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Charting the Course: Leveraging **Greenhouse Gas** CO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring In an Increasingly Stringent Regulatory **Environment** 

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Regulatory Framework for Sustainable Shipping

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What is Greenhouse Gas CO<sub>2</sub> Monitoring?

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The maritime sector is a lifeline of global trade, ferrying goods across oceans and connecting markets worldwide. Yet, beneath the surface of its vast operations lies a significant challenge – the industry's contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. According to the European Commission, the maritime sector is responsible for 3% of global GHG emissions, a figure set to rise with expanding trade demands.

In response to the pressing need for decarbonization, maritime regulators are embarking on an ambitious journey to overhaul the sector. The key question: How can they incentivize shippers to embrace cleaner practices and penalize polluters? In this article, we'll delve into the evolving regulatory landscape and the pivotal role that effective Greenhouse Gas  $CO_2$ monitoring plays in this transformation.

### REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE SHIPPING

Despite recent economic uncertainties, experts predict an upswing in shipping demand, with anticipated growth rates of 3.5% to 4.5% in 2024. This surge in activity places enormous pressure on regulators to construct a sustainable framework that can adapt to the industry's long-term needs.

One standout example of such regulations is the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Commencing on January 1, 2024, ships operating in the European Economic Area (EEA) will be required to purchase carbon allowances as compensation for their emissions. This system represents a significant shift toward a zero-carbon shipping landscape.

As the regulatory net tightens, shippers are seeking reliable Greenhouse Gas CO2 monitoring strategies to navigate these uncharted waters effectively.

### CHALLENGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH NEW REGULATIONS

Despite the promising benefits of Greenhouse Gas CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring, several significant hurdles to compliance exist:

### 1. Data Accuracy and Standardization:

One of the primary obstacles is ensuring data accuracy and standardization across the entire shipping industry. With various vessels, routes, and measurement methods, achieving consistency in reporting GHG emissions can be a complex and challenging process.

### 2. Technological Barriers:

Not all shipping companies have access to the advanced technology required for precise emissions monitoring. The costs associated with retrofitting vessels and integrating tracking systems can be substantial.

### 3. International Coordination:

The global nature of maritime trade complicates efforts to regulate emissions consistently. Shippers operating in various regions may need to comply with a patchwork of regulations, making it difficult to establish a uniform approach to decarbonization.

With significant challenges standing between shippers and regulatory compliance, maritime professionals are increasingly turning to Greenhouse Gas CO2 monitoring as a means of accurately measuring their emissions output.

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### WHAT IS GREENHOUSE GAS CO<sub>2</sub> MONITORING?

In essence, emissions monitoring refers to the systematic tracking, measurement, and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by maritime activities. This comprehensive approach allows industry stakeholders, from shippers to regulators, to acquire accurate insights into the environmental footprint of shipping operations.

### Systematic Tracking

Emissions monitoring involves the structured collection of data related to GHG emissions from various maritime sources. It encompasses the continuous tracking of a vessel's operational parameters, such as fuel consumption, engine performance, and route details, which play a significant role in determining emissions. By systematically capturing this data, Greenhouse Gas  $CO_2$  monitoring ensures a holistic view of a vessel's environmental impact.

### **Measurement Toward Mitigation**

Central to emissions monitoring is the measurement of GHG emissions, notably carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), but also other greenhouse gases like methane ( $CH_4$ ) and nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ) emitted during maritime operations. Accurate measurement is achieved through sensors, data loggers, and other monitoring equipment that quantify emissions precisely, helping stakeholders understand the true magnitude of a vessel's environmental impact.

## **Data-Driven Reporting**

Greenhouse Gas  $CO_2$  monitoring goes beyond data collection and measurement; it also involves comprehensive reporting. This reporting entails the organization, analysis, and presentation of emissions data in a format that is easily understandable and usable by shippers, regulators, and other concerned parties. Such reports help in making informed decisions, tracking progress, and ensuring compliance with environmental regulations.

This multifaceted approach to emissions monitoring serves as a vital tool in the maritime industry's commitment to reducing its environmental footprint. It enables ship operators to not only understand the emissions generated during their activities but also to identify areas for improvement and implement strategies to reduce their GHG emissions. Additionally, this data-driven approach supports regulatory compliance by providing concrete evidence of a vessel's adherence to emissions standards and requirements, making Greenhouse Gas  $CO_2$  monitoring a pivotal factor in achieving sustainability and compliance goals in the maritime sector.

### THE CRUCIAL BENEFITS OF GREENHOUSE GAS CO2 MONITORING

Facing an increasingly stringent regulatory landscape, those in the maritime sector are searching for effective emissions monitoring strategies. With an effective monitoring strategy in place, shippers can harness powerful benefits beyond emissions reduction.

- **Decarbonization Prioritization:** Effective emissions measurement empowers companies to target the heart of the issue, reducing emissions at their source.
- **Sustainability Integration:** With effective emissions measurements, shippers can integrate sustainability standards into procurement practices, presenting the opportunity to holistically reduce scope 3 emissions output.
- Supplier Sustainability Evaluation: Shippers can assess the sustainability
  performance of their suppliers by scrutinizing sourcing practices, environmental
  and social responsibilities, and compliance with industry sustainability standards.
- **Supplier Diversity Enhancement:** Supplier diversity becomes a key performance indicator as a diverse supplier base can lower transportation distances and unlock strategic decision-making by providing access to a broader range of options.
- Carbon Footprint Management: Measuring the carbon footprint of freight procurement, spanning all carriers and modes, offers clear guidance to reduce Scope 3 emissions through a continuous process of measurement, goal-setting, and progress monitoring.

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## AS REGULATORS STRIVE FOR A CLEANER TOMORROW, EFFECTIVE GREENHOUSE GAS CO<sub>2</sub> MONITORING IS ESSENTIAL

As the maritime sector navigates the waters of decarbonization, the significance of reliable GHG monitoring cannot be overstated. With increasingly stringent regulations on the horizon, shippers must act now to adopt emissions measurement strategies that will steer them toward a sustainable, prosperous future. The transformation of the maritime industry is underway, and those equipped with effective GHG monitoring tools will be best positioned to succeed in tomorrow's maritime environment.

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