

Monitoring Economic Impact of Low Sulphur Norms in North European ECAs

Patrick Verhoeven Sjöfartens Dag – Mariehamn, 15 May 2014



Overview

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1. Background



EC White Paper Transport Policy (2011)

30% of road freight over 300 km should shift to other modes such as rail or waterborne transport by 2030, and more than 50% by 2050, facilitated by efficient and green freight corridors. To meet this goal will also require appropriate infrastructure to be developed.



Art. 7.2. Council Directive 1999/32/EC (as amended by Directive 2012/33/EU)

By 31 December 2013 the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council which shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by legislative proposals. The Commission shall consider in its report the potential for reducing air pollution taking into account, inter alia: annual reports submitted in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 1 a: observed air quality and acidification; fuel costs; potential economic impact and observed modal shift; and progress in reducing emissions from ships.



'Athens Declaration' EU Shipping Ministers (7 May 2013)

- CALL UPON the Commission and Member States to reinforce policy efforts regarding the promotion of Short Sea Shipping with the aim of shifting long-distance transport away from roads and ensuring the necessary accessibility and trade flows, including between the mainland and islands;
- PREQUEST adequate financial support, as appropriate, to promote the supply and demand for Short Sea Shipping services, in particular through the Connecting Europe Facility, allowing for better environmental performance of shipping, innovation and the integrated development of Motorways of the Sea;
- UNDERLINE the importance of financial support, as appropriate, for the adaptation of ships to new environmental and safety requirements, in particular in the context of Short Sea Shipping.



2. Anticipated economic impact



- Several impact assessments made in years prior to entry into force low sulphur rules (unfortunately, <u>after</u> rules were adopted at IMO)
- Most looked at economic impact
- Many predicted impact on traffic patterns:
 - Shift to shorter sea routes, and/or
 - Complete modal shift to road and, possibly, rail

Impact depends on:

- Fuel costs
- Origin-destination route
- Ship type
- Trade type (freight (commodities) / passengers)
- Availability of alternative compliance methods



3. European Sustainable Shipping Forum



Background

- Set up in 2013 to assist European Commission in implementing EU activities and programmes aimed at fostering sustainable shipping
- Current focus: introduction low sulphur norms in N.European ECAs
- Platform for dialogue, exchange of knowledge, cooperation and coordination between Member States and stakeholders
- ESSF Plenary: 60 members (28 Member States + 32 stakeholders)
- ESSF Subgroups:
 - Marine LNG
 - Exhaust gas cleaning systems
 - Implementation of the Sulphur Directive
 - Financing aspects
 - Research & innovation
 - Competitiveness of EU maritime transport



ESSF WG Competitiveness

Official mandate:

 Identify and assess critical success factors for a competitive EU maritime transport sector

Short term focus:

 Monitor economic impact low sulphur norms in Northern Europe



4. First market indications





↑ 13/05/2014

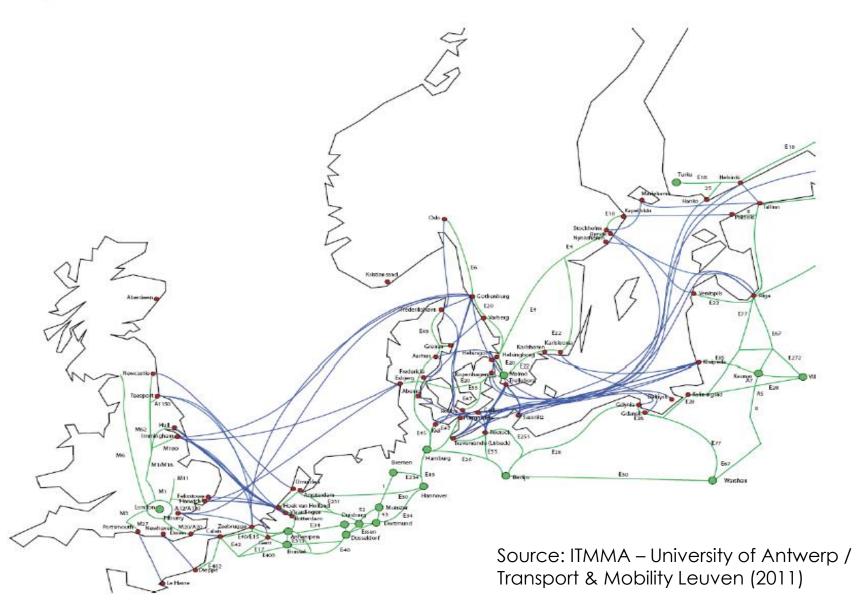






5. Sensitive routes







6. Way forward



Short term:

- Confirmation of sensitive routes
- Identification of ship and port operators
- Monitoring survey (autumn 2014)

Longer term:

Full-blown impact study (2015)



Rationale:

- EC has legal obligation to monitor economic impact (including modal shift effects) under amended Sulphur Directive
- EC has legal obligation to take appropriate measures in response.



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