

Meeting: International Maritime Organization (IMO) Intersessional correspondence group on Intact Stability (ISISCG)	
Meeting period: March 6 to 8, 2006	
Meeting venue: National Maritime Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan	
<p>Attendances from NMRI</p> <p>Shigesuke ISHIDA, Dr. Senior researcher of seakeeping group</p> <p>Yoshitaka OGAWA, Dr. Chief researcher of seakeeping group</p> <p>Harukuni TAGUCHI, Mr. Chief researcher of seakeeping group</p>	<p>Contribution to this meeting</p> <p>This meeting was sponsored by “National Maritime Research Institute” and “Japan Ship Technology Research Association”, and supported by “The Japan Society of Naval Architects and Ocean Engineers” and “Osaka University”. Dr. Ogawa managed this meeting as a secretariat.</p> <p><u>Revision of the MSC/Circ. 707 (Guidance to the master for avoiding dangerous situations in adverse weather and sea conditions)</u></p> <p>Japan proposed to delete “Marginal Zone” for surf-riding as provided by Japan when the current guidance was established, and also proposed how to extend the heading angle in the guidance from following seas to all headings to avoid synchronous and parametric rolling. The revised guidance, drafted by Japan and Germany, was approved by the delegations.</p> <p><u>Development of the criteria for dynamic stability phenomena (performance oriented criteria)</u></p> <p>With regard to the dead ship condition, one of the dynamic stability phenomena, Japan presented the development of numerical simulation method and its results. A procedure of stability assessment under dead ship condition was also explained. It was recognized that this assessment can be a basis of performance oriented criteria, although it is not fully completed as an international stability criterion.</p> <p>Japan also introduced the numerical simulation results of parametric rolling and broaching, i.e. the other two dynamic stability phenomena listed up in IMO. However, the accuracy of those estimations was not sufficient for mandatory criteria at this stage.</p> <p>All delegations were expecting qualitative acceptable results to be verified and calibrated within the next few years. It was agreed that the discussion about criteria can be started right after the calibration work on these methods.</p> <p><u>Interim explanatory notes according to the alternative assessment of the weather criterion</u></p> <p>Japan and Italy introduced a working example for the alternative assessment of the weather criterion by model experiments. It was mentioned that it would be helpful for administrations to have an interpretation of the different results evaluated by applying combinations of conventional and experimental results. Japan explained that a detailed interpretation can be given after more experience has been gained with this alternative assessment.</p> <p>With respect to the interim character of the explanatory notes the group recommended that administrations should gather work experience with the alternative assessment for a future review process of the interim explanatory notes.</p>

