

(6) The capacity in which the seaman is to be employed;
 (7) If possible, the place and date at which the seaman is required to report on board for service;

(8) The scale of provisions to be supplied to the seaman, unless some alternative system is provided for by national law;

(9) The amount of his wages;

(10) The determination of the agreement and the conditions thereof, that is to say:

(a) if the agreement has been made for a definite period, the date fixed for its expiry;

(b) if the agreement has been made for a voyage, the port of destination and the time which has to expire after arrival before the seaman shall be discharged;

(c) if the agreement has been made for an indefinite period, the conditions which shall entitle either party to rescind it, as well as the required period of notice for rescission; provided that such period shall not be less for the ship-owner than for the seaman;

(11) The annual leave with pay granted to the seaman after one year's service with the same shipping company, if such leave is provided for by national law;

(12) Any other particulars which national law may require.

ARTICLE 7

If national law provides that a list of crew shall be carried on board it shall specify that the agreement shall either be recorded in or annexed to the list of crew.

ARTICLE 8

In order that the seaman may satisfy himself as to the nature and extent of his rights and obligations, national law shall lay down the measures to be taken to enable clear information to be obtained on board as to the conditions of employment, either by posting the conditions of the agreement in a place easily accessible from the crew's quarters, or by some other appropriate means.

ARTICLE 9

An agreement for an indefinite period may be terminated by either party in any port where the vessel loads or unloads, provided that the notice specified in the agreement shall have been given, which shall not be less than twenty-four hours.

Notice shall be given in writing; national law shall provide such manner of giving notice as is best calculated to preclude any subsequent dispute between the parties on this point.

National law shall determine the exceptional circumstances in which notice event when duly given shall not terminate the agreement.

ARTICLE 10

An agreement entered into for a voyage, for a definite period, or for an indefinite period shall be duly terminated by:

(a) mutual consent of the parties;

(b) death of the seaman;

(c) loss or total unseaworthiness of the vessel;

(d) any other cause that may be provided in national law or in this Convention.