

Regional Roundtable on Improving the Availability of Maritime Transport  
Costs Data in the Pacific – Suva, 15 February 2023

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# Assessments of impacts on States from IMO GHG reduction measures

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IMO Secretariat

# The International Maritime Organization (IMO)



UN Specialized Agency mandated to set a **global regulatory framework** to ensure safe, secure and efficient shipping on cleaner oceans



IMO Convention was adopted in 1948. IMO headquarters in London



IMO has developed more than 50 international instruments, such as SOLAS and MARPOL and over 1,000 guidelines and recommendations



In 2023: 175 Member States, 3 associated members, 143 observer organizations (IGOs and NGOs),



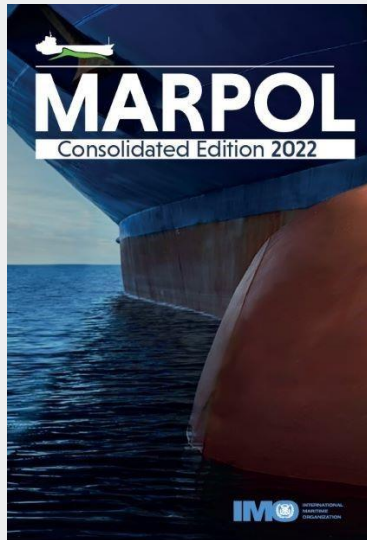
IMO regulates >50,000 ships trading worldwide



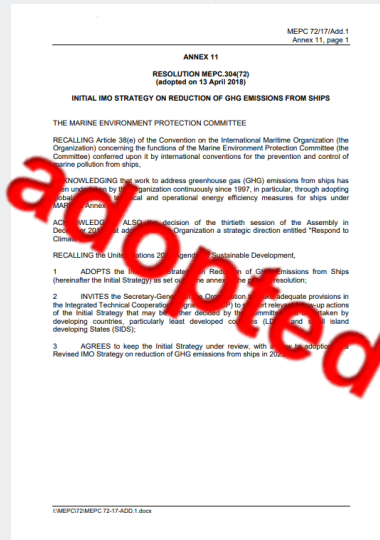
**Safe, secure and efficient shipping on cleaner oceans**



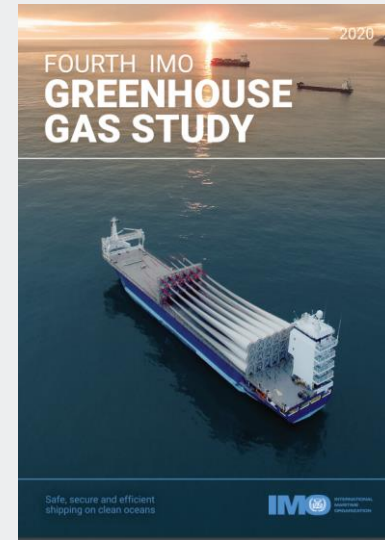
# PREVENTING POLLUTION FROM SHIPS



MARPOL  
Annex VI



Initial IMO GHG  
Strategy



Fourth IMO GHG  
Study

Contents

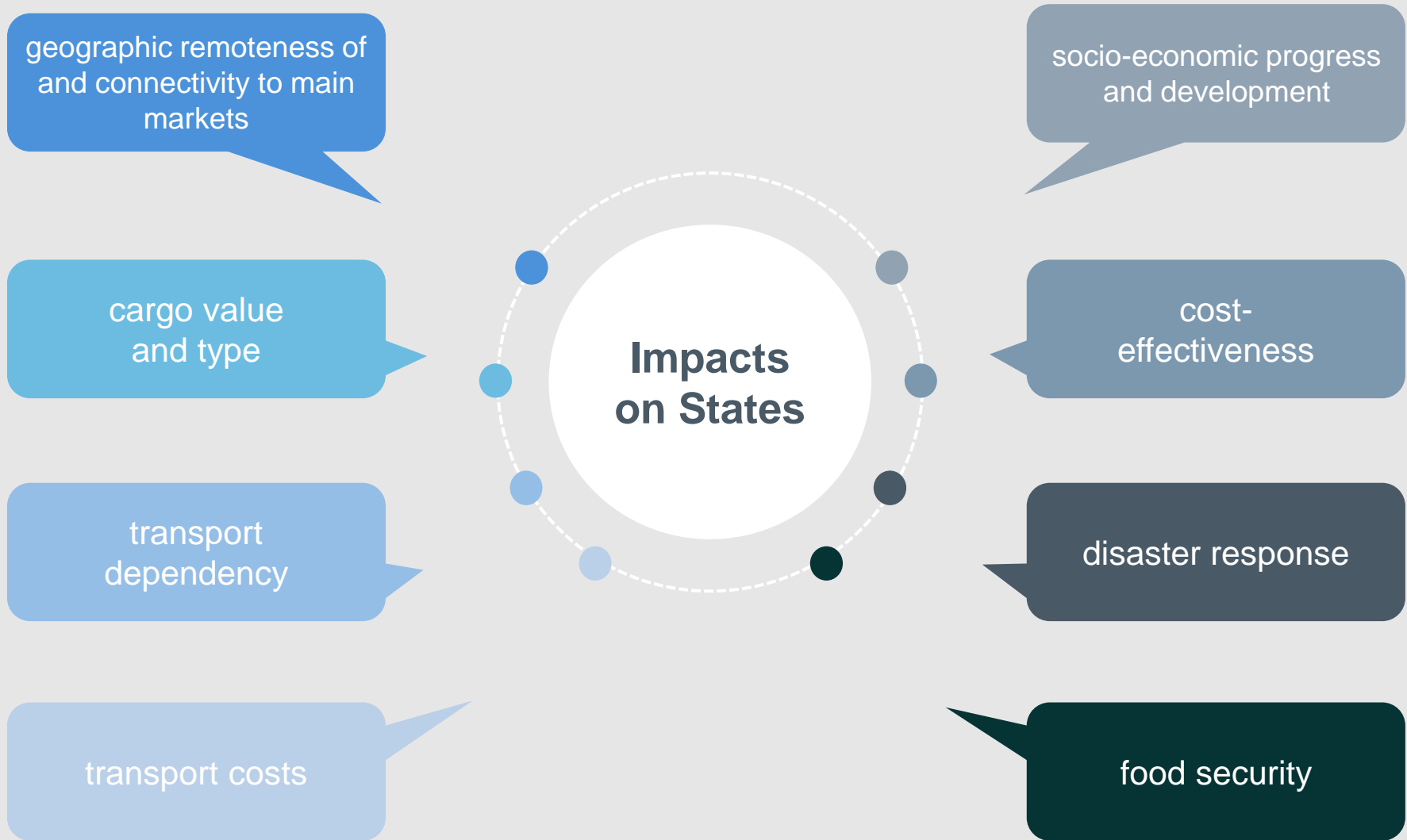
- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 VISION
- 3 LEVELS OF AMBITION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES
- 4 LIST OF CANDIDATE SHORT-, MID- AND LONG-TERM FURTHER MEASURES WITH POSSIBLE TIMELINES AND THEIR IMPACTS ON STATES
- 5 BARRIERS AND SUPPORTIVE MEASURES; CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION; R&D
- 6 FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVISED STRATEGY
- 7 PERIODIC REVIEW OF THE STRATEGY

# IMPACTS ON STATES



Particular attention should be paid to the needs of developing countries, especially small island developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs)





4.13 Disproportionately negative impacts should be assessed and addressed, as appropriate.

# Relevant submissions from the Pacific region



E

INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE  
WORKING GROUP ON REDUCTION OF  
GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS  
5th session  
Agenda item 2

ISWG-GHG 5/2/4  
22 March 2019  
ENGLISH ONLY

## CONSIDERATION OF CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACTS ON STATES

A proposal for an impact assessment procedure

Submitted by Argentina, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Kiribati, Marshall Islands,  
Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Spain, Tuvalu and Uruguay



E

INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE  
WORKING GROUP ON REDUCTION OF  
GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS  
7th session  
Agenda item 2

ISWG-GHG 7/2/11  
7 February 2020  
ENGLISH ONLY

## FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF CONCRETE PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE OPERATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF EXISTING SHIPS, WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOPING DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 4 OF MARPOL ANNEX VI AND ASSOCIATED GUIDELINES, AS APPROPRIATE

A proposal to addressing impact assessment uncertainties when considering  
proposed measures to reduce GHG emissions from ships

Submitted by Solomon Islands and Tonga



E

INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE  
WORKING GROUP ON REDUCTION OF  
GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS  
11th session  
Agenda item 4

ISWG-GHG 11/4/1  
28 January 2022  
ENGLISH ONLY  
Pre-session public release:

## LESSONS-LEARNED EXERCISE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE SHORT-TERM MEASURE

Impacts on States where baseline data is lacking

Submitted by Solomon Islands and Vanuatu



E

MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION  
COMMITTEE  
76th session  
Agenda item 7

MEPC 76/7/62  
28 April 2021  
Original: ENGLISH  
Pre-session public release:

## REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS

Comprehensive impact assessment of the short-term measure approved by MEPC 75

Submitted by Solomon Islands

# DEDICATED PROCEDURE

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| <b>2019</b> | MEPC.1/Circ.885  |
| <b>2021</b> | Comprehensive impact assessment of the short-term measure                                  |
| <b>2021</b> | Lessons-learned exercise   |
| <b>2022</b> | Expert Workshop on impact assessments  |
| <b>2022</b> | Project to improve the availability of maritime transport costs data in the Pacific region |
| <b>2022</b> | MEPC.1/Circ.885/Rev.1  |



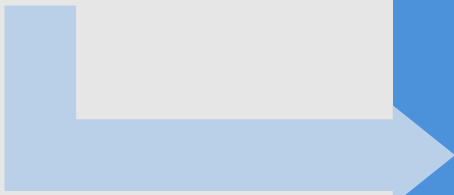


IMO short-term  
GHG reduction  
measure was  
adopted in  
June 2021



Combines  
a **technical** (EEXI)  
and an  
**operational** (CII)  
approach

Entered into-force  
in **November 2022** To  
be reviewed by 2026

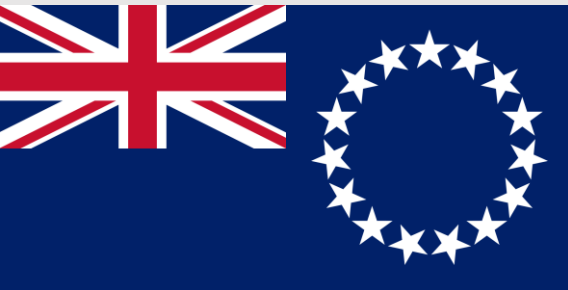


## Comprehensive impact assessment of the short-term measure

1. Literature review (WMU)
2. Assessment of the impact of the measure on the fleet (DNV)
3. Assessment of the impact of the measure on States (UNCTAD)
4. Stakeholder analysis (Starcrest)
5. Identification of areas of missing data (Starcrest)
6. COVID-19 considerations (Secretariat) and
7. Disproportionately negative impacts (Secretariat/Steering Committee)



# Comprehensive impact assessment of the short-term measure



## Stakeholder Analysis by Starcrest Consulting

- 1 of the SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of <1 day if ships slowed to the associated route SR 10% speed, with a commodity cost increase of 0.01%.
- 2 of the SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays ranging from 1 to 4 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 20% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.05-0.44%.
- 8 of the SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 1 to 13 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 30% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.02-2.90%.
- All SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 1 to 46 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 50% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.84-28.48%.

**Figure 10: Results from 9 SHAs of the Average Speed scenario sensitivity analysis for essential goods to the Cook Islands**

- 3 of the SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 1 to 7 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 10% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.00-1.26%.
- All of the SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 2 to 13 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 20% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.00-4.55%.
- All SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 3 to 21 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 30% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 0.00-11.76%.
- All SHAs would accumulate port arrival delays of ranging from 6 to 46 days if ships slowed to the associated route SR 50% speed, with a commodity cost increase ranging from 1.84-56.58%.

**Figure 11: Results from 9 SHAs of the High Speed scenario sensitivity analysis for essential goods to the Cook Islands**

## Task 1 Literature review

Task 2 Assessment of impacts of the measure on the fleet

Task 3 Assessment of impacts of the measure on States

Task 4 Complementary quali/quantitative stakeholders' analysis

Task 5 Identification of areas of missing data, QA/QC, uncertainty and sensitivity analyses and integration between tasks

## Revised MEPC Circular 885

NEW Appendix with the structure of a comprehensive impact assessment and overall coordination of the work

# Thank you for your attention



## International Maritime Organization

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