# Abstract

## Ahmed S. Hassan Noufal

### IMPACT OF MARITIME LABOUR CONVENTION 2006 ON EGYPTIAN SEAFARERS

Maritime transport industry is an international industry upon which global economy heavily depends as one of the cheapest means of transport of goods between countries. Accordingly, we should take care of those who are in charge of this industry on board and solving the problems they face, where nationalities who work onboard ship are different, and may be different from the nationality of the ship owner and the flag of the vessel in many cases. This has necessitated the need to rely on international agreements issued by international organizations to regulate the work in this industry, and the organizations that are meant to this industry as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Labor Organization ILO which issued a number of international treaties, including four treaties have been considered as the four pillars of the maritime transportation industry are as follows (SOLAS 74, MARPOL 73/78, STCW 78, and MLC 2006). Therefore, this research urges on the definition of the role of the international labor organization as one of the largest international organizations interested in solving the seafarer's problems who work in the maritime transport industry. It also sheds light on the unified maritime labor convention 2006 and its amendments in 2014.Theresearch starts discussing problems facing seafarers at sea and on land. One of these problems is to have suitable and appropriate jobs, as well as acquiring qualifications and adequate training, which increases the efficiency of the seafarers, the right for vacation and the appropriate wages, determining the working and proper rest hours to reduce stress, and keeping them healthy, also accommodation sites, entertainment and the problem of repatriation seafarers