**DNV-GL** 

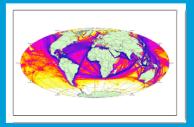
## **Emission reducing fuels - the way forward**

**Terje Sverud, Head of Section Environment Advisory**JAPAN-NORWAY MARITIME WORKING MEETING 3 JUNE 2015

#### The industry is now at the start of two major "revolutions"



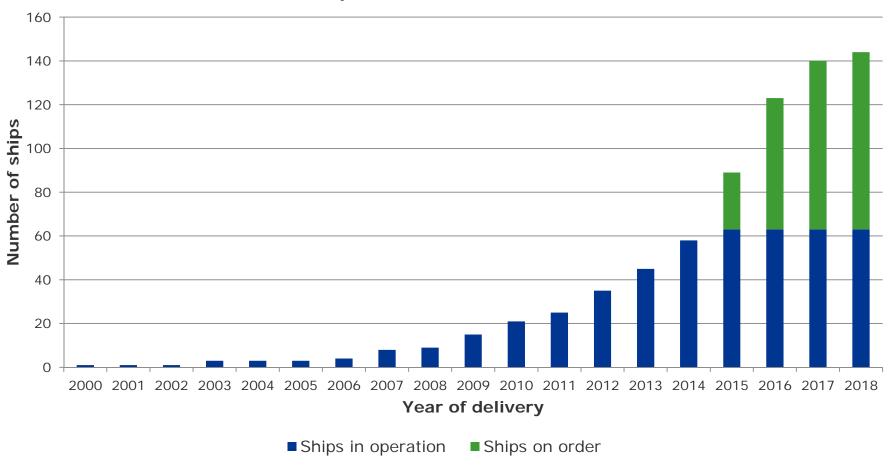
For the first time in 100 years, the shipping industry is now considering alternative fuels



In the span of 5 years, shipping has gone from being one of the least transparent industries to being one of the best monitored

#### LNG fuelled ship projects – where are we heading?

#### **Development of LNG fuelled fleet**



Updated 07.05.2015 Excluding LNG carriers and inland waterway vessels

#### Maritime battery systems – where are we heading?

- Eidesvik: Viking Lady, hybrid supply vessel, retrofit in Norway 2013
- Østensjø: Edda Ferd, hybrid supply vessel, built by Astilleros in Spain 2013
- Østensjø: large hybrid offshore construction vessel, built by Kleven in Norway 2016
- Fafnir Offshore: hybrid supply vessel, built by Havyard Ship Technology, Norway
- Selfa Arctic: hybrid fishing boat, built in Norway 2014
- SVITZER: 4 battery hybrid tugboats, built by ASL Marine, Singapore
- KOTUG: RT Adriaan, hybrid tugboat in Rotterdam, retrofit 2012
- Foss: Carolyn Dorothy hybrid tug of LA, built by Foss' Rainier Shipyard, USA 2009
- Scandlines: 4 battery hybrid ferries, retrofit 2013
- Foss: Campbell Foss hybrid tug of LA, retrofit by Foss' Rainier Shipyard, USA 2012
- NORLED: Finnøy, hybrid ferry, retrofit, Norway 2013
- NORLED: Folgefonn, hybrid/pure battery ferry in Norway 2014
- Fjord1: Fannefjord LNG, hybrid hybrid ferry, retrofit
- Scottish Government: Hybrid ferry in Scotland, built by Ferguson in Glasgow
- University of Victoria: Tsekola II, hybrid research vessel, retrofit in Canada
- NORLED: 100 % battery ferry, new build Fjellstrand in Norway 2015







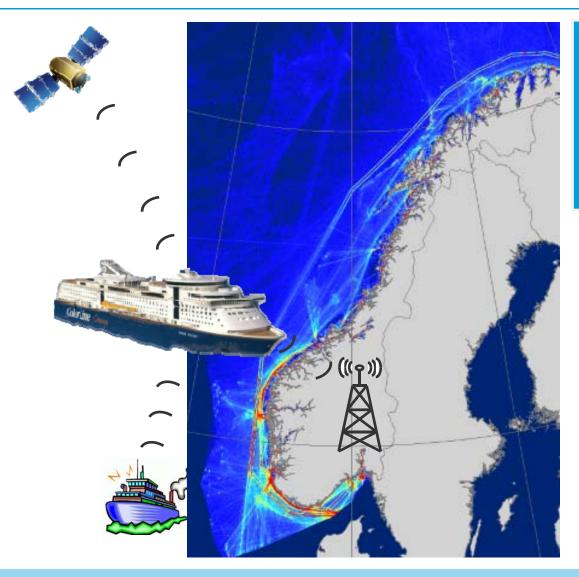
#### The way forward – in Norway

# The Norwegian Government aims to contribute to a transition towards use of green fuels in the maritime sector

#### **Environmentally friendly fuels, measures, and means towards 2040:**

- Detailed analysis of the characteristics of maritime traffic, fuel usage, and emissions from shipping in Norwegian waters
- Analysis of the emission reduction potentials and cost-benefit of alternative fuels towards 2040, covering:
  - Biofuels
  - Electricity
  - LNG

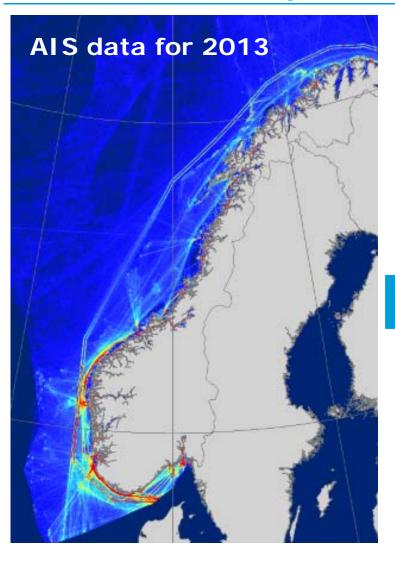
### We need to know where are before we decide where to go

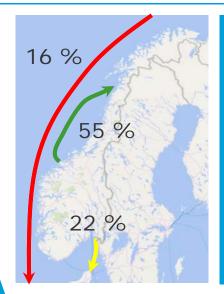


### AIS data for 2013:

- Every 6th min
- 6700 different vessels
- Millions of records

#### Where are we today – traffic and emissions in Norwegian waters





# Separation of traffic types:

- Domestic traffic
- Transit traffic
- Foreign traffic

#### **Emissions from** *domestic* traffic 2013:

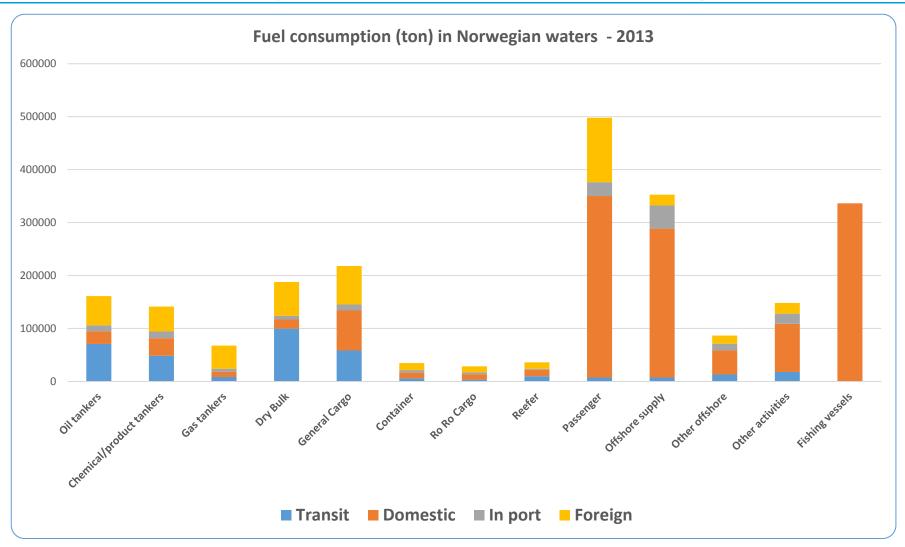
CO<sub>2</sub> 4.1 mill. ton 9 % of Norw. emissions

 $NO_x$  52 000 ton 34 % of Norw. emissions

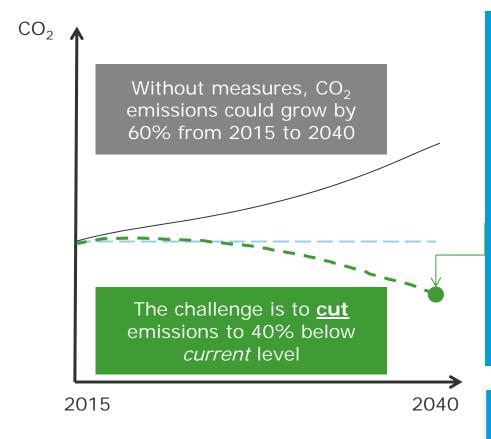
 $SO_x$  4 500 ton 25 % of Norw. emissions

PM 2 300 ton

#### Where are we today – Fuel consumption in Norwegian waters



#### The way forward – Emission reduction potentials

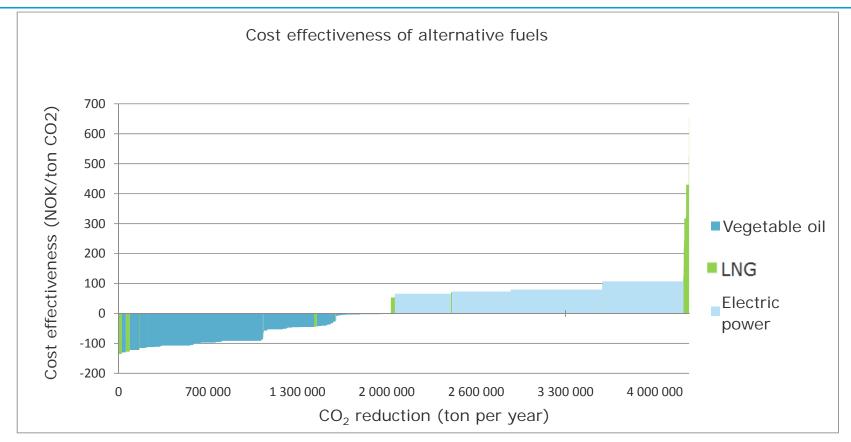


Calculations show that this can be realised by introducing green fuels on 2700 ships (1/3 of the fleet) by 2040:

- Cargo ships and fishing vessels use sustainable biofuels
- Passenger vessels use electric propulsion
- Offshore vessels use LNG

Emissions of  $NO_{x}$ ,  $SO_{x}$ , and PM can also be cut through use of green fuels

#### The way forward – Cost effectiveness of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction measures



#### The figure illustrate findings that are valid across fuel-price scenarios:

- LNG and biofuels is cost effective in a business perspective for many ship segments
- Electric power comes at a cost, but the cost is not high
- The major contributions to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction comes from electric power and biofuel

## Summing up

- AIS-data and better analytical methods have given new insight in fuel consumption and emissions – including the ability to separate domestic, foreign and transit traffic
- Using green fuel to reduce 2040 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to levels below those of 2015 requires the use of zero-emission options such as biofuels and electricity
- Several measures will give cost-effective CO<sub>2</sub> reductions.
  The cost effectiveness will vary with fuel price for all measures
- Norway has formed a basis for further work with policy instruments to encourage the transition towards green fuels

## Emission reducing fuels - the way forward

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