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IMO Marine Casualty Investigation

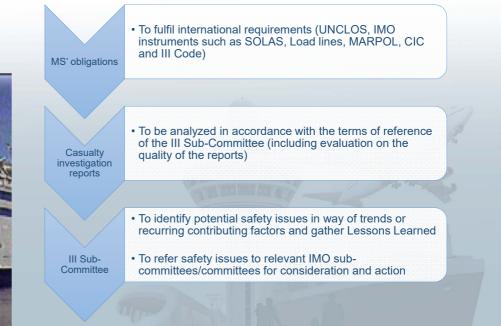
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IMO's Framework on Casualty Investigation

- Importance of reporting
- Mandatory instruments
- Non-mandatory instruments
- III & Sub-subsidiary bodies
- Available reporting tool

The importance of marine casualty investigation and reporting to IMO





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Regulatory Framework

Mandatory instruments:

- UNCLOS article 94.7
- SOLAS regulations I/21 and XI-1/6
- MARPOL articles 8 and 12
- Load Lines article 23
- Casualty Investigation Code (parts I and II)
- III Code (especially paragraphs 38 to 41)

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 Code for the International Standards and Recommended Practices for a Safety Investigation into a Marine Casualty or Marine Incident

> (Casualty Investigation Code) Resolution MSC.255(84)

> > adopted on 16 May 2008

- Was given effect by MSC.257 (84) which creates SOLAS XI-1/6.
- Entered into force in 2010

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Main intent and purpose of the requirement on marine casualty investigation

- 1. <u>not to apportion liability</u> or blame
- 2. <u>prevent</u> future <u>repetitions</u>
- 3. <u>separate and independent of other investigations</u>
- 4. right for the Coastal State to investigate

Importance at national level

1. Marine safety investigation authority

1. Provide detailed contact information to IMO (through "Contact points" Module of GISIS)

2. <u>Notification</u>

- 1. Flag State to notify any substantially interested State (SIS) for occurrence (high sea or exclusive economic zone)
- 2. Flag State, coastal State, shall notify each other as well as other SIS (territorial sea)

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3. <u>Requirement</u> to investigate on '<u>very serious</u>' marine casualties

- 1. Marine safety investigation shall be conducted into every very serious marine casualty
- 2. Flag State of a ship involved in a very serious marine casualty is responsible for ensuring the conduct of the safety investigation

4. <u>Agreement with another substantially interested state</u>

- 1. Flag State and SIS shall consult to seek agreement on which State would be investigating States according to Chapter 7 of the Casualty Investigation Code
- 2. This is not limiting the rights of States to conduct their own separate marine safety investigation

5. <u>Powers</u> of an investigation

1. Ensure that their national laws provide investigator(s) carrying out a marine safety investigation with the ability to board a ship, interview the master and crew and any other person involved, and acquire evidential material for the purposes of a marine safety investigation

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6. Cooperation

1. All substantially interested States shall co-operate with the marine safety investigating State(s) to the extent practicable

7. Investigations <u>not to be subjected</u> to <u>external direction (impartial and</u> objective)

1. The marine safety investigation shall be able to report on the results of a marine safety investigation without direction or interference from any persons or organizations who may be affected by its outcome.

8. Obtaining evidence from seafarers

- 1. Seafarers shall be informed of the nature of the investigation.
- 2. Seafarers shall be allowed access to legal advice

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9. <u>Reporting</u>

- 1. The <u>marine safety investigating State(s)</u> shall submit the final version of a marine safety investigation report to the Organization for every marine safety investigation conducted into a very serious marine casualty.
- 2. For marine casualties and marine incidents, <u>if a report is produced</u> which contains information which may prevent or lessen the seriousness of marine casualties or marine incidents in the future, <u>the final version shall be submitted to the Organization</u>.

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Regulatory Framework

Non-mandatory instruments:

- Casualty Investigation Code (part III Recommended practices)
- MSC-MEPC.3/Circ.4/Rev.1 on Revised harmonized reporting procedures – Reports required under SOLAS regulations I/21 and XI-1/6, and MARPOL, articles 8 and 12
- Notification and circulation through the Global Integrated Shipping Information System (GISIS) (res. A.1074(28))
- Guidelines to assist investigators in the implementation of the Casualty Investigation Code (res. A.1075(28))
- Guidelines on fair treatment of seafarers in the event of a marine accident (res.A.987(24) and res.A.1056(27))

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IMO Rule making process

Marine casualty

FS &/or CS &/or SIS

Member State's casualty investigation & report submission (GISIS)

Sub-Committee establishing correspondence and working groups

> Development of draft instrument, regulation, circular, code or resolution

Amend existing or adoption of new regulation/ enhancement of TC activities

Role in the rule making process

IMPLEMENTATION OF IMO INSTRUMENTS (III)

Strategy plan for the Organization

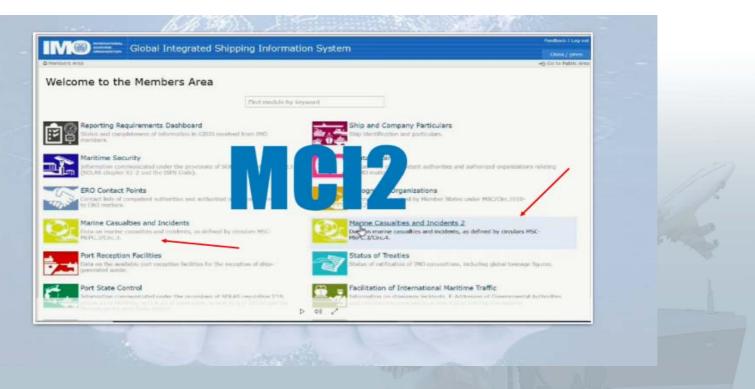
Ensure regulatory effectiveness

Output 7.4 Lessons learned and safety issues identified from the analysis of marine safety investigation reports

The current casualty analysis process

CG & WG

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Data Exchange protocols

For the European Commission and the Member States

Information on maritime safety Facilitate cooperation

Connected to the module on marine casualties and incidents for electronic data transfer in order to avoid duplication of reporting EMCIP

means

European Marine Casualty Information Platform

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Thank you for listening

www.imo.org





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