



## Passenger Ships Inspection in Spanish Ports Navigation

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### ABSTRACT

The present work aims to unpack the standards and legislation on the inspection of passenger ships sailings between Spanish ports. The aim is to simplify, as much as possible, the proper inspection methodology, as well as the certificates and documents required to be considered by the ship. It will be necessary to consider the legislation, both national and international, that regulates the conditions of maritime safety and pollution for merchant vessels, highlighting the International Convention for the Safety of Human Life at Sea (SOLAS 74/78) and the Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships (MARPOL 73/78). Compliance with the provisions governing the procedure of civilian ships revisions will be justified by a number of certificates and documents as evidence that the inspected object or activity complies with national or international regulations previously discussed. There are a lot of certificates and documents relating to various activities and objects common to all ships and other specific documents and certificates for passenger ships. In particular, all those certificates and documents to ensure conditions for safe navigation will be cited, which will allow to check the state of its elements, both of the hull, machinery and safety devices.

### 1. Introduction

The present work aims to unpack the standards and legislation on the inspection of passenger ships sailings between national ports. The aim is to simplify, as much as possible, the proper inspection methodology, as well as the certificates and documents required to be considered by the ship.

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In particular, all those certificates and documents to ensure conditions for safe navigation will be cited, which will allow to

check the state of its elements, both of the hull, machinery and safety devices.

The objectives of this paper can be summarized as follows:

- Familiarization with the regulations governing maritime safety and ship pollution.
- Differentiate inspections in both shelf-life and reach, which are made throughout the life of a ship.
- Know the certificates from the various agreements and regulations for safe navigability of a passenger ship, in the safety of human life and the environment.
- List the different items that are inspected (check-list) when doing a general inspection of vessel conditions to determine in which state it is.

### 2. Material and methods

#### 2.1. Standards

##### 2.1.1. International legislation

- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74/78) (International Maritime Organization, 2009). Standards for design, instructions against fires, rescue elements, communications, propulsion and steering systems, fillers, etc.
- Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) (International Maritime Organization, 2006). Rules to prevent pollutant discharges, accidental operational, from ships.

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- Convention on the Regulation for Preventing Collisions (Colregs-72). Government rules, lights and shapes to be carried on ships and other guidelines to avoid collisions at sea.
- International Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code). Regulations for the safe transport of packaged dangerous goods by sea.
- International Code of Safety Management (ISM)
- Resolution 481 of the XII Assembly of the International Maritime Organization (IMO Res 481 (XII)). Recommendations for allocation of the minimum safety crew.
- Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR 79). Organization and procedures of search and rescue services.
- Maritime beacon system of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA). Standards of channel markers and various obstacles which may represent a hazard to navigation.
- Directive 98/41/EC on the registration of persons sailing on board passenger ships.
- Directive 2009/45/EC on safety rules and standards applicable to passenger ships.
- ISPS Code, International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities.
- STCW 95 Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of seafarers.

### 2.1.2. Spanish legislation

- Spanish Order 06/10/83. Additional rules to SOLAS Convention 74/78.
- Spanish Order 14/07/64, which establishes the minimum crew for merchant and fishing vessels.
- R. D. 1253/97. Decree which incorporates national law Directives 93/75 and following, on ship reporting conditions with dangerous goods.
- R. D. 1952/95. Approval of the Commission for the coordination of transport of dangerous goods.
- R. D. 230/98. Containing Explosives Regulations.
- R. D. 1835/83. Beacon standards on the Spanish coast.
- Order 02/18/88. Regulates the conditions for a ship to enroll anyone other than the crew.
- Order 31.7.92. Establishes training requirements for maritime security which crews of merchant vessels and fishing must meet.
- R. D. 457/2011 on safety rules and standards applicable to passenger ships engaged in voyages between Spanish ports.
- R. D. 1861/2004 on specific stability requirements for passenger ships.
- R. D. 1837/2000 approving the regulations for inspection and certification of civilian vessels.

### 2.2. Inspections

All Spanish civilian vessel in order to verify compliance with the provisions of applicable national and international regulations and to ensure at all times a sufficient condition of mar-

itime safety and marine environment protection, shall be subject, during its service at scheduled examinations and unscheduled reviews, according to the terms and provisions set forth in RD 1837/2000 (España. Real Decreto 1837/2000).

These inspections will be conducted by the maritime administration of the state, which in turn may delegate inspection responsibilities in organizations and ship classification societies, which will carry out on its behalf the functions of inspection, survey and certification of ships, in compliance with the international conventions and national regulations on safety at sea and prevention of marine pollution. The duties, responsibilities and limitations assumed by the organizations and authorized vessels classification societies are regulated by Royal Decree 877/2011 (España. Real Decreto 877/2011).

Scheduled examinations will be held at regular intervals, either to check the maintenance of the condition of the vessel after the last issuance of a certificate, in which case it will mean a referendum, or to verify whether the ship is entitled to the renewal of the license if its validity period has ended or is about to expire.

Within this type of recognition the following types of awards can be distinguished, in relation to a particular certificate:

- Periodical examinations.
- Renewal examinations.
- Intermediate examinations.
- Annual examinations.

### 3. Results and discussion

From previous standards and inspections, different results were obtained. A certificate is a document issued in accordance with the provisions governing the procedure of civilian ships reviews, certifying that the inspected object or activity complies with applicable national or international regulations.

The renewal of a certificate equivalent to the issuance of a new certificate, the period of validity indicated therein, once successfully completed the renewal survey for that certificate.

The endorsement of a certificate is the act of signing and sealing the box of a certificate by the authorized officer when one of the annual, intermediate or periodical prescribed during validity period has successfully been completed or an extension, a grace period, or any other foreseen circumstance, is authorized.

When inspection activities are successfully completed, they will result in either the issuance, endorsement, renewal or extension of a certificate or the issuance of other documents that clearly reflect compliance or adjustment of the inspected entity with the applicable regulations.

All certificates, unless they have the character of indefinite, will show their maximum period of validity, after which they must be renewed. This period will be established in accordance with the provisions of national or international law enforcement.

The Directorate General of Merchant Marine is authorized to normalize all models of certificates.

The General Deputy Director of Merchant Marine will be responsible for the issuance and renewal of certificates required by international regulations for vessels of 24 meters or longer.

The Head of the Marine Survey Department will be responsible for endorsing and extending the validity of the certificates required by national and international regulations for vessels of 24 meters or longer, having been the scheduled examinations carried out under his/her technical direction.

### 3.1. Certificates and documents required for all vessels.

- International Tonnage Certificate (1969).
- International Load Line Certificate.
- International Certificate of Load Line Exemption.
- Undamaged stability booklet.
- Damage control booklet.
- Document on the minimum safe manning.
- Titles of master, officer or seaman.
- International Certificate of prevention of oil pollution.
- Oil Record Book.
- Emergency onboard plan in case of oil pollution.
- International Certificate of prevention of pollution by sewage (Organización Marítima Internacional, 2006a).
- Garbage Management Plan.
- Garbage Record Book (Organización Marítima Internacional, 2006b).
- Data logger cruise system - Document of Compliance.
- Load Securing Manual (Organización Marítima Internacional, 2005).
- Certificate of safety management.
- Document of Compliance.
- International Certificate of Ship Security or Temporary International Certificate of Ship Security.
- Ship Security Plan and associated records.
- Continuous Synopsis Record.

### 3.2. Certificates and documents to be carried on passenger ships.

In addition to these certificates and documents listed above, passenger ships shall carry the following ones:

- Safety Certificate for Passenger Ships.
- Exemption certificate.
- Passenger Ship Safety Certificate for Special Traffic.
- SAR Collaboration Plan (Organización Marítima Internacional, 2006c).
- List of operational limitations.
- Support system for decision-making by the captain.

## 4. conclusions

- The rules concerning maritime safety and ship pollution is given by the SOLAS and MARPOL.
- As for the issue and renewal of different certificates it is the administration of each contracting government agency that is responsible for this procedure. The func-

tion of these documents is to certify compliance with the various agreements and regulations on inspections (inspection of the load lines, emergency planning, security management, etc..).

- The required certificates of various international conventions ensure safer navigation and better environmental protection.
- These certificates involve periodic inspections that make the ship safer and at the same time can lengthen its life.
- The mandatory inspection periods have a specific extension depending on the certificate to be renewed.
- Personnel performing inspections have to be able to interpret the rules and have their own assessment capacity of the condition of the vessel.
- Inspection for vessel evaluation must be made with a checklist in order not to forget to inspect any item.

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