

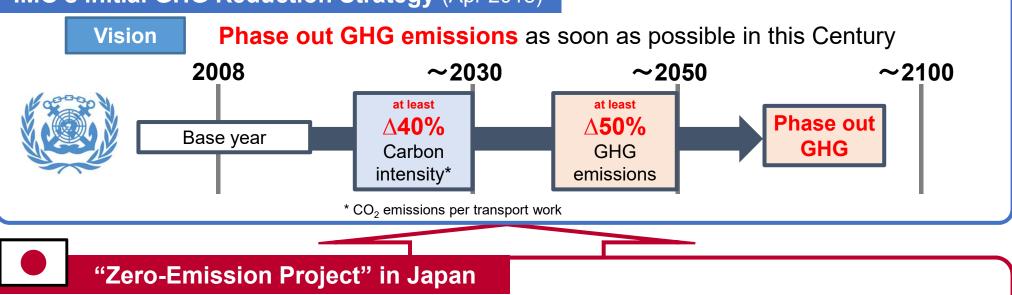
Shipping Zero Emission Project March 2020

KYUSHU UNIVERSITY



1. Background

IMO's initial GHG Reduction Strategy (Apr 2018)



Toward the 2030 target:

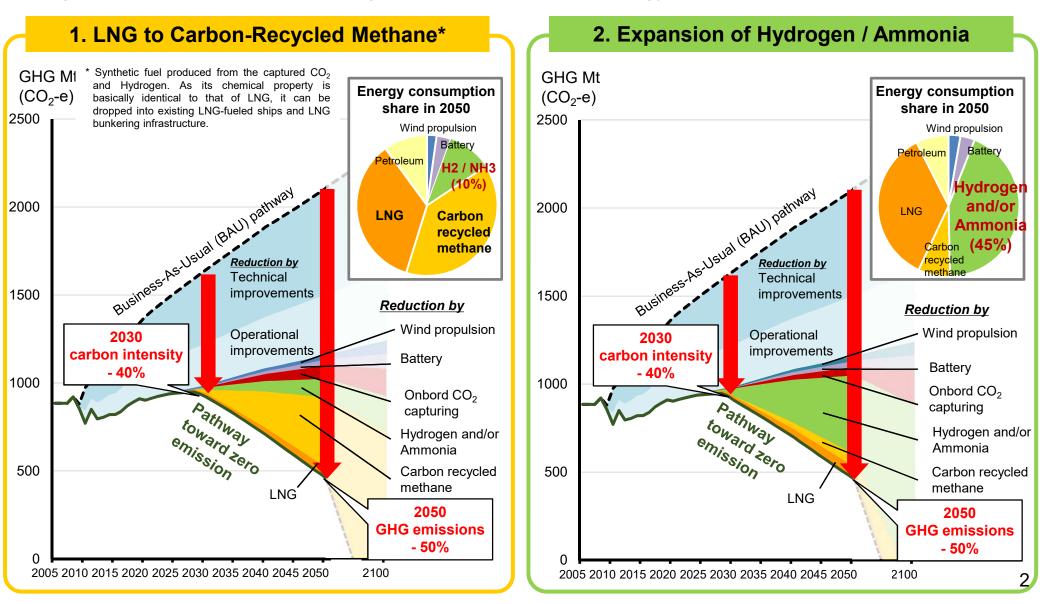
 Developed a proposal of a new global framework to improve energy efficiency of existing ships (being proposed as EEXI to IMO in 2019, aiming at adoption no later than 2023).

Toward the 2050 target and beyond:

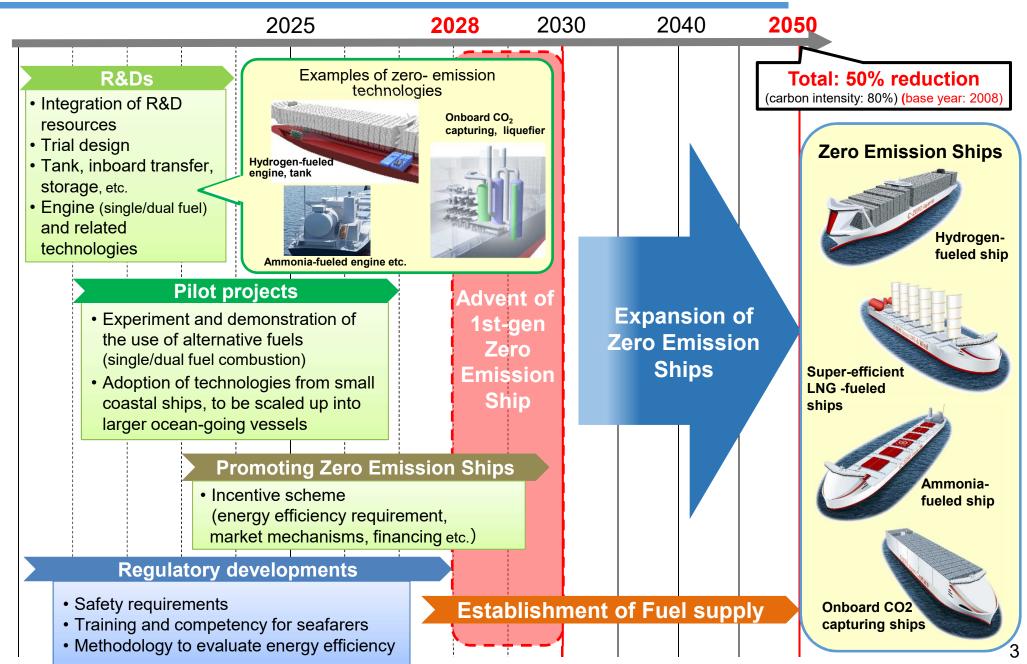
- Developed a <u>roadmap to zero-emission</u> from international shipping, released in March 2020
 - Estimated future GHG emissions from international shipping up to 2050 on BAU basis.
 - Researched and examined feasibility of innovative technologies and alternative fuels
 - Developed emission reduction pathways and milestones aligned with the IMO's Strategy
 - Developed concept designs of ultra-low/zero emission ships
 - Identified necessary actions: R&D challenges, regulations, incentive schemes, etc

2. Emission pathways toward 2050 and beyond

Acknowledging uncertainties in future energy supply scenarios, two feasible emission reduction pathways, aligned with the GHG reduction targets set out in the IMO Strategy, are developed.

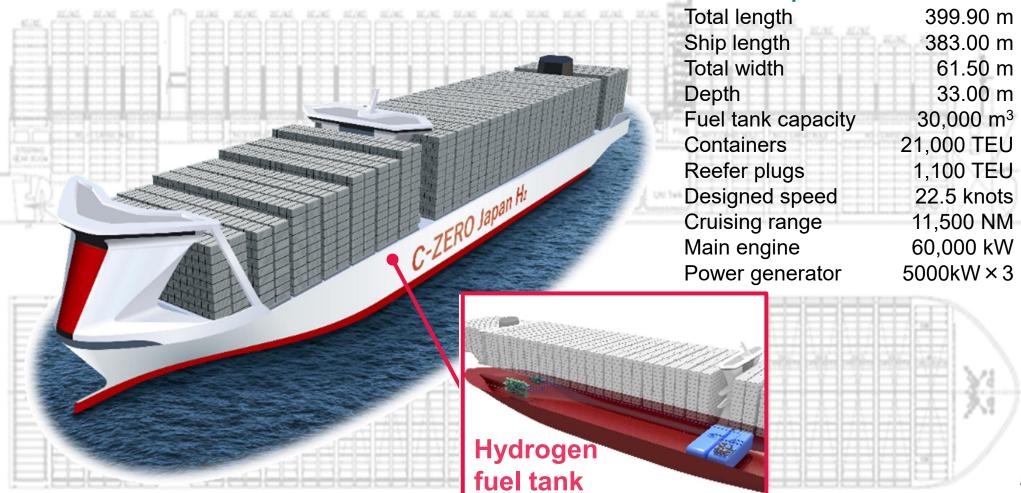


3. Roadmap to Zero Emission from International Shipping



Hydrogen-Fueled Ship: C-ZERO Japan H₂

- Hydrogen fuels generate no GHG.
- Already being developed and utilized in on-land sector in Japan.

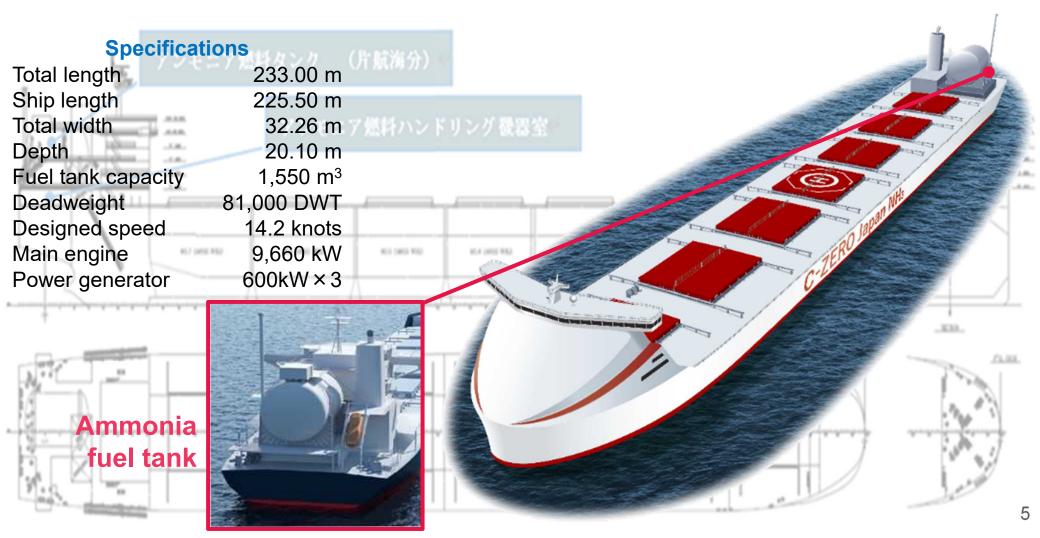


Specifications

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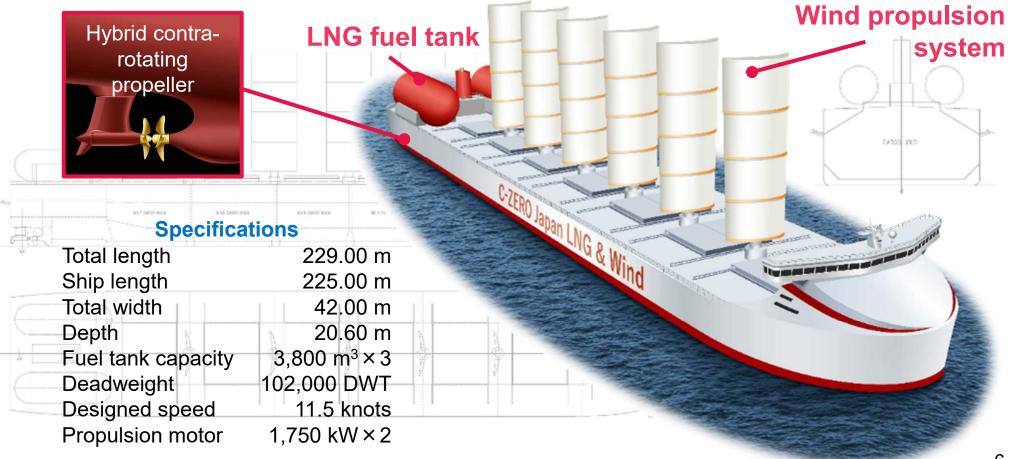
Ammonia-Fueled Ship: C-ZERO Japan NH₃

- Ammonia fuels generate no CO₂
- Although toxicity should be addressed, less challenge in fuel storage



Super-Efficient LNG-Fueled Ship: C-ZERO Japan LNG & Wind

- Achieving 86% CO₂ reduction by maximizing the synergy of LNG and energy saving technologies
- Capable of Zero-Emission by transition to carbon-recycled methane



Onboard CO₂ Capturing Ship: C-ZERO Japan Capture

- CO₂ capturing from exhausted gas has already been proven in energy sectors, similarly applicable to onboard ships
- Capable of Zero-Emission regardless of the ship's fuel type

