



**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE OCEAN,  
GREEN SHIPPING AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**

**Institut océanographique de Paris  
28-29 April 2011**

# Marine transportation meets sustainable development

## Navigating the Future of Marine Transportation

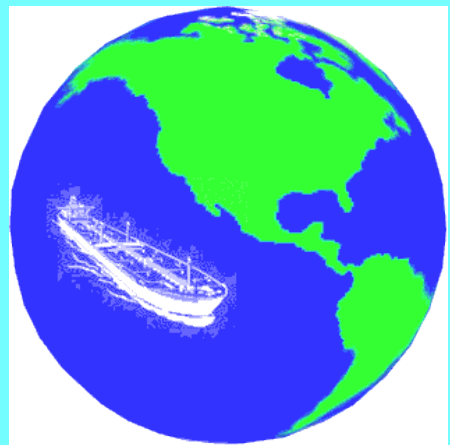
**“ A voyage through future uncertainties ”**

**Peter M Swift**

# Mankind's dependence on marine transportation



# Global dependence on marine transportation



# Sustainable Marine Transportation

*Meeting society's expectations - Safe, Reliable,  
Environmentally Responsible and Cost Effective*

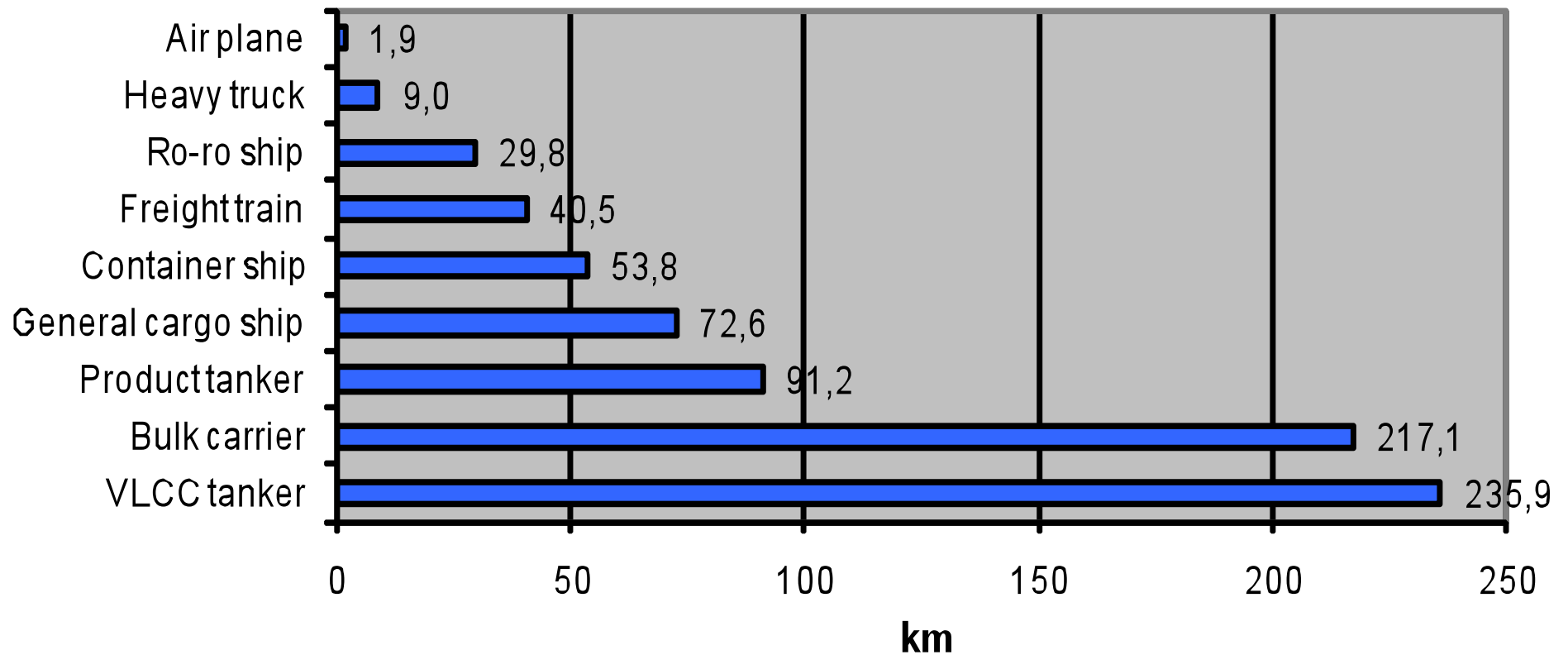


**With Goals aligned  
to those of the IMO**



# Shipping is energy efficient

**Transport distance for 1 ton cargo per kg GHG emissions**



# Navigating the Future of Marine Transportation

## Future Uncertainties

- **Economic**
- **Environmental**
- **Legislative and governance**
- **Labour**
- **Representation**

# Future Cost-Effectiveness

## Scale opportunities:

1. Maximising designs within physical constraints
2. Mega Carriers with fewer constraints





# Future Cost-Effectiveness

## Improved design/operating efficiency

- **More efficient engines ? - *more efficient over wider power range, with a flatter specific fuel consumption curve***
- **Better integration of auxiliary power units ?**
- **More efficient hulls ? – *designed for a wider spectrum of operating conditions***

**Driven in part by IMO's Energy Efficiency Design Index  
– *although conflicting with some of above***

# Targetted reductions in EEDI – leading to lower GHG emissions on new ships by 30% by 2025

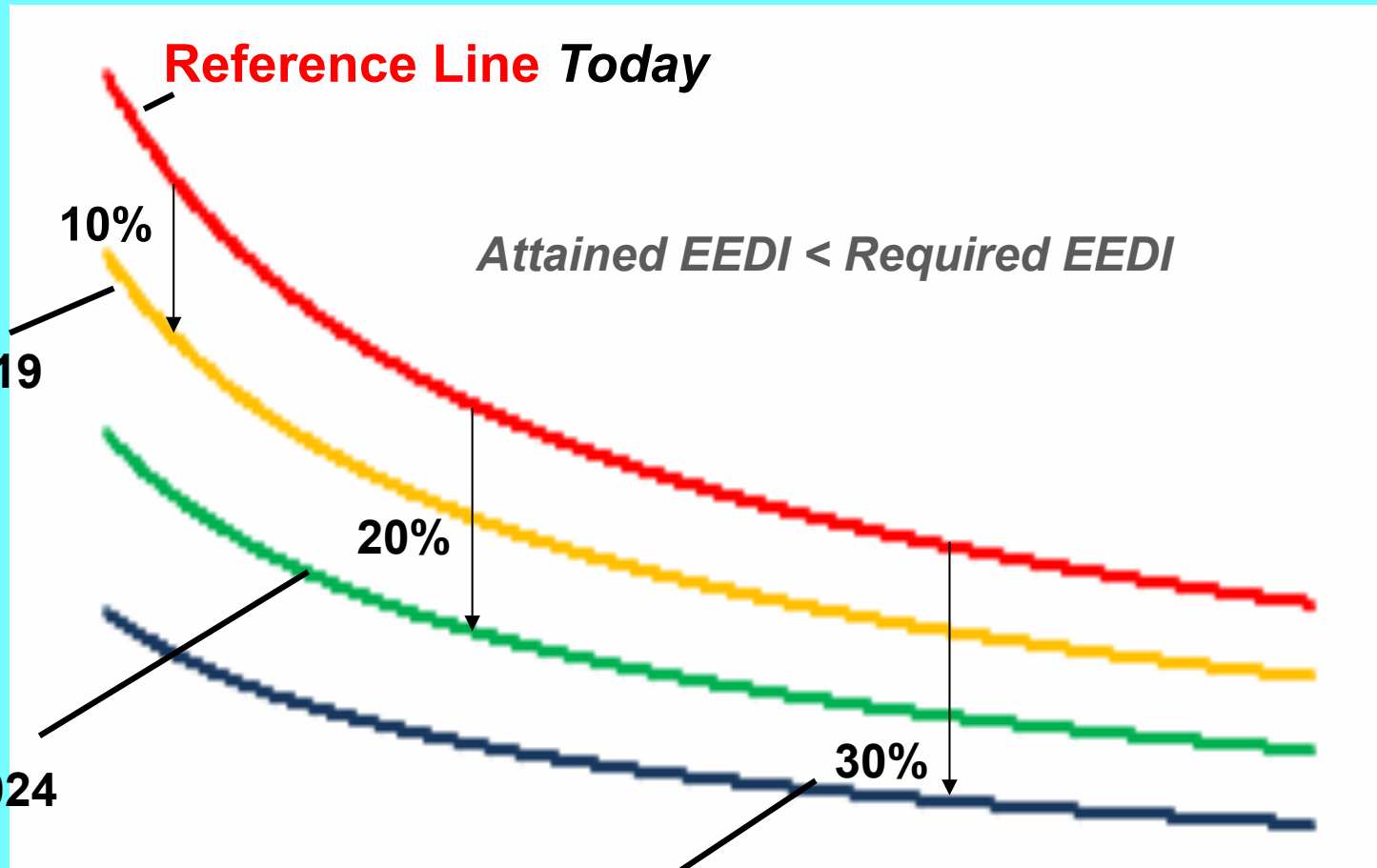
**Design Index (EEDI)**

**Phase 1**  
2015 - 2019

**Phase 2**  
2020 - 2024

**Phase 3**  
on and after 2025

**Ship Size (DWT)**



[Tankers > 20,000 DWT]

# Future Cost-Effectiveness

## Future Costs

- **Bunker Fuel costs – *rising ?***
  - *Speeds optimised*
  - *Potential for alternative fuels – LNG ?*
  - *Potential for Exhaust Scrubbers ?*
- **Port / logistics efficiency – *improved ?***
- **Manning – *levels reduced ?***
- **Repairs and Maintenance – *challenged ?***
- **Ship Price – *reduced ?***

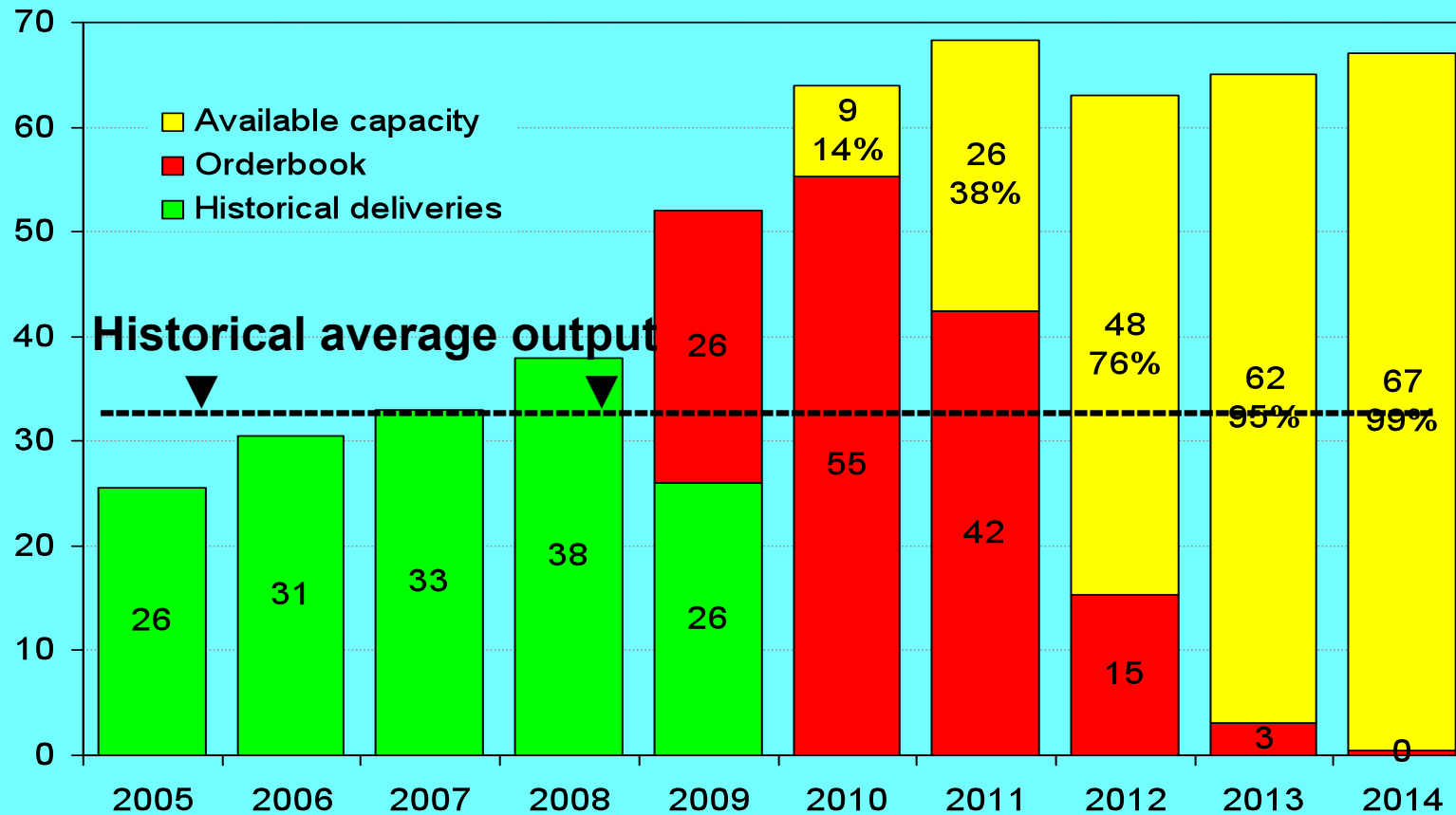
# Future Cost-Effectiveness

Shipbuilding

A sellers' or a buyers' market ??

# Shipbuilding : *Future capacity surplus ?*

m cgt



## Implications of shipyard capacity surplus for years to come ?

- Lower prices ?
- Quality and standards maintained or weakened, and with pressure on suppliers and sub-contractors ?
- Greater customer focus & customisation ?
- Standardised or customised designs ? (Designed by whom ?)
- *Government interventions ?*

# Implications of shipyard capacity surplus for years to come ?

**Design implications – *who will drive future designs ?***

**Incorporation of features that are not mandatory ?**

- **Accommodation and habitability standards – (> ILO: MLC 2006), *including recreation facilities***
- **Personal communications for crews with access to (cost-effective) internet and private communication**
- **Better shipboard training facilities to facilitate development and career enhancement**
- **Anti-Piracy designs and layout**

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# Environmental Challenges for Shipping – local and global impacts

VOC = Volatile  
Organic  
Compounds

ODS = Ozone  
Depleting Substances

CO<sub>2</sub>/GHG  
emissions

NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PM

Life cycle:  
Building to  
Decommissioning/  
recycling

Radiated  
Noise

Sewage  
Garbage  
Cargo Waste

Cetacean  
strikes

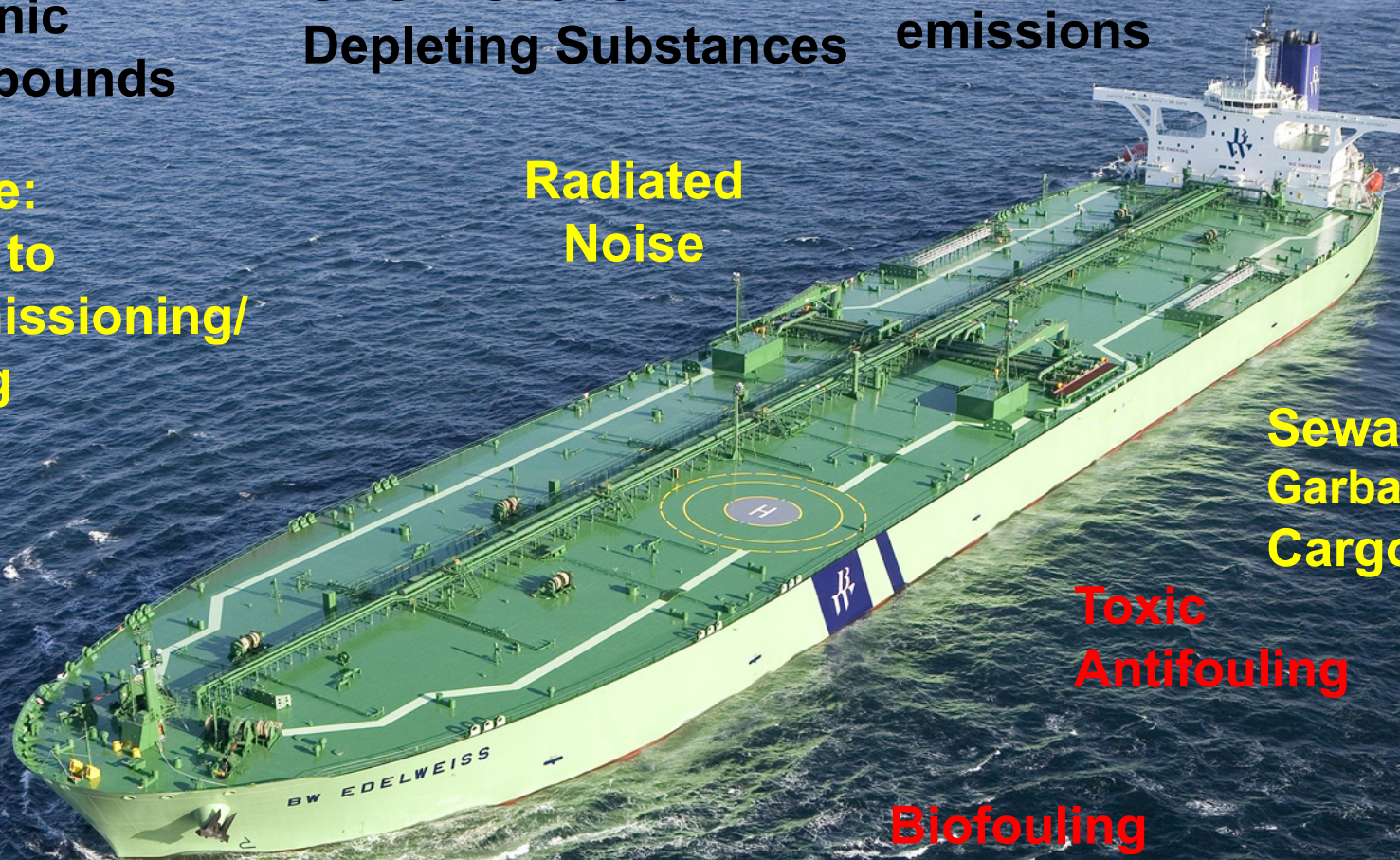
Toxic  
Antifouling

Biofouling

Accidental oil  
pollution

Ballast water

Noise  
Pollution



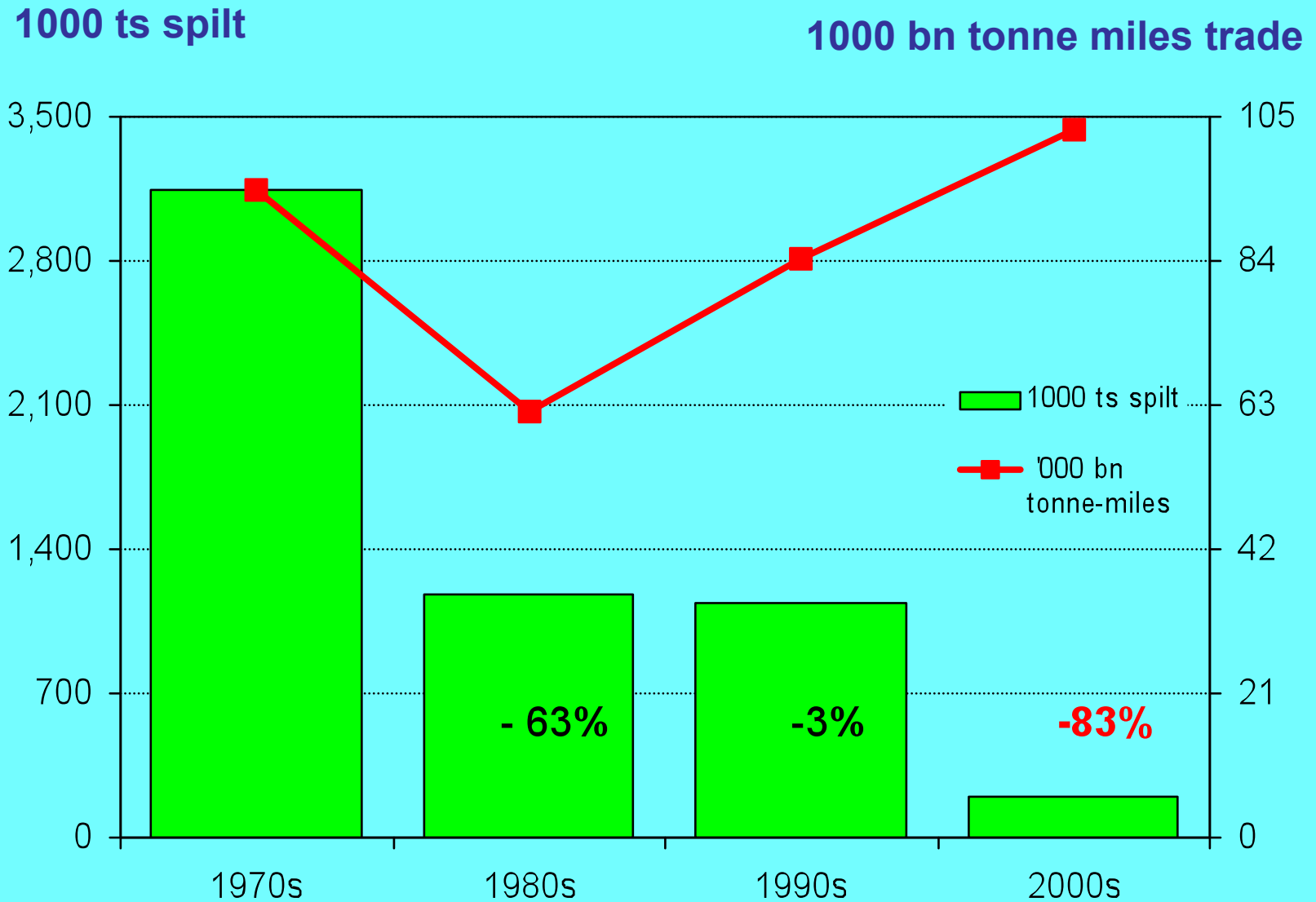
# Environmental Challenges for Shipping

**PLUS Challenges to regulate (globally) on the land side**

**Examples:**

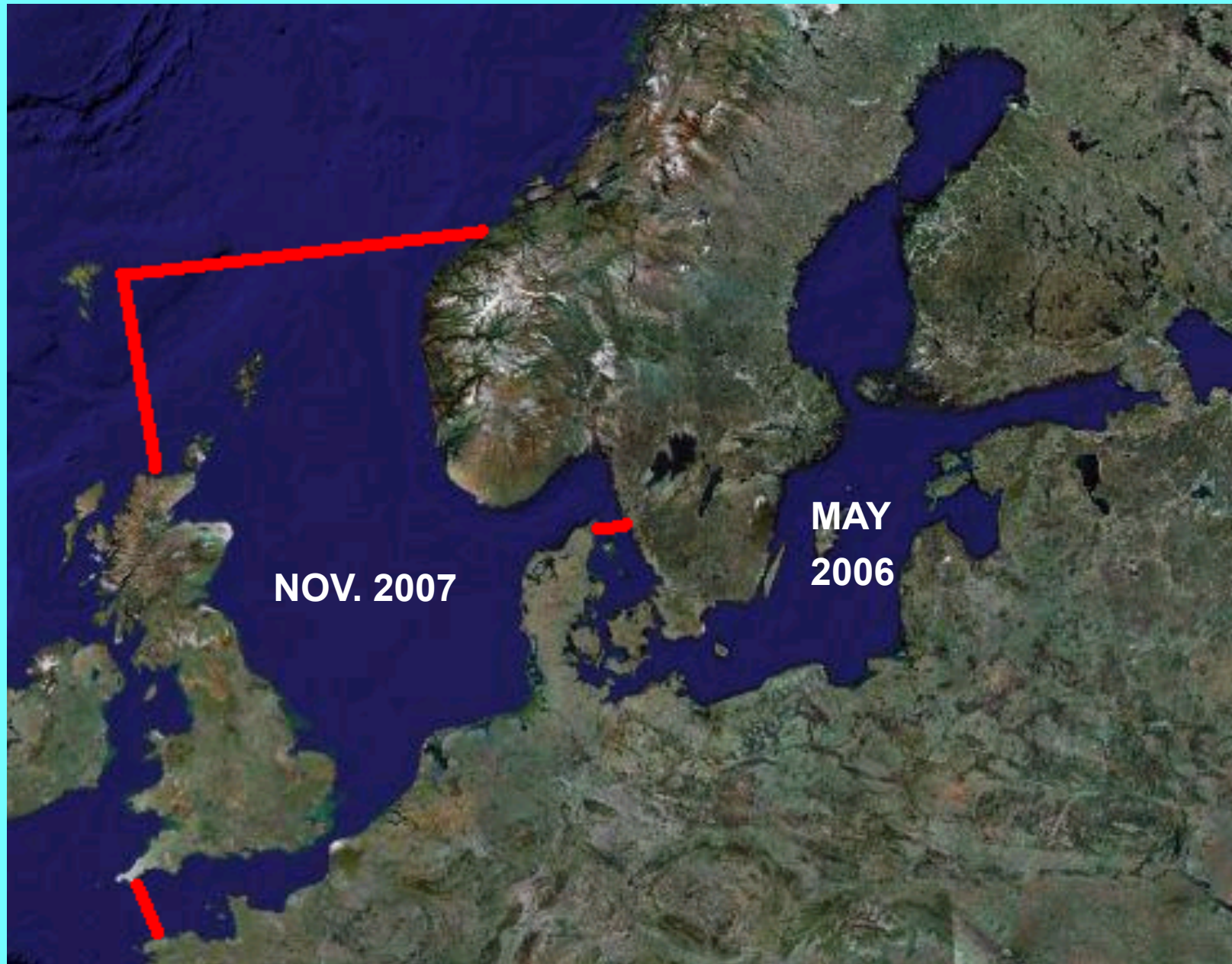
- **Reception facilities (adequate and affordable)**
- **Fuel supply (and availability)**
- **Ship recycling HSE standards in breaking yards**

# Oil pollution from tanker shipping



Based on ITOPF/Fearnleys

# IMO MARPOL Annex VI: Baltic and North Sea ECAs



# IMO MARPOL Annex VI: North American ECA



**Entry into force 1 August 2012**

200 nm

200 nm



**Will Mexico join ?**

**Caribs?**

# Navigating the Future of Marine Transportation

## Future Uncertainties

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# Will the Shipping Industry remain under an intense spotlight ?



## Watched by:

- **Regulators**
- **Politicians**
- **Public**

## With Licences to trade rigorously applied by:

- **Flag states**
- **Classification Societies**
- **Insurers**
- **Charterers**

## Monitored by:

- **Coastal and Port states**

# Global Governance Structures for a Global Industry

## International shipping seeks:

- A consistent framework of rules, regulations and standards, implemented uniformly and applied in the same time frame.

## Why ?

- To ensure a level playing field
- To avoid uncertainty, confusion and complications
- To facilitate trade



# Consistent regulations and standards

## – *the ideal world*

- **International Regulations (via IMO, ILO, UNCLOS)**
- **Flag State – requirements, interpretation and application**
- **Port State Control**
- **Classification Societies – rules and interpretations**
- **Liability Regimes**
- **Civil and Criminal Penalties**
- **Commercial Inspection Practices**
- **Operating procedures and manuals – especially for safety critical items**

# Consistent regulations and standards – *the real world*

## Nationally / Regionally

### EU

Commission and Parliament keen to drive regional solutions and legislation – environmental, class, liability, compensation.....

### US

Federal programmes historically not fully aligned to IMO conventions, and with individual states prepared to pre-empt Federal legislation.....

### Elsewhere

Australasia, Norway et al have introduced local laws – principally environmental

Port State Control regimes not harmonised

## Ways found to accommodate “local” pressures in international regimes

### IMO

- MARPOL – opt-out for flag and port states on tanker phase-out deadlines
- Emission control areas (SECAs and latterly ECAs)
- Sensitive and particularly sensitive sea areas
- “Voluntary” member state audit
- Pilotage “recommendations”
- Port State Control – regional regimes

### IOPC

- Voluntary supplementary fund

### UNFCCC

- Common but differentiated responsibilities

# IMO Member State Audit scheme – moving from voluntary to compulsory ?



**Aim is to bring consistency and  
transparency to Flag and Coastal States**

**Findings and recommendations of the audit  
to be made public ?**

**Implementation plan followed through and  
the results confirmed ?**

# Consistent regulations and standards – future challenges



## Port State Control

*- regional without international oversight*



## Classification Societies

*- through IACS have adopted Common Structural Rules, Unified Requirements and Interpretations, but may struggle to maintain unity*



## Commercial

*- OCIMF's SIRE Programme well respected but also challenged by other regimes, CDI, Rightship et al*

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# Sustainable Marine Transportation: THE SEAFARER – *our principal asset*

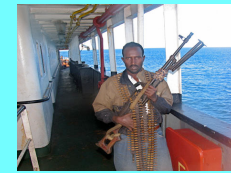
## Future Challenges

- **More than just the availability of future resources !**
- **The industry requires well-qualified, properly trained and motivated seafarers**
- **Measures needed to better assess competency, *including training and experience beyond statutory minima ?***

## THE SEAFARER – *our principal asset*

Challenges and threats to be addressed to help ensure the welfare and well-being of ships' crews

- **Criminalisation & Fair Treatment**
- **Piracy & armed robbery**
- **Isolation** – *live at sea to be as close as possible to life at home with access to social media, etc.*
- **On board living conditions**
- **Fatigue**
- **Bureaucracy** – *including excessive paperwork, - too many inspections, etc.*



A strong case can be made for future rollovers of the IMO's 2010 Year of the Seafarer campaign



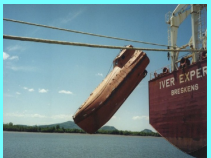
## **THE SEAFARER – *our principal asset***

**The challenges of designs, equipment, systems and operating manuals **NOT fit for purpose** –especially for safety critical and environmental management items**



*Examples:*

*Waste management systems; Oily water separators / oil discharge measurement equipment; Incinerators; Lifeboats; Loading calculators; Cranes and more*



*Manuals with language issues; incomplete in content; inconsistent in functional scope; and sometimes simply not available*



***Will more consideration be given to the ramifications for the seafarer of new regulations and legislation at IMO and elsewhere, e.g. ballast water, multi-fuels, emission abatement technologies, etc. ?***

**The seafarer has to make it work – or risk being penalised if it does not !**

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## Future Uncertainties

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## **A unified voice for the maritime industry ?**

### **Future focus on “IMAGE” or “VOICE” ?**

- **Who will speak for shipping ?**
- **Who will speak for the maritime industries ?**
- **Future consolidation among the representative bodies**
  - **internationally or by region ?**
  - **by sector or by industry ?**

# Marine transportation – a long voyage



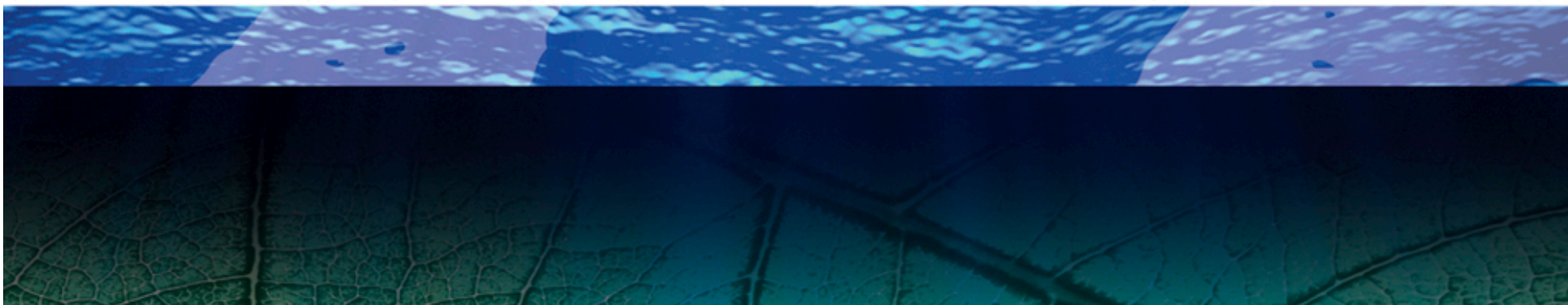
**THE OCEAN**  
GREEN SHIPPING  
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY



**Thank you**

[www.saveourseafarers.com](http://www.saveourseafarers.com)

[www.maritimeindustryfoundation.com](http://www.maritimeindustryfoundation.com)



# Sustainability: Environmental

## Drivers for change

### - frequently originate with the concerns of local communities:

- *coastal oil and other pollution*
- *invasive species transfers (including biofouling)*
- *antifoulant (tin) deposits*
- *sewage discharges*
- *sulphur deposition and atmospheric pollution*
- *noise pollution (ship generated)*

### - others reflect more regional/global concerns:

- *nitrogen deposition*
- *waste management*
- *HSE standards in recycling yards*
- *greenhouse gas emissions*

# Sustainability: Governance

## The view of industry:

The shipping industry routinely is self regulating, with standards based on the best practices of the more responsible operators.

The shipping industry generally welcomes soundly based, workable global regulation, but it is must be implemented in a timely manner and applied consistently.

The shipping industry notes that marine legislation frequently places obligations on third parties, including governments and others, in order to be effective.