

Work package n°2 - Gap analysis of competencies and teaching materials

Report 1 - Analysis of academic background and teachers' competencies

Report on the results of the survey on the academic background and competencies of teachers teaching maritime law according to the STCW Convention at maritime colleges in the countries of partner institutions.

This report contains results of the survey about academic background and competencies of the teachers` who teach Maritime Law according to STCW Convention at Maritime schools in the countries of partner institutions. At the end of this Report there will be presented short profile of teachers who teach Maritime Law in accordance with STCW Convention, and the report will be publicly available.

Analysis of academic background and competencies of the teachers` who teach maritime law consists of several separated activities: creating a questionnaire, conducting research and analysis of results. Survey of academic background and teachers' competencies was held online through the publicly available Google Form platform.

Members of the project teams of all partners participated in the preparation of the questionnaire. Questionnaire consisted of 21 questions separated in four sections.

The first section called *Information about participants* teachers should have stated their name, surname, and academic title.

In the second section called *Information about employment* teachers had to choose state of employment (Croatia, Spain, Latvia, or other), name institution of employment, department / chair where they belong, Status in the institution (full – time employee, part – time employee or external associate), work experience as a teacher at other institutions (in years), work experience in maritime economy (in years), work experience in legal affairs, outside maritime economy (in years) and total work experience (in years).

In the third section called *Information about education and development* teachers had to state their Completed University education, Graduation thesis theme, completed postgraduate education, Post graduate thesis theme, Main scientific research area, Training in the field of maritime law and Total duration of training in the field of maritime law (in months).

The fourth section called *Information about courses in the field of maritime law* teachers stated the list of maritime law courses that they teach at the institution with associated hourly rate and ECTS numbers. They had to tell are maritime law courses conducted in accordance with STCW Convention (Model Course 7.01 and 7.02) (answer – yes or no) and give comments / advices / recommendations for promotion of curriculum, teaching materials and techniques of teaching maritime law courses.

The teacher's answers to each question will be analysed next.

1. Information about participants

In conducting the survey 33 teachers who teach Maritime law in the countries of the partner institutions and one from other state were surveyed. First plan was min. 15 teachers, so this state was fulfilled.

Academic title of the teachers is shown in the next table.

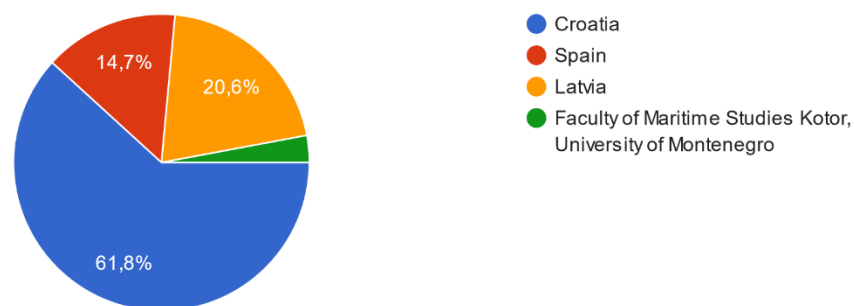
Academic title	Number of respondents
Assistant	3
Lecturer	6
Senior Lecturer	1
Assistant Professor	2
Associate Professor	9
Full Professor	4
Full Professor with Tenure	6
Other	3
Total	34

2. Information about employment

From 33 teachers who participated in the survey 21 of them work in Croatia (61,6%), 7 in Latvia (20,6%), 5 in Spain (14,7%) and one teacher is from Montenegro (2,9%).

State of employment:

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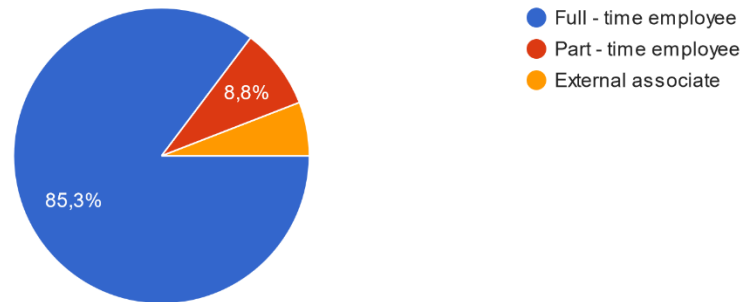


As for the respondent's employment institution, 20 of them are employed on Higher Maritime Schools (Universities, Faculties and Academies (58,8%)), 9 on Faculty of Law (26,5%), 2 on scientific institutions (5,9%), 2 on other Higher education institutions (5,9%) and 1 in Legal profession. Most teachers on Higher Maritime Schools work on departments / chairs specialised in Maritime Law or Maritime Transport Technology.

From 34 teachers who participated in the survey 29 of them are full - time employee, 3 part - time employee and 2 external associates.

Status in the institution:

34 odgovora



Regarding the work experience as a teacher at the institution of current employment it is ranging from 1 to 37 years. Average work experience of respondents in classes at the institution of employment is about 16 years. 20 respondents do not have work experience as a teacher at other institutions, outside current employment, while 14 of them have work experience in other institutions ranging from 1 to 24 years. Average work experience of respondents in class on other institutions, outside current employment is around 8 years. If, on the other hand, all the teachers who were surveyed are included in the calculation of the average, then the average work experience of the respondents in teaching at other institutions, outside of their current employment, is about 3 years.

Part of the surveyed teachers in their working career also had work experience in the maritime economy. 18 surveyed teachers have work experience in the maritime economy, ranging from 1 to 32 year. The average work experience of the respondents in the maritime industry is about 12 years. If, on the other hand, all teachers who were surveyed are included in the calculation of the average, then the average work experience of the respondents in the maritime industry is about 6 years.

When looking at the work experience of the respondents in legal affairs, outside maritime economy, 14 of them do not have work experience in legal affairs, outside maritime economy, while 20 of them do have. The average work experience in legal affairs of 20 surveyed respondents who have work experience is ranging from 1 to 33 years. The average work experience of respondents in legal affairs, outside maritime economy is about 14 years. If all the teachers who were surveyed are included in the calculation of the average, then the average work experience of the respondents in legal affairs, outside maritime economy, is about 8 years.

The average total work experience of all respondents is about 24 years.

3. Information about education and development

If we analyse completed university education, 26 respondents completed university law education while 8 respondents completed university maritime transport education. Graduation thesis themes are:

- The influence of the Port Authority of Split on cruise ship traffic
- The American Legal System
- Shipowners liability for death and bodily injury of seafarers
- Child neglect
- Administrative organization, theoretical and practical problems
- Air Carrier's Liability under the Montreal Convention 1999
- In rem effects of the concession on the maritime domain
- Harmless passage of foreign ships through the territorial sea
- The international unification relating to maritime liens and mortgages.
- Multimodal transport; Maritime policies
- International Conventions on Marine Pollution
- Cession
- International Criminal Court and ex-YU war
- Tribological study of the use of ionic liquids in the formulation of biodegradable lubricants.
- Corporate and Financial Law
- Maritime Boundary Delimitation
- The Effects of the Jurisdiction Clause contained in the Bill of Lading to Thirds - Comparison of Croatian International Civil Procedure Law with European Law
- Protection of human rights
- Constitution of SFRY
- Piran Bay
- Continental shelf
- Ship Electrical system safety
- Ballast water treatment system efficiency and ballast water exchange
- Quality Function Development in Small Port Management
- Carbon intensity level indicator relation to ship emission decarbonization.
- The Maritime Code
- Aspects of the organization of emergency drills on cargo and passenger ship
- Legal and economic aspects of Ship-To-Ship operations

If we analyse completed postgraduate education, 28 respondents completed postgraduate education in law, 3 respondents completed postgraduate education in

Maritime Transport while 33 respondents did not complete Postgraduate education. Postgraduate thesis themes are:

- Liability of the carrier in the carriage of goods by sea with special reference to the Rotterdam Rules, 2009
- Towing contract
- Maritime compulsory insurance
- Temporarily Arrest of Ships
- In the area of inland waterways and air law
- Direct action of a third party against the insurer in marine insurance with a special focus on the developments in Croatian law
- The role of marine insurance in the protection of marine environment
- Maritime liens in Yugoslav and Comparative Law
- The legal aspect of international navigation in the light of the New Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Contract of inheritance
- Coast Guard of the Republic of Croatia with special reference to the importance of the Coast Guard for the safety of navigation
- International regime on liability and compensation for oil pollution damage
- Both to blame collision clause
- Carriage of hazardous and noxious substances
- Maritime Liens and Mortgages in the International Context
- Competition in the maritime sector
- Liability of the Road Carrier for Damages to the Cargo
- Salvage Law
- Uber: Unfair of uncomfortable competition?
- Shipowner's Liability for Personal Injury and Death of Crewmembers
- Stevedoring contract - legal status and responsibility of a stevedore
- Collision of ships
- The issue of public authority in arranging transportation in large cities
- International rivers – navigation and protection of the river environment
- Private International Law
- Protection of marine environment as element of modern Salvage Law
- Safe pilot transfer in port of Riga
- Human Factors in shipping and legal issues concerned with it
- The Maritime arbitration
- Risk assessment of STS operations

According to the respondents' answers, they opted for the following scientific research area:



Main scientific research area	Scientific sub research area
Transport Law	land and air transport law inland navigation and protection of the river environment liability in transport law transport insurance law environmental law EU transport law freight forwarding transport in cities transport competition rules
Law of the Sea	international Law of the Sea environmental protection law
Maritime Administrative Law	legal aspects of maritime safety maritime domain ports
Maritime Labour Law	-
Maritime Property Law	liability in maritime law securing maritime claims carriage of goods by sea carriage of dangerous goods carriage of passengers by sea protection of passengers' rights marine accidents marine environmental law maritime insurance law maritime agencies
Maritime transport	maritime safety ship technical management green skills cargo transportation ecology shipping finance shipbuilding ship structure diagnostics H&M blue economy competition in the maritime sector sustainable transport

From all respondents, 15 of them participated in some kind of training in the field of maritime law (79% of teachers are from Croatia, while the rest of 21% is from other partner countries). Courses in the field of maritime insurance, labour rights of seafarers, marine resources management, international law of the sea and maritime agencies, can be singled out, as well as the specialized courses of the IMO International Maritime Law Institute (IMLI) from Malta, which were attended by two respondents. The average total duration of training in the field of maritime law attended by respondents is 9 months. If all the teachers who were surveyed are included in the calculation of the average, then the average duration of training in the field of maritime law is 4 months.

4. Information about courses in the field of maritime law

In the last section of the survey respondents should have named the list of maritime law courses that they teach at the institution with associated hourly rate and ECTS numbers. These are the answers:

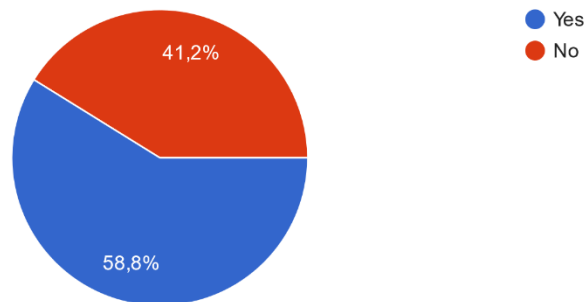
- Maritime law (30 hours of lectures, 3 ECTS); Maritime public law (30 hours of lectures, 3 ECTS); Maritime property law (45 hours of lectures, 4 ECTS), Transport insurance (30 hours of lectures + 15 hours of seminars, 5 ECTS), Maritime contracting (30 hours of lectures + 15 seminars, 5 ECTS)
- European Transport Law (6 ECTS) - 60 hours of lectures + 15 hours of seminars; Obligatory liability insurance in Republic of Croatia (6 ECTS) - 60 hours of lectures + 15 hours of seminars; Insurance law (8 ECTS) - 30 hours of lectures + 30 hours of seminars
- Maritime and transportation law (75 hours of lectures + 15 hours of exercises, mandatory course 9 ECTS) Administrative maritime law (30 hours of lectures, elective course, 3 ECTS) Marine environmental law (30 hours of lectures, elective course, 6 ECTS)
- Maritime and Transport Law, Carriage of Goods by Sea, Transport Insurance Law (Integrated University Law Studies); 2. Maritime Law I. - Contracts for Carriage, Maritime Law - Liability of Shipowner, Marine Insurance (LL.M and Ph.D. studies)
- Maritime public law, 30 lectures, 4 ECTS Maritime property law, 45 lectures, 5 ECTS Commercial law, 30 lectures, 4 ECTS Maritime agencies and freight forwarding, 60 lectures, 5 ECTS Contracting in Maritime Affairs, 45 lectures, 5 ECTS
- Maritime Law I 3 ECTS, 30h Maritime Law II 3 ECTS, 45h Maritime law and average 3 ECTS, 30h Maritime public Law, 4 ECTS, 30h Maritime transport and average 5 ECTS, 45h and Maritime Law for yachts and boats, 4 ECTS, 30h
- Contratos Internacionales Marítimos y Responsabilidad Civil por Daños (International Maritime Contracts and Civil Liability for Damages) / 4 hours per week (during a quarter or 4 months period) / 6 ECTS

- Maritime and transport law 8 ECTS (120+30), marine environment protection law 6 ECTS (60+15), law of inland navigation 6 ECTS (60+15), maritime carriage of nuclear material 6 ECTS (60+15)
- Maritime Law, 2^o Course, 6 ECTS, 60 hours. Commercial Maritime Law, 4^o Course, 6 ECTS, 60 hours. Navigation Law, 3^o Course, 3 ECTS, 30 hours
- Maritime and Transport Law (90h, 8 ECTS) Maritime and Transport Law (ERASMUS, 90h, 8 ECTS) Carriage of Goods by Sea (30h, 4 ECTS)
- Traffic law, 4 ECTS, 30 hours of lectures and 15 hours of seminar classes (this includes basic institutes of maritime law)
- Maritime and Transport Law (9ECTS), Marine Environment Protection Law (6 ECTS), Maritime Administrative Law (3 ECTS)
- Maritime Law, Maritime Administrative Law, Transport Insurance, Maritime Labour Law, Environmental Law
- Labour Safety and Legislation - 2 course parts. 1st - 24 hours, 1,5 ECTS, 2nd - 24 hours, 1,5 ECTS
- Maritime and General Transport Law (75 hours full-time study, 45 hours part-time study), 7 ECTS
- Maritime public law 3+1 (4 ECTS), Maritime propitiates law (4 ECTS), Maritime law 2+0 (3 ECTS)
- Maritime and general transport law, 75 hours, 7 ECTS + 45 hours, 7 ECTS
- Basics of maritime law. Navigators: 42 hours Engineers: 48 hours
- Included in the subject of Transportation of Goods, 12-24 hours
- Traffic law, 30 hours lectures and 15 hours seminars, 3 ECTS
- Maritime Law 1 - 6 ECTS & Maritime Law 3 - 3 ECTS
- Private maritime law, 2+1, 3 ECTS

On the question *are maritime law courses conducted in accordance with STCW Convention (Model Course 7.01 and 7.02)* 20 respondents answered yes, while 14 respondents answered no.

Are maritime law courses conducted in accordance with STCW Convention (Model Course 7.01 and 7.02)

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Some respondents have stated comments / advices / recommendations for promotion of curriculum, teaching materials and techniques of teaching maritime law courses:

- Maritime law text-books should be written and published and regularly updated with new editions for the law faculties that include maritime law in their curriculum, as well as for the faculties of maritime studies that include maritime law in their curriculum. The teaching techniques should include a stronger problem-based learning and interactive approach.
- Promote real life situations, go through maritime law disputes, discuss court cases and give information where to find maritime law resources such as Coordinates of UN maritime base lines. Special areas, information on IBF special areas and actions in case entering warlike areas. How maritime law is enforced in different parts of the world.
- Conducting maritime courses in accordance with the STCW Convention is very important for future seafarers. However, for future lawyers is important to provide an overview of the entire legal framework. When teaching, we like to use case studies and encourage students to think critically.
- Use of the same maritime law literature at all maritime higher education institutions and the same teaching materials. More cooperation with visiting lecturers (ship captains, seafarers, ship owners, etc.).
- I recommend to develop and implement modern teaching method that is more activity based and centres student's mind which involves them entirely into process of learning.
- Maritime law courses in Croatia are generally very well organised. I would recommend more competition law to be included in the future.
- Provision of funds from the Faculty in order to train professors at IMLI or WMU and procurement of IMO documentations.
- Apply combined training methods: lectures, presentation tasks and solving situations individually and in groups.

- Need for modern teaching materials easily understood for students who do not have legal background.
- Include real-life cases; ask the students to solve practical problems in real-life cases.
- I achieve better results when students have to make presentations.
- More teaching materials, especially on local language.
- More practical work with maritime law documentation.
- Focus on case studies and practical examples.
- More hiring of practitioners.
- Increase practical teaching.

Analysing all answers given in the Questionnaire for teachers of maritime law a ***profile of a teacher who teaches maritime law can be created.***

Information about employment

- scientific position (Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, Full Professor or Full Professor with Tenure)
- full-time employee
- 16 years of work experience as a teacher at the institution of current employment
- 3 years of work experience as a teacher at other institutions
- 6 years of work experience in maritime economy
- 8 years of work experience in legal affairs, outside maritime economy
- 24 years of total work experience

Information about education and development

- completed university law education
- completed postgraduate law education
- 4 months of training in the field of maritime law

Recommendations:

All recommendations given by the respondents for promotion of curriculum, teaching materials and techniques of teaching maritime law courses are relevant.

Considering the above mentioned in this report, including the recommendations from the respondents, the following can be recommended:

- mutual connection of maritime law teachers and higher maritime schools and constant exchange of experiences from the teaching process
- regular updating of curricula

- unification of the teaching literature on maritime law at maritime universities, i.e. for students with no previous legal education
- regular updating of relevant teaching literature
- greater incorporation of problem-based learning and an interactive approach into teaching methods
- encourage students to think critically
- incorporate real-world examples from practice as much as possible
- involve guest lecturers in the teaching process (ship owners, ship masters, officers, maritime agents, pilots, etc.)
- budget financial resources for continuing education of teachers through participation in various specialized courses and workshops.

Attachment 1 - Questionnaire for teachers of maritime law

Questionnaire for teachers of maritime law

The University of Split, together with the Technical University of Catalonia (Spain) and Latvian Maritime Academy of Riga Technical University, is implementing the ERASMUS+ project entitled: **Upgrading and harmonization of Maritime law STCW based curriculum for Maritime students - MareLaw**. The project started on December 1, 2022 and will run until November 30, 2024.

Action type: KA220 - HED - Cooperation partnerships in higher education
This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.

*Obavezno

INFORMATION ABOUT PARTICIPANTS

1. Name and surname: *

2. Academic title: *

INFORMATION ABOUT EMPLOYMENT

3. State of employment: *

Označite samo jedan oval.

- Croatia
- Spain
- Latvia
- Ostalo: _____

4. The institution of employment: *

5. Department / Chair: *

6. Status in the institution: *

Označite samo jedan oval.

Full - time employee

Part - time employee

External associate

7. Work experience as a teacher at the institution of current employment: (in years) *

8. Work experience as a teacher at other institutions: (in years)

9. Work experience in maritime economy: (in years)

10. Work experience in legal affairs, outside maritime economy: (in years)

11. Total work experience (in years) *

INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

12. Completed University education: *

13. Graduation thesis theme: *

14. Completed postgraduate education:

15. Post graduate thesis theme:

16. Main scientific research area: *

17. Training in the field of maritime law:

18. Total duration of training in the field of maritime law: (in months)

INFORMATION ABOUT COURSES IN THE FIELD OF MARITIME LAW

19. The list of maritime law courses that You teach at the institution with associated hourly rate and ECTS numbers: *

20. Are maritime law courses conducted in accordance with STCW Convention (Model Course 7.01 and 7.02) *

Označite samo jedan oval.

Yes

No

21. Comments / advices / recommendations for promotion of curriculum, teaching materials and techniques of teaching maritime law courses: *

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