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## **EQDUYJ - ORLANDO KENNEDI**

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Australia and Canada have been at the forefront of efforts to operationalize integrated oceans and coastal management. Throughout the 1990s both countries devoted considerable effort to developing strategies to give effect to international ocean management obligations. This key book focuses on principles of marine environmental conservation and management, maritime regulation and enforcement, and regional maritime planning and implementation. With contributions from respected scholars, this informative book collectively assesses the obligations, compliance, implementation and trends in international ocean law, particularly in giving effect to

an Oceans Policy, regional maritime planning, international oceans governance, and maritime security. This book will be of interest to all academics involved with maritime studies and international law.

This present Code has been developed for the design, construction and operation of offshore support vessels (OSVs) which transport hazardous and noxious liquid substances in bulk for the servicing and resupplying of offshore platforms, mobile offshore drilling units and other offshore installations, including those employed in the search for and recovery of hydrocarbons from the seabed. The basic philosophy of the present Code is to apply standards contained in the Code and the International Code or the Construction and Equipment

of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) and in the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code) to the extent that is practicable and reasonable taking into account the unique design features and service characteristics of OSVs.

Navigational rights and freedoms have been central to the development of the law of the sea since the original debates over whether the seas were 'open' or 'closed' to maritime traffic. The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea recognises the legitimate rights of coastal states to proclaim sovereignty and assert jurisdiction over vast areas of maritime space. In return, maritime states are given a range

of navigational rights over waters ranging from the territorial sea through to the high sea. The new regime of the law of the sea created by the Convention presents an opportunity to review developments in the law of navigational rights and freedoms. This book assesses the navigational regime established by the 1982 Convention, with emphasis given to the continuing importance of the freedom of the seas. Navigation in the territorial sea and international straits is reviewed, especially in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, and the Torres Strait. Archipelagic navigation from the perspective of two claimant states, Indonesia and the Philippines, and a user state, South Korea, is also considered. The interaction of environmental concerns with navigational rights is an important feature of the current law of the sea regime with relevant conventions assessed and the role of the International Maritime Organization in developing navigational standards considered. Both European and Canadian practice in the protection of sensitive marine environments and the impact upon navigational rights is also considered. Finally, the roles of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and

the International Maritime Organization in dispute resolution are reviewed, before a concluding consideration of the future for navigational rights and freedoms in the twenty-first century.

Security and other safety issues are more important than ever in the maritime industry. *Maritime Safety, Security and Piracy* is the first book to discuss safety, security and piracy in the maritime context. The book is divided into two parts, ships and ports, and covers issues such as:

- Ship safety assessments
- European ship safety
- Ship accidents
- Pirates' behaviours
- Port state control inspections
- Port security
- Port theft

It is a privilege to introduce the reader to this book, as I believe that it will make a significant contribution to, given the difficulties in the knowledge of the Indian Ocean, developing cooperation in the Indian Ocean region. There have been numerous failed efforts at regional cooperation in different fora in the Indian Ocean. As a result of the land-based orientation of the people in the region, the importance for countries to develop the power to govern the sea has largely been ignored. The

maritime approach taken by Manoj Gupta to the Indian Ocean as a region in international relations offers a timely and critical assessment of the potential for regional cooperation and ocean governance. The political leadership in the region can no longer ignore the need for cooperation in maritime affairs in the Indian Ocean. This book enriches the literature on Indian Ocean issues as it argues convincingly that the security of nations, economic well-being of the people and health of the Indian Ocean cannot be divested from one another. All are fundamentally dependant on the ability of the countries in the region to individually and collectively exert the power to govern the sea.

*Politics, Philosophy, Culture* contains a rich selection of interviews and other writings by the late Michel Foucault. Drawing upon his revolutionary concept of power as well as his critique of the institutions that organize social life, Foucault discusses literature, music, and the power of art while also examining concrete issues such as the Left in contemporary France, the social security system, the penal system, homosexuality, madness, and the Iranian Revolution.

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)).

Changes in the Arctic Environment and the Law of the Sea is based on the 33rd Annual Conference of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy, a primary sponsor, along with the Law of the Sea Institute of Iceland as well as with the U.S. Arctic Commission, the University of Alaska (Fairbanks) and the Law of the Sea Institute, Law School (Boalt Hall), University of California, Berkeley.

This publication provides reference to the IMO resolutions on shipboard pollution prevention equipment that are required under MARPOL. It is a revised and updated version of the 1997 edition and contains the live resolutions on pollution prevention equipment that are currently applicable to new installations onboard ships.--Publisher's description.

Port Economics is the study of the economic decisions (and their consequences) of the users and providers of port services. A port works as an "engine" for economic development. This book provides a detailed discussion of port freight service users, such as freight water and land carriers, that have their ships and vehicles serviced and their cargoes unloaded by ports, as well as passenger services such as ferry carriers which are serviced by ferry passenger ports. This text continues to enhance our understanding of port economics by exploring the economic theories, supply and demand curves, and the actual and opportunity costs relating to the carriers, shippers and passengers who use ports. This new edition has been updated throughout. This includes: An expanded discussion of

container, break-bulk, dry-bulk, liquid-bulk and neo-bulk ports; An introduction of port service chains, hinterland transport chains, maritime transport chains and port multi-service congestion; A discussion of seaborne trade, dry ports, port centrality and connectivity and free trade zones. This updated and comprehensive introduction to port economics will be of benefit to students and researchers in their study of port economics and management. It is also of great importance to professionals who manage and operate ports as well as freight and passenger carriers.

This edited book, Regulation on Navigation of Foreign Vessels: Asia-Pacific State Practice, is a collection of country papers focused on one of the more contentious and diverse subject areas of the international law of the sea - foreign vessel rights of navigation in national waters.

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, Second Edition is a comprehensive publication dealing with the full implications and regulations of port State control. It provides a detailed analysis of the legal framework relating to port State control, including the most recent developments in this area. It covers not only the regional agreements on port State control and the EU legislation on this subject but also the background of the port State control process, its implications in practice and its effect on the ISM Code and the classification societies. The book covers topics such as: Amendments and changes to the regional port state control systems The addition of an appeal procedure to the Paris MOU Issues related to the ports of refuge and the urgency for authorities to draw up appropriate plans for places of refuge following the recent incidents The ISPS Code for maritime security in the light of newly recognised vulnerability against terrorist attacks Update to Equasis Progress with Qualship regime under US Port State Control system. This book will be an invaluable reference tool for shipping lawyers around the world.

Proceedings of the Marine Safety Council-Flag State ImplementationIMO Publishing-Guidelines for Flag State Inspections Under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 This comprehensive handbook, prepared by leading ocean policy academics and practitioners from around the world, presents in-depth analyses of the experiences of fifteen developed and developing nations and four key regions of the world that have taken concrete steps toward cross-cutting and integrated national and regional ocean policy. All chapters follow a common framework for policy analysis. While most coastal nations of the world already have a variety of sectoral policies in place to manage different uses of the ocean (such as shipping, fishing, oil and gas development), in the last two decades, the coastal nations covered in the book have undertaken concerted efforts to articulate and implement an integrated, ecosystem-based vision for the governance of ocean areas under their jurisdiction. This includes goals and procedures to harmonize existing uses and laws, to foster sustainable development of ocean areas, to protect biodiversity and vulnerable resources and ecosystems, and to coordi-

nate the actions of the many government agencies that are typically involved in oceans affairs. The book highlights the serious conflicts of use in most national ocean zones and the varying attempts by nations to follow the prescriptions emanating from the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention and the outcomes of the 1992, 2002, and 2012 sustainable development summits. The interrelationship among uses and processes in the coast and ocean requires that ocean governance be integrated, precautionary, and anticipatory. Overall, the book provides a definitive state-of-the-art review and analysis of national and regional ocean policies around the world.

In Maritime Pollution Contingency Planning, authors from ten different countries offer descriptions of national and regional contingency plans across the Asia-Pacific region and provide analysis of how contingency planning efforts can continue to be strengthened to avoid future marine pollution disasters.

The texts of the Guidelines for flag State inspections under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 and Guidelines for port State control officers carrying out inspec-

tions under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 are to be submitted to the 303rd Session (November 2008) of the ILO Governing Body which is expected to take a decision on its publication.

From the Foreword by The Rt Hon Sir Nian Stephen AC, GCMG, GCVO, KBE'... a sure legal guide to one great area of concern to all who journey on the sea or care for its waters and its shores ... survey of what State and Territory and national and international law each has to offer by way of protection from pollution of the waters that surround us is as timely as it is comprehensive. The inclusion of the relevant domestic law of New Zealand and of Papua New Guinea reminds us that our neighbour nations with whom we share those waters also share with us the same concerns.'

OECD's periodical review of Australia's environmental policies and programmes. This edition reviews progress since the last review in 1998 and in relation to the 2001 OECD Environmental Strategy.

Shipping. Sea safety. Marine accidents. Bulk carriers Safety regulations. Merchant marine. Maritime safety. Ships.

Marine oil spills are no longer considered

unavoidable "accidents" resulting from adverse environmental conditions or functions of catastrophic events. More than 80% of all spills are the result of "human error". The focus of the current legal, regulatory, and convention framework affecting the transportation of oil by ship reflects a recent change in public attitude, in which there is an insistence upon protection of the world's marine environments, particularly coastal ecosystems. The outcome of such global attention is the creation of significant legal and political motivators for a cultural shift by the oil shipping industry, from an "evasion culture" to a "safety culture". The new safety culture connotes continuous improvement in ship operations and a willingness to adopt the evolving concepts of communication at all levels, better trained and qualified personnel on board ship, emphasis of safety from top down, and proactive institution of safety management systems. Mere compliance with international and national laws is no longer sufficient for future sustainable shipping. These changes and advancements in understanding the science and engineering of oil spills are the focus of this book on Oil Spills First Principles. They are Pre-

vention, based upon adoption of the safety culture, and Best Response, utilizing scientific, technical and environmental data and information. Over the past 30 years, billions of US dollars have been spent in R&D planning, response and clean up of oil spills. All of these efforts have focused on achieving Best Response. The concept of time periods of "Technology Windows-of-Opportunity" for a given response and clean up technology has developed from the leadership and wisdom of researchers and responders from many nations using modeling of the weathering of spilled oil and technology effectiveness. The Windows-of-Opportunity strategy provides a scientific basis for policy and decision-making in oil spill planning, response, and training. A global paradigm shift is needed to more effectively utilize and expedite the application of lessons learned in both prevention and clean up. Recognition of economic, political, and legal benefits accruing from environmental protection is good for business and critical for sustainable shipping.

Proceedings of the Marine Safety Council-Flag State ImplementationIMO Publishing-

Guidelines for Flag State Inspections Under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 The texts of the Guidelines for flag State inspections under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 and Guidelines for port State control officers carrying out inspections under the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 are to be submitted to the 303rd Session (November 2008) of the ILO Governing Body which is expected to take a decision on its publication. 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. Maritime Safety, Security and Piracy CRC Press Security and other safety issues are more important than ever in the maritime industry. Maritime Safety, Security and Piracy is the first book to discuss safety, security and piracy in the maritime context. The book is divided into two parts, ships and ports, and covers issues such as:

- Ship safety assessments •

- European ship safety • Ship accidents • Pirates' behaviours • Port state control inspections • Port security • Port theft

Guidelines for the Implementation of MARPOL 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)). Changes in the Arctic Environment and the Law of the Sea BRILL Changes in the Arctic Environment and the Law of the Sea is based on the 33rd Annual Conference of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy, a primary spon-

sor, along with the Law of the Sea Institute of Iceland as well as with the U.S. Arctic Commission, the University of Alaska (Fairbanks) and the Law of the Sea Institute, Law School (Boalt Hall), University of California, Berkeley. Routledge Handbook of National and Regional Ocean Policies Routledge This comprehensive handbook, prepared by leading ocean policy academics and practitioners from around the world, presents in-depth analyses of the experiences of fifteen developed and developing nations and four key regions of the world that have taken concrete steps toward cross-cutting and integrated national and regional ocean policy. All chapters follow a common framework for policy analysis. While most coastal nations of the world already have a variety of sectoral policies in place to manage different uses of the ocean (such as shipping, fishing, oil and gas development), in the last two decades, the coastal nations covered in the book have undertaken concerted efforts to articulate and implement an integrated, ecosystem-based vision for the governance of ocean areas under their jurisdiction. This includes goals and procedures to harmonize existing uses and laws, to foster

sustainable development of ocean areas, to protect biodiversity and vulnerable resources and ecosystems, and to coordinate the actions of the many government agencies that are typically involved in oceans affairs. The book highlights the serious conflicts of use in most national ocean zones and the varying attempts by nations to follow the prescriptions emanating from the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention and the outcomes of the 1992, 2002, and 2012 sustainable development summits. The interrelationship among uses and processes in the coast and ocean requires that ocean governance be integrated, precautionary, and anticipatory. Overall, the book provides a definitive state-of-the-art review and analysis of national and regional ocean policies around the world. Oil Spills First Principles Elsevier Marine oil spills are no longer considered unavoidable "accidents" resulting from adverse environmental conditions or functions of catastrophic events. More than 80% of all spills are the result of "human error". The focus of the current legal, regulatory, and convention framework affecting the transportation of oil by ship reflects a recent change in public attitude, in which there is

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Maritime Pollution Contingency Planning, authors from ten different countries offer descriptions of national and regional contingency plans across the Asia-Pacific region and provide analysis of how contingency planning efforts can continue to be strengthened to avoid future marine pollution disasters. Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). Navigational Rights and Freedoms, and the New Law of the Sea Martinus Nijhoff Publishers Navigational rights and freedoms have been central to the development of the law of the sea since the original debates over whether the seas were 'open' or 'closed' to maritime traffic. The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea recognises the legitimate rights of coastal states to proclaim sovereignty and assert jurisdiction over vast areas of maritime space. In return, maritime states are given a range of navigational rights over waters ranging from the territorial sea through to the high sea. The new regime of the law of the sea created by the Convention presents an opportunity to review developments in the law of navigational rights and freedoms. This book assesses the navigational regime established by the 1982 Convention, with emphasis given to the cont-

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tion to the 2001 OECD Environmental Strategy. Port Economics Routledge Port Economics is the study of the economic decisions (and their consequences) of the users and providers of port services. A port works as an "engine" for economic development. This book provides a detailed discussion of port freight service users, such as freight water and land carriers, that have their ships and vehicles serviced and their cargoes unloaded by ports, as well as passenger services such as ferry carriers which are serviced by ferry passenger ports. This text continues to enhance our understanding of port economics by exploring the economic theories, supply and demand curves, and the actual and opportunity costs relating to the carriers, shippers and passengers who use ports. This new edition has been updated throughout. This includes: An expanded discussion of container, break-bulk, dry-bulk, liquid-bulk and neo-bulk ports; An introduction of port service chains, hinterland transport chains, maritime transport chains and port multi-service congestion; A discussion of seaborne trade, dry ports, port centrality and connectivity and free trade zones. This updated and comprehensive introduc-

tion to port economics will be of benefit to students and researchers in their study of port economics and management. It is also of great importance to professionals who manage and operate ports as well as freight and passenger carriers. Hazardous Cargo Bulletin Inquiry Into Ship Safety Shipping. Sea safety. Marine accidents. Bulk carriers Safety regulations. Merchant marine. Maritime safety. Ships. Towards Principled Oceans Governance Routledge Australia and Canada have been at the forefront of efforts to operationalize integrated oceans and coastal management. Throughout the 1990s both countries devoted considerable effort to developing strategies to give effect to international ocean management obligations. This key book focuses on principles of marine environmental conservation and management, maritime regulation and enforcement, and regional maritime planning and implementation. With contributions from respected scholars, this informative book collectively assesses the obligations, compliance, implementation and trends in international ocean law, particularly in giving effect to an Oceans Policy, regional maritime planning, international oceans governance, and

maritime security. This book will be of interest to all academics involved with maritime studies and international law. Politics, Philosophy, Culture Routledge Politics, Philosophy, Culture contains a rich selection of interviews and other writings by the late Michel Foucault. Drawing upon his revolutionary concept of power as well as his critique of the institutions that organize social life, Foucault discusses literature, music, and the power of art while also examining concrete issues such as the Left in contemporary France, the social security system, the penal system, homosexuality, madness, and the Iranian Revolution. Indian Ocean Region Springer Science & Business Media It is a privilege to introduce the reader to this book, as I believe that it will make a significant contribution to, given the difficulties in the knowledge of the Indian Ocean, developing cooperation in the Indian Ocean region. There have been numerous failed efforts at regional cooperation in different fora in the Indian Ocean. As a result of the land-based orientation of the people in the region, the importance for countries to develop the power to govern the sea has largely been ignored. The maritime approach taken by Manoj Gupta

to the Indian Ocean as a region in international relations offers a timely and critical assessment of the potential for regional cooperation and ocean governance. The political leadership in the region can no longer ignore the need for cooperation in maritime affairs in the Indian Ocean. This book enriches the literature on Indian Ocean issues as it argues convincingly that the security of nations, economic well-being of the people and health of the Indian Ocean cannot be divested from one another. All are fundamentally dependant on the ability of the countries in the region to individually and collectively exert the power to govern the sea. Improving Ships' Waste Management in Pacific Islands Ports Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). ITF News Report of the Workshop on the Role of Maritime Administrations in Safety Standards and Surveying, Nadi, Fiji Islands, 11-15 November 2002 Ocean Yearbook Lloyd's List Maritime Asia Ship Safety Review Inquiry Safer Ships, Cleaner Seas A Major Oil Spill, are We

Ready OSV Chemical Code This present Code has been developed for the design, construction and operation of offshore support vessels (OSVs) which transport hazardous and noxious liquid substances in bulk for the servicing and resupplying of offshore platforms, mobile offshore drilling units and other offshore installations, including those employed in the search for and recovery of hydrocarbons from the seabed. The basic philosophy of the present Code is to apply standards contained in the Code and the International Code of Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code) and in the International Code of Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code) to the extent that is practicable and reasonable taking into account the unique design features and service characteristics of OSVs. Pollution Prevention Equipment Under MARPOL. IMO Publishing This publication provides reference to the IMO resolutions on shipboard pollution prevention equip-

ment that are required under MARPOL. It is a revised and updated version of the 1997 edition and contains the live resolutions on pollution prevention equipment that are currently applicable to new installations on-board ships.--Publisher's description. Ship Safety and Pollution Prevention Marine Pollution Laws of the Australasian Region- From the Foreword by The Rt Hon Sir Nian Stephen AC, GCMG, GCVO, KBE'... a sure legal guide to one great area of concern to all who journey on the sea or care for its waters and its shores ... survey of what State and Territory and national and international law each has to offer by way of protection from pollution of the waters that surround us is as timely as it is comprehensive. The inclusion of the relevant domestic law of New Zealand and of Papua New Guinea reminds us that our neighbour nations with whom we share those waters also share with us the same concerns.' Asia Pacific Shipping Live Animal Trade & Transport Magazine