



NAVISON

Sound forecast mapping for ship emission reductions

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MARIN
BETTER SHIPS, BLUE OCEANS

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NAVISON: Sound forecast mapping for ship emission reductions



- Background to NAVISON project
 - Regulatory context
 - NAVISON overview
- NAVISON project
 - Hindcast sound maps and trends
 - Forecast sound maps
 - Synergy with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Conclusions

Regulatory context (national)

- USA
 - Ocean Noise Strategy Roadmap (2016)
 - “**to articulate [NOAA’s] vision** for addressing ocean noise impacts ...”
 - <https://oceannoise.noaa.gov/>
- Canada
 - Canada's Ocean Noise Strategy (2024)
 - “**to ... guide future partnerships** to minimize impacts of ocean noise on marine life”
 - <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/publications/noise-bruit/strategy-strategie/index-eng.html>
- Australia (2025)
 - Sustainable Ocean Plan
 - “**to protect** [Australia’s] vast marine environment, **and support** [its] growing ocean economy”
 - <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/marine/sustainable-ocean-plan>

Regulatory context (national)

- USA
 - Ocean Noise Strategy Roadmap (2016)
 - purpose: “to articulate [NOAA’s] vision for addressing ocean noise impacts to the species, ecosystems and places it is entrusted to protect and guide science and management actions towards that vision”
 - <https://oceannoise.noaa.gov/>
- Canada
 - Canada's Ocean Noise Strategy (2024)
 - purpose: “to address the complexity of [ocean noise], build on existing work while maximizing the use of knowledge and resources, support a balance between marine conservation and socio-economic considerations, coordinate actions, and guide future partnerships to minimize impacts of ocean noise on marine life”
 - <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/publications/noise-bruit/strategy-strategie/index-eng.html>
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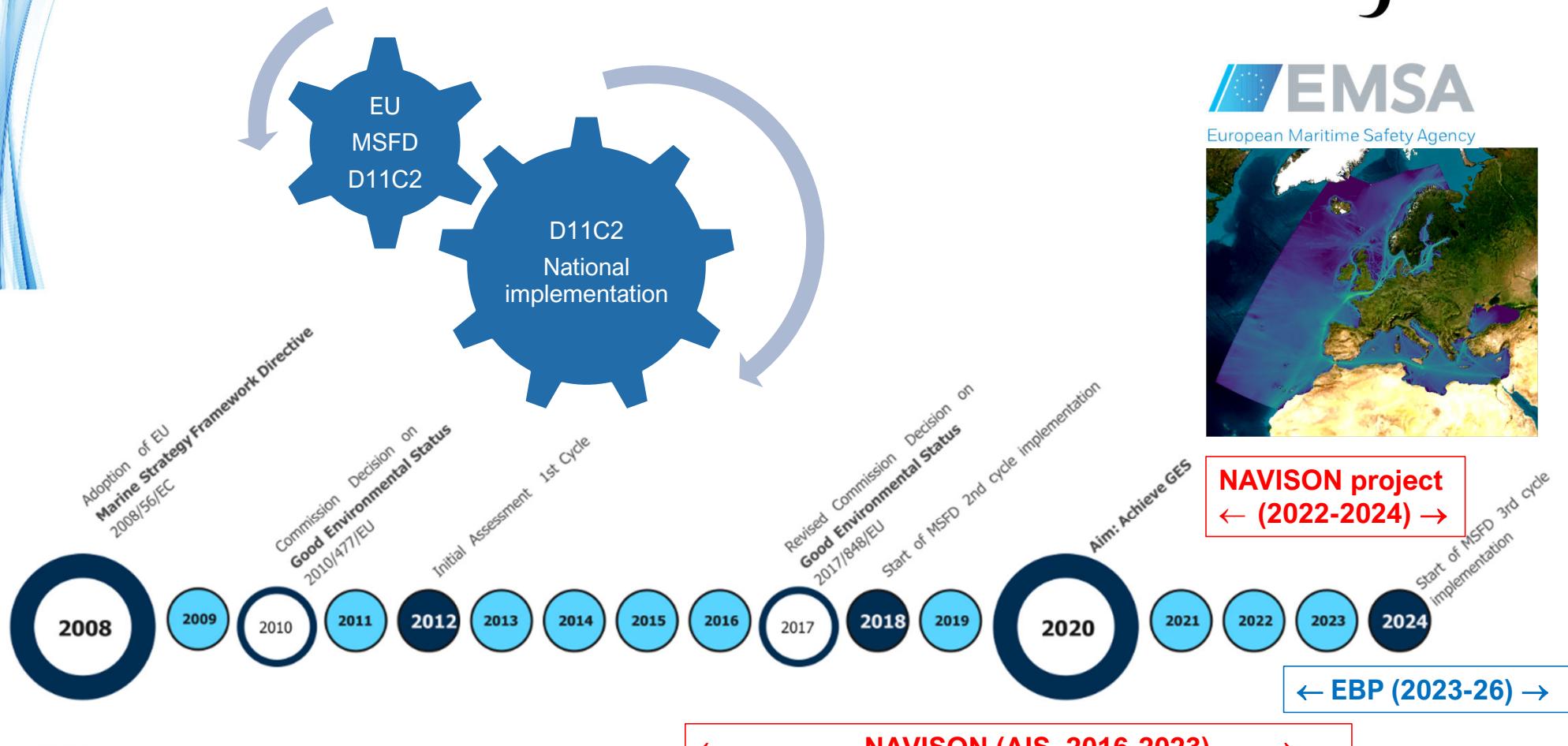
Regulatory context (international)



- Europe
 - Marine Strategy Framework Directive (EU, 2008)
 - Supplemented by
 - UK Marine Strategy (UK)
 - Integrated ocean management plans (Norway)
 - Goal: **to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status**
 - Descriptor 11: “Introduction of energy (including underwater noise) does not adversely affect the ecosystem”
 - Low frequency continuous sound → D11C2
- UN International Maritime Organization (IMO)
 - Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC)
 - Underwater radiated noise (URN) management
 - High level URN guidelines (MEPC.1/Circ.883, 2014)
 - Major update to URN guidelines, with technical provisions (MEPC.1/Circ.906, 2023)
 - Experience Building Phase (EBP) (2023-2026)
 - seeks synergies between “energy efficiency, GHG and URN reduction while adhering to regulatory obligations”
 - <https://www.imo.org/en/ourwork/environment/pages/imo-strategy-on-reduction-of-ghg-emissions-from-ships.aspx>

MSFD timeline (2008-2024)

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IMO timeline (2018-2025)

GHG

Initial Strategy on reduction of GHG emission from ships

4th IMO GHG Study

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

Revised procedure on assessment of impacts on States

2023 Strategy on reduction of GHG emission from ships

Comprehensive impact assessment



Objectives:

20% reduction GHG

70% reduction GHG

Net-zero GHG

2030

2040

2050

URN

Revised URN Guidelines
Approved

SDC Action Plan
Approved

IACS Rec. 181
Noted

SDC: Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Construction

IACS: International Association of Classification Societies

← Experience Building Phase (2023-26) →

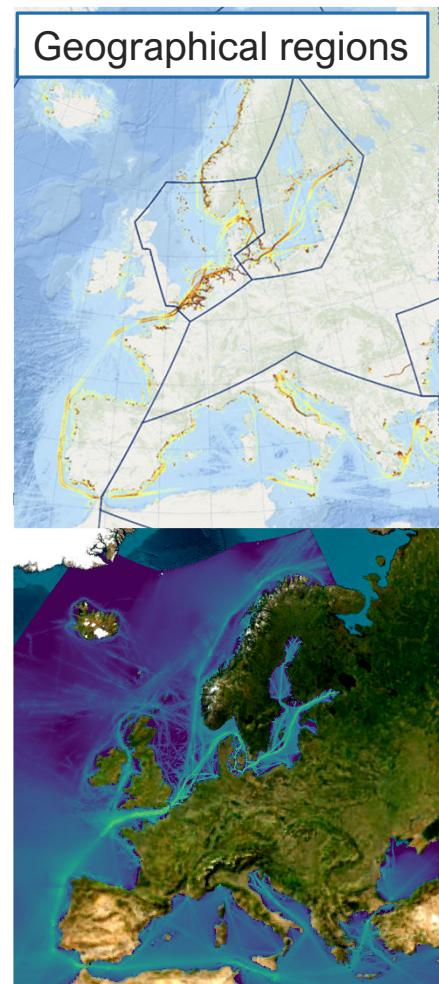
← NAVISON (2022-24) →

NAVISON (AIS, 2016-2023)



NAVISON project

- NAVISON (Navis Sonus)
 - Sponsor: European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)
 - Duration: 2022 to 2024
 - Goal: shipping sound maps for European seas
- Hindcast sound maps (AIS)
 - 2016-2023
 - MSFD frequency bands (63 Hz, 125 Hz)
- Forecast scenarios (explore GHG, URN synergy)
 - 2030, 2040, 2050
 - 63 Hz frequency band
- 5 vessel categories
 - Cargo vessels and bulk carriers (CAR)
 - Container ships (CON)
 - Cruise and passenger vessels (PAS)
 - Tankers and gas carriers (TGC)
 - Roll-on-roll-off vessels (cargo and passenger) (RRO)
- Mechanisms
 - Cavitation
 - Machinery
 - → Dependence on operational conditions
 - e.g., ship speed



 **EMSA**
European Maritime Safety Agency

Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)

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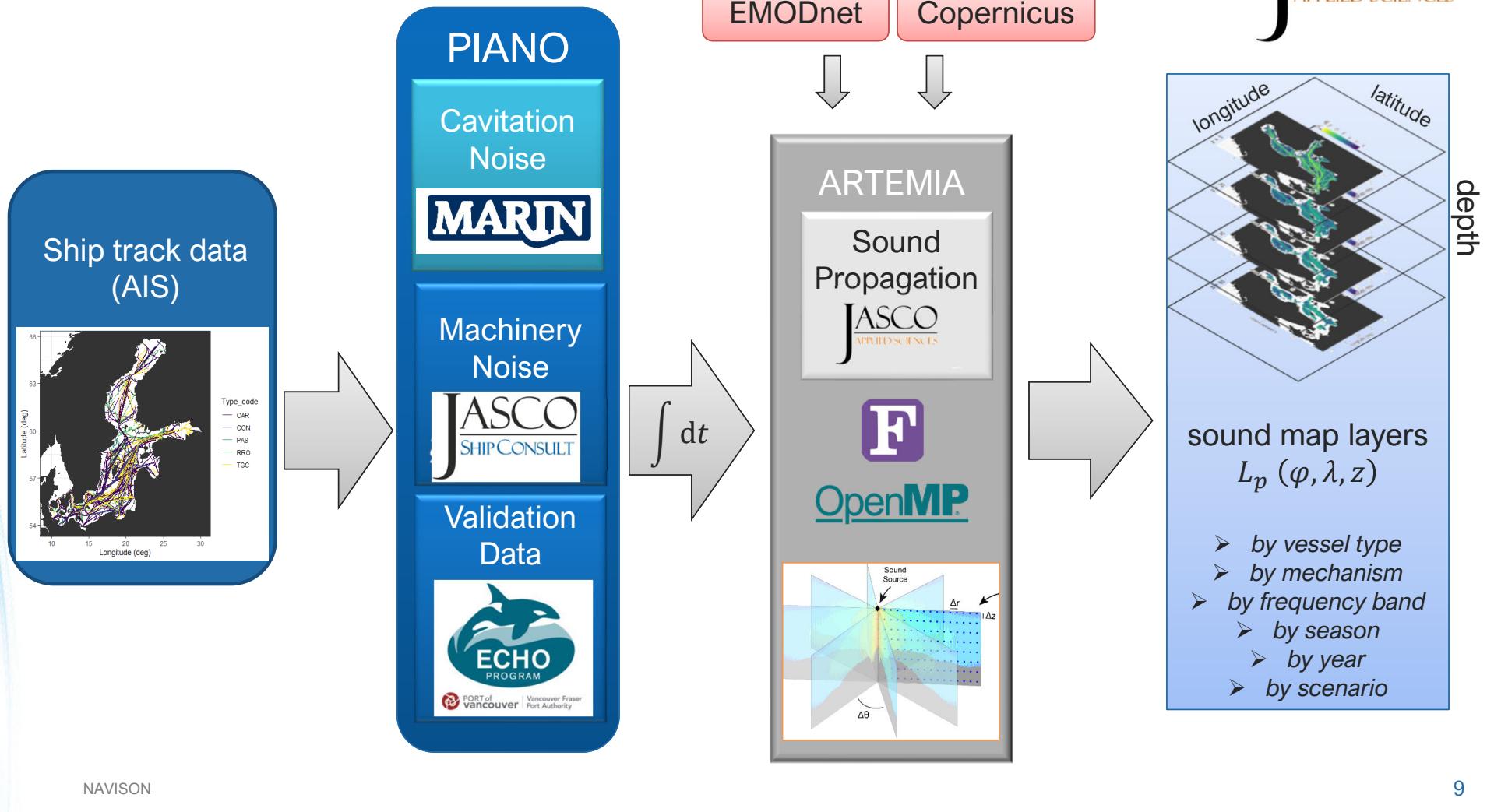




Alex

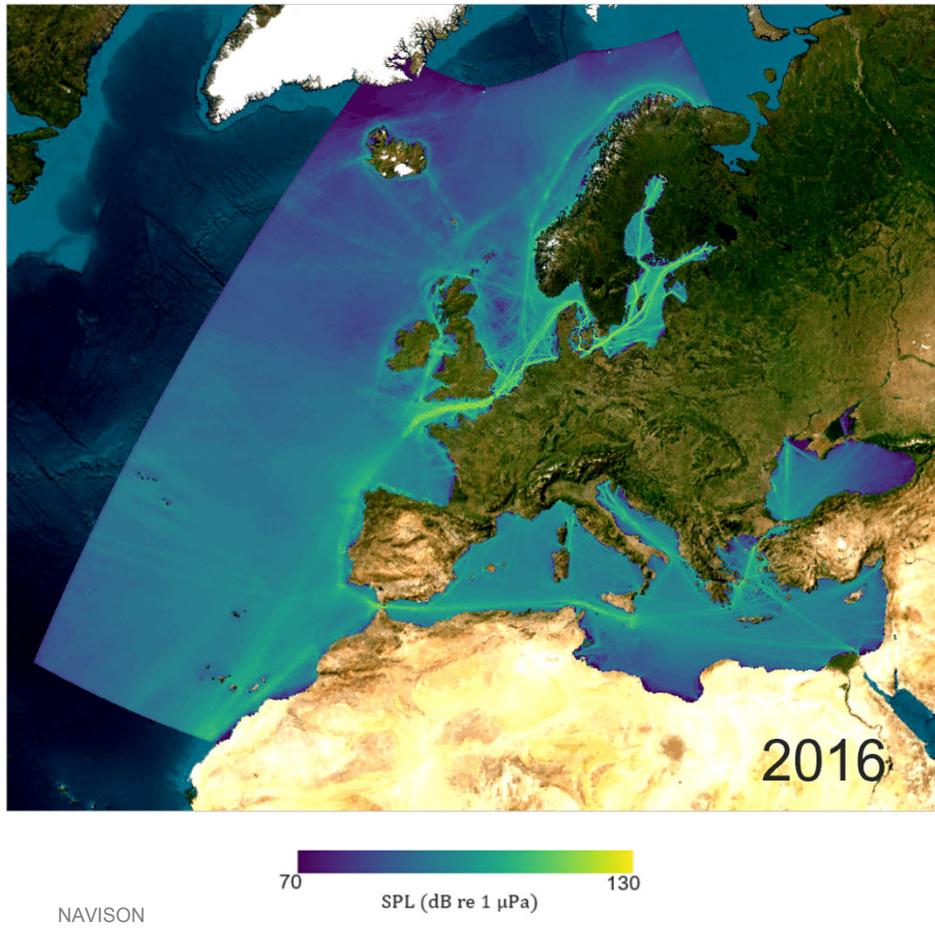
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Model overview

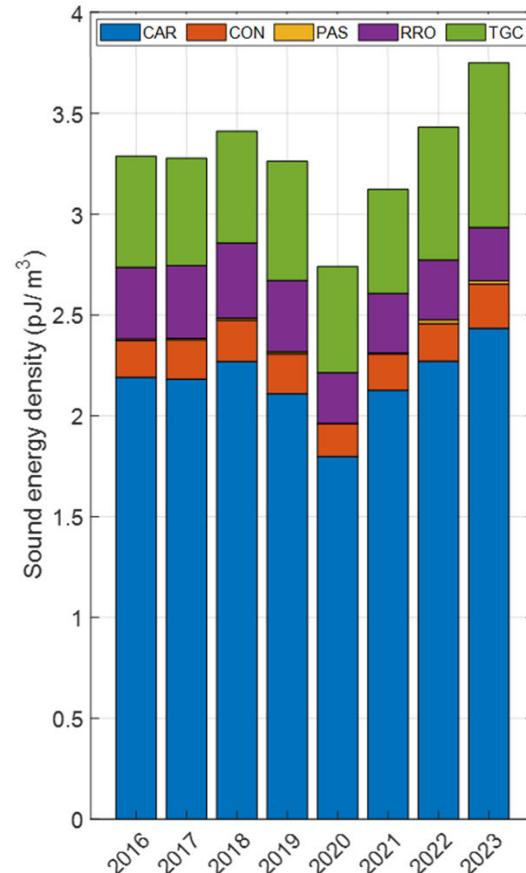


NAVISON Hindcasts

Sound pressure level maps (63 Hz)



Sound energy density



S.E.D.
 $= \frac{\text{total sound energy}}{\text{volume of sea water}}$

Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)

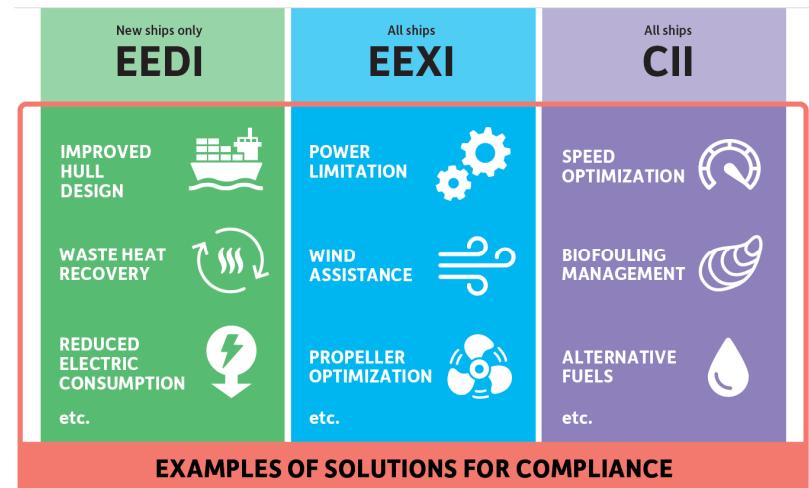


Forecast scenarios (2030, 2040, 2050)

Baseline year is 2022

- Scenario 1: Business as Usual
 - Increasing traffic over time
- Scenario 2: GHG emissions roadmap
 - More efficient propellers
 - Biofouling management
 - Optimized hull form
 - Speed reduction
- Scenario 3: URN management in isolation
 - Quiet propeller
 - Air injection
 - Speed reduction
- Scenario 4: URN management plus GHG emissions roadmap
 - Six combined measures

IMO GHG emissions roadmap scenario



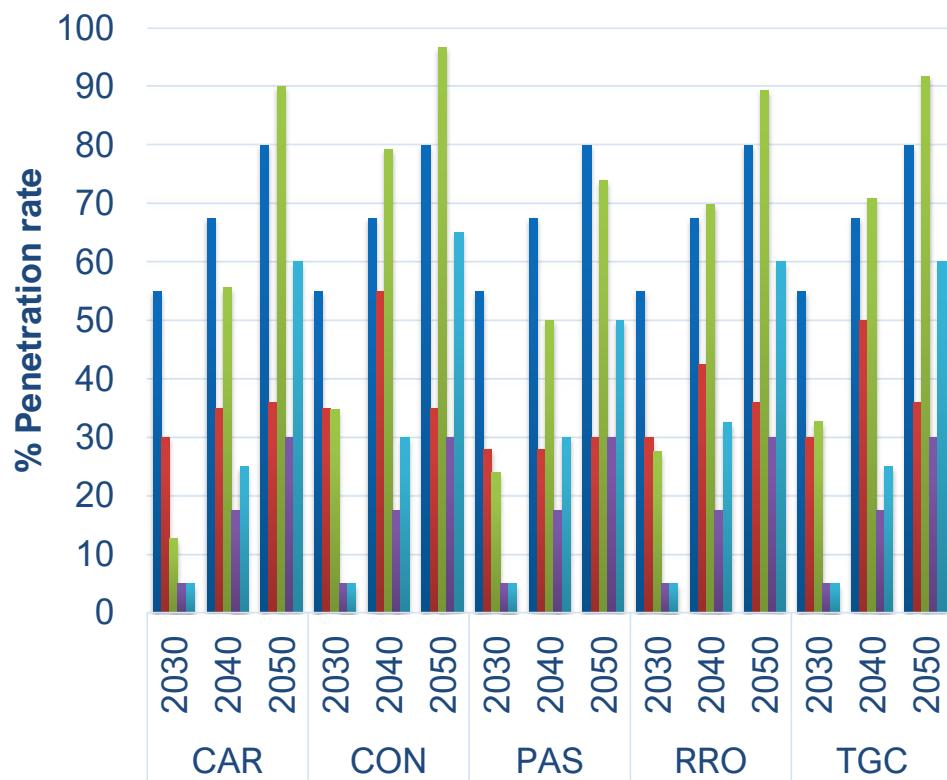
Mitigation measures modelling



Measure name	Category	Type	Main stakeholder group(s)	Cavitation	Machinery
Speed reduction	GHG/URN	Operational	Regulatory bodies	✓	✓
Hull and propeller cleaning	GHG	Operational	Ship operators	✓	✓
More efficient propeller	GHG	Technical	Propeller designers	✓	✓
Optimised hull form	GHG	Technical	Ship builders/ naval architects	✓	✓
Air injection (for propeller and machinery noise)	URN	Technical	Equipment manufacturers/ ship builders	✓	✓
Quieter propeller	URN	Technical	Propeller designers	✓	✗

In PIANO, changes in URN depend on vessel design & operating condition

Forecast input: Combined GHG and URN Scenario



Penetration Rate (%)						
Ship type	Year	Hull and propeller cleaning	Efficient propeller	Optimised hull form	Air injection	Quieter propeller
Cargo	2030	55	30	12.7	5	5
	2040	67.5	35	55.6	17.5	25
	2050	80	36	90	30	60
Container	2030	55	35	34.8	5	5
	2040	67.5	55	79.3	17.5	30
	2050	80	35	96.7	30	65
Passenger	2030	55	28	23.9	5	5
	2040	67.5	28	50	17.5	30
	2050	80	30	73.9	30	50
Roro	2030	55	30	27.6	5	5
	2040	67.5	42.5	69.8	17.5	32.5
	2050	80	36	89.3	30	60
Tanker	2030	55	30	32.7	5	5
	2040	67.5	50	70.9	17.5	25
	2050	80	36	91.8	30	60

- Hull and propeller cleaning
- Efficient propeller
- Optimised hull form
- Air injection
- Quieter propeller

Forecast sound map layers: 2030, 2040 and 2050

Difference between Business As Usual and mitigated forecast sound map layers, 63 Hz

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GHG 2030



URN 2030



U&G 2030



GHG 2050



URN 2050



U&G 2050

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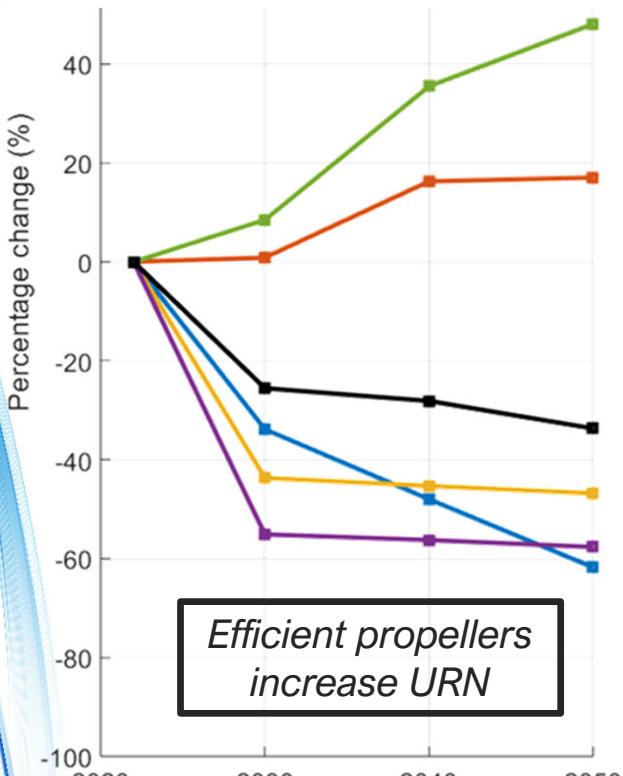
total over all 5 ship categories

Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)

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European Maritime Safety Agency

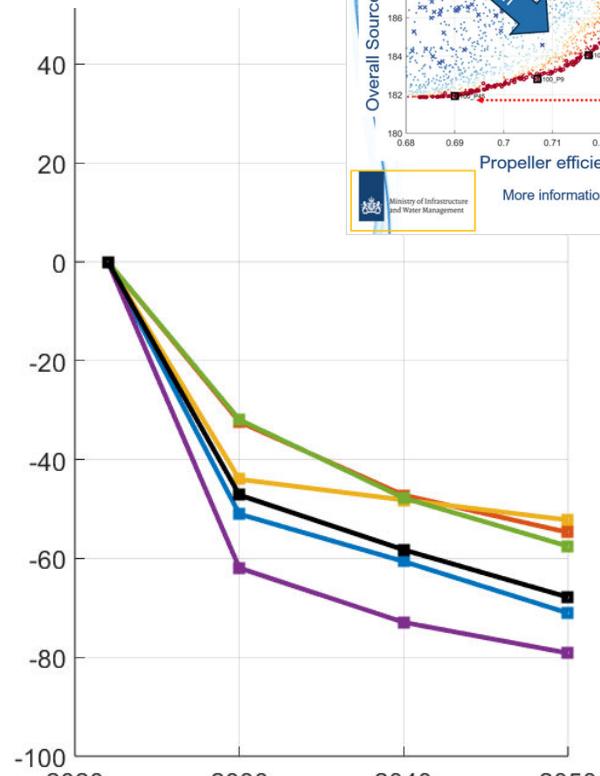
Forecast sound energy densities:

Difference between Business As Usual and mitigated

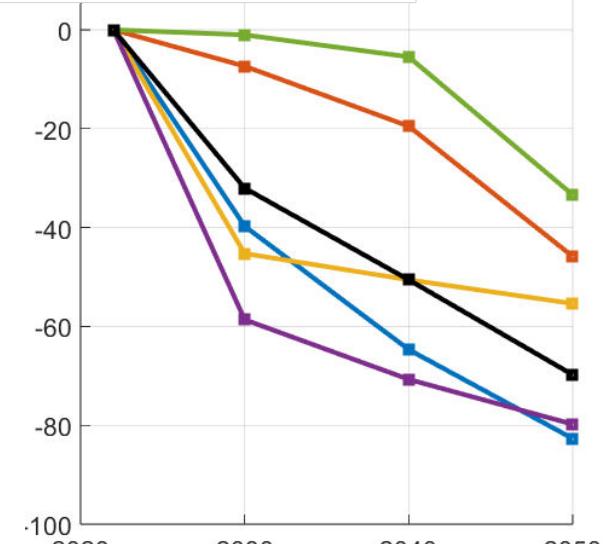


GHG

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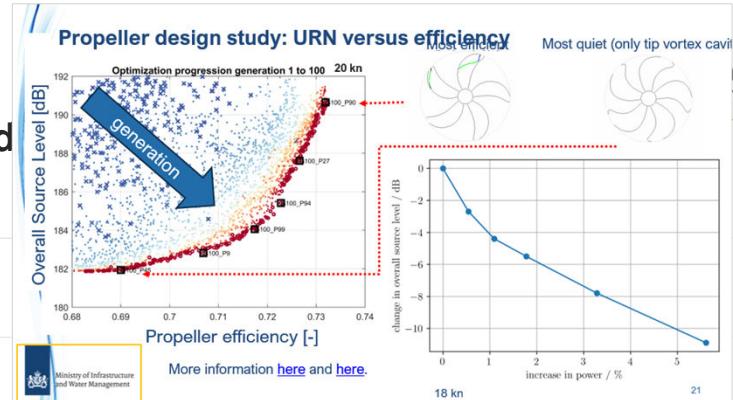


URN



U&G

Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)



Conclusion

Highest SPL: English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, Dardanelles, and some regions in the Baltic Sea
Lowest SPL: northwest part of the northeast Atlantic Ocean, southern part of Mediterranean Sea and east of Black Sea.

Noise hotspots



Bathymetry: SPL values are lower in the deeper parts of the Ionian Sea and the Bay of Biscay for similar source levels

Sea surface temperature: strong sound propagation in the winter (and spring) and weak propagation in the summer.

Environmental parameters



- GHG Scenario -more efficient propeller: increases average source level for some categories
- U&G scenario: following initial increase, sound energy density decreases for later forecast years as an increasing proportion of vessels are equipped with a Quieter Propeller rather than a More Efficient one.

Mitigation measures



Study findings are based on 2018 GHG Strategy. Revised 2023 GHG Strategy now published.

Project funding



European Maritime Safety Agency

Samy Djavidnia, project director

Project number EMSA/OP/18/2021



<https://www.emsa.europa.eu/navison.html>

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Special thanks



PORT of Vancouver | Vancouver Fraser Port Authority

Permission to
use source
levels for
model
validation

Questions?

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