FORCED LABOUR IN MARITIME SECTOR



SEAFARERS' UNION OF RUSSIAIGOR KOVALCHUK, 1-st Vice President





Seafarers Union of Russia:

- was found in 1991;
- united about 70 000 members;
- affiliated with International Transport Workers' Federation

Particularities of seafarers' working environment:

separation from their families for long time; working and living in the same place; psychological stress due to small crews; dependence of the seafarers' quality of living on board on master and shipowner decisions; forced labour due to unfairness of shipowner.





Crew of m/v Nefterudovoz-10M (IMO 7304065) April, 2013





m/v Vatan-1 (IMO 7311496), March, 2014



Fighting for better working conditions at the Black Sea



Europe.

Support Members



The current member States of the Paris MoU are:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom

Mission is to eliminate the operation of sub-standard ships through a harmonized system of port State control.

States and the North Atlantic basin from North America to

Annually more than 18.000 inspections take place on board foreign ships in the Paris MoU ports, ensuring that these ships meet international safety, security and environmental standards, and that crew members have adequate living and working conditions.

Basic principle is that the prime responsibility for compliance with the requirements laid down in the international maritime conventions lies with the shipowner/operator. Responsibility for ensuring such compliance remains with the flag State.

MARITIME LABOUR CONVENTION, 2006

PREAMBLE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Ninety-fourth Session on 7 February 2006, and

Desiring to create a single, coherent instrument embodying as far as possible all up-to-date standards of existing international maritime labour Conventions and Recommendations, as well as the fundamental principles to be found in other international labour Conventions, in particular:

- the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29);
- the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87);
- the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98);
- the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100);
- the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105);
- the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111);
- the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138);
- the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182); and

Mindful of the core mandate of the Organization, which is to promote decent conditions of work, and

Recalling the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998, and

Mindful also that seafarers are covered by the provisions of other ILO instruments and have other rights which are established as fundamental rights



SEAFARERS' UNION OF RUSSIA (AFFILIATED WITH ITF) РОССИЙСКИЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ СОЮЗ МОРЯКОВ АФФИЛИРОВАННЫЙ ЧЛЕН ITF



Поиск

Главная | Карта | Контакты

РПСМ

МФТ

для моряков

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ

ФОТОГАЛЕРЕЯ

новости

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31.10.2014

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Право на забастовку является основным правом человека, которое было выиграно рабочими, однако до сих пор нельзя сказать, что им можно

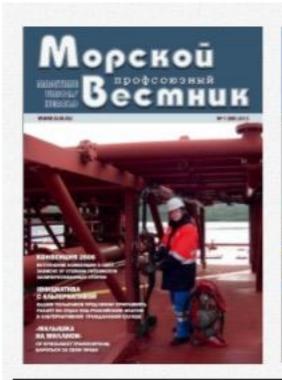








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№ 1 2013 № 2 2013 № 3 2013







№ 4 2013 № 5 2013 № 6 2013

Union Maritime Magazine



Seafarers Union of Russia calls upon Governments:

- 1. To guarantee the protection of freedom of association and the workers' right to organise.
- 2. To adopt the Maritime Labor Convention 2006 and to implement the ensure an effective state port control of any vessels calling in their ports.
- 3. To promote the earliest entry into force of the prepared amendments to the MLC 2006.
- 4. To establish an effective legal mechanism for arresting ships jn the basis of maritime claims relating to wages of seafarers.
- 5. To improve procedures of inspection and detention of ships by Paris MoU inspectors in case of gross violations of seafarer's rights.