

International maritime law and oil pollution

- - Oil pollution by ocean vessels

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Oil Pollution and International Marine Environmental Law

These regulations require ship operators either to use higher-cost, low-sulfur HFO or to seek other alternatives for reducing sulfur emissions i. Most cruise ship garbage is treated on board incinerated, pulped, or ground up for discharge overboard.

Liability and Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage: Some Current Threats to the International Convention System

Given the potentially high costs and wide-ranging environmental and economic implications of ship-source pollution incidents, UNCTAD again underlined the need for all countries to adopt the latest international legal instruments for the global good. Cates, Comment, Offshore Oil Platforms Which Pollute the Marine Environment: A Proposal for an International Treaty Imposing Strict Liability, 21 San Diego L. With large cruise ships carrying several thousand passengers, the amount of waste generated in a day can be massive.

Explainer: Who pays for Mauritius oil spill and how much?

While an extensive body of international law concerning oil pollution 12 See infra Part I for the relevant conventions and agreements.

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co

IMO This website of the arm of the United Nations that is responsible for developing international legal instruments dealing with maritime regulations guides a user from the workings of the organization itself to the status of developed and developing treaties.

Oxford Scholarly Authorities on International Law: Part I Marine Environmental Law, s.B Prevention of Marine Pollution, 4 Pollution from Seabed Activities in: The IMLI Manual on International Maritime Law

The CLC does not apply to ships or vessels owned or operated by a State and used for non-commercial service. The database is searchable with the assistance of the Australasian Legal Information Institute. Summary Remarks By 1 holding parties strictly liable for their abnormally dangerous oil drilling, 2 limiting compensation while providing a straightforward and accessible means for adapting the caps, and 3 leaving an open avenue for unlimited liability in certain instances, the 1976 Convention provides an excellent model for an international treaty that is capable of regulating offshore platforms and being applied globally.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER)

For example, in the US, the nearest permanent Coast Guard air base to the Arctic coast is in Kodiak, Alaska, some 900 miles away from Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska. Fuel oil with a high sulphur content produces sulphur oxides, which can cause acid rain and particulate pollution.

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