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11/03/2020

Konu : ICS'nin Yeni KoronaVirüs Hakkındaki Güncel Duyurusu

Sirküler No :276

Sayın Üyemiz,

İlgi : ICS'nin 09.03.2020 tarihli ve LA(20)15 sayılı yazısı.

Uluslararası Deniz Ticaret Odası (International Chamber of Shipping-ICS) tarafından gönderilen ilgi yazı ile Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün (World Health Organization-WHO) yayınladığı ve **09.03.2020** tarihi itibarıyla Çin ve diğer ülkelerden bildirilen "Yeni Koronavirüs" (novel coronavirus – COVID-19) akut solunum yolu hastalık vaka tablolarını içeren rapor ile "Yeni KoronaVirüs" hakkındaki güncel bilgiler Odamıza iletilmiştir.

ICS tarafından, virüs ve etki durumunun yakından takip edildiği ve haftalık olarak virüsün etkisi, yayılımı ve tedbirler konusunda üyelere yönelik düzenli güncellenmiş rapor sunulacağı belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün geçen hafta yaptığı açıklamalarda 59 ülkede görülen COVID-19 vakasının, bu hafta itibarıyla 102 ülkeye çıktığı ifade edilmektedir. Buna ilave olarak, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) tarafından, gemilerin Uluslararası Sağlık Yönetmelikleri'ne uyumu için, Uluslararası Denizcilik Örgütü (International Maritime Organization-IMO) ve Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (International Labour Organization-ILO) tavsiyelerine uyulması gerektiği bildirilmektedir.

Ayrıca, bahse konu yazıda COVID-19 ile ilgili güncel bilgilere ilave olarak, gemi işletenleri ve çalışanlarının salgından korunması için gerekli bilgi ve hususların yer aldığı COVID-19 Rehberi ile gemilerde kullanılacak afişler yer almakta olup, Çin'in kruvaziyer gemilerindeki salgını önleme ve kontrol uygulamalarında elde edilen deneyimler ile tavsiyeleri içeren belge Ek'te sunulmuştur.

Bilgilerinize arz ve rica ederim.

Saygılarımla,

e-imza

İsmet SALİHOĞLU
Genel Sekreter

Ek:

- 1- İlgi yazı Türkçe tercümesi (7 sayfa)
- 2- İlgi yazı (8 sayfa)
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Meclis-i Mebusan Caddesi No: 22 34427 Fındıklı - Beyoğlu - İstanbul Türkiye
Tel : +90 (212) 252 01 30 Faks: +90 (212) 293 79 35
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Koronavirüs – ICS Ofislerindeki Toplantılara Katılım

ICS, kendi ofislerinde düzenlemeyi planladığı toplantılara devam etmeyi düşünmektedir.

- Zemin katta ve fuaye alanında el dezenfektanı mevcut olup, katılımcıların bir toplantıya iştirak etmeden önce bu dezenfektanları kullanması ve gün içinde, özellikle açık büfe yemek öncesinde ellerin düzenli olarak yıkanması önerilmektedir.
- Üyelerin ateş, öksürük veya soğuk algınlığı gibi hastalık belirten semptomları mevcutsa seyahat etmemeleri önerilmektedir.
- Özellikle mevcut durumda COVID-19 salgınından daha fazla etkilenen ülkelerde yaşayanlar için video ve telefon konferansı kullanılabilir.
- COVID-19 salgını ile ilgili durum sürekli değişmektedir. Raporlar, 60'tan fazla ülkede enfeksiyon olduğunu belirtmekte olup bu durum hızlı bir şekilde artış göstermektedir.
- Herkesten aşağıda bulunan normal hijyenik prosedürlerin izlenmesi istenmektedir:
 - ❖ Ellerin sabun ile düzenli olarak yıkanması.
 - ❖ Kağıt mendillerin kullanılması ve akabinde çöpe atılması.
 - ❖ Mendil ve benzeri bir malzeme kullanılmıyorsa öksürük ve hapşırma durumunda ağzın direğin iç kısmı ile kapatılması.
 - ❖ Seyahat sırasında ilgili ülkelerin ve Birleşik Krallık Dışişleri ve Milletler Topluluğu Ofisi'nin tavsiyelerine uyulması.

Sayılarla Son Durum

Region	Confirmed Total Cases 1 st March 2020	Confirmed Total Cases 8th March 2020	Increase during last week	Risk
Globally	87137 Confirmed 2977 deaths.	105586 confirmed 3584 deaths.	18449 confirmed 607 deaths.	Very High
China – all	79968 confirmed 2873 deaths	80859 confirmed 3100 deaths	891 confirmed 227 deaths	Very High
Outside of China-	7169 confirmed 104 deaths	24727 confirmed 484 deaths	17558 confirmed 380 deaths	Very High
Total Number of Affected countries	59	102	43	Very High

Günlük istatistiklere dahil edilmek üzere WHO'ya rapor edilen vaka sayısı, bildirildikleri süreye bağlı olarak değişkenlik gösterebilmektedir. ICS'nin, farklı medya organları tarafından daha yüksek rakamlar rapor edildiğinin farkında olduğu, WHO verilerinin resmi kıyaslama rakamları olarak kullanılmasının önem gösterdiği belirtilmektedir.

Özellikle Afrika, Güney ve Orta Amerika ile Karayipler olmak üzere birçok ülkenin koronavirüs test kitlerine erişim sağlayamadığı bilinmektedir. Bu sebeple bahse konu ülkelerde virüsün bulaşma durumu bilinmemekte olup dikkat edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Mürettebat Vakalarının Raporlanması

Aşağıdaki hususların yerine getirilmesi durumunda Uluslararası Deniz Ticaret Odası'nın memnun olacağı belirtilmektedir:

- Teste tabi tutulması gereken veya COVID-19 test sonuçları pozitif çıkan mürettebata ait bilgilerin ICS ile paylaşılması (yolcu ve yük gemilerinde, salgından etkilenen mürettebatın sayısını izlemek ve sonraki süreçte uygun önlemlerin alınmasını sağlamak için bahse konu hususları WHO ve IMO'ya bildirmek önem arz etmektedir),
- Gerekli tıbbi malzemenin tedarik sürecinde karşılaşılan sorunlar hakkında bilgi sağlanması,
- İstihdam ile ilgili diğer endişelerin bildirilmesi,
- Uluslararası düzeyde gündeme getirilmesi gerekebilecek salgına ilişkin ortaya çıkan diğer hususlar hakkında bilgi verilmesidir.

COVID-19 İle İlgili Öne Çıkan Hususlar

- WHO, sektör tarafından değerlendirilen bir dizi rehber yayınlamıştır.
- Salgın ile ilgili durum ICS tarafından günlük olarak takip edilmekte olup üyelere konu hakkında tavsiyeler sağlanmaktadır.
- Bu belgede, küresel çapta hastalık vakalarının sayısı ve görüldüğü bölgelerin belirtildiği tablo bulunmaktadır.
- ICS ayrıca, denizcilik şirketlerine hangi limanların açık olduğu, koronavirüs ile ilgili bilinmesi ve yapılması gerekenler, bayrak devletleri, istihdam sağlayan devletler ve liman devletleri tarafından verilen, gemiler ile mürettebatın yanı sıra toplum için gerekli eylemler hakkında tavsiye ve güncel bilgiler içeren bir portal (e-room) kurmuştur.
- **COVID-19 hakkındaki ücretsiz ICS rehberine aşağıdaki adresten ulaşılmaktadır.**
[https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/coronavirus-\(covid-19\)-guidance-for-ship-operators-for-the-protection-of-the-health-of-seafarers.pdf?sfvrsn=6](https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/coronavirus-(covid-19)-guidance-for-ship-operators-for-the-protection-of-the-health-of-seafarers.pdf?sfvrsn=6)
- **Ayrıca, ICS web sitesinden gemilerde kullanılacak üç adet postere de ücretsiz olarak aşağıdaki linklerden erişim sağlanmaktadır.**

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---protect-yourself-and-other-from-getting-sick.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---stay-healthy-while-travelling-.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---practise-food-safety.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

COVID-19 Tedavisi İçin Gemide Yapılması Gereken Tıbbi Öneriler

Bütün ülkeler, denizcilik sektörü için geçerli olan WHO Uluslararası Sağlık Düzenlemelerine uymalıdır. Enfeksiyon ve bulaşıcı hastalık salgınlarının küresel çapta yayılmasını önlemek için denizcilik endüstrisine izlemesi gereken net tavsiyeler içermektedir.

Gemiler, liman alanına girmeden önce sağlık açısından herhangi endişeli durumun erken tespit edilebilmesi ve uygun yardımın sağlanabilmesi için Deniz Sağlık Beyanı'nı doldurulmalıdır. Pratika (karantinadan geçen gemiye verilen limana giriş izni), geminin limana girebilmesi için kaptan tarafından yetkililere verilen ve bulaşıcı hastalık bulundurulmadığını beyan eden bir lisanstır. Bu belge serbest pratika olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bir gemi, düz sarı kare şeklindeki bir bayrak ile pratika talebinde bulunabilir. Sarı bayrak, uluslararası denizcilik işaret bayraklarında "Q bayrağı"na karşılık gelmektedir. Liman ülkeleri, şüpheli bulaşıcı hastalık vakaları olan gemilere yardım etmeli ve gerekirse etkilenen gemilere tıbbi yardım, ekipman, taze yiyecek ve su gibi diğer ihtiyaçları sağlamalıdır.

Kruvaziyer gemilerinin bazı limanlara yanaşamadığı ICS tarafından bilinmektedir. Her olay Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne bildirilmekte olup ülkelerin IHR kapsamındaki yükümlülüklerini yeri getirmeleri hususu ICS tarafından takip edilmektedir. İlgili vakalar hakkında ICS'ye bilgi verilmesi istenmektedir.

Kargo Gemisi Mürettebatının Limanda Tıbbi Desteğe Erişimi

Semptomları olan denizcilerin kıyı tarafındaki personelden tıbbi yardıma erişemedikleri belirtilmekte olup, bu konuların uluslararası düzeyde gündeme getirilebileceği durumların farkında olmanın yarar sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Koronavirus - Küresel Liman Kısıtlamaları Haritası

ICS, üyelerini ve denizcilik şirketlerini, Küresel Liman Kısıtlamaları ile muhtemel limanların web sitesini incelemeye teşvik etmektedir. Dünya genelindeki ülkeler açısından, Çin limanlarında bulunan gemi ve mürettebatı üzerinde koronavirus yayılmasıyla mücadele etmeye yönelik yeni kısıtlamalar getirilmesi karmaşık bir süreç olacaktır. Wilhelmsen Ships Service tarafından, "Coronavirus-Global Port Restrictions Map" online uygulaması geliştirilmiştir. Uygulamada bulunan liman veya ülkerin üzerine gelerek tüm konumlardaki kısıtlamalar görüntülenmektedir. Harita, günde iki kez güncellenmektedir ve önceki 24 saat için güncellemelerin bulunduğu yerler öne çıkarılmaktadır. Bahse konu harita uygulamasına <https://wilhelmsen.com/ships-agency/campaigns/coronavirus/coronavirus-map/> adresinden erişim sağlanmaktadır.

Durum Gösterge Tablosuna Bildirilen COVID-19 Vakaları

Farklı ülkelerdeki durumu belirlemek için, her gün bildirilen vakalar hakkındaki gösterge tablosuna WHO tarafından erişim sağlanmaktadır. Bahse konu tabloya <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521648f8a5beeee1b9125cd> adresinden ulaşılabilir.

Stratejik Hedefler

ICS, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün stratejik hedeflerini desteklemektedir:

- Yakın temaslar ve sağlık çalışanları arasındaki ikincil enfeksiyonları azaltmak da dahil olmak üzere insandan insana bulaşmanın sınırlanması, bulaşma ile çoğalma ve hastalığın uluslararası yayılmasının önlenmesi.
- Enfekte hastalar için optimize edilmiş bakım hizmetlerinin sağlanması da dahil olmak üzere, hastaların erken teşhis edilmesi, kontrol altında tutulması ve tedavilerinin yapılması.
- Hayvansal kaynaklı yayılmanın belirlenmesi ve azaltılması.
- Klinik şiddet, bulaşma ve enfeksiyonun derecesi, tedavi seçenekleri ile ilgili önemli bilinmeyenlerin ele alınması ve teşhis, tedavi ve aşı gelişiminin hızlandırılması.
- Kritik risk ve olay bilgilerinin tüm topluluklara iletilmesi ve yanlış bilgilerin önlenmesi.
- Sektörler arası ortaklıklarla sosyal ve ekonomik etkinin minimize edilmesi.

Hızlı tanımlama, tanı ve vaka yönetimi, hastaların tanımlanması ve takibi, sağlık kurumlarında enfeksiyonun önlenmesi ve kontrolü, yolcular için sağlık önlemlerinin uygulanması, toplumda farkındalık yaratma ve risk iletişimi gibi kombine halk sağlığı önlemleri uygulanarak yukarıdaki hedefler sağlanabilir.

WHO seyahat eden yolcular için belirli bir sağlık önlemi alınmasını önermemektedir. Seyahat sırasında veya sonrasında akut solunum yolu hastalığını belirten semptomlar olması durumunda yolcular tıbbi yardım talep etmeli ve seyahat geçmişlerini sağlık personeliyle paylaşmalıdır.

WHO'nun Toplum İçin Tavsiye ve Önerileri

COVID-19 vakalarının görüldüğü bir bölgede bulunulması durumunda, enfeksiyon riskinin ciddiye alınması önem arz etmektedir. WHO tavsiyeleri ile ulusal ve yerel sağlık otoriteleri tarafından yayınlanan rehberlere uyulmalıdır. Çoğu insan için COVID-19 enfeksiyonu hafif hastalığa neden olur, ancak bazı insanlarda daha fazla etki gösterebilir ve ölümcül olabilir.

Yaşlılar ve önceden mevcut hastalığı (kardiyovasküler hastalık, kronik solunum hastalığı veya diyabet gibi) olanlar ciddi riski altındadır.

Diğer Kurumlar

Geçen hafta ICS'ye, Ek-1 bulunan ve kruvaziyer gemilerindeki COVID-19 vakalarının ele alınması hakkında bilgiler içeren Hong Kong Ulaştırma Bakanlığı'nın belgesi sunulmuştur.

Çin'deki bölge ve şehirlerden bildirilen COVID-19 akut solunum yolu hastalık vakaları, 01 Mart 2020

Çin'in tüm eyaletlerinde COVID-19 vakası görülmektedir. En fazla, 67707 onaylanmış vaka ile (2986 ölüm) WUHAN Hubei'den bildirilmiştir. Bu, bir bütün olarak Çin'deki toplam 80859 vakayla (3100 ölüm) karşılaştırılmaktadır. En fazla sayıda vakanın bulunduğu ilk beş ilin sırasıyla; Hubei, Guangdong, Henan, Zhejiang ve Hunan olduğu belirtilmektedir.

Tablo: Laboratuvar Onaylı Vaka ve Ölüm Raporlanan Ülke, Bölge, Alan ve Gemiler, 09.03.2020 (En çok vaka içeren ilk 10 ülke kırmızı ile belirtilmiştir)

Countries Affected
Afghanistan
Algeria
Andorra
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Belarus
Belgium
Bhutan
Bosnia
Brazil
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
French Guiana
Georgia
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Hungary

Tablo: Laboratuvar Onaylı Vaka ve Ölüm Raporlanan Ülke, Bölge, Alan ve Gemiler, 09.03.2020 (En çok vaka içeren ilk 10 ülke kırmızı ile belirtilmiştir)

Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
Lichtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Martinique
Mexico
Moldova
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea

Tablo: Laboratuvar Onaylı Vaka ve Ölüm Raporlanan Ülke, Bölge, Alan ve Gemiler, 09.03.2020 (En çok vaka içeren ilk 10 ülke kırmızı ile belirtilmiştir)

Romania
Russia Federation
Saint Martin
Saint Barthelemy
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Vatican City
Viet Nam
Total
102

Bu tabloya ilave olarak Diamond Princess kruvaziyer gemisinde 7 ölümlle birlikte gemiden bildirilen 696 vaka bulunmaktadır.

Grand Princess gemisinde görülen vakalar değerlendirilmekte olup gelecek hafta sayısal olarak raporlanacaktır.



38 St Mary Axe London EC3A 8BH

Tel +44 20 7090 1460

Fax +44 20 7090 1484

info@ics-shipping.org | ics-shipping.org

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9th March 2020

LA(20)15

To: Labour Affairs Committee

Copy: All Members & Associate Members (for information)

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) UPDATE AS OF 9th March 2020

Action Required:

Members are:-

- ***Invited to note information provided by WHO last night (1st March 2020). This demonstrates a significant shift to 102 countries now reporting confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the last week compared with 59 countries a week ago.***
- ***Requested to notify ICS of any matters raised under the crew reporting section.***
- ***Invited to note plans for any ICS members meetings in the coming weeks.***
- ***Invited to note the other information provided in this report and at Annex 1.***

Coronavirus – General Advice For Those Attending meetings at the ICS offices

Currently ICS still plans to proceed with meetings as scheduled at our offices.

- Hand sanitizer is available on the ground floor and in our foyer and meeting attendees are encouraged to use this before entering a meeting room, and to regularly wash their hands during the day and particularly before eating any buffet food provided.
- Members are encouraged not to travel with any potential symptoms i.e. fever, cough or cold.
- Video and telephone conferencing is available for members use particularly those who live in countries which are currently more affected.
- The situation is constantly changing and reports now suggest infections in over 100 countries, some with cases increasing quickly daily.

- Everybody is kindly requested to follow the normal hygienic procedures as below.
- Wash your hands with soap regularly.
- Use paper handkerchiefs and dispose of these into bins.
- Cough and sneeze on the inside of your elbow if you are unable to use a tissue.
- Follow the advice of your respective countries and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office at the time of travel.

Situation in Numbers (Countries Affected listed later in this report)

Region	Confirmed Total Cases 1 st March 2020	Confirmed Total Cases 8th March 2020	Increase during last week	Risk
Globally	87137 Confirmed 2977 deaths.	105586 confirmed 3584 deaths.	18449 confirmed 607 deaths.	Very High
China – all	79968 confirmed 2873 deaths	80859 confirmed 3100 deaths	891 confirmed 227 deaths	Very High
Outside of China-	7169 confirmed 104 deaths	24727 confirmed 484 deaths	17558 confirmed 380 deaths	Very High
Total Number of Affected countries	59	102	43	Very High

The number of cases reported varies depending on the time they are reported to WHO for inclusion in their daily statistics, so numbers constantly change. ICS is also aware that different media are reporting higher numbers, but it is essential for us to use WHO data as official benchmark numbers.

It is also important to bear in mind that a number of countries, particularly in Africa and South and Central America and the Caribbean currently do not have access to testing kits so it is not known whether people have contracted the virus in these countries. Caution should therefore be taken in this regard.

Crew Case Reporting

ICS would be grateful if we could continue to be notified of: -

- any information regarding crew members who may be undergoing testing or who have tested positive for COVID-19. This is important to track the number of crew affected both on cruise ships and cargo ships and to be able to report this back to WHO and IMO to ensure appropriate measures are adopted going forward.
- issues faced in relation to procurement of any necessary medical supplies.
- any other employment concerns.
- any other issues arising in relation to the outbreak to be raised at an international level.

Covid-19 Highlights

- WHO is producing new technical guidance documents which will be reviewed to see how they can best be utilised. As and when new information is available, we will post hyperlinks to this weekly update and add them to the ICS- COVID-19 Guidance document when revised and updated.
- ICS is monitoring the situation daily and advising members as and when appropriate.
- An ICS e-room contains advice and up to date information for shipping companies regarding COVID-19, which ports are open, advice from flag States, Labour Supply Countries and port States as to actions required for vessels and their crew members and citizens. Anyone wishing to subscribe should contact the undersigned.
- Members are reminded to encourage their customers to download the free ICS guidance on COVID-19 which is available to download from the ICS Website at [https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/coronavirus-\(covid-19\)-guidance-for-ship-operators-for-the-protection-of-the-health-of-seafarers.pdf?sfvrsn=6](https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/coronavirus-(covid-19)-guidance-for-ship-operators-for-the-protection-of-the-health-of-seafarers.pdf?sfvrsn=6).
- Members are reminded to encourage their customers that three Posters are also available to download free of charge from the ICS website to be displayed on board vessels.

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---protect-yourself-and-other-from-getting-sick.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---stay-healthy-while-travelling-.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

<https://www.ics-shipping.org/docs/default-source/resources/covid-19---practise-food-safety.pdf?sfvrsn=4>

Onboard Medical Advice for treatment of COVID-19

All countries must follow the WHO International Health Regulations applying to shipping. These give clear advice on how to avoid global spread of infections and outbreaks of communicable diseases.

All ships must complete a Maritime Declaration of Health or Passenger Locator form before entering a port area so that any health concerns can be identified early and appropriate assistance given. Pratique is a license given to a ship to enter port on assurance from the captain to the authorities that she is free from contagious disease. Clearance granted is commonly referred to as free pratique. A ship can request pratique by flying a solid yellow square-shaped flag. The yellow flag is the Q flag of the International maritime signal flags. Port States must assist vessels with suspected cases of contagious diseases and if necessary, provide medical assistance, equipment and other goods such as fresh food and water to ships which are affected.

ICS is aware of reported situations where Cruise Ships cannot dock in ports of certain countries. Each incident is being reported to WHO and we will continue to press for countries to honour their obligations under the IHR. Please feel free to share information on cases arising with ICS.

Cargo Ship Crew access to Medical Support in Ports

It is helpful to know of cases where seafarers with reported symptoms cannot access medical assistance from shore side personnel so that these issues can be raised at an international level.

Coronavirus – Global Port Restrictions Map

ICS encourages members and shipping companies to review a website of potential ports with restrictions. With countries announcing new restrictions on ships and crew that call at mainland Chinese ports and other vulnerable locations to try to combat spread of Covid 19 staying up to date can be complex. Wilhelmsen Ships Service has produced an online “Coronavirus – Global Port Restrictions Map” demonstrating ports or countries with restrictions. The map is based on information available to Wilhelmsen and may not be exhaustive but is updated twice daily.

<https://wilhelmsen.com/ships-agency/campaigns/coronavirus/coronavirus-map/>

Covid-19 Cases reported Situation Dashboard.

In order to establish the situation in different countries WHO is now providing access to a dashboard of cases reported each day. This is available to access at:

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/685d0ace521648f8a5beeeee1b9125cd>

Strategic objectives

ICS supports WHO’s strategic objectives which are now to:

- Interrupt human-to-human transmission including reducing secondary infections among close contacts and health care workers, preventing transmission amplification events, and further international spread*;
- Identify, isolate and care for patients early, including providing optimized care for infected patients;
- Identify and reduce transmission from the animal source;

- Address crucial unknowns regarding clinical severity, extent of transmission and infection, treatment options, and accelerating development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines;
- Communicate critical risk and event information to all communities to counter misinformation;
- Minimize social and economic impact through multisectoral partnerships.

*This can be achieved through a mix of public health measures, such as rapid identification, diagnosis and case management, identification and follow up of contacts, infection prevention and control in health care settings, implementation of health measures for travelers, awareness-raising in the population and risk communication.

WHO does not currently recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers should seek medical attention and share their travel history with their health care provider.

WHO RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE FOR THE PUBLIC

People in an area with cases of COVID-19 must take the risk of infection seriously. Follow the advice of WHO and guidance of national and local health authorities. For most people, COVID-19 infection will cause mild illness however, it can make some people very ill and in some people it can be fatal. Older people, and those with pre-existing medical conditions (such as cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease or diabetes) are at risk for severe disease.

Other Agencies

ICS has been advised of a document within the last week attached at Annex 1 providing information from the Ministry of Transport in Hong Kong regarding case handling on cruise ships, which we have been asked to share.

Confirmed cases of COVID19 acute respiratory disease reported by provinces, regions and cities in China, 1st March 2020.

All provinces in China have cases of COVID-19 but the largest number of cases are still within WUHAN Hubei – with **67707** confirmed cases (**2986** deaths). This compares to a total of **80859** cases (**3100** deaths) within China as a whole. The five provinces currently with the greatest number of cases in order of largest number first remain as :-

1. Hubei
2. Guangdong
3. Henan
4. Zhejiang
5. Hunan

Countries, territories or areas outside China with reported laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases and deaths. Top 10 Countries with Cases are highlighted in Red.

Countries Affected
Afghanistan
Algeria
Andorra
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Belarus
Belgium
Bhutan
Bosnia
Brazil
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
French Guiana
Georgia
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Hungary

Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
Lichtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Martinique
Mexico
Moldova
Monaco
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea

Romania
Russia Federation
Saint Martin
Saint Barthelemy
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Vatican City
Viet Nam
Total
102

In addition, there have currently been 696 cases reported onboard the Diamond Princess with 7 deaths arising.

Cases arising from the Grand Princess are currently being assessed and will be numerically reported next week.

The ICS secretariat will produce an update to this report on Monday 16th March 2020.

Natalie Shaw

Director Employment Affairs

An English translation prepared by the HKSOA on the Ministry of Transport's advice on China experience and practice in cruise epidemic prevention and control

Since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Ministry of Transport (MoT) has taken active and decisive measures to prevent the risk of an outbreak on cruise ships. In coordination with local governments, the MoT promptly and properly handled suspected risks on the *Selena* and the *Venice* cruise ships. Following is a brief description of the two cases.

1. The *SELENA*

On 20 January 2020, the Italian-registered cruise ship *Selena*, owned by Costa Cruises Company of Italy, departed from Tianjin International Cruise Terminal with 3,706 passengers and 964 crew on board. The cruise ship called at Japan's Sasebo port on 23 January and planned to return to the Tianjin cruise terminal on 25 January. Regular testing during the voyage showed that 17 passengers and crew members were found to have fever symptoms. This was immediately reported to the relevant departments in Tianjin.

At 1.00 am on 25 January 2020, the ship arrived in Tianjin. It was instructed by the Novel Coronavirus Infection Control and Prevention Work Command to wait at the north anchorage in Tianjin port. Experts and medical workers were immediately sent on board to take samples and to conduct an epidemiological investigation.

At 5:30 am, a joint emergency response team from Tianjin Customs, and the health and quarantine departments boarded the cruise ship by tugboat to conduct a quarantine inspection.

At 8:30 am, blood samples of the 17 people with fever symptoms were collected and sent to the Tianjin CDC by helicopter for testing.

At 3:57 pm, the Tianjin Municipal Commission of Health confirmed that all 17 samples were negative for COVID-19. The cruise ship was subsequently allowed to berth at the cruise terminal, and the passengers were allowed to disembark.

At 11.00 pm, more than 3,700 passengers safely disembarked in an orderly manner. The cruise ship cancelled its calls to other ports in China.

When the cruise ship was at its anchorage, the Tianjin Maritime Safety Administration arranged for an enforcement ship to carry out on-site supervision.

2. The *VENICE*

On 21st January, the Italian cruise ship *Venice*, owned by COSTA Cruise Company, departed from the Shenzhen cruise terminal with 4,973 passengers and 1,249 crew on board. It stopped in Ha Long Bay and Chan May, in southern Vietnam, and was scheduled to return to the Shenzhen cruise terminal on 26 January. Four passengers were found to have fever symptoms, and previous temperature checks along the way had found that nine passengers had a fever. Reports were submitted to the relevant departments in Shenzhen.

On the morning of 26 January, the cruise ship returned to the Shenzhen cruise terminal. The local municipal and district government departments formed an on-site emergency response working group, which suspended the disembarkation of all passengers, and professional staff boarded the cruise ship to conduct an investigation.

At 7:00 am, officers from the Shenzhen CDC, and Customs Inspection and Quarantine offices boarded the cruise ship by ferry to conduct screening and temperature checks of the passengers and crew members. Samples of the 13 fever cases were sent to the CDC, which later confirmed that all 13 samples were negative for COVID-19.

At 7.00 pm, the first batch of 148 passengers who needed medical isolation disembarked and stayed at a designated hotel.

At 10.00 pm, all cruise passengers safely disembarked in an orderly manner. The cruise ship cancelled its planned calls to other ports in China.

At midnight on 27 January, the cruise ship left the Shenzhen cruise terminal under the escort of an MSA enforcement ship.

On 3 February, the relevant Shenzhen departments confirmed that all 148 passengers who needed medical isolation had been released on the afternoon of 2 February in normal condition.

Experience and Practice

The MoT fully implemented the central government recommended protocol by starting the emergency response procedure quickly and following the established procedures. The MoT organized and guided the relevant departments and ship's officers to carry out epidemic prevention and control, led by the governments at all levels. The MoT has actively targeted risks and undertaken decisive measures to prevent and control epidemic risks on international cruise ships.

a. Protocol and guidance for administration offices and cruise companies to implement prevention and control measures

Strict implementation of epidemic prevention and control measures

- In China, 10 international cruise ships from 7 international cruise companies operate international routes departing from Chinese ports; the largest of the 10 ships can accommodate up to 7,173 passengers.
- Guidance was provided to cruise companies on the epidemic situation and on formulating and implementing epidemic prevention and control plans.
- The cruise ships were urged to set up isolated observation sites on board with a separate ventilation system.
- The ships were advised to carry out strict screening of passengers' health status and a history of their contact with key epidemic areas.
- The government advised the cruise companies to strengthen the administration of crew members both on and off the cruise ship.
- The government set up a daily report system of epidemic prevention and control information to dynamically track the epidemic situation on the 10 cruise ships in operation in China.
- The cruise ships were urged to strictly carry out daily ventilation, disinfection, passenger temperature detection, etc.

- The cruise ships were advised to immediately put passengers and crew members with fever or other symptoms in an isolation site on board for observation and to report any cases to the customs and health departments at the port of arrival.
- The cruise companies were urged to set up isolation areas on each ship and carry out disinfection and ventilation of passenger areas, take regular temperature checks of passengers and crew, undertake other epidemic prevention work, and cooperate with the customs departments, health departments, and so forth, in the transfer of persons with fever or other symptoms.

Resolutely implementing the suspension of cruise ship operations

- Given the nature of cruise ships, with large groups of people in a relatively closed space, long sailing time, the risk of bacteria and viruses spreading, and the difficulty in prevention and control, the government took decisive measures to guide cruise companies to quickly suspend services when and if necessary.
- As at midnight on 25 January 2020, all seven international cruise companies had issued announcements to suspend the operations of all 10 cruise ships on arrival at Chinese ports.
- Passengers refunds have been arranged.
- As at 29 January, when the 10 cruise ships arrived in Hong Kong, all their calls to Chinese ports were cancelled, which has effectively prevented the risk of any outbreaks on the ships from spreading.

Inspecting and observing arriving passengers

- The MoT guided the relevant provincial departments of transportation, maritime administration, and cruise companies to properly arrange the calls of arriving cruise ships.
- The MoT coordinated arrangements for the observation of arriving passengers and crew members.
- In the 10 arriving cruise ships, 45 people were found to have fever symptoms, but subsequently tested negative for COVID-19, according to the customs and health department.
- Arrangements were for 156 people who required medical observation to stay in hospitals. All of them were released after testing negative for COVID-19.

Guaranteeing a safe and convenient environment to help prevent the spread of the virus

- The MSA set up a green channel mechanism to facilitate formalities for cruise ship entry and exit.
- A special channel was arranged to facilitate the entry and exit of cruise ships with 'zero waiting time'.
- Isolation areas have been arranged on board cruise ships, with navigation warnings and virtual navigation marks provided to strengthen the traffic flow of on-site ships.

- MSA enforcement ships and nearby ships are on standby for emergency deployment.
- Emphasis has been placed on monitoring the domestic sewage storage facilities on board the cruise ships, and oil pollution response companies have been informed to make emergency preparations to prevent the spread of pollutants and prevent the possible spread of virus.

b. Implementing territorial responsibilities by setting up on-site command offices and working groups

- Upon receiving a report of a person with fever symptoms on a cruise ship, the local port administration immediately implements territorial responsibility by quickly establishing an on-site command office and formulating an emergency response plan.
- The transportation sector sets up an emergency response working group under the unified instruction of the command office.
- Working mechanisms such as information sharing with other functional departments have been established.

c. Coordinating all resources to board ships and take test samples

- Cruise ships have large number of passengers and crew on board, so it is necessary to implement appropriate traffic control during berthing to ensure safety.
- As for the above mentioned two cases, the local government immediately arranged sufficient medical and epidemic prevention resources.
- Professional staff acted quickly to board ships by means of ferries, helicopters and other means of transportation to take samples for shore tests.
- The health department released the initial inspection results.
- When it was confirmed that there were no COVID-19 cases, the cruise ships were allowed to berth at the cruise terminal.
- Customs, immigrations and other port authorities, the cruise companies and other relevant local departments worked closely to ensure the safe and smooth disembarkation of the passengers and crews and the departure of the cruise ships in a safe and orderly manner.
- Hotels, and isolation and observation services were arranged for passengers in need.
- A 24-hour special standby team was established to handle epidemic prevention and control.