Utilizing GIS Technology for Updating and Maintaining Port-to-Port Distances in the Philippine Maritime Sector

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 Abstract: Accurate measurement and regular updates of port-to-port distances are essential for the effective management of the environmental impact of maritime operations. Traditional manual methods are often outdated and labor-intensive. This study explores the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology as an efficient alternative for automating the measurement and updating of port-to-port distances in the Philippine maritime sector. Annual port call data from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA) for 2022 was used to demonstrate how GIS can streamline data processing and improve accuracy. The results establish a comprehensive database that agrees with the previously established database (max error: 21%). This database can be regularly updated without the need for huge manpower to support energy and emissions inventories and contribute to better environmental policy-making and maritime transportation sector management. This study also produced a Philippine port database containing 1,038 public and private ports with coordinates.

Keywords: Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Port-to-Port Distances, Maritime GHG-

- MRV, Maritime Transportation Activity, Data Automation
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1. INTRODUCTION

 As an archipelagic country, the maritime transportation sector plays a crucial role in the Philippines. The ships operating in the country support domestic trade and facilitate the movement of goods and people between islands. In 2022, the Philippine maritime industry served substantial traffic volumes, with maritime agencies reporting a domestic cargo throughput of approximately 150 million metric tons and passenger traffic exceeding 74 million (MARINA, 2024). However, the environmental impact of maritime operations, particularly in terms of energy consumption and emissions, has become a significant concern. A study by Vergel et al. (2022) found that the maritime sector had the second highest energy demand among the transportation modes in the Philippines.

 Producing bottom-up estimates for energy demand and emissions for the sector would significantly help in creating an inventory of the current situation, as well as assessing the effects of policies and strategies in terms of managing and addressing the environmental impact of the maritime sector. One methodology utilized by Salison and Vergel (2021) was to establish port-to-port trips from annual port calls report obtained from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA). These trips are then combined with a database of all port- to-port distances from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) to determine the actual transportation activity and, in effect, energy demand and emissions from maritime transport activities. However, a critical problem encountered by the study was that not all the port segment pairs in NAMRIA's list match the port call logs from PPA and it took the researchers a lot of time and manpower to generate useful insights from the PPA and CPA records. This problem was also mentioned by Vergel et al. (2022) and they recommended that there should be an accurate measurement and recording of port-to-port distances as this was essential data for calculating the domestic maritime sector's carbon footprint.

 Historically, the determination of port-to-port distances for domestic maritime navigation routes in the Philippines has primarily been conducted on an ad hoc basis, driven by requests from local government units (LGUs) or ship operators. Currently, NAMRIA maintains a database of port-to-port distances derived from previous requests, supplemented by manual 69 measurements obtained through tracing routes on nautical charts^{[1](#page-1-0)}. However, this database may contain outdated port information and may not include current routes due to the dynamic nature of maritime operations in the country. Regular updating of the database has proven challenging, as it would involve significant data collection efforts and incur additional manpower and financial costs for the agency.

 The emergence of Geographic Information System (GIS) presents an opportunity to automate and streamline the port-to-port distance measurement process and potentially enhance the accuracy and efficiency of updating the database. GIS software facilitates the integration of spatial data, advanced algorithms, and visualization tools, and could be utilized as a powerful platform for analyzing and modeling maritime navigation routes. These features could help mitigate the challenges associated with manually handling voluminous port and trip data and updating the port-to-port distance database.

 This study aims to address the limitations of manual data processing and route tracing and measurement by leveraging GIS technology to generate baseline port-to-port distances for commonly plied routes in domestic maritime navigation within the Philippines. The study will also utilize port traffic data from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA) for the year 2022, and attempt to establish a comprehensive database of these distances, which is crucial for supporting energy and emissions inventory efforts in the maritime sector.

The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

 Routes that were manually traced were primarily made during the 1990s and 2000s, based on an internal interview with NAMRIA personnel.

 Objective 1: Develop a database of Philippine ports. Collate and locate the ports recorded in the 2022 port traffic summaries of PPA and CPA and develop these into a database of ports with coordinates.

 Objective 2: Generate port-to-port distances using GIS. Utilize GIS to accurately determine the distances between ports for commonly plied domestic maritime routes in the Philippines.

 Objective 3: Maintain a database of domestic port-to-port distances. Establish and maintain a database of these port-to-port distances to support energy and emissions inventories for maritime operations.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

 Shipping is a cornerstone of global trade, facilitating the movement of approximately 80 percent of world trade by volume, and is expected to have a moderate growth rate of around 2.1 percent for the period 2024 – 2028. However, this extensive maritime network also has a significant environmental footprint, primarily due to the heavy fuel oil used by ships, which results in substantial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including CO2, CH4, and N2O. These emissions contribute to global warming and climate change, posing a serious challenge to environmental sustainability (UNCTAD, 2023).

 To address the environmental impact of shipping, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has emphasized the monitoring and reduction of GHG emissions from ships. For instance, the Marine Environment Protection Committee's (MEPC) mandates the collection of fuel consumption data for ships as part of the energy efficiency measures that the IMO 111 implemented in [2](#page-2-0)018². In the Philippines, the Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) also implements these same measures for domestic ships. As early as 2019, the agency has encouraged shipping companies in the country to prepare for the transition towards the implementation of IMO guidelines (MARINA, 2019).

To strengthen its decarbonization efforts, MARINA has aligned its strategy with the MARPOL

Annex VI and has worked to target the reduction of air pollution from ships through the release

- Memorandum Circular SR 2021-05. This initiative is complemented by Republic Act 11285,
- which was implemented by the Department of Energy (DOE). This law aims to enhance energy
- efficiency across various energy-consuming sectors and encourages the adoption of energy
- conservation measures and the implementation of efficient technologies to reduce energy
- consumption and minimize environmental impact.

 MARINA enforces compliance with international standards, including the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) and the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). These regulations are part of broader initiatives which help monitor and reduce GHG emissions (MARINA, 2020). Through these policies, the agency mandates that ships report their fuel consumption and emissions, and aims to enhance the efficiency of maritime operations.

 One effective method for estimating emissions is the bottom-up approach. This method involves collecting detailed data on individual ships' activities, including fuel consumption,

https://sdg.iisd.org/news/imo-approves-mandatory-fuel-consumption-data-collection-for-ships/

 speed, and operational patterns, to come up with an accurate emissions estimate based on transportation activity. Vergel et al. (2022) emphasize that a bottom-up approach allows for a more precise estimation of energy demand and emissions, as it considers specific ship operations and route characteristics. This granularity can help identify operational inefficiencies and model how policies affect energy consumption and emissions, thereby informing targeted mitigation strategies and policies.

 Recent studies have focused on estimating ship emissions using Automatic Identification System (AIS) as source of transportation activity data. For instance, Ribeiro da Silva et al. (2024) developed a methodology for predicting ship emissions, validated through case studies in Portugal, revealing significant differences in emissions between ship types, such as ferries and cruise ships. Nunes et al. (2017) reviewed various activity-based methodologies for assessing ship emissions, emphasizing the importance of accurate input data and the growing use of AIS data for tracking ship activities. They noted that containerships are major contributors to in-port emissions. Yoon et al. (2023) assessed air quality in the Daesan port area, correlating AIS-based vessel emissions with real-time air pollutant measurements, achieving a correlation coefficient of approximately 0.33.

 However, this method is not common in the local setting because AIS is still not widely adopted. Despite MARINA requiring shipping companies to install and operate AIS on passenger ships weighing 300 GT and above and cargo ships weighing 500 GT and above since 2015 (Memorandum Circular No. 2015-02), data for monitoring these AIS-installed vessels is insufficient, with only 33 AIS receivers around the Philippines, and 18 of them are operational only 50% of the time (Lorenzo, 2022). This results in a lack of systematic data that hinders the effectiveness of AIS for activity data. Local projects by De La Salle University, in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology-Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (DOST-PCIEERD), have worked on developing locally made AIS technology (Lorenzo, 2022). However, the adoption of this local AIS technology among local ships remains limited.

 To address the limitations in the availability and reliability of AIS data, Vergel et al. (2022) have proposed using port call data from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA), combined with port-to-port distances from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA). A significant challenge during the implementation of their research was that not all the port segment pairs in NAMRIA's list matched the port call logs from PPA and CPA. To supplement the NAMRIA data, each port- to-port distance identified in the port call data that were not in the NAMRIA data were manually measured through the use of Google Maps. This method requires considerable time and manpower to generate useful insights from the records.

 Historically, the determination of port-to-port distances for domestic maritime navigation routes in the Philippines has primarily been conducted on an ad hoc basis, driven by requests from local government units (LGUs) or ship operators. Currently, NAMRIA maintains a database of port-to-port distances derived from previous requests, supplemented by manual measurements obtained through tracing routes on nautical charts. Based on an internal interview with NAMRIA, routes that were manually traced were primarily made during the 1990s and 2000s.^{[3](#page-4-0)}

 The review of related literature highlights the critical need for accurate and up-to-date port-to- port distance data to support bottom-up approaches in monitoring and managing GHG emissions from ships. Given these challenges, the current paper proposes a more efficient methodology for updating port-to-port distances and speeding up the calculation of maritime energy demand. This approach aims to make use of currently available data while the maritime sector is still in transition toward using AIS technology. Furthermore, it highlights Geographic Information System (GIS) technology as a promising solution to the challenges of maintaining and updating port-to-port distance data. GIS is seen as an efficient alternative that requires less manpower and time to update the port-to-port distances database.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Development of a database of Philippine ports

 Port traffic summaries were obtained from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA). For the year 2022, 434,306 and 150,344 port traffic entries were recorded by PPA and CPA, respectively, totaling 584,650 port traffic entries for the year.

 In Figure 1, each ABC represents one port traffic entry recorded. Similar with Vergel et al. (2022), to prevent considering a trip twice, only the first leg of the trip was considered (A to B, highlighted in red). This is because the second leg of the trip (B to C), was assumed to be recorded as a first leg in the port traffic entry at the next call (C).

 Figure 1. Illustration of port traffic entries: the *last call* or where the ship came from (A), the 193 port where the ship arrived (B), and the *next call* or where the ship will go next (C)

Based on NAMRIA interview

 To manage the voluminous traffic entries, instead of deriving port segment pairs, all unique port names were derived from the port traffic summaries using the UNIQUE function of Microsoft Excel. This initial step reduced the volume to be handled from 584,650 port traffic records to 5,515 unique port names.

198 Table 1. Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA) data

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200 Table 2. Sample of unique port names from the 2022 port traffic summaries of 201 Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA)

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 The 5,515 unique port names were initially matched with a port database started by UP-NCTS (2021) which contains 315 ports with coordinates. If the coordinates were not available in the said port database, the ports were manually located through Google Earth. As needed, inquiries were sent to the ports through their publicly available contact details to confirm their location. Occasional entries containing international last and/or next calls were omitted from this port

208 database development. Publicly available lists of public and private ports from PPA were also

209 used as reference.

 Upon processing, the 5,515 unique port names were further streamlined to 1,038 cleaned port names and are grouped according to their port management office and location. Reasons for this reduction include the same port being typed differently in various port traffic entries (e.g. "CUYO P.", "CUYO PALAWAN", "CUYO, PALAWAN") as well as ports being counted two or more times since they may be recorded both in the PPA and CPA lists, and in the *last calls* (A) and the port where the ship arrived (B) lists.

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- The final database of ports and their coordinates derived from the 2022 port traffic summaries
- of PPA and CPA is the first output of this study and is found in the Appendix of this paper. All
- these ports were then turned into point shapefiles using ArcGIS as input to the generation of
- port-to-port distances.

3.2 Generating port-to-port distances using GIS to establish and maintain a database

Figure 2. GIS-based methodology to generate port-to-port distances

 The GIS-based methodology proposed in this study to efficiently generate domestic port-to- port distances, primarily for the purpose of estimating energy demand and emissions in the Philippine maritime transportation sector, is presented in Figure 2. The GIS software used in 226 this study is ArcGIS Desktop 10.8.1.

 The extensive port database developed in Section 3.1 is a critical input to determine the annual maritime transportation activity of the Philippines. For the purpose of demonstrating the GIS- based methodology proposed by this study, this study outlines the mass generation of port-to-port distances from the located ports to one sample port, the Manila North Harbor Port.

a. Preparation of ArcGIS input files

 The two baseline assumptions set in generating the port-to-port distances are (1) their paths are set to follow the shortest distance possible and (2) their paths are set to only traverse Philippine water bodies and avoid landmasses. A raster file of the Philippines (Figure 3a) was used to determine the landmasses the paths shall avoid. A raster file of the surrounding water bodies was created from this (Figure 3b), representing the permissible area the paths can traverse.

- These raster files were used in the following steps:
- 238 The landmasses raster file (Figure 3a) was set as the feature barrier data for the ArcGIS tool Euclidean Distance.

240 • The surrounding water bodies raster file (Figure 3b) was used to adjust the port point shapefiles.

Figure 3. Raster files of (a) Philippine landmasses and (b) surrounding water bodies

 Figure 4. Located ports from the port traffic summaries of Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) 247 and Cebu Port Authority (CPA)

- Figure 4 shows the located ports from the port traffic summaries of PPA and CPA. For the shortest distances between ports to be generated using the Cost Path as Polyline tool, the points representing the ports need to fall within the water bodies, otherwise distances will not be generated because paths are set to not traverse landmasses. Some ports however were located "on land", hence the need to adjust them into the water bodies. A buffer of water points, shown in Figure 5, were generated in ArcGIS. These water points are the midpoints of the surrounding
- water bodies' (Figure 2b) raster cells.
- The ports that fell "on land" were assigned to the water point nearest them. Some ports in the
- same area were assigned to the same water point, which led to further reduction in the volume
- handled when mass generating port-to-port distances. A sample of this are Piers 4, 6, and 8 of
- the Manila North Harbor Port, labeled D353, D354, and D355, respectively, in Figure 6. They
- are assigned to the same water point, represented as the black dot in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Buffer of water points

 Figure 6. Piers 4, 6, and 8 (D353, D354, and D355) at the Manila North Harbor Port and the nearest water point to them (black dot)

b. Generation of port-to-port distances using ArcGIS

 The Euclidean Distance tool is used to mass generate distances from many ports to one destination port. The default behavior of ArcGIS tools is to use Euclidean (or planar) distance for backward compatibility with previous versions that do not include a geodesic option, and because it is faster to run. Geodesic distance produces more accurate results but for distances measured at low altitudes near the equator its difference from the Euclidean distance is small. As an example, the distance between two equatorial cities, Singapore and Nairobi, is approximately 7,440 kilometers, and the Euclidean distance computes to less than a meter farther. (*Geodesic Versus Planar distance—ArcGIS Pro | Documentation*, n.d.). In the interest of mass generating port-to-port distances in a shorter time, and since the study area is situated near the equator, this proposed methodology uses Euclidean distance.

- Key inputs to the Euclidean Distance tool are the following:
- 275 the shapefile of all origin ports.
- 276 the shapefile of the destination port, say the water point representing Piers 4, 6, and 8 of the Manila North Harbor Port,
- 278 and a feature barrier, if needed. For this study, the feature barrier is set as the Philippine landmass raster file (Figure 3a).

 Running the Euclidean Distance tool produces two raster files for the destination port: distance and back direction raster files. The distance raster file, shown as the background of Figure 7, has as raster cell values the Euclidean distance of each cell to the destination port. The back direction raster contains the calculated direction in degrees. The direction identifies the next cell along the shortest path back to the closest source while avoiding barriers. (*Euclidean Distance (Spatial Analyst)—ArCGIS Pro | Documentation*, n.d.)

- Using the Cost Path as Polyline tool, polylines, or paths, from all origin ports to the set destination port were generated, as shown in Figure 7. The lengths of these polylines in terms of the set metric units, e.g. kilometers and nautical miles, were then obtained using the function Calculate Geometry.
- The ArcGIS-generated port-to-port distances were then validated by comparing them to the distances previously obtained from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and manually measured from Google Earth by UP-NCTS (2021). It is also important to note that this study was not able to compare these results with actual shipping distances due to the limited availability of such data, as highlighted in the literature review. Instead, we compared our results with the current port-to-port distances database from NAMRIA and UP-NCTS (2021).
- Since Piers 4, 6, and 8 of the Manila North Harbor Port are within the vicinity as the rest of Manila North Harbor Port's piers as well as the Manila South Harbor Port, the generated distances in Figure 7 were considered to collectively arrive at Manila. With this, all port pairs involving Manila, whether as origin or destination port, in the port-to-port distances from NAMRIA and UP-NCTS (2021), were matched with the ArcGIS-generated port-to-port distances. A total of 91 port-to-port distances matched for comparison.

304 Figure 7. Generation of shortest port-to-port distances from sample origin ports 305 to Piers 4, 6, and 8 of the Manila North Harbor Port

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307 **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

308 **4.1 Development of a database of Philippine ports**

 The database of Philippine ports recorded in the 2022 port traffic summaries of the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA) is found in the Appendix of this paper. This database contains a total of 1,038 ports, with 670 and 368 public and private ports, respectively. The ports' coordinates were obtained, and they were categorized by the port management office (PMO) and province they belong to. A sample of how this database is organized is shown in Table 3.

315 Table 3. Sample of database of ports recorded in the 2022 port traffic summaries of the 316 Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA)

318 All ports, the ports where PPA port traffic entries were recorded, and the ports where CPA port

319 traffic entries were recorded are plotted in Figures 8a, 8b, and 8c respectively. As expected,

320 the ports where PPA port traffic entries were recorded (Figure 8b) are located throughout the

321 Philippines while the ports where CPA port traffic entries were recorded are concentrated in

322 the Cebu Island (Figure 8c).

325 Figure 8. Ports recorded in the 2022 port traffic summaries of Philippine Ports Authority 326 (PPA) and Cebu Port Authority (CPA): all ports (a), PPA (b) and CPA (c)

327 **4.2 Validation of GIS-generated port-to-port distances**

 Figure 9 presents the GIS-generated port-to-port distances along with the distances obtained from NAMRIA and manually measured from Google Earth by UP-NCTS (2021). The fuller figure and a table of distances with values and differences in kilometers and percentages are in the Appendix. A portion of the table is presented in Table 4.

333 Figure 9. Comparison of ArcGIS-generated port-to-port distances with distances obtained 334 from NAMRIA and manually measured from Google Earth by UP-NCTS (2021)

335 Table 4. Sample of the comparison of ArcGIS-generated port-to-port distances with distances 336 obtained from NAMRIA and manually measured from Google Earth by UP-NCTS (2021)

 From Figure 9, the ArcGIS-generated distances do not vastly deviate from the distances from NAMRIA and those manually measured through Google Earth by UP-NCTS (2021). The 340 percentage differences between these two sets of distances range from $\pm 21\%$. 80 out of the 91 comparisons have percentage differences that are 10% and below. While this validates the proposed GIS-based methodology to generate port-to-port distances, this at the same time validates the distances used by UP-NCTS (2021) to estimate the energy demand from the maritime transportation sector. As stated, the distances from NAMRIA may be outdated and may not include current routes. In reference to the best practice outlined in the IPCC 2006 guidelines, uncertainties in transportation activity data may vary, with other datasets reaching as high as 50 percent. However, it is expected that data will improve when reports from actual trips become available.

 Majority at 89 out of 91 of the ArcGIS-generated distances are also shorter than the distances used by UP-NCTS (2021). This is expected since the ArcGIS tools used are set to obtain the shortest distances between ports. The manual measurements done using Google Earth for example use the ferry lines as reference, which are not necessarily the shortest distance between ports. Existing ferry lines were still referenced in this study to qualitatively validate the general alignment of the paths generated in ArcGIS. However, due to the unavailability of free-access shapefiles, ferry lines were not utilized as GIS data sets. There were also some port pairs for which no corresponding ferry lines were available.

 Overall, the strong agreement between the results obtained from the presented methodology and the existing NAMRIA and NCTS databases confirms the validity of this approach. In the absence of AIS data for the local fleet, this GIS-based methodology provides a reliable alternative to estimating the maritime transportation activity for future energy and emissions estimates in the maritime sector. Since the presented method is easily replicable and scalable, it can serve as a crucial tool for generating accurate transportation activity data, essential for environmental assessments and policy development within the Philippine maritime industry.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

 This study presents a methodology for estimating the port-to-port distances using GIS technology to improve the efficiency and speed of calculating maritime transport activity. This influences the generation of energy demand and emissions estimates from maritime operations. This study also produced a Philippine port database containing 1,038 public and private ports with coordinates.

 The results successfully demonstrate the use of GIS technology to address the limitations of manual data processing and route tracing to generate baseline port-to-port distances for commonly plied routes in domestic maritime navigation within the Philippines. These are validated with previously obtained port-to-port distances from NAMRIA and with those manually measured using Google Earth. An initial database of ArcGIS-generated distances from other ports to Manila is also developed to support energy and emissions inventories for maritime operations.

 In generating the distances, the two baseline assumptions set were (1) the paths are to follow the shortest distance possible and (2) the paths are to only traverse Philippine water bodies and avoid landmasses. Other information such as water depth, wind and water currents, established ferry lines, actual paths traversed, if available, may be useful additional inputs to the determination of port-to-port distances, depending on how refined they need to be and for what purpose they will be used. For the purpose of estimating transportation energy demand and emissions of the maritime sector, these baseline port-to-port distances are deemed sufficient because the estimates are not highly sensitive to the distances travelled.

 Moving forward, the authors recommend exploring the possibility of replicating the methodology using more accessible GIS technology, such as QGIS. It is also recommended for the maritime sector to have a standardized naming of ports which will especially be helpful in processing port traffic summaries. The initial database of port-to-port distances found in the Appendix follows the naming of the ports as recorded by the Philippine Ports Authority in their 2022 port traffic summary. The database of Philippine ports with coordinates in the Appendix initially proposes a more standardized port naming convention.

- There are publicly available lists of public and private ports in the Philippines such as those from the Philippine Ports Authority. However, to the authors knowledge, this is the first attempt to develop a Philippine port database with coordinates, which makes the database usable for GIS applications, that is extensively derived from a year's worth of port traffic records.
- These developments of an extensive database of Philippine ports (Objective 1), a GIS-based method to more efficiently generate port-to-port distances (Objective 2), as well as an initial database of validated GIS-generated domestic port-to-port distances (Objective 3) are intended to support the Philippine maritime sector, including but not limited to estimating maritime transportation activity for energy demand and emissions inventories.
- It is relevant to mention that there is an ongoing project at the Intelligent Transport Systems Lab at the UP National Center for Transportation Studies (ITSLab-UP NCTS), funded by DOST-PCIEERD, which aims to develop local weather routing software. This software will take into consideration the structural and dynamic response of a particular ship design given forecasted wind and wave conditions to develop optimized routing plans for ships. The baseline port-to-port distances generated in this study can serve as a reference to assess how much additional distance a ship might travel if, for example, a route is optimized for safety versus cost or time.
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Appendix A. COMPARISON OF ARCGIS-GENERATED PORT-TO-PORT DISTANCES WITH DISTANCES OBTAINED FROM NAMRIA AND MANUALLY MEASURED FROM GOOGLE EARTH BY UP-NCTS (2021)

Figure A1. COMPARISON OF ARCGIS-GENERATED PORT-TO-PORT DISTANCES WITH DISTANCES OBTAINED FROM NAMRIA AND MANUALLY MEASURED FROM GOOGLE EARTH BY UP-NCTS (2021)

ORIGIN PORTS

482 **Appendix B. DATABASE OF PORTS RECORDED IN THE 2022 PORT TRAFFIC SUMMARIES OF PHILIPPINE PORTS** 483 **AUTHORITY (PPA) AND CEBU PORT AUTHORITY (CPA) WITH COORDINATES**

