

Maritime Governance in South Asia.

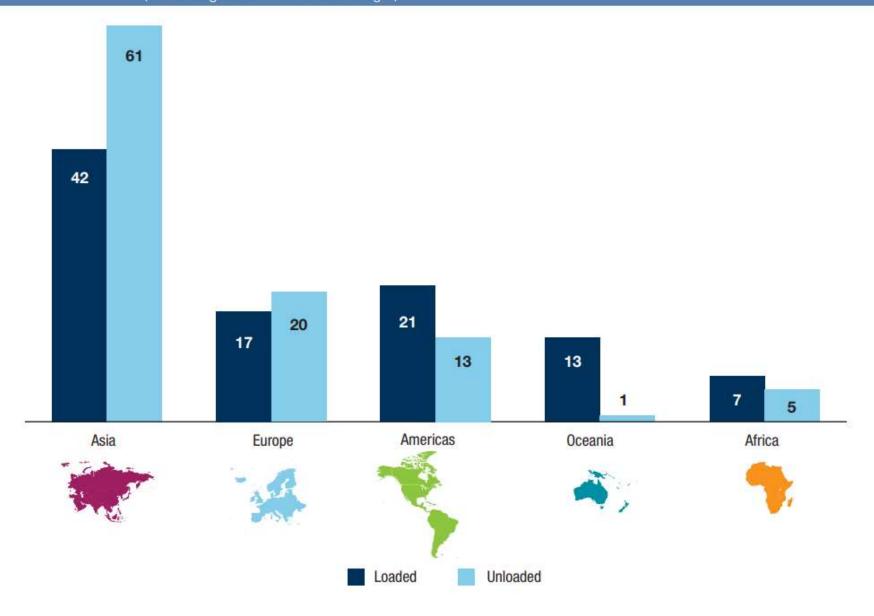
What can the International Maritime Organization do?

Galle Dialogue 2018 Colombo

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Figure 1.3 World seaborne trade, by region, 2017 (Percentage share in world tonnage)



Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on data supplied by reporting countries and as published on government and port industry websites, and by specialist sources.



In 2018: IMO has 174 Member States and 3 Associate Members

More than **50 Conventions** on maritime safety & environment

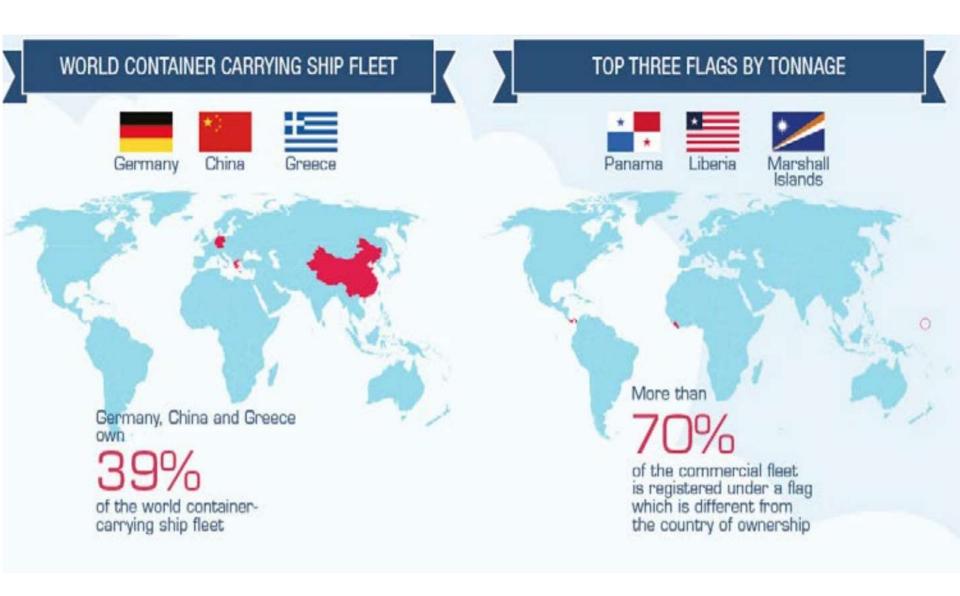
Security guidelines for ships through the Convention on the **Safety** of Life at Sea, which governs everything from construction to the number of fire extinguishers on board

Prevention of maritime accidents through international standards for navigation and navigation equipment, including satellite communications and locating devices.

Provision of maritime assistance through technical training

Implemented & strengthened the mechanism of Port State Control

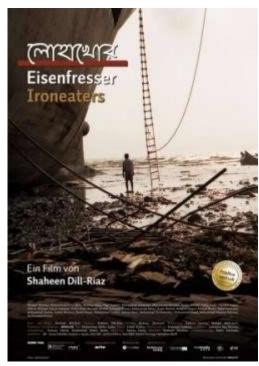
The IMO, powerful and skewed.

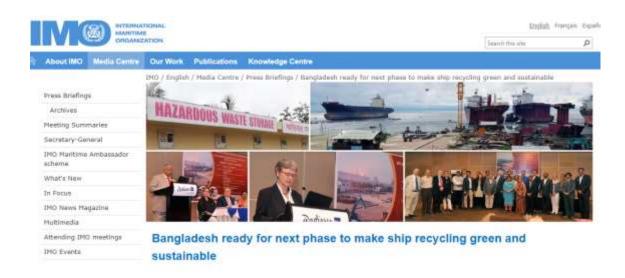


Source: Review of Maritime Transport UNCTAD 2017



Maritime
Governance in
South Asia: from
Rule-taker
to
Co-author





The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009

Brings in responsibilities of the flag state and the recycling state

- Flag state must prepare Inventory of Hazardous Materials Must have life time documentation of the ship
- Recycling state must ensure standards of the facility in accordance with the Convention
 Must have a Ship Recycling Facility Plan

Port State Control to carry out checks and implementation

Sets minimum **technical standards** / does not define the method to be used for recycling.

