



Luxembourg, 11 December 2012

Circular CAM 009/2012

O/Ref. : **AH/100555**

Subject: **SEEMP: Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan**

To : All Accredited Shipping Managers, ship owners, ship operators and designated persons of Luxembourg flagged ships.

Companies are hereby reminded that **all ships (new and existing) of 400 gross tonnage and above** will be required to keep a “Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan” (SEEMP) onboard as from the 1st January 2013. The SEEMP may be part of the ship's Safety Management System (SMS)

The SEEMP was made mandatory for all ships at MEPC 62 in July 2011 with the adoption of resolution MEPC.203(62) amending MARPOL Annex VI.

The SEEMP should be developed taking into account the recent guidelines adopted by IMO by way of Resolution MEPC.213(63): “2012 Guidelines for the Development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)”, replacing MEPC.1/Circ.683.

Both resolutions MEPC.203(62) and MEPC.213(63) are attached to the present circular.

Further information can be found on the IMO website at:

<http://www.imo.org/ourwork/environment/pollutionprevention/airpollution/pages/technical-and-operational-measures.aspx>

You are requested to ensure adequate dissemination of this information within your company and to the Luxembourg flagged vessels which are affected.



(s) Robert BIWER
Government Commissioner
for maritime affairs

ANNEX 19

RESOLUTION MEPC.203(62)

Adopted on 15 July 2011

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM
SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO**

(Inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention"), article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") and article 4 of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (hereinafter referred to as the "1997 Protocol"), which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1997 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols,

NOTING ALSO that, by the 1997 Protocol, Annex VI entitled Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships was added to the 1973 Convention (hereinafter referred to as "Annex VI"),

NOTING FURTHER that the revised Annex VI was adopted by resolution MEPC.176(58) and entered into force on 1 July 2010,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to Annex VI and inclusion of a new chapter 4 intend to improve energy efficiency for ships through a set of technical performance standards, which would result in reduction of emissions of any substances that originate from fuel oil and its combustion process, including those already controlled by Annex VI,

RECOGNIZING ALSO that adoption of the amendments to Annex VI in no way prejudices the negotiations held in other international fora, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), nor affect the positions of the countries that participate in such negotiation,

HAVING CONSIDERED draft amendments to the revised Annex VI for inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex;
5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, copies of the present resolution and its Annex; and
6. INVITES the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, ship designers, marine diesel engine and equipment manufacturers as well as any other interested groups.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEX VI ON REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION FROM SHIPS BY INCLUSION OF NEW REGULATIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SHIPS

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Regulation 1

Application

- 1 The regulation is amended as follows:

"The provisions of this Annex shall apply to all ships, except where expressly provided otherwise in regulations 3, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this Annex."

Regulation 2

Definitions

- 2 Paragraph 21 is amended as follows:

"21 *Tanker* in relation to regulation 15 means an oil tanker as defined in regulation 1 of Annex I or a chemical tanker as defined in regulation 1 of Annex II of the present Convention."

- 3 The following is added at the end of regulation 2:

"For the purpose of chapter 4:

22 "Existing ship" means a ship which is not a new ship.

23 "New ship" means a ship:

- .1 for which the building contract is placed on or after 1 January 2013;
or
- .2 in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or
which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2013;
or
- .3 the delivery of which is on or after 1 July 2015.

- 24 "Major Conversion" means in relation to chapter 4 a conversion of a ship:
- .1 which substantially alters the dimensions, carrying capacity or engine power of the ship; or
 - .2 which changes the type of the ship; or
 - .3 the intent of which in the opinion of the Administration is substantially to prolong the life of the ship; or
 - .4 which otherwise so alters the ship that, if it were a new ship, it would become subject to relevant provisions of the present Convention not applicable to it as an existing ship; or
 - .5 which substantially alters the energy efficiency of the ship and includes any modifications that could cause the ship to exceed the applicable required EEDI as set out in regulation 21.
- 25 "Bulk carrier" means a ship which is intended primarily to carry dry cargo in bulk, including such types as ore carriers as defined in SOLAS chapter XII, regulation 1, but excluding combination carriers.
- 26 "Gas carrier" means a cargo ship constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of any liquefied gas.
- 27 "Tanker" in relation to chapter 4 means an oil tanker as defined in MARPOL Annex I, regulation 1 or a chemical tanker or an NLS tanker as defined in MARPOL Annex II, regulation 1.
- 28 "Container ship" means a ship designed exclusively for the carriage of containers in holds and on deck.
- 29 "General cargo ship" means a ship with a multi-deck or single deck hull designed primarily for the carriage of general cargo. This definition excludes specialized dry cargo ships, which are not included in the calculation of reference lines for general cargo ships, namely livestock carrier, barge carrier, heavy load carrier, yacht carrier, nuclear fuel carrier.
- 30 "Refrigerated cargo carrier" means a ship designed exclusively for the carriage of refrigerated cargoes in holds.
- 31 "Combination carrier" means a ship designed to load 100% deadweight with both liquid and dry cargo in bulk.
- 32 "Passenger ship" means a ship which carries more than 12 passengers.
- 33 "Ro-ro cargo ship (vehicle carrier)" means a multi deck roll-on-roll-off cargo ship designed for the carriage of empty cars and trucks.
- 34 "Ro-ro cargo ship" means a ship designed for the carriage of roll-on-roll-off cargo transportation units.
- 35 "Ro-ro passenger ship" means a passenger ship with roll-on-roll-off cargo spaces.

36 "Attained EEDI" is the EEDI value achieved by an individual ship in accordance with regulation 20 of chapter 4.

37 "Required EEDI" is the maximum value of attained EEDI that is allowed by regulation 21 of chapter 4 for the specific ship type and size."

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY, CERTIFICATION AND MEANS OF CONTROL

Regulation 5

Surveys

4 Paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"1 Every ship of 400 gross tonnage and above and every fixed and floating drilling rig and other platforms shall to ensure compliance with chapter 3 be subject to the surveys specified below:

- .1 An initial survey before the ship is put into service or before the certificate required under regulation 6 of this Annex is issued for the first time. This survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with the applicable requirements of chapter 3;
- .2 A renewal survey at intervals specified by the Administration, but not exceeding five years, except where regulation 9.2, 9.5, 9.6 or 9.7 of this Annex is applicable. The renewal survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with applicable requirements of chapter 3;
- .3 An intermediate survey within three months before or after the second anniversary date or within three months before or after the third anniversary date of the certificate which shall take the place of one of the annual surveys specified in paragraph 1.4 of this regulation. The intermediate survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment and arrangements fully comply with the applicable requirements of chapter 3 and are in good working order. Such intermediate surveys shall be endorsed on the IAPP Certificate issued under regulation 6 or 7 of this Annex;
- .4 An annual survey within three months before or after each anniversary date of the certificate, including a general inspection of the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material referred to in paragraph 1.1 of this regulation to ensure that they have been maintained in accordance with paragraph 5 of this regulation and that they remain satisfactory for the service for which the ship is intended. Such annual surveys shall be endorsed on the IAPP Certificate issued under regulation 6 or 7 of this Annex; and

- .5 An additional survey either general or partial, according to the circumstances, shall be made whenever any important repairs or renewals are made as prescribed in paragraph 5 of this regulation or after a repair resulting from investigations prescribed in paragraph 6 of this regulation. The survey shall be such as to ensure that the necessary repairs or renewals have been effectively made, that the material and workmanship of such repairs or renewals are in all respects satisfactory and that the ship complies in all respects with the requirements of chapter 3."

5 Paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

"2 In the case of ships of less than 400 gross tonnage, the Administration may establish appropriate measures in order to ensure that the applicable provisions of chapter 3 are complied with."

6 A new paragraph 4 is added after existing paragraph 3 as follows:

"4 Ships to which chapter 4 applies shall also be subject to the surveys specified below, taking into account Guidelines adopted by the Organization¹:

- .1 An initial survey before a new ship is put in service and before the International Energy Efficiency Certificate is issued. The survey shall verify that the ship's attained EEDI is in accordance with the requirements in chapter 4, and that the SEEMP required by regulation 22 is on board;
- .2 A general or partial survey, according to the circumstances, after a major conversion of a ship to which this regulation applies. The survey shall ensure that the attained EEDI is recalculated as necessary and meets the requirement of regulation 21, with the reduction factor applicable to the ship type and size of the converted ship in the phase corresponding to the date of contract or keel laying or delivery determined for the original ship in accordance with regulation 2.23;
- .3 In cases where the major conversion of a new or existing ship is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship, the Administration shall determine the necessity of an initial survey on attained EEDI. Such a survey, if determined necessary, shall ensure that the attained EEDI is calculated and meets the requirement of regulation 21, with the reduction factor applicable corresponding to the ship type and size of the converted ship at the date of the contract of the conversion, or in the absence of a contract, the commencement date of the conversion. The survey shall also verify that the SEEMP required by regulation 22 is on board; and
- .4 For existing ships, the verification of the requirement to have a SEEMP on board according to regulation 22 shall take place at the first intermediate or renewal survey identified in paragraph 1 of this regulation, whichever is the first, on or after 1 January 2013."

¹ Refer to Guidelines on Survey and Certification of the Energy Efficiency Design Index.

7 Paragraph 4 is renumbered paragraph 5.

8 Paragraph 5 is renumbered paragraph 6.

Regulation 6

Issue or endorsement of a Certificate

9 The heading is amended as follows:

"Issue or endorsement of Certificates"

10 The following sub-heading is added at the beginning of the regulation:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

11 Paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

"2 A ship constructed before the date Annex VI enters into force for that particular ship's Administration, shall be issued with an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate in accordance with paragraph 1 of this regulation no later than the first scheduled dry-docking after the date of such entry into force, but in no case later than three years after this date."

12 The following is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate"

4 An International Energy Efficiency Certificate for the ship shall be issued after a survey in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5.4 to any ship of 400 gross tonnage and above before that ship may engage in voyages to ports or offshore terminals under the jurisdiction of other Parties.

5 The certificate shall be issued or endorsed either by the Administration or any organization duly authorized by it². In every case, the Administration assumes full responsibility for the certificate."

Regulation 7

Issue of a Certificate by another Party

13 Paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"1 A Party may, at the request of the Administration, cause a ship to be surveyed and, if satisfied that the applicable provisions of this Annex are complied with, shall issue or authorize the issuance of an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate or an International Energy Efficiency Certificate to the ship,

² Refer to the Guidelines for the authorization of organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.739(18), as may be amended by the Organization, and the Specifications on the survey and certification functions of recognized organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.789(19), as may be amended by the Organization.

and where appropriate, endorse or authorize the endorsement of such certificates on the ship, in accordance with this Annex."

- 14 Paragraph 4 is amended as follows:

"4 No International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate or International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be issued to a ship which is entitled to fly the flag of a State which is not a Party."

Regulation 8

Form of Certificate

- 15 The heading is amended as follows:

"Form of Certificates"

- 16 The following subheading is added, and the existing regulation is renumbered as paragraph 1:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

- 17 The following new paragraph 2 is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate

2 The International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be drawn up in a form corresponding to the model given in appendix VIII to this Annex and shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. If an official language of the issuing Party is also used, this shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy."

Regulation 9

Duration and Validity of Certificate

- 18 The heading is amended as follows:

"Duration and Validity of Certificates"

- 19 The following subheading is added at the beginning of the regulation:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

- 20 The following is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate

10 The International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be valid throughout the life of the ship subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 below.

11 An International Energy Efficiency Certificate issued under this Annex shall cease to be valid in any of the following cases:

- .1 if the ship is withdrawn from service or if a new certificate is issued following major conversion of the ship; or
- .2 upon transfer of the ship to the flag of another State. A new certificate shall only be issued when the Government issuing the new certificate is fully satisfied that the ship is in compliance with the requirements of chapter 4. In the case of a transfer between Parties, if requested within three months after the transfer has taken place, the Government of the Party whose flag the ship was formerly entitled to fly shall, as soon as possible, transmit to the Administration copies of the certificate carried by the ship before the transfer and, if available, copies of the relevant survey reports."

Regulation 10

Port State Control on Operational Requirements

21 A new paragraph 5 is added at the end of the regulation as follows:

"5 In relation to chapter 4, any port State inspection shall be limited to verifying, when appropriate, that there is a valid International Energy Efficiency Certificate on board, in accordance with article 5 of the Convention."

22 A new chapter 4 is added at the end of the Annex as follows:

"CHAPTER 4

REGULATIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SHIPS

Regulation 19

Application

- 1 This chapter shall apply to all ships of 400 gross tonnage and above.
- 2 The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:
 - .1 ships solely engaged in voyages within waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the State the flag of which the ship is entitled to fly. However, each Party should ensure, by the adoption of appropriate measures, that such ships are constructed and act in a manner consistent with chapter 4, so far as is reasonable and practicable.
- 3 Regulation 20 and regulation 21 shall not apply to ships which have diesel-electric propulsion, turbine propulsion or hybrid propulsion systems.
- 4 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this regulation, the Administration may waive the requirement for a ship of 400 gross tonnage and above from complying with regulation 20 and regulation 21.

5 The provision of paragraph 4 of this regulation shall not apply to ships of 400 gross tonnage and above:

- .1 for which the building contract is placed on or after 1 January 2017; or
- .2 in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2017; or
- .3 the delivery of which is on or after 1 July 2019; or
- .4 in cases of a major conversion of a new or existing ship, as defined in regulation 2.24, on or after 1 January 2017, and in which regulation 5.4.2 and regulation 5.4.3 of chapter 2 apply.

6 The Administration of a Party to the present Convention which allows application of paragraph 4, or suspends, withdraws or declines the application of that paragraph, to a ship entitled to fly its flag shall forthwith communicate to the Organization for circulation to the Parties to the present Protocol particulars thereof, for their information.

Regulation 20

Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (Attained EEDI)

1 The attained EEDI shall be calculated for:

- .1 each new ship;
- .2 each new ship which has undergone a major conversion; and
- .3 each new or existing ship which has undergone a major conversion, that is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship

which falls into one or more of the categories in regulations 2.25 to 2.35. The attained EEDI shall be specific to each ship and shall indicate the estimated performance of the ship in terms of energy efficiency, and be accompanied by the EEDI technical file that contains the information necessary for the calculation of the attained EEDI and that shows the process of calculation. The attained EEDI shall be verified, based on the EEDI technical file, either by the Administration or by any organization³ duly authorized by it.

2 The attained EEDI shall be calculated taking into account guidelines⁴ developed by the Organization.

³ Refer to the Guidelines for the authorization of organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.739(18), as may be amended by the Organization, and the Specifications on the survey and certification functions of recognized organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.789(19), as may be amended by the Organization.

⁴ Guidelines on the method of calculation of the Energy Efficiency Design Index for new ships.

Regulation 21***Required EEDI***

1 For each:

- .1 new ship;
- .2 new ship which has undergone a major conversion; and
- .3 new or existing ship which has undergone a major conversion that is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship

which falls into one of the categories defined in regulation 2.25 to 2.31 and to which this chapter is applicable, the attained EEDI shall be as follows:

$$\text{Attained EEDI} \leq \text{Required EEDI} = (1-X/100) \times \text{Reference line value}$$

where X is the reduction factor specified in Table 1 for the required EEDI compared to the EEDI Reference line.

2 For each new and existing ship that has undergone a major conversion which is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship, the attained EEDI shall be calculated and meet the requirement of paragraph 21.1 with the reduction factor applicable corresponding to the ship type and size of the converted ship at the date of the contract of the conversion, or in the absence of a contract, the commencement date of the conversion.

Table 1. Reduction factors (in percentage) for the EEDI relative to the EEDI Reference line

Ship Type	Size	Phase 0 1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	Phase 1 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2019	Phase 2 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	Phase 3 1 Jan 2025 and onwards
Bulk carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Gas carrier	10,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	2,000 – 10,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Tanker	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Container ship	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*

Ship Type	Size	Phase 0 1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	Phase 1 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2019	Phase 2 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	Phase 3 1 Jan 2025 and onwards
General Cargo ships	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Refrigerated cargo carrier	5,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 5,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Combination carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*

* Reduction factor to be linearly interpolated between the two values dependent upon vessel size. The lower value of the reduction factor is to be applied to the smaller ship size.

n/a means that no required EEDI applies.

3 The Reference line values shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Reference line value} = a \times b^{-c}$$

where a, b and c are the parameters given in Table 2.

Table 2. Parameters for determination of reference values for the different ship types

Ship type defined in regulation 2	a	b	c
2.25 Bulk carrier	961.79	DWT of the ship	0.477
2.26 Gas carrier	1120.00	DWT of the ship	0.456
2.27 Tanker	1218.80	DWT of the ship	0.488
2.28 Container ship	174.22	DWT of the ship	0.201
2.29 General cargo ship	107.48	DWT of the ship	0.216
2.30 Refrigerated cargo carrier	227.01	DWT of the ship	0.244
2.31 Combination carrier	1219.00	DWT of the ship	0.488

4 If the design of a ship allows it to fall into more than one of the above ship type definitions, the required EEDI for the ship shall be the most stringent (the lowest) required EEDI.

5 For each ship to which this regulation applies, the installed propulsion power shall not be less than the propulsion power needed to maintain the manoeuvrability of the ship under adverse conditions as defined in the guidelines to be developed by the Organization.

6 At the beginning of Phase 1 and at the midpoint of Phase 2, the Organization shall review the status of technological developments and, if proven necessary, amend the time periods, the EEDI reference line parameters for relevant ship types and reduction rates set out in this regulation.

Regulation 22

Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)

1 Each ship shall keep on board a ship specific Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). This may form part of the ship's Safety Management System (SMS).

2 The SEEMP shall be developed taking into account guidelines adopted by the Organization.

Regulation 23

Promotion of technical co-operation and transfer of technology relating to the improvement of energy efficiency of ships

1 Administrations shall, in co-operation with the Organization and other international bodies, promote and provide, as appropriate, support directly or through the Organization to States, especially developing States, that request technical assistance.

2 The Administration of a Party shall co-operate actively with other Parties, subject to its national laws, regulations and policies, to promote the development and transfer of technology and exchange of information to States which request technical assistance, particularly developing States, in respect of the implementation of measures to fulfil the requirements of chapter 4 of this annex, in particular regulations 19.4 to 19.6."

23 A new appendix VIII is added at the end of the Annex as follows:

"APPENDIX VIII

Form of International Energy Efficiency (IEE) Certificate

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CERTIFICATE

Issued under the provisions of the Protocol of 1997, as amended by resolution MEPC.203(62), to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 related thereto (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") under the authority of the Government of:

.....
(Full designation of the Party)

by
(Full designation of the competent person or organization
authorized under the provisions of the Convention)

Particulars of ship⁵

Name of ship

Distinctive number or letters

Port of registry

Gross tonnage

IMO Number⁶

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

- 1 That the ship has been surveyed in accordance with regulation 5.4 of Annex VI of the Convention; and
- 2 That the survey shows that the ship complies with the applicable requirements in regulation 20, regulation 21 and regulation 22.

Completion date of survey on which this Certificate is based: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Issued at
(Place of issue of certificate)

(dd/mm/yyyy):
(Date of issue) (Signature of duly authorized official
issuing the certificate)

(Seal or stamp of the authority, as appropriate)

⁵ Alternatively, the particulars of the ship may be placed horizontally in boxes.

⁶ In accordance with IMO ship identification number scheme, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.600(15).

**Supplement to the International Energy Efficiency Certificate
(IEE Certificate)**

RECORD OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Notes:

- 1 This Record shall be permanently attached to the IEE Certificate. The IEE Certificate shall be available on board the ship at all times.
- 2 The Record shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. If an official language of the issuing Party is also used, this shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy.
- 3 Entries in boxes shall be made by inserting either: a cross (x) for the answers "yes" and "applicable"; or a dash (-) for the answers "no" and "not applicable", as appropriate.
- 4 Unless otherwise stated, regulations mentioned in this Record refer to regulations in Annex VI of the Convention, and resolutions or circulars refer to those adopted by the International Maritime Organization.

1 Particulars of ship

- 1.1 Name of ship
- 1.2 IMO number
- 1.3 Date of building contract
- 1.4 Gross tonnage
- 1.5 Deadweight
- 1.6 Type of ship*

2 Propulsion system

- 2.1 Diesel propulsion ☐
- 2.2 Diesel-electric propulsion ☐
- 2.3 Turbine propulsion ☐
- 2.4 Hybrid propulsion ☐
- 2.5 Propulsion system other than any of the above ☐

* Insert ship type in accordance with definitions specified in regulation 2. Ships falling into more than one of the ship types defined in regulation 2 should be considered as being the ship type with the most stringent (the lowest) required EEDI. If ship does not fall into the ship types defined in regulation 2, insert "Ship other than any of the ship type defined in regulation 2".

3 Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)

- 3.1 The Attained EEDI in accordance with regulation 20.1 is calculated based on the information contained in the EEDI technical file which also shows the process of calculating the Attained EEDI. ☐

The Attained EEDI is: grams-CO₂/tonne-mile

- 3.2 The Attained EEDI is not calculated as:

- 3.2.1 the ship is exempt under regulation 20.1 as it is not a new ship as defined in regulation 2.23 ☐
- 3.2.2 the type of propulsion system is exempt in accordance with regulation 19.3 ☐
- 3.2.3 the requirement of regulation 20 is waived by the ship's Administration in accordance with regulation 19.4 ☐
- 3.2.4 the type of ship is exempt in accordance with regulation 20.1 ☐

4 Required EEDI

- 4.1 Required EEDI is: grams-CO₂/tonne-mile

- 4.2 The required EEDI is not applicable as:

- 4.2.1 the ship is exempt under regulation 21.1 as it is not a new ship as defined in regulation 2.23 ☐
- 4.2.2 the type of propulsion system is exempt in accordance with regulation 19.3 ☐
- 4.2.3 the requirement of regulation 21 is waived by the ship's Administration in accordance with regulation 19.4 ☐
- 4.2.4 the type of ship is exempt in accordance with regulation 21.1 ☐
- 4.2.5 the ship's capacity is below the minimum capacity threshold in Table 1 of regulation 21.2 ☐

5 Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan

- 5.1 The ship is provided with a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) in compliance with regulation 22 ☐

6 EEDI technical file

- 6.1 The IEE Certificate is accompanied by the EEDI technical file in compliance with regulation 20.1 ☐
- 6.2 The EEDI technical file identification/verification number
- 6.3 The EEDI technical file verification date

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this Record is correct in all respects.

Issued at
(Place of issue of the Record)

(dd/mm/yyyy):
(Date of issue) (Signature of duly authorized official
issuing the Record)

(Seal or stamp of the authority, as appropriate)"

ANNEX 9

RESOLUTION MEPC.213(63)

Adopted on 2 March 2012

**2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its sixty-second session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.203(62), amendments to the Annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI),

NOTING the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI adopted at its sixty-second session by inclusion of a new chapter 4 for regulations on energy efficiency for ships, are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance on 1 July 2012,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 22 of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, requires each ship to keep on board a ship specific Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI requires the adoption of relevant guidelines for smooth and uniform implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its sixty-third session, the draft 2012 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP),

1. ADOPTS the 2012 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP), as set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. INVITES Administrations to take the annexed Guidelines into account when developing and enacting national laws which give force to and implement provisions set forth in regulation 22 of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended;
3. REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines related to the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested groups;
4. AGREES to keep these Guidelines under review in light of the experience gained; and
5. REVOKES the Guidance circulated by MEPC.1/Circ.683, as from this date.

ANNEX

**2012 GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)**

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION
2	DEFINITIONS
3	GENERAL
4	FRAMEWORK AND STRUCTURE OF THE SEEMP
5	GUIDANCE ON BEST PRACTICES FOR FUEL-EFFICIENT OPERATION OF SHIPS
APPENDIX – A SAMPLE FORM OF A SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)	

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 These Guidelines have been developed to assist with the preparation of Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (hereafter referred to as the "SEEMP") that are required by regulation 22 of Annex VI of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78) (hereafter referred to as the "Convention").

1.2 A SEEMP provides a possible approach for monitoring ship and fleet efficiency performance over time and some options to be considered when seeking to optimize the performance of the ship.

1.3 These Guidelines should be used primarily by ships' masters, operators and owners in order to develop the SEEMP.

1.4 A sample form of a SEEMP is presented in the appendix for illustrative purposes.

2 DEFINITIONS

2.1 For the purpose of these Guidelines, the definitions in the Annex VI of the Convention apply.

2.2 "Company" means the owner of the ship or any other organization of person such as the manager, or the bareboat charterer, who has assumed the responsibility for operation of the ship from the shipowner.

2.3 "Safety Management system" means a structured and documented system enabling company personnel to implement effectively the company safety and environmental protection policy, as defined in paragraph 1.1 of International Safety Management Code.

3 GENERAL

3.1 In global terms it should be recognized that operational efficiencies delivered by a large number of ship operators will make an invaluable contribution to reducing global carbon emissions.

3.2 The purpose of a SEEMP is to establish a mechanism for a company and/or a ship to improve the energy efficiency of a ship's operation. Preferably, the ship-specific SEEMP is linked to a broader corporate energy management policy for the company that owns, operates or controls the ship, recognizing that no two shipping companies are the same, and that ships operate under a wide range of different conditions.

3.3 Many companies will already have an environmental management system (EMS) in place under ISO 14001 which contains procedures for selecting the best measures for particular vessels and then setting objectives for the measurement of relevant parameters, along with relevant control and feedback features. Monitoring of operational environmental efficiency should therefore be treated as an integral element of broader company management systems.

3.4 In addition, many companies already develop, implement and maintain a Safety Management System. In such case, the SEEMP may form part of the ship's Safety Management System.

3.5 This document provides guidance for the development of a SEEMP that should be adjusted to the characteristics and needs of individual companies and ships. The SEEMP is intended to be a management tool to assist a company in managing the ongoing environmental performance of its vessels and as such, it is recommended that a company develops procedures for implementing the plan in a manner which limits any onboard administrative burden to the minimum necessary.

3.6 The SEEMP should be developed as a ship-specific plan by the company. The SEEMP seeks to improve a ship's energy efficiency through four steps: *planning, implementation, monitoring, and self-evaluation and improvement*. These components play a critical role in the continuous cycle to improve ship energy management. With each iteration of the cycle, some elements of the SEEMP will necessarily change while others may remain as before.

3.7 At all times safety considerations should be paramount. The trade a ship is engaged in may determine the feasibility of the efficiency measures under consideration. For example, ships that perform services at sea (pipe laying, seismic survey, OSVs, dredgers, etc.) may choose different methods of improving energy efficiency when compared to conventional cargo carriers. The length of voyage may also be an important parameter as may trade specific safety considerations.

4 FRAMEWORK AND STRUCTURE OF THE SEEMP

4.1 Planning

4.1.1 Planning is the most crucial stage of the SEEMP, in that it primarily determines both the current status of ship energy usage and the expected improvement of ship energy efficiency. Therefore, it is encouraged to devote sufficient time to planning so that the most appropriate, effective and implementable plan can be developed.

Ship-specific measures

4.1.2 Recognizing that there are a variety of options to improve efficiency – speed optimization, weather routing and hull maintenance, for example – and that the best package of measures for a ship to improve efficiency differs to a great extent depending upon ship type, cargoes, routes and other factors, the specific measures for the ship to improve energy efficiency should be identified in the first place. These measures should be listed as a package of measures to be implemented, thus providing the overview of the actions to be taken for that ship.

4.1.3 During this process, therefore, it is important to determine and understand the ship's current status of energy usage. The SEEMP then identifies energy-saving measures that have been undertaken, and determines how effective these measures are in terms of improving energy efficiency. The SEEMP also identifies what measures can be adopted to further improve the energy efficiency of the ship. It should be noted, however, that not all measures can be applied to all ships, or even to the same ship under different operating conditions and that some of them are mutually exclusive. Ideally, initial measures could yield energy (and cost) saving results that then can be reinvested into more difficult or expensive efficiency upgrades identified by the SEEMP.

4.1.4 Guidance on Best Practices for Fuel-Efficient Operation of Ships set out in chapter 5, can be used to facilitate this part of the planning phase. Also, in the planning process, particular consideration should be given to minimize any onboard administrative burden.

Company-specific measures

4.1.5 The improvement of energy efficiency of ship operation does not necessarily depend on single ship management only. Rather, it may depend on many stakeholders including ship repair yards, shipowners, operators, charterers, cargo owners, ports and traffic management services. For example, "Just in time" – as explained in 5.5 – requires good early communication among operators, ports and traffic management service. The better coordination among such stakeholders is, the more improvement can be expected. In most cases, such coordination or total management is better made by a company rather than by a ship. In this sense, it is recommended that a company also establish an energy management plan to manage its fleet (should it not have one in place already) and make necessary coordination among stakeholders.

Human resource development

4.1.6 For effective and steady implementation of the adopted measures, raising awareness of and providing necessary training for personnel both on shore and on board are an important element. Such human resource development is encouraged and should be considered as an important component of planning as well as a critical element of implementation.

Goal setting

4.1.7 The last part of planning is goal setting. It should be emphasized that the goal setting is voluntary, that there is no need to announce the goal or the result to the public, and that neither a company nor a ship are subject to external inspection. The purpose of goal setting is to serve as a signal which involved people should be conscious of, to create a good incentive for proper implementation, and then to increase commitment to the improvement of energy efficiency. The goal can take any form, such as the annual fuel consumption or a specific target of Energy Efficiency Operational Indicator (EEOI). Whatever the goal is, the goal should be measurable and easy to understand.

4.2 Implementation

Establishment of implementation system

4.2.1 After a ship and a company identify the measures to be implemented, it is essential to establish a system for implementation of the identified and selected measures by developing the procedures for energy management, by defining tasks and by assigning them to qualified personnel. Thus, the SEEMP should describe how each measure should be implemented and who the responsible person(s) is. The implementation period (start and end dates) of each selected measure should be indicated. The development of such a system can be considered as a part of *planning*, and therefore may be completed at the planning stage.

Implementation and record-keeping

4.2.2 The planned measures should be carried out in accordance with the predetermined implementation system. Record-keeping for the implementation of each measure is beneficial for self-evaluation at a later stage and should be encouraged. If any identified measure cannot be implemented for any reason(s), the reason(s) should be recorded for internal use.

4.3 Monitoring

Monitoring tools

4.3.1 The energy efficiency of a ship should be monitored quantitatively. This should be done by an established method, preferably by an international standard. The EEOI developed by the Organization is one of the internationally established tools to obtain a quantitative indicator of energy efficiency of a ship and/or fleet in operation, and can be used for this purpose. Therefore, EEOI could be considered as the primary monitoring tool, although other quantitative measures also may be appropriate.

4.3.2 If used, it is recommended that the EEOI is calculated in accordance with the Guidelines developed by the Organization (MEPC.1/Circ.684), adjusted, as necessary, to a specific ship and trade.

4.3.3 In addition to the EEOI, if convenient and/or beneficial for a ship or a company, other measurement tools can be utilized. In the case where other monitoring tools are used, the concept of the tool and the method of monitoring may be determined at the planning stage.

Establishment of monitoring system

4.3.4 It should be noted that whatever measurement tools are used, continuous and consistent data collection is the foundation of monitoring. To allow for meaningful and consistent monitoring, the monitoring system, including the procedures for collecting data and the assignment of responsible personnel, should be developed. The development of such a system can be considered as a part of *planning*, and therefore should be completed at the planning stage.

4.3.5 It should be noted that, in order to avoid unnecessary administrative burdens on ships' staff, monitoring should be carried out as far as possible by shore staff, utilizing data obtained from existing required records such as the official and engineering log-books and oil record books, etc. Additional data could be obtained as appropriate.

Search and Rescue

4.3.6 When a ship diverts from its scheduled passage to engage in search and rescue operations, it is recommended that data obtained during such operations is not used in ship energy efficiency monitoring, and that such data may be recorded separately.

4.4 Self-evaluation and improvement

4.4.1 *Self-evaluation and improvement* is the final phase of the management cycle. This phase should produce meaningful feedback for the coming first stage, i.e. planning stage of the next improvement cycle.

4.4.2 The purpose of self-evaluation is to evaluate the effectiveness of the planned measures and of their implementation, to deepen the understanding on the overall characteristics of the ship's operation such as what types of measures can/cannot function effectively, and how and/or why, to comprehend the trend of the efficiency improvement of that ship and to develop the improved SEEMP for the next cycle.

4.4.3 For this process, procedures for self-evaluation of ship energy management should be developed. Furthermore, self-evaluation should be implemented periodically by using data collected through monitoring. In addition, it is recommended to invest time in identifying the cause-and-effect of the performance during the evaluated period for improving the next stage of the management plan.

5 GUIDANCE ON BEST PRACTICES FOR FUEL-EFFICIENT OPERATION OF SHIPS

5.1 The search for efficiency across the entire transport chain takes responsibility beyond what can be delivered by the owner/operator alone. A list of all the possible stakeholders in the efficiency of a single voyage is long; obvious parties are designers, shipyards and engine manufacturers for the characteristics of the ship, and charterers, ports and vessel traffic management services, etc., for the specific voyage. All involved parties should consider the inclusion of efficiency measures in their operations both individually and collectively.

Fuel-Efficient Operations

Improved voyage planning

5.2 The optimum route and improved efficiency can be achieved through the careful planning and execution of voyages. Thorough voyage planning needs time, but a number of different software tools are available for planning purposes.

5.3 IMO resolution A.893(21) (25 November 1999) on "Guidelines for voyage planning" provides essential guidance for the ship's crew and voyage planners.

Weather routeing

5.4 Weather routeing has a high potential for efficiency savings on specific routes. It is commercially available for all types of ship and for many trade areas. Significant savings can be achieved, but conversely weather routeing may also increase fuel consumption for a given voyage.

Just in time

5.5 Good early communication with the next port should be an aim in order to give maximum notice of berth availability and facilitate the use of optimum speed where port operational procedures support this approach.

5.6 Optimized port operation could involve a change in procedures involving different handling arrangements in ports. Port authorities should be encouraged to maximize efficiency and minimize delay.

Speed optimization

5.7 Speed optimization can produce significant savings. However, optimum speed means the speed at which the fuel used per tonne mile is at a minimum level for that voyage. It does not mean minimum speed; in fact, sailing at less than optimum speed will consume more fuel rather than less. Reference should be made to the engine manufacturer's power/consumption curve and the ship's propeller curve. Possible adverse consequences of slow speed operation may include increased vibration and problems with soot deposits in combustion chambers and exhaust systems. These possible consequences should be taken into account.

5.8 As part of the speed optimization process, due account may need to be taken of the need to coordinate arrival times with the availability of loading/discharge berths, etc. The number of ships engaged in a particular trade route may need to be taken into account when considering speed optimization.

5.9 A gradual increase in speed when leaving a port or estuary whilst keeping the engine load within certain limits may help to reduce fuel consumption.

5.10 It is recognized that under many charter parties the speed of the vessel is determined by the charterer and not the operator. Efforts should be made when agreeing charter party terms to encourage the ship to operate at optimum speed in order to maximize energy efficiency.

Optimized shaft power

5.11 Operation at constant shaft RPM can be more efficient than continuously adjusting speed through engine power (see paragraph 5.7). The use of automated engine management systems to control speed rather than relying on human intervention may be beneficial.

Optimized ship handling

Optimum trim

5.12 Most ships are designed to carry a designated amount of cargo at a certain speed for a certain fuel consumption. This implies the specification of set trim conditions. Loaded or unloaded, trim has a significant influence on the resistance of the ship through the water and optimizing trim can deliver significant fuel savings. For any given draft there is a trim condition that gives minimum resistance. In some ships, it is possible to assess optimum trim conditions for fuel efficiency continuously throughout the voyage. Design or safety factors may preclude full use of trim optimization.

Optimum ballast

5.13 Ballast should be adjusted taking into consideration the requirements to meet optimum trim and steering conditions and optimum ballast conditions achieved through good cargo planning.

5.14 When determining the optimum ballast conditions, the limits, conditions and ballast management arrangements set out in the ship's Ballast Water Management Plan are to be observed for that ship.

5.15 Ballast conditions have a significant impact on steering conditions and autopilot settings and it needs to be noted that less ballast water does not necessarily mean the highest efficiency.

Optimum propeller and propeller inflow considerations

5.16 Selection of the propeller is normally determined at the design and construction stage of a ship's life but new developments in propeller design have made it possible for retrofitting of later designs to deliver greater fuel economy. Whilst it is certainly for consideration, the propeller is but one part of the propulsion train and a change of propeller in isolation may have no effect on efficiency and may even increase fuel consumption.

5.17 Improvements to the water inflow to the propeller using arrangements such as fins and/or nozzles could increase propulsive efficiency power and hence reduce fuel consumption.

Optimum use of rudder and heading control systems (autopilots)

5.18 There have been large improvements in automated heading and steering control systems technology. Whilst originally developed to make the bridge team more effective, modern autopilots can achieve much more. An integrated Navigation and Command System can achieve significant fuel savings by simply reducing the distance sailed "off track". The principle is simple; better course control through less frequent and smaller corrections will minimize losses due to rudder resistance. Retrofitting of a more efficient autopilot to existing ships could be considered.

5.19 During approaches to ports and pilot stations the autopilot cannot always be used efficiently as the rudder has to respond quickly to given commands. Furthermore at certain stage of the voyage it may have to be deactivated or very carefully adjusted, i.e. heavy weather and approaches to ports.

5.20 Consideration may be given to the retrofitting of improved rudder blade design (e.g. "twist-flow" rudder).

Hull maintenance

5.21 Docking intervals should be integrated with ship operator's ongoing assessment of ship performance. Hull resistance can be optimized by new technology-coating systems, possibly in combination with cleaning intervals. Regular in-water inspection of the condition of the hull is recommended.

5.22 Propeller cleaning and polishing or even appropriate coating may significantly increase fuel efficiency. The need for ships to maintain efficiency through in-water hull cleaning should be recognized and facilitated by port States.

5.23 Consideration may be given to the possibility of timely full removal and replacement of underwater paint systems to avoid the increased hull roughness caused by repeated spot blasting and repairs over multiple dockings.

5.24 Generally, the smoother the hull, the better the fuel efficiency.

Propulsion system

5.25 Marine diesel engines have a very high thermal efficiency (~50%). This excellent performance is only exceeded by fuel cell technology with an average thermal efficiency of 60 per cent. This is due to the systematic minimization of heat and mechanical loss. In particular, the new breed of electronic controlled engines can provide efficiency gains. However, specific training for relevant staff may need to be considered to maximize the benefits.

Propulsion system maintenance

5.26 Maintenance in accordance with manufacturers' instructions in the company's planned maintenance schedule will also maintain efficiency. The use of engine condition monitoring can be a useful tool to maintain high efficiency.

5.27 Additional means to improve engine efficiency might include:

Use of fuel additives;
Adjustment of cylinder lubrication oil consumption;
Valve improvements;
Torque analysis; and
Automated engine monitoring systems.

Waste heat recovery

5.28 Waste heat recovery is now a commercially available technology for some ships. Waste heat recovery systems use thermal heat losses from the exhaust gas for either electricity generation or additional propulsion with a shaft motor.

5.29 It may not be possible to retrofit such systems into existing ships. However, they may be a beneficial option for new ships. Shipbuilders should be encouraged to incorporate new technology into their designs.

Improved fleet management

5.30 Better utilization of fleet capacity can often be achieved by improvements in fleet planning. For example, it may be possible to avoid or reduce long ballast voyages through improved fleet planning. There is opportunity here for charterers to promote efficiency. This can be closely related to the concept of "just in time" arrivals.

5.31 Efficiency, reliability and maintenance-oriented data sharing within a company can be used to promote best practice among ships within a company and should be actively encouraged.

Improved cargo handling

5.32 Cargo handling is in most cases under the control of the port and optimum solutions matched to ship and port requirements should be explored.

Energy management

5.33 A review of electrical services on board can reveal the potential for unexpected efficiency gains. However care should be taken to avoid the creation of new safety hazards when turning off electrical services (e.g. lighting). Thermal insulation is an obvious means of saving energy. Also see comment below on shore power.

5.34 Optimization of reefer container stowage locations may be beneficial in reducing the effect of heat transfer from compressor units. This might be combined as appropriate with cargo tank heating, ventilation, etc. The use of water-cooled reefer plant with lower energy consumption might also be considered.

Fuel Type

5.35 Use of emerging alternative fuels may be considered as a CO₂ reduction method but availability will often determine the applicability.

Other measures

5.36 Development of computer software for the calculation of fuel consumption, for the establishment of an emissions "footprint", to optimize operations, and the establishment of goals for improvement and tracking of progress may be considered.

5.37 Renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar (or photovoltaic) cell technology, have improved enormously in the recent years and should be considered for onboard application.

5.38 In some ports shore power may be available for some ships but this is generally aimed at improving air quality in the port area. If the shore-based power source is carbon efficient, there may be a net efficiency benefit. Ships may consider using onshore power if available.

5.39 Even wind assisted propulsion may be worthy of consideration.

5.40 Efforts could be made to source fuel of improved quality in order to minimize the amount of fuel required to provide a given power output.

Compatibility of measures

5.41 This document indicates a wide variety of possibilities for energy efficiency improvements for the existing fleet. While there are many options available, they are not necessarily cumulative, are often area and trade dependent and likely to require the agreement and support of a number of different stakeholders if they are to be utilized most effectively.

Age and operational service life of a ship

5.42 All measures identified in this document are potentially cost-effective as a result of high oil prices. Measures previously considered unaffordable or commercially unattractive may now be feasible and worthy of fresh consideration. Clearly, this equation is heavily influenced by the remaining service life of a ship and the cost of fuel.

Trade and sailing area

5.43 The feasibility of many of the measures described in this guidance will be dependent on the trade and sailing area of the vessel. Sometimes ships will change their trade areas as a result of a change in chartering requirements but this cannot be taken as a general assumption. For example, wind-enhanced power sources might not be feasible for short sea shipping as these ships generally sail in areas with high traffic densities or in restricted waterways. Another aspect is that the world's oceans and seas each have characteristic conditions and so ships designed for specific routes and trades may not obtain the same benefit by adopting the same measures or combination of measures as other ships. It is also likely that some measures will have a greater or lesser effect in different sailing areas.

5.44 The trade a ship is engaged in may determine the feasibility of the efficiency measures under consideration. For example, ships that perform services at sea (pipe laying, seismic survey, OSVs, dredgers, etc.) may choose different methods of improving energy efficiency when compared to conventional cargo carriers. The length of voyage may also be an important parameter as may trade specific safety considerations. The pathway to the most efficient combination of measures will be unique to each vessel within each shipping company.

APPENDIX

A SAMPLE FORM OF A SHIP EFFICIENCY ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of Vessel:		GT:	
Vessel Type:		Capacity:	

Date of Development:		Developed by:	
Implementation Period:	From: Until:	Implemented by:	
Planned Date of Next Evaluation:			

1 MEASURES

Energy Efficiency Measures	Implementation (including the starting date)	Responsible Personnel
Weather Routeing	<Example> Contracted with [Service providers] to use their weather routeing system and start using on-trial basis as of 1 July 2012.	<Example> The master is responsible for selecting the optimum route based on the information provided by [Service providers].
Speed Optimization	While the design speed (85% MCR) is 19.0 kt, the maximum speed is set at 17.0 kt as of 1 July 2012.	The master is responsible for keeping the ship's speed. The log-book entry should be checked every day.

2 MONITORING

Description of monitoring tools

3 GOAL

Measurable goals

4 EVALUATION

Procedures of evaluation