ANAVE – Circular de Régimen Interior

Madrid, 1 de agosto de 2022
Ref: SMA 20/2022/AB

Asunto: Oficio de la DGMM sobre las nuevas reglas de eficiencia energética de la OMI: calendario de cumplimiento y delegación en las Organizaciones Reconocidas.

Muy Srs. nuestros:

La **DGMM** nos ha enviado hoy un '**Oficio**' en el que nos informa del **calendario de cumplimiento** de las **nuevas reglas de eficiencia energética** del Anexo VI de MARPOL, es decir, del Índice de Eficiencia Energética para Buques Existentes (**EEXI**), del Indicador de la Intensidad de Carbono Operacional (**CII**) y de la Parte III del Plan de Gestión de la Eficiencia Energética del Buque (**SEEMP**), así como de los **procedimientos a seguir por las empresas** para cumplir dichas normas y de la **delegación** en las **Organizaciones Reconocidas** (OR). Les adjuntamos el 'Oficio' en el **Anexo 1,** que también ha sido circulado a las Capitanías Marítimas.

La **tarea más urgente** para tener en cuenta por las empresas se producirá el **31 de diciembre de 2022**, con la **aprobación de la Parte III del SEEMP**. En la reunión del Informe Técnico de ANAVE de 13 de julio, la DGMM insistió en que **las empresas ya les pueden ir enviando la documentación de la Parte III del SEEMP para que la vayan revisando** y evitar que se produzca un colapso en los servicios de la administración de cara a finales de año.

En resumen, el 'Oficio' establece las siguientes fechas de aplicación:

1. **Antes del 31 de diciembre de 2022**: **Aprobación de la Parte III del SEEMP.**

La aprobación tiene que estar hecha **antes del 31 de diciembre de 2022** y cada buque deberá llevar a bordo un '**Documento de Confirmación del Cumplimiento'** de la Parte III del SEEMP y el '**Manual aprobado'**.

Preferiblemente antes del 30 de septiembre, la empresa deberá presentar por **sede electrónica** la solicitud de aprobación junto con la documentación de la Parte III del SEEMP. La solicitud se dirigirá a la Capitanía Marítima que elija la empresa o a la Subdirección General de Seguridad, Contaminación e Inspección Marítima. **La empresa podrá adjuntar una 'Notificación de Cumplimiento' emitida por una OR**.

La Administración evaluará la solicitud presentada y, si el resultado es satisfactorio, emitirá el '**Documento de Confirmación del Cumplimiento**'.

2. **A partir del 1 de enero de 2023**: **Verificación del cumplimiento del EEXI obtenido.**

La verificación se realizará en el **primer reconocimiento** anual, intermedio o de renovación del Certificado internacional de prevención de la contaminación atmosférica (IAPP) que se produzca **a partir del 1 de enero de 2023**.

La empresa deberá presentar por **sede electrónica** a la Capitanía Marítima elegida la solicitud de verificación y reconocimiento del EEXI adjuntando el '**Fichero Técnico del EEXI**'. **La empresa podrá adjuntar una 'Notificación de Cumplimiento' emitida por una OR**.

Una vez verificado el cumplimiento, se actualizará el **'Certificado internacional de Eficiencia Energética del buque'** junto con el '**Cuadernillo de Construcción'** relativo a la eficiencia energética.

3. **En los primeros 3 meses de 2023**: **Notificación de los datos de consumo de combustible del buque correspondientes a 2022.**

Durante **los 3 primeros meses de 2023**, la empresa presentará por **sede electrónica** los **datos de consumo de combustible correspondientes a 2022**.

Una vez verificados los datos de consumo se le expedirá al buque, **antes del 31 de mayo de 2023**, la '**Declaración de cumplimiento**' correspondiente a la obligación sobre la notificación de consumo de combustible.

4. **A partir del 1 de enero de 2024**: **Notificación del CII operacional anual obtenido.**

A partir del **1 de enero de 2024**, en los **3 primeros meses de cada año natural**, la empresa presentará **por sede electrónica** los **datos del CII obtenido** junto con los **datos de consumo correspondientes al año anterior**.

Una vez verificados los datos, se expedirá al buque antes del 31 de mayo de cada año (la primera será el **31 de mayo de 2024**), la '**Declaración de cumplimiento**' sobre la notificación de consumo de combustible y la Clasificación de la intensidad de carbono operacional ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D' o 'E').

5. **Actuación de las organizaciones autorizadas.**

La **DGMM** tiene previsto **autorizar a** las **OR** a realizar los **reconocimientos, verificaciones, aprobaciones** y la **emisión de los Certificados** y **Declaraciones de Cumplimiento** de los apartados anteriores en nombre de la Administración marítima española. Actualmente, está modificando los acuerdos con las OR para incluir las autorizaciones correspondientes.

No obstante, mientras se completa este proceso, las empresas pueden presentar una 'Notificación de Cumplimiento' emitida por la OR junto con la documentación requerida para facilitar la aprobación por parte de la administración marítima. En paralelo, la administración marítima continuará realizando los reconocimientos, verificaciones, aprobaciones y emisión de los certificados y Declaraciones de Cumplimiento en aquellos casos en que así se solicite.

Les adjuntamos en el Anexo 2, las Resoluciones del MEPC 78 a las que se hace referencia en el 'Oficio' y que ha publicado oficialmente la OMI la semana pasada.

Muy atentamente,

Araiz Basurko
Subdirectora

Muy atentamente,

Araiz Basurko
Subdirectora

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MINISTERIO DE TRANSPORTES, MOVILIDAD Y AGENDA URBANA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DE TRANSPORTES, MOVILIDAD Y AGENDA URBANA
SECRETARÍA GENERAL DE TRANSPORTES Y MOVILIDAD
Dirección General de la Marina Mercante
Subdirección General de Seguridad, Contaminación e Inspección Marítima

O F I C I O

S/REF:

N/REF:

FECHA: 29 de julio de 2022

ASUNTO: CALENDARIO DE OBLIGACIONES DEL CAPÍTULO 4 DEL ANEXO VI DEL CONVENIO MARPOL SOBRE EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA DE LOS BUQUES.

DESTINATARIOS: ASOCIACIONES DE NAVIEROS
.cc: Capitanes Marítimos

El comité de protección del medio marino, en su 78º periodo de sesiones, adoptó las diferentes guías que completan el marco normativo para la implantación de las medidas de eficiencia energética de los buques establecidas en el capítulo 4 del Anexo VI[1] del Convenio MARPOL. Esta comunicación tiene como objetivo revisar el calendario establecido y los procedimientos a seguir para la aprobación de la parte III del plan de gestión de la eficiencia energética del buque (SEEMP III), el índice de eficiencia energética aplicable a los buques existentes (EEXI) y el indicador de la intensidad de carbono operacional (CIII) para los buques a los que les sea de aplicación cada una de estas reglas.

Calendario

1. Aprobación de la parte III del plan de gestión de la eficiencia energética del buque (SEEMP III).

   Tiene que estar realizada antes del 31/12/2022 y cada buque deberá llevar a bordo una confirmación del cumplimiento – parte III del SEEMP junto con el manual aprobado.

2. Verificación del cumplimiento del índice de eficiencia energética aplicable a los buques existentes obtenido (EEXI) con las reglas 23 y 25 del Anexo VI se realizará en el primer reconocimiento anual, intermedio o de renovación establecidos en la regla 5 a partir del 1 de enero de 2023.

   Una vez verificado el cumplimiento se actualizará el certificado internacional de eficiencia energética del buque junto con el cuadernillo de construcción relativo a la eficiencia energética.

3. Notificación de los datos de consumo de fueloil del buque. Los buques a los que es de aplicación la regla 27 notificarán en los primeros tres meses de 2023 los datos de consumo de fueloil recopilados conforme a lo establecido en la parte II del SEEMP y en las Directrices de 2022 para la verificación de los datos de

[1] Las referencias normativas se realizarán respecto al Anexo VI revisado de 2021 del Convenio MARPOL (Resolución MEPC.328(76)) que entrará en vigor el 1 de noviembre de 2022.

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consumo de fueloil y la intensidad de carbono operacional por la administración (Resolución (MEPC.348(78)).

Una vez verificados los datos de consumo se les expedirán, antes del 31 de mayo de 2023, las correspondientes declaraciones de cumplimiento con la obligación de notificación de consumo de fueloil.

4. Notificación del indicador de la intensidad de carbono (CII) operacional anual obtenido. Los buques a los que sea de aplicación la regla 28 a partir del 1 de enero de 2024 notificarán, en los primeros tres meses de cada año natural, el CII obtenido junto con los datos de consumo correspondientes al año anterior, según el formato establecido en el apéndice 3 de las Directrices de 2022 para el desarrollo del plan de eficiencia energética del buque (Resolución MEPC.346(78)).

   Una vez verificados se le expedirá, antes del 31 de mayo de cada año, a cada buque la declaración de cumplimiento con la notificación de consumo de fueloil y de la clasificación de la intensidad de carbono operacional.

Actuación de las organizaciones autorizadas

Se autorizará a las organizaciones reconocidas a realizar los reconocimientos, verificaciones, aprobaciones y emisión de los certificados y declaraciones de complimiento mencionados anteriormente en nombre de la administración marítima española. Las compañías podrán dirigirse directamente a las organizaciones autorizadas solicitando las verificaciones, aprobaciones y emisiones de documentos correspondientes.

Mientras se completa la aprobación de las correspondientes autorizaciones se podrá presentar una notificación de cumplimiento emitida por la organización reconocida junto con la documentación requerida para facilitar la aprobación por parte de la administración marítima.

La administración marítima continuará realizando los reconocimientos, verificaciones, aprobaciones y emisión de los certificados y declaraciones de cumplimiento en aquellos casos en que así se solicite.

Verificación inicial de la parte III del SEEMP.

La parte III del SEEMP se elaborará conforme a lo establecido en la resolución MEPC.346(78) (Directrices de 2022 para el desarrollo del plan de eficiencia energética del buque).

Para su aprobación deberá presentarse en sede electrónica la solicitud de aprobación junto con la parte III del SEEMP dirigida a la capitanía marítima de su elección o a la Subdirección General de Seguridad, Contaminación e Inspección Marítima preferiblemente antes del 30 de septiembre del presente año. Tal y como se ha aclarado en el apartado anterior, se podrá adjuntar una notificación de cumplimiento emitida por una organización reconocida.

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La verificación se llevará a cabo conforme a lo establecido en la resolución MEPC.347(78) (Directrices para la verificación y auditoría de la parte III del SEEMP llevadas a cabo por la administración).

En aquellos casos en que la evaluación resulte satisfactoria se emitirá el documento de confirmación del cumplimiento.

Verificación del EEXI obtenido

El cálculo del EEXI obtenido se realizará de acuerdo con la regla 23 del Anexo VI del MARPOL y las directrices de 2022 sobre el método de cálculo del índice de eficiencia energética obtenido de los buques existentes (resolución MEPC.350(78)). En aquellos casos en que sea de aplicación se habrán de tener en cuenta las orientaciones de 2021 para el tratamiento de las tecnologías innovadoras de eficiencia energética en el cálculo y la verificación del EEDI y el EEXI obtenidos (MEPC.1/Circ.896).

Verificación del fichero técnico del EEXI obtenido. Se presentará por sede electrónica la solicitud de verificación y reconocimiento adjuntando el fichero técnico del EEXI con el formato y el contenido establecidos en el de la resolución MEPC.351(78) (Directrices de 2022 sobre el reconocimiento y certificación del índice de eficiencia energética obtenido para buques existentes). Tal y como se ha aclarado en el apartado anterior, se podrá adjuntar una notificación de cumplimiento emitida por una organización reconocida.

A partir del 1 de enero de 2023, en la fecha que corresponda al reconocimiento periódico del certificado internacional de prevención de la contaminación atmosférica (IAPP), se solicitará por sede electrónica a la Capitanía Marítima elegida junto con dicho reconocimiento la actualización del certificado internacional de eficiencia energética con los valores verificados del EEXI.

Verificación de los datos de consumo de fueloil correspondientes a 2022.

Durante los tres primeros meses de 2023 se presentarán por sede electrónica los datos de consumo correspondientes a 2022 y serán validados, notificados a la OMI y se emitirá antes del 31 de mayo de 2023 el documento de Declaración del cumplimiento – notificación del consumo de fueloil.

Verificación de los datos de consumo de fueloil y clasificación de la intensidad de carbono operacional correspondientes a 2023.

Durante los tres primeros meses de 2024 se presentarán por sede electrónica los datos requeridos según las directrices de 2022 para la verificación por la administración de los datos de consumo de fueloil y de intensidad de carbono operacional (resolución MEPC.348(78)). Una vez validados y notificados a la OMI, se emitirá antes del 31 de mayo de 2024 la declaración de cumplimiento sobre la notificación del consumo de fueloil y la clasificación de la intensidad de carbono operacional.

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Subdirectora general de seguridad, contaminación e inspección marítima.
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ANNEX 8

RESOLUTION MEPC.346(78)
(adopted on 10 June 2022)

2022 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 from ships,

NOTING that the Committee, at its seventy-sixth session, adopted, by resolution MEPC.328(76), the 2021 revised MARPOL Annex VI, which will enter into force on 1 November 2022,

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the 2021 revised MARPOL Annex VI (MARPOL Annex VI) contains amendments concerning mandatory goal-based technical and operational measures to reduce the carbon intensity of international shipping,

NOTING FURTHER that regulation 26 of MARPOL Annex VI requires each ship to keep on board a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP), to be developed and reviewed, taking into account the guidelines adopted by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for uniform and effective implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

NOTING that the Committee, at its seventieth session, adopted, by resolution MEPC.282(70), the *2016 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-eighth session, the draft *2022 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*,

1 ADOPTS the *2022 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*, as set out in the 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 requirements set forth in regulation 26 of MARPOL Annex VI;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained with their implementation, also taking into consideration that in accordance with regulations 25.3 and 28.11 of MARPOL Annex VI a review of the technical and operational measures to reduce the carbon intensity of international shipping shall be completed by 1 January 2026;

5 REVOKES the *2016 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)* adopted by resolution MEPC.282(70).

2022 GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)

CONTENTS

APPENDIX 3 – STANDARDIZED DATA REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM AND OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY TO THE ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX 4 – STANDARDIZED DATA REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE PARAMETERS TO CALCULATE THE TRIAL CARBON INTENSITY INDICATORS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The *Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan* have been developed to assist with the preparation of the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) required by regulation 26 of MARPOL Annex VI.

1.2 Taken together, the aims of the SEEMP should assist the international shipping sector to achieve the goal of Chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI set out in regulation 20, which is reducing the carbon intensity of international shipping. The aims of the SEEMP are threefold:

1.2.1 To encourage companies to incorporate actions to improve the energy efficiency and carbon intensity of their ships and ship management practices.

1.2.2 To specify the methodology the ship should use to collect the data required by regulation 27.1 of MARPOL Annex VI and the processes that should be used to report the data to the ship's Administration or any organization duly authorized by it.

1.2.3 To specify the methodology the ship should use to calculate the attained annual operational carbon intensity indicator (CII) as required by regulation 28.1 of MARPOL Annex VI and the processes that should be used to report the data to the ship's Administration or any organization duly authorized by it.

1.3 There are three parts to a SEEMP:

1.3.1 Guidance for Part I of the SEEMP required by regulation 26.1 of MARPOL Annex VI, is addressed in sections 3, 4, and 5 of these Guidelines. The purpose of this part is to provide an approach to monitor ship and fleet efficiency performance over time and describe ways to improve the ship's energy efficiency performance and carbon intensity. Part I of the SEEMP applies to any ship of 400 GT and above.

1.3.2 Guidance for part II of the SEEMP required by regulation 26.2 of MARPOL Annex VI, is addressed in sections 6, 7, and 8 of these Guidelines. The purpose of this part is to provide a description of the methodologies that should be used to collect the data required pursuant to regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI and the processes that the ship should use to report the data to the ship's Administration or any organization duly authorized by it. Part II of the SEEMP applies to any ship of 5,000 GT and above.

1.3.3 Guidance for part III of the SEEMP required by regulations 26.3 and 28.8 of MARPOL Annex VI is addressed in sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of these Guidelines. The purpose of this part is to provide:

.1 a description of the methodology that should be used to calculate the ship's attained annual operational CII required by regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI;

.2 the processes that should be used to report this value to the ship's Administration or any organization duly authorized by it;

.3 the required annual operational CII for the next three years;

.4 an implementation plan documenting how the required annual operational CII should be achieved during the next three years;

.5 a procedure for self-evaluation and improvement; and

.6 for ships rated as D for three consecutive years or rated as E, a plan of corrective actions to achieve the required annual operational CII.

1.3.4 Part III of the SEEMP applies to any ship of 5,000 GT and above which falls into one or more of the categories in regulations 2.2.5, 2.2.7, 2.2.9, 2.2.11, 2.2.14 to 2.2.16, 2.2.22, and 2.2.26 to 2.2.29 of MARPOL Annex VI.

1.3.5 Sample forms of the various sections of the SEEMP are presented in appendices 1, 2, and 2*bis* for illustrative purposes. A standardized data-reporting format for the data collection system and operational carbon intensity is presented in appendix 3. A standardized data reporting format for the trial carbon intensity indicators on voluntary basis is presented in appendix 4.

2 DEFINITIONS

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

2.2 "Ship fuel oil consumption data" means the data required to be collected on an annual basis and reported as specified in appendix IX to MARPOL Annex VI.

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.

2.4 "Carbon Intensity Indicator" means a performance indicator by which it is possible to measure the carbon intensity of the ship, as defined in the guidelines developed by the Organization,[1] taking into account data listed for reporting in appendix IX to MARPOL Annex VI.

PART I OF THE SEEMP: SHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

3 GENERAL

3.1 Regulation 26.1 of MARPOL Annex VI requires each ship of 400 gross tonnage and above, subject to chapter 4 to keep on board a ship-specific Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP).

3.2 The purpose of part I of the SEEMP is to establish a mechanism for a company and/or a ship to improve the energy efficiency and reduce the carbon intensity of a ship's operation. Preferably, this aspect of 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 ships 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.

[1] Refer to the *2021 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and the calculation methods (CII guidelines, G1)* (Resolution MEPC.336(76)) and the *2022 Guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)* (Resolution MEPC.XXX(78)).

3.4 In addition, many companies already develop, implement and maintain a safety management system. In such case, part I of SEEMP may form part of the ship's safety management system.

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

3.6 Part I of the SEEMP should be developed as a ship-specific plan by the company, and should reflect efforts to improve the energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity of a ship 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 efficiency management and reduce its carbon intensity. With each iteration of the cycle, some elements of part I 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 energy efficiency and carbon intensity reduction 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 nature of operations and influence of prevailing weather conditions, tides and currents combined with the necessity of maintaining safe operations may require adjustment of general procedures to maintain the efficiency of the operation, for example the ships which are dynamically positioned. The length of a voyage and the need to avoid high risk areas may also be important parameters as well as trade specific safety considerations.

4 FRAMEWORK AND STRUCTURE OF PART I OF THE SEEMP

4.1 Planning

4.1.1 Planning is the most crucial stage of part I of the SEEMP, in that it primarily determines both the current status of ship energy usage and carbon intensity and the expected improvement of ship energy efficiency and reduction of carbon intensity. 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 energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity (e.g. speed optimization, confirming berth availability and arrival time with port of destination, weather routeing, hull maintenance, retrofitting of energy efficiency devices, and use of alternative fuels), the best package of measures for a ship to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon intensity depends to a great extent upon ship type, cargoes, routes and other factors that 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 the planning process, therefore, it is important to determine and understand the ship's current status of energy usage. Part I of the SEEMP should identify energy-saving and carbon intensity reducing measures that already have been undertaken, and should determine how effective these measures are in terms of improving energy efficiency and

reducing carbon intensity. Part I also should identify what measures can be adopted to further improve the energy efficiency and reduce the carbon intensity 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 in more difficult or expensive efficiency upgrades identified by part I.

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 and reduction of carbon intensity 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, fuel suppliers, ports and traffic management services. For example, "just in time" – as explained in paragraph 5.2.4 – requires good early communication among operators, ports and traffic management services. The better the coordination among such stakeholders, 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 should also establish an energy efficiency and carbon intensity management plan to improve the performance of 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.

.1 For ships also subject to regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI, the goal setting should be consistent with the continuous CII improvements set out by that regulation, and should include the relevant information (see paragraph 9.7). These ships are also encouraged to consider setting ship-specific goals in addition to the applicable CII requirements that strive for additional energy efficiency improvements and carbon intensity reductions.

.2 For ships or companies not subject to regulation 28, there are no requirements to define a goal and to communicate it to the public, or to be a subject to external inspection, surveys, or audits with respect to the SEEMP. Nevertheless, a meaningful goal should be defined to serve as a signal on a company's commitment to improve the energy efficiency and carbon intensity of the ship. The goal can be set using different indicators, including the annual fuel consumption, Annual Efficiency Ratio (AER), cgDIST, Energy

Efficiency Operational Indicator (EEOI) or other carbon intensity indicators (CIIs).[2] In all cases, 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 energy efficiency and carbon intensity measures to be implemented, it is essential to establish a system for their implementation. This is done by developing the procedures for energy management, defining tasks associated with those procedures, and assigning those tasks to responsible personnel. The implementation system should include procedures to ensure execution of measures and specify defined levels of authority and lines of communication. Also, it should include procedures for internal audits and management review, where relevant. In sum, part I of the SEEMP should describe how each measure should be implemented and who the responsible person or persons are. The implementation period (start and end dates) of each selected measure should be indicated. The development of such an implementation 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, the reason or reasons should be recorded for internal use. It is recommended that events and operational conditions outside the control of the ship's crew (for example, waiting for berths, extended port dwell times, operation in severe adverse weather) which may affect the ships rating be documented.

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. In many cases, the monitoring tool should target the goal indicator set out in paragraph 4.1.7 (e.g. AER, cgDIST, EEOI, or other CIIs as agreed by the Organization). If a quantitative goal is not defined for a ship, a quantitative performance indicator developed by the Organization (e.g. AER, EEOI, CII) or another internationally established tool should be selected. A ship subject to regulation 28 is likely to use the CII as its monitoring tool.

4.3.2 If used, these CIIs should be calculated in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Organization,[3] adjusted, as necessary, to a specific ship and trade.

4.3.3 Ships subject to regulation 28 may use other measurement tools in addition to the CII, if convenient and/or beneficial for a ship or a company. In the case where other monitoring

[2] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and the calculation methods (CII guidelines, G1)* (Resolution MEPC.352(78)) and the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)* (Resolution MEPC.355(78)).

[3] Refer to the *Guidelines for voluntary use of the ship energy efficiency operational indicator (EEOI)* (MEPC.1/Circ.684) and the *2022 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and the calculation methods (CII guidelines, G1)* (Resolution MEPC.352(78)) and the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)* (Resolution MEPC.355(78)).

tools are used, the reason for the use of the tool and the method of monitoring should be clarified at the planning stage.

4.3.4 It is highly advised to conduct monitoring at regular intervals for checking consistency of data and verification assistance. The ship's fuel oil consumption should be monitored using daily reporting, such as noon reports, or higher frequency data.

Establishment of monitoring system

4.3.5 It should be noted that whatever measurement tools are used, continuous and consistent and reliable data collection is the foundation of monitoring. To allow for meaningful and consistent monitoring, a 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.

4.3.6 It should be noted that, in order to avoid unnecessary administrative burdens on ships' staff, monitoring should be carried out as much as possible by shore staff when the data can be automatically transferred, utilizing data obtained from existing required records such as the official and engineering logbooks and oil record books. Additional data could be obtained as appropriate.

Search and rescue

4.3.7 When a ship diverts from its scheduled passage to engage in search and rescue operations, and for which emissions are excluded pursuant to regulation 3, it is recommended that data obtained during such operations is not used in ship energy efficiency monitoring, and that such data should 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:

.1 evaluate the effectiveness of the planned measures and their implementation;

.2 deepen the understanding of the overall characteristics of the ship's operation such as what types of measures can or cannot function effectively, and how and/or why;

.3 comprehend the trend of the efficiency improvement of that ship; and

.4 develop the improved management plan for the next cycle through identification of further opportunities for improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon intensity.

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

period so lessons learned can be taken into account when revising and improving the next stage of the ship's energy efficiency management plan.

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

5.1 The search for energy efficiency and carbon intensity improvement across the entire transport chain takes responsibility beyond what can be delivered by the company 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, fuel suppliers, ports and vessel traffic management services, etc. for the specific voyage. All parties involved should consider the inclusion of efficiency measures in their operations both individually and collectively.

5.2 Fuel-efficient operations

Improved voyage planning

5.2.1 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 software tools are available to assist in voyage planning.

5.2.2 The *Guidelines for voyage planning*, adopted by resolution A.893(21), provide essential guidance for the ship's crew and voyage planners.

Weather routeing

5.2.3 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.

Just in time

5.2.4 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.

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

Speed optimization

5.2.6 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. For LNG carriers speed optimization means, quite often, a higher speed at the start of laden passages to control tanks pressure and at the end of ballast passages to use the operational LNG quantity needed for cargo tank cooling in propulsion instead of wasting in GCU or condenser steam dump. Charterers are generally aware of the improved efficiency of this speed pattern.

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 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.

5.2.9 It is recognized that under many charter parties the speed of the ships 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

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

5.2.11 When optimizing shaft power, due attention should be given to overall power system efficiency. For example, in some cases reducing load or shaft speed below the minimum necessary to operate energy recovery systems and shaft generators may increase overall emissions.

5.3 Optimized ship handling

Optimum trim

5.3.1 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

5.3.2 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.

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 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 improved energy efficiency.

Optimum propeller and propeller inflow considerations

5.3.5 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.

5.3.6 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)

5.3.7 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.

5.3.8 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 stages of the voyage it may have to be deactivated or very carefully adjusted, i.e. during heavy weather and approaches to ports.

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

Hull maintenance

5.3.10 Docking intervals should be integrated with the company'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.

5.3.11 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.

5.3.12 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.

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

Propulsion system

5.3.14 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%. 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

5.3.15 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.

5.3.16 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.

5.4 Waste heat recovery

5.4.1 Waste heat recovery systems use thermal heat losses from the exhaust gas for either electricity generation, heating or additional propulsion with a shaft power take in.

5.4.2 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.

5.5 Improved fleet management

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 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.

5.6 Improved cargo handling

Cargo handling is in most cases under the control of the port or terminal operators and optimum solutions matched to ship and port or terminal requirements should be explored. However, in cases where ships use their own cargo handling equipment (e.g. cargo cranes, self-unloading booms, cargo pumps (tankers)), procedures should be in place to efficiently utilize the energy produced from any additional generators required to operate the equipment.

5.7 Energy management

5.7.1 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.

5.7.2 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.

5.8 Fuel type

The use of emerging alternative fuels may be considered as a CO_2 reduction method, but availability will often determine the applicability.

5.9 Other measures

5.9.1 Development of computer software for the calculation of current 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.

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

5.9.3 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.

5.9.4 Even wind-assisted propulsion may be worthy of consideration. Various systems are available for retrofit, including Flettner rotors, wing sails and aerofoil kites.

5.9.5 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.

5.10 Compatibility of measures

5.10.1 These Guidelines indicate 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

5.10.2 All measures identified in this document as applied to part I of the SEEMP are potentially cost-effective in case of high oil prices. The financial feasibility of a specific energy efficiency enhancement can be evaluated by various means. One way would be to estimate the return on investment (ROI) time. However, while measures with lower ROI may have the lowest cost, this does not guarantee the best results in energy efficiency performance improvement. Clearly, this equation is heavily influenced by the remaining service life of a ship and the cost of fuel.

Trade and sailing area

5.10.3 The feasibility of many of the measures described in this guidance will be dependent on the trade and sailing area of the ship. 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, certain types of 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. Air draft limitations may also affect the feasibility of wind assistance technology and certain other emission reduction measures. 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 energy efficiency benefits by adopting the same measures or combination of measures as other ships that operate in different areas. It is also likely that some measures will have a greater or lesser effect in different sailing areas.

5.10.4 The trade a ship is engaged in may also 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.

5.10.5 Environmental conditions and the nature of cargo carried also varies between regions. For example, some routes may carry greater volumes of goods requiring careful temperature conditioning, or some transit regions may be subject to frequent severe adverse weather conditions. This may lead to an increase of emissions of ships serving those routes and regions.

PART II OF THE SEEMP: SHIP FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION DATA COLLECTION PLAN

6 GENERAL

6.1 Regulation 26.2 of MARPOL Annex VI specifies that, "in the case of a ship of 5,000 gross tonnage and above, the SEEMP shall include a description of the methodology that will be used to collect the data required by regulation 27.1 of this Annex and the processes that will be used to report the data to the ship's Administration". Part II of the SEEMP, the Ship Fuel Oil Consumption Data Collection Plan (hereinafter referred to as "Data Collection Plan") contains such methodology and processes.

6.2 With respect to Part II of the SEEMP, these Guidelines provide guidance for developing a ship-specific method to collect, aggregate and report ship data with regard to annual fuel oil consumption, distance travelled, hours under way and other data required by regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI to be reported to the Administration.

6.3 Pursuant to regulation 5.4.5 of MARPOL Annex VI, the Administration should ensure that each covered ship's SEEMP complies with regulation 26.2 of MARPOL Annex VI prior to collecting any data.

7 GUIDANCE ON METHODOLOGY FOR COLLECTING DATA ON FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION, DISTANCE TRAVELLED AND HOURS UNDER WAY

Fuel oil[4] consumption

7.1 Fuel oil consumption should include all the fuel oil consumed on board including but not limited to the fuel oil consumed by the main engines, auxiliary engines, gas turbines, boilers and inert gas generator, for each type of fuel oil consumed, regardless of whether a ship is under way or not. Methods for collecting data on annual fuel oil consumption in metric tonnes include (in no particular order):

.1 method using bunker delivery notes (BDNs):

This method determines the annual total amount of fuel oil used based on BDNs, which are required for fuel oil for combustion purposes delivered to and used on board a ship in accordance with regulation 18 of MARPOL Annex VI; BDNs are required to be retained on board for three years after the fuel oil has been delivered. The Data Collection Plan should set out how the ship will operationalize the summation of BDN information and conduct tank readings. The main components of this approach are as follows:

[4] Regulation 2.1.14 of MARPOL Annex VI defines "fuel oil" as "fuel oil means any fuel delivered to and intended for combustion purposes for propulsion or operation on board a ship, including gas, distillate and residual fuels."

.1 annual fuel oil consumption would be the total mass of fuel oil used on board the vessel as reflected in the BDNs. In this method, the BDN fuel oil quantities would be used to determine the annual total mass of fuel oil consumption, plus the amount of fuel oil left over from the last calendar year period and less the amount of fuel oil carried over to the next calendar year period;

.2 to determine the difference between the amount of remaining tank oil before and after the period, the tank reading should be carried out at the beginning and the end of the period;

.3 in the case of a voyage that extends across the data reporting period, the tank reading should occur by tank monitoring at the ports of departure and arrival of the voyage and by statistical methods such as rolling average using voyage days;

.4 fuel oil tank readings should be carried out by appropriate methods such as automated systems, soundings and dip tapes. The method for tank readings should be specified in the Data Collection Plan;

.5 the amount of any fuel oil offloaded should be subtracted from the fuel oil consumption of that reporting period. This amount should be based on the records of the ship's oil record book; and

.6 any supplemental data used for closing identified difference in bunker quantity should be supported with documentary evidence;

.2 method using flow meters:

This method determines the annual total amount of fuel oil consumption by measuring fuel oil flows on board by using flow meters. In case of the breakdown of flow meters, manual tank readings or other alternative methods will be conducted instead. The Data Collection Plan should set out information about the ship's flow meters and how the data will be collected and summarized, as well as how necessary tank readings should be conducted:

.1 annual fuel oil consumption may be the sum of daily fuel oil consumption data of all relevant fuel oil consuming processes on board measured by flow meters;

.2 the flow meters applied to monitoring should be located so as to measure all fuel oil consumption on board. The flow meters and their link to specific fuel oil consumers should be described in the Data Collection Plan;

.3 note that it should not be necessary to correct this fuel oil measurement method for sludge if the flow meter is installed after the daily tank as sludge will be removed from the fuel oil prior to the daily tank;

.4 the flow meters applied to monitoring fuel oil flow should be identified in the Data Collection Plan. Any consumer not monitored with a flow meter should be clearly identified, and an alternative fuel oil consumption measurement method should be included; and

.5 calibration of the flow meters should be specified. Calibration and maintenance records should be available on board;

.3 method using bunker fuel oil tank monitoring on board:

.1 to determine the annual fuel oil consumption, the amount of daily fuel oil consumption data measured by tank readings which are carried out by appropriate methods such as automated systems, soundings and dip tapes will be aggregated. The tank readings will normally occur daily when the ship is at sea and each time the ship is bunkering or de-bunkering; and

.2 the summary of monitoring data containing records of measured fuel oil consumption should be available on board;

.4 method using LNG cargo tank monitoring on board:

LNG ships use the Custody Transfer Monitoring System (CTMS) to monitor/record the cargo volumes inside the tanks. When calculating the consumption:

.1 the LNG liquid volume consumed is converted to mass using the methane density of 422 kg/m^3. This is because LNG is transported at methane boiling point, while other heavier hydrocarbons have a higher boiling point and remain at liquid state; and

.2 nitrogen mass content is subtracted for each laden voyage from LNG consumption as it does not contribute to CO_2 emissions;

.5 method using cargo tank monitoring on board for ships using cargo other than LNG as a fuel:

.1 to determine the annual fuel oil consumption, the amount of daily fuel oil consumption data measured by tank readings which are carried out by appropriate methods to the cargo used as a fuel. The method for tank readings should be specified in the SEEMP Data Collection Plan; and

.2 the tank readings will normally occur daily when the ship is at sea and each time the ship is loading or discharging cargo; and the summary of monitoring data containing records of measured fuel oil consumption should be available on board.

7.2 Any corrections, e.g. density, temperature, nitrogen content for LNG, if applied, should be documented.[5]

Conversion factor CF

7.3 If fuel oils are used that do not fall into one of the categories as described in the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73)), as amended, and have no CF-factor assigned (e.g. some "hybrid fuel oils"), the fuel oil supplier should provide a CF-factor for the respective product supported by documentary evidence.

Distance travelled

7.4 Appendix IX of MARPOL Annex VI specifies that distance travelled should be submitted to the Administration and:

.1 distance travelled over ground in nautical miles should be recorded in the logbook in accordance with SOLAS regulation V/28.1;[6]

.2 the distance travelled while the ship is under way under its own propulsion should be included in the aggregated data of distance travelled for the calendar year; and

.3 other methods to measure distance travelled accepted by the Administration may be applied. In any case, the method applied should be described in detail in the Data Collection Plan.

Hours under way

7.5 Appendix IX of MARPOL Annex VI specifies that hours under way should be submitted to the Administration. Hours under way should be an aggregated duration while the ship is under way under its own propulsion.

Data quality

7.6 The Data Collection Plan should include data quality control measures which should be incorporated into the existing safety management system. Additional measures to be considered could include:

.1 the procedure for identification of data gaps and correction thereof; and

.2 the procedure to address data gaps if monitoring data is missing, for example, flow meter malfunctions.

A standardized data reporting format

7.7 Regulation 27.3 of MARPOL Annex VI states that the data specified in appendix IX of the Annex are to be communicated electronically using a standardized form developed by the

[5] For example, ISO 8217 provides a method for liquid fuel.

[6] Distance travelled measured using satellite data is distance travelled over the ground.

Organization. The collected data should be reported to the Administration in the standardized format shown in appendix 3.

8 DIRECT CO_2 EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

8.1 Direct CO_2 emission measurement is not required by regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI.

8.2 Direct CO_2 emissions measurement, if used, should be carried out as follows:

.1 this method is based on the determination of CO_2 emission flows in exhaust gas stacks by multiplying the CO_2 concentration of the exhaust gas with the exhaust gas flow. In case of the absence or/and breakdown of direct CO_2 emissions measurement equipment, manual tank readings will be conducted instead;

.2 the direct CO_2 emissions measurement equipment applied to monitoring is located so as to measure all CO_2 emissions from the ship. The locations of all equipment applied are described in the monitoring plan; and

.3 calibration of the CO_2 emissions measurement equipment should be specified. Calibration and maintenance records should be available on board.

PART III OF THE SEEMP: SHIP OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY PLAN

9 GENERAL

9.1 Regulation 26.3.1 of MARPOL Annex VI specifies that, for certain categories of ships of 5,000 GT and above, on or before 1 January 2023, the SEEMP shall include:

.1 a description of the methodology that will be used to calculate the ship's attained annual operational CII required by regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI and the processes that will be used to report this value to the ship's Administration;

.2 the required annual operational CIIs, as specified in regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI, for the next three years;

.3 an implementation plan documenting how the required annual operational CIIs will be achieved during the next three years; and

.4 a procedure for self-evaluation and improvement.

9.2 Sections 9 to 15 of these Guidelines provide guidance for ships to which regulation 26.3 of MARPOL Annex VI applies for the following purposes:

.1 to assist them in developing part III of the ship's SEEMP, including guidance on developing a ship-specific method to collect necessary data;

.2 to describe the methodology that will be used to calculate the ship's attained annual operational CII value and report this to the ship's Administration;

.3 to determine the ship's required annual operational CII for the next three years;

.4 to develop and apply an implementation plan documenting how the required annual operational CIIs will be achieved during the next three years;

.5 to define a procedure for self-evaluation and improvement; and

.6 to develop corrective actions, as applicable.

9.3 The required annual operational CII is to be calculated in accordance with regulation 28 and taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.[7]

9.4 In addition, pursuant to regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI, part III of the SEEMP is further to include calculation methodologies and a plan of corrective actions for ships that are rated D for three consecutive years or rated as E.

9.5 The ship's attained annual operational carbon intensity is to be calculated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.[8]

9.6 Ships of 5,000 gross tonnage and above that are subject to regulations 26.3 and 28 of MARPOL Annex VI are strongly encouraged to review part I of their SEEMP to revise it as needed to reflect the actions taken to achieve the ship's CII requirements.

9.7 The goal setting, as referred to in paragraph 4.1.7 in part I, should be consistent with the requirements of regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI and should include the ship's required annual operational CII for the next three years following the updating of the SEEMP.

9.8 In addition, while ships subject to regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI may relay on the CII requirements when defining goals under part I of the SEEMP, they are encouraged to consider setting additional ship-specific goals that go beyond the applicable CII requirements and strive for energy efficiency improvements and carbon intensity reductions beyond such requirements.

9.9 Ships subject to regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI may consider voluntarily using one or more of the trial CIIs (EEPI, cbDIST, clDIST or EEOI), where applicable, for the purpose of providing supporting data for decision-making to support the review clause set out in regulation 28.11 of MARPOL Annex VI. A standardized data reporting format for the parameters to calculate the trial carbon intensity indicators on a voluntary basis is presented in appendix 4. A description of the methodology that should be used to calculate the trial CII should be included in the SEEMP.

9.10 Part III of the ship's SEEMP should be updated in case of voluntary modifications or necessary corrective actions are involved (every three years).

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[7] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on the reference lines for use with operational carbon intensity indicators (CII reference lines guidelines, G2)* (Resolution MEPC.353(78) and the *2021 Guidelines on the operational carbon intensity reduction factors relative to reference lines (CII reduction factors guidelines, G3)* (Resolution MEPC.338(76).

[8] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and calculation methods (CII Guidelines, G1)* (Resolution MEPC.352(78)) and the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)* (Resolution MEPC.355(78)).

10 ATTAINED ANNUAL OPERATIONAL CII CALCULATION METHODOLOGY; DATA COLLECTION PLAN AND DATA QUALITY

10.1 Taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,[9] part III of the SEEMP provides detailed information on how the ship's attained annual operational CII should be calculated. Regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI states that the attained annual operational CII shall be calculated, using the data collected in accordance with regulation 27 (Fuel Oil Data Collection System).

10.2 In describing the calculation methodology, part III of the SEEMP should include a detailed description of the data required for the calculation of the attained annual operational CII. The data collection should follow the relevant methodology and requirements on the Fuel Oil Data Collection System pursuant to regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI (see part II of these Guidelines).

10.3 In case of transfer of the ship from one company to another according to regulation 27.5 or 27.6 of MARPOL Annex VI, all relevant data necessary for the calculation of the attained annual operational CII should be submitted by the former company to the receiving company within one month after the date of transfer. The data should have been verified by the Administration or any organization duly authorized by it according to regulation 6.7 of MARPOL Annex VI before they are transferred to the receiving company. The format of the transfer should be consistent with appendix 3 and such that the receiving company can use it in the calculations of the attained annual operational CII for the whole year in which the transfer takes place.

10.4 In case the former company does not transfer the required data, the Administration may make relevant data submitted to the IMO Fuel Oil Consumption Database available to the receiving company. In case of a transfer of both company and Administration concurrently, the incoming Administration may make a request to the Organization for access to the data according to regulation 27.11. If no such data is available, the attained annual operational CII can be calculated and verified using the available data covering a period of the preceding calendar year as long as practically possible.

10.5 In case of transfer of a ship from one Administration to another according to regulation 27.4 of MARPOL Annex VI the data needed for calculating the annual attained CII is already in the possession of the relevant company and no further exchange of data is needed.

11 REQUIRED ANNUAL OPERATIONAL CII FOR NEXT THREE YEARS

11.1 Part III of the SEEMP describes the required annual operational CII values for the ship for each of the next three years, calculated in accordance with regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI and taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,[10] as the basis for those calculations.

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[9] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and calculation methods (CII Guidelines, G1)* (Resolution MEPC.352(78)) and the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)* (Resolution MEPC.355(78)).

[10] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on the reference lines for use with operational carbon intensity indicators (CII reference lines guidelines, G2)* (Resolution MEPC.353(78)) and the *2021 Guidelines on the operational carbon intensity reduction factors relative to reference lines (CII reduction factors guidelines, G3)* (Resolution MEPC.338(76)).

12 THREE-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

12.1 The three-year implementation plan describes the measures the ship plans to take to continue to achieve the required annual operational CII over the next three-year period. These may include, but are not limited to, measures as outlined in section 5 of these Guidelines.

12.2 The three-year implementation plan is ship-specific.

12.3 The three-year implementation plan should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound) to the extent envisaged and feasible. It should include:

.1 a list of measures that improve the energy efficiency and reduce the carbon intensity of the ship, with time and method of implementation necessary for achieving the required operational CII;

.2 a description of how, when the listed measures are implemented, the required operational CII will be achieved, taking into consideration the combined effect of the measures on operational carbon intensity;

.3 the company personnel responsible for the three-year implementation plan, and for monitoring and recording performance throughout the year for the reviewing of the effectiveness of the three-year implementation plan; and

.4 identification of possible impediments to the effectiveness of the measures for improving the energy efficiency and reducing the carbon intensity of the ship, including possible contingency measures put in place to overcome these impediments.

12.4 The three-year implementation plan should be monitored and adjusted when necessary, and the data to be monitored, identified.

13 PROCESS FOR SELF-EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT (IN ADDITION TO SECTION 4.4. OF THESE GUIDELINES)

13.1 The purpose of self-evaluation is to evaluate the effectiveness of the planned measures and their implementation, to deepen the understanding of the overall characteristics of the ship's operation, such as what types of measures can function effectively, and how or why, to comprehend the trend of the efficiency improvement of that ship, to understand trends in the ship's utilization in terms of cargo carried and areas of operation, and to develop an improved action plan for the next cycle. This evaluation should produce meaningful feedback based on experience in the previous period, to enhance performance in the next period.

13.2 Procedures for self-evaluation of the ship's energy usage and carbon intensity should be developed and included in this section of the SEEMP. Self-evaluation should be carried out periodically based on data collected through monitoring. It is recommended that the cause and effect of the ship's performance in the evaluated period be identified in order to identify measures for improving performance during the next period.

13.3 The process of self-evaluation and improvement could consist of the following elements:

.1 regular internal shipboard and company audits to verify implementation and the effectiveness of the system;

.2 improvement, i.e. implementing preventive or modifying measures (responsible personnel within the company should evaluate such audit reports and implement corrective actions including preventive or modifying measures); and

.3 periodical review of the SEEMP and associated documents, to update the SEEMP in a manner which minimizes any administrative and unnecessary burdens on company's personnel and ship's staff.

13.4 The content of the self-evaluation and improvement could include the following elements:

.1 criteria for evaluation, including elements to evaluate, such as quality of monitoring, record-keeping, effectiveness of implemented measures (including cause and effect) and achievement of the goal;

.2 the evaluation of the effectiveness of the different measures taken, in terms of energy efficiency and carbon intensity;

.3 which measures contribute the most and how much, which measures do not contribute and are therefore not efficient, which ship and/or company-specific elements adversely affect the CII and how these could be improved;

.4 timeline for starting the review process ahead of the end of the compliance period and for implementation of new measures in the subsequent year;

.5 measures identified to address deficiencies and discrepancies including correction of data gaps and system weaknesses, new measures to improve implementation (e.g. training) as well as new carbon intensity improvement measures as needed;

.6 where relevant, actions that will be taken to bring the ship into better CII ratings including estimated quantification of the additional expected reduction in carbon intensity;

.7 where applicable, if a plan of corrective actions is required, the plan should include items listed under 15.4.5 to bring the ship out of inferior performance; and

.8 where relevant, identification of critical factors that contributed to missing the CII target.

14 REVIEW AND UPDATE OF PART III OF THE SEEMP

14.1 Regulation 26.1 of MARPOL Annex VI provides: "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. The SEEMP shall be developed and reviewed, taking into account guidelines adopted by the Organization". Regulation 26.3.2 of MARPOL Annex VI provides: "For ships rated as D for three consecutive years or rated as E, in accordance with regulation 28 of this Annex, the SEEMP shall be reviewed in accordance with regulation 28.8 of this Annex to include a plan of corrective actions to achieve the required annual operational CII".

14.2 The company should ensure that the SEEMP is reviewed and updated when necessary, as per paragraph 9.10.

14.3 The SEEMP should include a log for when it has been reviewed and updated and identify which parts have been changed.

15 PLAN OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

15.1 A plan of corrective actions is not required to be included in the SEEMP unless a ship has been rated D for three consecutive years or E for one year.

15.2 For a ship that is required to develop a plan of corrective actions in accordance with regulation 28.7 of MARPOL Annex VI, a revised SEEMP including the corrective actions for CII reduction shall be submitted to the Administration or any organization duly authorized by it for verification in accordance regulation 28.8 of MARPOL Annex VI. The revised SEEMP should be submitted together with, but in no case later than one month after reporting the attained annual operational CII in accordance with regulation 28.2.

15.3 Regulation 28.9 of MARPOL Annex VI further provides that "A ship rated as D for three consecutive years or rated as E shall duly undertake the planned corrective actions in accordance with the revised SEEMP."

15.4 Developing the plan of corrective actions

15.4.1 The purpose of the plan of corrective actions is to set out what actions a ship that was rated D for three consecutive years or E for one year should take to achieve at least a C rating for the calendar year following the adoption of the plan of corrective actions and ultimately the required annual operational CII.

15.4.2 The plan of corrective actions is ship-specific.

15.4.3 Many of the approaches described in section 5 of these guidelines or any other suitable measure may be applied to a ship to improve its fuel efficiency and thus its CII rating.

15.4.4 The plan for corrective action should describe the actions that the ship plans to take, the timeline in which those actions will be applied, and the expected impact their application will have on the ship's CII rating. It should be demonstrated how the corrective actions will contribute to achieving the required annual operational CII, so as to ascertain the effectiveness of the corrective actions. Experience gained from previously taken corrective actions and their degree of effectiveness should be taken into account when selecting the proper corrective actions.

15.4.5 The plan of corrective actions should be SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound). It should include:

.1 an analysis of the cause of the inferior CII rating;

.2 an analysis of the performance of implemented measures;

.3 a list of additional measures and revised measures to be added to the implementation plan with time and method of implementation necessary for achieving the required operational CII;

.4 designation of a company person to be responsible for the added and revised measures in the implementation plan, monitoring and recording performance throughout and reviewing of the effectiveness of the corrective actions; and

.5 identification of possible impediments to the effectiveness of the measures for improving the energy efficiency and reducing the carbon intensity of the ship, including possible additional contingency measures put in place to overcome and how these impediments will be overcome.

15.4.6 The implementation of the plan of corrective actions should be monitored and adjusted when necessary. Additional measures should be taken to strengthen corrective actions in case of insufficient intermediate results.

15.4.7 The company should ensure that it is in a position to perform the actions set out in the plan of corrective actions and confirm that it is able to do so when submitting its updated SEEMP.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE FORM OF SHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN TO IMPROVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY (PART I OF THE SEEMP)

Name of ship:		Gross tonnage:	
Ship type:		Capacity:	
IMO number:			

Date of development:		Developed by:	
Implementation period:	From: Until:	Implemented by:	
Planned date of next evaluation:			

Review and update log

Date/timeline	Updated parts	Developed by	Implemented by

1 MEASURES

Energy efficiency measures	**Implementation** (including the starting date)	**Responsible personnel**

2 MONITORING

Description of monitoring tools

3 GOAL

Measurable goals

4 EVALUATION

Procedures of evaluation

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE FORM OF SHIP FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION DATA COLLECTION PLAN (PART II OF THE SEEMP)

1 Review and update log

Date/timeline	Updated parts	Developed by	Implemented by

2 Ship particulars

Name of ship	
IMO number	
Company	
Flag	
Year of delivery	
Ship type	
Gross tonnage	
NT	
DWT	
Attained EEDI (if applicable)	
Attained EEXI (if applicable)	
Ice class	

3 Record of revision of Fuel Oil Consumption Data Collection Plan

Date of revision	Revised provision

4 Ship engines and other fuel oil consumers and fuel oil types used

	Engines or other fuel oil consumers	Power	Fuel oil types
1	Type/model of main engine	(kW)	
2	Type/model of auxiliary engine	(kW)	
3	Boiler	(…)	
4	Inert gas generator	(…)	

5 Emission factor

C_F is a non-dimensional conversion factor between fuel oil consumption and CO_2 emission in the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73)), as amended. The annual total amount of CO_2 is calculated by multiplying annual fuel oil consumption and C_F for the type of fuel.

Fuel oil type	C_F ($t\text{-}CO_2$ / t-Fuel)
Diesel/Gas oil (e.g. ISO 8217 grades DMX through DMB)	3.206
Light fuel oil (LFO) (e.g. ISO 8217 grades RMA through RMD)	3.151
Heavy fuel oil (HFO) (e.g. ISO 8217 grades RME through RMK)	3.114
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (Propane)	3.000
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (Butane)	3.030
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	2.750
Methanol	1.375
Ethanol	1.913
Other (……)	

6 Method to measure fuel oil consumption

The applied method for measurement for this ship is given below. The description explains the procedure for measuring data and calculating annual values, measurement equipment involved, etc.

Method	Description

7 Method to measure distance travelled

Description

8 Method to measure hours under way

Description

9 Processes that will be used to report the data to the Administration

Description

10 Data quality

Description

APPENDIX 2*bis*

SAMPLE FORM OF SHIP OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY PLAN (PART III OF THE SEEMP)

1 Review and update log

Date/timeline	Updated parts	Developed by	Implemented by
<1st time>			
<2nd time>			
Etc.			

2 Required CII over the next three years, attained CII and rating over three consecutive years

Name of the ship		IMO number		
Company		Year of delivery		
Flag		Ship type		
Gross tonnage		DWT		
Applicable CII		☐AER ; ☐cgDIST		
Year	Required annual operational CII	Attained annual operational CII (before any correction)	Attained annual operational CII	Operational carbon intensity rating (A, B, C, D or E):
<year -1>				
<year -2>				
<year -3>				

	Required annual operational CII
<year>:	
<year + 1>	
<year + 2>	

3 Calculation methodology of the ship's attained annual CII, including required data and how to obtain these data as far as not addressed in part II

Description

4 Three-year implementation plan

Description

Company personnel to be responsible for the three-year implementation plan, monitoring and recording performance

List of measures to be considered and implemented

Measure	Impact on CII	Time and method of implementation and responsible personnel	Impediments and contingency measures
		Milestone / **Due** / **Responsible**	**Impediment** / **Contingencies**
		Milestone / **Due** / **Responsible**	**Impediment** / **Contingencies**
		Milestone / **Due** / **Responsible**	**Impediment** / **Contingencies**
		Milestone / **Due** / **Responsible**	**Impediments** / **Contingencies**

Calculation showing the combined effect of the measures and that the required operational CII will be achieved

Year	Required annual operational CII	Targeted operational annual CII	Targeted rating
<year>:			
<year + 1>			
<year + 2>			

5 Self-evaluation and improvement

Description

6 Plan of corrective actions (if applicable)

Analysis of causes for inferior CII rating

Cause	Analysis of effect	Actions

Analysis of measures in the implementation plan

Measure	Analysis of effect	Actions

List of additional measures and revised measures to be added to the implementation plan

Measure	Impact on CII	Time and method of implementation and responsible personnel			Impediments and contingency measures	
		Milestone	Due	Responsible	Impediments	Contingencies

APPENDIX 3

STANDARDIZED DATA REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM AND OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Name of the ship		IMO number	
Company		Year of delivery	
Flag		Ship type	
Gross tonnage		DWT	
Applicable CII		☐AER ; ☐cgDIST	
Operational carbon intensity rating		□A ; □B ; □C ; □D ; □E	
CII for trial purpose (none, one or more on voluntary basis)		□EEPI ; □cbDIST ; □clDIST ; □EEOI	

Attained annual operational CII before any correction (AER in g CO_2/dwt.nm or cgDIST in g CO_2/gt.nm)	
Attained annual operational CII (AER in g CO_2/dwt.nm or cgDIST in g CO_2/gt.nm)	
End date for annual CII (dd/mm/yy)*	
Start date for annual CII (dd/mm/yy)*	
Attained EEDI (if applicable)	
Attained EEXI (if applicable)	
EEPI (gCO_2/dwt.nm)	
cbDIST (gCO_2/berth.nm)	
clDIST (gCO_2/m.nm)	
EEOI (gCO_2/t.nm or others)	
……	
……	
IMO number	
End date for DCS (dd/mm/yy)	
Start date for DCS (dd/mm/yy)	

APPENDIX 4

STANDARDIZED DATA REPORTING FORMAT FOR THE PARAMETERS TO CALCULATE THE TRIAL CARBON INTENSITY INDICATORS ON VOLUNTARY BASIS*

Attained annual EEOI	
Metric of Cargo Mass Carried or Work Done in EEOI calculation (gCO_2/t.nm or others)*****	
Transport work*****	
Attained annual EEPI (gCO_2/dwt.nm)	
Laden distance travelled (n.m)	
Attained annual clDIST (gCO_2/m.nm) ****	
Length of lanes (metre) ****	
Attained annual cbDIST(gCO_2/berth.nm) ***	
Available lower berths***	
End date for trial CII (dd/mm/yy)**	
Start date for trial CII (dd/mm/yy)**	
IMO number**	
End date for DCS (dd/mm/yy)**	
Start date for DCS (dd/mm/yy)**	

* For reporting a trial CII, the data should be reported as applicable taking into account the information already provided in appendix 3.
** Consistent with appendix 3.
*** Only applicable to cruise passenger ships.
**** Only applicable to ro-ro ships.
***** As defined in section 3 of *Guidelines for voluntary use of the ship energy efficiency operational indicator (EEOI)* circulated by MEPC.1/Circ.684. The distance travelled shall be determined from berth of the port of departure to berth of the port of arrival and shall be expressed in nautical miles.

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ANNEX 9

RESOLUTION MEPC.347(78)
(adopted on 10 June 2022)

GUIDELINES FOR THE VERIFICATION AND COMPANY AUDITS BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART III OF THE 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 from ships,

NOTING that the Committee adopted, at its seventy-sixth session, by resolution MEPC.328(76), the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI* which will enter into force on 1 November 2022,

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI* (MARPOL Annex VI) contains amendments concerning mandatory goal-based technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping,

NOTING FURTHER that regulation 26 of MARPOL Annex VI requires each ship to keep on board a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP), to be developed and reviewed, taking into account the guidelines adopted by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for uniform and effective implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-eighth session, draft *Guidelines for the verification and company audits by the Administration of part III of the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*,

1 ADOPTS the *Guidelines for the verification and company audits by the Administration of part III of the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*, as set out in the 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 requirements set forth in regulation 26 of MARPOL Annex VI;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained with their implementation, also taking into consideration that, in accordance with regulations 25.3 and 28.11 of MARPOL Annex VI, a review of the technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping shall be completed by 1 January 2026.

ANNEX

GUIDELINES FOR THE VERIFICATION AND COMPANY AUDITS BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART III OF THE SHIP ENERGY EFFICIENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (SEEMP)

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The *Guidelines for the verification and company audits by the Administration of part III* of *the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)* have been developed to assist Administrations with carrying out the verifications and company audits required by regulation 26.3.3 of MARPOL Annex VI.

1.2 The aim of these Guidelines is to:

.1 provide guidance to Administrations to effectively and efficiently carry out verifications of, and company audits related to, the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) to ensure compliance with regulation 26.3 and with regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI; and

.2 ensure that the SEEMP includes the relevant elements in accordance with regulation 26.3 of MARPOL Annex VI, as applicable, and that the SEEMP is reliable, while minimizing the costs and associated burdens to the ship and the Administration.

1.3 The verification of and the company audits related to the SEEMP may be carried out by the Administration or an organization recognized by it.[1]

1.4 It should be noted that the Organization has adopted separate *2022 Guidelines for Administration verification of ship fuel oil consumption data and operational carbon intensity* (resolution MEPC.348(78), adopted 10 June 2022).

2 DEFINITIONS

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

3 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 The responsibilities of Administrations and ships are set out in MARPOL Annex VI. These Guidelines do not change those responsibilities or create any new obligations.

3.2 An Administration may authorize an organization to carry out verifications of, and company audits related to, the SEEMP, and issue the Confirmation of Compliance, submit the data to the Organization and perform other actions authorized by the Administration. In every case, the Administration assumes full responsibility for all tasks conducted by the Administration, or any organization duly authorized by it (hereinafter referred to as "the Administration").

3.3 Verification of, and company audits related to, the SEEMP do not relieve the company, management, those undertaking delegated SEEMP tasks, officers or seafarers of their obligations as to compliance with those requirements in regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI.

3.4 The company is responsible for:

.1 informing relevant personnel and those undertaking the delegated SEEMP tasks about the content of the SEEMP;

[1] Refer to the *Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code)*, as adopted by the Organization by resolution MEPC.237(65), as may be amended by the Organization.

.2 appointing responsible members of staff to accompany the verifier; and

.3 providing access and evidential materials as requested by the verifier.

4 VERIFICATION OF THE SEEMP AND DOCUMENTATION

4.1 To facilitate the verification, the Administration should indicate what documentation, if any, the company should submit along with its SEEMP.

5 INITIAL, PERIODICAL, ADDITIONAL VERIFICATIONS AND COMPANY AUDITS

5.1 The verification and audit process for the SEEMP according to regulation 26.3.3 of MARPOL Annex VI should normally involve the following:

.1 initial verification;

.2 periodical verifications;

.3 additional verifications; and

.4 company audits.

5.2 The initial, periodical, additional verifications and company audits should be based on documentary evidence.

Initial verification (regulation 5.4.6 of MARPOL Annex VI)

5.3 The Administration should perform an initial verification to ensure that for each ship to which regulation 26.3 of MARPOL Annex VI applies, the SEEMP complies with regulation 26.3.1 of MARPOL Annex VI. In accordance with regulation 5.4.6 of MARPOL Annex VI, this process must be done prior to 1 January 2023 for existing ships or before a new ship is put in service.

5.4 On satisfactory assessment of the SEEMP part III, the Administration can issue the Confirmation of Compliance (sample format in the annex to this document).

Periodical verification (regulation 5.4.6 of MARPOL Annex VI)

5.5 If any of the elements in regulation 26.3.1 is updated, and in any case every three years, the Administration should perform a periodical verification to ensure the SEEMP complies with regulation 26.3.1 of MARPOL Annex VI in accordance with regulation 5.4.6 of MARPOL Annex VI.

5.6 On satisfactory assessment of SEEMP part III, the Administration should issue the Confirmation of Compliance (sample format in the annex to this document).

Additional verifications (regulation 6.8 of MARPOL Annex VI)

5.7 The Administration should, in the case of a ship rated as D for three consecutive years or a ship rated as E, perform an additional verification to ensure that a plan of corrective actions has been established in accordance with regulations 28.7 and 28.8.

5.8 On satisfactory verification of the plan of corrective actions, the Administration can issue the Statement of Compliance according to regulation 6.8.

Company audits

5.9 The Administration should, in accordance with regulation 26.3.3, perform periodical company audits to:

.1 verify that the SEEMP for which the Confirmation of Compliance has previously been issued complies with regulation 26.3.1 and, in the case of non-compliance, require remedial action;

.2 confirm that the ship is being operated in accordance with SEEMP part III, regardless of its rating;

.3 verify the progress made in the (corrective) actions to be taken in the execution of the three-year implementation plan and the plan of corrective actions;

.4 verify self-assessment and improvement of actions taken; and

.5 verify the assignment of responsibilities related to the implementation and monitoring of measures.

5.10 The periodical company audits may include annual audits of the company (company audits) and verifications on board the ship (shipboard audits).

5.11 These additional shipboard verifications and company audits, if undertaken, should be six months after the issuance of the Statement of Compliance at the latest.

6 ELEMENTS OF VERIFICATION

6.1 Verification could consist of, but not be limited to, the following elements:

.1 verification of the method of calculations of the CII and that there is a proper description of the method to report ship data to the Administration;

.2 assessment of the effectiveness (of the combination) of measures, so that when implemented the ship will with reasonable assurance achieve the required annual operational CII, including the goal as set in accordance with paragraph 4.1.7 and 9.7 of the SEEMP Guidelines; and

.3 robustness of the three-year implementation plan and, where applicable, the plan of corrective actions, including whether realistic timelines for implementation of actions have been included.

7 COMBINATION WITH ISM AUDITS

7.1 Verification of implementation aspects of the SEEMP on board (monitoring, self-evaluation and improvements, etc.) could be combined with the ISM audits.

7.2 The verifications may be carried out in accordance with guidelines on implementation of the ISM Code referred to in Chapter 15 of the ISM Code.

ANNEX

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE

CONFIRMATION OF COMPLIANCE – SEEMP PART III

Issued under the provisions of the Protocol of 1997, as amended, to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from 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 Country)

by . . . .

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

Particulars of ship*

Name of ship . . . .

Distinctive number or letters. . . . .

IMO number†. . . . .

Port of registry . . . .

Gross tonnage. . . . .

SEEMP part III date of revision, as applicable . . . .

THIS IS TO CONFIRM:

Taking into account the *2022 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)* adopted by resolution MEPC.346(78), the ship's SEEMP has been developed and complies with regulation 26.3.1 of Annex VI of the Convention.

Issued at: . . . .

(place of issue of the Confirmation)

Date (dd/mm/yyyy) . . . .
(date of issue) *(signature of duly authorized official issuing the Confirmation)*

(seal or stamp of the authority, as appropriate)

* Alternatively, the particulars of the ship may be placed horizontally in boxes.
† In accordance with the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.1117(30).

***

ANNEX 10

RESOLUTION MEPC.348(78)
(adopted on 10 June 2022)

2022 GUIDELINES FOR ADMINISTRATION VERIFICATION OF SHIP FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION DATA AND OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY

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 from ships,

NOTING that the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.328(76), the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI*, which will enter into force on 1 November 2022,

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI* (MARPOL Annex VI) contains amendments concerning mandatory goal-based technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 27.7 of MARPOL Annex VI requires that ship fuel oil consumption data be verified according to procedures established by the Administration, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization,

NOTING FURTHER that regulation 28.6 of MARPOL Annex VI specifies that the attained annual operational CII shall be documented and verified against the required annual operational CII to determine operational carbon intensity rating, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for uniform and effective implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

NOTING that the Committee, at its seventy-first session, adopted, by resolution MEPC.292(71), the *2017 Guidelines for Administration verification of ship fuel oil consumption data,*

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-eighth session, draft *2022 Guidelines for Administration verification of ship fuel oil consumption data and operational carbon intensity*,

1 ADOPTS the *2022 Guidelines for Administration verification of ship fuel oil consumption data and operational carbon intensity*, as set out in the 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 requirements set forth in regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained with their implementation, also taking into consideration that in accordance with regulations 25.3 and 28.11 of MARPOL Annex VI a review of the technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping shall be completed by 1 January 2026;

5 REVOKES the *2017 Guidelines for Administration verification of ship fuel oil consumption data* adopted by resolution MEPC.292(71).

ANNEX

2022 GUIDELINES FOR ADMINISTRATION VERIFICATION OF SHIP FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION DATA AND OPERATIONAL CARBON INTENSITY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI establishes the IMO Ship Fuel Oil Consumption Database, to be administered by the Organization, to which each Administrations will submit relevant data for their registered ships of 5,000 gross tonnage (GT) and above. Regulation 27.7 specifies that "the data shall be verified according to procedures established by the Administration, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization".

1.2 Regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI establishes the operational carbon intensity rating mechanism. Regulation 28.6 specifies that the attained annual operational CII shall be documented and verified against the required annual operational CII to determine operational carbon intensity rating A, B, C, D or E, either by the Administration or by any organization duly authorized by it, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.

1.3 This document contains the Guidelines referred to in regulations 27.7 and 28.6 and is intended to assist Administrations in developing their own verification programme.

1.4 A verification procedure should ensure the reliability of the collected data and the correctness of the attained annual operational CII, while minimizing the costs and associated burdens to the ship and the Administration.

2 DEFINITIONS

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

3 RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 The responsibilities of Administrations and ships are set out in MARPOL Annex VI. These Guidelines do not change those or create any new obligations.

3.2 Under the data collection system for fuel oil consumption and the operational carbon intensity rating of ships, as specified in MARPOL Annex VI, an Administration may authorize an organization[1] to receive the data from a ship, verify the data for compliance with the requirements, verify the attained annual operational CII against the required annual operational CII, determine the operational carbon intensity rating, issue the Statement of Compliance, and submit the data to the Organization. In every case, the Administration assumes full responsibility for all tasks conducted by the Administration or any organization duly authorized by it (hereinafter referred to as "the Administration").

4 VERIFICATION OF THE REPORTED DATA

4.1 To facilitate data verification, the Administration should indicate what additional documentation a ship should submit along with its annual data report. Specification of this

[1] 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 amended by resolution MSC.208(81), 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.

documentation can be done on a ship basis, as part of the assessment of the Data Collection Plan,[2] or it may be done as a general policy statement or through such other policy instruments as the Administration deems appropriate. Additional documentation to facilitate data verification may include the following, as well as other documentation that the Administration deems relevant:

.1 a copy of the verified ship's Data Collection Plan (SEEMP Part II);

.2 summaries of bunker delivery notes (BDNs), in sufficient detail to show that all fuel oil consumed by the ship is accounted for (see sample form of BDN summary set out in appendix 1);

.3 summaries of disaggregated data of fuel oil consumption, distance travelled and hours under way, in a format specified by the Administration (see sample form of data summary set out in appendix 2);

.4 information to demonstrate that the ship followed the Data Collection Plan set out in its SEEMP, including information on data gaps and how they were filled as well as how the event that caused the data gap was resolved;

.5 copies of documents containing information on the amount of fuel oil consumption, distance travelled and hours under way for the ship's voyages during the reporting period (e.g. the ship's official logbook, oil record book, BDNs, arrival/noon/departure reports, and from auto-log data files); and

.6 supported by documentary evidence, copies of the fuel oil mass to CO_2 mass conversion factor provided by fuel supplier in case the type of fuel is not covered by the guidelines developed by the Organization.[3]

4.2 In addition to the documentation described in paragraph 4.1, the Administration may request a ship to submit such documentation needed to perform a comprehensive review of a ship's annual fuel oil consumption, distance travelled, and hours under way. The Administration may request that this documentation be submitted by all ships or a subset of the ships under its jurisdiction. This documentation may be used by the Administration to verify whether the ship followed the methodology specified in its Data Collection Plan, with a view to confirming:

.1 consistency of reported data and calculated values, including with previous reporting periods (if applicable), through recalculating the annual reported values using the underlying data, etc.;

.2 completeness of data (e.g. perform substantive testing based on reconciliation, recalculations, and document cross-check, for example with official logbook and/or arrival/noon/departure reports, auto-log report files; recalculate total quantities of fuel oil used, distance travelled and hours under way); and

.3 reliability and accuracy of the data (e.g. test that the data quality procedures as described in the Data Collection Plan have been properly implemented, carry out site visits (typically to the company's offices rather than to the ship) to test the systems, processes and the control activities) through

[2] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines for the development of a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)*, adopted by resolution MEPC.346(78).

[3] Refer to the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73)), as may be amended.

corroborating fuel oil consumption data with distance travelled and hours under way, comparing reported fuel oil consumption with that which is expected for the ship size, operational profile, and technical characteristics, and/or comparing reported fuel oil consumption total fuel bunkered, etc.

4.3 For a ship which has undergone a transfer addressed in regulations 27.4, 27.5 or 27.6 of MARPOL Annex VI, the losing Administration needs to verify the data before the transfer.

5 VERIFICATION OF THE ATTAINED ANNUAL OPERATIONAL CII AND DETERMINATION OF THE CII RATING

5.1 To facilitate the verification of the attained annual operational CII, the Administration should indicate what additional documentation a ship should submit along with its annual data report. Additional documentation to facilitate the verification may include the following, as well as other documentation that the Administration deems relevant:

.1 a copy of the verified ship's Operational Carbon Intensity Plan (SEEMP part III);

.2 documents (IEE certificate, Stability Booklet or International Tonnage Certificate) evidencing the capacity parameter of the ship in the metric relevant for the calculation of its operational carbon intensity (deadweight or gross tonnage);

.3 aggregated data of fuel oil consumption and distance travelled covering the entire calendar year to calculate the attained annual operational CII (AER or cgDIST) (see sample form of data summary set out in appendix 2);

. 4 the aggregated values of the parameters and associated calculation methods to determine the annual metric value of the trial CIIs on voluntary basis, if any (see sample form of data summary set out in appendix 2 – Add.1);

.5 supported by documentary evidence, the correction factors and voyage adjustments[4] applied in the attained annual operational CII calculation, if any, during the reporting period (see sample form of data summary set out in appendix 2); and

.6 statements of compliance for previous two calendar years where applicable.

5.2 The attained annual operational CII should be verified using the data over a 12-month period from 1 January to 31 December for the preceding calendar year, by the Administration. In cases where the calculation of the attained annual operational CII is not possible due to the unavailability of some data, such as where a new ship is delivered after 1 January in the preceding year, the attained annual operational CII should be verified using the available data covering the corresponding period of the preceding calendar year.

5.3 In case of a ship with multiple load line certificates or with a load line certificate containing multiple load lines, the highest deadweight value should be used to calculate and verify the required and attained annual operational CII.

[4] Refer to the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations* (G5), adopted by resolution MEPC.355(78).

5.4 For a ship which permanently changes its deadweight (DWT) and/or its gross tonnage (GT) during the year, which the SEEMP or a corrective action plan identifies as being undertaken to improve the ship's operational carbon intensity performance:

.1 the required annual operational CII should always be calculated and verified using the original DWT or GT value before conversion; however, the attained CII which is used to assess compliance should be calculated and verified using the new DWT or GT value after conversion; and

.2 for the year when the conversion is made, the attained annual operational CII should be calculated and verified for the entire calendar year on the average DWT or GT value weighted on distance travelled before and after conversion.

5.5 Except for those specified in 5.4, for a ship which is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship as per regulation 5.4.3 of MARPOL Annex VI due to major conversion, including extensive changes of carrying capacity and/or ship type during the year, the required and attained annual operational CII should be calculated and verified as per a newly constructed ship for the period after conversion. For the year when the major conversion is made, the data for partial year before conversion should still be reported for verification but will not be included in the calculation and verification of the attained annual operational CII.

5.6 For a ship which has undergone a transfer addressed in regulations 27.4, 27.5 or 27.6 of MARPOL Annex VI, the losing Administration neither needs to verify the attained annual operational CII nor to determine the annual CII rating of the ship for partial year. The attained annual operational CII should be verified by the receiving Administration using the data over an entire calendar year. In such cases, the aggregated data necessary to calculate the attained annual operational CII before transfer, which should have already been verified by the losing Administration, can be directly used by the receiving Administration without further verification (see sample form set out in appendix 3 and appendix 3 – Add.1).

5.7 The administration should determine the operational carbon intensity rating for the ship, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.[5] The attained and required annual operational CII, as well as the rating boundaries, should be all given with three decimal places. If the attained annual operational CII happens to land on a rating boundary, the ship should be rated as the better of the two ratings.

5.8 The trial CIIs (e.g. EEPI, cbDIST, clDIST or EEOI),[6] if voluntarily calculated and reported, should be verified by the Administration following the same procedure as for the attained annual operational CII (AER or cgDIST). The Administration does not need to assign a rating to a ship based on trial CIIs.

6 ISSUE OF A STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

6.1 In accordance with regulation 6.6 of MARPOL Annex VI, upon receipt of reported data pursuant to regulation 27 of MARPOL Annex VI and attained annual operational CII pursuant to regulation 28 of MARPOL Annex VI and satisfactory completion of the verification, the Statement of Compliance should be issued by the Administration.

[5] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on the operational carbon intensity rating of ships (CII Rating Guidelines, G4)* adopted by resolution MEPC.354(78).

[6] Refer to the *2022 Guidelines on operational carbon intensity indicators and the calculation methods (CII Guidelines, G1)* adopted by resolution MEPC.352(78).

6.2 Notwithstanding paragraph 6.1, the Administration should consider whether a corrective action plan is required according to regulation 6.8 of MARPOL Annex VI. In the case of a corrective actions plan being required but not submitted together with the attained annual operational CII, the administration should inform the company in a timely manner that a revised SEEMP including a plan of corrective actions, must be submitted for verification no later than one month after reporting the attained annual operational CII. The Statement of Compliance should not be issued in such a case unless a corrective action plan is duly developed and reflected in the SEEMP and verified by the Administration, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.[7]

6.3 Should any material discrepancy be identified by the Administration in the reported data and/or the calculation of required/attained annual operational CII, it should be communicated to the company on a timely basis for clarification or correction. A discrepancy is considered material if the discrepancy or aggregation of discrepancies could influence the reported total by more than ±5%. The Statement of Compliance should not be issued in such a case unless the material discrepancy is clarified or corrected.

[7] Refer to the *Guidelines for the verification and company audits by the Administration of part III of the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)* adopted by resolution MEPC.347(78).

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE OF THE BDN SUMMARIES

Date of Operations (dd/mm/yyyy)	Fuel Oil Type/Mass(MT)									Descriptions
	DO/GO	LFO	HFO	LPG(P)	LPG(B)	LNG	Methanol	Ethanol	Others(CF)	
① BDN										
09/01/2023										
02/05/2023			150							
08/07/2023										
09/10/2023										
10/12/2023			300							
①Annual Supply Amount	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	
② Correction for the tank oil remainings										
01/01/2023			400							
31/12/2023			200							
②Correction for the tank oil remaining	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	The difference in the amount of the remaining tank oil at the beginning/end of the data collection period.
③ Other corrections										
30/03/2023										
15/09/2023										
31/12/2023										
③Annual other corrections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Annual Fuel Consumption										
Annual Fuel Consumption (①+②+③)	0	0	650	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Explanatory remarks;
If bunker supply/correction data have been recorded in a Company's electronic reporting system,the data is acceptable to be submitted in the existing format instead of submitting the data by this format.

APPENDIX 2

SAMPLE OF THE COLLECTED DATA SUMMARIES

Date and time from (dd/mm/ yyyy; hh:mm UTC)	* Date and time to (dd/mm/ yyyy; hh:mm UTC)	Distance travelled (n.m)	Hours under way (hh:mm)	**exceptional conditions specified in regulation 3.1 of MARPOL Annex VI (Y/N)	**Sailing in ice condition (Y/N)	**STS Operation (Y/N)	Fuel consumption (metric tons)							
							total mass		**mass to be deducted from the total					
									consumed for production of electrical power($FC_{electrical}$)		consumed by oil-fired boiler for cargo heating/discharge on tankers (FC_{boiler})		consumed by standalone engine driven cargo pumps during discharge operations on tankers(FC_{others})	
							***DO/GO	…	DO/GO	…	DO/GO	…	DO/GO	…
01/01/2023 00:00	01/01/2023 13:20	150	13:20	N	N	N								
01/01/2023 13:20	01/01/2023 24:00	60	10:40	N	Y	N								
02/01/2023 00:00	02/01/2023 24:00	288	24:00	N	N	Y								
03/01/2023 00:00	03/01/2023 24:00	260	24:00	N	N	Y								
……	……	……	……	……	……	……								
……	……	……	……	……	……	……								
31/12/2023 00:00	31/12/2023 24:00	290	24:00	N	N	N								
Annual total														

* In the case of daily underlying data, this column would be left blank.
** Refer to the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)*, adopted by resolution MEPC.355(78). Supporting documentation may be additionally submitted to facilitate the verification when necessary, such as Baplie files where the number of in-use reefer containers on board are recorded. Note that voyages in different sailing or operational conditions should be recorded in separate rows so that the correction factors and voyage adjustments can be duly calculated and verified.
*** Refer to fuel types specified in the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73), as may be amended)

Explanatory remarks: If bunker supply/correction data have been recorded in a company's electronic reporting system, the data is acceptable to be submitted in the existing format instead of submitting the data by this format.

APPENDIX 2 – ADD.1

SAMPLE OF THE COLLECTED DATA SUMMARIES TO CALCULATE TRIAL CII ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS

The following aggregated data should be additionally included in the table in appendix 2, if one or more trial CII metrics have been applied on a voluntary basis:

Date from (dd/mm/yyyy)	*Date to (dd/mm/yyyy)	Laden distance travelled (n.m)	****Transport work (metric of transport work)
01/01/2023			
02/01/2023			
03/01/2023			
31/12/2023			
Annual total			

* In the case of daily underlying data, this column would be left blank.
**** As defined in section 3 of the *Guidelines for voluntary use of the ship energy efficiency operational indicator (EEOI)* circulated by MEPC.1/Circ.684.

Explanatory remarks: If bunker supply/correction data have been recorded in a Company's electronic reporting system, the data is acceptable to be submitted in the existing format instead of submitting the data by this format.

APPENDIX 3

SAMPLE OF THE AGGREGATED DATA BEFORE A TRANSFER OF FLAG/COMPANY ADDRESSED IN REGULATIONS 27.4, 27.5 OR 27.6 OF MARPOL ANNEX VI

Date of transfer (dd/mm/yyyy)	Type of transfer (flag/ company/ both)	Reporting period		Distance Travelled (n.m)		Hours under way (hh:mm)	Fuel consumption (metric tons)					
		Date from (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date to (dd/mm/yyyy)	Total distance travelled	*distance to be deducted from CII calculation		total mass		*mass to be deducted from the total		**mass consumed in STS operations	
							***DO/GO	…	DO/GO	…	DO/GO	…
12/05/2023	Flag	01/01/2023	11/05/2023									
15/06/2023	Company	12/05/2023	14/06/2023									
02/11/2023	Both	15/06/2023	01/11/2023									
……												

* Refer to the aggregated mass of fuel consumption to calculate FC_{voyage}, $FC_{electrical}$, FC_{boiler} and FC_{others} in the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)*, (resolution MEPC.355(78).
** Refer to the aggregated mass of fuel consumption to calculate $AF_{Tanker,STS}$ in the *2022 Interim guidelines on correction factors and voyage adjustments for CII calculations (G5)*, (resolution MEPC.355(78).
*** Refer to fuel types specified in *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73), as may be amended).

APPENDIX 3 – ADD.1

SAMPLE OF THE AGGREGATED DATA BEFORE A TRANSFER OF FLAG/COMPANY ADDRESSED IN REGULATIONS 27.4, 27.5 OR 27.6 OF MARPOL ANNEX VI TO CALCULATE TRIAL CII METRICS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS

The following aggregated data may be additionally included in the table in appendix 3, if one or more trial CII metrics have been applied on a voluntary basis:

Date of transfer (dd/mm/yyyy)	Type of transfer (flag/ company/ both)	Reporting period		Laden dstance travelled (n.m)	****Transport work (metric of transport work)
		Date from (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date to (dd/mm/yyyy)		
12/05/2023	Flag	01/01/2023	11/05/2023		
15/06/2023	Company	12/05/2023	14/06/2023		
02/11/2023	Both	15/06/2023	01/11/2023		
……					

**** As defined in section 3 of *Guidelines for voluntary use of the ship energy efficiency operational indicator (EEOI)* circulated by MEPC.1/Circ.684.

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ANNEX 12

RESOLUTION MEPC.350(78)
(adopted on 10 June 2022)

2022 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXISTING SHIP INDEX (EEXI)

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 from ships,

NOTING that the Committee adopted, at its seventy-sixth session, by resolution MEPC.328(76), the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI*, which will enter into force on 1 November 2022,

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI* (MARPOL Annex VI) contains amendments concerning mandatory goal-based technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping,

NOTING FURTHER that regulation 23 of MARPOL Annex VI requires that the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) shall be calculated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for uniform and effective implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

NOTING that, at its seventy-sixth session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.333(76), the *2021 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),*

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-eighth session, the draft *2022 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),*

1 ADOPTS the *2022 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),* as set out in the 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 requirements set forth in regulation 23 of MARPOL Annex VI;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained with their implementation, also taking into consideration that in accordance with regulation 25.3 of

MARPOL Annex VI a review of the technical measure to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping shall be completed by 1 January 2026;

5 REVOKES the *2021 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)* adopted by resolution MEPC.333(76).

ANNEX

2022 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXISTING SHIP INDEX (EEXI)

CONTENTS

1 Definitions

1.1 *MARPOL* means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 relating thereto, as amended.

1.2 For the purpose of these Guidelines, the definitions in MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, apply.

2 Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)

2.1 EEXI formula

The attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) is a measure of ship's energy efficiency (g/t*nm) and calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_j\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)}\right) + \left(P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}*\right) + \left(\left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEeff(i)}\right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}**\right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

* If part of the Normal Maximum Sea Load is provided by shaft generators, SFC_{ME} and C_{FME} may – for that part of the power – be used instead of SFC_{AE} and C_{FAE}

** In case of $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$, the average weighted value of ($SFC_{ME} \cdot C_{FME}$) and ($SFC_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE}$) to be used for calculation of P_{eff}

Note: This formula may not be applicable to a ship having diesel-electric propulsion, turbine propulsion or hybrid propulsion system, except for cruise passenger ships and LNG carriers.

Ships falling into the scope of EEDI requirement can use their attained EEDI calculated in accordance with the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained EEDI for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73), as amended, the "EEDI Calculation Guidelines" hereafter) as the attained EEXI if the value of the attained EEDI is equal to or less than that of the required EEXI.

2.2 Parameters

For calculation of the attained EEXI by the formula in paragraph 2.1, parameters under the EEDI Calculation Guidelines apply, unless expressly provided otherwise. In referring to the aforementioned guidelines, the terminology "EEDI" should be read as "EEXI".

2.2.1 $P_{ME(i)}$; Power of main engines

In cases where overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation is installed in accordance with the *2021 Guidelines on the shaft / engine power limit to comply with the EEXI requirements and use of a power reserve* (resolution MEPC.335(76)), $P_{ME(i)}$ is 83% of the limited installed power (MCR_{lim}) or 75% of the original installed power (MCR), whichever is lower, for each main engine *(i)*. In cases where the overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation and shaft generator(s) are installed, in referring to paragraph 2.2.5.2 (option 1) of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines, "MCR_{ME}" should be read as "MCR_{lim}".

For LNG carriers having steam turbine or diesel electric propulsion, $P_{ME(i)}$ is 83% of the limited installed power (MCR_{lim}, MPP_{lim}), divided by the electrical efficiency in case of diesel electric propulsion system, for each main engine *(i)*. For LNG carriers, the power from combustion of

the excessive natural boil-off gas in the engines or boilers to avoid releasing to the atmosphere or unnecessary thermal oxidation should be deducted from $P_{ME(i)}$ with the approval of the verifier.

2.2.2 $P_{AE(i)}$; Power of auxiliary engines

2.2.2.1 $P_{AE(i)}$ is calculated in accordance with paragraph 2.2.5.6 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines.

2.2.2.2 For ships where power of auxiliary engines (P_{AE}) value calculated by paragraphs 2.2.5.6.1 to 2.2.5.6.3 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines is significantly different from the total power used at normal seagoing, e.g. in cases of passenger ships, the P_{AE} value should be estimated by the consumed electric power (excluding propulsion) in conditions when the ship is engaged in a voyage at reference speed (V_{ref}) as given in the electric power table, divided by the average efficiency of the generator(s) weighted by power (see appendix 2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines).

2.2.2.3 In cases where the electric power table is not available, the P_{AE} value may be approximated either by:

.1 annual average figure of P_{AE} at sea from onboard monitoring obtained prior to the EEXI certification;

.2 for cruise passenger ships, approximated value of power of auxiliary engines ($P_{AE,app}$), as defined below:

$$P_{AE,app} = 0.1193 \times GT + 1814.4 \quad [\text{kW}]$$

.3 for ro-ro passenger ships, approximated value of power of auxiliary engines ($P_{AE,app}$), as defined below:

$$P_{AE,app} = 0.866 \times GT^{0.732} \quad [\text{kW}]$$

2.2.3 V_{ref} ; Ship speed

2.2.3.1 For ships falling into the scope of the EEDI requirement, the ship speed V_{ref} should be obtained from an approved speed-power curve as defined in the *2014 Guidelines on survey and certification of the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)*, as amended (resolution MEPC.254(67), as amended).

2.2.3.2 For ships not falling into the scope of the EEDI requirement, the ship speed V_{ref} should be obtained from an estimated speed-power curve as defined in the *2022 Guidelines on survey and certification of the attained EEXI* (resolution MEPC.351(78)).

2.2.3.3 For ships not falling into the scope of the EEDI requirement but whose sea trial results, which may have been calibrated by the tank test, under the EEDI draught and the sea condition as specified in paragraph 2.2.2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines are included in the sea trial report, the ship speed V_{ref} may be obtained from the sea trial report:

$$V_{ref} = V_{S,EEDI} \times \left[\frac{P_{ME}}{P_{S,EEDI}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\text{knot}]$$

where,

$V_{S,EEDI,}$ is the sea trial service speed under the EEDI draught; and

$P_{S,EEDI}$ is power of the main engine corresponding to $V_{S,EEDI}$.

2.2.3.4 For containerships, bulk carriers or tankers not falling into the scope of the EEDI requirement but whose sea trial results, which may have been calibrated by the tank test, under the design load draught and sea condition as specified in paragraph 2.2.2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines are included in the sea trial report, the ship speed V_{ref} may be obtained from the sea trial report:

$$V_{ref} = k^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \left(\frac{DWT_{S,service}}{Capacity}\right)^{\frac{2}{9}} \times V_{S,service} \times \left[\frac{P_{ME}}{P_{S,service}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\text{knot}]$$

where,

$V_{S,service}$ is the sea trial service speed under the design load draught;

$DWT_{S,service}$ is the deadweight under the design load draught;

$P_{S,service}$ is the power of the main engine corresponding to $V_{S,service}$;

k is the scale coefficient, which should be:

.1 0.95 for containerships with 120,000 DWT or less;

.2 0.93 for containerships with more than 120,000 DWT;

.3 0.97 for bulk carrier with 200,000 DWT or less;

.4 1.00 for bulk carrier with more than 200,000 DWT;

.5 0.97 for tanker with 100,000 DWT or less; and

.6 1.00 for tanker with more than 100,000 DWT.

2.2.3.5 In cases where the speed-power curve is not available or the sea trial report does not contain the EEDI or design load draught condition, the ship speed V_{ref} can be obtained from the in-service performance measurement method conducted and verified in accordance with the methods and procedures as specified in the *Guidance on methods, procedures and verification of in-service performance measurements* (MEPC.1/Circ.901).

2.2.3.6 In cases where the speed-power curve is not available or the sea trial report does not contain the EEDI or design load draught condition, the ship speed V_{ref} can be approximated by $V_{ref,app}$ to be obtained from statistical mean of distribution of ship speed and engine power, as defined below:

$$V_{ref,app} = (V_{ref,avg} - m_V) \times \left[\frac{\sum P_{ME}}{0.75 \times MCR_{avg}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\text{knot}]$$

For LNG carriers having diesel electric propulsion system and cruise passenger ships having non-conventional propulsion,

$$V_{ref,app} = (V_{ref,avg} - m_V) \times \left[\frac{\sum MPP_{Motor}}{MPP_{avg}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\text{knot}]$$

where,

V_{ref}

$_{,avg}$ is a statistical mean of distribution of ship speed in given ship type and ship size, to be calculated as follows:

$$V_{ref,avg} = A \times B^C$$

where

A, B and C are the parameters given in the appendix;

m_V is a performance margin of a ship, which should be 5% of $V_{ref,avg}$ or one knot, whichever is lower; and

MCR_{avg} is a statistical mean of distribution of MCRs for main engines and MPP_{avg} is a statistical mean of distribution of MPPs for motors in given ship type and ship size, to be calculated as follows:

$$MCR_{avg} or\ MPP_{avg} = D \times E^F$$

where

D, E and F are the parameters given in the appendix;

In cases where the overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation is installed, the ship speed V_{ref} approximated by $V_{ref,app}$ should be calculated as follows:

$$V_{ref,app} = (V_{ref,avg} - m_V) \times \left[\frac{\sum P_{ME}}{0.75 \times MCR_{avg}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad [\text{knot}]$$

For LNG carriers having diesel electric propulsion system and cruise passenger ship having non-conventional propulsion, the ship speed V_{ref} approximated by $V_{ref,app}$ should be calculated as follows:

$$V_{ref,app} = \left(V_{ref,avg} - m_V\right) \times \left[\frac{\sum MPP_{lim}}{MPP_{avg}}\right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

2.2.3.7 Notwithstanding the above, in cases where the energy-saving device* is installed, the effect of the device may be reflected in the ship speed V_{ref} with the approval of the verifier, based on the following methods in accordance with defined quality and technical standards:

.1 sea trials after installation of the device; and/or

.2 in-service performance measurement method; and/or

.3 dedicated model tests; and/or

* Devices that shift the power curve, which results in the change of P_P and V_{ref}, as specified in MEPC.1/Circ.896 on *2021 Guidance on treatment of innovative energy efficiency technologies for calculation and verification of the attained EEDI and EEXI*.

.4 numerical calculations.

2.2.4 *SFC*; Certified specific fuel consumption

In cases where overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation is installed, the *SFC* corresponding to the P_{ME} should be interpolated by using *SFC*s listed in an applicable test report included in an approved NO_x Technical File of the main engine as defined in paragraph 1.3.15 of the NO_x Technical Code.

Notwithstanding the above, the *SFC* specified by the manufacturer or confirmed by the verifier may be used.

For those engines which do not have a test report included in the NO_X Technical File and which do not have the *SFC* specified by the manufacturer or confirmed by the verifier, the *SFC* can be approximated by SFC_{app} defined as follows:

$$SFC_{ME,app} = 190\ [g/kWh]$$

$$SFC_{AE,app} = 215\ [g/kWh]$$

2.2.5 C_F ; Conversion factor between fuel consumption and CO_2 emission

For those engines which do not have a test report included in the NO_x Technical File and which do not have the *SFC* specified by the manufacturer, the C_F corresponding to SFC_{app} should be defined as follows:

$C_F = 3.114\ [t \cdot CO_2/t \cdot Fuel]$ for diesel ships (incl. HFO use in practice)

Otherwise, paragraph 2.2.1 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines applies.

2.2.6 Correction factor for ro-ro cargo and ro-ro passenger ships (f_{jRoRo})

For ro-ro cargo and ro-ro passenger ships, f_{jRoRo} is calculated as follows:

$$f_{jRoRo} = \frac{1}{F_{n_L}^{\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{Lpp}{B_S}\right)^{\beta} \cdot \left(\frac{B_S}{d_S}\right)^{\gamma} \cdot \left(\frac{Lpp}{\nabla^{1/3}}\right)^{\delta}}$$; if $f_{jRoRo} > 1$ then $f_j = 1$

where the Froude number, F_{n_L}, is defined as:

$$F_{n_L} = \frac{0.5144 \cdot V_{ref,F}}{\sqrt{L_{pp} \cdot g}}$$

where $V_{ref,F}$ is the ship design speed corresponding to 75% of MCR_{ME}.:

and the exponents α, β, γ and δ are defined as follows:

Ship type	Exponent:			
	α	β	γ	δ
Ro-ro cargo ship	2.00	0.50	0.75	1.00
Ro-ro passenger ship	2.50	0.75	0.75	1.00

2.2.7 Cubic capacity correction factor for ro-ro cargo ships (vehicle carrier) ($f_{cVEHICLE}$)

For ro-ro cargo ships (vehicle carrier) having a DWT/GT ratio of less than 0.35, the following cubic capacity correction factor, $f_{cVEHICLE}$, should apply:

$$f_{cVEHICLE} = \left(\frac{\left({DWT}/{GT} \right)}{0.35} \right)^{-0,8}$$

Where DWT is the capacity and GT is the gross tonnage in accordance with the International Convention of Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969, annex I, regulation 3.

APPENDIX

Parameters to calculate $V_{ref,avg}$

Ship type	A	B	C
Bulk carrier	10.6585	DWT of the ship	0.02706
Gas carrier	7.4462	DWT of the ship	0.07604
Tanker	8.1358	DWT of the ship	0.05383
Containership	3.2395	DWT of the ship where DWT ≤ 80,000 80,000 where DWT > 80,000	0.18294
General cargo ship	2.4538	DWT of the ship	0.18832
Refrigerated cargo carrier	1.0600	DWT of the ship	0.31518
Combination carrier	8.1391	DWT of the ship	0.05378
LNG carrier	11.0536	DWT of the ship	0.05030
Ro-ro cargo ship (vehicle carrier)	16.6773	DWT of the ship	0.01802
Ro-ro cargo ship	8.0793	DWT of the ship	0.09123
Ro-ro passenger ship	4.1140	DWT of the ship	0.19863
Cruise passenger ship having non-conventional propulsion	5.1240	GT of the ship	0.12714

Parameters to calculate MCR_{avg} or MPP_{avg} (= D x E^F)

Ship type	D	E	F
Bulk carrier	23.7510	DWT of the ship	0.54087
Gas carrier	21.4704	DWT of the ship	0.59522
Tanker	22.8415	DWT of the ship	0.55826
Containership	0.5042	DWT of the ship where DWT ≤ 95,000 95,000 where DWT > 95,000	1.03046
General cargo ship	0.8816	DWT of the ship	0.92050
Refrigerated cargo carrier	0.0272	DWT of the ship	1.38634
Combination carrier	22.8536	DWT of the ship	0.55820
LNG carrier	20.7096	DWT of the ship	0.63477
Ro-ro cargo ship (vehicle carrier)	262.7693	DWT of the ship	0.39973
Ro-ro cargo ship	37.7708	DWT of the ship	0.63450
Ro-ro passenger ship	9.1338	DWT of the ship	0.91116
Cruise passenger ship having non-conventional propulsion	1.3550	GT of the ship	0.88664

Calculation of parameters to calculate $V_{ref,avg}$ and MCR_{avg}

Data sources

1 IHS Fairplay (IHSF) database with the following conditions are used.

Ship type	Ship size	Delivered period	Type of propulsion systems	Population
Bulk carrier	≥ 10,000 DWT	From 1 January 1999 to 1 January 2009	Conventional	2,433
Gas carrier	≥ 2,000 DWT		Conventional	292
Tanker	≥ 4,000 DWT		Conventional	3,345
Containership	≥ 10,000 DWT		Conventional	2,185
General cargo ship	≥ 3,000 DWT		Conventional	1,673
Refrigerated cargo carrier	≥ 3,000 DWT		Conventional	53
Combination carrier	≥ 4,000 DWT		Conventional	3,351
LNG carrier	≥ 10,000 DWT		Conventional, Non-conventional	185
Ro-ro cargo ship (vehicle carrier)	≥ 10,000 DWT		Conventional	301
Ro-ro cargo ship	≥ 1,000 DWT	From 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2010	Conventional	188
Ro-ro passenger ship	≥ 250 DWT		Conventional	350
Cruise passenger ship having non-conventional propulsion	≥ 25,000 GT	From 1 January 1999 to 1 January 2009	Non-conventional	93

2 Data sets with blank/zero "Service speed", "Capacity" and/or Total kW of M/E" are removed.

3 Ship type is in accordance with table 1 and table 2 of resolution MEPC.231(65) on *2013 Guidelines for calculation of reference lines for use with the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)*. However, "Gas carrier" does not include "LNG carrier". Parameters for "LNG carrier" are given separately.

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ANNEX 13

RESOLUTION MEPC.351(78)
(adopted on 10 June 2022)

2022 GUIDELINES ON SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXISTING SHIP INDEX (EEXI)

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 from ships,

NOTING that the Committee adopted, at its seventy-sixth session, by resolution MEPC.328(76), the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI*, which will enter into force on 1 November 2022,

NOTING IN PARTICULAR that the *2021 Revised MARPOL Annex VI* (MARPOL Annex VI) contains amendments concerning mandatory goal-based technical and operational measures to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping,

NOTING FURTHER that regulation 5.4 (Surveys) of MARPOL Annex VI requires that ships to which chapter 4 applies shall also be subject to survey and certification taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for uniform and effective implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

NOTING that, at its seventy-sixth session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.334(76), the *2021 Guidelines on survey and certification of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),*

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-eighth session, draft amendments to the *2021 Guidelines on survey and certification of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),*

1 ADOPTS the *2022 Guidelines on survey and certification of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),* as set out in the 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 requirements set forth in regulation 5 of MARPOL Annex VI;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of masters, seafarers, shipowners, ship operators and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained with their implementation, also taking into consideration that in accordance with regulation 25.3 of MARPOL Annex VI a review of the technical measure to reduce carbon intensity of international shipping shall be completed by 1 January 2026;

5 REVOKES the *2021 Guidelines on survey and certification of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI),* adopted by resolution MEPC.334(76).

ANNEX

2022 GUIDELINES ON SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXISTING SHIP INDEX (EEXI)

Table of contents

1 GENERAL

The purpose of these Guidelines is to assist verifiers of the Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI) of ships in conducting the survey and certification of the EEXI, in accordance with regulations 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of MARPOL Annex VI, and assist shipowners, shipbuilders, manufacturers and other interested parties in understanding the procedures for the survey and certification of the EEXI.

2 DEFINITIONS[1]

2.1 *Verifier* means an Administration, or organization duly authorized by it, which conducts the survey and certification of the EEXI in accordance with regulations 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of MARPOL Annex VI and these Guidelines.

2.2 *Ship of the same type* means a ship the hull form (expressed in the lines such as sheer plan and body plan), excluding additional hull features such as fins, and principal particulars of which are identical to that of the base ship.

2.3 *Tank test* means model towing tests, model self-propulsion tests and model propeller open water tests. Numerical calculations may be accepted as equivalent to model propeller open water tests or used to complement the tank tests conducted (e.g. to evaluate the effect of additional hull features such as fins, etc. on ships' performance), or as a replacement for model tests provided that the methodology and numerical model used have been validated/calibrated against parent hull sea trials and/or model tests, with the approval of the verifier.

2.4 *MARPOL* means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 relating thereto, as amended.

2.5 For the purpose of these Guidelines, the definitions in MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, apply.

3 APPLICATION

These Guidelines should be applied to ships for which an application for a survey for verification of the ship's EEXI specified in regulation 5 of MARPOL Annex VI has been submitted to a verifier.

4 PROCEDURES FOR SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION

4.1 General

4.1.1 The attained EEXI should be calculated in accordance with regulation 23 of MARPOL Annex VI and the *2022 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)* (resolution MEPC.350(78)) (EEXI Calculation Guidelines).

4.1.2 The *2021 Guidance on treatment of innovative energy efficiency technologies for calculation and verification of the attained EEDI and EEXI* (MEPC.1/Circ.896) should be applied for calculation of the attained EEXI, if applicable.

[1] Other terms used in these Guidelines have the same meaning as those defined in the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained EEDI for new ships* (resolution MEPC.308(73), as amended) and the *2022 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)* (resolution MEPC.350(78)).

4.1.3 The information used in the verification process may contain confidential information of submitters, including shipyards, which requires Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection. In the case where the submitter wants a non-disclosure agreement with the verifier, the additional information should be provided to the verifier upon mutually agreed terms and conditions.

4.2 Verification of the attained EEXI

4.2.1 For verification of the attained EEXI, an application for a survey and an EEXI Technical File containing the necessary information for the verification and other relevant background documents should be submitted to a verifier, unless the attained EEDI of the ship satisfies the required EEXI.

4.2.2 The EEXI Technical File should be written at least in English. The EEXI Technical File should include, but not be limited to:

.1 deadweight (DWT) or gross tonnage (GT) for ro-ro passenger ship and cruise passenger ship having non-conventional propulsion;

.2 the rated installed power (*MCR*) of the main and auxiliary engines;

.3 the limited installed power (MCR_{lim}) in cases where the overridable Shaft/Engine Power Limitation system is installed;

.4 the ship speed (V_{ref});

.5 the approximate ship speed ($V_{ref,app}$) for pre-EEDI ships in cases where the speed-power curve is not available, as specified in paragraph 2.2.3.5 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines;

.6 an approved speed-power curve under the EEDI condition as specified in paragraph 2.2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines, which is described in the EEDI Technical File, in cases where regulation 22 of MARPOL Annex VI (Attained EEDI) is applied;

.7 an estimated speed-power curve under the EEDI condition, or under a different load draught to be calibrated to the EEDI condition, obtained from tank test and/or numerical calculations, if available;

.8 estimation process and methodology of the power curves, as necessary, including documentation on consistency with the defined quality standards (e.g. ITTC 7.5-03-01-02 and ITTC 7.5-03-01-04 in their latest revisions) and the verification of the numerical set-up with parent hull or the reference set of comparable ships in case of using numerical calculations;

.9 a sea trial report including sea trial results, which may have been calibrated by the tank test, under the sea condition as specified in paragraph 2.2.2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines, if available;

.10 an in-service performance measurement report, where applicable, as specified in paragraphs 2.2.3.5 and 2.2.3.7.2 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines;

.11 calculation process of $V_{ref,app}$ for pre-EEDI ships in cases where the speed-power curve is not available, as specified in paragraph 2.2.3.6 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines;

.12 type of fuel;

.13 the specific fuel consumption (*SFC*) of the main and auxiliary engines, as specified in paragraph 2.2.4 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines;

.14 the electric power table[2] for certain ship types, as necessary, as defined in the EEDI Calculation Guidelines;

.15 the documented record of annual average figure of the auxiliary engine load at sea obtained prior to the date of application for a survey for verification of the ship's EEXI, as specified in paragraph 2.2.2.3 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines, if applicable;

.16 calculation process of $P_{AE,app}$, as specified in paragraph 2.2.2.3 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines, if applicable;

.17 principal particulars, ship type and the relevant information to classify the ship as such a ship type, classification notations and an overview of the propulsion system and electricity supply system on board;

.18 description of energy-saving equipment, if available;

.19 calculated value of the attained EEXI, including the calculation summary, which should contain, at a minimum, each value of the calculation parameters and the calculation process used to determine the attained EEXI; and

.20 for LNG carriers:

.1 type and outline of propulsion systems (such as direct drive diesel, diesel electric, steam turbine);

.2 LNG cargo tank capacity in m^3 and BOR as defined in paragraph 2.2.5.6.3 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines;

.3 shaft power of the propeller shaft after transmission gear at 100% of the rated output of motor (MPP_{Motor}) and $\eta_{(i)}$ for diesel electric;

.4 shaft power of the propeller shaft after transmission gear at the de-rated output of motor ($MPP_{Motor,lim}$) in cases where the overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation is installed;

.5 maximum continuous rated power ($MCR_{SteamTurbine}$) for steam turbine;

.6 limited maximum continuous rated power ($MCR_{SteamTurbine,lim}$) for steam turbine in cases where the overridable Shaft / Engine Power Limitation is installed; and

[2] Electric power tables should be validated separately, taking into account the guidelines set out in appendix 2 of the *2014 Guidelines on survey and certification of the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)* (resolution MEPC.254(67), as amended by resolutions MEPC.261(68) and MEPC.309(73)); consolidated text: MEPC.1/Circ.855/Rev.2, as may be further amended).

.7 $SFC_{SteamTurbine}$ for steam turbine, as specified in paragraph 2.2.7.2 of the EEDI Calculation Guidelines. If the calculation is not available from the manufacturer, $SFC_{SteamTurbine}$ may be calculated by the submitter.

A sample of an EEXI Technical File is provided in the appendix.

4.2.3 The *SFC* should be corrected to the value corresponding to the ISO standard reference conditions using the standard lower calorific value of the fuel oil, referring to ISO 15550:2002 and ISO 3046-1:2002. For the confirmation of the *SFC*, a copy of the approved NO_x Technical File and documented summary of the correction calculations should be submitted to the verifier.

4.2.4 For ships equipped with dual-fuel engine(s) using LNG and fuel oil, the C_F-factor for gas (LNG) and the specific fuel consumption (*SFC*) of gas fuel should be used by applying the criteria specified in paragraph 4.2.3 of the *2014 Guidelines on survey and certification of the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)*, as amended,[3] as a basis for the guidance of the Administration.

4.2.5 Notwithstanding paragraphs 4.2.3 and 4.2.4, in cases where overridable Shaft/Engine Power Limitation is installed, or in cases where engines do not have a test report included in the NO_x Technical File, *SFC* should be calculated in accordance with paragraph 2.2.4 of the EEXI Calculation Guidelines. For this purpose, actual performance records of the engine may be used if satisfactory and acceptable to the verifier.

4.2.6 The verifier may request further information from the submitter, as specified in paragraph 4.2.7 of the EEDI Survey and Certification Guidelines, in addition to that contained in the EEXI Technical File, as necessary, to examine the calculation process of the attained EEXI.

4.2.7 In cases where the sea trial report as specified in paragraph 4.2.2.9 is submitted, the verifier should request further information from the submitter to confirm that:

.1 the sea trial was conducted in accordance with the conditions specified in paragraphs 4.3.3, 4.3.4 and 4.3.7 of the EEDI Survey and Certification Guidelines, as applicable;

.2 sea conditions were measured in accordance with ISO 15016:2002 or the equivalent if satisfactory and acceptable to the verifier;

.3 ship speed was measured in accordance with ISO 15016:2002 or the equivalent if satisfactory and acceptable to the verifier; and

.4 the measured ship speed was calibrated, if necessary, by taking into account the effects of wind, tide, waves, shallow water and displacement in accordance with ISO 15016:2002 or the equivalent which may be acceptable provided that the concept of the method is transparent for the verifier and publicly available/accessible.

4.2.8 In cases where the in-service performance measurement report as specified in paragraph 4.2.2.10 is submitted, the verifier should confirm that the in-service performance measurement was conducted and verified in accordance with the methods and procedures as specified in the *Guidance on methods, procedures and verification of in-service performance measurements* (MEPC.1/Circ.901).

[3] Resolution MEPC.254(67), as amended.

4.2.9 The estimated speed-power curve obtained from the tank test and/or numerical calculations and/or the sea trial results calibrated by the tank test should be reviewed on the basis of the relevant documents in accordance with the EEDI Survey and Certification Guidelines, the defined quality standards (e.g. ITTC 7.5-03-01-02 and ITTC 7.5-03-01-04 in their latest revisions) and the verification of the numerical set-up with parent hull or the reference set of comparable ships.

4.2.10 In cases where the overridable Shaft/Engine Power Limitation system is installed, the verifier should confirm that the system is appropriately installed and sealed in accordance with the *2021 Guidelines on the Shaft/Engine Power Limitation system to comply with the EEXI requirements and use of a power reserve* (resolution MEPC.335(76)) and that a verified Onboard Management Manual (OMM) for overridable Shaft/Engine Power Limitation is on board the ship.

4.3 Verification of the attained EEXI in case of major conversion

4.3.1 In cases of a major conversion of a ship taking place at or after the completion date of the survey for EEXI verification specified in regulation 5.4.7 of MARPOL Annex VI, the shipowner should submit to a verifier an application for a general or partial survey with the EEXI Technical File duly revised, based on the conversion made and other relevant background documents.

4.3.2 The background documents should include as a minimum, but are not limited to:

.1 details of the conversion;

.2 EEXI parameters changed after the conversion and the technical justifications for each respective parameter;

.3 reasons for other changes made in the EEXI Technical File, if any; and

.4 calculated value of the attained EEXI with the calculation summary, which should contain, as a minimum, each value of the calculation parameters and the calculation process used to determine the attained EEXI after the conversion.

4.3.3 The verifier should review the revised EEXI Technical File and other documents submitted and verify the calculation process of the attained EEXI to ensure that it is technically sound and reasonable and follows regulation 23 of MARPOL Annex VI and the EEXI Calculation Guidelines.

4.3.4 For verification of the attained EEXI after the major conversion, speed trials of the ship may be conducted, as necessary.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE OF EEXI TECHNICAL FILE

1 Data

1.1 General information

Shipowner	XXX Shipping Line
Shipbuilder	XXX Shipbuilding Company
Hull no.	12345
IMO no.	94112XX
Ship type	Bulk carrier

1.2 Principal particulars

Length overall	250.0 m
Length between perpendiculars	240.0 m
Breadth, moulded	40.0 m
Depth, moulded	20.0 m
Summer load line draught, moulded	14.0 m
Deadweight at summer load line draught	150,000 tons

1.3 Main engine

Manufacturer	XXX Industries
Type	6J70A
Maximum continuous rating (MCR_{ME})	15,000 kW x 80 rpm
Limited maximum continuous rating with the Engine Power Limitation installed ($MCR_{ME,lim}$)	9,940 kW x 70 rpm
SFC at 75% of MCR_{ME} or 83% of $MCR_{ME,lim}$	166.5 g/kWh
Number of sets	1
Fuel type	Diesel Oil

1.4 Auxiliary engine

Manufacturer	XXX Industries
Type	5J-200
Maximum continuous rating (MCR_{AE})	600 kW x 900 rpm
SFC at 50% MCR_{AE}	220.0 g/kWh
Number of sets	3
Fuel type	Diesel Oil

1.5 Ship speed

Ship speed (V_{ref}) (with the Engine Power Limitation installed)	13.20 knots

2 Power curve

(Example 1; case of the EEDI ship)
An approved speed-power curve contained in the EEDI Technical File is shown in figure 2.1.

(Example 2; case of the pre-EEDI ship)
An estimated speed-power curve obtained from the tank test and/or numerical calculations, if available, is also shown in figure 2.1.

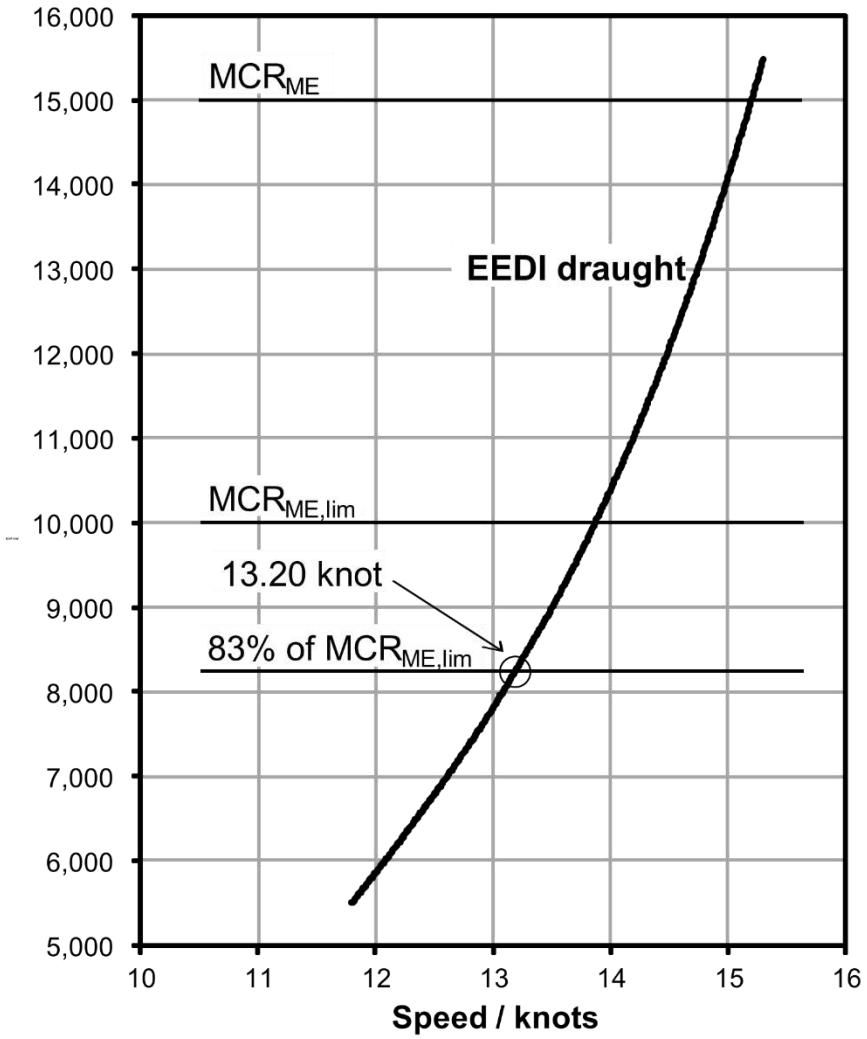

Figure 2.1: Power curve

(Example 3; case of the pre-EEDI ship with sea trial result calibrated to a different load draught)
An estimated speed-power curve under a ballast draught calibrated to the design load draught, obtained from the tank test and/or numerical calculations, if available, is shown in figure 2.2.

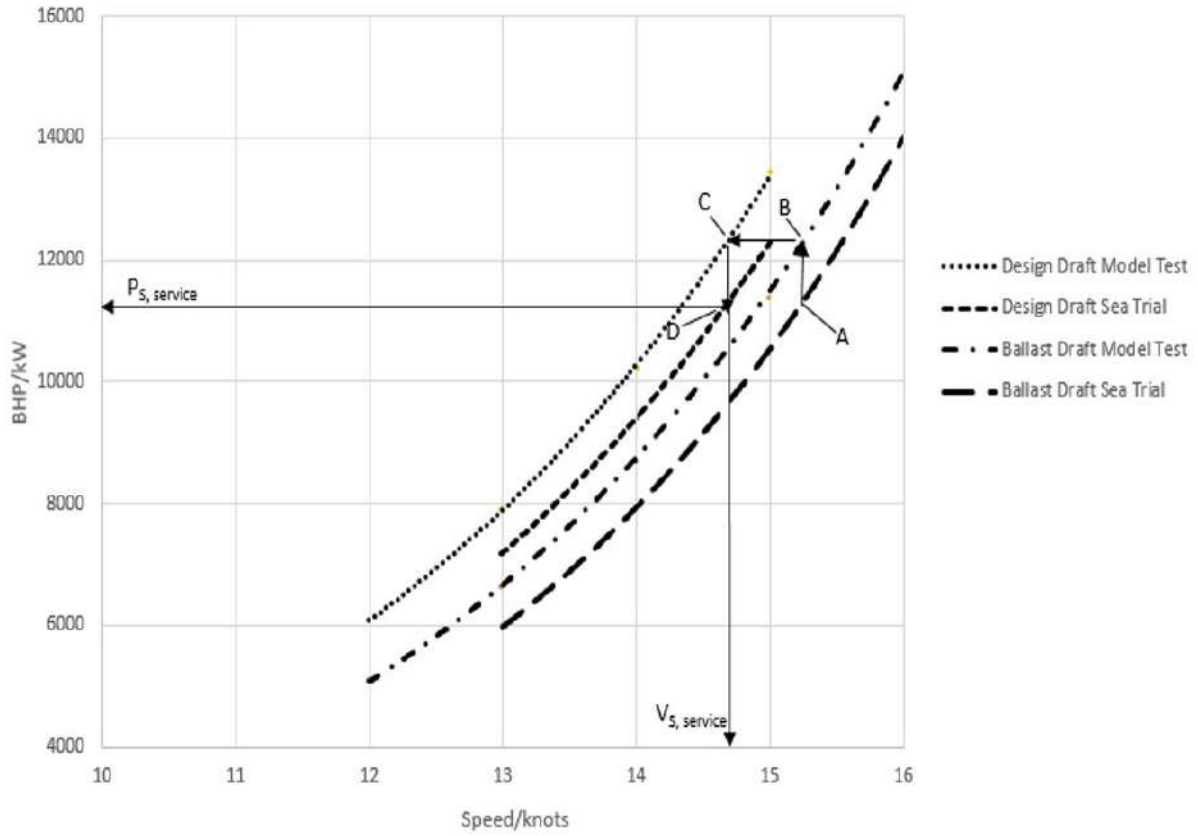

Figure 2.2: Power curve

3 Overview of propulsion system and electric power supply system

3.1 Propulsion system

3.1.1 Main engine
Refer to paragraph 1.3 of this appendix.

3.1.2 Propeller

Type	Fixed pitch propeller
Diameter	7.0 m
Number of blades	4
Number of sets	1

3.2 Electric power supply system

3.2.1 Auxiliary engines
Refer to paragraph 1.4 of this appendix.

3.2.2 Main generators

Manufacturer	XXX Electric
Rated output	560 kW (700 kVA) x 900 rpm
Voltage	AC 450 V
Number of sets	3

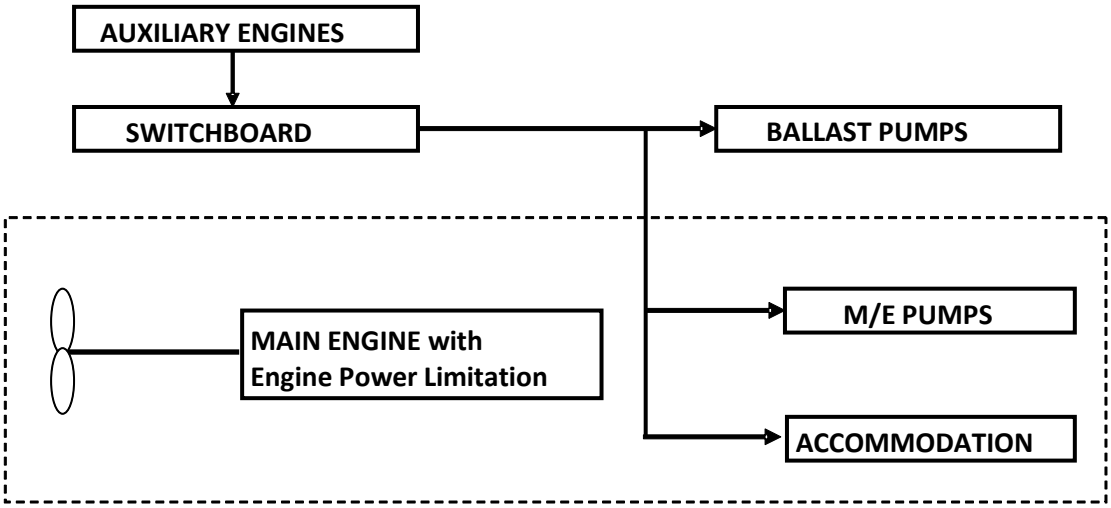

Figure 3.1: Schematic figure of propulsion and electric power supply system

4 Estimation process of speed-power curve

(Example: case of pre-EEDI ship)
Speed-power curve is estimated based on model test results and/or numerical calculations, if available. The flow of the estimation processes is shown below.

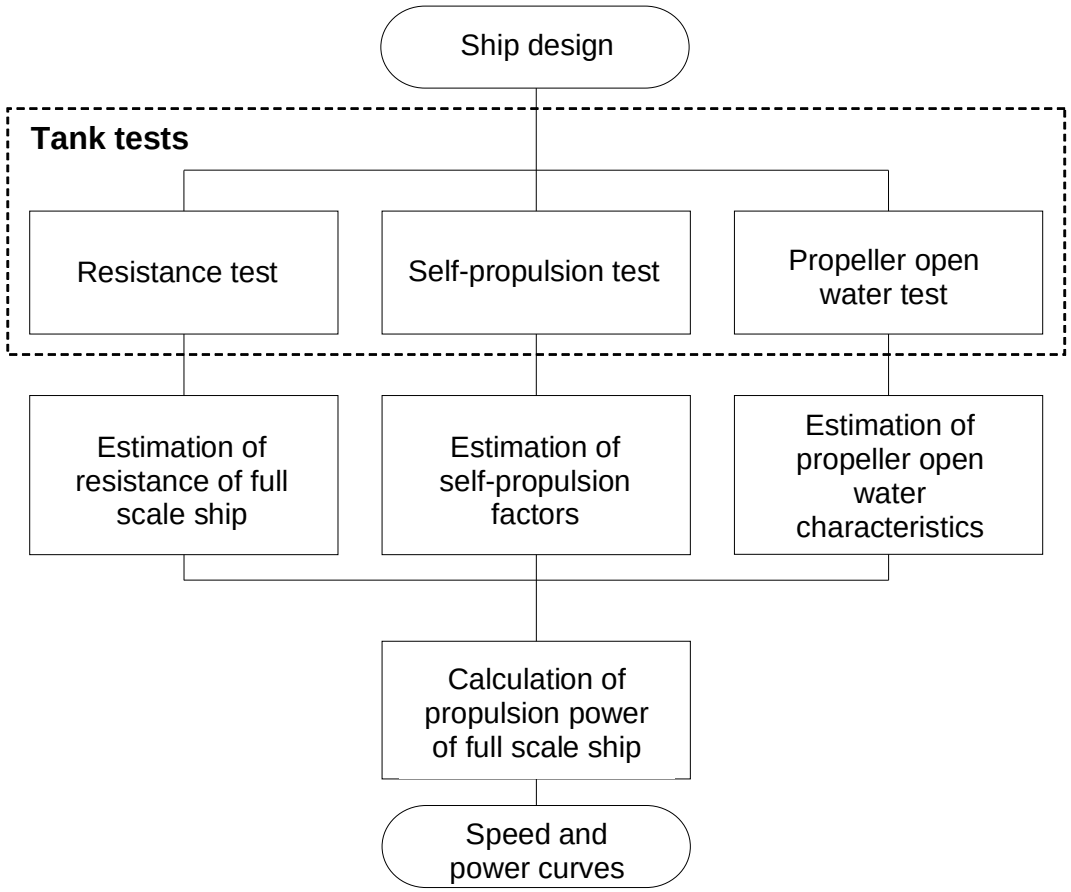

Figure 4: Flow chart of process for estimating speed-power curve from tank tests

5 Description of energy-saving equipment

5.1 Energy-saving equipment the effects of which are expressed as $P_{AEeff(i)}$ and/or $P_{eff(i)}$ in the EEXI calculation formula

N/A

5.2 Other energy-saving equipment

(Example)

5.2.1 Rudder fins

5.2.2 Rudder bulb

……

(Specifications, schematic figures and/or photos, etc. for each piece of equipment or device should be indicated. Alternatively, attachment of a commercial catalogue may be acceptable.)

6 Calculated value of attained EEXI

6.1 Basic data

Type of ship	Capacity DWT	Speed V_{ref} (knots)
Bulk carrier	150,000	13.20

6.2 Main engine

MCR_{ME} (kW)	$MCR_{ME,lim}$ (kW)	P_{ME} (kW)	Type of fuel	C_{FME}	SFC_{ME} (g/kWh)
15,000	9,940	8,250	Diesel oil	3.206	166.5

6.3 Auxiliary engines

P_{AE} (kW)	Type of fuel	C_{FAE}	SFC_{AE} (g/kWh)
625	Diesel oil	3.206	220.0

6.4 Ice class

N/A

6.5 Innovative electrical energy-efficient technology

N/A

6.6 Innovative mechanical energy-efficient technology

N/A

6.7 Cubic capacity correction factor

N/A

6.8 Calculated value of attained EEXI

$$EEXI = \frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{M} f_j\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)}\right) + \left(P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}\right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

$$+ \frac{\left\{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{M} f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEeff(i)}\right) \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}\right\}}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

$$- \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}\right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times (8250 \times 3.206 \times 166.5) + (625 \times 3.206 \times 220.0) + 0 - 0}{1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 150000 \times 1 \times 13.20 \times 1}$$

$$= 2.45\ (g - CO_2/ton \cdot mile)$$

attained EEXI: 2.45 g-CO_2/ton mile

***