LIST OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following terms and abbreviations have been used in the study:

Abbreviations:

BIMCO: Baltic and International Maritime Council

DWT: Deadweight – the approximate quantity of cargo any ship can carry

Gt: Gross tonnage – a measure of the cubic capacity of ships

IMO: International Maritime Organization, the wing of the United Nations regulating the maritime industry

ISF: International Shipping Federation, the federation of international ship owners

ISM: International Safety Management Code, a code developed by the IMO for the safety management on ships

MCA: Maritime and Coastguard Agency, UK

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

P&I Club: Protection and Indemnity Club, arrange third party insurance cover for ships

Terms:

Bulk Carrier: a ship designed to carry bulk cargoes like ores, grain etc

Tanker: a ship designed to carry liquid cargoes such as crude oil, chemicals, refined products, vegetable oils etc

Container Ship: a ship designed to carry cargo in containers
Seafarer: any person working on board ships, used interchangeably with officer in the present study.

Officer: refers to ships staff that have certificates of competency issued by the Marine Administration of the country and are qualified to serve as Watch Keeping Officers on Board seagoing vessels, e.g., Chief Officer, Second Engineer etc. In the study, officer has been used interchangeably with seafarer.

Rating: refers to crew members on board who are not certified, e.g. Seamen, Oilers, Cooks, and Stewards etc.

Senior Officer: means the Captain, Chief Officer, Chief Engineer and Second Engineer on board any ship.

Junior Officer: refers to the Second Officer, Third Officer, Radio Officer, Third Engineer, Fourth Engineer and Electrical Officer on board any ship.

Vessel: is any craft used on the seas, and here refers to a ‘ship’.