European Maritime Safety Agency

Monitoring of implementation of Sulphur Directive in EU MS - how is it going?

SECA today - challenges of tomorrow

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European Maritime Safety Agency

EMSA provides **Commission** and **Member States** with technical and scientific assistance on **sustainable and quality shipping** in order to help them:

- Develop legislation, and
- Apply properly,
- Monitor its implementation, and
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the EU measures in place









Sulphur Directive - EMSA's role

- Assist the EC in the implementation of the Sulphur Directive (i.e. Action plan, Sulphur Inspection Guidance, Sulphur inspectors trainings)
- Support the EC preparation of the Implementing Acts

 (i.e. frequency of inspections and sampling, sampling method/points)
- Facilitate harmonised implementation and enforcement (selection of ships for inspection – reporting) (e.g.: Union Information System: THETIS-S + URTM)



- Act as Technical Secretariat in the 'European Sustainable Shipping Forum' (i.e. Sub-groups 'Air Emission from Ships Sub-group', LNG, Scrubbers, etc)
- Organise Ad-Hoc Expert Groups with industry and Member States (i.e. workshops on implementation, emission abatement methods, etc)
- Annual review of MS' reports on compliance with the sulphur standards





MARPOL Annex VI

- Adopted in 1997, entry into force in 2005
- Aiming at minimizing airborne emissions from ships (SOx, NOx, ODS, VOC, CO2)
- Revised Annex VI in October 2008, entry into force in July 2010 (with significant tighter emissions limits)
- 86 IMO Parties have so far ratified Annex VI (95.34% of world merchant shipping tonnage)
- Regulation 4 "Equivalents" use of alternative compliance methods (at least as effective in terms of emission reductions as required)





EU 'Sulphur Directive' (1999/32/EC)

- Sulphur content in heavy fuels and gas oil <u>regulated in the EU since 2000</u> (including marine gas and diesel oil)
- Directives 2005/33/EC & 2012/33/EU brought <u>EU legislation in line with MARPOL</u> (1997 and 2008 changes)
- Integral part of EU policy on Air Quality control:
 - reduce SOx (and PM) shipping emissions due to combustion of marine fuel with high sulphur content through cost-effective measures
 - prevent their contribution to air pollution -which harm human health and the environment becomes higher than the one from land-based sources
- Inspections and Sampling frequency: <u>Commission Decision (EU) 2015/253</u>



	outside EU SECAs	inside EU SECAs	Exceptions
Ships at berth in EU ports (includes at anchor)	0.10% (Not if timetable < 2 hrs or engines switch off and shore-side electricity)		
Passenger ships (on regular services to/from EU ports)	From 01-01-2020 - 0.50% -	0.10%	Ships using Approved Emission Abatement
Other ships/cases			Methods







Inspections per Ship Type





Inspections versus Non Compliances





Non Compliances per Type









Sampling during Inspections





Fuel related Non Compliances









Inspections with Penalties Applied





Inspection Effort Evolution





MARPOL – Other ECA's in the future





- How to do better targeting of ships/URTM (i.e. alerts, sniffing, etc)
- Further harmonization and best practices (i.e. prosecution levels, etc)
- Need for further Guidance (i.e. fuel sampling, EGCSs break downs, etc)
- Long term view (i.e. 2020 new limits, continuous monitoring in stack)
- THETIS-S (i.e. extending to other countries, further developments/fuel calculator, public site, etc)
- Differences between PSC and Sulphur (inspections by same authority)



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