

Order on basic refresher training in maritime safety and fire-fighting on ships¹

In pursuance of section 18(1)(iv), section 24b, section 25(4), section 25b(2), section 27(3) and section 28(5) of the act on the manning of ships (*lov om skibes besætning*), cf. consolidated act no. 74 of 17 February 2014, and following consultation with the shipowner and seafarer organisations, the following provisions are laid down:

Purpose

Section 1. The purpose of this order is to lay down the requirements for refreshing seafarers' competences in basic maritime safety and fire-fighting on ships, as described in the A Code of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended (the STCW Convention), part A-VI/1, paragraph 3, tables A-VI/1-1 and A-VI/1-2.

Refresher requirements

Section 2. The shipowner and the master shall ensure that seafarers who are employed or engaged on board and who have designated assignments related to the operation of the ship concerning ship safety or protection of the marine environment, cf. regulation A-VI/1-2 of the A Code of the STCW Convention, at least every five years document that they have maintained their competences as given in annexes 2 and 3.

Subsection 2. Seafarers who have had at least 12 months' seagoing service during the last five years prior to the renewal of certificates of competency or completion of a refresher course shall be considered to have maintained their competences in the following subjects, cf. also annexes 2 and 3:

- 1) Personal survival techniques:
 - a) Don a lifejacket.
 - b) Board a survival craft from the ship and the water while wearing a lifejacket.
 - c) Take the initiative to board a survival craft in order to increase the chances of survival.
 - d) Stream a drogue or sea anchor.
 - e) Operate survival craft equipment.
 - f) Operate location devices, including radio equipment.

¹ This order contains provisions implementing parts of directive 2008/106/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the minimum level of training of seafarers, Official Journal 2008, no. L 323, page 33, as amended by directive 2012/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on the minimum level of training of seafarers, Official Journal 2012, no. L 343, page 78.

- 2) Fire-fighting on board ships:
 - a) Use self-contained breathing apparatus.
 - b) Carry out a rescue operation under conditions corresponding to a smoke-filled space.

Refresher courses

Section 3. Before being admitted to a course, it is a precondition that the seafarer has completed a course in basic maritime safety and a course in fire-fighting on ships.

Subsection 2. The refresher course may be completed as a course where it is in part or in full completed on board the ship or it may form part of other courses, including safety courses for passenger ship personnel.

Requirements for course providers

Section 4. Course providers shall have been approved by the Danish Maritime Authority in accordance with the order on approval and quality assurance, etc. of maritime training programmes.

Subsection 2. Course providers shall, on the basis of the purposes of the courses stipulated in annexes 2 and 3, determine the more detailed planning of the courses, including the duration of the courses, in consideration of the course participants' qualifications.

Subsection 3. Course providers shall ensure that refresher courses meet the provisions in force on equipment and instructor qualifications for maritime safety courses and fire-fighting courses on ships.

Issue and registration of certificates

Section 5. The shipowner and the course provider shall issue documentation to seafarers who have completed a refresher course in basic maritime safety and fire-fighting on ships.

Subsection 2. The certificates may be drawn up as shown in annex 1.

Subsection 3. The course provider shall register the issue of the course certificate. The registration shall be kept for five years and contain information about the date of issue or, if this is not known, the age, name and birth date of the seafarer so that it is possible to re-issue the certificate.

Penalty provisions

Section 6. Contraventions of this order shall be punishable by fine. Contraventions of section 2(1) by the shipowner or the master shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Subsection 2. The penalty may be increased to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years if the violation was committed intentionally or grossly negligently and if the contravention:

- 1) has caused injury to young people below the age of 18 or provoked a risk of injury, or

- 2) has resulted in or aimed at a financial benefit, comprising also financial savings, for the contravener or for others.

Subsection 3. If the benefit obtained through the contravention is not confiscated, the size of such financial benefit obtained or aimed at shall be taken into account when determining the fine, including additional fines, cf. subsection 2(ii).

Subsection 4. Companies, etc. (legal persons) may incur criminal liability according to the provisions of part 5 of the penal code (*straffeloven*).

Subsection 5. When determining criminal liability pursuant to subsection 4, persons who have been employed to carry out work on board the ship by others than the shipowner shall also be considered affiliated with the shipowner. If a document of compliance has been issued in accordance with the International Safety Management Code or a certificate in accordance with the Maritime Labour Convention to another organisation or person, the master and the seafarers shall also be considered to be affiliated with the one to whom the document has been issued.

Interim provisions

Section 7. As of 1 January 2017, seafarers covered by section 2(1) shall present documentation of having completed a refresher course in basic maritime safety and fire-fighting on ships before it is possible to renew the certificate of competency.

Subsection 2. Seafarers who hold, from 1 January 2017, a valid Danish certificate of competency meet the requirement for documentation of a refresher course in accordance with this order.

Subsection 3. Ordinary seafarers who are not obliged to hold a certificate of competency shall, from 1 January 2017, be able to present documentation of having completed the above-mentioned course within the last five years.

Subsection 4. Until 31 December 2016, the master may issue documentation of refresher courses, cf. annex 1, to seafarers who are not obliged to hold a certificate of competency when they have, during the last five years, acquired at least 12 months' seagoing service.

Entry into force

Section 8. The order shall enter into force on 6 March 2015.

Subsection 2. At the same time, technical regulation no. 10022 of 2 April 1993 on certificates of having completed a fire-fighter and smoke-diver training programme shall be repealed.

Subsection 3. The order shall not apply to the Faroe Islands and to Greenland.

Danish Maritime Authority, 2 March 2015

Per Sønderstrup / Klaus Frost Geertsen

**Bevis for genopfriskning af grundlæggende
søsikkerhed og brandbekæmpelse**

Certificate of basic maritime safety and fire-fighter training

Virksomhedens/ institutionens navn <i>Company/institution name</i>	Logo
<p>Bevis for genopfriskning af grundlæggende søsikkerhedskursus <i>Certificate of basic safety refresher training</i></p> <p>BEVIS UDSTEDT EFTER BESTEMMELSERNE I DEN INTERNATIONALE KONVENTION OM UDDANNELSE AF SØFARENDE, OM SØNÆRING OG OM VAGTHOLD, 1978, SOM ÆNDRET</p> <p><i>CERTIFICATE ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON STANDARDS OF TRAINING, CERTIFICATION AND WATCHKEEPING FOR SEAFARERS, 1978, AS AMENDED</i></p> <p>Det attesteres herved, at <i>This is to certify that</i></p> <p>CPR.-NR. (ID No.)</p> <p>på tilfredsstillende måde har gennemført en af Søfartsstyrelsen godkendt uddannelse i genopfriskning af grundlæggende søsikkerhed, der opfylder kravene i STCW-konventionens <i>satisfactorily has completed approved basic safety refresher training complying with the requirements in the STCW Convention,</i></p> <p>A-Kode, afsnit VI/1, paragraf 2, tabellerne A-VI/1-1 og A-VI/1-2 <i>A Code, section A-VI/1, paragraph 2, tables A-VI/1-1 and A-VI/1-2</i></p> <p>af ovennævnte konvention, som ændret. <i>of the above Convention, as amended.</i></p> <p>Ihændehaverens fødselsdato <i>Date of birth of the holder of the certificate</i></p> <p align="center">Efter bemyndigelse af Søfartsstyrelsen <i>As authorized by the Danish Maritime Authority</i></p>	
Sted og dato/ <i>Place and date</i>	Underskrift/ <i>Signature</i>
Stempel/ <i>Stamp</i>	

Basic maritime safety training

Table A-V/1-1 Specification of minimum standard of competence in personal survival techniques

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Survive at sea in the event of ship abandonment	<p>Types of emergency situations which may occur, such as collision, fire, foundering, and grounding.</p> <p>Equipment in survival craft.</p> <p>Location of personal life-saving appliances.</p> <p>Principles concerning survival, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 value of training and drills, .2 personal protective clothing and equipment, including knowledge of various types of and control of lifejackets and the difference between immersion suits and protective suits, .3 need to be ready for any emergency, .4 actions to be taken when called to survival craft stations, .5 actions to be taken when required to abandon ship, including methods for launching survival craft in high seas, .6 actions to be taken when in the water, .7 actions to be taken when aboard a survival craft, including knowledge of emergency repairs of survival craft, .8 main dangers to survivors. <p>Knowledge of the following as regards survival craft:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 design and marking, .2 special properties and possibilities, .3 the individual ele- 	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from approved instruction or during attendance at an approved course or approved in-service experience and examination, including practical demonstration of competence to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 don a lifejacket, .2 don and use an immersion suit, .3 safely jump from a height into the water, .4 right an inverted life-raft while wearing a lifejacket, .5 swim while wearing a lifejacket, .6 keep afloat without a lifejacket, .7 board a survival craft from the ship and water while wearing a lifejacket. Where practicable, the boarding of survival craft shall also be tested by means of an evacuation ladder from a height of at least 5 metres, .8 take initial actions on boarding survival craft to enhance chance of survival, .9 stream a drogue or sea-anchor, .10 operate survival craft equipment, .11 operate location devices, including radio equipment. 	<p>Action taken on identifying muster signals is appropriate to the indicated emergency and complies with established procedures.</p> <p>The timing and sequence of individual actions are appropriate to the prevailing circumstance and conditions and minimize potential dangers and threats to survival.</p> <p>Method of boarding survival craft is appropriate and avoids dangers to other survivors.</p> <p>Initial actions after leaving the ship and procedures and actions in water minimize threats to survival.</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
	<p>ments and the use of the equipment.</p> <p>Knowledge of types and use of lifebuoys.</p> <p>Knowledge of:</p> <p>.1 the use of rescue boats for retrieving rafts and rescuing persons from the water,</p> <p>.2 helicopter rescue methods.</p>		

Fire-fighter training on ships

Table A-VI/1-2 Specification of minimum standard of competence in fire prevention and fire fighting

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Minimize the risk of fire and maintain a state of readiness to respond to emergency situations involving fire	<p>Shipboard fire-fighting organization</p> <p>Location of fire-fighting appliances and emergency escape routes</p> <p>The elements of fire and explosion (the fire triangle)</p> <p>Types and sources of ignition</p> <p>Flammable materials, fire hazards and spread of fire</p> <p>The need for constant vigilance</p> <p>Actions to be taken on board ship</p> <p>Fire and smoke detection and automatic alarm systems</p> <p>Classification of fire and applicable extinguishing agents</p>	Assessment of evidence obtained from approved instruction or attendance at an approved course	Initial actions on becoming aware of an emergency conform with accepted practices and procedures. Action taken on identifying muster signals is appropriate to the indicated emergency and complies with established procedures.
Fight and extinguish fires	<p>Fire-fighting equipment and its location on board</p> <p>Instruction in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 fixed installations .2 fire-fighter's outfits .3 personal equipment .4 fire-fighting appliances and equipment .5 fire-fighting methods .6 fire-fighting agents .7 fire-fighting procedures .8 use of breathing apparatus for fighting fires and effecting rescues 	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from approved instruction or during attendance at an approved course, including practical demonstration in spaces which provide truly realistic training conditions (e.g., simulated shipboard conditions) and, whenever possible and practical, in darkness, of the ability to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> .1 use various types of portable fire extinguishers .2 use self-contained breathing apparatus .3 extinguish smaller fires, e.g., electrical fires, oil fires, propane fires .4 extinguish extensive fires with water, using jet and spray nozzles .5 extinguish fires with foam, powder or any other suitable chemical agent 	<p>Clothing and equipment are appropriate to the nature of the fire-fighting operations.</p> <p>The timing and sequence of individual actions are appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.</p> <p>Extinguishment of fire is achieved using appropriate procedures, techniques and fire-fighting agents.</p> <p>Breathing apparatus procedures and techniques comply with accepted practices and procedures.</p>

		<p>.6 enter and pass through, with lifeline but without breathing apparatus, a compartment into which high-expansion foam has been injected</p> <p>.7 fight fire in smoke-filled enclosed spaces wearing self-contained breathing apparatus</p> <p>.8 extinguish fire without water fog or any other suitable fire-fighting agent in an accommodation room or simulated engine-room with fire and heavy smoke</p> <p>.9 extinguish oil fire with fog applicator and spray nozzles, dry chemical powder or foam applicators</p> <p>.10 effect a rescue in a smoke-filled space wearing breathing apparatus</p>	
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