are hygienic and in a proper state of repair.

The results of such inspections, and the actions taken to address any deficiencies found, shall be recorded and available for review.

Variations

84. The competent authority, after consultation, may permit derogations from the provisions in this Annex to take into account, without discrimination, the interests of fishers having differing and distinctive religious and social practices, on condition that such derogations do not result in overall conditions less favourable than those which would result from the application of this Annex.

APPENDIX

RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING WORK
IN THE FISHING SECTOR, 2007 (No. 199)

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its ninety-sixth Session on 30 May 2007, and

Noting the Vocational Training (Fishermen) Recommendation, 1966 (No. 126), and

Taking into account the need to supersede the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2005 (No. 196), which revised the Hours of Work (Fishing) Recommendation, 1920 (No. 7), and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to work in the fishing sector, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation supplementing the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") and superseding the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2005 (No. 196);

adopts this fourteenth day of June of the year two thousand and seven the following Recommendation, which may be cited as the Work in Fishing Recommendation, 2007.

Part I. Conditions for work
on board fishing vessels*Protection of young persons*

1. Members should establish the requirements for the pre-sea training of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 working on board fishing vessels, taking into account international instruments concerning training for work on board fishing vessels, including occupational safety and health issues such as night work, hazardous tasks, work with dangerous machinery, manual handling and transport of heavy loads, work in high latitudes, work for excessive periods of time and other relevant issues identified after an assessment of the risks concerned.

2. The training of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 might be provided through participation in an apprenticeship or approved training programme, which should operate under established rules and be monitored by the competent authority, and should not interfere with the person's general education.

3. Members should take measures to ensure that the safety, lifesaving and survival equipment carried on board fishing vessels carrying persons under the age of 18 is appropriate for the size of such persons.

4. The working hours of fishers under the age of 18 should not exceed eight hours per day and 40 hours per week, and they should not work overtime except where unavoidable for safety reasons.

5. Fishers under the age of 18 should be assured sufficient time for all meals and a break of at least one hour for the main meal of the day.

Medical examination

6. When prescribing the nature of the examination, Members should pay due regard to the age of the person to be examined and the nature of the duties to be performed.

7. The medical certificate should be signed by a medical practitioner approved by the competent authority.

8. Arrangements should be made to enable a person who, after examination, is determined to be unfit for work on board fishing vessels or certain types of fishing vessels, or for certain types of work on board, to apply for a further examination by a medical referee or referees who should be independent of any fishing vessel owner or of any organization of fishing vessel owners or fishers.

9. The competent authority should take into account international guidance on medical examination and certification of persons working at sea, such as the (ILO/WHO) *Guidelines for Conducting Pre-Sea and Periodic Medical Fitness Examinations for Seafarers*.

10. For fishers exempted from the application of the provisions concerning medical examination in the Convention, the competent authority should take adequate measures to provide health surveillance for the purpose of occupational safety and health.

Competency and training

11. Members should:

- (a) take into account generally accepted international standards concerning training and competencies of fishers in determining the competencies required for skippers, mates, engineers and other persons working on board fishing vessels;
- (b) address the following issues, with regard to the vocational training of fishers: national planning and administration, including coordination; financing and training standards; training programmes, including pre-vocational training and also short courses for working fishers; methods of training; and international cooperation; and
- (c) ensure that there is no discrimination with regard to access to training.

Part II. Conditions of service

Record of service

12. At the end of each contract, a record of service in regard to that contract should be made available to the fisher concerned, or entered in the fisher's service book.

Special measures

13. For fishers excluded from the scope of the Convention, the competent authority should take measures to provide them with adequate protection with respect to their conditions of work and means of dispute settlement.

Payment of fishers

14. Fishers should have the right to advances against earnings under prescribed conditions.

15. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, all fishers should be entitled to minimum payment in accordance with national laws, regulations or collective agreements.

Part III. Accommodation

16. When establishing requirements or guidance, the competent authority should take into account relevant international guidance on accommodation, food, and health and hygiene relating to persons working or living on board vessels, including the most recent editions of the (FAO/ILO/IMO) *Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels* and the (FAO/ILO/IMO) *Voluntary Guidelines for the Design, Construction and Equipment of Small Fishing Vessels*.

17. The competent authority should work with relevant organizations and agencies to develop and disseminate educational material and on-board information and guidance concerning safe and healthy accommodation and food on board fishing vessels.

18. Inspections of crew accommodation required by the competent authority should be carried out together with initial or periodic surveys or inspections for other purposes.

Design and construction

19. Adequate insulation should be provided for exposed decks over crew accommodation spaces, external bulkheads of sleeping rooms and mess rooms, machinery casings and boundary bulkheads of galleys and other spaces in which heat is produced, and, as necessary, to prevent condensation or overheating in sleeping rooms, mess rooms, recreation rooms and passageways.

20. Protection should be provided from the heat effects of any steam or hot water service pipes. Main steam and exhaust pipes should not pass through crew accommodation or through passageways leading to crew accommodation. Where this cannot be avoided, pipes should be adequately insulated and encased.

21. Materials and furnishings used in accommodation spaces should be impervious to dampness, easy to keep clean and not likely to harbour vermin.

Noise and vibration

22. Noise levels for working and living spaces, which are established by the competent authority, should be in conformity with the guidelines of the International Labour Organization on exposure levels to ambient factors in the workplace and, where applicable, the specific protection recommended by the International Maritime Organization, together with any subsequent amending and supplementary instruments for acceptable noise levels on board ships.

23. The competent authority, in conjunction with the competent international bodies and with representatives of organizations of fishing vessel owners and fishers and taking into account, as appropriate, relevant international standards, should review on an

ongoing basis the problem of vibration on board fishing vessels with the objective of improving the protection of fishers, as far as practicable, from the adverse effects of vibration.

(1) Such review should cover the effect of exposure to excessive vibration on the health and comfort of fishers and the measures to be prescribed or recommended to reduce vibration on fishing vessels to protect fishers.

(2) Measures to reduce vibration, or its effects, to be considered should include:

- (a) instruction of fishers in the dangers to their health of prolonged exposure to vibration;
- (b) provision of approved personal protective equipment to fishers where necessary; and
- (c) assessment of risks and reduction of exposure in sleeping rooms, mess rooms, recreational accommodation and catering facilities and other fishers' accommodation by adopting measures in accordance with the guidance provided by the (ILO) *Code of practice on ambient factors in the workplace* and any subsequent revisions, taking into account the difference between exposure in the workplace and in the living space.

Heating

24. The heating system should be capable of maintaining the temperature in crew accommodation at a satisfactory level, as established by the competent authority, under normal conditions of weather and climate likely to be met with on service, and should be designed so as not to endanger the safety or health of the fishers or the safety of the vessel.

Lighting

25. Methods of lighting should not endanger the safety or health of the fishers or the safety of the vessel.

Sleeping rooms

26. Each berth should be fitted with a comfortable mattress with a cushioned bottom or a combined mattress, including a spring bottom, or a spring mattress. The cushioning material used should be made of approved material. Berths should not be placed side by side in such a way that access to one berth can be obtained only over another. The lower berth in a double tier should not be less than 0.3 metres above the floor, and the upper berth should be fitted with a dust-proof bottom and placed approximately midway between the bottom of the lower berth and the lower side of the deck head beams. Berths should not be arranged in tiers of more than two. In the case of berths placed along the vessel's side, there should be only a single tier when a sidelight is situated above a berth.

27. Sleeping rooms should be fitted with curtains for the sidelights, as well as a mirror, small cabinets for toilet requisites, a book rack and a sufficient number of coat hooks.

28. As far as practicable, berthing of crew members should be so arranged that watches are separated and that no day worker shares a room with a watchkeeper.

29. On vessels of 24 metres in length and over, separate sleeping rooms for men and for women should be provided.

Sanitary accommodation

30. Sanitary accommodation spaces should have:

- (a) floors of approved durable material which can be easily cleaned, and which are impervious to dampness and properly drained;
- (b) bulkheads of steel or other approved material which should be watertight up to at least 0.23 metres above the level of the deck;
- (c) sufficient lighting, heating and ventilation; and
- (d) soil pipes and waste pipes of adequate dimensions which are constructed so as to minimize the risk of obstruction and to facilitate cleaning; such pipes should not pass through fresh water or drinking-water tanks, nor should they, if practicable, pass overhead in mess rooms or sleeping accommodation.

31. Toilets should be of an approved type and provided with an ample flush of water, available at all times and independently controllable. Where practicable, they should be situated convenient to, but separate from, sleeping rooms and washrooms. Where there is more than one toilet in a compartment, the toilets should be sufficiently screened to ensure privacy.

32. Separate sanitary facilities should be provided for men and for women.

Recreational facilities

33. Where recreational facilities are required, furnishings should include, as a minimum, a bookcase and facilities for reading, writing and, where practicable, games. Recreational facilities and services should be reviewed frequently to ensure that they are appropriate in the light of changes in the needs of fishers resulting from technical, operational and other developments. Consideration should also be given to including the following facilities at no cost to the fishers, where practicable:

- (a) a smoking room;
- (b) television viewing and the reception of radio broadcasts;
- (c) projection of films or video films, the stock of which should be adequate for the duration of the voyage and, where necessary, changed at reasonable intervals;
- (d) sports equipment including exercise equipment, table games, and deck games;
- (e) a library containing vocational and other books, the stock of which should be adequate for the duration of the voyage and changed at reasonable intervals;
- (f) facilities for recreational handicrafts; and
- (g) electronic equipment such as radio, television, video recorder, CD/DVD player, personal computer and software, and cassette recorder/player.

Food

34. Fishers employed as cooks should be trained and qualified for their position on board.

Part IV. Medical care, health protection and social security

Medical care on board

35. The competent authority should establish a list of medical supplies and equipment appropriate to the risks concerned that should be carried on fishing vessels; such list should include women's sanitary protection supplies together with discreet, environmentally friendly disposal units.

36. Fishing vessels carrying 100 or more fishers should have a qualified medical doctor on board.

37. Fishers should receive training in basic first aid in accordance with national laws and regulations, taking into account applicable international instruments.

38. A standard medical report form should be specially designed to facilitate the confidential exchange of medical and related information concerning individual fishers between the fishing vessel and the shore in cases of illness or injury.

39. For vessels of 24 metres in length and over, in addition to the provisions of Article 32 of the Convention, the following elements should be taken into account:

- (a) when prescribing the medical equipment and supplies to be carried on board, the competent authority should take into account international recommendations in this field, such as those contained in the most recent editions of the (ILO/IMO/WHO) *International Medical Guide for Ships* and the (WHO) *Model List of Essential Medicines*, as well as advances in medical knowledge and approved methods of treatment;
- (b) inspections of medical equipment and supplies should take place at intervals of no more than 12 months; the inspector should ensure that expiry dates and conditions of storage of all medicines are checked, the contents of the medicine chest are listed and conform to the medical guide used nationally, and medical supplies are labelled with generic names in addition to any brand names used, and with expiry dates and conditions of storage;
- (c) the medical guide should explain how the contents of the medical equipment and supplies are to be used, and should be designed to enable persons other than a medical doctor to care for the sick or injured on board, both with and without medical advice by radio or satellite communication; the guide should be prepared taking into account international recommendations in this field, including those contained in the most recent editions of the (ILO/IMO/WHO) *International Medical Guide for Ships* and the (IMO) *Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods*; and
- (d) medical advice provided by radio or satellite communication should be available free of charge to all vessels irrespective of the flag they fly.

Occupational safety and health

Research, dissemination of information and consultation

40. In order to contribute to the continuous improvement of safety and health of fishers, Members should have in place policies and programmes for the prevention of accidents on board fishing vessels which should provide for the gathering and dissemination

of occupational safety and health materials, research and analysis, taking into consideration technological progress and knowledge in the field of occupational safety and health as well as of relevant international instruments.

41. The competent authority should take measures to ensure regular consultations on safety and health matters with the aim of ensuring that all concerned are kept reasonably informed of national, international and other developments in the field and on their possible application to fishing vessels flying the flag of the Member.

42. When ensuring that fishing vessel owners, skippers, fishers and other relevant persons receive sufficient and suitable guidance, training material, or other appropriate information, the competent authority should take into account relevant international standards, codes, guidance and other information. In so doing, the competent authority should keep abreast of and utilize international research and guidance concerning safety and health in the fishing sector, including relevant research in occupational safety and health in general which may be applicable to work on board fishing vessels.

43. Information concerning particular hazards should be brought to the attention of all fishers and other persons on board through official notices containing instructions or guidance, or other appropriate means.

44. Joint committees on occupational safety and health should be established:

- (a) ashore; or
- (b) on fishing vessels, where determined by the competent authority, after consultation, to be practicable in light of the number of fishers on board the vessel.

Occupational safety and health management systems

45. When establishing methods and programmes concerning safety and health in the fishing sector, the competent authority should take into account any relevant international guidance concerning occupational safety and health management systems, including the *Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems, ILO-OSH 2001*.

Risk evaluation

46. (1) Risk evaluation in relation to fishing should be conducted, as appropriate, with the participation of fishers or their representatives and should include:

- (a) risk assessment and management;
- (b) training, taking into consideration the relevant provisions of Chapter III of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel, 1995 (STCW-F Convention) adopted by the IMO; and
- (c) on-board instruction of fishers.

(2) To give effect to subparagraph (1)(a), Members, after consultation, should adopt laws, regulations or other measures requiring:

- (a) the regular and active involvement of all fishers in improving safety and health by continually identifying hazards, assessing risks and taking action to address risks through safety management;
- (b) an occupational safety and health management system that may include an occupational safety

and health policy, provisions for fisher participation and provisions concerning organizing, planning, implementing and evaluating the system and taking action to improve the system; and

- (c) a system for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of a safety and health policy and programme and providing fishers with a forum to influence safety and health matters; on-board prevention procedures should be designed so as to involve fishers in the identification of hazards and potential hazards and in the implementation of measures to reduce or eliminate such hazards.

(3) When developing the provisions referred to in subparagraph (1)(a), Members should take into account the relevant international instruments on risk assessment and management.

Technical specifications

47. Members should address the following, to the extent practicable and as appropriate to the conditions in the fishing sector:

- (a) seaworthiness and stability of fishing vessels;
- (b) radio communications;
- (c) temperature, ventilation and lighting of working areas;
- (d) mitigation of the slipperiness of deck surfaces;
- (e) machinery safety, including guarding of machinery;
- (f) vessel familiarization for fishers and fisheries observers new to the vessel;
- (g) personal protective equipment;
- (h) firefighting and lifesaving;
- (i) loading and unloading of the vessel;
- (j) lifting gear;
- (k) anchoring and mooring equipment;
- (l) safety and health in living quarters;
- (m) noise and vibration in work areas;
- (n) ergonomics, including in relation to the layout of workstations and manual lifting and handling;
- (o) equipment and procedures for the catching, handling, storage and processing of fish and other marine resources;
- (p) vessel design, construction and modification relevant to occupational safety and health;
- (q) navigation and vessel handling;
- (r) hazardous materials used on board the vessel;
- (s) safe means of access to and exit from fishing vessels in port;
- (t) special safety and health requirements for young persons;
- (u) prevention of fatigue; and
- (v) other issues related to safety and health.

48. When developing laws, regulations or other measures concerning technical standards relating to safety and health on board fishing vessels, the competent authority should take into account the most recent edition of the (FAO/ILO/IMO) *Code of Safety for Fishermen and Fishing Vessels, Part A*.

Establishment of a list of occupational diseases

49. Members should establish a list of diseases known to arise out of exposure to dangerous substances or conditions in the fishing sector.

Social security

50. For the purpose of extending social security protection progressively to all fishers, Members should maintain up to date information on the following:

- (a) the percentage of fishers covered;
- (b) the range of contingencies covered; and
- (c) the level of benefits.

51. Every person protected under Article 34 of the Convention should have a right of appeal in the case of a refusal of the benefit or of an adverse determination as to the quality or quantity of the benefit.

52. The protections referred to in Articles 38 and 39 of the Convention should be granted throughout the contingency covered.

Part V. Other provisions

53. The competent authority should develop an inspection policy for authorized officers to take the measures referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 43 of the Convention.

54. Members should cooperate with each other to the maximum extent possible in the adoption of internationally agreed guidelines on the policy referred to in paragraph 53 of this Recommendation.

55. A Member, in its capacity as a coastal State, when granting licences for fishing in its exclusive economic zone, may require that fishing vessels comply with the requirements of the Convention. If such licences are issued by coastal States, these States should take into account certificates or other valid documents stating that the vessel concerned has been inspected by the competent authority or on its behalf and has been found to be in compliance with the provisions of the Convention.