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Δράση 4: Εκπαίδευση και υποστήριξη προς τις τοπικές κοινωνίες

Παραδοτέο 3

Διδακτικό Υλικό της διδακτικής ενότητας:

«Η δυναμική της STCW»

**Τίτλος Ειδικού Θεματικού Προγράμματος:
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Εμπορική Ναυτιλία. Η χρησιμότητα της γνώσης του
Πολιτισμού και των θρησκειών στους χώρους εργασίας»**

Επιστημονικός Υπεύθυνος: Πολύκαρπος Καραμούζης

**Συντάκτης: Ισίδωρος Παχουνδάκης,
Καθηγητής Κοινωνιολογίας
Σχολής Πλοιάρχων Κέντρου
Επιμορφώσεως Στελεχών
Εμπορικού Ναυτικού**

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Εισαγωγή

Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping. Η Διεθνής Σύμβαση για τα πρότυπα εκπαίδευσης , έκδοσης πιστοποιητικών και τήρησης φυλακών των ναυτικών (αναφέρεται ως STCW) που συμφωνήθηκε το 1978 προσδιορίζει τις προδιαγραφές των προσόντων για πλοιάρχους του Εμπορικού Ναυτικού και για τους υπόλοιπους αξιωματικούς επίσης παρακολουθεί το προσωπικό σε ποντοπόρα εμπορικά πλοία . Η STCW εγκρίθηκε το 1978 από τη διάσκεψη του Διεθνούς Ναυτιλιακού Οργανισμού (IMO) στο Λονδίνο και τέθηκε σε ισχύ το 1984 . Η σύμβαση τροποποιήθηκε σημαντικά το 1995. Η Σύμβαση STCW του 1978 ήταν η πρώτη που θέσπισε τις βασικές απαιτήσεις για την εκπαίδευση , την πιστοποίηση και την τήρηση φυλακών των ναυτικών που εργάζονται σε διεθνές επίπεδο. Προηγουμένως τα πρότυπα εκπαίδευσης, έκδοσης πιστοποιητικών και τήρησης φυλακών των αξιωματικών και των κατώτερων πληρωμάτων θεσπίζονταν από τις κυβερνήσεις των κρατών μελών του IMO, συνήθως χωρίς να γίνεται αναφορά σε πρακτικές άλλων χωρών. Η Σύμβαση ορίζει τις ελάχιστες προδιαγραφές σχετικά με την εκπαίδευση, την πιστοποίηση και την τήρηση φυλακών των ναυτικών που οι χώρες είναι υποχρεωμένες να καλύπτουν ή υπερκαλύπτουν. Η σύμβαση δεν ασχολείται με τα επίπεδα επάνδρωσης : Οι διατάξεις του IMO σε αυτόν τον τομέα που καλύπτεται από τον κανονισμό 14 του κεφαλαίου V της Διεθνούς Σύμβασης για την Ασφάλεια της Ανθρώπινης Ζωής στη Θάλασσα (SOLAS 1974), οι απαιτήσεις των οποίων υποστηρίζεται από το ψήφισμα A.890 (21) Αρχές ασφαλούς επάνδρωσης , που εγκρίθηκε από τη Συνέλευση του IMO το 1999, το οποίο αντικατέστησε το προηγούμενο ψήφισμα A.481 (XII) που εγκρίθηκε το 1981. Ένα ιδιαίτερα σημαντικό χαρακτηριστικό της Σύμβασης είναι ότι εφαρμόζεται σε πλοία μη συμβαλλόμενων κρατών όταν επισκέπτονται λιμένες των κρατών που είναι συμβαλλόμενα μέρη της Σύμβασης . Το Άρθρο 10 απαιτεί από τα μέρη να εφαρμόζουν τα μέτρα ελέγχου για πλοία όλων των σημαίων στο βαθμό που απαιτείται για να εξασφαλιστεί ότι δεν υπάρχει ευνοϊκότερη μεταχείριση που δίνεται σε πλοία που φέρουν τη σημαία ενός κράτους που δεν είναι συμβαλλόμενο μέρος από ό, τι δίνεται σε πλοία που φέρουν τη σημαία ενός κράτους που είναι συμβαλλόμενο μέρος . Οι δυσκολίες που μπορούν να προκύψουν για τα πλοία των κρατών που δεν είναι συμβαλλόμενα μέρη της Σύμβασης είναι ένας λόγος για τον οποίο η σύμβαση έχει λάβει μια τέτοια ευρεία αποδοχή. Μέχρι το Μάιο του 2013, η σύμβαση STCW είχε 157 συμβαλλόμενα μέρη , που αντιπροσωπεύουν το 99,2 τοις εκατό της παγκόσμιας χωρητικότητας. Η STCW αναθεωρήθηκε το 2010 με τη διάσκεψη της Μανίλας των Φιλιππίνων

και έθεσε ως υποχρεωτικό τις καλές πρακτικές διαλόγου μεταξύ των Πολιτισμών και των Θρησκειών, εφαρμόζοντας την εκπαίδευση στην κατανόηση των θρησκευτικών και πολιτισμικών ετεροτήτων (MRM). Εμείς θα επικεντρωθούμε στο MRM και στο τι προβλέπεται γι' αυτό από την STCW.

Maritime Resource Management (MRM)

Is a human factors training programme aimed at the maritime industry. The MRM training programmed was launched in 1993 - at that time under the name Bridge Resource Management - and aims at preventing accidents at sea caused by human error.

In MRM training it is assumed that there is a strong correlation between the attitudes and behaviours of the seafarers on board a ship and the cultures that these seafarers belong to. The most relevant cultures in this respect being the professional, national and organizational cultures. Important target groups for MRM training are therefore, besides ships' officers and crew, all people in shore organizations who have an influence on safety at sea and the work on board a ship.

The use and co-ordination of all the skills, knowledge, experience and resources available to the team to achieve the established goals of safety and efficiency of a voyage or any other safety critical task.

Target groups

Ships' officers, engineers, pilots and shore-based personnel.

Objectives of MRM training

To motivate the team – if necessary – to change its behaviours to good resource management practices during everyday operations. This includes understanding of the importance of good management and teamwork and the willingness to change behavior. An overall objective is

to increase safety, efficiency and job satisfaction in shipping companies and, eventually, in the maritime industry as a whole.

Technical vs. non-technical training

During everyday operation on board a ship, technical and non-technical skills are integrated into each other and both skills needed to perform tasks as safely and efficiently as possible. The technical skills are related to a specific department, job, function, rank or task. These are the skills traditionally focused on in the maritime industry and what has since long been covered in the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers (STCW).

MRM is human factors training. This kind of training is sometimes referred to as *soft skills* training or *non-technical* training and was through the *Manila Amendments* introduced in the STCW. As opposed to technical training, non-technical training is generic, i.e. applicable to all. While most technical training has to be carried out with groups kept apart – divided into, for example, deck and engine – the non-technical training may be carried out with no separation of people at all. According to the MRM training concept, MRM training should be carried out as a separate training course without mixing it with technical issues. The purpose is to bring disciplines and ranks together in the same training class, providing them with the same course contents, terminology and training objectives. The aim is to tear down barriers between people, departments, ship and shore, open up for efficient communication and establish a genuine safety culture within the whole Organisation.

Development of MRM

The MRM training concept is developed from similar type of training carried out in the aviation industry. An important event that triggered resource management training in aviation was the Tenerife airport disaster - a collision on the runway of the Los Rodeos Airport on the island of Tenerife on 27 March 1977 between two Boeing 747 airliners. The accident resulted in the highest number of fatalities in aviation history – 583 people lost their lives. Contributing causes

of this accident were; fog, stress, communication misunderstandings and a lack of monitoring and challenging errors.

Resource Management training in the United States are usually traced back to 1979 when a workshop sponsored by NASA, *Resource Management on the Flight deck*, took place. This workshop was the result of NASA research into the causes of air transport accidents. Research presented at the workshop identified the human error aspects of the majority of air crashes as failures of interpersonal communications, decision making, and leadership. At this meeting, the label Cockpit Resource Management (CRM) was applied to the training of aircraft crews aiming at reducing *pilot error*.

In the beginning of the 1990s, eight entities gathered with the objective of converting the airline industry's Cockpit Resource Management course to a course aimed at the maritime industry. These entities were:

- Dutch Maritime Pilots' Corporation
- Finnish Maritime Administration
- Norwegian Ship owners' Association
- SAS Flight Academy
- Silja Line
- Swedish Maritime Administration
- Swedish Ship owners' Association
- The Swedish Club

The first course, which was launched in June 1993, was called *Bridge Resource Management*, or *BRM*, because it was believed to be the most accurate translation of *Cockpit Resource Management*. "The *cockpit* onboard a ship ought to be the *bridge*."

In 2003 the name of the course was changed from *Bridge Resource Management* to *Maritime Resource Management*. The main purpose was to increase attraction amongst other important target groups besides masters, bridge officers and maritime pilots. Such target groups included engineers and shore-based personnel.

Before that, the aviation industry had changed the meaning of *CRM* from *Cockpit Resource Management* to *Crew Resource Management*.

Different course labels

Since the launch of resource management training in the maritime industry, courses have emerged with similar names. Such names are Bridge Resource Management (BRM), Engine-room Resource Management (ERM), Vessel Resource Management (VRM), Crew Resource Management (CRM), Maritime Crew Resource Management (MCRM), etc.

Concerns

There are concerns in the maritime industry, often expressed in internet-based discussion forums, that the large number of courses with similar names causes confusion and misunderstandings. Due to the lack of a uniform standard in the maritime industry, contents, concept and quality of training of these courses differ. A consequence could be that the initial objectives concerning safety improvements will not be met. In some courses the focus is more on technical issues than on non-technical issues which was not the intention when resource management training was first introduced in the maritime industry. Resource management training is sometimes also confused with Bridge Team Management (BTM) training which usually is a technical skills training course aimed at the deck department.

Focus of MRM training

Training of seafarers are regulated through the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers (STCW). The STCW training requirements concern the seafarers, the people at the sharp end. At the sharp end we find the frontline operators, the people actually doing the task. The blunt end is further away from the action itself. The blunt end is the environment in which the seafarers work. Regulators, designers, shore-side owners and managers function at the blunt end.

Active errors and latent errors

Active errors occur at the sharp end of the process. The effect of active errors are felt almost immediately. Active errors could be; making a course change at the wrong position, pushing an

incorrect button, forgetting to close a valve. Latent errors occur at the blunt end. These are errors, removed in both time and space from the operators at the sharp end, that may lie dormant within the system for a long time. Examples of latent errors may include; equipment design flaws that make the human-machine interface less than intuitive, or organizational flaws, such as staffing and training decisions made for fiscal reasons increasing the likelihood of errors. Latent errors are often unrecognized and have the capacity to result in multiple types of active errors.^[7] Analyses of major accidents involving many different areas of society indicate that latent errors pose the greatest risk to safety in a complex system. Such accidents include Three Mile Island accident, Heysel Stadium disaster, Bhopal disaster, Chernobyl disaster, Space Shuttle Challenger disaster, King's Cross fire, Piper Alpha and MS Herald of Free Enterprise.

Just culture

The culture of the maritime industry has traditionally been characterized as a *blame culture* where seafarers risk not only dismissal but also criminal prosecution for being involved in accidents. Recent examples of such accidents are the MV Erika and Hebei Spirit. To increase safety and facilitate the reporting and sharing of safety data, as required by the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, the industry has identified a need to move towards a *no blame culture* or a *just culture*. The *just culture* term has gained in popularity since *no blame* may be seen as *not accountable*. The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has defined just culture as; "A culture in which frontline operators or others are not punished for actions, omissions or decisions taken by them that are commensurate with their experience and training, but where gross negligence, willful violations and destructive acts are not tolerated."

The target groups and objectives of MRM training extend beyond the requirements of the STCW Convention. MRM training focuses on both **active and latent errors** and has as an objective to establish a **just culture** across the maritime industry. Shore-side managers, accident investigators and regulators are therefore important target groups for MRM training.

Training providers

MRM training providers include maritime universities and training centers, ship owners and ship managers, manning agencies, pilot associations and seafarer associations.

Workshops

The learning process in the MRM course takes place in workshops, one workshop per course module. In the workshops, conducted by a specially trained workshop leader, the trainees work together with 8-12 other trainees, sometimes in smaller groups. Case studies and situation analysis are performed, during which comparison between others' and own attitudes and opinions are made. The MRM course is rather increasing the tendency, or willingness, to apply the skills than teaching the skills. This is a matter of changing attitudes.

Computer Based Training (CBT)

As a preparation for each workshop, the trainee learns basic facts about human behavior and interaction. This is done by means of *computer based training*, or *CBT*. The CBT program also contains scripted drama examples of good and bad management situations. The CBT is carried out individually or in group.

Case studies

An important part of the course is case studies of real accidents and incidents with analysis using *MRM terminology*.

Facilitation techniques

Instruction and *facilitation* are two main techniques that are available to trainers. Instruction is primarily a telling activity, where knowledge and skills are developed in trainees through either direct communication or demonstration. Facilitation on the other hand, can be described as a technique that helps trainees to discover for themselves what is appropriate and effective. Both techniques are useful and have their place. In order to transfer knowledge, instruction is the most efficient technique to employ. However, trying to encourage appropriate attitudes using

instruction as the technique, normally has limited success. People, particularly adults, do not like being told how to behave and what to think.

In MRM training, facilitation is the technique primarily used.

Refresher training

Refresher training is considered a critical success factor for long-lasting results from resource management training. In the maritime industry this is most often done through shorter courses summarizing the core MRM modules - focusing on recently added course material and analyses of recent accident cases. Shipping companies also refresh MRM contents during officer and crew conferences and in the daily communication with the ships.

STCW Manila Amendments

Major revisions to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers (the STCW Convention), and its associated Code were adopted at a Diplomatic Conference in Manila, the Philippines, on 21–25 June 2010. The amendments, to be known as “The Manila amendments to the STCW Convention and Code” entered into force on 1 January 2012 with full compliance by 1 January 2017. Amongst the amendments adopted, there are a number of important changes to the Convention and Code. The sections of the STCW Manila Amendments that contain requirements related to non-technical skills are:

- Reg. A-II/1 for Bridge Resource Management
- Reg. A-III/1 for Engine-room Resource Management
- Reg. A-II/2 and A-III/2 for Use Leadership and Managerial Skills
- Reg. A-II/1, A-III/1 and A-III/6 for Application of Leadership and Team working Skills

On 14 February 2012, the Maritime Department of the Swedish Transport Agency certified that the MRM course meets the above mentioned requirements of the STCW 1978 Convention as amended by the 2010 Manila Amendments.

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