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## Imo Global Integrated Shipping Information System Gisis

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Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications  
 Dynamic Shipping and Port Development in the Globalized Economy  
 Offshore Oil and Gas Installations Security  
 Commercial Shipping Handbook, Second Edition  
 MIMA Bulletin. Volume 25 (1) 2018: Save Our Seafarers  
 Report of the second meeting of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15 to 17 May 2019  
 Marine Pollution, Shipping Waste and International Law  
 Obligations and Control of Flag States  
 Developments Through 2011  
 Changing authority in the environmental governance of shipping and offshore oil and gas production  
 Unconventional Lawmaking in the Law of the Sea  
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### **CASTANEDA SHANE**

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*Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* IMO Publishing

This review of the techno-economic performance of the main global fishing fleets discusses the outcomes from 20 country-level studies of fishing fleets from Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America. It includes financial, socio-economic and technical information from 103 major (semi-) industrial fishing fleet segments, which are responsible for an estimated 39 percent of marine capture fisheries production worldwide. The analysis of vessel characteristics reveals substantial differences in fishing capacity (in terms of vessel length, tonnage and power) between fleet segments. An increase in the gross tonnage of average vessels was observed in fleet segments also covered in previous reviews. Substantial increases in average length overall and engine power were observed in several Asian fishing fleets. The age structure of the fishing fleets in most regions, except Asia, shows an upward trend. An analysis of the costs and earnings data showed that labour and running costs were the two main cost components for the majority of fleet segments. Ninety-two percent of 97 fleet segments reported a positive net cash flow in the year they were surveyed, in the 2016-2019 period. Net profit margins of 10 percent or more were realized by average fishing vessels in 73 percent of the fleet segments. Returns on investment (ROIs) of 10 percent or higher were realized by 61 percent of the fleet segments. The review also discusses developments in fishing technologies. These developments, along with a general increase in seafood prices, successful fisheries management in some areas, and improved

fleet capacity management in Europe and North America, have all contributed to the ongoing, positive financial and economic performance of the main global fishing fleets in recent years.

*Dynamic Shipping and Port Development in the Globalized Economy* Routledge

Most of the world's redundant ships are scrapped on the beaches of the Indian sub-continent, largely by hand. As well as cargo residues and wastes, ships contain high levels of hazardous materials that are released into the surrounding ecology when scrapped. The scrapping process is labour-intensive and largely manual; injuries and death are commonplace. Ship breaking was a relatively obscure industry until the late 1990s. In just 12 years, action by environmental NGOs has led to the ratification of an international treaty targeting the extensive harm to human and environmental health arising from this heavy, polluting industry; it has also produced important case law. Attempts to regulate the industry via the Basel Convention have resulted in a strong polarization of opinion as to its applicability and various international guidelines have also failed because of their voluntary nature. The adoption of the Hong Kong Convention in 2009 was a serious attempt to introduce international controls to this industry.

*Offshore Oil and Gas Installations Security* BRILL

From driverless cars to vehicular networks, recent technological advances are being employed to increase road safety and improve driver satisfaction. As with any newly developed technology, researchers must take care to address all concerns, limitations, and dangers before widespread public adoption. *Transportation Systems and Engineering: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* addresses current trends in transportation technologies, such as smart cars, green technologies, and infrastructure development. This multivolume book is a critical reference

source for engineers, computer scientists, transportation authorities, students, and practitioners in the field of transportation systems management. [Commercial Shipping Handbook, Second Edition](#) Springer Nature

The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2020 serves as an unequalled one-volume guide to the contemporary international system. Within a clear, unique framework the recent activities of all major international organizations are described in detail. Given alongside extensive background information the reader is able to assess the role and evolving functions of these organizations in today's world. The contact details, key personnel and activities of more than 2,000 international and regional entities have again been thoroughly researched and updated for this 20th edition. Highlights in this edition include: - a fully revised Who's Who section with biographical details of the key players in the international system. - the response of the international community to crises and conflicts throughout the world. - introductory essays, written and updated by experts in their field, which consider topics including global environmental governance, the international criminal justice system, international humanitarian co-operation, and governance of the global economy.

[MIMA Bulletin, Volume 25 \(1\) 2018: Save Our Seafarers](#) Maritime Institute of Malaysia (MIMA)

This essential handbook gives concise explanations of the myriad activities which encompasses shipping. The book covers documentation, types of ships and cargoes, organisations, freight charges and surcharges, contract forms and clauses, with all the relevant terms contained in logical sections, making it possible to see the terms in context. The second edition seeks to explain the history and progress of the European Commission's approach to competition in the liner and tramp trades. It also looks at security measures introduced since September 2001. By incorporating the book "Freight Charges", the book looks in particular at liner freight charges and surcharges in more depth.

[Report of the second meeting of the Agreement on Port State Measures \(PSMA\) Open-Ended Technical Working Group on Information Exchange, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 15 to 17 May 2019](#) Springer Nature

Oil and natural gas, which today account for over 60% of the world's energy supply, are often produced by offshore platforms. One third of all oil and gas comes from the offshore sector. However, offshore oil and gas installations are generally considered intrinsically vulnerable to deliberate attacks. The changing security landscape and concerns about the threats of terrorism and piracy to offshore oil and gas installations are major issues for energy companies and governments worldwide. But, how common are attacks on offshore oil and gas installations? Who attacks offshore installations? Why are they attacked? How are they attacked? How is their security regulated at the international level? How has the oil industry responded? This timely and first of its kind publication answers these questions and examines the protection and security of offshore oil and gas installations from a global, industry-wide and company-level perspective. Looking at attacks on offshore installations that occurred throughout history of the offshore petroleum industry, it examines the different types of security threats facing offshore installations, the factors that make offshore installations attractive targets, the nature of attacks and the potentially devastating impacts that can result from attacks on these important facilities. It then examines the international legal framework, state practice and international oil and gas industry responses that aim to address this vital problem. Crucially, the book includes a comprehensive dataset of attacks and security incidents involving offshore oil and gas installations entitled the Offshore Installations Attack Dataset (OIAD). This is an indispensable reference work for oil and gas industry professionals, company security officers, policy makers, maritime lawyers and academics worldwide.

[Marine Pollution, Shipping Waste and International Law](#) Food & Agriculture Org.

Marine debris from ships and other ocean-based sources-including trash and lost fishing gear-contributes to the spoiling of beaches, fouling of surface waters and the seafloor, and harm to marine animals, among other effects. Unfortunately, international conventions and domestic laws intended to control marine debris have not been successful, in part because the laws, as written, provide little incentive to change behavior. This book identifies ways to reduce waste, improve waste disposal at ports, and strengthen the regulatory framework toward a goal of zero waste discharge into the marine environment. Progress will depend on a commitment to sustained funding and appropriate institutional support. The Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee should, through planning and prioritization, target research to understand the sources, fates, and impacts of marine debris. It should support the establishment of scalable and statistically rigorous protocols that allow monitoring at a variety of temporal and spatial scales. These protocols should contain evaluative metrics that allow assessment of progress in marine debris mitigation. The United States, through leadership in the international arena, should provide technical assistance and support for the establishment of additional monitoring and research programs worldwide.

[Obligations and Control of Flag States](#) BRILL

Cooperation and Engagement in the Asia-Pacific Region provides valuable insight into a region that encompasses many important maritime regions, and harbors promising opportunities for maritime cooperation and engagement.

LIT Verlag Münster

This book explores the process of shipbreaking in developing countries, with a particular focus on Bangladesh. In the past, shipbreaking (the disposal of obsolete ships) was a very common industrial activity in many developed countries. However, due to stringent domestic environmental and labour laws it is almost impossible for the increasing number of vessels to be disposed of domestically, and now developing nations including Bangladesh, China, India, Turkey and Pakistan regularly participate in this activity. The shipbreaking yards in these countries are not only detrimental to the marine and coastal environment but also represent significant health hazards to local people and workers. Given the global importance of the issue, an effective legal and institutional framework for a sustainable operation of the shipbreaking industry is desperately needed. Sitting at the intersection of three distinct fields - environmental justice, international environmental law and international maritime law - this book offers an innovative take on the issues surrounding the shipbreaking process. Drawing on the case study of Bangladesh due to its prominence in the shipbreaking industry, the author implements an environmental justice framework to examine the issues of sustainability surrounding shipbreaking, and analyses the relationship between social development, economic development and environmental protection. Maritime perspectives of environmental justice will also be highlighted through a discussion of the International Maritime Organization's role in the implementation of the Hong Kong Convention in developing countries. This book will be of great interest to scholars of environmental justice, international maritime law and

international environmental law.

[Developments Through 2011](#) ABC-CLIO

Maritime Technology and Engineering includes the papers presented at the 2nd International Conference on Maritime Technology and Engineering (MARTECH 2014, Lisbon, Portugal, 15-17 October 2014). The contributions reflect the internationalization of the maritime sector, and cover a wide range of topics: Ports; Maritime transportation; Inland navigat

**Changing authority in the environmental governance of shipping and offshore oil and gas production** Routledge

The contributions to this volume focus on a diverse array of topics in international law, with scholarly interventions from experts in the field, both in academia and the judiciary, as well as case commentary on a recent decision of the International Court of Justice (Chagos Decision). The theoretical and methodological breadth of the issues covered are relevant to audiences beyond the Nigerian and African intellectual space. In particular, this volume includes analysis on critical intellectual property law questions; intersections of national, regional and international law and technology; the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement; and maritime law. The authoritative views of the experts on the different issues covered in this volume make excellent contributions to their relevant fields.

**Unconventional Lawmaking in the Law of the Sea** IMO Publishing

This unique title examines in depth issues of jurisdiction, maritime law and practice from a modern perspective and highlights the importance of risk management with a view to avoiding pitfalls in litigation or arbitration and minimising exposure to liabilities. The third edition has been fully revised and restructured into two self-contained volumes, the first covering jurisdictional issues and risks and the second exploring the diverse aspects of maritime law, risks and liabilities. The second volume tackles the substantive maritime law with a particular emphasis on risk and liabilities, and analyses issues of contract, tort and criminal law, causation and remoteness of damages. Key features of Volume Two include: An analysis of the regulatory regime, new EU and IMO safety at sea legislation, reforming practices for flag states and recognised organisations, vetting, codes of good practice, and International Conventions. An explanation of the Rules of attribution of liability, the impact of the ISM Code upon liabilities, including criminal, corporate manslaughter, and the new Directive for ship-source pollution. Important developments in areas including: Ship-managing risks, best endeavours and fiduciary duties Mortgagees risks and economic torts New BIMCO standard terms of contracts Ship-sale risks - including sale 'as is' and 'as she was' Shipbuilding risks - guarantees and performance bonds New trends on wrongful acts of employees, collisions and measure of damages, salvage issues, environmental salvage, and towage contracts Piracy risks cases and general average New perspectives on risks and liabilities of port authorities Pollution liabilities, including trends of prosecution of class societies and charterers and new limits of liability under International Conventions Purchase Volumes 1 and 2 of the Modern Maritime Law together for a reduced price at

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[Marine Anthropogenic Litter](#) Food & Agriculture Org.

Project supported by many international agencies.

[Reliability, Risk, and Safety, Three Volume Set](#) UNEP/Earthprint

Enforcing International Maritime Legislation on Air Pollution through UNCLOS Bloomsbury Publishing

**Port Management and Operations** Wageningen Academic Publishers

Waste management poses increasing challenges to both the protection of the environment and to human health. To face these challenges, this book claims that environmental law needs to shift attention from media-specific pollution regimes to integrative life-cycle approaches of waste management i.e., from the prevention of waste generation to the actual handling of wastes. Furthermore, the cooperation of States and the establishment of coordinated activities is essential because states can no longer have separate standards for wastes posing transboundary risks and for 'purely domestic' wastes. Drawing upon both International and EU law, the book provides a detailed analysis of the regimes set up to deal with the transboundary movement of wastes and ship-source pollution, so as to elucidate the obligations and legal principles governing such regimes. It concludes that treaty obligations concerning transboundary movements of wastes are inapplicable to ship wastes while on board ships and on land. However, despite the limitations of the transboundary movement of wastes regime, the principle of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) embodied in this regime has gradually transformed into a legal principle. ESM works to address the legal gaps in the regulation of wastes, and consequently, it provides the desired coherence to the legal system since it acts as a bridge between several regulatory and sectoral levels. Furthermore, ESM offers a new light with which to understand and interpret existing obligations, and it provides a renewed impetus to regimes that directly and indirectly govern wastes. This impetus translates into greater coordination and the establishment of cross-sectional policies. By offering alternative ways to solve problems linked to the management of ship wastes in the sea-land interface, this book will appeal to anyone with an interest in International Environmental Law.

**Maritime Technology and Engineering** United Nations

This first book on Maritime Informatics describes the potential for Maritime Informatics to enhance the shipping industry. It examines how decision making in the industry can be improved by digital technology, and introduces the technology required to make Maritime Informatics a distinct and valuable discipline. Based on participating in EU funded research over the last six years to improve the shipping industry, the editors stipulate that there is a need for the new discipline of Maritime Informatics, which studies the application of information systems to increasing the efficiency, safety, and ecological sustainability of the world's shipping industry. This book examines competition and collaboration between shipping companies, and also companies who serve shipping needs, such as ports and terminals. Practical examples from leading experts give the reader real world examples for better understanding.

**Managing Risks and Liabilities** Oxford University Press

Unconventional Lawmaking in the Law of the Sea explores the ways that actors operating at the international level develop standards of behaviour to regulate varied maritime activities beyond traditional lawmaking. Other than conventions and customary international law, there is a plethora of international agreements that influence international conduct. This 'soft law' or 'informal law' is now prolific in ocean governance, and so it is time to

consider its significance for the law of the sea. This monograph brings together woman law-of-the-sea scholars with expertise in specific areas of the law of the sea, as well as international law more generally. Informal lawmaking is examined in relation to ocean resources, maritime security, shipping and navigation, and the marine environment. In each instance, there are reflections on the diverse actors, processes, and outputs shaping the regulation of the oceans. The analyses in this book further consider what this activity means within the rules on the sources, formation, and interpretation of international law. The growing reliance on informal agreements to fill legal gaps provides quick responses to pressing matters. We must assess and understand these new forms of cooperation in order to influence existing treaties or customary international law. Unconventional Lawmaking in the Law of the Sea surveys the scope of informal lawmaking in the law of the sea and evaluates the significance of this activity for the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as for ocean governance more broadly, now and in the future.

*The International Legal Regime of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction* Springer

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.

**Current and Future Developments** Springer

Malaysia relies heavily on the seas for trade activities to generate economic growth and for financing the country's sustainable development. Its strategic location straddling the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea, one of the world's most important shipping routes, makes its shipping industry one of the central pillars of its economic and social life. In 2017, Malaysia recorded a total trade of RM1.77 trillion, the highest rate in 13 years, compared to RM1.49 trillion recorded the previous year (MATRADE).

*Transportation Systems and Engineering: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* Routledge

Access to frequent and reliable shipping services is key for developing countries' trade with overseas markets. Firms cannot export competitively and participate global value chains without adequate transport connectivity, and maritime transport continues to be the dominant mode of shipping goods. Seaborne trade accounts for about 80 per cent of global trade volumes, with an even higher share for most developing countries. As in previous issues since 1968, the 2015 Review of Maritime Transport contains a wealth of analysis and unique data. The Review is the renowned United Nations source of statistics and analysis on seaborne trade, the world fleet, freight costs, port traffic and the latest trends in the legal and regulatory environment for international maritime transport. This year's Review includes a special focus on maritime transport and sustainable development.

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