

Radoslav Radonja, dipl. ing.

Dr. sc. Alen Jugović / Ph. D.

Sveučilište u Rijeci / University of Rijeka

Pomorski fakultet u Rijeci / Faculty of Maritime

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## POSLOVNA POLITIKA BRODARA U KONTEKSTU RAZVOJA EKOLOŠKOG ZAKONODAVSTVA<sup>1</sup>

### ***SHIP OWNERS' BUSINESS POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION<sup>1</sup>***

#### **SAŽETAK**

Svjetska finansijska kriza uzrokovala je zastoj na pomorskom tržištu i prisilila brodare na promjene u poslovanju što je za posljedicu imalo smanjenu mogućnost zapošljavanja do te mjere da su neke morali ili privremeno zaustaviti ili prodati svoja osnovna sredstva za rad – brodove. Zastaju su znatno pridonijele i međunarodne konvencije o ekološkom zakonodavstvu koje pooštavaju kriterije u svezi prevencije onečišćenja okoliša. Glavni cilj istraživanja jest određivanje smjernica koje će omogućiti prilagodbu poslovanja brodara budućim događanjima na pomorskom tržištu i novonastalim okolnostima, a uzimajući u obzir dogovoren dinamiku provođenja novih ekoloških normi, pravila i propisa. Pomorsko tržište, s obzirom na njegovu složenost u takvim okolnostima, zahtijeva pozornu analizu iz koje će se sintetizirati novonastale specifičnosti, te induktivnom i deduktivnom metodom doći do prihvatljivog rješenja, pri čemu će metoda teorije sustava biti osnova sustavnog pristupa predmetu istraživanja. Zaključno su priopćene glavne smjernice i moguće aktivnosti za prilagodbu brodarskih poduzeća kako bi preduhitrili promjene u zakonodavstvu koje bi mogle omogućiti njihovu opstojnost. Rezultati istraživanja ukazuju da ekološka prihvatljivost postaje utjecajan čimbenik poslovne politike brodara.

**Ključne riječi:** poslovna politika, ekološko zakonodavstvo, Zelena putovnica, recikliranje brodova, pomorsko tržište

#### **SUMMARY**

The global financial crisis has caused a standstill on the shipping market and has forced shipping companies changes in the business, which has resulted in the reduced opportunity for ship employment to the extent that some shipowners had to lay up or even sold their primary ‘working tools’ – the vessels. The international environmental legislations contributed significantly to the standstill tightening the criteria considering environmental pollution prevention. The goal of this scientific research is to determine the guidelines that will allow the shipowners to adopt their business regarding new circumstances and future developments in the shipping market, taking into account the dynamics of the agreed implementation of new environmental standards, rules and regulations. The shipping market, given its complexity in such circumstances, requires a careful analysis out of which it will synthesize the new specificity, and by applying inductive and deductive methods will reach an acceptable solution, where the system theory method will be the basis for a systematic approach to the study. In conclusion, the guidelines are pointed and possible actions to be taken by shipping companies to anticipate the changes that might facilitate their survival. The research results show that ‘environmental friendly’ approach is becoming an influential factor in the shipowners’ business policy.

**Key words:** business policy, environmental legislation, ‘Green passport’, ship recycling, shipping market.

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## 1. UVOD

Pomorsko tržište je samo jedan dio ukupne ekonomike brodarstva, a kao takvo izdvojeno je iz cjeline kako bi se uočili utjecaji nove ekološke normizacije (posebno MARPOL – Prilog VI., upravljanje balastnim vodama, posebna područja i *Zelena putovnica*) na njegove sadržajne dijelove. Analizirajući različite pristupe definiranju pojma pomorskog tržišta u najširem značenju ono bi se moglo odrediti kao: "složen (kompleksan) sustav omjera između ponude i potražnje brodskog prostora za prijevoz putnika i/ili tereta, novih brodova, rabljenih (polovnih) brodova i dotrajalih brodova (brodova za staro željezo)", a neki autori u njega uključuju i omjere između ponude i potražnje brodskih pravaka [2].

U skladu s navedenim može se izvršiti i podjela pomorskog tržišta na:

- vozarinsko tržište
- kupoprodajno tržište (tržište rabljenih brodova)
- tržište novogradnji (brodograđevno tržište)
- tržište dotrajalih brodova (tržište brodova za recikliranje).

Iako je takva podjela prilično razlučljiva, postoji uska funkcionalna povezanost i uzajamna uvjetovanost između navedenih područja. Najznačniji utjecaj na odnose koji ih određuju ima vozarinsko tržište, a promjene na tom tržištu najbrže se odražavaju na ostala područja. Znakovito je istaknuti da se promjene odvijaju ciklično, u zavisnosti od povoljnih ili nepovoljnih poslovnih uvjeta, i s tim u svezi prepoznaju se ekonomske 'ekspanzije' ili 'krize'.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The shipping market is just one part of the overall economics of the shipping industry, and as such separated from the whole in order to identify the impact of new environmental legislation (especially MARPOL – Annex VI, ballast water management, special areas and 'green passport') at its substantive parts. Analysing different approaches to define the concept of a shipping market in the broadest sense, it could be defined as: "a complex system of the proportion between the supply and demand of shipping space for the carriage of passengers/cargo, the newbuildings, second hand (used) ships or old ships (ships for scrap)", but some authors include also the ratio between supply and demand of ship repairs [2].

In accordance with the above the division of the shipping market it may be carried out as:

- The freight market,
- The sale and purchase market (second-hand ships),
- The newbuilding market (the shipbuilding market),
- The demolition market (the ship recycling market).

Although this division is fairly sensible, there is a close functional relationship and mutual conditionality between these areas. The most significant impact on the relationships that define them has the freight market, and the changes in that market are fastest to reflect on other areas. It is important to point out that changes are 'cyclic in nature', depending on the favourable or unfavourable business condi-

**Tablica 1.** Cijena Panamax broda u odnosu na promjenu indeksa vozarine\*  
**Table 1** The price of 'Panamax' ship in relation with changing of freight rate index\*

| Godina / Year   | 2007 | 2008 | 2009  |
|---|------|------|-------|
| Prosječni /Average 'BPI (b)' **   | 7133 | 5604 | 2418  |
| Rabljeni (5 god.) / Second-hand (5 yr. old)<br>Panamax 75000 Dwt [mil US\$] | 83   | 25.6 | 33    |
| Novogradnja / Newbuilding<br>Panamax 75000 Dwt [mil US\$]                   | 53   | 54.4 | 38.7  |
| Recikliranje / Recycling<br>Panamax 75000 Dwt [mil US\$/LDT]                | 468  | 551  | 277.7 |

\* Za izradu tablice korišteni podaci iz izvora /Data used in table 1 sourced from (ISEL, 4/2010)

\*\*BPI – engl. Baltic Exchange Panamax Index – tjedni najam Panamax broda uključujući cijene ugovora na putovanje i ugovora na vrijeme / Seven daily Panamax vessel assessments including voyage and time charter

Globalno prepoznat antropogeni utjecaj u obliku onečišćenja okoliša rezultirao je aktivnostima prema njegovom smanjenju i, poslijedično, različitim konvencijama o zaštiti (MARPOL 73/78, London Dumpling Convention, itd.). Njihovim donošenjem i 'stupanjem na snagu' potaknute su dodatne promjene koje zadiru u sva područja gospodarskih djelatnosti, pa tako i na pomorsko tržište u najširem smislu.

Predmet znanstvenog istraživanja u ovome radu su izmjenična priroda ciklusa na pomorskom tržištu, uočavanje ekoloških čimbenika koji na njih utječu, te aktivnosti koje je potrebno prihvatići radi premoštavanja promjena.

## 2. FUNKCIONALNA POVEZANOST POMORSKOG TRŽIŠTA

### 2.1. Ciklična priroda pomorskog tržišta

Iz međusobne povezanosti koja postoji na pomorskom tržištu može se izdvajati značajni utjecaj vozarinskog tržišta, koje direktno utječe na sva ostala koji u njemu sudjeluju. Vozarine prihodovane na tržištu predstavljaju primarni motiv koji pokreće investitore i investicije u pomorstvu, a one su i glavni izvor prihoda za brodara. Drugi izvor prihoda za brodara može biti zarada od prodaje broda na tržištu rabljenih ili dotrajalih brodova, koja se najčešće odvija između brodara i investitora (koji je obično drugi brodar), posebno u vrijeme recesije na tržištu. Takva razmjena novčane vrijednosti (izražene u obliku broda) zapravo ostaje u krugu tržišta i ne napušta pomorsku industriju bez obzira tko je od njih napravio 'bolji posao'. Stoga je za brodara 'najzdraviji' način zarade upravo onaj koji dolazi od vozarina zarađenih transportom robe na tržištu nezavisno jesu li one ostvarene kroz ugovore na putovanje, vrijeme, kroz zakup broda ili neki drugi oblik ugovora [7]. Tržište novogradnji predstavlja odliv novčanih sredstava prema brodogradilištima kojima oni namiruju svoje troškove i zaradu [1], [7], [8].

Vrijednosti vozarina određene su kretanjima na tržištu u ovisnosti o vrstama tereta kojima se trguje i prikazuju se u obliku indeksa za svaki različiti tržišni segment (npr. BDI – engl. Baltic Exchange Dry Index – indeks vozarina na tržištu suhog tereta ili Worldscale Index za tankersko tržište). Isto tako, postoje dnevna izvješća

tions, and in that relation the economic 'expansion' or 'crisis' are recognized.

Globally recognized anthropogenic impact in the form of environmental pollution has resulted in preventing activities, and as a consequence, with various pollution prevention conventions (MARPOL 73/78, London Dumpling Convention, etc.). Their accepting and 'coming into force' have caused additional changes that impinge on all areas of economic activities, including the shipping market in the broadest sense.

The subjects of research in this paper are the cyclic nature of the shipping market, identifying environmental factors that affect them, and the actions to be taken to adopt and overcome the changes.

## 2. FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITHIN THE SHIPPING MARKET

### 2.1 The Cyclic Nature of a Shipping Market

From the interconnection that exists between different parts of the shipping markets, the most significant impact of the freight market is to be noted, which directly affects all others that participate in it. Freight rates earned in that market are the primary motivating force driving the activities of shipping investors and investments, and they are the main source of income for the shipowner. The other income for the shipowner might be the cash obtained from selling the vessels on the second-hand market or demolition market that involves a transaction between the shipowner and the investor (that is usually another shipowner), especially during market recessions. Such an exchange of money (expressed in the form of ship) in fact remains within the market without leaving shipping industry regardless which one of them made "better business". So, for the shipowner, the most 'healthy' way of earning is the one that comes from the freights earned by the transport of goods regardless if they are obtained with a voyage, time, bare boat charter or any other type of contract [7]. The newbuilding market represents the flow-out of money against the shipyards that use it to pay their expenses and profit. [1], [7], [8]

The freight rates are influenced by market flows depending on the cargo being trade and they are expressed in the form of indices for

koja pokrivaju ponudu i potražnju za određenim teretom ili brodom (npr. izvješće o tržištu suhog tereta – engl. dry cargo market report, ili izvješće o tankerskom tržištu – engl. tanker market report), [11]. Navedeni indeksi i izvješća omogućuju pregled ostvarenih ugovora i predstavljaju svojevrstan ‘vodič’ o promjenama na tržištu vozarina. Primjer promjene cijene Panamax broda uslijed promjena indeksa vozarina prikazan je u tablici 1. Kada je indeks visok, vrijednost polovnog broda je viša od novogradnje zbog brze dostupnosti, a jednako slijedi i vrijednost otpada. Kada se indeks snizuje, opada i vrijednost polovnog broda, a cijena otpada slijedit će je nakon vrhunca. Na taj način cikličnost se nastavlja.

## 2.2. Poslovna politika pomorskih brodara

Poslovna politika obuhvaća determinirane ciljeve za određeno vrijeme, odnosno načela, sredstva, akcije i odgovarajuće potencijale i resurse za ostvarivanje tih ciljeva kojima bi se osigurao rast i razvoj [15].

Iz ove definicije razvidno je da ne postoji jedinstvena poslovna politika koju je moguće primijeniti za sva brodarska poduzeća, jer se ona razlikuju u svojoj osnovnoj svrsi i ulozi na tržištu. Stoga je primjerenije postaviti samo model s ključnim aspektima poslovne politike brodara i potom, u modelu, utvrditi prioritete za svaki element u skladu s usmjerenjima poduzeća. Sustavnim pristupom poslovnu politiku moguće je podijeliti na prepoznatljive ključne elemente ili potpolitike [15]:

- *proizvodna* – utvrđuje ciljeve ‘proizvodnje’, sredstva i organizaciju za njihovo ostvarivanje, te kontrolu kao zaključni element;
- *kadrovska* – ljudski potencijali unutar poduzeća koji obuhvaćaju sve zaposlene, njihove sposobnosti, znanja, vještine, motivaciju, vrijednosti, ..., ali i njihovu pripravnost na zajednički rad i suradnju;
- *tržišna* – u zavisnosti s cikličkim promjenama na tržištu iziskuje stalnu prisutnost i temeljitu analizu u svrhu što boljeg zapošljavanja brodova;
- *financijska* – predstavlja novčani iskaz poslovne politike s ciljem trajnog ostvarivanja primjerenog financijskog rezultata kako bi se omogućilo likvidno poslovanje uz stalan održivi razvoj i rast poduzeća;

each different market segment (e.g. ‘Baltic Exchange Dry Index’ or ‘Worldscale Index’). Also, there are daily reports covering supply and demand for different types of cargoes or ships (e.g. ‘Dry Cargo Market Report’ or ‘Tanker Market Report’), [11]. Those indices and reports allow an overview of the realized contracts and represent a kind of ‘guideline’ of freight market changes. An example of changes in the ‘Panamax’ ship price due to the changing of freight index is shown in Table 1. When high the index, the value of a second-hand vessel is higher than of a newbuilding due to prompt availability, so followed by the scrap value. When decreased the index, the second-hand price is decreased also, and the scrap price will follow after the peak. So, the cycling continues.

## 2.2 Shipowners' Business Policy

The business policy comprehends determined goals in determined time, which means the principles, tools, actions and corresponded potentials and resources for achieving those goals to provide growth and development. [15]

From this definition it is clear that there is no any unique business policy that makes it possible to apply to all shipping companies, since they differ in their basic purpose and role in the market. It is therefore appropriate to ask only the model with key aspects of the shipowner business policy and then, in the model, to establish priorities for each element in accordance with the orientations of the company. Through the system approach to business policy, it is possible to divide it into identifiable key elements or sub policies [15]:

- *production* – establishes the goals of ‘production’, tools and organization for their achievement, and the control as the final element;
- *personnel* – Human Resources within the company covering all employees, their capabilities, knowledge, skills, motivation, values, ... but also their readiness to work together and to cooperate;
- *market* – depending on the cyclical changes in the market requires a constant presence and a thorough analysis for the purpose of a better employment of ships;
- *financial* – represents a monetary statement of the business policy in order to achieve an appropriate permanent financial result and

- *ekološka* – u skladu s razvojem ekološkog zakonodavstva postavljeni su novi zahtjevi i troškovi na brodare kako bi poslovali bez ograničenja, kazni ili prisilnog zadržavanja u lukama;
- *razvojna* – cikličke promjene na pomorskom tržištu i povećanje konkurenčije čine okruženje brodarskog poduzeća dinamičkim i nepredvidivim, te iziskuju brodarev stalni razvoj i brzu prilagodbu kako u tehnološko/tehničkom (nabavka nove opreme i sredstava), tako i u organizacijskom smislu (rationalizacija i optimizacija poslovanja).

Pojam ‘proizvodne’ politike u ovome kontekstu određen je karakteristikom poslovanja brodarskih poduzeća i djelatnošću prijevoza tereta/putnika, te činjenice da se brodari izborom broda orijentiraju i na odredene segmente tržišta (linijsko ili slobodno, rasuti ili tekući teret, kontejnerski ili putnički prijevoz i sl.) kojem se potom prilagodavaju. U istom smislu zahtijevaju se i odgovarajuća znanja zaposlenika, a poglavito posade i njihove stručne sposobnosti koja je propisana i međunarodnim konvencijama (STCW).

Povećanje konkurenčije na pomorskom tržištu (oba, lokalnom i globalnom) zahtijeva i temeljitu analizu tržišnog okruženja u kojem brodar posluje. Ona uključuje: kako analizu političkog, ekonomskog, društvenog i tehnološkog stanja u okruženju (engl. political, economical, social and technological – PEST analysis) tako i ocjenu strategije samog poduzeća koja se najčešće izvodi u obliku analize: snage, slabosti, šansi i prijetnji (engl. strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats – SWOT analysis), a njima se pojednostavljuje usporedba s konkurencijom, te primjereno vrednovanje vlastite pružene usluge i utvrđivanje cijena [15].

Financijskom politikom brodaru se osigurava likvidnost i dostupnost kapitala, omogućuje se ekonomski prihvatljiva eksplotacija brodova, osiguranje brodova, obnova flote, ali i razvoj i rast poduzeća.

Razvoj ekološkog zakonodavstva postavio je nove zahtjeve i troškove za brodare koji će svoje brodove morati opremiti novom opremom kako bi zadovoljili prihvaćene norme i osigurali opstojnost svojih brodova za tržište na kojem apliciraju. Trošak goriva za pogon brodova značajni je čimbenik u ukupnim troškovima svakog brodarskog poduzeća, a kako nove ekološke

to allow the liquidity for the business, continuity in development and sustainable growth of the company;

- *environmental* – in accordance with the development of environmental legislations, new demands and costs for shippers are placed to operate without restriction, penalties or detentions in the ports;
- *development* – cyclic changes in the shipping market and an increased competition make the environment of a shipping company more dynamic and unpredictable, and require the shipowner's constant development and rapid adaptation to the technological / technical (procurement of new equipment and resources), as well as in organizational terms (rationalization and optimization of business).

The term ‘production policy’ in this context is determined by the features of the operations of shipping companies and their activity in the transport of goods/passengers, and by the fact that the shipowners, by choosing the vessel, are oriented to specific market segments (liner or tramp, bulk or liquid cargo, container or passenger transport etc.) which they are then adapt to. In the same sense, an adequate knowledge of the personnel is required, especially of the crew and their professional qualifications, which were prescribed by the international convention (STCW).

Increasing competition in the shipping market (both the local and global one) requires a thorough analysis of the market environment in which the shipowner operates. It includes: the analysis of the political, economic, social and technological situation in the region (PEST analysis) as well as the assessment strategies of the company, which are usually performed in the form of a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) and they are simplifying the comparison with competitors and are offering more appropriate valuation of their services provided and pricing. [15]

The shipowner's financial policy provides liquidity and availability of the capital, and assures the possibility for an economically feasible exploitation of ships, marine insurance, fleet renewal, but also for the development and growth of the company.

The development of environmental legislation has placed new demands and costs for the shipowners who will have to equip their vessels

norme povećavaju zahtjeve za njegovom kvalitetom, to će posljedično uzrokovati i rast cijene koja će se neminovno odraziti na poslovanje.

Unutar razvojne politike koja će proizaći kao sinteza učinjenih analiza, brodari mogu izraditi različite scenarije za moguća događanja na tržištu i pripremiti poduzeće kako za opstojnost tako i za održivi rast, te svoju budućnost učiniti manje nepredvidivom.

### 3. RAZVOJ EKOLOŠKOG ZAKONODAVSTVA

Degradacija biosfere naglim industrijskim razvojem i demografskom napučenošću prepoznata je još u prošlom stoljeću. Globalno uočene klimatske promjene posljednjih desetaka godina podigle su razinu ekološke svijesti u okruženju, a ekologija je kao znanost postala neizbjegljiva u svim područjima razvoja. Najviši utjecaj na promjene ima čovjek (posebno razvitkom industrije), a razvidno je da se od 'njega jedino' mogu i očekivati aktivnosti u svrhu ublažavanja nastalih posljedica, kao i osiguranju uvjeta za zaustavljanje daljnog narušavanja i omogućavanju uspostave ravnoteže unutar pojedinih i između različitih ekosustava.

Povećani zahtjevi na ograničenje emisije štetnih plinova iz izvora na kopnu odrazile su se i na brodove na kojima su u širokoj uporabi dizelski motori (u svrhu propulzije ili kao primarni pokretači generatora) i uljni kotlovi. (Globalki, skoro 92% dizelskih motora instalirano je u svrhu propulzije ili opskrbe električnom energijom). Za izgaranje, najčešće je u uporabi teško dizelsko gorivo koje osim ugljikovodika sadrži i mnoge druge sastojke čiji su produkti izgaranja štetni po okoliš i ljudsko zdravlje. Stoga su na međunarodnoj razini prihvaćene konvencije i pravila kojima se nastoji smanjiti čovjekov utjecaj na onečišćenje. Prema nekim istraživanjima, udio pomorskog prometa u ukupnom globalnom onečišćenju, a koje dolazi od korištenja fosilnih goriva je: 18% (ostali: industrija – 42%, automobilski promet – 24%, izgaranje biomase – 14%, zračni promet – 2%) [5].

Međunarodna pomorska organizacija (engl. International Maritime Organization – IMO) kroz Komitet za zaštitu morskog okoliša (engl. Marine Environment Protection Committee – MEPC) pod MARPOL 73/78 konvencijom i njenim prihvaćenim prilozima razvija i objavlju-

with new equipment to meet the adopted standards and ensure the survival of their ships in the market on which they apply. The cost of fuel for the ship's propulsion is a significant factor in the total cost of each shipping company, and because the new environmental legislation increases the requirements for its quality, consequently, will cause the price increase which will inevitably impact the business.

Within the development policy that will emerge as a synthesis of the analysis performed, the shipowners can create different scenarios for possible events in the market and prepare the company for both the survival and the sustainable growth, and make its future less unpredictable.

### 3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The degradation of the biosphere caused by extensive industrial expansion and demographic growth was recognized even in the previous century. The globally noted climate changes in the last few decades, have raised the level of the ecological awareness in our neighbourhood, and the ecology, as a science, has become unavoidable in all fields of development. The highest impact on those changes comes from the Human (especially from industrial development), and it is obvious that 'from him only' the activities could be expected aiming at diminishing the effects as well as providing the necessary conditions for stopping further degradation and assuring the settling of balance within particular ecosystems and between them.

Increasing demands on limiting the exhaust gas emissions from the shore based sources are reflected on the vessels where diesel engines (for propulsion purpose or as primary movers for generators) and oil boilers are used widely. (Globally, almost 92% of diesel engines are installed for propulsion or electrical generation purposes.) For the combustion, mostly, heavy fuel oil is used that, beside the hydrocarbons, contains many other substances whose combustion products are harmful for the environment and human health. Therefore, international conventions and rules were adopted to seek to reduce human impact on pollution. According to some researches, the share of maritime transport in the overall global pollution which comes from fossil fuel use is: 18% (others: in-

je međunarodne propise u svezi prevencije onečišćenja mora s brodova. Konvencija je dopunjena s Protokolom prihvaćenim 1997. godine, koji uključuje Prilog VI. s propisima o prevenciji onečišćenja atmosfere s brodova. Prilog VI., između ostalih zahtjeva, postavlja ograničenja s obzirom na emisiju NOx i SOx plinova iz brodskih ispuha, a zabranjuje i ispuštanje tvari koje oštećuju ozonski omotač. Dodatno međunarodnoj razini, postoje i propisi donijeti od strane pojedinih država za njihova područja (npr. EU ili SAD). Ipak, treba navesti da se propisi donijeti posljednjih godina uglavnom odnose na nekoliko glavnih područja u svezi onečišćenja, a to su:

- emisija stakleničkih plinova i plinova opasnih po čovjeka i okoliš;
- upravljanje balastnim vodama;
- prepoznavanje i proglašavanje posebno osjetljivih područja;
- recikliranje dotrajalih brodova.

Za svako od navedenih područja postoje i zasebni propisi (npr. SAD – Plan reakcije broda – engl. Vessel Response Plan – VRP ili Nacionalni sustav eliminacije onečišćenja ispuštanjem za brodsku opću propusnicu – engl. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System for Vessel General Permit – NPDES-VGP, itd.) koji posredno utječu na brodare i njihove brodove, a na taj način i na cjelokupno pomorsko tržište. Neki od navedenih propisa imat će nepovoljan utjecaj na neka brodarska poduzeća koja posjeđuju starije brodove koji neće biti u stanju zadovoljiti postavljene norme, te će biti ograničeni u područjima na kojima mogu poslovati. Stoga, određeni propisi zahtijevaju posebnu pozornost.

### **3.1. Propisi o onečišćenju atmosfere**

Ispušni plinovi iz pogonskih strojeva i kotlova na brodu uglavnom sadrže sljedeće sastojke: kisik, dušik, ugljični dioksid, vodenu paru, ugljični monoksid, sumporne okside, dušične okside, neizgorene ugljikovodike, čvrste čestice u obliku pepela ili druge sastojke u manjoj količini [5]. Udisanje tih plinova može ozbiljno ugroziti zdravlje čovjeka, a razvidno je da kvaliteta goriva ovdje igra značajnu ulogu.

Prihvaćanjem i stupanjem na snagu Priloga VI. – MARPOL konvencije prvi put u povijesti

dustry – 42%, car traffic – 24%, the combustion of biomass – 14%, air traffic – 2%). [5]

The International Maritime Organization – IMO, through the Marine Environment Protection Committee – MEPC under the MARPOL 73/78 Convention and its annexes being adopted, develops and publishes international regulations regarding the prevention of marine pollution from ships. The Convention was amended with the Protocol that has been adopted in 1997, which includes Annex VI with regulations on the prevention of air pollution from ships. Annex VI, beside other requirements, sets limits regarding the emission of NOx and SOx gases from ship exhausts, and prohibits the discharge of substances that deplete the ozone layer. In addition to the international level, there are also regulations issued by individual states for their areas (e.g. EU or U.S.). Nevertheless, one should specify that the regulations adopted in the last few years are mostly relating to several key areas related to pollution, such as:

- emissions of greenhouse gases and gases hazardous to man and the environment;
- Ballast Water Management;
- recognition and declaration of particularly sensitive areas;
- recycling of old ships.

For each of these areas, there are separate regulations (in the U.S.A.: Vessel Response Plans – VRP, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System for Vessel General Permit – NPDES-VGP, etc.) that indirectly affect the shipowners and their ships, due to regulations that must be respected, and, in this way the entire shipping market. Some of these regulations will have an adverse impact on some shipping companies who own older ships that will be unable to meet the norms, and will be limited in areas where they can operate. Therefore, certain rules need to pay special attention to.

### **3.1 Regulations on Air Pollution**

Exhaust gases from the engines and boilers on board a ship mainly contain the following ingredients: oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, unburnt hydrocarbons, particulate matter in the form of ash or other ingredients in small quantities [5]. Inhalation of these

ograničena je emisija sumpornih i dušičnih oksida s brodova.

Sadržaj sumpora u gorivu ograničen je na 4,5% masenog udjela, a za posebna područja (engl. ECA – Emission Controlled Area) na 1% masenog udjela (Tablica 2).

Za emisije dušičnih oksida maksimalna ograničenja temelje se na maksimalnom broju okretaja za motore sa snagom na osovini većom od 130 kW, ali samo za one izgrađene nakon 1. 1. 2000. godine ili za one koji su bili podvrnuti značajnijim modifikacijama. Utvrđene su i metodologije ispitivanja za različita opterećenja.

Ukratko, svi motori izgrađeni nakon navedenog datuma i s većom snagom od navedene, moraju imati svjedodžbu o emisiji plinova koju izdaje zemlja pod čijom zastavom brod plovi ili

gases may seriously endanger human health, and it is obvious that the quality of fuel plays a significant role here.

With the adoption and entry into force of Annex VI – MARPOL Convention, for the first time in history, the emissions of sulfur and nitrogen oxides from ships are limited.

The sulfur content in fuel is limited to 4.5% by weight, and within special areas (ECA – Emission Controlled Area) to 1% by weight (Table 2). For the nitrogen oxides emissions, the maximum limits are based on the maximum operating speed for engines with shaft power larger than 130 kW, but only for those built after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 or for those who have undergone major modifications. Test methodologies for different loads were defined also. In

**Tablica 2.** Važni datumi za sadržaj sumpora u gorivu  
**Table 2** Important dates for the sulphur content in ship fuels

|      |  |           |   |
|------|--|-----------|---|
| 2005 | 19. svibanj/19 <sup>th</sup> May<br>11. kolovoz/11 <sup>th</sup> August  | IMO<br>EU | MARPOL Prilog VI. stupio na snagu.<br><i>MARPOL Annex VI enters into force.</i><br>EU direktiva o sumporu 1999./32 dopunjena s 2005./33 stupila na snagu.<br><i>EU Sulphur Directive 1999/32 as amended by 2005/33 enters into force.</i> |
| 2006 | 19. svibanj/19 <sup>th</sup> May<br>11. kolovoz/11 <sup>th</sup> August  | IMO       | SECA* područje Baltičkog zaljeva stupilo na snagu.<br><i>Baltic SECA* enters into force.</i>  |
|      |  | EU        | SECA područje Baltičkog zaljeva prema EU direktivi 2005/33.<br><i>Baltic SECA enforced by EU Directive 2005/33.</i>   |
|      |  | EU        | Max. 1.5% sumpora za putničke brodove za/iz EU luka (2005/33).<br><i>Max. 1.5% sulphur for passenger ships to/from EU ports (2005/33).</i>  |
| 2007 | 1. siječanj/1 <sup>st</sup> January<br>11.kolovoz/11 <sup>th</sup> August<br>22. studeni/22 <sup>nd</sup> November | CARB      | Max.0.5% sumpora unutar 24 nm od kalifornijske obale.<br><i>Max.0.5% sulphur within 24 nm of California shore.</i>  |
|      |  | EU        | SECA područje Sjevernog mora i Engleskog kanala stupilo na snagu.   |
|      |  | IMO       | North Sea and English channel SECA enters into force.<br>SECA područje Sjevernog mora i Engleskog kanala stupilo na snagu.<br><i>North Sea and English channel SECA enters into force.</i>  |
| 2010 | 1. siječanj/1 <sup>st</sup> January  | EU        | Max. 0.1% sumpora u gorivu za brodove u EU lukama.<br><i>Max. 0.1% sulphur bunker fuel in use at EU berths.</i>   |
|      |  | EU        | Max. 0.1% sumpora u gorivu za sve unutarnje plovne puteve u EU.<br><i>Max. 0.1% sulphur in all EU inland waterways.</i>   |
|      |  | CARB      | Max. 0.1% sumpora u gorivu za grčke brodove u grčkim lukama.<br><i>Max. 0.1% sulphur in Greek ferries at Greek ports.</i>   |
| 2012 | 1. siječanj/1 <sup>st</sup> January  | EU        | Max. 0.1% sumpora u gorivu za grčke brodove u grčkim lukama.<br><i>Max. 0.1% sulphur fuel in use by Greek ferries at Greek ports.</i>   |

\* SECA – područje nadzora emisije sumpora (engl. Sulphur Emission Controlled Area) – od 1. srpnja 2010. promijenjeno u ECA – područje nadzora emisije (engl. Emission Controlled Area).

\* SECA – Sulphur Emission Controlled Area – from 1 July 2010 changed to ECA – Emission Controlled Area

Izvor/ Source: [5] Kuiken, K., Diesel engines part II, Target Global Energy Training, Onnen, NL, 2008., str. 155

će ploviti. Ta svjedodžba označava se kao EIA-PP (engl. Engine International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate). Osim toga mora se osigurati Tehnički kodeks koji sadrži popis dijelova motora koji mogu utjecati na emisiju NOx, pa se ti dijelovi ne smiju zamijeniti novima koji nemaju isto odobrenje.

Neki propisi su već odavno na snazi (npr. Euro norme za ispušne plinove iz vozila u cestovnom prometu, ili skandinavski propisi koji se primjenjuju u njihovom obalnom području ili fjordovima), a neki će tek nastupiti. U svakom slučaju propisi koji su prihvaćeni ukazuju da se ograničenja sumpornih i dušičnih oksida u ispušnim plinovima uzimaju ozbiljno na svjetskoj razini (npr. World Bank, DNV, Lloyd's) [5].

### **3.1.1. Ograničenje sumpora u gorivu**

Kronologija uvođenja značajnih propisa u svezi sadržaja sumpora u gorivu za brodove prikazana je u tablici 2.

Tablica 2. pokazuje da su pojedini propisi donijeti zasebno od različitih institucija. IMO ih donosi na globalnoj razini, pa je s tog gledišta od značenja navesti i neke smjernice u svezi ograničenja sumpora, a one su:

- 1. 1. 2012. – globalno ograničenje sumpora u gorivu smanjit će se na 3.5 %
- 1. 1. 2020. – globalno ograničenje sumpora u gorivu smanjit će se na 0.5 %
- 1. 1. 2015. – ECA ograničenje sumpora u gorivu smanjit će se na 0.1 %.

Alternativne mjere za smanjenje sumpornih emisija su također dopuštene (npr. metoda hladnjaka prečistača – engl. scrubbing ili sustav prečiščavanja ispušnih plinova ili korištenje neke druge tehnologije za ograničenje SOx emisija na  $\leq 6 \text{ g/kWh}$  kao SO2) [18].

Ipak, globalni limit sumpora u gorivu bit će smanjen na 0.5 % (5.000 ppm) od 1. 1. 2020. godine u ovisnosti o provjeri mogućnosti koja će se provesti najkasnije do 2018. godine (da bi se potvrdila mogućnost rafinerijske industrije da zadovolji zahtjeve za niskosumpronim gorivima). Ako provjera u 2018. godini ishodi nagnativnim zaključkom, datum sticanja na nagu pomiče se na 1. siječnja 2025. godine [22].

short, all engines built after that date with shaft power greater than the specified must have a certificate related to the exhaust gases emission issued by the flag state authority the ship is or will be sailing. This certificate is marked as EIAPP (Engine International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate). Furthermore, 'The Technical File' is to be provided containing the list of engine parts that can affect NOx emissions, so these parts must not be replaced with new ones without the same approval.

Some regulations are already in place (e.g. Euro standards for emissions from vehicles in road transport, or Scandinavia regulations that apply in their coastal areas and fjords), and some are yet to occur. In any case, regulations that were adopted indicate the limits of sulphur and nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gases are taken seriously at the global level (in ex. World Bank, DNV, Lloyd's). [5]

### **3.1.1 Limits for Sulphur Content in Fuel**

Timeline of the introduction of the major legislation concerning the sulphur content in fuel for ships is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 shows that some of the regulations have been issued separately by different institutions. IMO issues them at the global level, so from that point of view it is important to give some guidances regarding the limitations of sulphur, which are:

- 01/01/2012 – Global fuel sulphur limit will be reduced to 3.5%;
- 01/01/2020 – Global fuel sulphur limit will be reduced to 0.5%;
- 01/01/2015 – ECA limit sulphur content in fuel will be reduced to 0.1%.

Alternative measures are also allowed to reduce sulphur emissions (e.g.. scrubbing or exhaust gas cleaning system or use any other technology method to limit SOx emissions to  $\leq 6 \text{ g/kWh}$ , as SO2), [18]. However, the global sulphur cap would be reduced to 0.5% (5.000 ppm), effective as from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020, subject to a feasibility review to be completed no later than 2018 (in order to confirm that the refinery industry can meet the demands for low sulphur fuels). Should the 2018 review reach a negative conclusion, the effective date defaults to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025. [22]

### 3.1.2. Ograničenje dušičnih oksida u ispušnim plinovima motora

Ograničenja su postavljena u ovisnosti o maksimalnoj operativnoj brzini motora (n, br. okr.), kako je prikazano u tablici 3.

Ograničenja za Redove I. i II. su globalna, dok se standardi za Red III. primjenjuju samo za posebna područja (engl. NOx ECA) u kojima je ograničen sadržaj dušičnih oksida u ispušnim plinovima. Na današnjem stupnju tehnološkog razvoja proizvodnje motora, standardi iz Reda II. mogu se dosegnuti kroz optimiziranje procesa izgaranja, dok se za dostizanje zahtijevane razine standarda Reda III. moraju koristiti posebno namijenjene tehnologije za redukciju NOx-a (npr. selektivna katalitička redukcija [9]).

U dopuni Priloga VI. iz 2008. godine, standardi Reda I. primijenit će se za postojeće motore ugrađene na brodove koji su izgrađeni između 1. 1. 1990. i 31. 12. 1999. sa stupajnim volumenom  $\geq 90$  l/cil. i nazivnom snagom  $\geq 5000$  Kw, u ovisnosti o dostupnosti odobrenog kompletta za nadogradnju motora [18].

### 3.1.3. Tvari koje oštećuju ozonski omotač

Prilog VI. zabranjuje svako namjerno ispuštanje tvari koje oštećuju ozonski omotač poput klorofluorougljika (CFC) ili halona. Nove instalacije koje sadrže tvari koje oštećuju ozonski omotač zabranjene su na svim brodovima, no one koje sadrže vodik-klorofluorougljike (HCFC) dopuštene su za ugradnju do 1. 1. 2020. godine. Dodatno, Prilog VI. zabranjuje i spaljivanje (inceneraciju) na brodu određenih

### 3.1.2 Limitation of Nitrogen Oxides in Engine Exhaust Gases

Limitations are set depending on the engine maximum operating speed (n, rpm), as shown in Table 3.

Tier I and Tier II limits are global, while the Tier III standards apply only to specific areas (NOx ECA) in which the content of nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gases is limited. At the present stage of the technological development of the engine manufacturing, Tier II can be reached by optimizing the combustion process, while achieving the required level for Tier III standards, a specially designed technology to reduce NOx must be used (i. e. selective catalytic reduction, [9]).

Under the 2008 Annex VI amendments, Tier I standards become applicable to the existing engines installed on ships built between 1<sup>st</sup> January 1990 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 1999, with a displacement  $\geq 90$  litres per cylinder and rated output  $\geq 5000$  kW, subject to the availability of the approved engine upgrade kit. [18]

### 3.1.3 Ozone Depleting Substances

Annex VI prohibits any deliberate emissions of ozone depleting substances such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons. New installations containing substances that deplete the ozone layer are prohibited on board all ships, but those containing hydrogen-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are permitted to install up to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2020. In addition, Annex VI prohibits the incineration on board a ship of certain residues such as contaminated packag-

**Tablica 3.** MARPOL, Prilog VI. – ograničenja emisije NOx-a  
**Table 3** MARPOL Annex VI NOx Emission Limits

| Red / Tier           | Godina / Year | NOx ograničenje, g/kWh<br>NOx Limit, g/kWh |                      |          |
|----------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|----------|
|                      |               | n < 130                                    | 130 ≤ n < 2000       | n ≥ 2000 |
| Red I.<br>Tier I     | 2000          | 17.0                                       | $45 \cdot n^{-0.2}$  | 9.8      |
| Red II.<br>Tier II   | 2011          | 14.4                                       | $44 \cdot n^{-0.23}$ | 7.7      |
| Red III.<br>Tier III | 2016*         | 3.4  | $9 \cdot n^{-0.2}$   | 1.96     |

\* Vrijedi za NOx posebna područja (Red II. standardi vrijede izvan posebnih područja)

\* In NOx Emission Control Areas (Tier II standards apply outside ECAs).

Izvor/Source: [18]

ostataka poput onečišćenih pakirnih materijala ili polikloriranih bifenila (PCB) [18].

### **3.1.4. Emisija stakleničkih plinova**

Kao najutjecajniji čimbenici u stvaranju efekta staklenika mogu se navesti: CO<sub>2</sub> (utječe više od 50 %), CFC (24 %), CH<sub>4</sub> (15 %), N<sub>2</sub>O (6 %) i vodena para (više od 4%) [5]. Iako u Prilogu VI. nisu sadržani propisi u svezi emisije stakleničkih plinova s brodova, postoji inicijativa MEPC-a za pojačanom aktivnošću u tom smislu. Poglavito se to odnosi na razvoj sheme indeksiranja emisije ugljičnog dioksida i utvrđivanja polazišnih vrijednosti. Ipak, treba naglasiti da je emisija CO<sub>2</sub> s brodova vrlo niska u usporedbi s ostalim izvorima i da iznosi svega 2.7% ukupne svjetske emisije u 2007. (IMO, IMO and the environment – brochure, 2009., [19]).

### **3.1.5. Usklađenost s MARPOL 73/78 – Prilogom VI.**

Usklađenost s MARPOL 73/78 – Prilogom VI. utvrđuje se kroz periodične inspekcije ili preglede. Po uspješno obavljenom pregledu brodu se izdaje ‘Međunarodna svjedodžba o prevenciji onečišćenja zraka’ (engl. IAPP – International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate) koja vrijedi do 5 godina. Prema ‘NOx Tehničkom kodeksu’ operator broda (ne proizvođač motora) dužan je voditi brigu o usklađenosti za vrijeme uporabe motora.

Znakovito je naglasiti da trenutno postoje tri proglašena posebna područja prema Prilogu VI. MARPOL-a: Baltički zaljev, područje Sjevernog mora s uključenim Engleskim kanalom, a u ožujku 2010. godine prihvaćeno je i proglašenje sjevernoameričkog posebnog područja koje je stupilo na snagu u kolovozu 2011. godine.

## **3.2. Upravljanje balastnim vodama**

*Međunarodna konvencija o nadzoru i upravljanju brodskim balastnim vodama i talozima* (engl. International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments) prihvaćena je 13. 2. 2004. godine u Londonu. Konvencija će stupiti na snagu 12 mjeseci nakon što ju potpiše minimalno 30 država koje predstavljaju 35 % BT-a ukupne pomorske trgovačke tonaže [12].

ing materials and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). [18]

### **3.1.4 Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

As the most influential factors in creating the greenhouse effect the following may be cited: CO<sub>2</sub> (affects more than 50%), CFC (24%), CH<sub>4</sub> (15%), N<sub>2</sub>O (about 6%) and water vapour (more than 4%) [5]. Although greenhouse gas emissions from ships are not included in the Annex VI regulations, there is a MEPC initiative for the increased activity in this regard. In particular, it relates to the development of the indexing schemes of the carbon dioxide emission and determination of baselines. However, it should be noted that the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from ships are very low compared with other sources and amounts to only 2.7% of the total global emissions in 2007. (IMO, IMO and the environment – brochure, 2009. On line at: [19]).

### **3.1.5 Compliance with MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI**

Compliance with the provisions of MARPOL 73/78 Annex VI is determined by periodic inspections and surveys. Upon successfully conducted surveys, the ship is issued an “International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate”, which is valid for up to 5 years. According to the ‘NOx Technical Code’, the operator of the ship (not the engine manufacturer) is obliged to take care of the compliance during the use of the engine.

It is significant to emphasize that there are currently two designated special areas under MARPOL Annex VI: a Baltic bay area, the North Sea including the English Channel and in March 2010 the North American ECA was accepted and enforced in August 2011.

## **3.2. Ballast Water Management**

*The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments* was adopted in London on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2004. The Convention will enter into force 12 months after being ratified by at least 30 states representing 35% of the world's merchant shipping tonnage. [12]

States Parties to the Convention undertake to take effective measures to prevent, reduce and eliminate the transfer of harmful aquatic

Države potpisnice Konvencije obvezuju se na poduzimanje učinkovitih mjera u svrhu prevenциje, smanjenja i eliminacije prijenosa štetnih i patogenih vodenih organizama i mikroorganizama kroz nadzor i upravljanje brodskim balastnim vodama i talozima. Dodatno, one se obvezuju da će u lukama u kojima se vrši pranje ili popravak balastnih tankova osigurati odgovarajuće prihvratne uređaje za njihov sadržaj, a ujedno će promicati i podržavati istraživanja u svezi daljnog unapređenja tehnoloških i tehničkih rješenja [12].

Brodovi se moraju pregledavati i certificirati, te mogu biti provjereni od strane inspektora sigurnosti plovidbe koji će potvrditi: da brod ima valjanu svjedodžbu, *Brodska plan upravljanja balastnim vodama* odobren od vlasti države pod čijom zastavom plove, ažuriranu *Knjigu balasta*, i/ili uzimati uzorke balastnih voda.

U slučaju sumnje u sadržaj brodskih balastnih voda, zabranit će se slobodni iskrcaj balasta, ali se moraju uložiti svi mogući naporci da se izbjegne nepotrebno zadržavanje i njegovo komercijalno poslovanje [12].

Posebni zahtjevi za upravljanje balastnim vodama sadržani su u Odredbi B-3 Konvencije i sažeti u tablici 4., [12]. Izmjena balasta mora se, kad god je moguće, izvršiti najmanje 200 nautičkih milja od najbliže obale i pri dubini od najmanje 200 m, a prema uputama IMO-a. U slučaju kada brod ne može izvršiti zamjenu balasta prema zahtjevima, izmjenu treba izvesti što je moguće dalje, a najmanje 50 nautičkih milja od najbliže obale i pri dubinama od najmanje 200 m. Kada ni ti uvjeti ne mogu biti zadovoljeni, mora se odrediti područje na kojem će brodovi smjeti zamijeniti balast [12].

*Standard izmjene balasta* (Odredba D1) određuje nužnost zamjene s učinkovitošću od 95 % ukupnog volumena, a ona se može postići metodom prepumpavanja trostrukog volumena za svaki balastni tank. Prepumpavanje manje od tri puta volumena tanka može se prihvati jedino ako brod može demonstrirati da se pri tom ostvaruje učinkovitost izmjene volumena od 95 % [12].

*Standard učinkovite izvedbe* (Odredba D2) nalaže da brodovi koji primjenjuju sustav upravljanja balastom smiju ispuštati:

- manje od 10 živućih organizama po kubičnom metru minimalne veličine  $\geq 50 \mu\text{m}$ ;

organisms, pathogens and microorganisms through the control and management of the ships' ballast water and sediments. In addition, they are committed to ensure that ports and terminals, where cleaning or repair of ballast tanks occurs, are provided with adequate reception facilities for their content, and will also promote and support research related to further improvement of the technological and technical solutions. [12]

Ships are required to be surveyed and certified and may be inspected by the port State control officers who can verify: that the ship has a valid certificate, 'Ship Ballast Water Management Plan' approved by the Administration, 'Ballast Water Record Book' updated and/or sample of the ballast water. In case of doubt, the contents of the ship ballast water, the discharge of ballast will be prohibited, but all possible efforts shall be made to avoid unduly detention and her commercial operations. [12]

Specific requirements for the ballast water management are contained in regulation B-3 of the Convention and synthesized in Table 4, [12]. The ballast water exchange should, whenever possible, be conducted at least 200 nautical miles from the nearest coast and in water at least 200 m in depth as indicated by the IMO Guidelines. In case where the ship is unable to conduct the exchange of ballast water as required, the change should be made as far as practicable, and at least 50 nautical miles from the nearest coast and in water at least 200 m in depth. When these requirements cannot be met, areas may be designated where ships can conduct the ballast water exchange. [12]

'*Ballast Water Exchange Standard*' (Regulation D1) determines the necessity of replacing it with an efficiency of 95% by volume, and it can be achieved by pumping through three times the volume of each ballast water tank. Pumping through less than three times the volume can be accepted only if the ship can demonstrate that the volume exchanging efficiency of 95% is achieved. [12]

'*Ballast Water Performance Standard*' (regulation D2) requires that ships conducting ballast water management shall discharge:

- less than 10 viable organisms per cubic meter,  $50 \mu\text{m}$  or over in minimum dimension;
- less than 10 viable organisms per 1 ml,  $10 \mu\text{m}$  to  $50 \mu\text{m}$  in minimum dimension;

- manje od 10 živućih organizama na 1 ml minimalne veličine  $<50 \mu\text{m}$  i  $\geq 10 \mu\text{m}$ ;
- ispušti indikatorskih mikroba (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococci*) ne smije prijeći Konvencijom dopuštene koncentracije.

*Sustav upravljanja balastom* mora biti odočen od Administracije prema naputcima IMO-a. Oni uključuju sustave koji koriste kemijske proizvode i biocide, organizme ili biološke mehanizme ili one sustave u kojima se mijenjaju kemijske ili fizičke značajke balastnih voda. Brodovi koji su uključeni u program ispitivanja prototipa obećavajućih novih tehnologija za obradu balastnih voda imaju mogućnost odgođe usklađenosti sa zahtjevima od pet godina [12].

### 3.3. Posebna i posebno osjetljiva morska područja

Prema dostupnim podacima dosad, u svijetu je proglašeno više od 5 000 zaštićenih morskih područja (engl. Marine Protected Area). No, sva ona se odnose na teritorijalne vode pojedinih država ili gospodarska područja uz njihovu

- the indicator microbes (*Vibrio cholerae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococci*) that shall not exceed the Convention allowable concentration.

The *Ballast Water Management system* must be approved by the Administration in accordance with the IMO Guidelines. These include a system which makes use of chemicals or biocides, organisms or biological mechanisms or those systems which alter the chemical or physical characteristics of ballast water. Ships participating in the testing prototype programme of promising new technologies for the ballast water treatment have the ability to delay compliance with the requirements of five years. [12]

### 3.3 Special and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas

According to available data up to now, there are more than 5000 Marine Protected Areas being declared in the world. However, all those are related to the territorial waters of individual countries or economic areas along their coasts. The only organization (the UN special-

**Tablica 4.** Posebni zahtjevi za upravljanje balastnim vodama prema Odredbi B-3  
**Table 4** Specific requirements for ballast water management under Regulation B-3

| Godina gradnje<br>Construction date                                   | Kapacitet balasta<br>BW Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Standard<br>Standard   |
|---|--|--|
| Prije 2009.<br><i>Before 2009</i>                                     | $< 1500$ ili $> 5000$<br>$< 1500$ or $> 5000$      | Zahtjeva se najmanje Standard izmjene balasta.<br><i>Must at least meet Exchange Standard.</i><br>Od 2016. zahtjeva se Standard učinkovite izvedbe.<br><i>From 2016, must meet Performance Standard.</i> |
| Prije 2009.<br><i>Before 2009</i>                                     | 1500 – 5000  | Zahtjeva se najmanje Standard izmjene balasta.<br><i>Must at least meet Exchange Standard.</i><br>Od 2014. zahtjeva se Standard učinkovite izvedbe.<br><i>From 2014, must meet Performance Standard.</i> |
| U/nakon 2009.*<br><i>In/after 2009*</i>                               | $< 5000$   | Zahtjeva se Standard učinkovite izvedbe.<br><i>Must meet Performance Standard.</i>   |
| U/nakon 2009. ali prije 2012.<br><i>In/after 2009 but before 2012</i> | $\geq 5000$  | Zahtjeva se najmanje Standard izmjene balasta.<br><i>Must at least meet Exchange Standard.</i><br>Od 2016. zahtjeva se Standard učinkovite izvedbe.<br><i>From 2016, must meet Performance Standard.</i> |
| U/nakon 2012.<br><i>In/after 2012</i>                                 | $\geq 5000$  | Zahtjeva se Standard učinkovite izvedbe.<br><i>Must meet Performance Standard.</i>   |

\* Napomena: prema IMO Odluci A.1005(25), brodovi izgrađeni 'u' ili 'nakon' 2009. neće trebati biti usklađeni s Odredbom D-2 Konvencije do njihovog drugog godišnjeg pregleda, ali ne kasnije od 31. 12. 2011. Ova Odredba je uvedena da bi se osigurala dovoljna dostupnost tehnologije za obradu prije potpunog stupanja na snagu Konvencije.

\* Note: as outlined in IMO Assembly Resolution A.1005(25), the ships constructed in or after 2009 will not have to comply Regulation D-2 of the Convention until its second annual survey, but no later than 31 December 2011. This provision was introduced to ensure that sufficient supply of treatment technologies would be available before enforcing the Convention in full.

Izvor /Source: [12].

obalu. Jedina organizacija (specijalna agencija UN-a) koja proglašava *posebna i posebno osjetljiva morska područja* (engl. Special and Particularly Sensitive Sea Area) u međunarodnim vodama jest IMO [3].

Pojam *posebno osjetljivog morskog područja* (engl. PSSA) prema definiciji IMO-a podrazumijeva [21]:

*'područje koje zahtijeva posebnu zaštitu kroz djelovanje IMO-a zbog svog značenja s obzirom na prepoznata ekološka, socijalno-ekonomска ili znanstena obilježja i koja mogu biti ranjiva glede štete uzrokovane međunarodnim pomorskim aktivnostima'.*

Pojam *posebna područja* podrazumijeva [24]:

*'ona morska područja koja zbog prepoznatih tehničkih razloga u odnosu na njihove oceanografske i ekološke uvjete, te posebnog obilježja prometa u njima zahtijevaju prikladnu primjenu posebnih obvezatnih metoda za sprječavanje onečišćenja uljima, štetnim tvarima u različnom stanju ili otpadom'.*

Mjerila za identifikaciju posebnih i posebno osjetljivih područja nisu međusobno isključiva. U mnogim slučajevima, posebno osjetljiva područja mogu biti identificirana unutar posebnih područja i obrnuto. Kada je neko područje proglašeno posebno osjetljivim morskim područjem, u njemu se mogu primijeniti posebne mjere nadzora pomorskih aktivnosti poput usmjeravanja plovidbe ili stroge primjene MARPOL-a. Kriterij za dopuštenje proglašenja područja posebnim ili posebno osjetljivim uključen je u smjernice IMO-a [10].

Iako u ovom radu to nije predmet istraživanja, treba napomenuti postojanje inicijativa i razmišljanja u svezi potrebe proglašenja Jadranskog mora posebno osjetljivim područjem [13], [14], [27].

### 3.4. Recikliranje dotrajalih brodova

U svibnju 2009. godine na diplomatskoj sjednici u Hong Kongu prihvaćena je nova IMO Konvencija o sigurnom i okolišno razboritom recikliranju brodova (engl. IMO Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships). Ona osigurava da brodovi pri recikliranju po isteku svog životnog vijeka neće predstavljati nepotreban rizik po ljudsko zdravlje, sigurnost ili okoliš [23].

ized agency) which proclaims the Special and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas in international waters is: IMO. [3]

The term Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) as defined by IMO implies [21]

*'an area that needs special protection through action by IMO because of its significance for recognized ecological or socio-economic or scientific reasons and which may be vulnerable to damage by international maritime activities.'*

The term Special Area implies [24]:

*'a sea area where for recognised technical reasons in relation to its oceanographical and ecological conditions and to the particular character of its traffic, the adoption of special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution by oil, noxious liquid substances, or garbage, as applicable, is required'.*

The criteria for the identification of special and particularly sensitive sea areas are not mutually exclusive. In many cases, particularly sensitive sea areas may be identified within the special areas and vice versa. When an area is approved as a particularly sensitive sea area, special measures can be used to control maritime activities such as routening in navigation or strict application of MARPOL. The criteria to allow areas to be designated a SA or PSSA is included within the IMO Guidelines. [10]

Although it is not subject to research in this paper, the existence of the initiative and thinking about the needs of the proclamation of the Adriatic Sea as a particularly sensitive area. [13], [14], [27] should be noted. [13], [14], [27].

### 3.4 Recycling of Ships

In May 2009 at the diplomatic Conference in Hong Kong, a new IMO Convention, the IMO Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships was adopted. It ensures that the ships, when being recycled after reaching the end of their operational lives, do not pose any unnecessary risk to human health and safety or to the environment, [23].

It sets new requirements for shipowners and for those whose main activity is the recycling of ships (in ex. ship recycling yards in India, Pakistan, China or Bangladesh).

The Convention shall enter into force 24 months after the date on which 15 States, rep-

Konvencija postavlja nove zahtjeve kako brodarima tako i onima kojima je recikliranje brodova osnovna djelatnost (npr. odlagališta/rezališta u Indiji, Pakistanu, Kini ili Bangladešu).

Konvencija će stupiti na snagu 24 mjeseca nakon datuma kada će ju prema ratifikaciji ili odobrenju bezrezervno potpisati 15 država koje predstavljaju 40 % ukupne svjetske BT-e ili su deponirale instrumente ratifikacije, odobrenja ili pristupa kod Glavnog tajnika. Osim toga, ukupni maksimalni godišnji volumen recikliranih brodova tih država u zadnjih deset godina ne smije biti manji od 3% ukupne tonaze njihove trgovačke flote. [20]

U osnovi Konvencija zahtijeva da se uporaba materijala potencijalno opasnih po ljudsko zdravlje ili okoliš na brodovima smanji koliko god je moguće, i u svakom slučaju, da se oni prepoznaju i količinski odrede u fazi konstrukcije i kroz operacijski život broda. Prije rashodovanja, vlasnik broda (menadžer broda) treba odabrati rezalište koje je u skladu s IMO Konvencijom, te ažurirati popis opasnih tvari. Takav popis naziva se *Zelena putovnica* (engl. Green Passport) i treba ga koristiti rezalište za izradu plana recikliranja. Dakle, popis predstavlja svojevrsnu inventurnu listu tvari sadržanih u brodskoj strukturi ili opremi koje su potencijalno opasne po ljudsko zdravlje ili okoliš. Za nove brodove lista se priprema u brodogradilištu u fazi dizajniranja i konstrukcije prema deklaracijama o ugrađenom materijalu koje se sakupljaju od dobavljača kroz cijekupni dobavni lanac od sirovine do konačnog proizvoda. Za postojeće brodove, listu priprema vlasnik broda kroz pregled dostupne dokumentacije, vizualnu inspekciju ili analizu uzoraka izuzetih s broda [17].

Vlasnik je dužan ažurno održavati listu kroz cijeli životni vijek broda. Potporu pri izradi takve liste u zadnje vrijeme nude razne kompanije, ali i registri (klasifikacijski zavodi).

U listopadu 2009. godine, kao jasan znak potpore Konvenciji, Industrijska radna grupa za recikliranje brodova (engl. Industry Working Group on Ship Recycling), predvođena Međunarodnom pomorskom komorom (engl. International Chamber of Shipping – ICS) izdala je *Vodič o prijelaznim mjerama za brodovlasnike koji prodaju brodove za recikliranje* (engl. Guidelines on Transitional Measures for Shippers Selling Ships for Recycling) [25]. On

resenting 40% of the world merchant shipping GT, have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval or have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary General. Furthermore, the combined maximum annual ship recycling volume of those States must, during the preceding 10 years, constitute not less than 3% of their combined merchant shipping tonnage. [20]

Basically, the Convention requests the materials on board a vessel which are potentially hazardous to human health or environment to be minimized as far as possible and, in any case, identified and quantified at the construction stage and through the operating life of the vessel. Before scrapping, the shipowners (ship managers) are to select a ship recycling facility complying with the IMO Convention and update the list of hazardous materials. This list is called The Green Passport, and it is to be used by the recycling facility to prepare a recycling plan. So, this list is an inventory of materials present in the ship's structure and equipment which are potentially hazardous to health or to the environment. For new ships, it is prepared by the shipyard at the design and construction stage in accordance with the material declarations that are collected by their suppliers through the complete supply chain, from raw materials to the end products. For the existing vessels, it is prepared by the shipowner through the review of the available documentation, a visual inspection and an analysis of material samplings is taken on board the ship. [17]

The shipowner is required to maintain the list up to date throughout the lifetime of the ship. Support in the preparation of such lists has been recently offered by a variety of companies and Registries (Classification Societies).

In October 2009, as a clear signal of the support for The Convention, the Industry Working Group on Ship Recycling, which is led by the International Chamber of Shipping (ICS) published the '*Guidelines on Transitional Measures for Shipowners Selling Ships for Recycling*', [25]. It emphasizes the responsibility of the shipowners for the ship from her construction until her final demolition, and explains the various actions that will be required, and which should be approved by the flag state and by the authorities in the ship recycling nations. In particular, it relates to the preparation and maintenance

naglašava odgovornost brodara za brod od njegove konstrukcije do krajnjeg rezališta i objašnjava različite aktivnosti koje se zahtijevaju i koje moraju biti odobrene od države zastave i vlasti države rezališta. Posebno se to odnosi na pripremu i održavanje lista opasnih tvari u svrhu smanjenja rizika po sigurnost i zdravlje zaposlenih u takvim brodogradilištima, a brodare se nastoјi ohrabriti na prodaju brodova u rezališta koja su u skladu s IMO standardima. U tu svrhu, neke organizacije poput BIMCO<sup>2</sup>-a rade na izradi ‘standardnog obrasca ugovora’ kako bi pomogli brodarima u prodaji broda u rezalište (npr. engl. RECYCLECON ili DEMOLISHCON) čijom uporabom bi se moglo izbjegći uključivanje ‘posrednika u prodaji’, i prodaju učiniti profitabilnijom [16].

Dodatno uz pripreme liste opasnih materijala (*zelene putovnice*) brodovi će biti podvrgnuti provjerama:

- inicijalna provjera – provjera inventurne liste opasnih tvari
- dodatne provjere – periodične za vrijeme životnog vijeka broda
- završna provjera – prije recikliranja.

Brodogradilišta za recikliranje moraju osigurati Plan recikliranja broda (engl. Ship Recycling Plan) za specifikaciju načina i postupaka kojim će svaki brod biti recikliran u ovisnosti o njegovoj posebnosti i inventaru.

#### **4. EKOLOŠKA PRIHVATLJIVOST BRODA KAO UTJECAJAN ČIMBENIK POSLOVNE POLITIKE BRODARA**

Velikim i naglim industrijskim razvojem i povećanjem ljudske populacije potvrđuje se sve veća potreba za energijom i posljedično sve veće onečišćenje (s obzirom na sve veće izgaranje fosilnih goriva). Pri tome se pod onečišćenjem podrazumijevaju “nepoželjne promjene u fizikalnim, kemijskim ili biološkim svojstvima zraka, zemljišta ili voda koje mogu ili će štetno djelovati na: čovjeka ili druge organizme, njihove životne uvjete, industrijsku proizvodnju, kulturno-povijesne spomenike ili mogu uništiti sva prirodna bogatstva” [4].

<sup>2</sup> BIMCO – Baltičko i međunarodno pomorsko vijeće (engl. – The Baltic and International Maritime Council)

of a list of hazardous materials, in order to reduce risks to safety and health of employees in these shipyards and the shipowners are encouraged to sell their scrap vessels only to those recycling facilities that comply with the IMO standards. For this purpose, some organizations such as BIMCO<sup>2</sup> are working on a ‘standard form of contract’ to help shipowners selling the ship to recycling yards (i.e. RECYCLECON or DEMOLISHCON) whose use could cut out the ‘middle man’ from the sale, making the sale more profitable. [16]

In addition to preparing a list of hazardous materials (‘green passport’) ships will be required to have the following surveys:

- initial survey – verifying the inventory of hazardous substances;
- additional surveys – periodically during the life of the ship;
- final surveys – before recycling.

Ship recycling yards will be required to provide a ‘Ship Recycling Plan’, to specify the manner in which each ship will be recycled, depending on her particulars and inventory.

#### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL FRIENDLY APPROACH AS AN INFLUENTIAL FACTOR IN THE SHIOPWNERS' BUSINESS POLICY**

A large and rapid industrial development and an increasing human population testify to the growing need for energy and, consequently, to the increasing pollution (due to in the present network it mostly comes from fossil fuel combustion). In doing so, the pollution include “undesirable changes in the physical, chemical or biological properties of the air, land, water that may or will adversely affect: a man or other organisms, their living conditions, industrial production, cultural and historical monuments, or may destroy all the natural wealth”. [4]

To understand the extent of the anthropogenic impact on the ecosystem, the understanding of the processes that are involved within, has become a necessity. The researches in that direction exist, and their findings resulted in different conventions regarding environmental

<sup>2</sup> BIMCO – The Baltic and International Maritime Council

Da bi se razumjeli razmjeri antropogenog utjecaja na ekosustave nužno je razumijevanje procesa koji se u njima odvijaju. Istraživanja u tom smjeru postoje, a nalazi su rezultirali različitim konvencijama o zaštiti okoliša i čovjekovim naporima protiv eksponencijalno rastuće degradacije. Upravo trenutna događanja na svjetskoj razini (skupovi predstavnika industrijskih velesila) ukazuju da je sustavni pristup problemu mogući put prema pronalaženju još boljih rješenja.

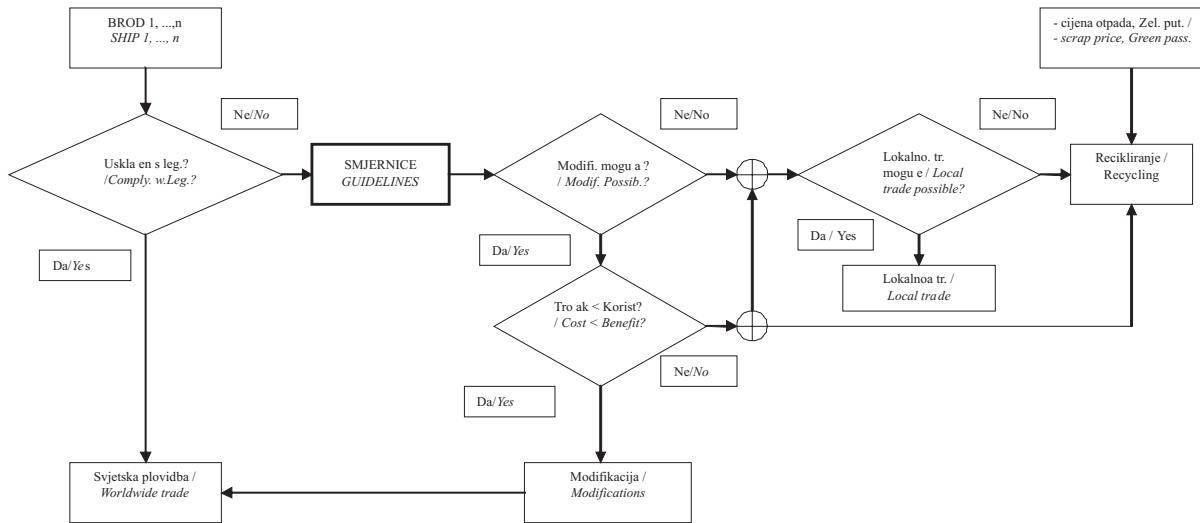
Dinamika uvođenja novih ekoloških normi neminovno će se odraziti i na pomorsko tržište u cijelini. Prepoznavanjem čovjekovog utjecaja na ekološke procese u njegovom okruženju dolazi do porasta zahtjeva za sprječavanjem onečišćenja, ali i do povećanja razine osviještenosti stanovništva čime se omogućuje brže provodeњe donesenih konvencija. Iako, su neke odredbe odavno na snazi one se teško provode u cijelosti (npr. zahtjev za dvostrukom oplatom kod tankera, a još uvijek su u uporabi oni s jednostrukom oplatom). Novim propisima nastoje se izbjegić takvi propusti (npr. odlukom IMO-a do 2015. svi tankeri s jednostrukom oplatom moraju se povući iz uporabe). Ipak, pojedine odluke nije moguće odmah nametnuti, dijelom i zbog ograničenja u dostupnosti tehnologije ili zbog njene cijene koštanja. No, postavljanjem vrlo strogih zahtjeva, međunarodne institucije ukazuju da navedeni procesi nemaju alternativu. Svjesni nužnosti prijelaznog razdoblja, omogućena je i faza prilagodbe, ali s jasno definiranim vremenskim granicama.

Za većinu brodarskih kompanija najveću vrijednost predstavljaju brodovi i kapital koji je u njih uložen. Brodari koji posjeduju manji broj brodova posebno su osjetljiva skupina koju promjene na tržištu mogu ozbiljno ugroziti, te su shodno tomu oni i najčešće prilagodljiviji u svom poslovanju. Ipak, značajnije promjene mogle bi njihovu opstojnost dovesti u pitanje. Nemogućnost odgovora pojedinih brodara za ispunjenjem zahtjeva dovest će ih u poziciju u kojoj će biti prisiljeni prodati brodove koji takaže zahtjeve ne zadovoljavaju. Ukoliko su izmjene na samim brodovima moguće oni će postati dostupni tržištu rabljenih brodova, a cijena će se određivati u zavisnosti s troškovima ugradnje potrebne tehnologije koja će im omogućiti daljnje komercijalno poslovanje. U suprotnom, brodari će tražiti mogućnost njihovog zaposlenja na nekom lokalnom tržištu bez ograničenja.

protection and human efforts against exponentially raised degradation. The global events that have taken places recently (meetings of the representatives of industrially highly developed countries) have shown that a system approach to the problem is the possible direction to find even better solutions.

The dynamics of enforcing new environmental standards will surely affect the shipping market. Recognizing the human impact on the ecological processes within the environment has raised the requests for pollution prevention, as well as the level of awareness that positively affects the speed of the enforcement of the adopted conventions. Although some regulations are being fairly long adopted, and their application is hard to conduct throughly (e.g.. double hull for tankers, but still single hull tankers are sailing). The new regulations insist on avoiding such cases (e.g.. IMO regulation on removal of single hulled tankers from the shipping by 2015). However, some regulations are hard to enforce, partly due to the lack of available technologies or due to their costs. But, placing the requests strictly, the IMO shows there is no alternative to those processes. Being aware of the transition period necessity, the adoption phase is allowed but with clearly time limits.

For most shipping companies their vessels, and the money invested in, are their most valuable capital. The shipowners possessing few ships only are an especially vulnerable group that the changes in market conditions can seriously undermine, and, consequently, they are often flexible in their operations. However, significant changes could bring their existence into question. Inability to answer the individual shipowner for the fulfilment of the requirements will lead them into a position where they would be forced to sell the ships that do not meet these requirements. If modifications are possible on the actual ships they will become available to the second hand market, and the price will be determined depending on the cost of installing the necessary technology that will enable them to further commercial operations. Otherwise, shipowners will search the possibility of their employment on some local market without restrictions or those vessels will be sold on the recycling market affected with the legislation also (green passport, sound recycling regulations, etc.), so open to corrections in scrap price evaluation. (Figure 1)



**Slika 1.** Dijagram tijeka – procedura za brodare  
**Figure 1.** Flowchart – procedure for the shipowners

Izvor / Source: autori / authors

ničenja ili će te brodove prodavati na tržištu do trajalih brodova koje je također zahvaćeno legislativom (*Zelena putovnica*, propisi o zbrinjavanju do trajalih brodova, itd.) i stoga otvoreno na korekcije u vrednovanju cijene otpada (Slika 1).

Potreba za održivim brodarstvom rezultirala je novim ‘okolišno učinkovitim energetskim konceptom’ koji se prema DNV-u (Det Norske Veritas) označava kao ‘trostruki – E’ (engl. Triple E: Environmental and Energy Efficiency) [26]. Na taj način, razvidno je da ekološka prihvatljivost broda (okolišno razboriti pristup) postaje utjecajan čimbenik pri kreiranju poslovne politike brodara koja osim izbjegavanja ograničenja u plovidbi, kazni i prisilnih zastoja u lukama najveću korist nudi kroz smanjenje troškova (npr. plovidba smanjenom brzinom koja smanjuje trošak goriva) i sprječavanje onečišćenja na globalnoj razini.

## 5. AKTIVNOSTI I SMJERNICE ZA BRODARE POŠTIVAJUĆI RAZVOJ EKOLOŠKOG ZAKONODAVSTVA

Ukupni torškovi broda mogu se podijeliti na: operativne troškove, troškovi održavanja, troškove putovanja, troškove manipulacije teretom i kapitalne troškove. U njima značajni udio od

The need for sustainable shipping resulted in a new ‘environmentally effective energy concept’, which according to DNV (Det Norske Veritas) referred as ‘triple E’ (Environmental and Energy Efficiency). [26] In this way, it is clear that the environmental acceptability of the ship (environmental friendly approach) becomes a significant factor in creating the shipowners’ business policies that, beside avoiding the restriction in sailing, penalties or port detentions offers the greatest benefits through the reduction in costs (e.g.. slow steaming that reduces fuel costs) and preventing pollution on the global level.

## 5. ACTIVITIES AND GUIDELINES FOR SHIOPWNERS RESPECTING THE DEVELOPMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

The total cost of the ship can be divided into: operational costs, maintenance costs, voyage costs, cargo handling costs and capital costs. In them, a significant share of almost 40% are just the voyage costs which have fuel costs of their most sensitive part [1], [6], [7]. Upon entry into force of the new environmental legislation, the ships will have to use significantly higher quality fuel in certain areas (comparing to heavy

gotovo 40% predstavljaju upravo troškovi putovanja od kojih su troškovi goriva njihov najosjetljiviji dio, [1], [6], [7]. Stupanjem na snagu novog ekološkog zakonodavstva, brodovi će u određenim područjima morati koristiti znatno kvalitetnije gorivo (u usporedbi s teškim gorivom koje je najčešće u uporabi), a čija cijena je i znatno viša. Uporaba kvalitetnijeg goriva iz tehničkih razloga zahtjeva i uporabu drugačijeg ulja za podmazivanje motora što dodatno komplicira primjenu. Poglavitno, na starijim brodovima često ne postoji mogućnost skladištenja, npr. različitih cilindričnih ulja, pa se u strojarnicama (koje su najčešće minimiziranog volumena) moraju pronaći i odgovarajuća konstrukcijska rješenja kako bi se omogućila ugradnja nužne opreme (uređaji, cjevovodi, itd.). Ipak, pri donošenju propisa dopušteno je i prijelazno razdoblje kojim se omogućuje brodarima vrijeme potrebno za prilagodbu i raspodjelu tako uzrokovanih troškova.

Za smanjenje emisija NOx-a i zadovoljenje legislativnih zahtjeva (Red III) danas je jedina pouzdana tehnologija – SCR (selektivna katalitička redukcija), skupa naknadna obrada ispušnih plinova koja zahtjeva instalacijski prostor u strojarnici – na brodovima rijetko dostupan [9]. Za usklajivanje s BWM (upravljanje balastnim vodama) zahtjevima postoji nekoliko proizvođača koji su zatražili odobrenje IMO-a za njihovu opremu, ali uključuju slične probleme s prostorom za ugradnju i troškovima. Brodski plan recikliranja i *Zelena putovnica* na starijim su brodovima izazovni zahtjevi koji uključuju dodatne troškove.

Neke od brodara koji posjeduju mali broj brodova takvi dodatni troškovi mogu znatno opteretiti u poslovanju, posebno ako u razdoblju prilagodbe dođe do pada vozarina i smanjenja potražnje brodskog prostora čime će njihova konkurentnost biti ugrožena.

Brodari koji posjeduju veću flotu odavno su uočili promjene i prepoznali njihove zahtjeve, te počeli prilagođavati svoju poslovnu politiku pod novim okolnostima (npr. Maersk ili APL).

Na temelju istraživanja, u ovom radu predlažu se aktivnosti i smjernice koje mogu poslužiti brodarima kao putokaz u procesu prilagodbe novonastalim uvjetima na tržištu (Slika 2).

Iz slike 2. može se vidjeti da je odgovornost kompanije za ekološki prihvatljive promjene u poslovnoj politici (prije svega u ekološkoj pot-

fuel, oil is commonly used), and whose price is much higher. Using higher quality fuel, for technical reasons, requires the use of different lubricating oils for engines, which further complicates the application. Specifically, on the older ships there is often no possibility of storage, for example, different cylinder oils, so that in engine rooms (which are usually minimized in volume) appropriate design solutions must be found to enable the installation of the necessary equipment (devices, piping, etc.). However, in enforcing regulations the transitional period is allowed offering the shipowners enough time for adaptation and distribution of costs so brought about.

To reduce the NOx emissions and meet the legislation requirements (Tier III), the todays only reliable technology is the SCR (selective catalytic reduction), an expensive aftertreatment of exhaust gasses that requires an installation space in the engine room rarely available on board vessels [9]. To meet the BWM requirements, there are several manufacturers searching for the IMO approval for their equipment, but this involves similar problems with the installation space and costs. The Ship Recycling Plan and Green Passports on board older vessels are challenging requirements involving additional costs.

For some of the shipowners, who own a small number of ships, such additional costs may significantly burden the business, especially if the adjustment period comes with a drop in freight rates and reduced demand for shipping space, thus their competitiveness will be compromised. Shipowners who have a larger fleet have long noticed the changes and identify their requirements, and have begun to adapt their business policies under new circumstances (e.g. Maersk or APL).

Based on the result of the research, the authors have suggested activities and guidelines that can serve as a roadmap to shipowners in the process of adjustment to new market conditions (Figure 2).

It can be seen from the Figure 2 that responsibility is on the company to make 'environmentally friendly' changes in the business policy (most of all within the environmental sub policy that will affect all the others) if they want to compete on the current and future market.

**AKTIVNOSTI I SMJERNICE ZA PRILAGODBU BRODARA**  
**ACTIVITIES AND GUIDELINES FOR SHIOPWNERS' ADAPTATION**



- Optimiziranje vođenja broda (planiranje putovanja: utjecaj vremena – plovidba prema prognozi vremena, morskih struja ili prilagodba brzine i uzdužnog nagiba broda, itd.).  
*Optimizing the ship management (voyage planning: the impact of weather – weather routening, sea currents or adjustment of speed and trim, etc.).*
- Utvrđivanje i praćenje parametara efikasnosti (indeksi učinkovitosti i operacijski indeksi, SEEMP\*).  
*Establishing and monitoring the efficiency parameters (efficiency indices, operational indices, SEEMP\*)*
- Optimiziranje cijelokupnog dobavnog lanca i raspodjele flote (suradnja s dobavljačima tereta, unajmljivačima i agentima).  
*Optimizing the entire supply chain and distribution of the fleet (in cooperation with suppliers, charterers and agents).*
- Kontinuirano praćenje tržišta.  
*Continous monitoring of market.*
- Priprema ‘zelene putovnice’.  
*Preparing the ‘Green passport’.*
- Pravilan odabir kadrova i politika plaća (obrazovanje vlastitih kadrova, vještine, uvježbavanje, iskustvo).  
*Proper selection of personnel and wage policy (education of the own staff/crew, skills, training, experience).*
- Utvrđivanje nedostataka i provođenje nužnih promjena u organizacijskoj strukturi poduzeća (promptna prilagodba promjenjenim tržišnim uvjetima).  
*Identifying weaknesses and implementing necessary changes in the organizational structure of the company (prompt adaptation to changing market conditions).*
- Uvodjenje politike zamjene starijih brodova novim/polovnim ekološki prihvatljivijim.  
*Introducing the policy of replacing older vessels with new/second-hand environmental friendly.*
- Naručivati novogradnje prema efikasnijim konstrukcijskim rješenjima trupa, brodskog vijka, pogona, itd.  
*Ordering newbuildings with efficient structural solutions of hull, propeller, engines, etc.*
- Korištenje novih energetski i ekološki efikasnijih tehnologija (WHR, BWM i oprema, itd.).  
*Using the new energy and environmentally more efficient technologies (Waste Heat recovery System, Ballast Water Management and equipment, etc.)*
- Uporaba novih učinkovitijih premaza za trup.  
*Using the new and more efficient hull coatings.*
- Omogućavanje ‘hladnog pogona’ na brodovima za vrijeme operacija s teretom i boravka u luci, kad je moguće (napajanje s kopna).  
*Enabling the ‘cold ironing’ on ships during operation and stay in port, when possible (shore power supply).*
- Zamjena starih (dotrajalih) strojeva i uređaja novim i energetski učinkovitijim.  
*Replacement of old (obsolete) machinery and equipment with new and energy more efficient.*
- Smanjenje potrošnje fosilnih goriva i uporaba alternativnih izvora kad je moguće.  
*Reduce consumption of fossil fuels and use alternative sources whenever possible.*
- Uporaba ekološki prihvatljivih materijala.  
*Using environmentally friendly materials.*

\* SEEMP – eng. *Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan* (brodski plan učinkovitog upravljanja energijom)

**Slika 2.** Aktivnosti i smjernice za prilagodbu brodara  
**Figure 2 Activities and guidelines for shipowners' adaptation**

politici koja će se odraziti na sve ostale), ako se želi natjecati na današnjem i budućem tržištu.

Navedene smjernice mogле bi postati sastavni dio poslovne politike brodara i kao takve mogu se implementirati u njihove strateške planove razvoja. Autori predlažu da se rad brodara ubuduće usmjeri na razvoj SEEMP-a ugradjući parametre efikasnosti kao povratne indekse okolišnog doprinosa i nadzor operativnih i ukupnih troškova brodova.

## 6. ZAKLJUČAK

Cikličke promjene na pomorskom tržištu predstavljaju jednu od njegovih glavnih značajki koja uzrokuje presudne promjene unutar svakog segmenta i procesa koji se u njima odvijaju. Neizvjesnost njihovog nastupanja bitno utječe na procjenu budućih razvoja, a s tim u svezi i na trenutnu vrijednost brodova kao temeljne investicije brodara i osnovnog 'radnog sredstva' tog gospodarstva. Dodatnu otežanu okolnost i moguće smanjenje vrijednosti brodova (kao investiranog kapitala) donosi i razvoj ekološkog zakonodavstva kojim su nametnuti sve strožiji kriteriji u svezi sprječavanja onečišćenja okoliša.

Unatoč prihvaćenim konvencijama postoje i mnoge neizvjesnosti u svezi s njihovim stupanjem na snagu i provođenjem. Na primjer, korištenje goriva s ekstremno niskim udjelom sumpora zahtjeva i postrojenja za njegovu proizvodnju i njihovu dostupnost širom svijeta što danas nije slučaj. Dostupni kapaciteti rafinerija ne mogu zadovoljiti moguću potražnju kada bi one stupile na snagu odmah. Iako tehnologija za proizvodnju postoji – ona je iznimno skupa, pa će zahtjev za izgradnju velikog broja takvih postrojenja na globalnoj razini zahtijevati i vrlo visoka ulaganja, a bitan utjecajni čimbenik bit će i vrijeme potrebno za samu izgradnju.

Globalno povećanje ekološke osviještenosti, prepoznavanje antropogenog utjecaja na klimatske promjene kao i dostupnost informacija o ekološkim akcidentima može samo povećati zahtjeve za smanjivanjem onečišćenja koje će se odraziti i na pomorstvo. Stariji brodovi neće moći udovoljiti zahtjevima i vlasnici bi ih trebali povući iz poslovanja. Njihovo povlačenje, do sada se pokazalo kao iznimno dugotrajan proces, jer se ipak nastoji omogućiti komercijalno

These guidelines could become an integral part of the shipowners' business policy and as such can be implemented in their strategic development plans. The authors suggest that the future work of the shipowners have to be directed to the development of SEEMP incorporating efficiency parameters as feed-back indicators of the environmental benefit and control of operating and total costs of the vessels.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Cyclical changes in the shipping market represent one of its main features, which causes decisive changes within each of its segments and processes running in. The uncertainty of their occurrence significantly affects the assessment of future developments, as in this respect on the current value of the ship as the basic shipowner investment and main 'business assets' of that industry. Additional aggravating circumstances and possible devaluation of the ships value (as capital invested) are imposed by the development of environmental legislation, which enforced increasingly strict criteria regarding the prevention of environmental pollution.

Despite the adopted Conventions, there are many uncertainties regarding their entry into force and implementation. For example, the use of fuels with an extreme low sulphur content requires the facilities/plants for their production and their worldwide availability that today is not the case. Available capacity of refineries cannot meet potential demand if they take effect immediately. Although technology exists to produce – it is extremely expensive, so the demand for the construction of a large number of such facilities on a global level requires very high investments and the important influential factor will be the time needed for the actual construction.

Increasing global environmental awareness, recognition of the anthropogenic impact on climate change and availability of information about environmental accidents will only increase the demands for reducing the pollution that will be reflected in the shipping also. Older ships 'will not be able' to meet the requirements and their owners should withdraw them from the business. Their withdrawal, has proved so far to be extremely a time consuming process, because there is intention not to ob-

poslovanje brodovlasnika i osigurati kontinuitet u opskrbi određenim sirovinama ili proizvodima. Trenutno stuperje na snagu određenih međunarodnih normi i povlačenje iz uporabe velikog broja brodova koji u ovom trenutku ne ispunjavaju zahtjeve dovelo bi do kolapsa trgovine na svjetskoj razini, pa se takva primjena niti ne očekuje. No, dopušteno prijelazno razdoblje za usklajivanje s konvencijama govori o ozbiljnosti pristupa i isključuje svaku alternativu.

Novonastale okolnosti odražavaju se i na tržište brodova. Kod novogradnji će se o uskladjenosti s propisima voditi računa već pri konstrukciji i izgradnji, pa će se cijena usklajivanja podvesti pod ukupnu cijenu broda. Međutim, kod rabljenih brodova morat će se utvrditi model izračuna kojim će se omogućiti stvarna procjena broda i njegove mogućnosti zarade u budućnosti, pri čemu se u njihovu vrijednost mora uračunati i cijena usklajivanja s novim ekološkim normama. U krajnjim slučajevima cijena prilagodbe broda može dovesti vlasnike starijih brodova na granicu komercijalne isplativosti ulaganja, pa se oni mogu odlučiti za rashodovanje i recikliranje i prije isteka njihovog životnog vijeka.

Kako bi brodarske kompanije što bolje 'amortizirale' efekte ekološke normizacije autori predlažu znanstveni pristup problematici, odnosno smatraju potrebnim dizajnirati model procjene vrijednosti broda kojim bi se obuhvatilo i utjecaj razvoja ekološkog zakonodavstva.

Ovaj rad predstavlja tek početni korak, a s obzirom na dobivene rezultate i proizišle zaključke, autori će nastaviti s analizom ekološkog zakonodavstva, poslovne politike brodara, pomorskog tržista i drugih ekonomskih značajki brodarstva, te će takav model biti predmetom njihovih budućih istraživanja.

struct the commercial business and ensure continuity in the supplying of certain raw materials or products. The instantaneously entry into force of certain international norms and the withdrawal from the use of a large number of ships that at this time do not meet the requirements would lead to the collapse of trade at the global level, so that no such application is expected. However, the transitional period allowed for compliance with the Conventions speaks of the seriousness of approach and exclude any alternative.

The new circumstances are reflecting on the ship market. For newbuildings compliance with the regulations will be taken into account already at the design and construction stage, and price adjustments will be subsumed under the total cost of the ship. However, for the second-hand vessels the calculation model will have to be determined that will enable an accurate assessment of the ship and its revenue opportunities in the future, whereby the expenses of modification that are needed to comply with new environmental standards must be included in their value. In extreme cases, price adjustments may cause the shipowners of older vessels to reach the limit of commercial viability of investments, so they can decide to 'dispose of' the ships and recycle them even before the end of their lifespan.

To aim the shipping company with better 'buffering' the effects of changes, the authors propose a scientific approach to the problem, and deem it necessary to design a model of valuation of the ship, which would cover the impact of the development in environmental legislation.

This paper represents just the 'first-step' and, due to the results obtained and withdrawn conclusions, the authors will continue with the analysis of the environmental legislation, shipowners business policy, maritime market and other economic characteristics of shipping, and such a model will be the subject of their future research.

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