



UNIVERSITI KUALA LUMPUR
Malaysian Institute of Marine Engineering Technology

FINAL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2025 SEMESTER SESSION

SUBJECT CODE : LOD20303
SUBJECT TITLE : MARITIME REGULATIONS
PROGRAMME NAME : DIPLOMA IN MARITIME MANAGEMENT
(FOR MPU: PROGRAMME LEVEL)
TIME / DURATION : 9.00 AM - 12.00 PM
(3 HOURS)
DATE : 25 JUNE 2025

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Please read **CAREFULLY** the instructions given in the question paper.
2. This question paper has information printed on both sides of the paper.
3. This question paper consists of **TWO (2)** Sections; Section A and Section B.
4. Answer **ALL** question in Section A, and **THREE (3)** questions **ONLY** in Section B.
5. Please write your answers on OMR sheet for Section A and answer booklet provided for Section B.
6. Answer **ALL** questions in English language **ONLY**.

THERE ARE 9 PAGES OF QUESTIONS, EXCLUDING THIS PAGE

SECTION A (TOTAL: 25 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.

Please use the objective answer sheet provided.

1. What is the main objective of the SOLAS Convention?
 - A. Promote port security
 - B. Ensure the safety of life at sea
 - C. Protect marine biodiversity
 - D. Regulate ship recycling

2. The STCW Convention primarily regulates:
 - A. Pollution discharge standards
 - B. Watchkeeping, training, and certification of seafarers
 - C. Maritime labor contracts
 - D. Fishing zones for international waters

3. Which certificate is issued under the ISM Code?
 - A. International Ship Certificate
 - B. Document of Compliance
 - C. Certificate of Class
 - D. Safety Construction Certificate

4. The Exclusive Economic Zone extends up to how many nautical miles from the baseline?
 - A. 12
 - B. 24
 - C. 200
 - D. 350

5. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is responsible for:
 - A. Insurance of shipping goods
 - B. Maritime safety and environmental protection
 - C. Crew welfare monitoring
 - D. Flag registration only

6. UNCLOS 1982 stands for:
 - A. Universal Convention for Navigation of Open Seas
 - B. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
 - C. Unilateral National Coastal Operations Standards
 - D. United Naval Code for Ocean Security

7. A "RO-RO" vessel is specifically designed to:
 - A. Carry crude oil
 - B. Load containers using cranes
 - C. Carry wheeled vehicles onboard
 - D. Drill offshore oil wells

8. Which of the following is NOT part of the GMDSS?
 - A. EPIRB
 - B. NAVTEX
 - C. SART
 - D. Ballast Water Exchange

9. The function of the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) is to:
 - A. Control shipping emissions
 - B. Protect seafarers' rights and working conditions
 - C. Determine vessel type classifications
 - D. Ensure bunker fuel quality

10. Which zone allows the coastal state to exploit natural resources exclusively?
 - A. Internal Waters
 - B. Territorial Sea
 - C. Exclusive Economic Zone
 - D. Contiguous Zone

11. What is the role of the Recognized Security Organization (RSO)?
 - A. Survey and monitor marine ecosystems
 - B. Act as a delegate to conduct ship security audits
 - C. Handle port tariff policies
 - D. Operate international VTS

12. What is the legal limit of the Territorial Sea under UNCLOS?

- A. 6 NM
- B. 12 NM
- C. 200 NM
- D. 24 NM

13. Which international convention deals with marine pollution?

- A. MARPOL
- B. SOLAS
- C. UNCLOS
- D. ISPS Code

14. Which of the following best defines a ship's "flag state"?

- A. The port of call
- B. The country where it was built
- C. The country under which the ship is registered
- D. The country that owns cargo

15. What is the purpose of the ISPS Code?

- A. Provide guidelines for pollution control
- B. Enhance ship and port facility security
- C. Improve ship stability
- D. Manage crew contracts

16. SART is a device used in:

- A. Engine room safety
- B. Fire detection
- C. Emergency location signaling
- D. Navigation data collection

17. According to UNCLOS, the High Seas begins:

- A. Beyond 12 NM
- B. Beyond 24 NM
- C. Beyond 200 NM
- D. Beyond internal waters

18. Under STCW, what is required of training institutions?

- A. Affiliation with port authorities**
- B. Adequate staff qualifications and assessment mechanisms**
- C. MOUs with shipbuilders**
- D. Investment in port facilities**

19. What is the function of the Certificate of Classification?

- A. Confirms ship complies with cargo manifest**
- B. Confirms ship meets class society standards**
- C. Confirms crew contract registration**
- D. Confirms bunker samples are safe**

20. "Archipelagic Baseline" is measured:

- A. From the nearest lighthouse**
- B. Around internal waters only**
- C. From the low water lines of outermost islands**
- D. From the ship's bow**

21. What institution handles seabed activities beyond national jurisdiction?

- A. International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea**
- B. International Seabed Authority**
- C. World Maritime University**
- D. International Hydrographic Organization**

22. What features of Contiguous Zone?

- A. Full sovereignty over all activities**
- B. Only scientific research permitted**
- C. Control over customs and immigration matters**
- D. Military activities only**

23. Which convention primarily governs training and watchkeeping?

- A. MARPOL**
- B. ISPS**
- C. STCW**
- D. MLC**

24. An EEBD (Emergency Escape Breathing Device) is used for:

- A. Navigational accuracy
- B. Engine maintenance
- C. Short-term escape in smoke-filled environments
- D. Fuel oil transfer

25. Which of the following reflects a HOTS-level maritime regulation issue?

- A. Listing types of maritime zones
- B. Identifying SOLAS objectives
- C. Assessing challenges in STCW compliance in developing nations
- D. Stating the meaning of UNCLOS

SECTION B (TOTAL: 75 MARKS)

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS ONLY.

Please use the answer booklet provided.

QUESTION 1

The International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) consists of leading technical organizations that help ensure ships are designed, built, and maintained according to internationally accepted standards. These societies play a major role in assessing ship safety, structural strength, and compliance with rules. In Malaysia, ships must also follow the Merchant Shipping Ordinance (MSO) 1952, which outlines conditions for legal ship registration. The statutory declaration required under MSO Section 16(2) ensures that ships meet eligibility and ownership criteria before flying the Malaysian flag.

(a) Identify **FIVE (5)** member organizations of IACS.

(5 marks)

(b) Discuss **FIVE (5)** major types of IACS activities that support ship safety and standardization.

(10 marks)

(c) Describe **FIVE (5)** information required under MSO 1952 Section 16(2) to register a Malaysian ship.

(10marks)

QUESTION 2

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the United Nations agency responsible for global maritime safety, environmental protection, and legal standards. One of its most important achievements is the SOLAS Convention (Safety of Life at Sea), which was developed after major maritime disasters such as the Titanic sinking. SOLAS sets minimum safety standards in construction, equipment, and operation of ships. These safety measures are supported through a range of certificates that verify compliance. Understanding the roles of IMO and the structure of SOLAS is essential for anyone working in maritime operations.

- (a) Identify **FIVE (5)** types of certificates issued under the SOLAS Convention.
(5 marks)
- (b) Clarify **FIVE (5)** major objectives of SOLAS in ensuring safety at sea.
(10 marks)
- (c) Explain **FIVE (5)** key responsibilities of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in improving global maritime practices.
(10marks)

QUESTION 3

The International Safety Management (ISM) Code was introduced by the IMO to enhance the safety of ships and marine environments. It requires every shipping company to adopt a Safety Management System (SMS), which provides procedures for safe operation, risk management, and emergency preparedness. The SMS must be clear, documented, and regularly reviewed to ensure compliance with international safety standards. Each component of the SMS is designed to help seafarers identify risks, report issues, and carry out safe practices effectively across different ship operations.

(a) Illustrate the relationship between **FIVE (5)** core components of the Safety Management System (SMS).

(5 marks)

(b) Describe **FIVE (5)** essential elements of the SMS.

(10 marks)

(c) Classify **FIVE (5)** company-level practices that help ensure proper implementation of the ISM Code.

(10 marks)

QUESTION 4

In response to growing global security threats, especially after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the IMO introduced the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. This code aims to protect ships and port facilities from potential acts of terrorism, piracy, and sabotage. It outlines responsibilities for contracting governments, port authorities, shipping companies, and other key factors in maintaining a secure maritime environment. The ISPS Code establishes a framework for detecting security threats, developing response strategies, and ensuring international cooperation across maritime sectors.

- (a) Identify **FIVE (5)** key players responsible for implementing and supporting ISPS Code requirements.

(5 marks)

- (b) Describe **FIVE (5)** duties of Contracting Governments (CG) in applying and monitoring the ISPS Code.

(10 marks)

- (c) Clarify **FIVE (5)** main objectives of the ISPS Code focus on preventing unlawful acts against ships and ports.

(10 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

