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MARITIME

The Future of Shipping Shippingforum

Tore Longva and Christos Chryssakis 8 May 2014

Unique industry consolidation – celebrating 150 years in 2014



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Sustainability

- a game changer for shipping

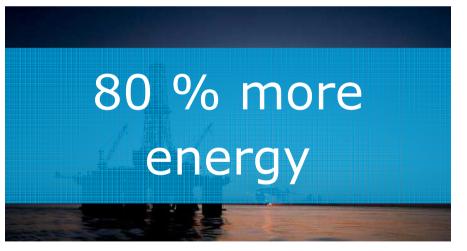


Sustainability will be a requirement in the future









Shipping has an impact on the society, economy and environment

Lives lost at sea



900 ship accident

ship accident fatalities per year Average 2003-2012

Freight cost



7-11%

of cargo value

Insurance claim cost



0.23%

of insured value Average 2010-2012

Recycling



90%

of the ship recycled

Introduction of invasive species



20 000

marine organisms introduced per day

Accidental oil spills



5000

tonnes per year Average 2010-2012

CO₂ emissions



900

million tonnes per year

NO_x emissions



22

million tonnes per year

SO_x emissions



12

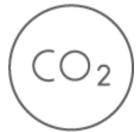
million tonnes per year

Ambitions for sustainable shipping

90 % reduction in fatalities



60 % reduction in CO2 emissions



Maintain or reduce present freight cost levels

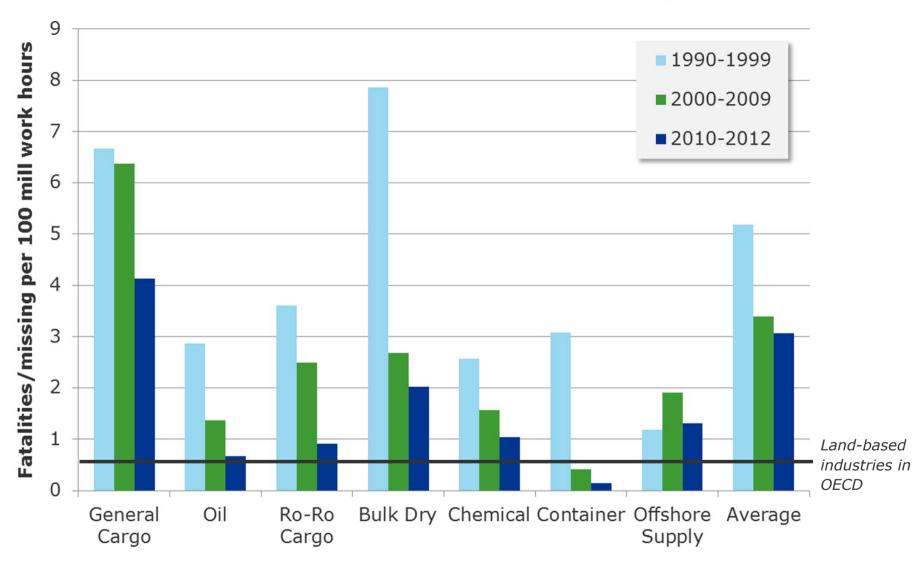


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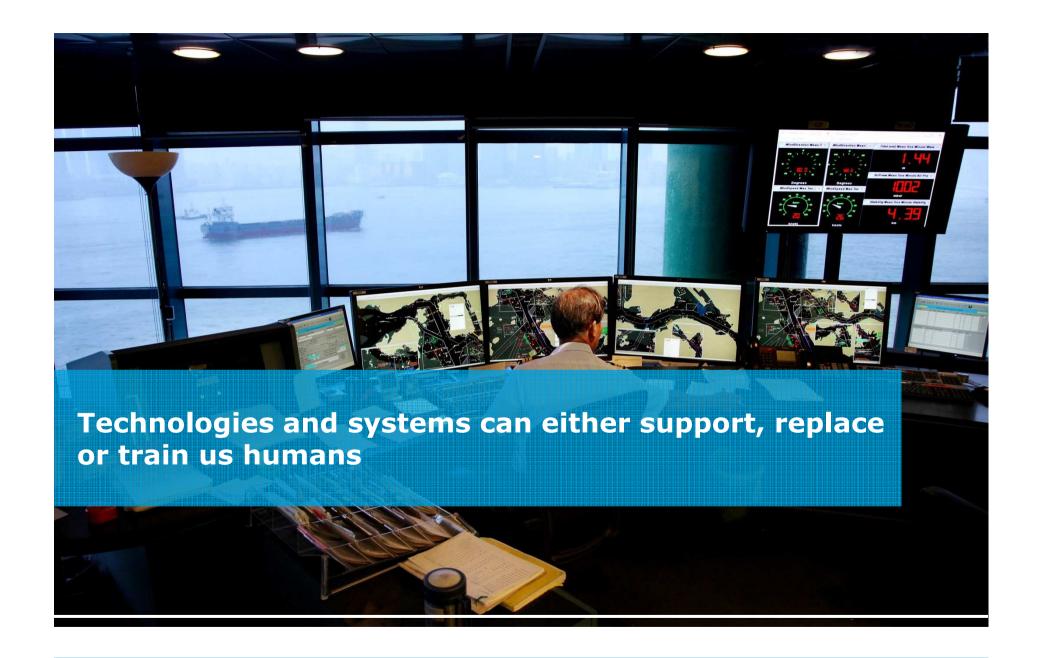
Ship accident fatalities in shipping



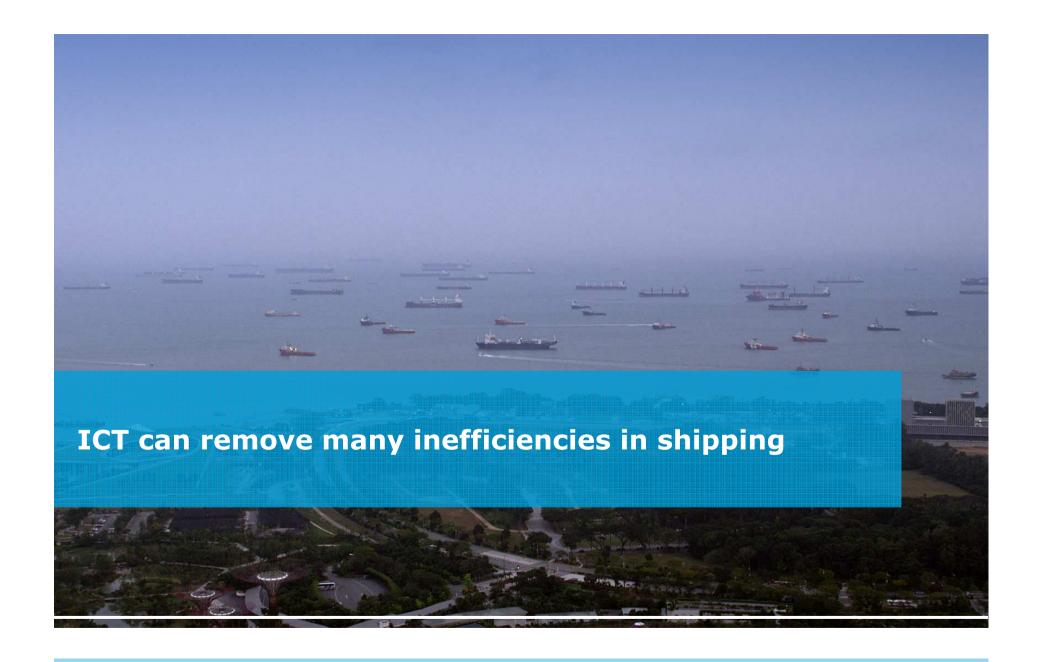
Source: IHS Fairplay, OECD

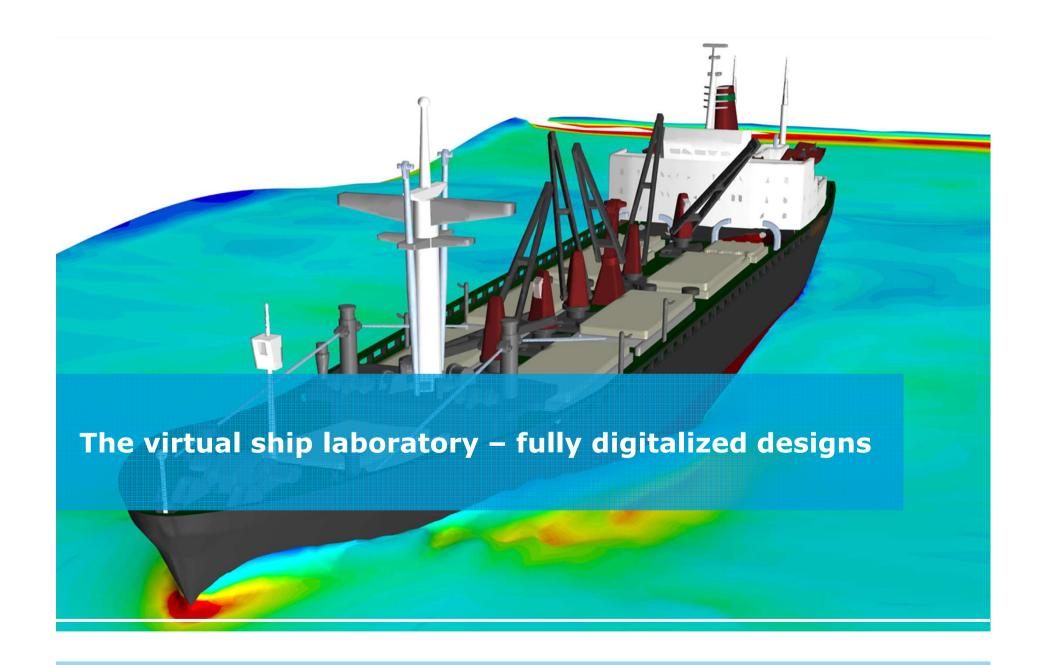








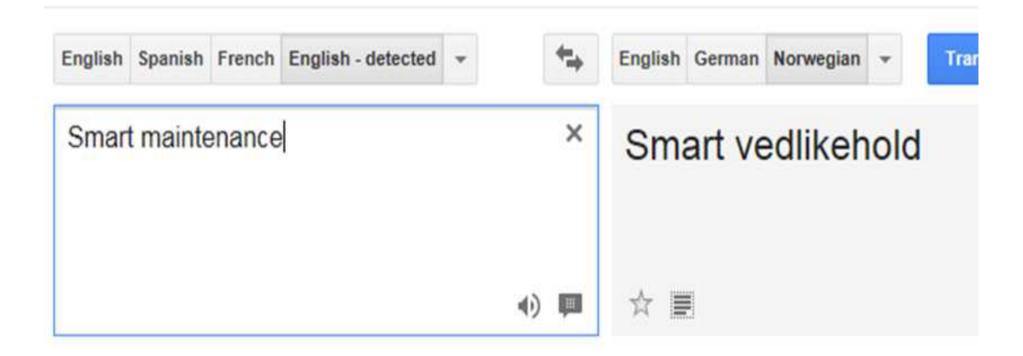








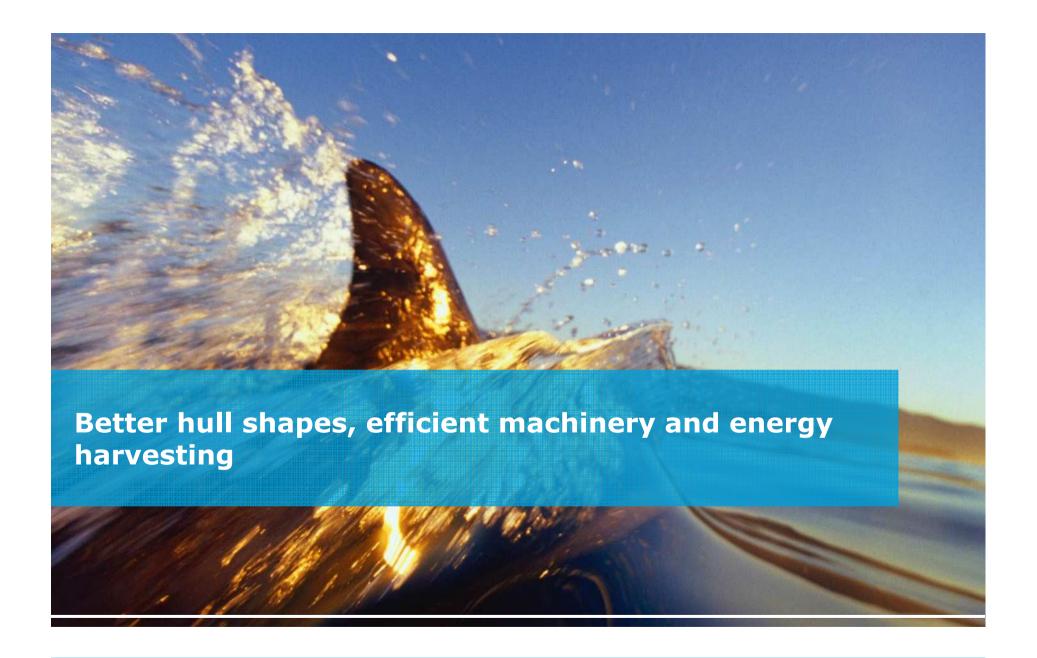
Translate

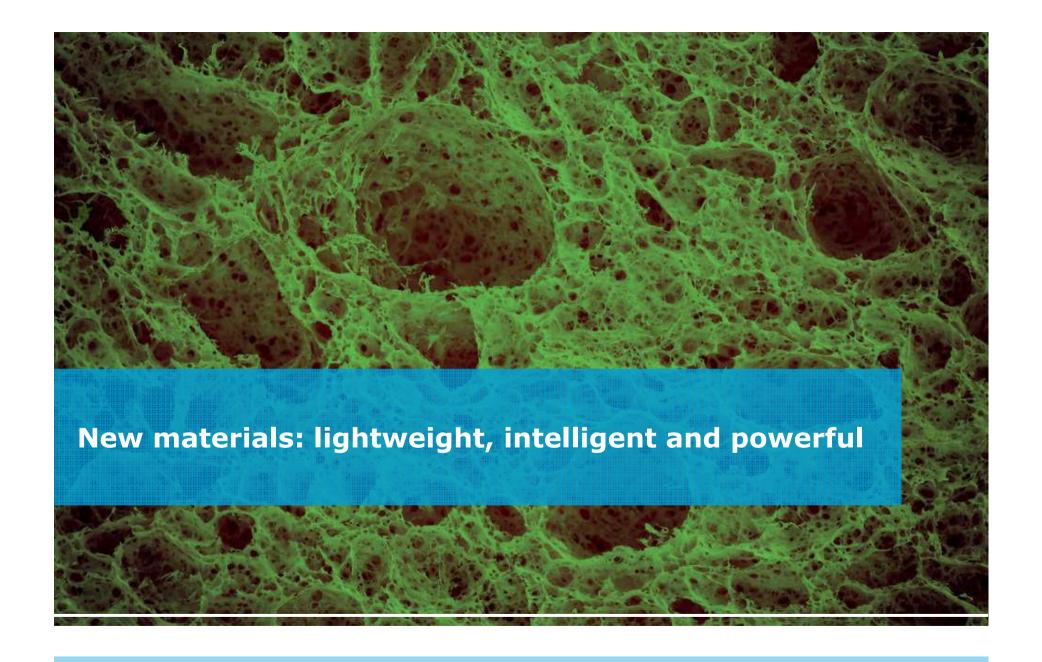














Future Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Shipping

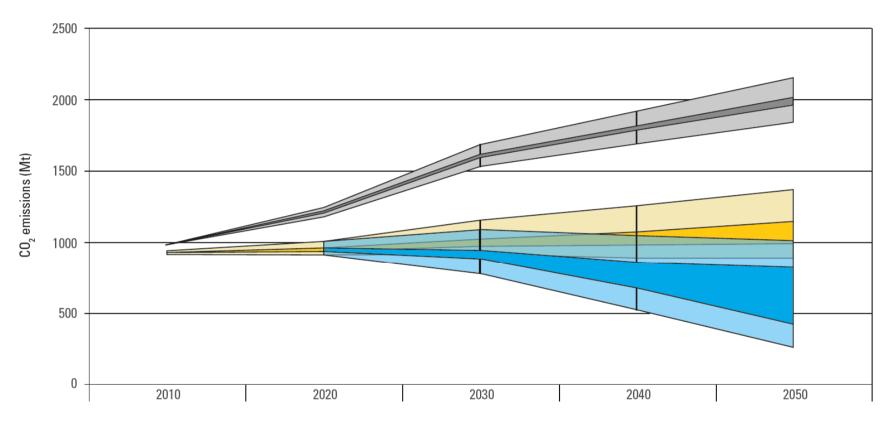
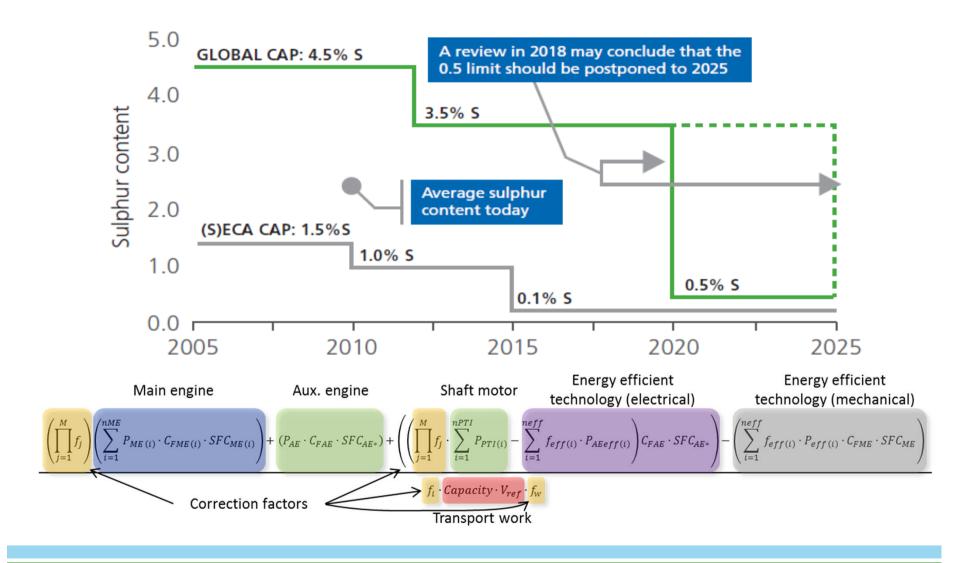


Figure 1: Baseline emissions (grey) vs. emissions including cost-effective uptake of alternative fuels. Blue sector shows potentials including uptake of nuclear, biofuel and LNG, as well as technical and operational measures. The yellow sector shows the same potential, but excludes nuclear. The achievable emission levels are illustrated, displaying the maximum, minimum, 25% and 75% percentiles of 200 model realizations; the dark shaded area covers the central 50% of the model runs.

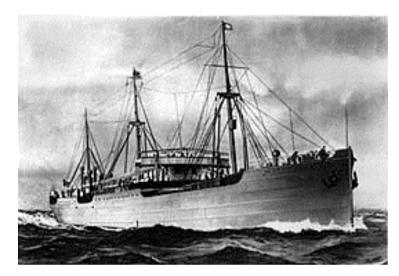
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Drivers for Alternative Fuels in Shipping



Lessons from history: fuel shift

- 1892: Diesel engine patented
- 1903: First diesel powered vessels were launched
- 1912: First ocean-going diesel powered vessel launced: MS Selandia
- 1945: 60% of new ships are diesel powered
- 1960: Most new ships are diesel powered
- 2000: First LNG powered ferry: MF Glutra
- 2014: 50 LNG powered ship scheduled for delivery



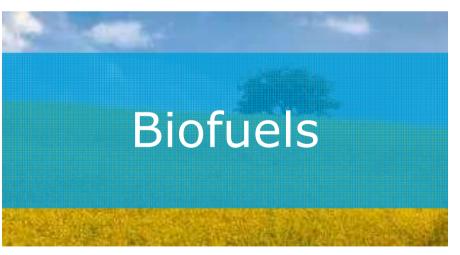


Low carbon energy









Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

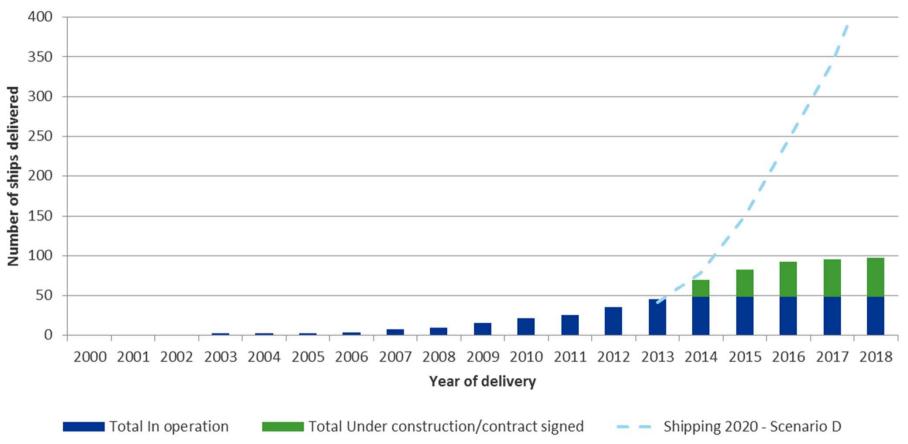


Gas Engines, Dual-Fuel Engines More than 50 ships in operation

Main Issue:
Bunkering
infrastructure

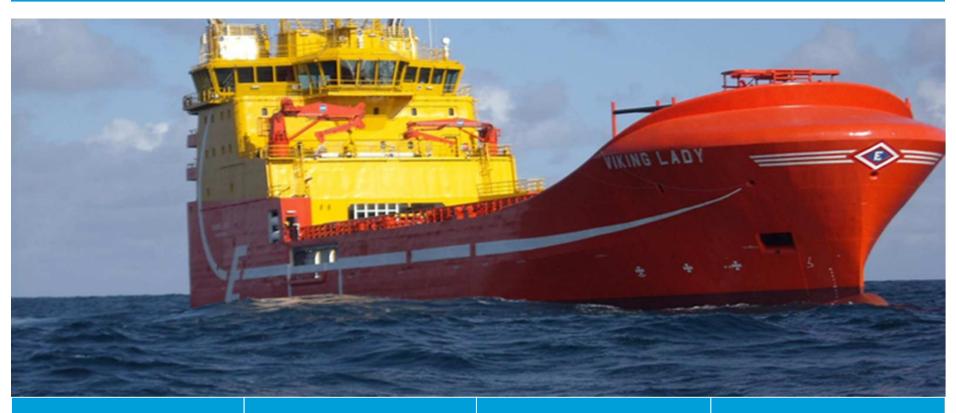
The number of LNG fuelled ships is expected to grow

Development of LNG fuelled fleet



Updated 10.02.2014 Excluding LNG carriers and inland waterway vessels

Ship Electrification and Renewables



Hybrid ships

Pure electric ships

Cold ironing

Renewables for power production

Biofuels



Three sources:
edible crops; nonedible crops and algae

Production capacity increasing

Main challenges: Land area required Long term storage

Other Gaseous or Liquid Fuel Options



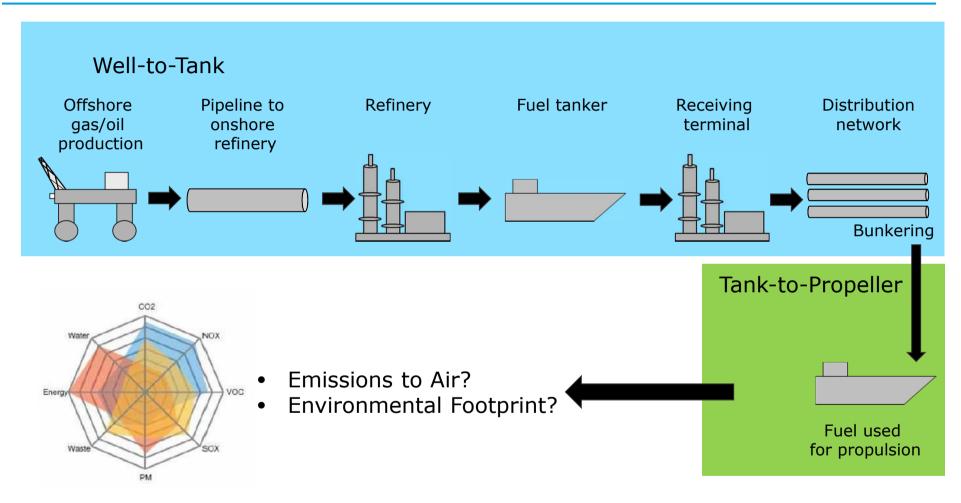
LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Methanol

DME: Di-Methyl

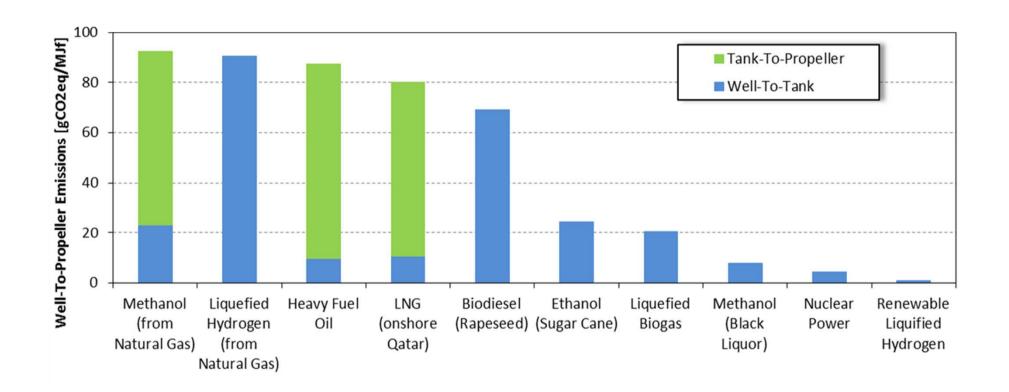
Ether

Life Cycle Assessment of Fuels



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Environmental Footprint of Alternative Fuels



Tank-to-Propeller (combustion) emissions assumed to be equal to CO₂ absorbed by the plant during its lifetime

Availability of Alternative Fuels

Fuel	2010 Total consumption (million TOE/year)	
Oil-based	4,028*	
Natural Gas	2,858 (LNG: 250-300)	
Biodiesel	18-20	
LPG	275	
Methanol	23	
Ethanol	58	
DME	3-5	
Fischer-Tropsch	15	
Biogas	Very low	
Hydrogen	Very low	

^{*} Approximately 7-8% for shipping

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Possible Future Scenarios

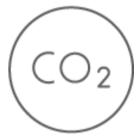
UNCERTAINTY			
	Biofuels and biogas part of the fuel mix for niche trades and regional use.	Unexpected events could lead to radical solutions, such as Carbon Capture or Nuclear propulsion	
Cold Ironing/shore power	Pilot installations of fuel cells with	Biodiesel and biogas will have an important role	
Testing of methanol, ethanol, DME, biodiesel and biogas	hydrogen solutions in niche segments as supplementary propulsion power.	Hybrid and electric ships conventional, especially for short sea/offshore. Fuel cell with hydrogen fuel produced from renewables.	
Hybrid ship increasing fast in short sea shipping/offshore shipping.	Hybrid and electric ships are common in short sea/offshore.		
LNG bunkering infrastructure developing.	LNG penetrating the deep sea shipping segment	LNG could be the main fuel used in deep sea shipping	
2020	2030	2050	

Ambitions for sustainable shipping

A whole new safety mind-set



Enabling carbon-neutral shipping



Digital technology – a catalyst for smarter shipping



Read more and download the report at:

futureshipping.dnvgl.com

www.dnvgl.com

SAFER, SMARTER, GREENER

