
Annex I Port State Inspection Checklist

The Marine Mammal Commission Compendium of Selected Treaties, International Agreements, and Other Relevant Documents on Marine Resources, Wildlife, and the Environment
From a Scientific, Political and Legal Perspective
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The International Law of the Shipmaster
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Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships and NOx Technical Code 2008
Marine Pollution and Climate Change
Marine Pollution Control
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GRETCHEN ALIJAH

The Marine Mammal Commission
Compendium of Selected Treaties,
International Agreements, and Other
Relevant Documents on Marine Resources,
Wildlife, and the Environment BRILL
This book provides valuable insights into various contemporary issues in public and private maritime law, including interdisciplinary aspects. The public law

topics addressed include public international law and law of the sea, while a variety of private law topics are explored, e.g. commercial maritime law, conflict of laws, and new developments in the application of advanced technologies to maritime law issues. In addition, the book highlights current and topical discussions at international maritime forums such as the International Maritime Organization on regulatory and private law matters within the domain of marine environmental law, the law respecting

seafarers' affairs and maritime pedagogics, maritime security, comparative law in the maritime field, trade law, recent case law analysis, taxation law in the maritime context, maritime arbitration, carriage of passengers, port law, and limitation of liability.

From a Scientific, Political and Legal Perspective Bloomsbury Publishing

There have been important developments in commercial practice, technology, shipping infrastructure and sustainability

policies in recent times. This Research Handbook examines the major themes surrounding the thinking and studies of maritime law and practice. The stellar panel of contributors take a diverse range of approaches to identify any emerging theoretical and conceptual perspectives in law on what is essentially a fast paced sector of the global economy.

The Regime for the Protection of Specific Areas of the EEZ for Environmental Reasons Under International Law

Bloomsbury Publishing
 MARPOL VI was developed through the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a United Nations agency that deals with maritime safety and security, as well as the prevention of marine pollution from ships. MARPOL is the main international agreement covering all types of pollution from ships. Annex VI aims to reduce emissions from ships through international regulations. Regulation 14 - Restricts SOx emissions from ships by introducing a maximum sulphur content in marine fuels of 4.5 per cent. In addition, MARPOL Annex VI identifies SOx emission control areas (SECA)

The International Law of the Shipmaster

Taylor & Francis

The law of the sea provides for the regulation, management and governance of the ocean spaces that cover over two-thirds of the Earth's surface. This book provides a contemporary explanation of the foundational principles of the law of the sea, a critical overview of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and an analysis of subsequent developments including the many bilateral, regional and global agreements that supplement the Convention. The second edition of this acclaimed text takes as its focus the rules and institutions established by the Convention on the Law of the Sea and places the achievements of the Convention in both historical and contemporary context. All of the main areas of the law of the sea are addressed including the foundations and sources of the law, the nature and extent of the maritime zones, the delimitation of overlapping maritime boundaries, the place of archipelagic and other special states in the law of the sea, navigational rights and freedoms, military activities at sea, and marine resource and conservation issues such as fisheries,

marine environmental protection and dispute settlement. As the Convention is now well over a quarter of a century old, the book takes stock of contemporary oceans issues that are not adequately addressed by the Convention. Overarching challenges facing the law of the sea are considered, including how new maritime security initiatives can be reconciled with traditional navigational rights and freedoms, and the need for stronger legal and policy responses to protect the global ocean environment from climate change and ocean acidification.

Procedures for Port State Control 2019

Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Procedures for Port State Control 2019

Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships and NOx Technical Code 2008 Springer

One of the most creative innovations of the international diplomatic community in the 20th century was its invention of the international regime, a wrote Douglas M. Johnston in his last major work published posthumously (*The Historical Foundations of World Order: The Tower and the Arena*, Nijhoff, 2008). While regimes often provide order and certainty and a consequent

reduction in disputes and misunderstandings, regimes are driven by specific concerns. With diverse disciplinary backgrounds and perspectives, the distinguished contributors to this tribute follow a long tradition of scholarly inquiry into the governance, creation, operation, viability and maintenance of international regimes. Their contributions on ocean and environmental regimes as diverse as fisheries, ocean dumping, maritime security, seafarers' (TM) rights, or enhancement of marine environmental protection attest to the depth to which modern international law and the underlying international relations have been transformed into an international law of structured cooperation. This book includes biographical and bibliographic notes on Douglas M. Johnston

Marine Pollution and Climate Change CRC Press

This book examines regulatory capacity beyond the nation state. It suggests that we can only understand why EU agencies are able to build EU regulatory capacity if we acknowledge that national regulators provide their expertise, staff and resources to the regulatory processes

taking place in these EU bodies. This raises the puzzle of why national regulators are willing to provide 'life support' to potentially rival organisations. The book is devoted to answering this question in order to understand how EU regulatory capacity is created in the absence of a full supranational regulatory bureaucracy. To do so, the book studies to what extent national regulators from two countries (the UK and Germany) support EU agencies in their work across four policy sectors (drug safety, food safety, maritime safety and banking supervision). The book makes a significant contribution by developing a bureaucratic politics perspective that highlights the importance of national regulators for EU regulatory capacity building.

Marine Pollution Control Edward Elgar Publishing

The Antarctic Treaty (1959) was adopted for the purpose of bringing peace and stability to Antarctica and to facilitate cooperation in scientific research conducted on and around the continent. It has now been over fifty years since the signing of the treaty, nevertheless security continues to drive and shape the laws and

policy regime which governs the region. Antarctic Security in the Twenty-First Century: Legal and Policy Perspectives assess Antarctic security from multiple legal and policy perspectives. This book reviews the existing security construct in Antarctica, critically assesses its status in the early part of the Twenty-First century and considers how Antarctic security may be viewed in both the immediate and distant future. The book assesses emerging new security threats, including the impact of climate change and the issues arising from increased human traffic to Antarctica by scientists, tourists, and mariners. The authors call into question whether the existing Antarctic security construct framed around the Antarctic Treaty remains viable, or whether new Antarctic paradigms are necessary for the future governance of the region. The contributions to this volume engage with a security discourse which has expanded beyond the traditional military domain to include notions of security from the perspective of economics, the environment and bio-security. This book provides a contemporary and innovative approach to

Antarctic issues which will be of interest to scholars of international law, international relations, security studies and political science as well as policy makers, lawyers and government officials with an interest in the region.

Revised MARPOL Annex VI Taylor & Francis
Port state control (PSC) involves the inspection of foreign ships in national port areas to verify that the condition and operation of a ship and its equipment comply with the requirements of international regulations. While IMO has always acknowledged that enforcement of global maritime standards is the responsibility of flag states, the organisation nevertheless recognises that exercising the right to carry out Psc makes an important contribution to ensuring those standards are implemented consistently on ships of different nationalities. The sub-committee on flag state implementation has developed and maintained a framework to promote the global harmonisation and co-ordination of Psc activities resulting in the adoption of resolution A.1052(27) by the assembly of November 2011. This resolution contains the Procedures for port state control,

2011, and revokes resolutions A.787(19) and A.882(21).

Procedures for Port State Control 2011 The Stationery Office

This thesis examines the question of what States are legally empowered to do under international law when they seek to protect certain areas of their Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In this context, the regulation of shipping and other human activities under the Law of the Sea Convention and, in particular, the regime for special areas under Article 211(6) of the Convention are addressed. Global and regional instruments containing mechanisms to protect specific areas are discussed and relevant State practice is considered with a view to possible implications on customary international law. Finally, guidance is given as to what States can practically do to protect specific areas of their EEZ for environmental reason. (Series: Schriften zum See- und Hafenenrecht - Vol. 18)
Antarctic Security in the Twenty-First Century BRILL

REVISED MARPOL ANNEX VI - Regulations for the Prevention of AirPollution from Ships- AND NOx TECHNICAL CODE 2008,

2009 Edition - following three years of extensive work, IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee adopted in October 2008 the revised regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships, which enter into force on 1 July 2010. This publication features: the revised MARPOL Annex VI, the revised regulations on prevention of air pollution from ships engaged in international trade, including emissions limits and operational requirements for prevention of harmful emissions of ships' exhaust and cargo vapours. The NOx Technical Code 2008, which is made mandatory under MARPOL Annex VI for all marine diesel engines with a power output of 130 kW or more and provides the requirements for testing, survey and certification of marine diesel engines. The Standard specification for shipboard incinerators, as well as other relevant information on prevention of air pollution from ships. It also includes a preview of future IMO work by in the field of preventing harmful emissions from ships.

Enforcing International Maritime Legislation on Air Pollution through UNCLOS Oxford University Press

A previous winner of the Comité Maritime International's Albert Lilar Prize for the best shipping law book worldwide, *EU Shipping Law* is the foremost reference work for professionals in this area. This third edition has been completely revised to include developments in the competition/antitrust regime, new safety and environmental rules, and rules governing security and ports. It includes detailed commentary and analysis of almost every aspect of EU law as it affects shipping.

Imo 2020 Procedures for Port State Control 2019 This publication provides guidance to port State control officers (PSCOs) on the conduct of inspections of foreign ships, in order to promote consistency in the way inspections are carried out worldwide, and to harmonize the criteria for deciding on deficiencies found on board relating to the ship, its equipment or its crew, as well as the application of procedures. Port state control

Essential for all vessels who wish to enter an Emission Control Area, are at berth in a United Kingdom port, or a UK passenger ship operating in UK waters and controlled waters or any other passenger ship which

calls at a port in the UK. The Merchant Shipping (prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulation 2008, as amended, require that the master of a ship to which the regulations apply make a record to demonstrate compliance for any ship using separate fuel oils and make a record of any fuel changeover operation. The master of a ship to which the regulations apply is required to make a record: (a) in the case of a UK ship, in a log book in the format prescribed in Appendix 6 to Merchant Shipping Notice 1819 (M+F); (b) in the case of any other ship, in a ship's log book. This log book has been approved by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency for use on United Kingdom ships when recording the use of maritime fuel oil in accordance with the requirements of Annex VI of MARPOL and for ships at berth in United Kingdom ports in accordance with EU Directive 199/32/EC, as amended by Directive 2005/33/EC regarding the sulphur content of marine fuels.

Annual Report, the Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control
Springer Science & Business Media
The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of IMO, at its sixty-

second session in July 2011, adopted the Revised MARPOL Annex V, concerning Regulations for the prevention of pollution by garbage from ships, which enters into force on 1 January 2013. The associated guidelines which assist States and industry in the implementation of MARPOL Annex V have been reviewed and updated and two Guidelines were adopted in March 2012 at MEPC's sixty-third session. The 2012 edition of this publication contains: the 2012 Guidelines for the implementation of MARPOL Annex V (resolution MEPC.219(63)); the 2012 Guidelines for the development of garbage management plans (resolution MEPC.220(63)); and the Revised MARPOL Annex V (resolution MEPC.201(62)).

Saving the Oceans Through Law Springer Nature

A sharp, informed and thoroughly practical guide to contemporary and developing issues relating to sea pollution, prepared by leading academics and practitioners with everyday hands-on experience. *Pollution at Sea* focuses on a number of the vital private law issues – compensation, insurance, contract and tort – thrown up by contemporary

developments in the law of pollution. The book also intends to offer a critical analysis on emerging public law concepts, such as the legal position of seafarers from the perspective of criminal law in cases of pollution and the impact of port state control as a pollution control mechanism. Pollution at Sea is divided into three parts: 1. Private Law Liability Regimes 2. Rights and Liabilities of Particular Parties 3. The Impact of Public Law on the Actors Concerned In part 1; various liability regimes are dissected, including those which have been under the spotlight in recent years. This section has particular international appeal, and many of the regimes discussed are based at least in part on international conventions, agreements or practices. In part 2; the impact of pollution at sea on third parties is considered, with respect to the legal position of parties that might be perused either by the victims of pollution incidents or in some cases by the parties liable by way of a recourse action. Finally in part 3; recent relevant developments, particularly in the realm of public law are covered. *Jurisdiction of the Coastal State over Foreign Merchant Ships in Internal Waters*

and the Territorial Sea Springer

This book discusses in a concise manner the key aspects that are important for the understanding of regulations and managerial framework governing marine pollution. It identifies the practical context in which marine pollution comes into play and addresses the international legal regime governing the numerous sources of marine pollution, as well as the ways in which these regulations affect the conduct of day-to-day shipping operations. With illustrations, case studies, emphasis boxes, references to case law and to national jurisdictions and other tools facilitating understanding and knowledge, readers will find helpful guidance on: the sources of marine pollution (including ship-source pollution and pollution from the offshore oil and gas sector); the forms of cooperation needed in order to tackle the prevention, management and response to marine pollution; overview of MARPOL Convention, other key IMO conventions, and selected regional regimes; legal ramifications, including P & I Clubs and limitation of liability; involvement of the flag State, coastal State and port State; industry best practice; the human element

Marine Pollution Control will be a useful guidance tool for shipping Industry professionals, (P & I) Clubs, Legal practitioners, maritime administrators, as well as academics and students of marine pollution.

The Work of Under-Resourced Agencies in the European Union Inter-Governmental Maritime

The International Ocean Institute - Canada has compiled more than 80 insightful essays on the future of ocean governance and capacity development, based largely on themes of its Training Program at Dalhousie University in Canada, to honor the work of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1918-2002).

Procedures for Port State Control 2017 LIT Verlag Münster

This book provides an overview of contemporary trends and challenges in maritime energy management (MEM). Coordinated action is necessary to achieve a low carbon and energy-efficient maritime future, and MEM is the prevailing framework aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions resulting from maritime industry activities. The book familiarizes readers with the status quo in the field,

and paves the way for finding solutions to perceived challenges. The 34 contributions cover six important aspects: regulatory framework; energy-efficient ship design; energy efficient ship and port operation; economic and social dimensions; alternative fuels and wind-assisted ship propulsion; and marine renewable energy. This pioneering work is intended for researchers and academics as well as practitioners and policymakers involved in this important field.

Law and Liability Routledge

The harmful effects of anti-fouling systems were considered by the International Maritime Organization's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) for the first time in 1988, when the Paris Commission requested the MEPC to consider the need for measures to restrict the use of tributyltin (TBT) compounds on seagoing vessels. As a first step, the Committee at its thirtieth session in 1990 adopted resolution MEPC.46 (30) on "Measures to control potential adverse impacts associated with the use of tributyltin compounds in anti-fouling paints", which recommends that IMO Member Governments adopt measures to

eliminate the use of anti-fouling paint containing TBT on non-aluminium-hulled vessels of less than 25'm in length and eliminate the use of TBT-based anti-fouling paints with an average leaching rate of more than four micrograms of organotin per square centimetre per day. These recommendations were intended to be interim measures until IMO could consider a possible total prohibition of TBT compounds in anti-fouling systems. From 1990 onwards, MEPC was presented with TBT monitoring results which reconfirmed the toxicity of TBT compounds, as well as with information on existing alternatives, including their effectiveness and the risk posed to the marine environment by these systems. This 2005 edition, reproduces the texts of the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships, 2001, the four Conference resolutions, and the Guidelines developed and adopted by the Organization.

Essays in Honor of Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1918-2002) DIANE Publishing

This book offers a comprehensive international law analysis of the European Uniona (TM)s maritime safety legislation.

This is a relatively novel field of activity of the EU, but its development has been very rapid. Since 1993, over 40 acts of EU law have been adopted, dealing with a variety of subjects, such as port State control, classification societies, vessel traffic management, ship construction, environmental protection and pollution sanctions. This legislation is analysed from the point of international law, notably the law of the sea and the international maritime conventions. Regional legislation in a field that is traditionally regulated primarily by means of international conventions is bound to create tensions with the related international conventions and with well-established principles of international law. This study assesses how the EU has acted as a flag State, port State and coastal State and measures the trends in this development against the international legal framework. More detailed legal analyses are offered for specific aspects of EU legislation that are considered to be particularly interesting from an international law point of view. The relationship between EU law and international law within the internal EU legal system is also analysed from the

specific perspective of maritime safety law.

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