



ICM

SEPTEMBER 2015

THE BUSINESS OF SHIPPING

Instructions to candidates:

- a) Time allowed: Three hours (plus an extra ten minutes' reading time at the start – do not write anything during this time)
 - b) Answer any FIVE questions
 - c) All questions carry equal marks. Marks for each question are shown in []
1. Choose one of the following ship types: Bulk Carrier, Medium Container ship, VLCC or Ro/Ro ship.
 - a) Give details about the cargo operation involved. [10]
 - b) Explain the safety precautions to be taken during cargo operations. [10]
 2. Using diagrams where appropriate, explain the following:
 - a) Stable equilibrium or positive stability
 - b) Force of buoyancy
 - c) What 'trim' is with regard to ship's draft
 - d) What happens to a ship when it 'heels' or has a 'list' [5 each]
 3. Discuss the different ways a ship can be chartered. [20]
 4. Shipping is very competitive and costs have to be closely monitored.
 - a) Identify the TWO largest costs of running a ship. [5]
 - b) Who is responsible for monitoring costs onboard a ship and who might they report to in the company about these costs? [5]
 - c) Explain, as an operator, how you would monitor the running costs of a ship or procedures you would adopt. [10]
 5. In maritime trade, bills of lading are an essential part of the process. Give reasons for this. [20]
 6. As a ship's agent you are booking a vessel into a port.
 - a) Evaluate the different types of port management. [10]
 - b) Explain the marine operations involved when handling the vessel in the approaches to the port. [10]
 7. Ships operate continuously and have well-trained persons onboard.
 - a) Describe the crew of a ship and their duties onboard. [10]
 - b) Explain the STCW regulation. [10]
 8. Disputes are common in charter parties and arbitration is a common method of solving these disputes. Examine the benefits of arbitration. [20]