

Foreign flagged ships detained in the UK during September 2019

During September, there were four new detentions of foreign flagged vessels in a UK port.

1. In response to one of the recommendations of Lord Donaldson's inquiry into the prevention of pollution from merchant shipping, and in compliance with the EU Directive on Port State Control (2009/16/EC as amended), the Maritime and Coastguard agency (MCA) publishes details of the foreign flagged vessels detained in UK ports each month.
2. The UK is part of a regional agreement on port state control known as the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU) and information on all ships that are inspected is held centrally in an electronic database known as THETIS. This allows the ships with a high risk rating and poor detention records to be targeted for future inspection.
3. Inspections of foreign flagged ships in UK ports are undertaken by surveyors from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency. When a ship is found to be not in compliance with applicable convention requirements, a deficiency may be raised. If any of their deficiencies are so serious they have to be rectified before departure, then the ship will be detained.
4. All deficiencies should be rectified before departure.
5. When applicable, the list includes those passenger craft prevented from operating under the provisions of the EU Directive on Mandatory Surveys for the safe operation of regular ro-ro ferry and high speed passenger craft services (1999/35/EU).

Notes on the list of detentions

- Full details of the ship. The accompanying detention list shows ship's International Maritime Organization (IMO) number which is unchanging throughout the ship's life and uniquely identifies it. It also shows the ship's name and flag state at the time of its inspection.
- Company. The company shown in the vessel's Safety Management Certificate (SMC) or if there is no SMC, then the party otherwise believed to be responsible for the safety of the ship at the time of inspection.
- Classification society. The list shows the classification society responsible for classing the ship only.

- Recognised organisation. Responsible for conducting the statutory surveys: and issuing statutory certificates on behalf of the flag state
 - white (WL), grey (GL) and black lists (BL) are issued by the Paris MoU on 01 July each year and shows the performance of flag State.
- *Deficiencies The deficiencies listed are the ones which were detainable. Further details of other deficiencies can be provided on request.

SHIPS DETAINED IN SEPTEMBER 2019

Vessel Name: ARKLOW MANOR

GT: 9758

IMO: 9440241

Flag: Ireland (white list)

Company: Arklow Shipping ULC

Classification society: BV

Recognised organisation: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: BV

Date and place of detention: 6th September 2019 at Blyth

Summary: Seventeen deficiencies with one ground for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was released on 10th September 2019

Vessel Name: FINJA

GT: 1102

IMO: 9212345

Flag: Germany (white list)

Company: Glusing Transport GmbH

Classification society: BV

Recognised organisation: BV

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: N/A

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: N/A Date and place of detention: 15th

September 2019 at Immingham

Summary: Nine deficiencies with one ground for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was released on 18th September 2019

Vessel Name: BG Rotterdam

GT: 8273

IMO: 9440241

Flag: Portugal (white list)

Company: Nordic Hamburg Shipmgmnt GmbH

Classification society: RINA

Recognised organisation: RINA

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: RINA

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: RINA

Date and place of detention: 18th September 2019 at Southampton

Summary: Nine deficiencies with three grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes
01140 – Declaration of Maritime Labour Compliance (Part I and II)	Invalid	Yes
18315 – Provisions quality and nutritional Value	Expired	Yes

This vessel was released on 24th September 2019

Vessel Name: BOSPHORUS PRINCE

GT: 26010

IMO: 9198381

Flag: Panama (white list)

Company: Bosphorus Prince Shipping Ltd

Classification society: Nippon Kaiji Kyokai

Recognised organisation: Nippon Kaiji Kyokai

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: Nippon Kaiji Kyokai

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: Nippon Kaiji Kyokai

Date and place of detention: 28th September 2019 at Teesport

Summary: Four deficiencies with one ground for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes

This vessel was still detained 30th September 2019

DETENTIONS CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS MONTHS

Vessel Name: KUZMA MININ

GT: 16257

IMO: 7721263

Flag: Russian Federation (Grey list)

Company: Murmansk Shipping Co

Classification society: RMRS

Recognised organisation: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: RMRS

Date and place of detention: 18th December 2018 at Falmouth

Summary: Thirteen deficiencies with six grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
01220 – Seafarers' employment agreement (SEA)	Expired	Yes
18314 – Provisions quantity	Insufficient	Yes
01139 – Maritime Labour Certificate	Expired	Yes
01101 – Cargo Ship Safety Equipment (including exemption)	Survey out of window	Yes
10104 – Gyro compass	Inoperative	Yes
01104 – Cargo Ship Safety Radio 9 (including exemption)	Survey out of window	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 30th September 2019

Vessel Name: POSEIDON

GT: 1412

IMO: 7363217

Flag: Iceland (White list)

Company: Neptune EHF

Classification society: NA

Recognised organisation: NA

Recognised organisation for ISM Doc: DNV-GL

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: DNV-GL

Date and place of detention: 19th July 2018 at Hull

Summary: Ten deficiencies with two grounds for detention

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
02106 – Hull damage impairing seaworthiness	Holed	Yes
07113 – Fire Pumps	Insufficient Pressure	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 30th September 2019

Vessel Name: TECOIL POLARIS

GT: 1814

IMO No: 8883290

Flag: Russian Federation (Grey list)

Company: Tecoil Shipping Ltd

Classification society: RMRS

Recognised organisation: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM DOC: RMRS

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: RMRS

Date and place of detention: 6th June 2018 at Immingham

Summary: Twenty-Seven deficiencies with eight grounds for detentions

Defective item	Nature of defect	Ground for Detention
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10105 – Magnetic compass	Inoperative	Yes
10104 – Gyro compass	Inoperative	Yes
11129 – Operational readiness of lifesaving appliances	Not as required	Yes
10127 – Voyage or passage plan	Not as required	Yes
15150 – ISM	Not as required	Yes
11104 – Rescue boats	Not properly maintained	Yes
11101 – Lifeboats	Not ready for use	Yes
01117 – International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP)	Invalid	Yes

This vessel was still detained on 30th September 2019

Vessel Name: CIEN PORCIENTO (General Cargo)

GT: 106.

IMO No: 8944446.

Flag: Unregistered.

Company: Open Window Inc.

Classification society: Unclassed.

Recognised organisation: Not applicable.

Recognised organisation for ISM DOC: Not applicable.

Recognised organisation for ISM SMC: Not applicable

Date and place of detention: 4 March 2010, Lowestoft

Summary: Thirty deficiencies including seven grounds for detention

This vessel was still detained on 30th September 2019

Notes to Editors • The MCA is a partner in the Sea Vision UK campaign to raise awareness and understanding of the sea and maritime activities. Sea Vision promotes the importance and economic value of the sector and works to highlight the exciting range of activities and career opportunities available to young people within the UK growing maritime sector.

• Follow us on Twitter: @MCA_media

For further information please contact Maritime and Coastguard Agency Press Office, on: +44 (0) 2380 329 401 Press releases and further information about the agency is available [here](#).

UK intervention at the UNHCR Executive Committee 2019

The UK aligns itself with the statement made by the EU on behalf of its Member States.

First, we would like to recognise the tireless work of UNHCR staff as they meet need and offer protection in challenging, dangerous situations around the world. In this, the UK remains a staunch friend of UNHCR, with the impact of our funding amplified through our political support, with developmental support that helps to deliver longer term solutions for refugees, and as an important resettlement partner.

As those here today will be only too aware, another year has seen yet another rise in forcible displacement – for the first time now exceeding 70 million people. So it is more important than ever to recognise and pay tribute to the huge generosity of host nations and communities in opening their borders and homes to those forced to flee conflict and persecution.

While fully recognising the challenges of hosting large numbers of refugees, at the same time we recall that involuntary or forced returns are a violation of international humanitarian and human rights law. We urge host countries to ensure that any repatriation is conducted in safety and dignity and that refugees can decide for themselves whether the situation is right or not for them to return. Donors must step up with funding to make long-term support feasible.

For our part, the UK is firmly committed to supporting refugees and their hosts. In the last few months alone, we have committed up to £30 million to vulnerable Venezuelans and £87 million of life-saving aid for the Rohingya crisis, and of course we continue to maintain significant levels of multiyear and un-earmarked funding to UNHCR.

Alongside this we recognise the growing challenge of Statelessness on which the UNHCR has a long running campaign. Statelessness is a political, development and a humanitarian challenge. It can rob people of their basic dignity and human rights. As a result of it, millions are unable to access education, healthcare, jobs, freedom of movement or financial services. Stateless can lead to or exacerbate conditions of poverty, posing a challenge to the humanitarian and development system. The UK supports UNHCR's #IBelong campaign to end statelessness by 2024 and we work with international organisations and UNHCR to find long term durable solutions to statelessness.

The UK's new global resettlement scheme, announced earlier this year, reinforces that position with a commitment to resettle in the region of 5,000 of the world's most vulnerable refugees in its first year.

Looking forward, there are four priority areas I would like to highlight:

Firstly, the critical matter of reform. We strongly welcome UNHCR's commitment to a consistent, organisation-wide approach to reform and remain very supportive of the decentralisation process, with strong country operations that work in partnership with others. UNHCR's ability to collaborate with new actors, particularly development actors, is key and it will need the right people with the right skills to deliver that.

UNHCR must also continue to work as one organisation with coherent priorities, controls and transparent decision-making to avoid fragmentation. We hope for regular updates on the progress, challenges and risks involved.

Achieving reform of the UN development system as a whole remains of considerable priority to the UK and UNHCR has an important role to play here. We commend the High Commissioner's and UNHCR's efforts to date, including its leadership on the BIG initiative, but momentum must be maintained. We look forward to learning more about the steps that UNHCR is taking to support effective overall UN reform, including stronger UN co-ordination and collaboration on the ground.

Secondly, risk management and transparency remain of critical importance, so we are pleased to see UNHCR's continued roll-out of risk management 2.0 and the increase in the number of risk management positions: ensuring decentralisation continues to strengthen risk management at country level. We particularly welcome the planned prioritisation of high-risk environments here.

It is also good to see better reporting of sexual misconduct, a reassuring signal that the systems that have been put in place are working. It is essential that UNHCR continues to take action on specific cases in the short term and works to reduce numbers in the longer term by tackling this toxic issue at root.

Thirdly, the UK remains deeply concerned at the scale and severity of internal displacement and we are clear on the importance of pushing forward efforts to address this challenge.

The response to internal displacement is political and developmental in nature as much as it is humanitarian, and to that end we welcome UNHCR's new policy on engagement in situations of Internal Displacement and look forward to its coherent implementation alongside key partners and Governments.

We also welcome the new UN High level panel on Internally Displaced People (IDPs). This offers the best opportunity to accelerate progress. We hope that the panel will be led by countries most affected by internal displacement and composed of a good balance of those with significant expertise and insight; those with political influence; and those who can offer fresh perspectives. These panellists will have an important job to do in forming the best feasible recommendations to improve responses.

Finally, December will see the inaugural Global Refugee Forum here in Geneva, which the UK fully supports. The Forum will provide an important platform to maintain and build on the momentum generated by the Global Compact on

Refugees.

We must remember that a key aim of the Compact is to ensure better and more equitable responsibility sharing. The Forum is a real opportunity to bring in non-traditional donors and resettlement countries and to broaden the support base. We urge all states to actively engage.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the Forum is not an end in itself, but a stepping stone in implementation of the Compact. As well as delivering on the day, it will be critical to identify priorities, opportunities and decision points for the year ahead and beyond to ensure a common understanding and direction of travel and delivery of tangible outcomes for host countries, host communities and refugees.

The UK looks forward to playing its part in this process.

Detailed guide: The Seed Potato Classification Scheme

How to apply for certification, the register of growers and fees for crop and tuber inspections under the SPCS.

Statistical Data Return shows majority of social housing stock owned by large providers

The third and final release of the Statistical Data Return (SDR) 2018-2019 published today (10 October 2019) by the Regulator of Social Housing shows that 96% of social housing stock in the sector is owned by large providers (those with more than a 1,000 homes).

Private registered providers of social housing with 1,000 or more homes represented 18.5% of the total number of PRPs in 2019. The vast majority (81.5%) own fewer than 1,000 homes and make up 4% of the sector's stock.

Other findings include:

- The majority of large providers (85.3%) are in group structures and

between them, own 91.9% of the entire sector's stock.

- The number of low cost rental and low cost home ownership properties held by for profit organisations has more than doubled to stand at 5,342 out of a total sector stock of nearly 2.8m.
- Demand for the sector's stock remains strong with a void rate for general needs homes at 31st March 2019 of just 1.3%

Fiona MacGregor, Chief Executive of RSH, said:

This final release, which includes all of this year's SDR data, as well as briefing notes, accompanying information and an expanded range of look-up tools is intended to allow easier access and interrogation of the SDR data at PRP and geographic levels. We hope that the new format, additional tools and timely phased releases are more accessible and useful for our stakeholders and we welcome feedback on how we can make any further improvements.

This year's first two SDR releases were published on 19 September and 26 September. The changes follow a call for user views between May and July 2019 about proposals to make the publication of the data more timely and more accessible. All three releases are now available on the [RSH website](#).

Further information

For press office contact details, see our [Media enquiries page](#). For general queries, please email enquiries@rsh.gov.uk or call 0300 124 5225.

Notes to editors

1. The Regulator's Statistical Data Returns are available on the [RSH website](#).
2. A total of 1,409 providers completed this year's Return – there was an overall response rate of 96% for the 2018-19 SDR, while 100% of large registered providers who own 1,000 or more units/ bedspaces (including Affordable Rent units) completed the return.
3. The response to the [Call for user views on the SDR](#) was published in August 2019.
4. Figures do not include non-social housing units built by unregistered entities within PRP groups, which are outside the scope of the SDR.

5. RSH promotes a viable, efficient and well-governed social housing sector able to deliver homes that meet a range of needs. It does this by undertaking robust economic regulation focusing on governance, financial viability and value for money that maintains lender confidence and protects the taxpayer. It also sets consumer standards and may take action if these standards are breached and there is a significant risk of serious detriment to tenants or potential tenants. For more information visit the [RSH website](#).
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National Statistics: Farming statistics – provisional crop areas, yields and livestock populations at 1 June 2019 – United Kingdom

Results from the June 2019 surveys of agriculture and horticulture in the United Kingdom