



MARITIME INDUSTRY AUTHORITY

05 February 2020

MARINA ADVISORY

No. 2020-09

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TO : ALL SHIPPING COMPANIES OPERATING PHILIPPINE-FLAGGED SHIPS ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL VOYAGES, MANNING AGENCIES AND FILIPINO SEAFARERS ONBOARD

SUBJECT : INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (IMO) CIRCULAR LETTER NOS. 4203 AND 4204 ON NOVEL CORONAVIRUS (2019-nCoV)

In furtherance with the objectives of the World Health Organization (WHO) to increase awareness and to prevent the spread of the novel Coronavirus (nCoV), all concerned are further informed and directed to observe the precautionary measures enshrined under IMO Circular Letter Nos. 4203 and 4202 attached herein vis-à-vis MARINA Advisory Nos. 2020-04 and 2020-06. The said IMO Circular forms an integral part of this Advisory.

In addition to the agencies expressly enumerated in the immediately preceding Advisory on nCoV, all are urged to report any information relating to the directives to the following:

Philippine Coast Guard	(02) 527-8482 to 89 (02) 527-3880 to 85 www.coastguard.gov.ph
Bureau of Customs	(02) 8527-3557 www.boc.ocom@customs.gov.ph
Bureau of Immigration	(02) 8465-2400 binoc_immigration@hotmail.ph immigPH@gmail.com
Bureau of Quarantine	(02) 8527-4678

For strict compliance.

VADM NARCISO A VINGSON, JR
Officer-In-Charge
Maritime Industry Authority

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4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT
LONDON SE1 7SR

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7735 7611

Fax: +44 (0)20 7587 3210

Circular Letter No.4203
31 January 2020

To: All IMO Member States
United Nations and specialized agencies
Intergovernmental organizations
Non-governmental organizations in consultative status

Subject: **Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)**

Introduction

1 The purpose of this circular is to provide information and guidance, based on recommendations developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH), United Nations, on the precautions to be taken to minimize risks to delegates attending meetings at the International Maritime Organization (IMO) following the recent outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV).

Background

2 On 31 December 2019, WHO was alerted to several cases of pneumonia in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. Subsequently, on 7 January 2020, Chinese authorities confirmed that they had identified a new virus in the coronavirus family of viruses, which includes the common cold and viruses such as SARS and MERS. This new virus was temporarily named "2019-nCoV".

3 WHO has been working with the Chinese authorities, governments and global experts to rapidly expand scientific knowledge on the new virus, track its spread and virulence, and provide advice on measures to protect health and prevent the spread of this outbreak.

4 As of 29 January, a total of 130 tests have been concluded in the United Kingdom, all of which were confirmed negative. The latest information regarding the situation in the United Kingdom can be obtained at the following address: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-information-for-the-public>

5 On 30 January 2020, WHO declared that the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

For information and guidance on precautions for seafarers, passengers and others on board ships, please refer to IMO Circular Letter No.4204.

Symptoms

6 Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Infection from humans to humans may occur during the incubation period (before persons show signs of sickness). Coronavirus can cause more severe symptoms in people with weakened immune systems, older people, and those with long-term conditions like diabetes, cancer and chronic lung disease.

Risks

7 The current outbreak originated in Wuhan City, which is a major domestic and international transport hub. Given the large population movements and the observed human-to-human transmission, it is not unexpected that new confirmed cases will continue to appear in other areas and countries.

Precautionary measures

8 The National Health Service (NHS) in the UK has advised that those who have returned from Wuhan in the last 14 days should stay indoors and avoid contact with other people, as one would with other flu viruses. They are further requested to call NHS 111 to inform it of their recent travel to the city.

9 Alcohol-based hand sanitizers are being installed at IMO premises.

10 With the information currently available on novel coronavirus, WHO advises that measures to limit the risk of exportation or importation of the disease should be implemented, without unnecessary restrictions on international traffic.

Advice from the Division of Healthcare Management and Occupational Safety and Health (DHMOSH), United Nations

11 It is prudent to remind populations and health workers of the basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections. DHMOSH recommends the following **key preventive measures against novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)**:

1 Take steps to prevent illness with respiratory pathogens:

- Avoid close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections such as with fever, cough and difficulty breathing.
- Perform frequent handwashing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment.
- Individuals with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practise respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette including:
 - maintain your distance from others;
 - cover your mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing or sneezing;
 - use the nearest waste receptacle to dispose of the tissue after use;

- perform hand hygiene (e.g. handwashing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic handwash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials;
- Avoid close and unprotected contact with live or dead farm or wild animals;
- When visiting live markets in areas currently experiencing cases of novel coronavirus, avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals;
- The consumption of raw or undercooked animal products should be avoided. Raw meat, milk or animal organs should be handled with care, to avoid cross-contamination with uncooked foods, as per good food safety practices;
- Preliminary information suggests that older adults and people with underlying health conditions may be at increased risk of severe disease from this virus.

2 Pay attention to your health during your travel to outbreak locations and after you leave.

- **Seek medical care immediately** if you begin to develop fever or respiratory symptoms such as shortness of breath or cough. Remember to share your previous travel history with your healthcare provider.
- You should make every effort to inform the medical clinic by telephone about your condition prior to presenting in person there.

3 Keep up to date with local health advice before and during your travel

For all travellers, while WHO advises against the application of any travel or trade restrictions on countries with novel coronavirus, please be aware that **local authorities may begin to implement travel restrictions and health screening measures for travellers entering or exiting the country**. All personnel should check with the destination country's embassy, consulate or ministry of health and keep up to date with local health advice before and during your travel. You should also comply with any screening measures put in place by local authorities.

12 Should you feel unwell while on IMO premises, you may contact the Health and Well-being Services on the 5th floor, rear wing (ext. 4012) for any immediate assistance you may require.

Guidance available

13 DHMOSH provides regular updates on its website:

<https://hr.un.org/page/travel-health-information>

14 WHO issues advice on international travel and health. This information is regularly reviewed and updated by WHO and can be found at the following address:

www.who.int/ith/updates

Additional information can also be found at:

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/01/1056031>
https://www.who.int/ith/other_health_risks/en/

15 The publications listed below may also be helpful:

WHO International Health Regulations
WHO Guide to ship sanitation

4 ALBERT EMBANKMENT
LONDON SE1 7SR

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7735 7611

Fax: +44 (0)20 7587 3210

Circular Letter No.4204
31 January 2020

To: All IMO Member States
Intergovernmental organizations
Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with IMO

Subject: **Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)**

Introduction

1 The purpose of this circular is to provide information and guidance, based on recommendations developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), on the precautions to be taken to minimize risks to seafarers, passengers and others on board ships from novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV).¹

Background

2 On 31 December 2019, WHO was alerted to several cases of pneumonia in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. Subsequently, on 7 January 2020, Chinese authorities confirmed that they had identified a new virus in the coronavirus family of viruses, which includes the common cold and viruses such as SARS and MERS. This new virus was temporarily named "2019-nCoV".

3 WHO has been working with the Chinese authorities, governments and global experts to rapidly expand scientific knowledge on the new virus, track its spread and virulence, and provide advice on measures to protect health and prevent the spread of this outbreak.

4 As of 29 January 2020, a total of 130 tests have been concluded in the United Kingdom, all of which were confirmed negative. The latest information regarding the situation in the United Kingdom can be obtained at the following address:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-information-for-the-public>

5 On 30 January 2020, WHO declared that the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

¹ For information and guidance on precautions for delegates attending IMO meetings, please refer to Circular Letter No.4203.

Symptoms

6 Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. Infection from humans to humans may occur during the incubation period (before persons show signs of sickness). Coronavirus can cause more severe symptoms in people with weakened immune systems, older people, and those with long-term conditions like diabetes, cancer and chronic lung disease.

Risks

7 The current outbreak originated in Wuhan City, which is a major domestic and international transport hub. Given the large population movements and the observed human-to-human transmission, it is not unexpected that new confirmed cases will continue to appear in other areas and countries.

WHO advice

8 It is prudent to remind populations and health workers of the basic principles to reduce the general risk of transmission of acute respiratory infections by following the below-mentioned key preventative measures:

- .1 avoiding close contact with people suffering from acute respiratory infections;
- .2 frequent handwashing, especially after direct contact with ill people or their environment;
- .3 avoiding unprotected contact with farm or wild animals;
- .4 people with symptoms of acute respiratory infection should practise cough etiquette (maintain distance, cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing, and wash hands); and
- .5 within healthcare facilities, enhance standard infection prevention and control practices in hospitals, especially in emergency departments.

9 WHO does not recommend any specific health measures for travellers. In case of symptoms suggestive of acute respiratory illness either during or after travel, travellers are encouraged to seek medical attention and share their travel history with their healthcare provider. Health authorities should work with travel, transport and tourism sectors to provide travellers with information to reduce the general risk of acute respiratory infections via travel health clinics, travel agencies, conveyance operators and at points of entry.

10 Travellers who had contact with confirmed cases or direct exposure to a potential source of infection should be placed under medical observation. High-risk contacts should avoid travel for the duration of the incubation period (up to 14 days).

11 Novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) advice for the public published on the WHO website contains WHO standard recommendations for the general public to reduce exposure to and transmission of a range of illnesses, to protect yourself and others from getting sick, and to stay healthy while travelling. WHO provides novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) travel advice here:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/travel-advice>

12 With the information currently available for the novel coronavirus, WHO advises that measures to limit the risk of exportation or importation of the disease should be implemented, without unnecessary restrictions on international traffic.

13 Member States are advised to urge all stakeholders (companies, managers, crewing agents, etc.) to promulgate information to ensure that seafarers, passengers and others on board ships are provided with accurate and relevant information on the coronavirus outbreak and on the measures to reduce the risk of exposure if they are likely to be engaged on ships trading to and from ports in coronavirus-affected States.

Guidance available

14 The following links provide advice and guidance to seafarers and shipping (non-exhaustive list):

International Maritime Health Association (IMHA) advice for shipping companies on the new type of coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

USCG Novel Coronavirus Precautions

15 WHO issues advice on international travel and health. This information is regularly reviewed and updated by WHO and can be found at the following address:

www.who.int/ith/updates

Additional information can also be found at:

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/01/1056031>

https://www.who.int/ith/other_health_risks/en/

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International Medical Guide for Ships