Contemporary Issues of Maritime and Shipping in the Asia-Pacific

Prof. Renping ZHANG

Dalian Maritime University, China

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Contemporary Issues of Maritime and Shipping

- 1. Key International Maritime Conventions
- 2. Current Issues

Contemporary Issues of Maritime and Shipping

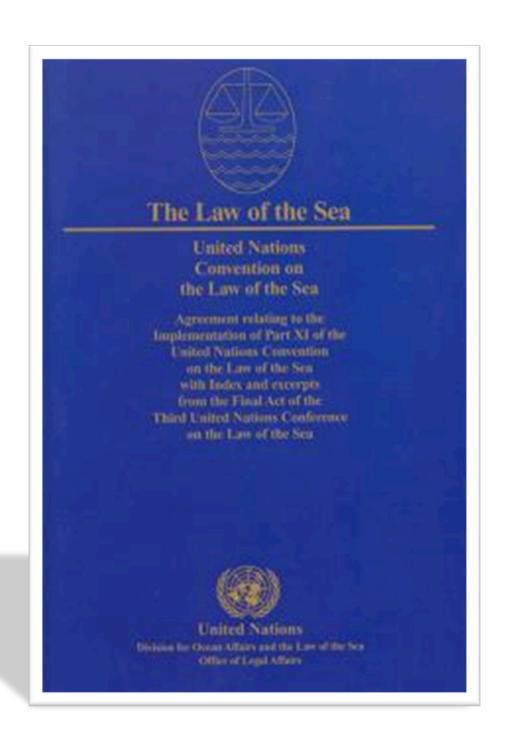
- Key International Maritime
 Conventions
- 2. Current Issues



UNCLOS

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

 Global legal framework for ocean governance



UNCLOS:

Article 94 - **flag State** jurisdiction; Articles 21/35/41/54 - **coastal State** jurisdiction;

Article 218 – port State jurisdiction;

IMO:

- Specialized United Nations agency
- Headquarters in London since 1958
- 5 regional offices
- 174 Member States plus 3 Associate Members
- 81 IGOs + 61 NGOs
- Secretariat of 300+ staff of 50 nationalities
- Six official languages



IMO is referred to, in UNCLOS, the

"competent international organization", in connection with international shipping rules and standards concerning maritime safety, ... prevention and control of marine pollution from ships.

IMO Mission:

Safe, secure and efficient shipping on clean oceans

1 International Conventions UNCLOS and IMO Instruments

- UNCLOS is a framework convention;
- UNCLOS general provisions can be implemented only through operative regulations in other international agreements, like IMO rules and standards.

The best way of improving safety of navigation at sea is by developing international regulations that are followed by all shipping nations.

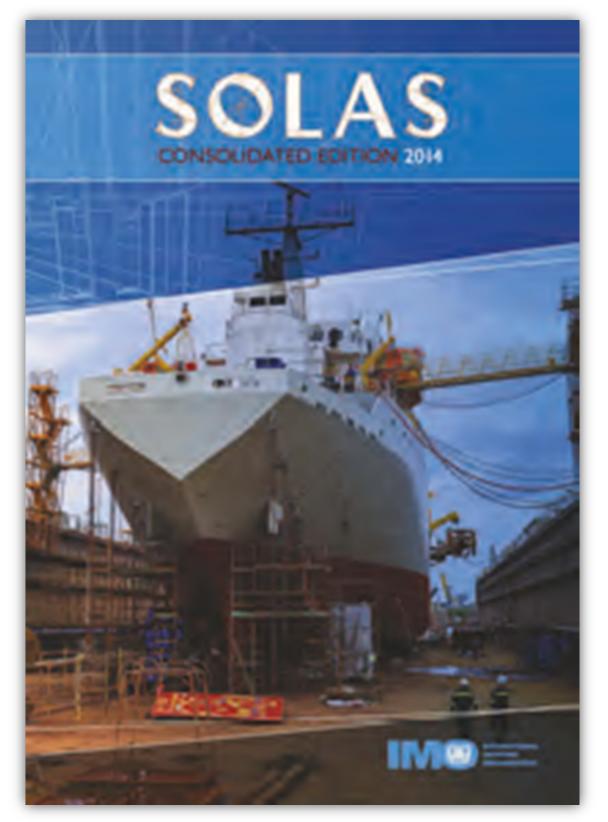
IMO first task was to develop SOLAS, then followed with others like COLREGS, SAR etc.

1 International Maritime Conventions IMO safety conventions:

- SOLAS 1974,
- Load Lines 1966,
- Tonnage 1969,
- COLREG 1972,
- STCW 1978, (Manila Amendments)
- SAR 1979

SOLAS

International
Convention of Safety
of Life at Sea



SOLAS Chapters

- V Safety of navigation
- IX Management of safe operation of ships
- XI-1 Special measures to enhance maritime safety
- XI-2 Special measures to enhance maritime security

Chapter V Safety of navigation

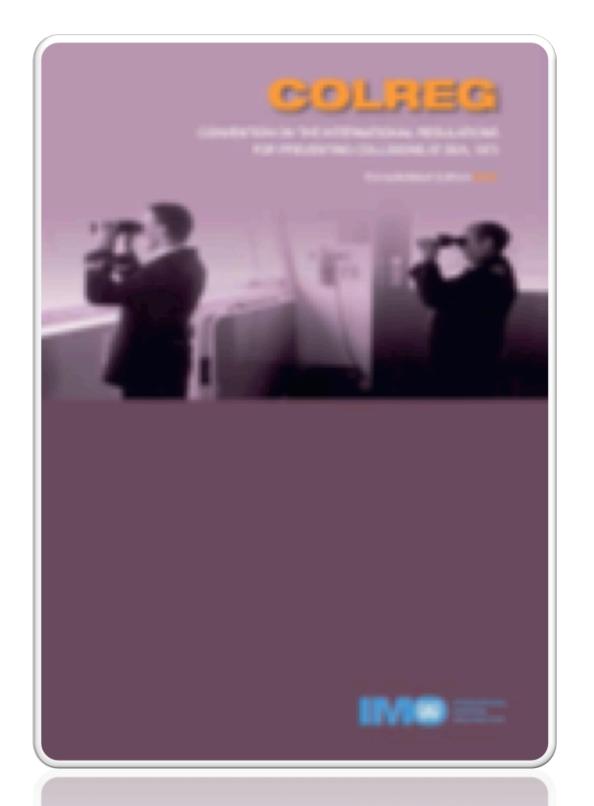
- Navigation & meteorological warnings
- Search and rescue
- Ships' routing
- Ship reporting system

1 International Conventions Chapter V Safety of navigation

- Vessel traffic services
- Ships' manning
- Long-range identification and tracking of ships
- Safe navigation

COLREGs

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972



COLREGs include 38 rules divided into five sections:

Part A - General;

Part B - Steering and Sailing;

Part C - Lights and Shapes;

Part D - Sound and Light signals;

Part E - Exemptions.

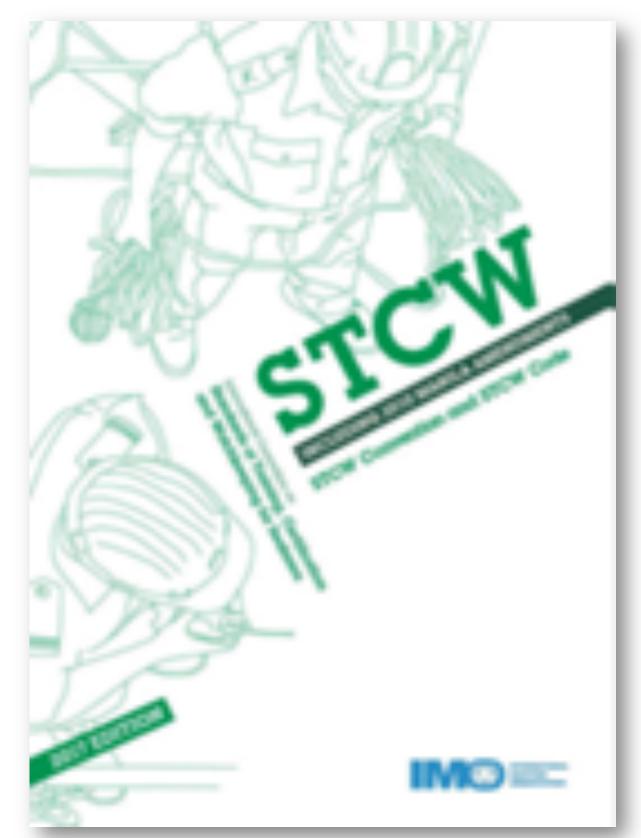
1 International Conventions COLREGS

There are also four Annexes of technical requirements

- lights and shapes & their positioning;
- sound signalling appliances;
- additional signals for fishing vessels;
- international distress signals.

STCW 1978,
Manila Amendments

International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers,



STCW Convention

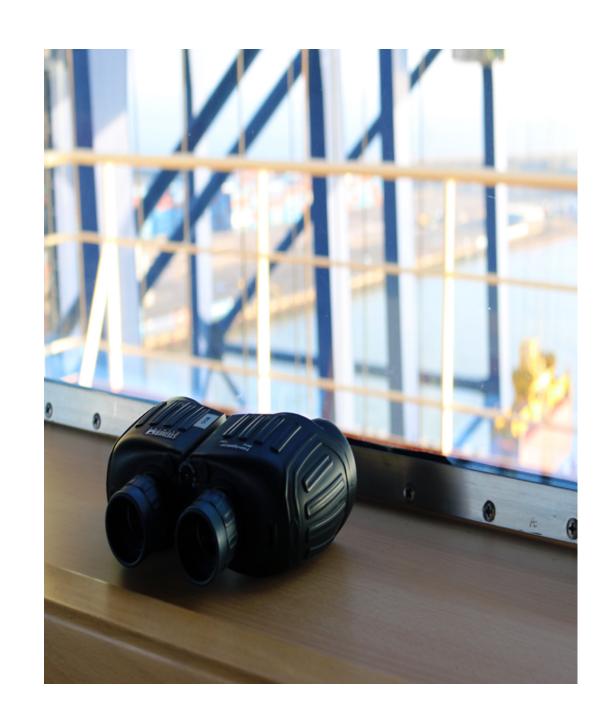
Chapter II Master/deck dept.

Chapter III Engine dept.

Chapter V Special training...

. . .

Chapter VIII Watchkeeping



Maritime safety involves:

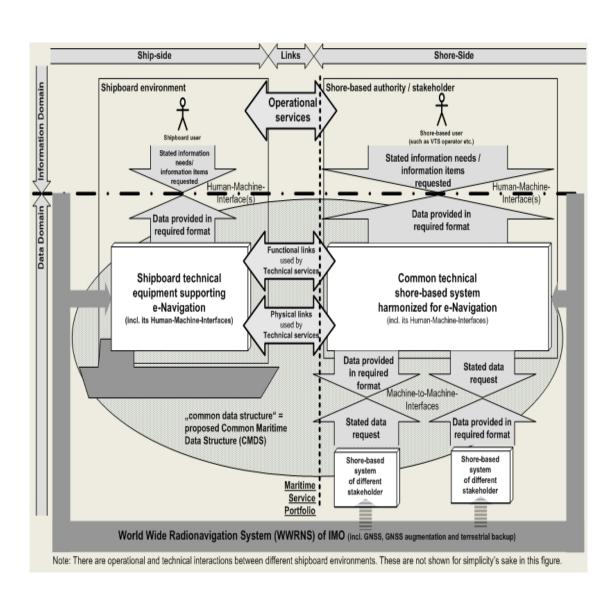
- Ship design and construction
- Ship system and equipment
- Carriage of cargoes and containers
- Navigation, communication and SAR
- Human element, training & watchkeeping

IMO has always paid great attention to improvement of navigational safety:

- IMO conventions / legal instruments (SOLAS, COLREG, STCW etc.);
- Standards and Codes
- Technical measures

1 International Conventions E-navigation

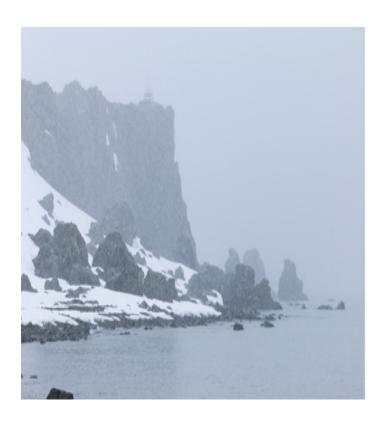
harmonised collection, integration, exchange, presentation, analysis of marine information to enhance navigation safety and security at sea and protection of marine environment.



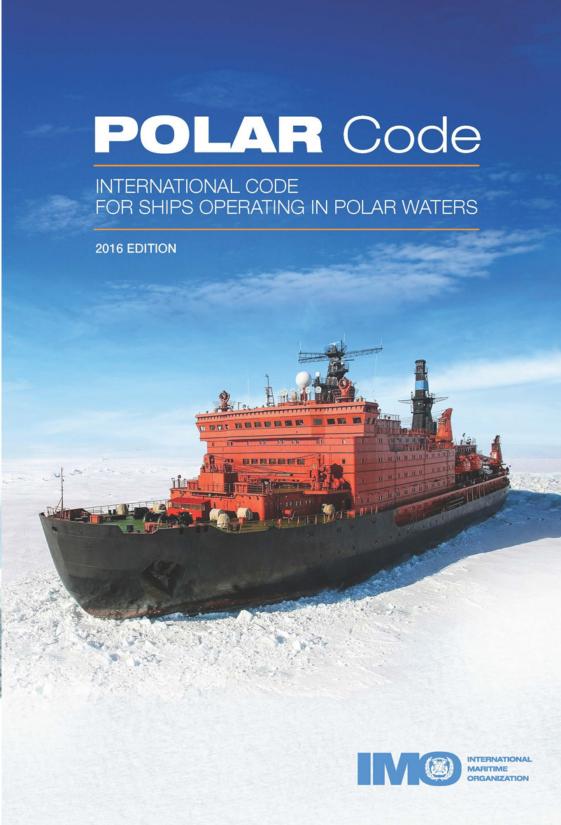
Preventing Collisions at Sea Guidance for determining safe speed, risk of collision and conduct of vessels operating in or near TSS.



Shipping in Polar Waters







Contemporary Issues



- Key International Conventions
- 2. Current Issues

Current Issues at MSC



Agenda Items at MSC 98

- Maritime Autonomous Surface Ship;
- Passenger ship stability amendments;
- Cyber risk management;
- Piracy & armed robbery against ships;

Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) Scoping exercise

- IMO takes a proactive & leading role;
- scoping exercise is a starting point;
- this will be completed in four MSC sessions, through to mid-2020.

Scoping exercise is to touch on issues:

- human element,
- maritime safety & security,
- interactions with ports & pilotage,
- responses to incidents,
- protection of marine environment,

Scoping exercise is to address:

- different levels of automation,
- semi-autonomous to unmanned ships,
- definition of autonomous ship,

Scoping exercise is to consider:

- legal aspects,
- responsibility in MASS accident,
- consequences to cargo,
- implications to shoreside,

Maritime Autonomous Surface Ship



Maritime Autonomous Surface Ship



Maritime cyber risk management

Resolution on maritime cyber risk management in safety management systems is adopted.

Administrations to ensure that maritime cyber risks are appropriately addressed in safety management systems no later than the first annual verification of the company's Document of Compliance after 1 January 2021.

Current topics at MEPC

- Global Sulphur Cap 2020
- Initial GHG Strategy
- Marine Plastic Litter



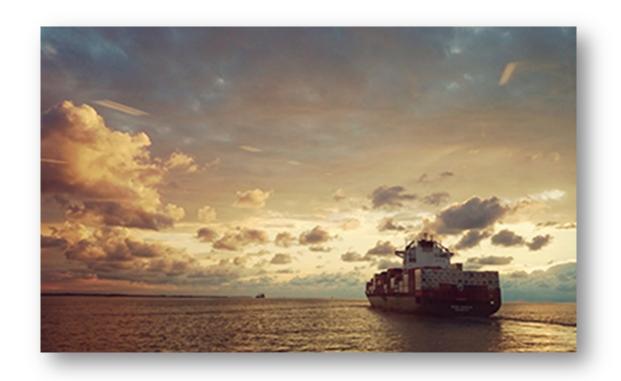
Sulphur 2020
- Cutting
Sulphur Oxide



 Crude oil contains sulphur which, following combustion in the engine, ends up in ship emissions.



IMO Sulphur 2020 LimitNo Delay

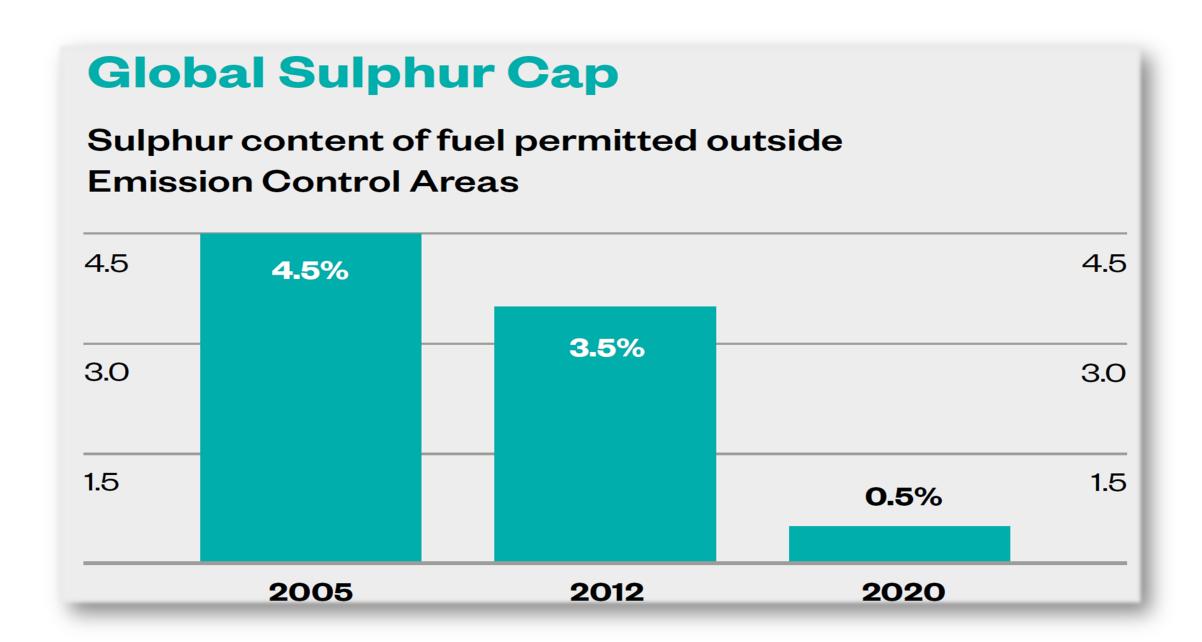


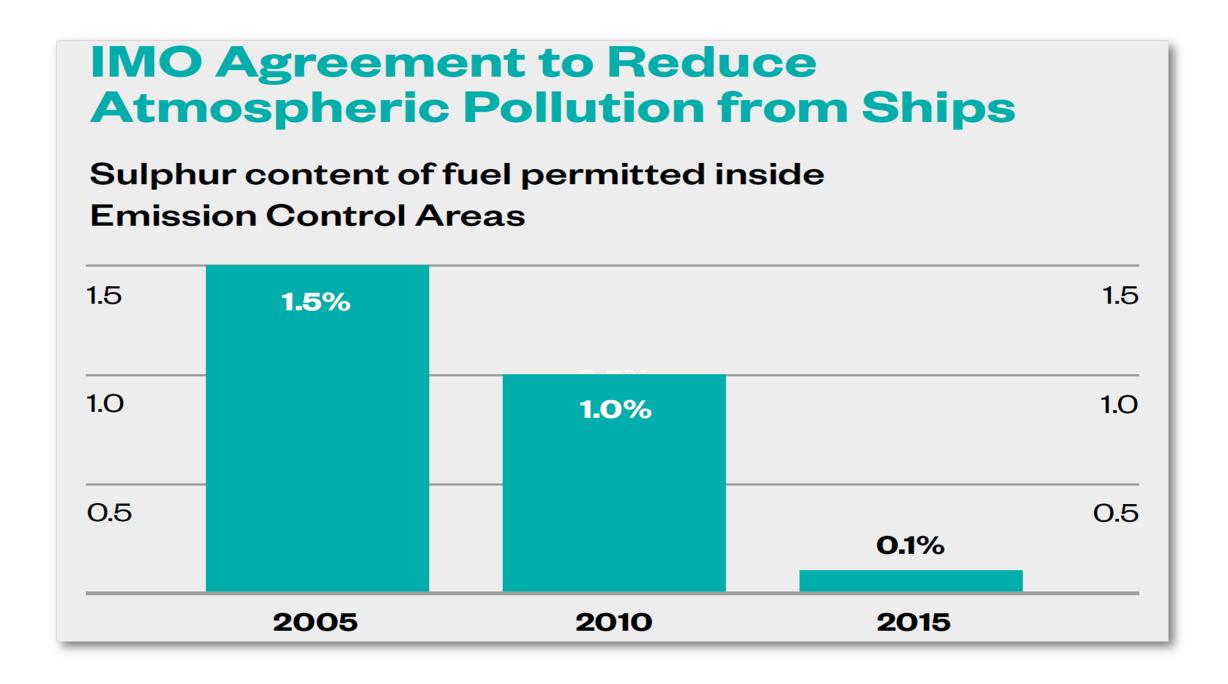
IMO sulphur 2020 limit – No delay

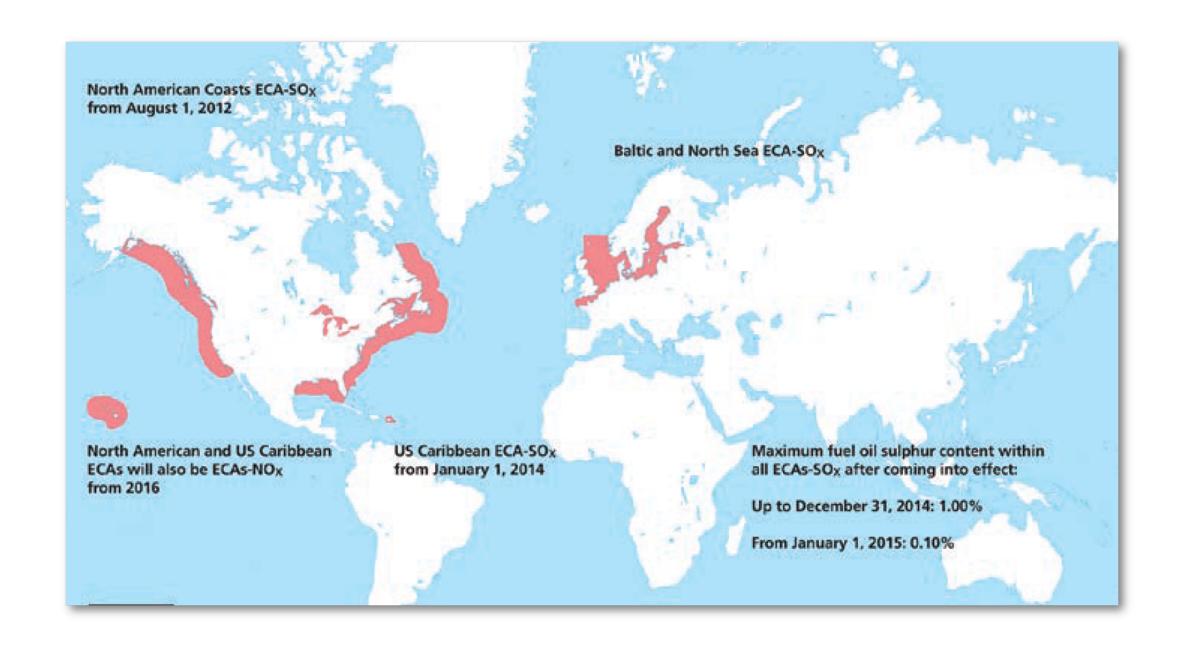
- The new lower 0.50% limit on sulphur in ships' fuel oil will be in force from 1 January 2020,
- under IMO's MARPOL treaty, with benefits for the environment and human health.

IMO sulphur 2020 limit – No delay

- the new limit will be applicable globally,
- while in designated emission control areas (ECAS) the limit will remain even lower, at 0.10%.





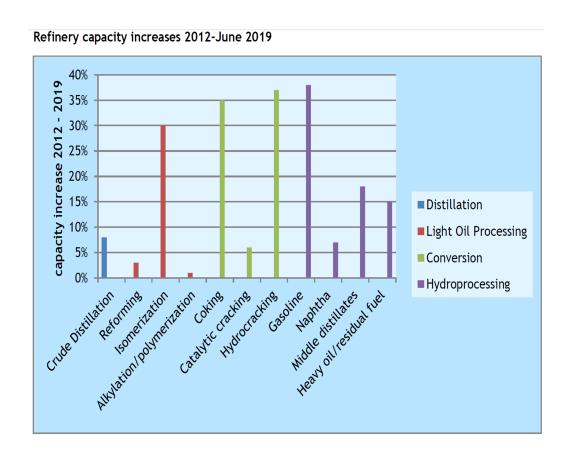




Ban of carriage of non-compliant fuel oil

MEPC 73 banned the carriage of non-compliant fuel oil for combustion purposes for propulsion or operation on board a ship.

 The ban will enter into force on 1 March 2020.





Availability of low sulphur fuel

Sufficient scrubbers

IMO Initial GHG Strategy



What is the Initial GHG Strategy?

- The initial GHG strategy was adopted by IMO's MEPC 72 in April 2018.
- MEPC 72 set out a vision to reduce GHG emissions from ships;
- The initial GHG strategy envisages the identified "levels of ambition" of GHG reduction;

- The initial GHG strategy aims to reduce the total annual GHG emissions by at least
- 40% by 2030, and
- 50% by 2050
- compared to 2008

For the initial GHG strategy,

- Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) is applied for new ships;
- Data Collection System for fuel oil consumption of ships is to be implemented on 1 Jan. 2019.

IMO Initial GHG Strategy

 Follow- up action of GHG initial strategy is approved at MEPC 73, Oct. 2018



Follow-up

- Short-term measures,
 2018 2023
- Mid-term measures,
 2023 2030
- Long-term measures, beyond 2030

Actions

- Data collection system (DCS) begins on 1 Jan. 2019
- 4th IMO GHG study is to be initiated in early 2019.

Marine plastic litter from ships addressed by IMO

 MEPC 73 adopted the action plan, to contribute to the global solution for preventing marine plastic litter entering the oceans through ship based activities.





Marine plastic litter from ships

- Discharging plastics into the sea is prohibited under MARPOL;
- Under London Convention/Protocol, only permitted materials can be dumped and this waste has to be fully assessed to ensure it does not contain harmful materials like plastic litter.

IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships

- Reduction of marine plastic litter generated from, and retrieved by, fishing vessels;
- Reduction of shipping's contribution to marine plastic litter;
- Improvement of the effectiveness of port reception and facilities and treatment in reducing marine plastic litter;

IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships

- Enhanced public awareness, education and seafarer training;
- Improved understanding of the regulatory framework associated with marine plastic litter from ships;
- Strengthened international cooperation;
- Targeted technical cooperation and capacity-building.

Asia Pacific

- Some of the countries in Asia Pacific do not have proper national maritime legislation and policy in place;
- Some of the counties in AP lack of financial resources for port infrastructure development;
- Others may need technical assistance, capacity-building and training;

Asia Pacific

- Infrastructures of ports facilities and logistics capabilities in certain countries of the Asia Pacific have been slowly developed.
- National shipping fleets in other AP countries are small and fragmentary.
- National shipping companies in AP lack of management system, experience and professionals;

Asia Pacific

- Challenges exist in some of the countries of the Asia Pacific:
 - Week transport infrastructure,
 - Ineffective information system,
 - Lack of well-trained logistics personnel,
 - Etc...

Asia Pacific

Last but not the least issue in the Asia Pacific:

 We should take proper consideration of the land-locked country in AP for its maritime and hinterland transport development.

Greater Mekong Subregion Cross-Border Transport Facilitation Agreement

Source: AIB Home



Asia Pacific

What and how:

- Belt and Road Initiative;
- 21st century Maritime Silk Road;

国际陆海贸易新通道, (陆海新通道)
New international sea-land trade passage
(New sea-land passage)

Thank You

Prof. Renping ZHANG

Dalian Maritime University, China