

RESOLUTION MSC.213(81)
(adopted on 12 May 2006)

MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 28 (b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

RECALLING ALSO regulation V/11 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, in relation to the adoption of mandatory ship reporting systems by the Organization,

RECALLING FURTHER resolution A.858(20) resolving that the function of adopting ship reporting systems shall be performed by the Committee on behalf of the Organization,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the Guidelines and criteria for ship reporting systems, adopted by resolution MSC.43(64) and amended by resolutions MSC.111(73) and MSC.181(79),

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Safety of Navigation at its fifty-first session,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with the provisions of SOLAS regulation V/11, the mandatory ship reporting system for the Canary Islands, as described in the Annex to the present resolution;
2. DECIDES that this mandatory ship reporting system shall enter into force at 0000 hours UTC on 1 December 2006;
3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to bring this resolution and its Annex to the attention of SOLAS Contracting Governments and Members of the Organization that are not parties to the Convention.

ANNEX 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS

A mandatory reporting system for ships in the Canary Islands (CANREP) is established in the Canary Islands.

1 Types of ship required to take part in the system

1.1 Ships required to take part in the CANREP system:

Tankers of 600 tonnes deadweight and upwards, either transiting the Canary Islands or sailing to or from Canarian ports or involved in inter-island navigation, carrying the following:

- .1 heavy-grade crude oils with a density greater than 900 kg/m³ at 15°C;
- .2 heavy fuel oils with a density greater than 900 kg/m³ at 15°C or kinematic viscosity greater than 180 mm²/s at 50°C; and
- .3 bitumen, coal tar and their emulsions.

2 Geographical limits of the Canary Islands reporting area

2.1 The proposed maritime area is bounded by a polygonal line connecting points along the outer limit of the territorial sea (12 nautical miles) that surrounds the archipelago, and having the following inflection points (see chartlet in appendix 3):

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	28° 56' N	018° 13' W
B	29° 04' N	017° 47' W
C	28° 48' N	016° 04' W
D	28° 22' N	015° 19' W
E	28° 19' N	014° 36' W
F	29° 37' N	013° 39' W
G	29° 37' N	013° 19' W
H	29° 17' N	013° 06' W
I	27° 57' N	013° 48' W
J	27° 32' N	015° 35' W
K	27° 48' N	016° 45' W
L	27° 48' N	017° 11' W
M	27° 23' N	017° 58' W
N	27° 36' N	018° 25' W

2.2 The reference chart is No.209 of the Spanish Navy Hydrographical Institute (WGS 84 Datum).

3 Format and content of reports; time and geographical position for submitting reports; authority to which they must be sent; available services

3.1 Format

3.1.1 CANREP reports must be sent to one of the Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centres listed in appendix 1 and drafted in accordance with the format described in appendix 2.

3.1.2 The reporting format conforms with paragraph 2 of the appendix to resolution A.851(20).

3.2 Content

3.2.1 The reports to be submitted by participating ships must contain the information needed to achieve the system's aims:

- .1 the ship's name, call sign, IMO or MMSI number and position are necessary in order to establish its identity and initial position (A, B and C);
- .2 the ship's course, speed and destination are important for monitoring its track and launching search and rescue measures should information about it fail to appear on the screen, for ensuring safe navigation, and for preventing pollution in areas where weather conditions are extreme (E, F, G and I);
- .3 the number of people on board, and other relevant information, are important factors when it comes to assigning the resources for a search and rescue operation (P, T and W);
- .4 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the SOLAS and MARPOL Conventions, ships are required to supply information on defects, damage, deficiencies and other limitations (under Q), as well as other information (under X).

3.3 Time and geographical position for submitting reports

3.3.1 Ships must submit a report:

- .1 on entering the reporting area as defined in paragraph 2; or
- .2 immediately after leaving a port, terminal or anchorage situated in the reporting area; or
- .3 when deviating from the route leading to the originally declared destination, port, terminal, anchorage or position "for orders" given on entry into the reporting area; or
- .4 when it is necessary to deviate from the planned route owing to weather conditions, damaged equipment or a change in navigational status; and
- .5 on finally leaving the reporting area.

3.3.2 Ships are not required to send a report if, during normal sailing through the reporting area, they cross the area's boundary on other occasions apart from initial entry or final departure.

3.4 Land-based authorities to which reports must be sent

3.4.1 On entering the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to one of the MRCCs listed in appendix 1, according to the following criteria:

- (i) Ships that enter the CANREP reporting area at a position east of the meridian of longitude 015° 30' W should notify the Las Palmas MRCC.
- (ii) Ships that enter the reporting area at a position west of the meridian of longitude 015° 30' W should notify the Tenerife MRCC.

3.4.2 On leaving the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to the same MRCC to which they reported on entry.

3.4.3 Reports must be completed in accordance with the format shown in appendix 2.

3.4.4 Reports may be sent by any means capable of being received by the media indicated in appendix 1.

4 Information to be provided to participating ships and procedures to be observed

4.1 When requested, the MRCCs listed in appendix 1 should provide ships with information vital to navigational safety in the ship's reporting area, using their broadcasting equipment.

4.2 If necessary, any ship may ask for information on its own behalf about specific local conditions.

5 Requirements regarding radiocommunications for the system, reporting frequencies and information to be reported

5.1 The Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centres to which reports must be sent are listed in appendix 1.

5.2 The reports completed by a ship on entering and passing through the reporting area must begin with the word CANREP and include a two-letter abbreviation to indicate their type (sailing plan, final report or deviation report). Reports with these prefixes may be sent free of cost.

5.3 Depending on the type of report, the following information must be included, as described in paragraph 6 of appendix 2:

- A: Ship's identity (name, call sign, IMO No. and MMSI No.);
- B: Date and time;
- C: Position;
- E: True course;
- F: Speed;
- G: Name of last port of call;
- I: Name of next port of call and estimated time of arrival;
- P: Type(s) of cargo, quantity and IMO classification if carrying potentially dangerous goods;
- Q: Used in the event of defects or deficiencies that impair normal navigation;

- T: Address for communication of cargo information;
W: Number of people on board;
X: Miscellaneous information relating to tankers:
- estimated quantity and characteristics of bunker fuel for tankers carrying an amount of it greater than 5,000 tonnes;
- navigational status (e.g., moving under own propulsion, limited manoeuvrability, etc.).

5.4 The reporting format must be consistent with resolution A.851(20).

6 Regulations in force in the area covered by the system

6.1 *Regulations on collision prevention*

The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREG), 1972, as amended, applies throughout the area covered by the system.

7 Shore-based establishments responsible for operation of the system

7.1 The MRCCs to which these reports must be sent are listed in appendix 1.

7.2 The MRCCs or any other establishment forming part of the service are to be manned constantly.

7.3 The training given to MRCC staff must comply with the national and international recommendations and include a general study of navigational safety measures and the relevant national and international (IMO) provisions.

7.4 All means of communication that can be received by the media indicated in Appendix 1 are acceptable.

8 Action to take in the event of a ship's non-compliance with system requirements

8.1 The system's objectives are to initiate maritime search and rescue and anti-pollution measures as quickly and effectively as possible if an emergency is reported or if a ship that is supposed to report does not and no contact can be established with it. All possible means will be deployed to obtain the participation of the ships required to send in reports. Should these fail to materialize and the offending ship can be identified beyond doubt, the competent authorities in the relevant flag State will be informed with a view to their investigating the situation and possibly starting legal proceedings under their national legislation. The CANREP mandatory ship reporting system exists only for the exchange of information, and does not confer additional powers to impose change in a ship's operations. The reporting system will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of UNCLOS, the SOLAS Convention and other relevant international instruments, and the reporting system will not constitute a basis for preventing the passage of a ship in transit through the reporting area.

APPENDIX 1

**INSTALLATIONS TO WHICH REPORTS MUST BE SENT
(POSITIONS SENT TO WGS 84 DATUM)**

MRCC Tenerife 28° 28' N
 016° 14' W

Tel.: +34 900 202 111.

E-mail: canrep.tenerife@sasemar.es

VHF channels: 16 and 70

MF channels: 2182

Automatic identification system (AIS)

MRCC Las Palmas 28° 09' N
 015° 25' W

Tel.: +34 900 202 112.

E-mail: canrep.laspalmas@sasemar.es

VHF channels: 16 and 70

MF channels: 2182

Automatic identification system (AIS)

APPENDIX 2

MANDATORY SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS (CANREP)*Instructions for reports*

- 1 Ships heading for the reporting area of the Canary Islands must send a report:
 - .1 on entering the reporting area; or
 - .2 immediately after leaving a port, terminal or anchorage situated in the reporting area; or
 - .3 when deviating from the route leading to the originally declared destination, port, terminal, anchorage or position “for orders” given on entry into the reporting area; or
 - .4 when it is necessary to deviate from the planned route owing to weather conditions, damaged equipment or when information under Q is required; and
 - .5 on finally leaving the reporting area.
- 2 Ships are not required to send a report if, during normal sailing through the reporting area, they cross the area’s boundary on other occasions apart from initial entry or final departure.
- 3 On entering the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to one of the MRCCs listed in Appendix 1, according to the following criteria:
 - (i) Ships that enter the CANREP reporting area at a position east of the meridian of longitude 015° 30’ W should notify the Las Palmas MRCC.
 - (ii) Ships that enter the reporting area at a position west of the meridian of longitude 015° 30’ W should notify the Tenerife MRCC.
- 4 On leaving the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to the same MRCC to which they reported on entry.
- 5 Every report must begin with the word CANREP and a two-letter abbreviation enabling the type of report to be identified. Messages with this prefix will be sent free of charge and treated as URGENT.
- 6 Reports must be in accordance with the following table. Sections A, B, C, E, F, G, I, P, T, W and X are compulsory for sailing plans, A, B, C, E and F for final reports, and A, B, C, E, F and I for deviation reports. The Q designation is included whenever a problem arises in the reporting area, be it defects, damage, deficiencies or circumstances, that affects normal navigation.

Designator	Function	Text
Name of system	Code word	CANREP
	Type of report: Sailing plan: Final report: Deviation report	One of the following 2-letter identifiers SP FR (on <u>finally</u> leaving reporting area) to include only A, B, C, E and F . DR to include only A, B, C, E, F and I .
A	Ship	Name and call sign (Name of ship, call sign, IMO No. and MMSI No.), (e.g., NONESUCH/KTOI)
B	Date and time corresponding to position at C, expressed as UTC.	A six-digit group followed by a Z. The first two digits indicate day of the month, the second two the hours and the last two the minutes. The Z indicates that the time is given in UTC (e.g., 081340Z).
C	Position (latitude and longitude)	A 4-digit group giving latitude in degrees and minutes, with the suffix N, and a 5-digit group giving longitude in degrees and minutes, with the suffix W (e.g., 2836N or 01545W).
E	Course	True course. A 3-digit group (e.g., 210).
F	Speed	Speed in knots. A 2-digit group (e.g., 14).
G	Name of last port of call	Name of the last port of call (e.g., Strait of Gibraltar)
I	Destination and ETA (UTC)	Name of destination and date and time group as expressed in B (e.g., Cape Town 181400Z)
P	Cargo	Type(s) of cargo, and quantity and IMO classification if carrying potentially dangerous goods.
Q	Defects, damage, deficiencies, limitations.	Brief details of defects, including damage, deficiencies and other circumstances that impair normal navigation.
T	Address for the communication of cargo information	Name, tel No. and fax, e-mail or URL.
W	Total number of people on board	State number
X	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous information concerning those tankers: Characteristics and approximate quantity of bunker fuel for tankers carrying an amount of it greater than 5,000 tonnes Navigational status (e.g., moving under own propulsion, at anchor, no steering, limited manoeuvrability, depth restriction, moored, aground, etc.)

7 The sailing plan (SP) is sent as an initial report:

- (a) When entering the reporting area, as defined in paragraph 2.1.
- (b) On leaving the last port of call located in the reporting area.

Example:

Name of station to which report must be sent: CANREP – SP

- A. GOLAR STIRLING/9001007
- B. 261520Z
- C. 2836N01545W
- E. 210
- F. 15
- G. STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR
- I. CAPE TOWN 230230Z
- P. 56,000 TONNES HEAVY FUEL OILS
- T. J Smith, 00 47 22 31 56 10, Fax 00 47 22 31 56 11
- W. 23
- X. NONE, NONE

8 The final report (FR) is sent:

- (a) When leaving the reporting area.
- (b) On arrival at a port of destination located in the reporting area.

Example:

Name of station to which report must be sent: CANREP – FR

- A. GOLAR STIRLING/9001007
- B. 261805Z
- C. 2802N01614W
- E. 175
- F. 16

9 The deviation report (DR) is sent:

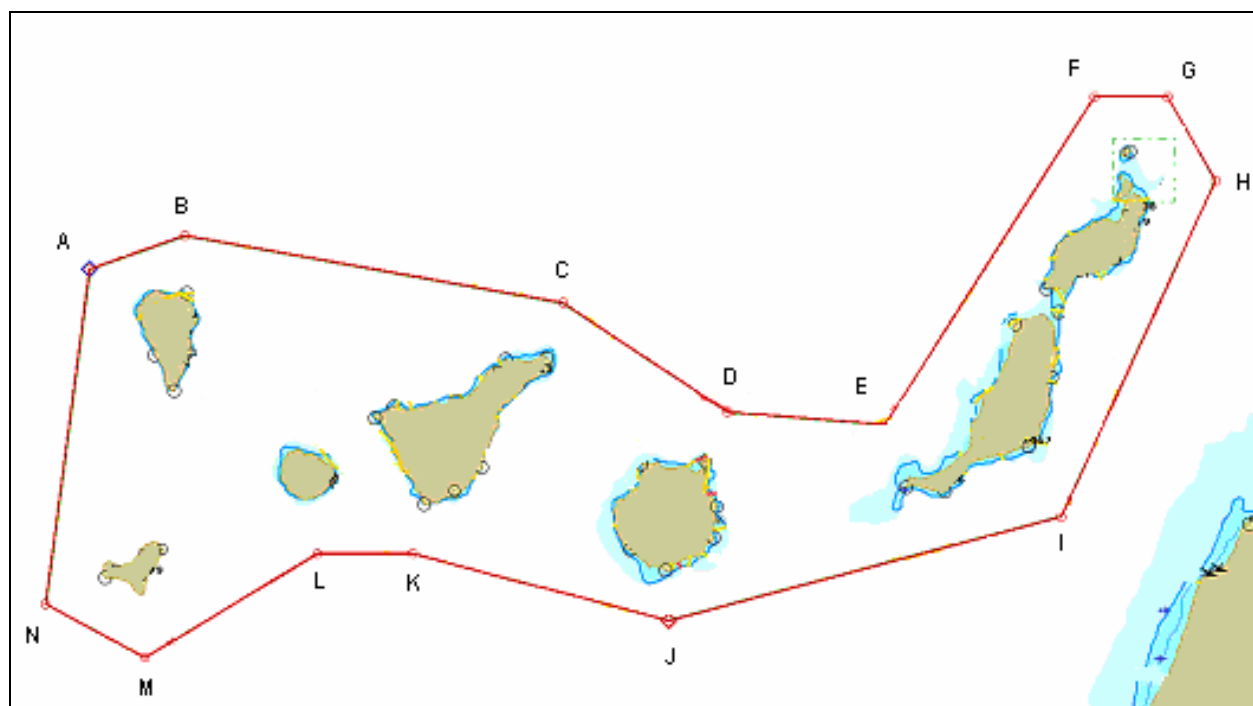
- (a) When deviating from the route leading to the originally declared destination, port, terminal, anchorage or position “for orders” given on entry into reporting area.
- (b) When it is necessary to deviate from the planned route owing to weather conditions, damage to equipment or a change in navigational status.

Example: Name of station to which report must be sent: CANREP – FR

- A. GOLAR STIRLING/9001007
- B. 261605Z
- C. 2821N01557W
- E. 280
- F. 14
- I. SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE 261645Z
- X. NONE, SATISFACTORY.

APPENDIX 3

CHARTLET



ANNEX 2

SUMMARY

1 Types of ship required to participate in the system

1.1 Ships required to take part in the CANREP mandatory ship reporting system:

Tankers of 600 tonnes deadweight and upwards, either transiting the Canary Islands or sailing to or from Canarian ports or involved in inter-island navigation, carrying the following:

- .1 heavy-grade crude oils with a density greater than 900 kg/m³ at 15°C;
- .2 heavy fuel oils with a density greater than 900 kg/m³ at 15°C or kinematic viscosity greater than 180 mm²/s at 50°C; and
- .3 bitumen, coal tar and their emulsions.

2 Geographical position for submitting reports

Ships travelling towards the Canary Island reporting area or leaving it must report:

- .1 on entering the reporting area; or
- .2 immediately after leaving a port, terminal or anchorage located in the reporting area; or
- .3 when deviating from the route leading to the originally declared destination, port, terminal, anchorage or position “for orders” given on entry into the reporting area; or
- .4 when it is necessary to deviate from the planned route owing to weather conditions, damaged equipment or a change in navigational status; and
- .5 on finally leaving the reporting area.

Reference charts

The reference chart is No.209 of the Spanish Navy Hydrographic Institute (WGS 84 Datum).

3 Reporting format

- A: Ship's identity (name, call sign, IMO No. and MMSI No.);
B: Date and time;
C: Position;
E: True course;
F: Speed;

- G: Name of last port of call;
- I: Name of next port of call and estimated time of arrival;
- P: Type(s) of cargo, quantity and IMO classification if carrying potentially dangerous goods;
- Q: Used in the event of defects or deficiencies that affect normal navigation;
- T: Address for communication of information on cargo;
- W: Number of people on board;
- X: Various particulars relating to tankers:
 - estimated quantity and characteristics of bunker fuel for tankers carrying an amount of it greater than 5,000 tonnes;
 - navigational status (e.g., moving under own propulsion, limited manoeuvrability, etc.).

4 Shore-based authorities to which reports must be sent

4.1 On entering the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to one of the MRCCs listed in appendix 1, according to the following criteria:

- (i) Ships entering the CANREP reporting area at a position east of the meridian of longitude 015° 30' W should notify the Las Palmas MRCC.
- (ii) Ships entering the reporting area at a position west of the meridian of longitude 015° 30' W should notify the Tenerife MRCC.

4.2 On leaving the CANREP reporting area, ships must report the fact to the same MRCC to which they reported on entry.

5 Telecommunications

Reports may be sent cost-free by any means capable of being received by the media indicated in appendix 1.
