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Maritime economics and logistics pdf

By Dr. Mary Dowd Updated August 10, 2020 Maritime law careers focus on the practice of admiralty law, a specialization that deals with legal matters involving activities and trade in the sea and waterways. Maritime law schools such as Tulane Law School offer maritime law concentrations and advanced degrees for those interested in this practice area. Maritime attorney's salaries are on par with the median average income of U.S. attorneys. Maritime lawyers specialize in maritime law, also called admiralty law. Maritime lawyers handle legal matters regulated by U.S. and international maritime laws, including trade at sea and in waters. Maritime law also applies to legal issues related to docks and marinas. Like other lawyers, maritime lawyers spend their days examining laws, reviewing contracts, handling personal injury claims and advising on charges of negligence. Practicing maritime law can be particularly difficult when legal cases involve jet skis from other countries operating under laws that differ from U.S. LawInfo, a company of Thomson Reuters, explains that maritime lawyers handle disputes resulting from boat collisions and sailor worker compensation claims, for example. The Lanier Law Firm indicates that maritime lawyers are also taking on cases such as dangerous working conditions on a pier, damage from an oil spill or pollution coming from a sunken ship. Most states require lawyers (including maritime lawyers) to graduate from an accredited law school with a Juris Doctorate (JD) degree, pass state bar association exams and maintain a license to practice law in that state. Those interested in maritime law careers can apply to a maritime law school or enroll in a law school offering courses and internship opportunities in maritime law. Maritime law schools such as Tulane Law School offer a concentration in admiralty and maritime law. Students in the Tulane program received extensive education in maritime legal matters such as international agreements, maritime insurance and liability, shipping industry regulations, cargo damage, personal injury and environmental law. Practicing lawyers interested in deepening their knowledge of maritime law may apply to graduate programs such as Tulane's Master of Laws in Admiralty degree, for example. Maritime law jobs pay an average annual salary of \$118,596, according to the Law Crossing legal website. Salaries vary from place to place. For example, Law Crossing reports that maritime lawyers in Los Angeles earn \$164,000, while their counterparts in Baltimore earned \$98,000. For comparison purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that U.S. attorneys as a group earn a median annual salary of \$119,250. Maritime lawyers face the same intense pressure as colleagues in other areas of practice. They spend hours examining case law to find precedent as they prepare to argue a case in court. Marine lawyer jobs can also be due to competing deadlines for gestures and panties for multiple clients. The job requires long and irregular hours of studying documents and finishing papers. Maritime lawyers straight out of law school usually earn less than those with more experience and an impressive record of winning cases with large settlements. They usually work as employees of a law firm under the guidance of more experienced lawyers who have experience in admiralty law. Having established themselves in the profession, they can be offered a partnership in the firm and allowed to charge higher fees. If that doesn't happen, they often choose to start their own law, or they can apply for a job as an internal lawyer in a large company that hires lawyers to handle their maritime legal affairs. Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that demand for lawyers will increase a modest 6 percent from 2018 to 2028. The change could lead to the creation of 50,100 new jobs by 2028. However, the competition for openings will be strong, because the number of students graduating from law school each year exceeds vacancies. Willingness to move and have a specialization as a sea law that other applicants lack may be an advantage for some jobs. About author Mary Dowd has a doctorate in educational management and a master's degree in counseling and student affairs from Minnesota State Mankato. Helping students succeed has been her passion while serving in many areas of student affairs and additional teaching. Currently, she is a dean of students at a large public university. Dr. Dpww's writing experience includes published research, training materials and hundreds of practical online articles. By Dr. Mary Dowd Updated August 30, 2020 A logistics operator, also called a logistical, commands the movement of freight at sea, land and air. Their logistics tasks and responsibilities include monitoring the supply chain from point of sale to the delivery of a neatly wrapped package on the customer's doorstep. Almost all industries rely on logisticians to move everything from raw materials such as crude oil to manufactured goods. The logistics operator is working behind the scenes to ensure that the right materials get to the right place at the right time for the right people. The job requires attention-to-detail, communication skills and knowledge of technology, such as procurement and project management software. A logistical servant in the role of logistics coordinator, negotiating and brokerage agreements between suppliers and customers. They are tasked with finding fast, efficient and cost-effective solutions for moving cargo. Their days are used to troubleshoot unexpected issues that may occur in ordering, inventory control, inventory, storage, shipping, and delivery. A background in the military, such as working as a supply secretary, is useful because the federal government is the largest employer of civilian logistics operators. Experienced logistics operators are invaluable in coordinating appropriate delivery of government issued equipment and personnel to the scene of a natural disaster, such as a community ravaged by a hurricane, for example. Operator logistics jobs were ranked 18th. While the logistics coordinator's work can be challenging, the benefits include interesting tasks, job security and advancement opportunities. An associate professor's degree is sufficient for some logistics coordinator jobs, but a bachelor's degree is preferred, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Useful coursework includes logistical planning, database management and industry-specific technology, especially radio frequency identification (RFID). Optional certification can show commitment to professionalism and high standards of quality control. The International Society of Logistics, the Association for Supply Chain Management and Defense Acquisition University award certificates to those who complete courses, meet work experience requirements and pass a knowledge exam. Logisticians earn a median annual salary of \$74,750 as of May 2019, according to the BLS. The top 10 percent of wage earners are paid upwards of \$120,400, while those in the bottom 10 percent earn less than \$44,020. The largest employer is the federal government, employing 29,250 logistically at an average annual salary of \$87,640. Some logisticians work within a company logistics unit or department, while others work for freight operators who only transport goods. Logistics coordinators usually work normal working hours, but problems can occur 24/7 that require immediate attention and quick action. Overtime is often required to ensure that the operation runs smoothly. The job can be high pressure and stressful at times. Supply chain disruptions can delay the delivery of an order, causing customers to take their business elsewhere in the future if they are not satisfied with how the situation was handled. Freight operators have little control over certain factors affecting demand for their services. For example, inland transport workers are directly affected by volatile global markets such as prices and production in the oil and gas sector. Wage increases with experience and additional training. Those who are good at it have the best prospects for career mobility because precision, speed and cost control are essential in this industry. Logistics coordinators can be tapped for supervisory roles as logistics managers. According to BLS, logistics managers in the transportation, storage and distribution sector earn an average annual salary of \$103,320. BLS estimated a 5 percent increase in logistics operator jobs between 2018 and 2028, resulting in the creation of approximately 8,400 new jobs. The change is on par with the expected growth of the US workforce. The companies will still rely on logistics coordinators to move goods, but some third-party freight operators are predicted to About author Mary Dowd has a doctorate in educational management and a master's degree in counseling and student affairs from Minnesota State Mankato. Helping students succeed has been her passion while serving in many areas of student affairs and additional teaching. Currently, she is a dean of students at a large public university. Dr. Dpww's writing experience includes published research, training materials and hundreds of practical online articles. Articles.