

Arctic Shipping and its Future Prospects

Ice Day Conference Levi, 6-7 February 2014 Patrick Verhoeven



Summary

- 1. A history of fascination for Arctic shipping
- 2. Drivers and types of Arctic shipping
- 3. Future prospects
- 4. Principal challenges and concerns
- 5. Conclusions



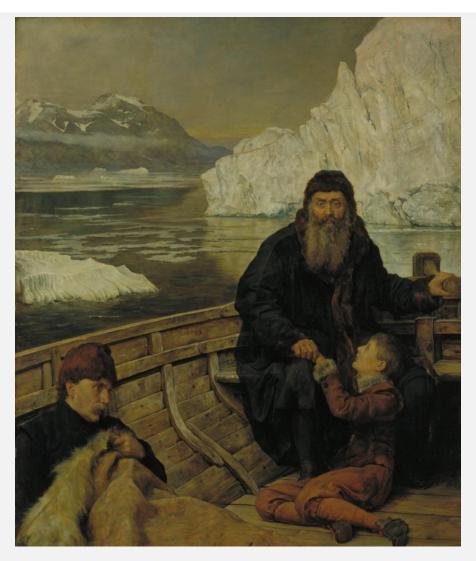
1. A history of fascination for Arctic shipping





Christiaan Julius Lodewyck Portman - The Death of Willem Barentsz - 1836 - National Maritime Museum London





John Collier – The Last Voyage of Henry Hudson – 1881 – Tate Britain





John Everett Millais – The Northwest Passage – 1874 – Tate Britain





Roald Amundsen and his crew aboard the Gjöa





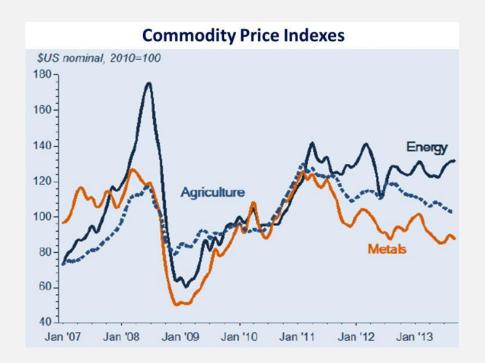
Georg von Rosen – The Explorer A.E. Nordenskiöld – 1886 – Nationalmuseum Stockholm

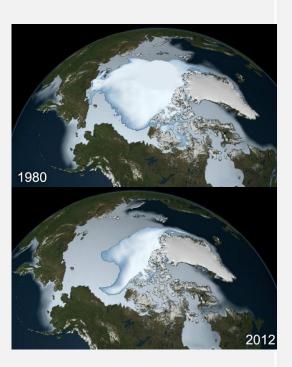


2. Drivers and types of Arctic shipping



Drivers







Route and destination types





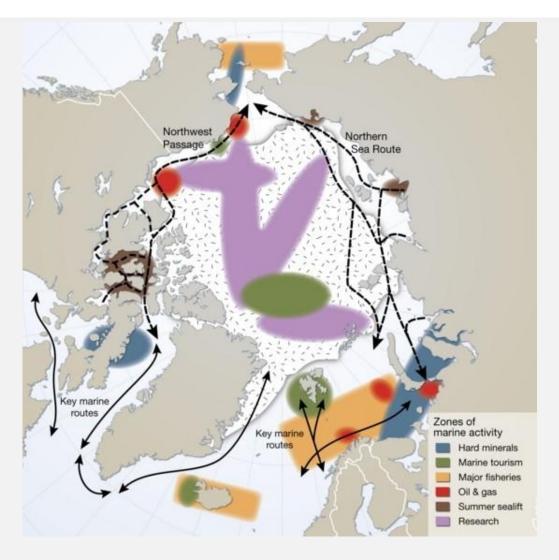






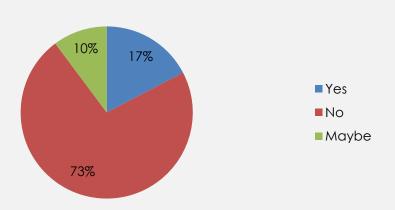
3. Future prospects



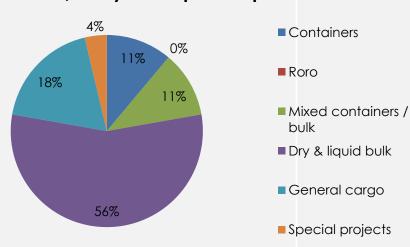




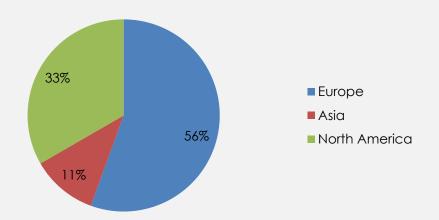
Do you envisage developing activities in the Arctic region?



'Yes' / 'Maybe' responses per sector



'Yes' / 'Maybe' responses per region



Source: F. Lasserre (Université de Laval – Québec) – 2011 Survey of international shipping companies 2008-2010 Response rate: 98/142



Destinational shipping







- Fastest developing cause of traffic
- Extraction natural and mineral resources Arctic engine of growth
- Bulk shipping of raw materials and goods from and between Arctic ports and the rest of the world
- Offshore support vessel activity already significant
- Claims to continental shelves and other sovereignty disputes
- Cruise tourism expands (e.g. Greenland)
- Servicing of local communities
- Fishing



Transit routes

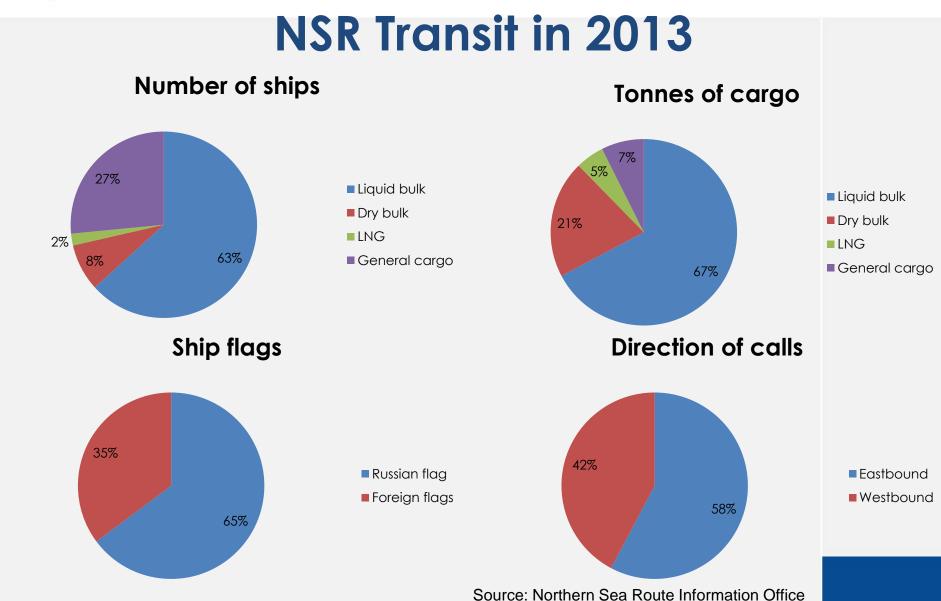




Arrival of COSCO mv Yong Sheng in Rotterdam on 10 September 2013

- Northern Sea Route (NSR) promising
- Transit of loaded cargo vessels rises: 26 in 2011, 33 in 2012, 49 in 2013
- Reliability and commercial viability:
 - Shorter distances, but lower speed and unreliable timetables
 - Fuel savings potential (up to 30%)
 - Seasonal character deterrent for containers
 - No intermediate markets in the Arctic
 - Economies of scale container / bulk shipping
 - Interest of large trading nations (e.g. China)
 - Strategy of Russian Federation
 - Icebreaker, pilotage and other charges
 - Insurance premiums
 - Evolution traditional shipping routes (charges, piracy, political instability, capacity)







4. Challenges and concerns



Safety infrastructure

- Navigation aids and port facilities
- Accuracy of nautical charts
- Communication
- Weather forecasts
- Monitoring of drifting ice and icing conditions
- Search and rescue
- Bases for maintenance and supply
- Places of refuge and pollution response capacity

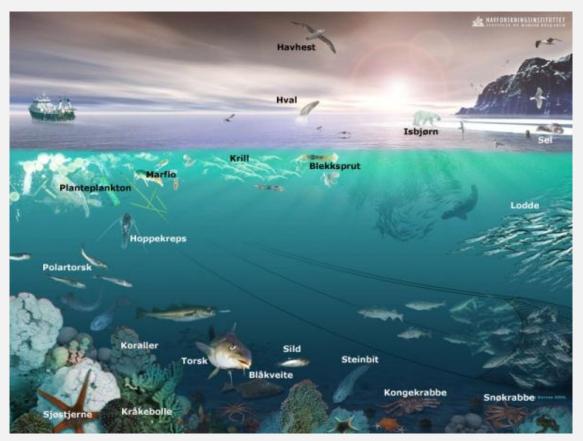


Technology

- Ice-class ships require high investment and have high operational costs
- Absence of unified global requirements for construction and operation of ice-class ships
- Conditions for standard ships to operate in Polar waters
- Industrial standards for drilling and production
- Harsh climate technology
- Winterisation of rigs and equipment
- Enhanced operational procedures



Sustainability



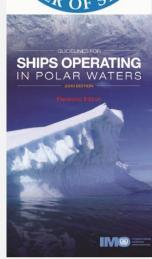
Source: The Institute of Marine Research



Regulation and governance

- Need for mandatory, uniform international regulatory framework
- Development of Arctic maritime infrastructure
- Full participation of shipping nations
- Full market access and freedom of navigation
- Need for legal clarity about status of Arctic (e.g. art 234 UNCLOS, transit passage, internal waters ...)
- Transparency of national regulations
- Reduced bureaucracy and appropriate fees for services







EU policy on Arctic Region

- 2012 Joint Communication Commission and High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
- Three pillars: knowledge, responsibility and engagement
- EU considers UNCLOS key basis for management of the Arctic
- EU considers Arctic Council as primary forum for international cooperation in the region (applied for observer status)
- Specific on shipping:
 - Sea-bed mapping to assist in safe transport routes
 - Development of environmentally-friendly, low risk technology
 - Development mandatory IMO Polar Code
 - SAR through Galileo
 - Emergency preparedness, prevention and response measures through EMSA
 - Conservation and management of fish stocks
 - Sustainable tourism and cruise passenger ship safety



5. Conclusions



- Crossing the Arctic continues to spark imagination reliability and economic viability essential factors
- Geographic, climate, environmental, safety, infrastructural, technological, political, bureaucratic and legal challenges of new 'frontier route' or 'silk road' remain substantial
- From a shipping perspective, the Arctic is for the time being primarily a niche destination, related to extraction of natural resources, maritime tourism, local trade and fisheries
- To anticipate further increase of Arctic shipping, an adequate international framework needs to be in place
- IMO Polar Code cornerstone of regulatory framework
- Close dialogue among Arctic countries and with other shipping nations to avoid unilateral / regional regulation or protectionism
- Further international cooperation on charts, communication, pollution response, SAR etc.
- European shipowners expect EU to play positive role in achieving these goals'



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