

Analysis of Maritime Law Syllabuses and teaching materials

by Ph.D. Sandra Lielbarde, Maritime Academy of Latvia of Riga Technical University

I Introduction

This analysis is carried out by the Partner - Maritime Academy of Latvia of Riga Technical University between 1 March – 16 March, 2023, within the project “Upgrading and harmonization of Maritime law STCW based curriculum for Maritime students”.

The following Syllabuses were examined below:

The Syllabuses of Maritime Academy of Latvia of Riga Technical University (MAL):

1. Maritime Law (mandatory subject for bachelor’s degree, 80 academic hours);
2. Ship Management (mandatory subject, 80 academic hours);
3. Technology and Cargo Transportation (mandatory subject, 160 academic hours);
4. Environment Maritime Protection (mandatory subject, 80 academic hours).

The Syllabuses of the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya · BarcelonaTech (UPC):

1. Maritime Legislation (mandatory subject for bachelor's degree, 75 h);
2. Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics (mandatory subject for bachelor's degree, 225 h).
3. Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy (optional subject for bachelor's degree, 150 h);
4. Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention (mandatory subject for Master's degree, 45 h).

The Syllabuses of the University of Split (UNIST):

1. Maritime Law I (mandatory for 1st year of study, 30 L);
2. Maritime Law II (mandatory course for 2nd year of study, 45 L);
3. Maritime Law, Average and Damage (mandatory course for 3rd year students, 30 L).

II Analysis of the course content

2.1. Similarities and differences in respect of course content

The common and different topics were identified by analysis of the course content in the Syllabuses of MAL, UCP and UNIST.

First of all, some general notes should be mentioned. Course content in Syllabuses of MAL is very detailed. Course content in Syllabuses of MAL and UNIST is described in more detail than the course content in Syllabuses of UPC. Accordingly, there could be some topic which cannot be identified in course content of UPC, however, it actually may be covered under some general title in course content.

The following topics are identified as similar in course content of Syllabuses of MAL, UCP and UNIST:

1. Introduction to the international Law of the sea (Sources of international Law of the sea. Main IMO safety conventions.)
2. Legal status of ship (Legal concept of vessel. Registration and flag. Property of the ships. Ships Financial Tax Lease and Tax Tonnage. The classification of ships and classification documents.)
3. Maritime Contracts (Bareboat Charter. Voyage Charter. Time Charter. Bills of Lading and waybills. Other contracts).
4. Maritime agent services in shipping.
5. Collisions, Average, Salvage.
6. Maritime insurance.
7. Protection of marine environment, maritime safety and pollution prevention.

In respect of the topic *Pollution of marine environment, protection of marine environment* (listed above under No.7) it should be mentioned that although this subject is present in the UCP Syllabus under the course “Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention”, the focus of it is specifically on the risk management and analysis, which means that the students need to have basic knowledge on this subject before to be admitted to this course. In turn, the content of MAL course “Environment Maritime Protection” and content of UNIST courses “Maritime Law II” and “Maritime Law, Average and Damage” provides basic knowledge on this topic.

MAL courses contain following topics which cannot be found in course contents of Partners: a ship arrest, Polar Code, specific topics related to the ship management in course “Ship Management”, and specific topics related to the cargo transportation from the course “Course Technology of Cargo Transportation”. MAL Course “Maritime Law” is the only course which clearly indicates such topic as STCW Convention. Under point 15 of UNIST course “Maritime Law I” there is reference to the “certificates of Competencies for Seafarers”. However, it must be assumed that such topic as STCW Convention is taught in study programmes of all partners.

The Maritime labour law and ship’s documentation are subjects to which there are more attention paid under UNIST course content comparing to the Partners’ courses.

The content of UCP study course “Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy” (optional subject for bachelor's degree, 150 h) is oriented to the shipping economy and business. Generally, the topics covered by this course are not contained in the course content of Partners’ courses, as far as it can be concluded from their Syllabuses.

A detailed list of similar and different topics in respect of course content of all Partners is reflected in an Annex 1.

2.2. STCW Convention compliance

Content of MAL courses complies with the requirements of the STCW Convention. It can be noted that each topic in the course contents of MAL includes detailed references to the appropriate standard of the STCW Convention. As regards to the course contents of UCP and UNIST it is not possible to provide detailed assessment of the course content compliance to the STCW Convention because the most of Syllabuses do not contain information for which qualification the course is intended – master and deck department or engine department etc.

The information in respect of STCW compliance is included in UCP Syllabuses for course “Maritime Legislation” and course “Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention”. Objective of the course “Maritime Legislation” is to provide the competence in respect of A-II/1 of the STCW Convention, however the course content is very general to conclude that it fully complies with the STCW Convention requirements. Objective of the course “Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention” is to provide competencies required in Section A-II / 2 and A-III / 2 of the STCW Convention. Since the content of the course is described in very general terms it is not possible to conclude whether it contains some specific subjects required according to the STCW Convention (for example, relevant international regulations, codes and standards concerning the safe handling, stowage, securing and transport of cargoes, on the carriage of dangerous cargoes, (Section A-II/2)).

Syllabuses of UNIST do not contain reference to the STCW Convention.

Accordingly, the inclusion of the reference to the relevant STCW Convention provisions and the detailed description of the course content is necessary for harmonization of the Syllabuses of all partners within this project. It is recommended that the relevant IMO Model Courses are taken into account for development of course content aimed to ensure the requirements of the STCW Convention.

2.3. Compliance of the course content with the learning outcome

In general, all courses comply with the learning objectives. However, some comments can be mentioned.

It should be noted that, if the content is based on the general topics it is difficult to ascertain if it complies with specific learning objectives. For example, for course “Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy” (UCP) the following learning objectives are mentioned - student knows and understands main contracts from shipping; meet their legal and economic key; knows the most important legal aspects of the maritime casualties (Collision, Salvage, General Average, etc.) and the impact against shipping business. Although, there is no direct reference in the course content to these objectives, the relevant topics can be covered by some general topic. One of the learning outcomes under the UNIST course “Maritime Law, Average and Damage” is to identify, distinguish and compare the sea zones in accordance with international law of the sea, although the content does not contain a direct reference to this topic. However, it could be covered by general topic “International law of the sea. The UN convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.”

MAL Syllabuses contain an overall purpose of the course and learning outcome of the each course. The overall purpose of the course is expressed in very general wording, except for course “Technology of Cargo Transportation” where overall purpose is more detailed. Learning outcome provides more detailed information in respect of knowledge, skills and competences to be obtained in result of the course. As a learning outcome of the course “Maritime Law” it is mentioned that the student is able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of marine engineering systems and technology. However, the course content do not contain direct reference to this topic.

III Analysis of teaching materials

Lectures is the main method of teaching of courses of MAL, UCP and UNIST. Additionally, to the lectures, the practical exercises and case studies also can be used for teaching courses in UCP (course “Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention” and “Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy”). For UNIST course “Maritime Law, Average and Damage” a field work can be used.

Total learning time for MAL mandatory bachelor’s courses presented for the analysis is 400 academic hours, for the compulsory bachelor’s degree Maritime Law courses of UCP - 300 h (together with optional bachelor’s degree course and master’s degree course – 495 h) and 105 h for all compulsory courses for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students (it is assumed that these are bachelor’s degree courses) of

UNIST. It is not clear from the Syllabuses of UNIST and UCP whether the “hour” means the academic hour or 60 minutes.

As teaching materials according to the Syllabuses of MAL the mandatory literature, additional readings and other sources are mentioned. Bibliography includes publications (in Latvian and in English) and international and national legislative acts. As mandatory literature for course “Maritime Law” is used book “The Law of the Sea” from 1997 which in many aspects is outdated. But this is the only book in Latvian about international and national maritime law. The question in respect of topicality of the content can be raised also in respect of the book “Kravu pārvadāšanas tehnoloģija” from 1992 which is listed as mandatory for course “Technology of Cargo Transportation”. Under other sources of information the relevant internet resources are listed. Generally, literature listed for MAL courses is sufficient, except for course “Environment Maritime Protection”. As mandatory literature for this course the EU Directives and Cabinet Regulations of the Republic of Latvia are mentioned without specifying certain titles of the Directives or Regulations. There is no value for such source without specification of title or titles. It could be that more sources, not listed in Syllabuse, are provided within the lectures.

The mandatory literature according to the Syllabuses of UNIST for all courses consists of two books (*Grabovac, I. – Petrinović, R.: Pomorsko pravo – pomorsko javno, upravno i radno pravo, Split, 2006.; Pavić, D.: Pomorsko imovinsko pravo, Split, 2006.*). As both these books are of 2006 there is a question how much of the information in these books is still relevant today. Additionally, about 8 books in Croatian language are mentioned as optional literature in each of Syllabuses. These books are published from 1996 to 2016. Accordingly, the question can be raised again about relevance of the information in these bibliographical sources today. Availability of the copies of books in library are mentioned in the Syllabuses only in respect of mandatory books. Additional bibliography in English and international and national legislative acts are mentioned in relevant PowerPoint presentations for each lecture (in English), presented for this analysis by the UNIST.

Mainly bibliography in Spanish is indicated as the basic bibliography for UPC courses, except the course “Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy”, for which mainly English bibliography is mentioned. Bibliography for each course consists of 4-8 sources, which are published from 1989 to 2022. Several articles in Spanish are presented for this analysis. It can be assumed, that not all teaching materials, which are used for each course actually, are listed as the bibliography in the Syllabuses of UCP.

It could be recommended for all Syllabuses to specify all teaching materials and sources used in particular course, including relevant legislative acts and internet sources.

IV Other elements of Syllabuses – the common and the different

The Syllabuses of MAL contain following elements: general information (including language of tuition, required preliminary knowledge, the overall purpose of the course), course implementation plan, course content, self-study tasks and organization, learning outcomes and criteria for evaluation, teaching aids (mandatory literature, additional readings, other sources of information).

The Syllabuses of UPC contain following elements: prior skills, degree competences to which the subject contributes, teaching methodology, learning objectives of the subject, study load, contents, grading system, examination rules, bibliography, and resources.

The Syllabuses of UNIST contain following elements of course description: course objective, course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course, learning outcomes, course content, format of instruction, student responsibilities, screening student work, grading and evaluating student work, required literature and optional literature, quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences.

Some comments in respect of some elements should be given.

4.1. Teaching language

For all MAL courses the language of tuition is Latvian and English. For two UPC courses “Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention” and “Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics” teaching language is Spanish and English, for course “Maritime Legislation, Regulation and Economy” – English and for course “Maritime Legislation” – Spanish. Syllabuses of UNIST do not contain information on teaching language of the course.

4.2. Prior knowledge

Syllabuses of all Partners contain such element as “required preliminary knowledge” (MAL), „prior skill” (UCP) or „course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course” (UNIST). However, in Syllabuses of UNIST no requirements are mentioned under this element. Prior skills are described in two of four Syllabuses of UPC. Prior skills for MAL course “The Maritime Law” and course “Environment Maritime Protection” are described with the reference to the students’ previous educational level (“secondary general or secondary professional”) which means that these courses can be taught to the students of first year. MAL course “Ship Management” and course “Technology of Cargo Transportation” contains detailed description of required preliminary knowledge that students must have passed before studying these courses.

Information on prior knowledge is very important for organizing an exchange of students from different educational institutions. It helps to estimate the offered courses of the other foreign university and to assess if the level of students' skills and knowledge is at a level which will allow for the students easy to follow the particular study course in a foreign university. As well, the information under this title may give indication that the students will need some additional training in order to fit in successfully in study course of a foreign university. In practice, sometimes it happens that the foreign students have difficulties to follow the particular study course because of lack of the background knowledge on the subject. Reason for this is the difference in study programs of the different educational institutions.

4.3. Grading system and examination

Syllabuses of all partners contain information on a grading system and examination. The Syllabuses of UNIST contain much more detailed explanation in respect of this as Syllabuses of UCP and MAL. This information is useful for all students, especially for exchange students who more likely will not be familiar with the grading system and examination in the foreign university.

Comparison table of course content of UNIST and UCP

	MAL	UNIST	UCP
SIMILAR SUBJECTS			
1. Introduction	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>Law of the Sea and maritime history law-making principles.</p> <p>UNCLOS 82 convention, history of creation, general overview, structure.</p> <p>UNCLOS 82 provisions on marine areas and their legal regime, resources, exploitation.</p> <p>Law of Latvia on UNCLOS 82, the implementation of marine areas and the shipping regime.</p> <p>Introduction to Latvian legislation on maritime safety -sea Code, the Maritime Administration and Marine Safety Law.</p> <p>Familiarization with the International Convention for the Safety of Navigation, general overview.</p> <p>Structure of the SOLAS Convention, conditions of application, certificates, liability under the Convention.</p> <p>TONNAGE 69 convention, principles, application, certification.</p> <p>International Convention on Load Lines (LL 66), liability in accordance with the requirements of the Convention.</p> <p>Agreement on Trade in Special Passenger Ships (STP 1971), SPACE STP, 1973.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I</p> <p>1. Definition, classification, meaning and origins of maritime law and international Law of the sea; Methods of international unification of maritime law and the Law of the sea; Maritime Code of the Republic of Croatia; International Maritime Organization; European Maritime Safety Agency.</p> <p>3. Sources of international Law of the sea;</p> <p>5. Categorization of regulations on the protection of marine environment; International regulations on the protection of marine environment - global and regional conventions; International law of war at sea.</p> <p>8. International conventions for the safety of navigation; Responsibility to the SOLAS Convention.</p> <p>9. Protection of the marine environment; Responsibility according to the MARPOL Convention (1973/78).</p>	<p>Course Maritime Legislation</p> <p>Introduction to the law. General Theory of Law.</p> <p>Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and Maritime Administrative Law.</p> <p>Basic knowledge of the relevant IMO safety conventions. Legal proceedings and Survey of ships: Seaworthiness.</p>

		<p>11. (...) Responsibility according to the International Convention on Load Lines (1966/88); (...)</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage</p> <p>1. Definition, classification, meaning and sources of the maritime law. Maritime Code of the Republic of Croatia. The International Maritime Organization (IMO).</p> <p>2. International law of the sea. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.</p> <p>3. Responsibilities required by the SOLAS Convention. Ascertaining the vessel's seaworthiness.</p> <p>4. Liability according to International Load Lines Convention, 1966/88.</p>	
2. Legal status of ship	<p>Course Maritime Law Introduction to ship registration, international and national provisions. Introductory lecture on International Conventions, EU and Latvian legislation on port state control, flag state control and supervision of classification societies. Port State Control and Flag State Control Organization, Ship Inspections.</p> <p>Course Ship Management 2. Ship Certification 2.1. Ship Class and Conventional Certification</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I 2. Legal concept of a ship (and other marine facilities), types of ships, individualization and registration of ships. 11. Rules on the classification of ships and classification documents (Certificates of hull, engines and cooling devices classes); (...)</p> <p>Course Maritime Law II 1. Legal sources of maritime property law; Ship in property law; Characteristics of property ownership of a ship; Rights in rem on the ship (ship ownership, liens on a ship);(...).</p>	<p>Course Maritime Legislation (...) Legal proceedings and Survey of ships: Seaworthiness.</p> <p>Course Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics LEGAL STATUS OF SHIP Legal concept of vessel. Technical and legal implications. Advertising Vessel registration: Registration Tuition and Registration effects. Registration and flags. Provisional registration. Open records and specials registers. REBECA particular study. Property of the</p>

	(...) 2.3. Assessment of technical condition (CAS, CAP) and hull corrosion prevention technologies and coatings		ships. Ships Financial Tax Lease and Tax Tonnage.
3. Maritime contracts	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>The Hague - Visby Regulations and Latvian legislation on freight transport. Analysis and differences between Hague-Visby, Hamburg and Rotterdam rules. The content, preparation and confirmation of note of protest. Limitation of Liability Convention (LLMC) (...)</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law II</p> <p>3. Legal aspect of ship exploitation – definition of term and contract layout; International regulations on transport of goods by sea; International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading, 1924 (Hague Rules) with Protocol 1968 (Hague-Visby Rules) and the Protocol, 1979 (SDR Protocol); United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules); UN Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea, 2009 (Rotterdam Rules).</p> <p>4. Transport of goods by sea; Definition, elements and contractual parties; Time charter; Voyage charter.</p> <p>5. Legal affairs on transportation of goods by sea; Bills of lading; Sea Waybills; Electronic transport document. Legal affairs of transportation of goods by sea.</p> <p>6. Carrier's liability for cargo damage and delays; Limitation of liability; Special cases of carrier's exclusion of liability.</p> <p>8. Multi-carrier transportation; Bareboat charter.</p>	<p>Course Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics</p> <p>MARITIME CONTRACTS</p> <p>Introduction. Bareboat Charter; Voyage Charter; Time Charter; Bills of Lading and waybills; Other contracts: Nautical Management; Slot Charter; COA's</p> <p>Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy</p> <p>Maritime transport contracts and management contracts. Multimodal transport. Review of the most common problems. Multimodal transport.</p>

		Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage 14. International regulations on the carriage of goods by sea, International Convention for the unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading, 1924 (Hague Rules) with the Protocol, 1968 (The Hague-Visby rules). The contract of carriage of goods by sea (charter-party), concept and elements of the contract, the contract parties. Contract on towing; Hamburg Rules; Rotterdam Rules.	
4. Maritime agent services in shipping.	Course Ship Management 1.1. Maritime industry development, fleet demobilization (lay-up, recycling) and shipbuilding organization and repair supervision 1.2. Shipowner, technical and operational management functions 1.3. Ship valuation, brokerage functions, management agreements.	Course Maritime Law II 1. (...) Persons in maritime trade business. Maritime agent services.	Course Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics SERVANTS OF SHIPOWNER Terrestrial and maritime shipping Collaborators: Ships Brokers, Ships Agent, Freight Forwarders, Stevedoring Companies, Customs Brokers; etc. Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy (...) and management contracts. (...)
5. Collisions, Average, Salvage.	Course Maritime Law General average, York-Antwerp regulations, their reflection in Latvian legislation, accident investigation regulations. Liability for ship collisions, international conventions on the prevention of ship collisions and Latvian legislation.	Course Maritime Law II 9. Definition of maritime accidents; Legal sources; General average - definition, liquidation; York Antwerp Rules; Role of the master in the case of General average. 10. Marine salvage - legal sources, definition of salvage, types of salvage;	Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy Legal aspects of maritime casualties: Collisions, General Average, Pollution, Salvage.

	<p>The Essential Acquisition rescue ship. Lloyds 'Open Form, Wreck Convention WRC 2009.</p> <p>Rules and formalities for assistance and rescue of another ship (International Convention on Salvage).</p>	<p>Salvage Award; Removal of sunken wrecks; Removal of wrecks.</p> <p>11. Modern Salvage Law; International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (London); Forms - LOF 1995, 2000 and 2011; Role of the master in salvage.</p> <p>13. Ship collision; Legal sources; Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with respect to Collisions between Vessels, 1910; Definition and types of collisions; Compensation from ship collision; Role of a master in the event of ship collision.</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage</p> <p>11. Collision, legal sources: International convention for the unification of certain rules regarding ship collisions, 1910.</p> <p>12. Rescue at sea: legal sources, the concept of salvage, types of salvage, navigation procedures. Modern salvage law: International convention on salvage, 1989. (London) Salvage Contract (LOF 1995 and 2000).</p> <p>15. The concept of maritime average, legal sources. Common average; York-Antwerp Rules. Notion of marine insurance, marine insurance contract; institute clauses; premium and mutual insurance, liability insurance; P. & I. clubs.</p>	
--	---	--	--

6. Insurance.	<p>Course Maritime Law Basics of marine insurance, marine cargo insurance. (...), P&I Club, its functions.</p> <p>Course Ship Management 3. Specifics of technical exploitation of ships (...) 3.3. H&M and P&I Insurance and Technical Claims Management</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law II 14. Definition of maritime insurance; Institute clauses; Premium insurance and mutual insurance. 15. Role of insurance in maritime disasters; Liability insurance of shipping companies; P & I clubs.</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage 15. (...). Notion of marine insurance, marine insurance contract; institute clauses; premium and mutual insurance, liability insurance; P. & I. clubs.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy Issue 3 Maritime Insurance. ILU Institute London Underwriters. Hulls & Machinery policies. Protection and Indemnity Clubs. SCOPIC Schedule. Claims and adjustments. Spanish Policies and ILU London Clauses.</p>
7. Protection of marine environment, Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention	<p>Course Maritime Law International conventions and Latvian legislation on the civil liability of ships in the event of marine pollution. Requirements of ISO and ISPS codes</p> <p>Course Environment Maritime Protection 1. Ship – potential environmental polluter. 2. Organisations. 3. MARPOL 73/78 Convention. 4. Annex I Regulations on prevention of oil pollution. 5. Annex II. Regulations for the prevention of pollution with harmful liquids "transported as liquid bulk". 6. Annex III. Regulations for the prevention of pollution with harmful substances transported in packaging. 7. Annex IV. Regulations for the prevention of pollution with wastewaters.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law II 12. Legal aspects of pollution of marine environment; Dual Convention on compensation for oil pollution damage: International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 and International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992; The International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS); International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER); Responsibility of ship owner for damage; Responsibility under the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships'</p>	<p>Course Management of Maritime Safety and Pollution Prevention ITEM 1: MARITIME SAFETY MANAGEMENT. ISM CODE: SMS & SMC. EMERGENCY PLANS. ISO RULES AND KPI Description: The ISM Code: the ship and company safety management system. The Designated Person (DPA). Emergencies and emergency plans. ISO standards: procedure management; labour and environmental risks. The KPIs.</p> <p>ITEM 2. SAFETY THEORY AND SCIENCE. MODEL ACCIDENTS AND MODEL RISKS. RESILIENCE ENGINEERING. HUMAN FACTOR</p>

	<p>8. Annex V. Regulations for the prevention of pollution with waste.</p> <p>9. Annex VI. Regulations for the prevention of ambient air pollution from ships.</p> <p>10. Protection of the Baltic Sea from the pollution caused by ships. Nature and requirements of Annex IV “Prevention of Pollution from Ships” of the “1992 Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area” (1992 Helsinki Convention).</p> <p>11. Prevention of pollution with harmful anti-fouling systems of ships. Essential requirements of the International Convention for the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships. “International Certificate on Ship Anti-fouling Systems” (APP).</p> <p>12. Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs), limitations therein, for the prevention of pollution from ships.</p> <p>13. “2004 International Convention for the Management and Control of Ballast Water and Sediment”(BWM).</p> <p>14. IMO regulatory enactments, application of IMO resolutions and circulars.</p> <p>15. Regional agreements (HELCOM, OSPAR, Barcelona), requirements of the regulatory enactments of Latvia for the prevention of environmental pollution.</p> <p>17. Circulation and control of dangerous and polluting cargoes on ships at ports.</p>	<p>Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM); Role of the master in prevention of pollution of marine environment.</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage</p> <p>5. Marine environment protection, Responsibilities according to MARPOL Convention - 73/78 with amendments: I (oil), II (harmful liquid substances), III (harmful substances in packaged form), IV (sewage waters), V (waste) and VI (prevention of air pollution from ships).</p> <p>6. Convention on the prevention of pollution by dumping waste and other matter (London Convention, 1972). International Convention relating to intervention on high seas in case of an accident causing oil pollution, 1969. International Convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage (1992), and Convention on the establishment of an international fund for compensation for damage caused by pollution, 1992. International Convention on civil liability for oil pollution damage, 2001. International convention on the liability and compensation for damage related to transport of dangerous and harmful substances by sea, 1996.</p>	<p>Description:</p> <p>Theoretical models of safety: the study of accidents and incidents. The risk analysis. Theoretical models. The human factor: Swiss cheese and HFCAS. The human factor in the marine environment</p> <p>ITEM 3. PROACTIVE RISK MANAGEMENT. BAYES THEOREM. FORMAL SAFETY ASSESMENT: STEPS. ALARP PRINCIPLE</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>The analysis, evaluation and risk management. Bayesian networks and inferences. The formal safety assessment: its 5 stages. The ALARP principle. HAZID and HAZOP by type of vessel.</p> <p>ITEM 4. SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS (SAR)</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>The SAR Hamburg 79 Convention and the IAMSAR Manual. Operations coordination. Phases of operations. Search techniques (expansive square; by sectors, coordinated cross-sections, etc.). Search operations. Humanitarian Salvage. Operations procedure.</p>
--	--	---	--

	<p>18. Transport and control of dangerous bulk cargoes on ships, ports, ship-shore interactions.</p> <p>19. Requirements for transport of dangerous and polluting liquid cargo, liquefied gases by sea and control on ships, ports, ship-shore interaction.</p> <p>20. Transportation and control of packaged cargo on ships, ports, ship-shore interactions.</p> <p>21. Topicalities for the prevention of ambient air pollution.</p> <p>22. 2004 International Convention on the Management and Control of Ballast Water and Sediment. Standards, methods, equipment for ballast water treatment. Regional requirements.</p> <p>23. Use of environmentally friendly alternatives in marine sector.</p> <p>(For more detailed description on the content of these topics please see the Syllabus).</p>		
DIFFERENT SUBJECTS			
STCW	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>STCW Convention, content, application in crew training, regulation of working and rest time, Cabinet of Minister regulations on seafarers' certification.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I</p> <p>15. Ordinance on Vocations and <u>Certificates of Competencies for Seafarers</u>; Legal position of ship master; Administrative functions (public mandate) - title - ship master; Ship master's duties with the respect the safety of ship and navigation; Responsibilities of a ship master in the event of an accident.</p>	
Sea territories and zones	<p>Course Maritime Law</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I</p>	

	<p>Law of Latvia on UNCLOS 82, the implementation of marine areas and the shipping regime.</p>	<p>3. ... The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982); Marine and submarine areas of Croatia; Internal waters; Territorial sea; Economic zone; Ecological and Fisheries Protection Zone; Continental shelf.</p> <p>4. The Right of hot pursuit; Archipelago Sea; International straits; Marine tunnels; The right of landlocked countries to access sea and from the sea and freedom of transit; Open sea; Scientific research of sea.</p>	
Port state control	<p>Course Maritime Law Introductory lecture on International Conventions, EU and Latvian legislation on port state control, flag state control and supervision of classification societies. Port State Control and Flag State Control Organization, Ship Inspections.</p> <p>Course Ship Management 2. Ship Certification (...)2.2. Port State Inspections (PSC), Vetting etc. inspection organization.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I 7. (...) Paris Memorandum on port State control; (...)</p>	
Ship documentation	<p>Course Maritime Law Certificates and other documents required by international conventions for all ships, passenger ships and cargo ships.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I 10. Ship's documents and books such as matriculation certificate, the International Certificate on Load Lines (1966), the International Tonnage Certificate, Certificate of passenger ship safety, Certificate of safety equipment of a cargo ship, Certificate of structural safety of a cargo ship, Certificate of safety of cargo ship radio equipment, Certificate of capability for</p>	

		<p>transportation of hazardous chemicals, International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate, International pollution prevention certificate of transportation of hazardous liquid spills, Logbook, Engine room logbook, Medical logbook, Radio logbook, Cargo logbook, Crew list, Passenger list, Certificate of deratization or certificate of exemption from pest control.</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage</p> <p>7. Ship's documents and books: Certificate of registry, International load lines convention (1966), International tonnage certificate, Certificate of passenger ship safety, Certificate of cargo ship equipment safety, Certificate of cargo ship construction safety, Certificate of cargo ship radio equipment safety, Certificate of fitness for the carriage of dangerous chemicals.</p> <p>8. International Certificate of oil pollution prevention, International pollution prevention Certificate for the carriage of noxious liquid substances in bulk (NLS certificate); Certificate of class for hull, machinery and machine cooling system. Ship's logbook, Engine-room logbook, Medical logbook, Radio logbook, Cargo record book, Crew list, Passenger list, Fumigation certificate or Certificate of exemption from fumigation.</p>	
--	--	---	--

<p>Maritime labour law</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law ILO 2006 consolidated convention (MLC 2006), structure, issuance of appropriate certificates for ships. ISM code, content, application in crew management.</p> <p>Course Ship Management 6. Management of human resources on ships 6.1. Crew composition and crewing, ship's crew work organization, 6.2. Ensuring compliance with the requirements of the ISM Code 6.3. Practical implementation of alcohol and drug policy on board 6.4. Relevant regulations (MLC obligations and rights).</p>	<p>Course Maritime law I 11. (...) Regulations on the medical examinations of seafarers and the requirements according to international regulations on health care; International Sanitary Regulations. 13. Maritime labour law; The crew - in general; distribution of responsibilities on board; rights and obligations of the crew; Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, no. 186). 14. Certificates and declarations to the Convention MLC, financial guarantees, Repatriation, responsibility for personal injury. 15. Ordinance on Vocations and Certificates of Competencies for Seafarers; Legal position of ship master; Administrative functions (public mandate) - title - ship master; Ship master's duties with the respect the safety of ship and navigation; Responsibilities of a ship master in the event of an accident.</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage 9. Maritime labour law; ship's crew - generally, division into departments, rights and obligations of members of the crew. Maritime labour convention (No. 186), Convention on minimum standards on merchant ships, 1976 (No. 147), Convention on the contract for seafarers, 1926 (No. 22),</p>	
----------------------------	--	---	--

		<p>Convention on the minimum age for employment, 1973 (No. 138), Convention on the procurement, preparation and serving of food, 1946 (No. 68). Convention on the certification of ships' cooks, 1946 (No. 69). Convention on the certification of qualified sailors, 1946 (No. 74) Convention on wages, working hours on board and manning levels (revised), 1958 (No. 109), Convention on paid vacation for seafarers (revised), 1949 (No. 91); Convention on the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed on board ships, 1921 (No. 16).</p> <p>10. Repatriation of seafarers convention, 1926 (No. 23), Repatriation of seafarers convention (revised), 1987 (No. 166); Recommendation on repatriation of seafarers, 1987 (No. 174), Convention on the accommodation of the crew on board ships (revised), 1949 (No. 92), Provision of medical advice to ships at sea by radio, 1958 (No. 105), Convention on the prevention of accidents with seafarers, 1970 (No. 134); Recommendation on the prevention of accidents with Seafarers in 1970 (No. 142), Convention on the medical examination of seafarers, 1946 (No. 73), Convention on seafarers' health insurance, 1936 (No. 56).</p>	
Liability of shipowners,	Course Maritime Law	Course Maritime Law II	

maritime claims, ship arrest	<p>Getting acquainted with the International Convention and Latvian legislation on the civil liability of ships for maritime claims.</p> <p>Acquisition of basic knowledge of ship arrest for maritime claims.</p> <p>Limitation of Liability Convention (LLMC), P&I Club, its functions.</p>	<p>2. Contractual and non-contractual liability of ship owners and shipping companies in marine business; Limitation of liability of shipowners (shippers); Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 (LLMC).</p> <p>Course Maritime Law, Average and Damage</p> <p>13. Limitation of liability of shipowners (shipping): Convention on limitation of liability for maritime claims, 1976 (LLMC Convention).</p>	
Carriage of passengers by sea	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage (PAL 1974).</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law II</p> <p>7. Legal affairs on transportation of passengers and luggage by sea; Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea; Legal status of stowaways; Legal affairs on towing.</p>	
Organization of navigation safety, pilotage, ports, arrival into port	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>Arrival documents and procedures, FAL conventions.</p>	<p>Course Maritime Law I</p> <p>6. Organization of navigation safety services in the Republic of Croatia; Port Authority; Coast Guard; Maritime domain; legal status of seaports, port types and order in ports; Port Authority.</p> <p>7. Pilotage; (...) Categories of navigation in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>12. Report on ship arrival to the port and necessary documentation; Procedure upon ship's arrival at the port; Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (1965).</p>	

Ship Management	Course Ship Management 1. Ship management organization 1.1. Maritime industry development, fleet demobilization (lay-up, recycling) and shipbuilding organization and repair supervision 1.2. Shipowner, technical and operational management functions 1.3. Ship valuation, brokerage functions, management agreements 4. Energy efficiency of ships 4.1. Bunker procurement and delivery organization and control 4.2. Environmental impact of ship power plant operations and environment impact reduction technologies 4.3. Technologies for ensuring the requirements of ship energy regulations (EEDI, EEXI, CII, MRV, SEEMP) 4.4. Decarbonisation and alternative fuel technologies (methanol, ammonia, glycerine, hydrogen, LNG, nuclear, LPG, ethane, shore-side power supply, etc.) 5. Ship engineering innovations and budgets 5.1. Technical and technological novelties and their implementation on the technical operation of ships 5.2. Ship technical running cost budget (OPEX) maritime purchasing optimization and management.		Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy (...) and management contracts. (...)
	Course Technology of Cargo Transportation 1. Impact of cargo on the buoyancy and stability of a ship 2. Cargo operations on bulk cargo ships		

	<p>3. Cargo operations on tankers</p> <p>4. Cargo loading, care, securing procedures and other activities on other ships</p> <p>5. Cargo handling according to procedures in accordance with Annexes III and V of IMDG, IMSBC and Marpol</p> <p>6. Inspection of the cargo premises and notifications on defects</p> <p>7. Transportation of dangerous goods</p> <p>8. Compliance with international regulations in preparation of the cargo plan</p> <p>9. Determination of durability of a ship</p> <p>10. Procedures and equipment for loading and securing cargo</p> <p>(For more detailed description on the content of these topics please see the Syllabus).</p>		
Polar Code	<p>Course Maritime Law</p> <p>The Polar code, its structure, main requirements</p>		
Shipping economy and business			<p>Course Regulation, Ship Operation and Logistics</p> <p>MARITIME TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS</p> <p>Maritime transport and logistics. The logistics and transport chain. El papel de los ports. Supply Chain Management. The TEN network. SSS.</p> <p>Course Maritime Legislation, Regulations and Economy</p>

			<p>Issue 4-Tax Customs. European Customs Code. Import export formalities. Economic Operator. Theoretical and practical knowledge of customs formalities in the import and export of goods</p> <p>Issue 5- Shipping market functioning, segments and choice of the target. Competitors' knowledge and SWOT analysis. Business objectives. Analytical instruments.</p> <p>Issue 6- Strategies, objectives, goals and measures in the shipping business.</p> <p>Issue 7-The stages of Business Development implementation in shipping companies: analysis, diagnosis, planning, organization, implementation and control of shipping business processes.</p> <p>Issue 8- The 8P's of the shipping marketing mix. Commercial Keys of Shipping Business.</p>
--	--	--	---