



Sustainability Through Standards

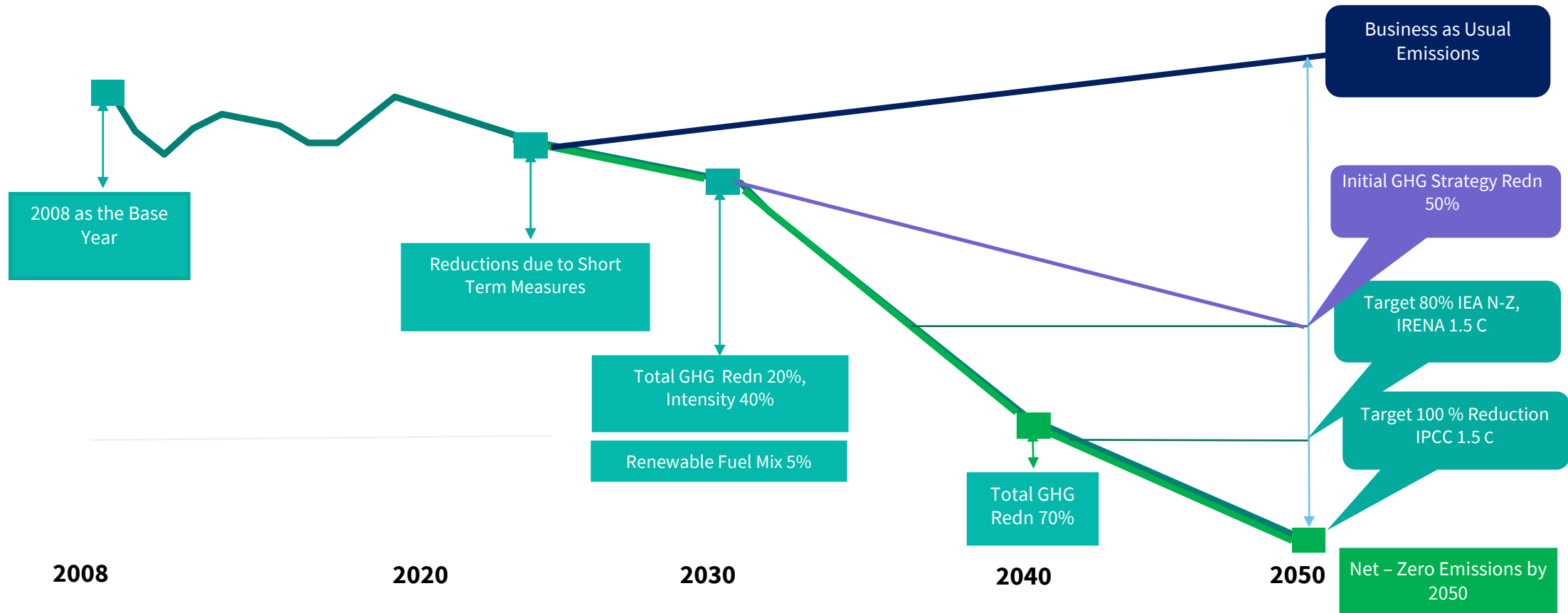
Maritime Energy Transition

NUS: Sustainability Connect Series
September 2023

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Maritime Commercial Markets Manager

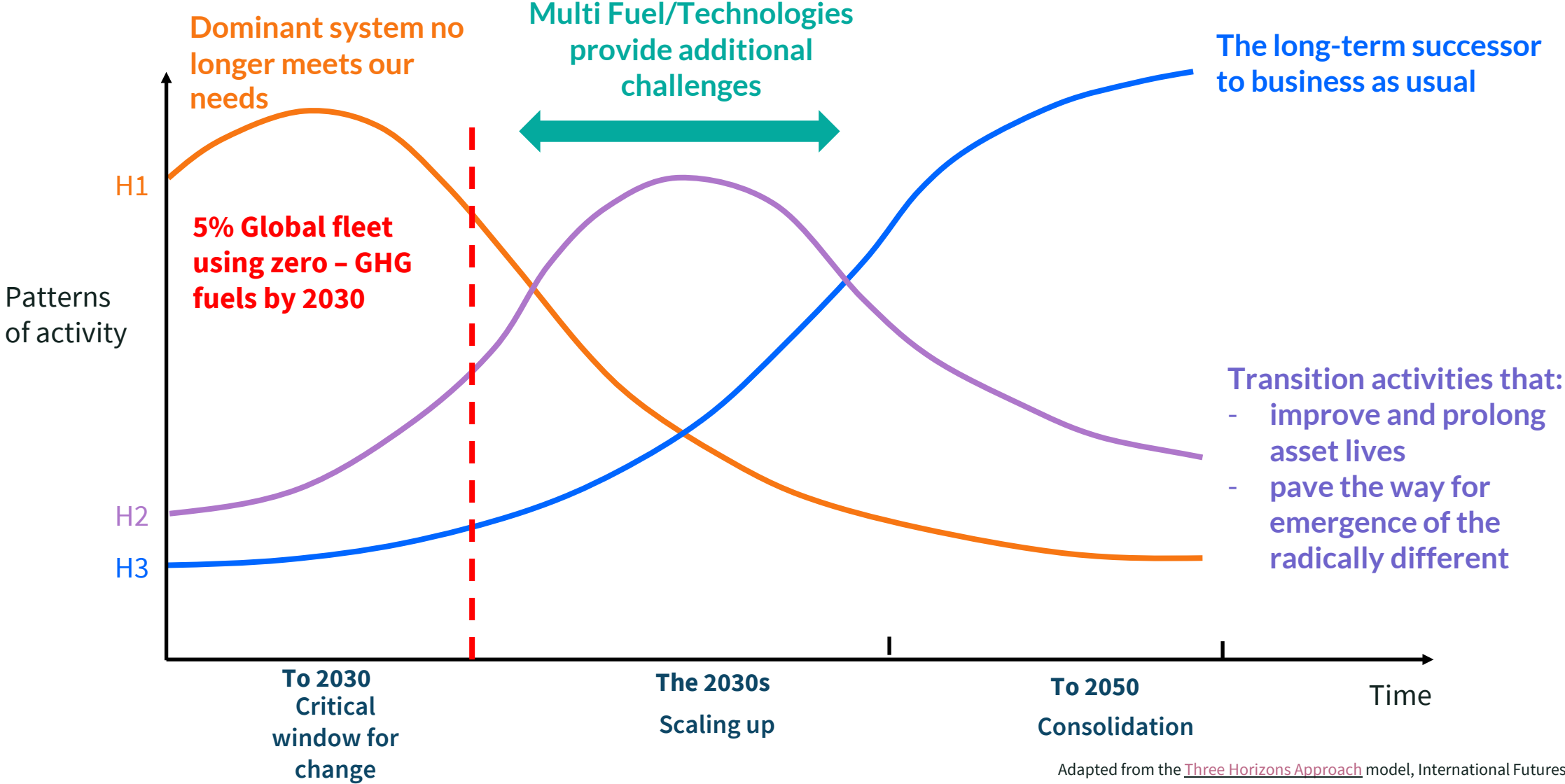


IMO – MEPC 80: 2023 IMO GHG Strategy



- The IMO agreed to establish new emissions reduction targets at the MEPC-80 meeting held in July 2023.
- Revisions are significantly stricter than previously agreed – the new agreement will target net-zero in 2050, compared with the previous target of a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050.
- New interim targets for total emissions and intensity for 2030 and 2040 have been set.
- Similarly, the IMO has set a target of 5% for renewable fuel in use by 2030.

Shipping's energy transition in three stages and time horizons



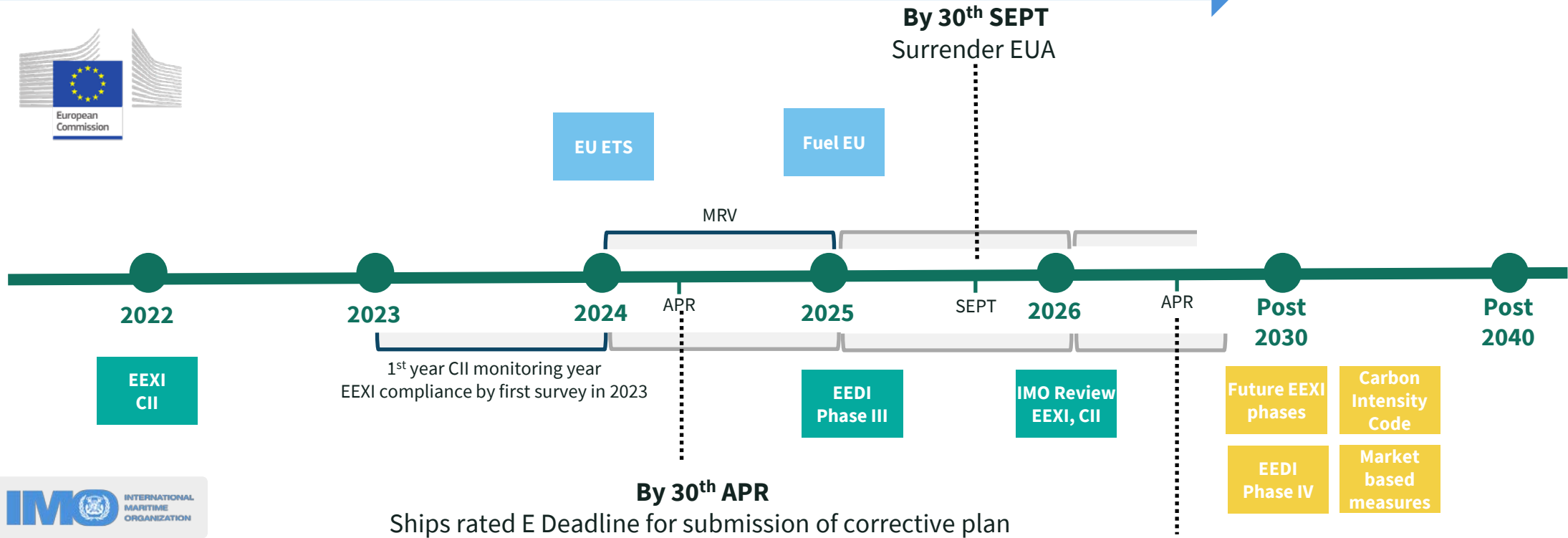
Adapted from the [Three Horizons Approach](#) model, International Futures Forum.

Short-term Regulatory Horizon



Immediate actions to reduce emissions,
40% carbon intensity reduction by 2030

Scaling of zero carbon fuels,
Near net-zero by 2050



Future Legislative process Potential

By 30th APR
Ships rated E and ships rated D three consecutive years
deadline for submission of corrective plan

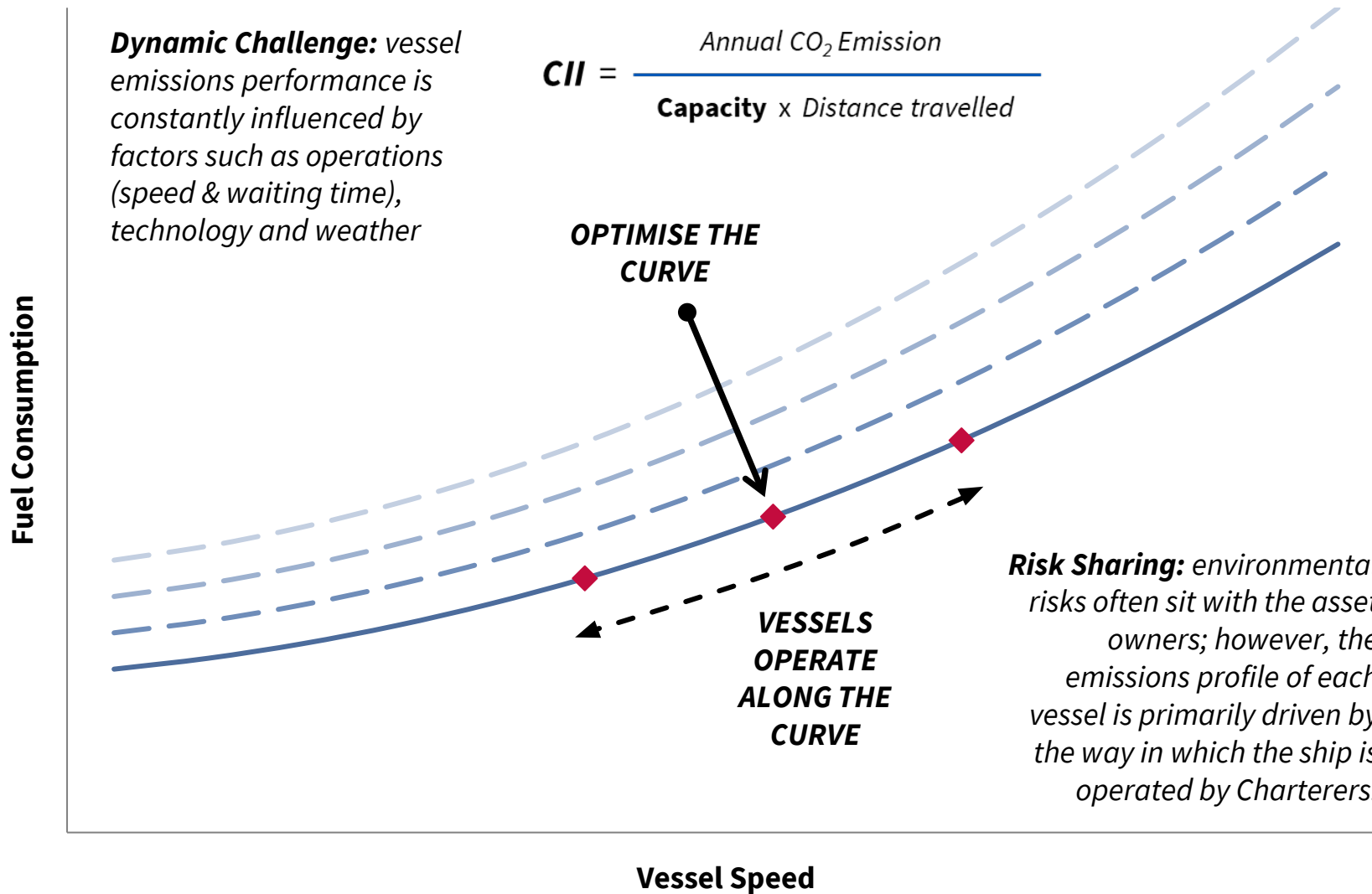
Visualising the emissions reduction challenge



Ship owners are faced with a complex & dynamic challenge to reduce emissions across assets that they may not operate

Dynamic Challenge: vessel emissions performance is constantly influenced by factors such as operations (speed & waiting time), technology and weather

$$CII = \frac{\text{Annual CO}_2 \text{ Emission}}{\text{Capacity} \times \text{Distance travelled}}$$



Risk Sharing: environmental risks often sit with the asset owners; however, the emissions profile of each vessel is primarily driven by the way in which the ship is operated by Charterers.

KEY CHALLENGES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

Operational Control & Charterer collaboration (incl. CII Clauses)

Monitoring & Understanding of Vessel Emissions

Optimisation of Speed-Consumption Curves

Fleet-wide Emissions Reductions

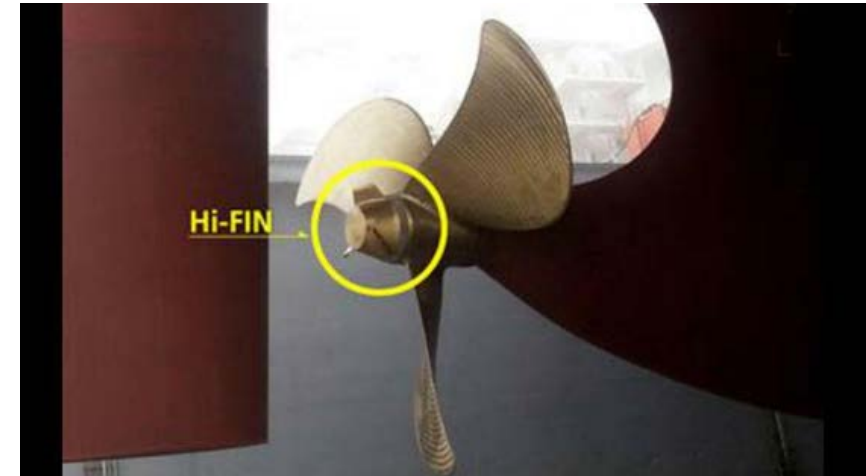
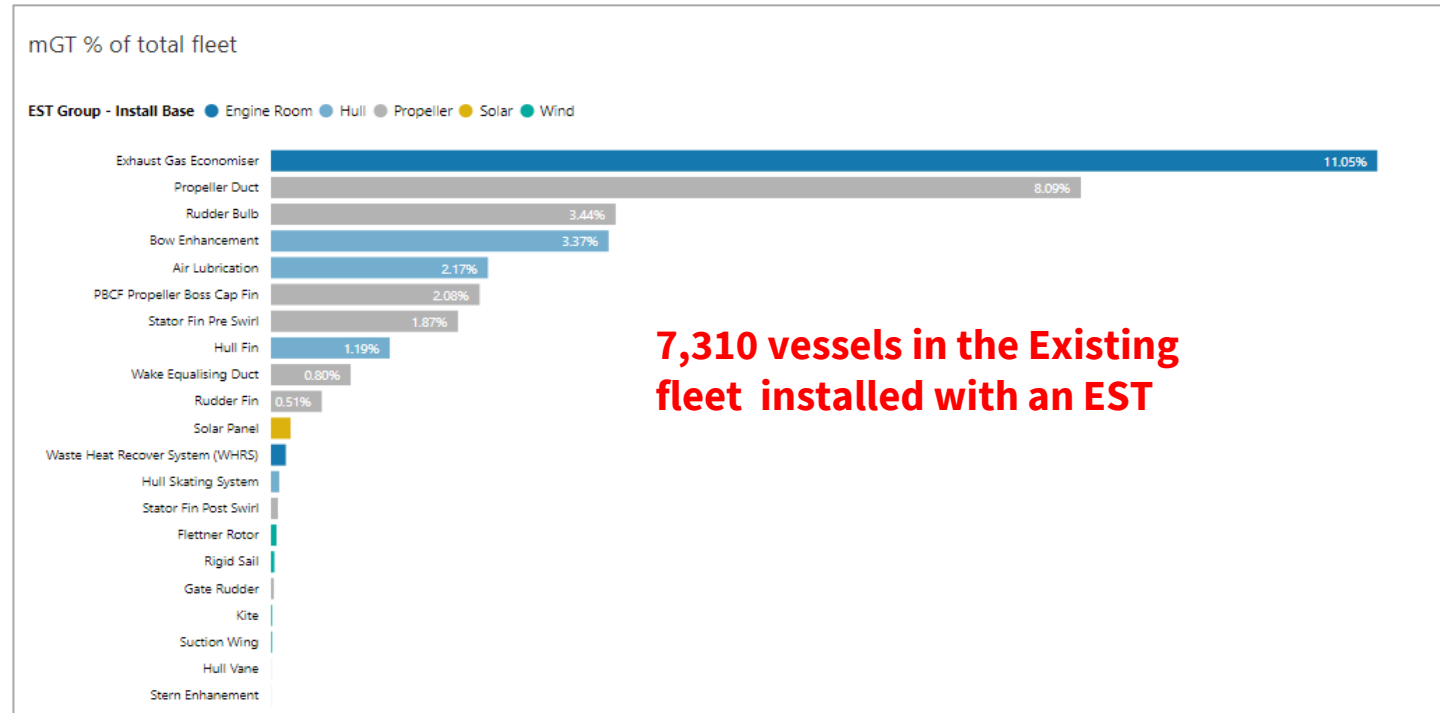
Regulatory Uncertainty

Reduction Target Uncertainty

Technology will play a vital Role in reducing GHG emissions



Energy Saving Technology (EST) Uptake – Existing Fleet and Orderbook (%mGT)



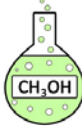
- ESTs improve efficiency and reduce fuel demand But will not be sufficient to meet IMO or Paris agreement aligned goals.

Fuelling Future Ships - Alternative Fuel Options



LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)

(MASS 0.8x MGO, VOL. 2x MGO)



METHANOL

(MASS 1.8x MGO, VOL. 2.4x MGO)



AMMONIA

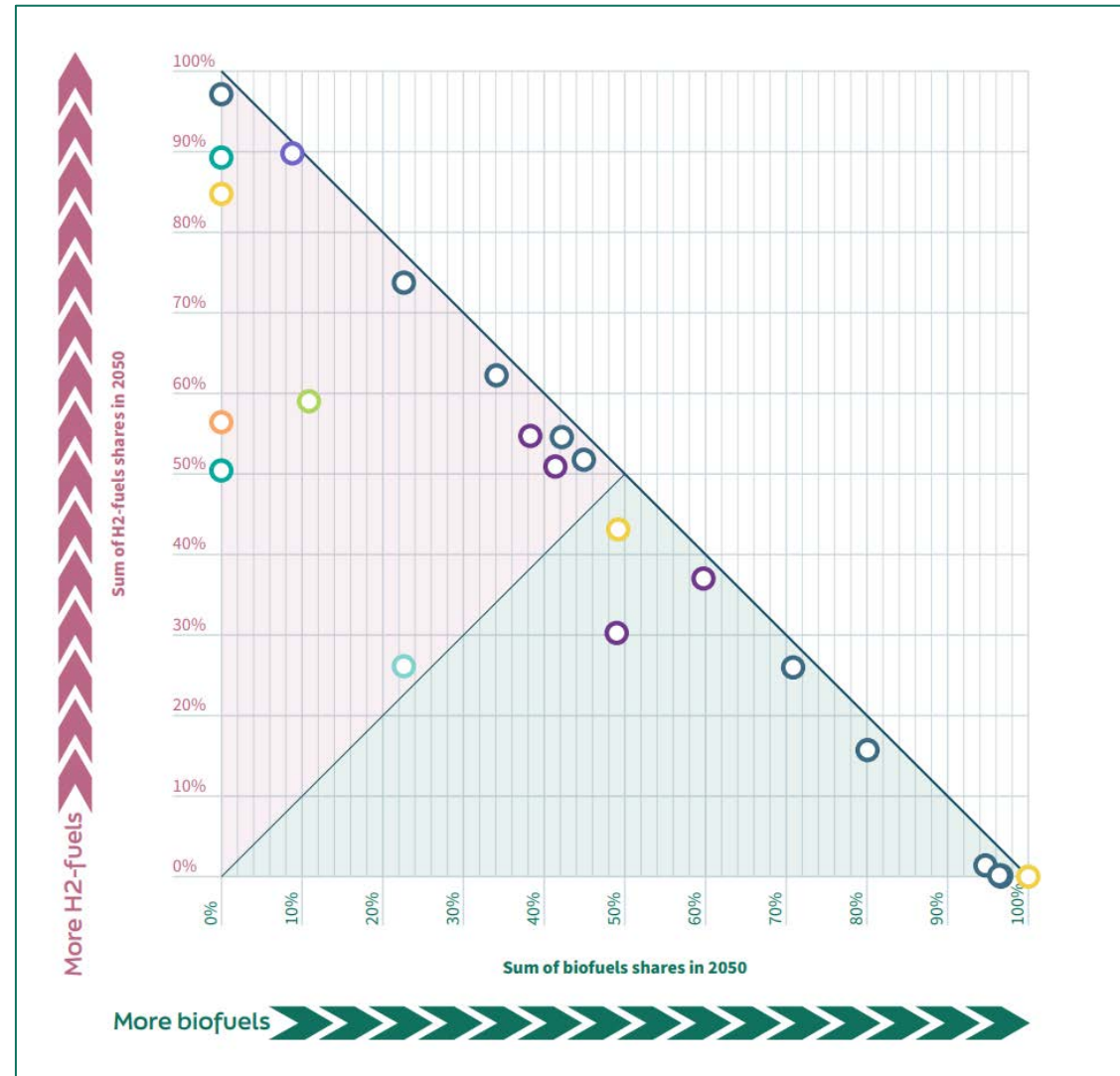
(MASS 1.8x MGO, VOL. 2.9x MGO)



HYDROGEN

(MASS 0.3x MGO, VOL. 3.3-15.5x MGO)

LPG, BIOFUELS, ELECTRICITY, NUCLEAR

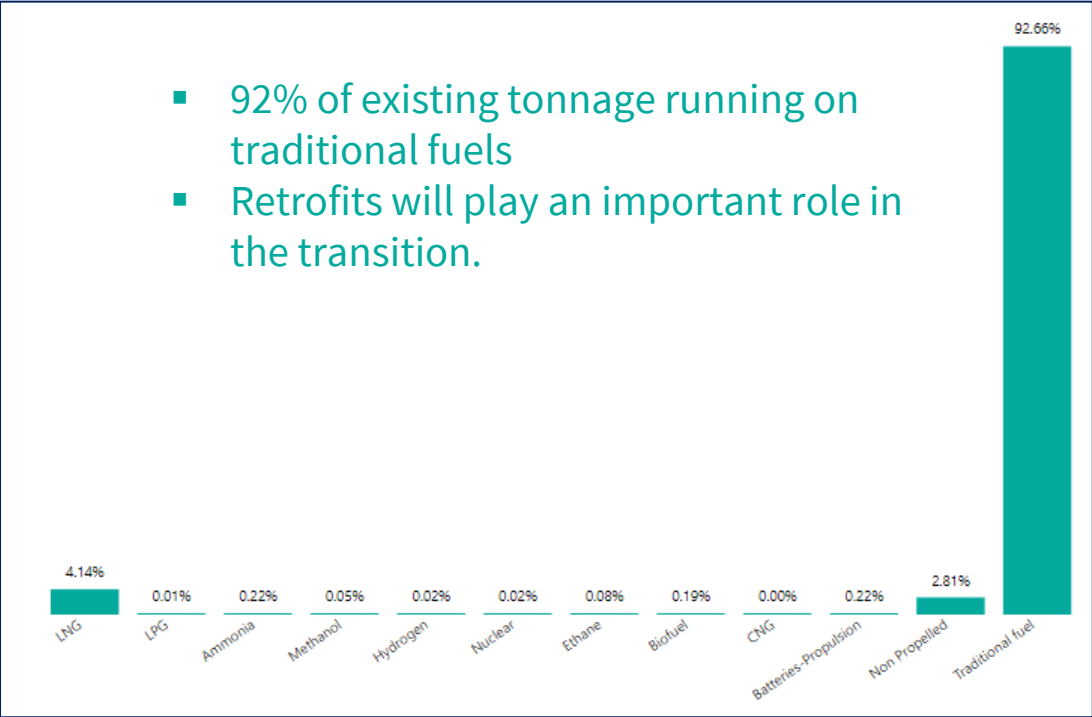


Mapping most recent fuel mix scenarios: Hydrogen (H2) – fuels scenarios versus Biofuel Scenarios.
Source: [The Future of Maritime Fuels | LR](#)

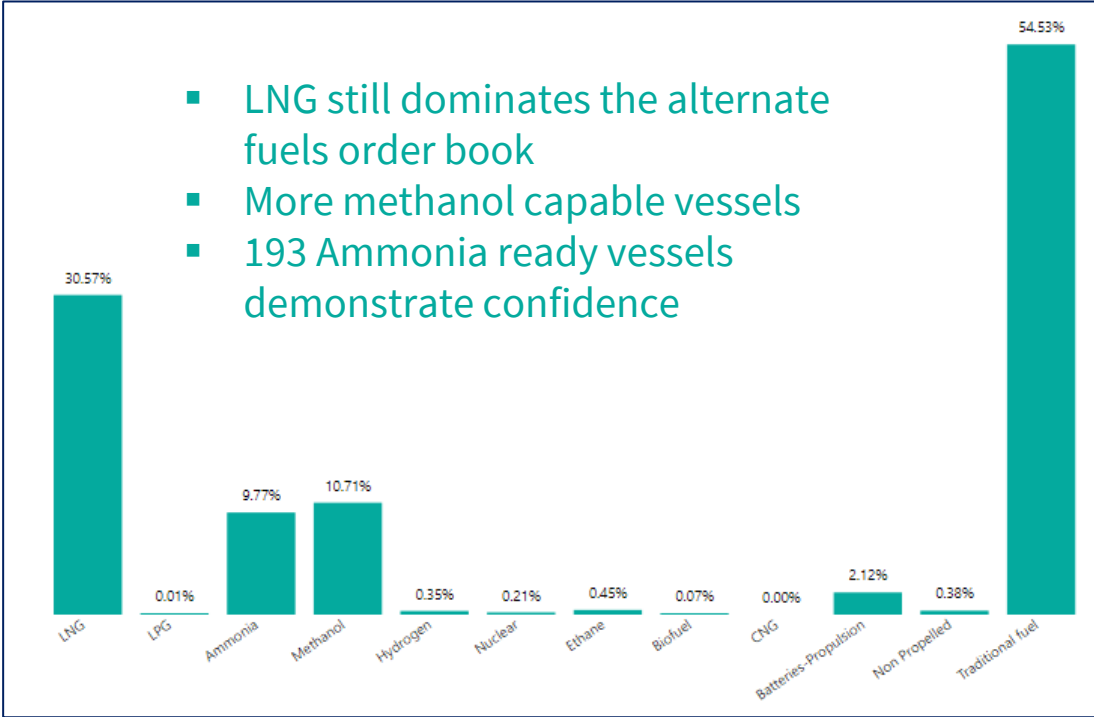
Uptake of Future Marine Fuels



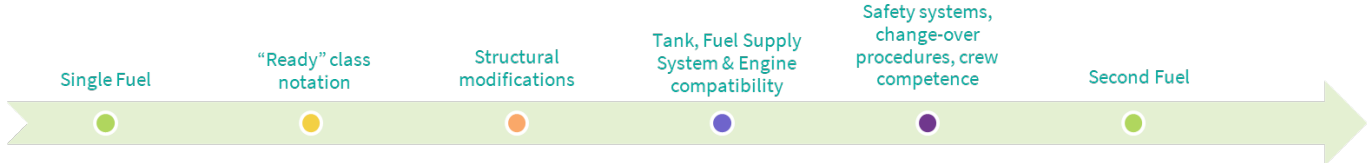
Fuel capable/Ready fleet –Existing fleet (ex LNG vessels)



Fuel capable/Ready fleet –Orderbook (ex-LNG vessels)



Ready vs Capable



Future Fuel Regulatory Framework - Ammonia



As Cargo

- IGC Code
- Lloyd's Register Rules for Gas Ships



As Refrigerant

- Rules and Regulations for the Classification of Ships Part 6, Chapter 3 Refrigerated Cargo Installations



As Fuel

- IGF Code: Safety philosophy, goal based approach
- Lloyd's Register Guidance notes, Technical Reference
- Rules and Regulations for the Classification of Ships using Gases or other Low-flashpoint Fuels
 - Appendix LR2 – Requirements for Ships Using Ammonia as Fuel
- Rule Development for Ammonia Fueled Engines

Rule proposal No. 2022/CLS005
Specific Requirements for Ships Using Ammonia as Fuel
For the consideration of the relevant Technical Committee,
Subject to the approval by the Board of Lloyd's Register Group Ltd.

Do not amend above this line

Proposal for amendments to	Effective date	IACS/IMO implementation (if applicable)
Introduction of Appendix LR2	1 January 2023	N/A

Introductory remarks

TOPIC
These Rules introduce the requirements for the use of ammonia as a fuel on board LR classed ships other than gas carriers.

INTENT
The intent of this proposal is to provide requirements for the arrangement, installation, control and monitoring of machinery, equipment and systems using ammonia fuel to minimize the risk to the ship and its crew, having regard to the nature of the associated fuel hazards and risks.

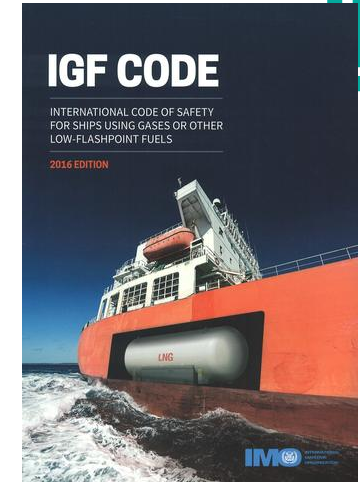
HAZARD
This proposal addresses the safety hazards/risks associated with the arrangement, containment, transfer and use of ammonia fuel.

SOLUTION
These Rules introduce the requirements to assure the use of ammonia as a fuel on board LR classed ships other than gas carriers.

The IMO has set to commence the development of the guidelines for the safety of ships using ammonia as fuel as part of the IGF Code.

Design & Safety Aspects of using Ammonia (NH₃) as a Marine Fuel

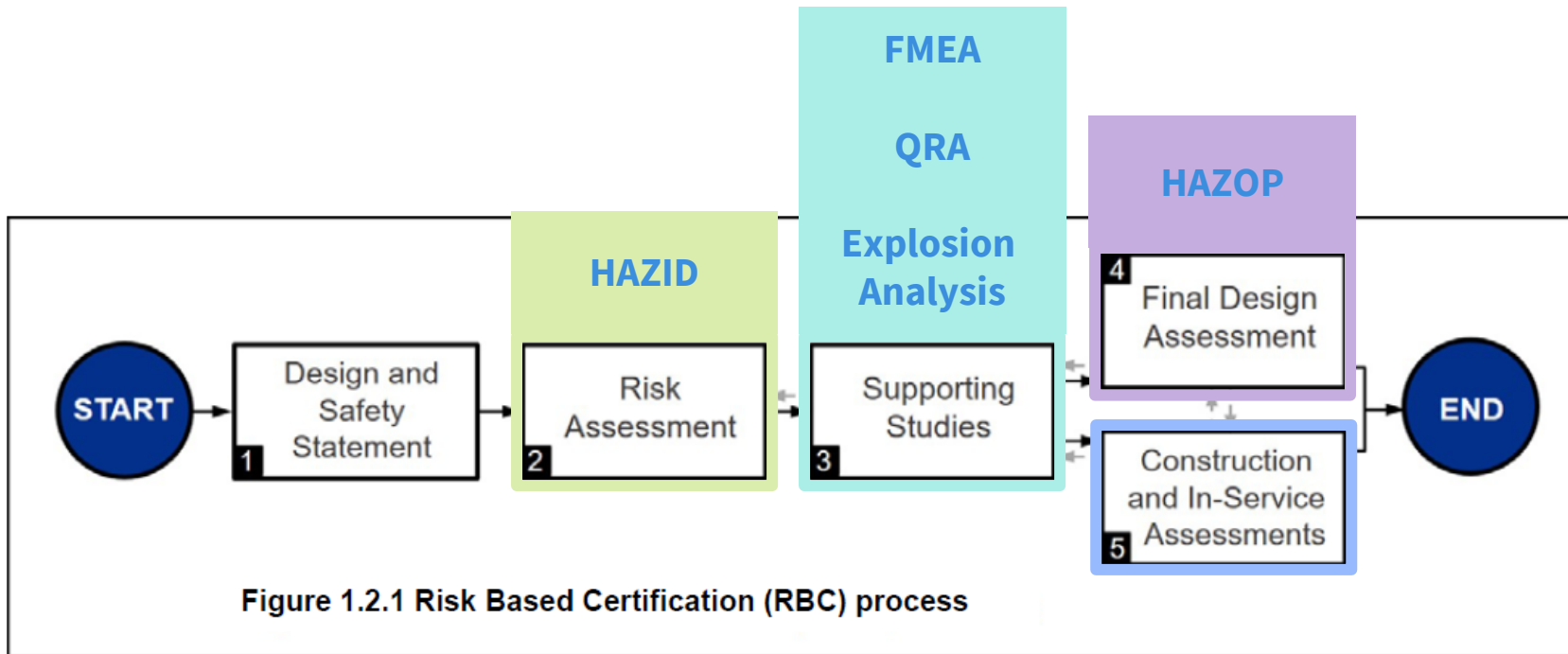
Report for: JDP for Ammonia Fuelled ship (Restricted Circulation)
Revision no.: 5
18 August 2021



Status at IMO

- Considered as part of amendments to IGF Code
- Development of guidelines underway
- Could go to MSC 109 (likely Oct/Nov 24) or 110 (likely May/June 25) for approval/adoption

LR Risk Based Certification



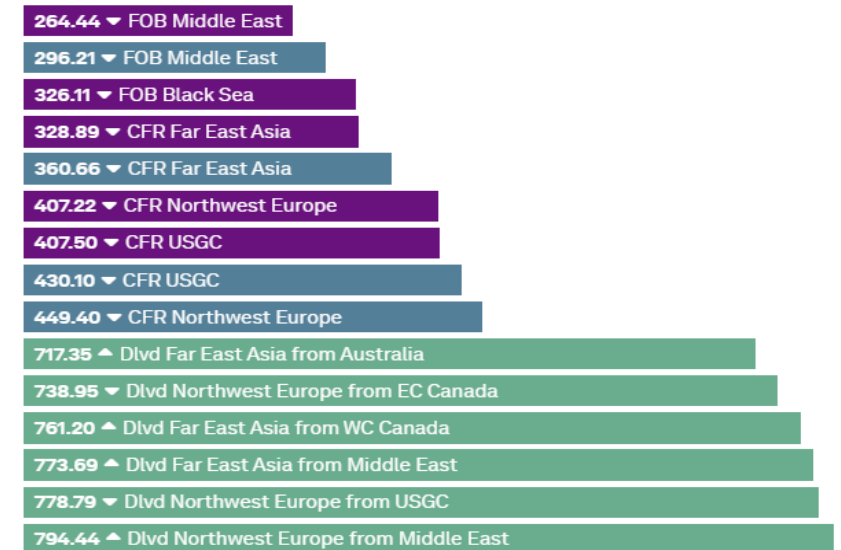
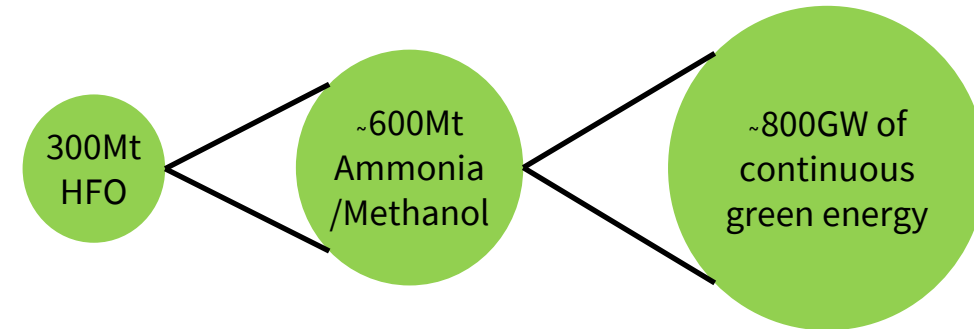
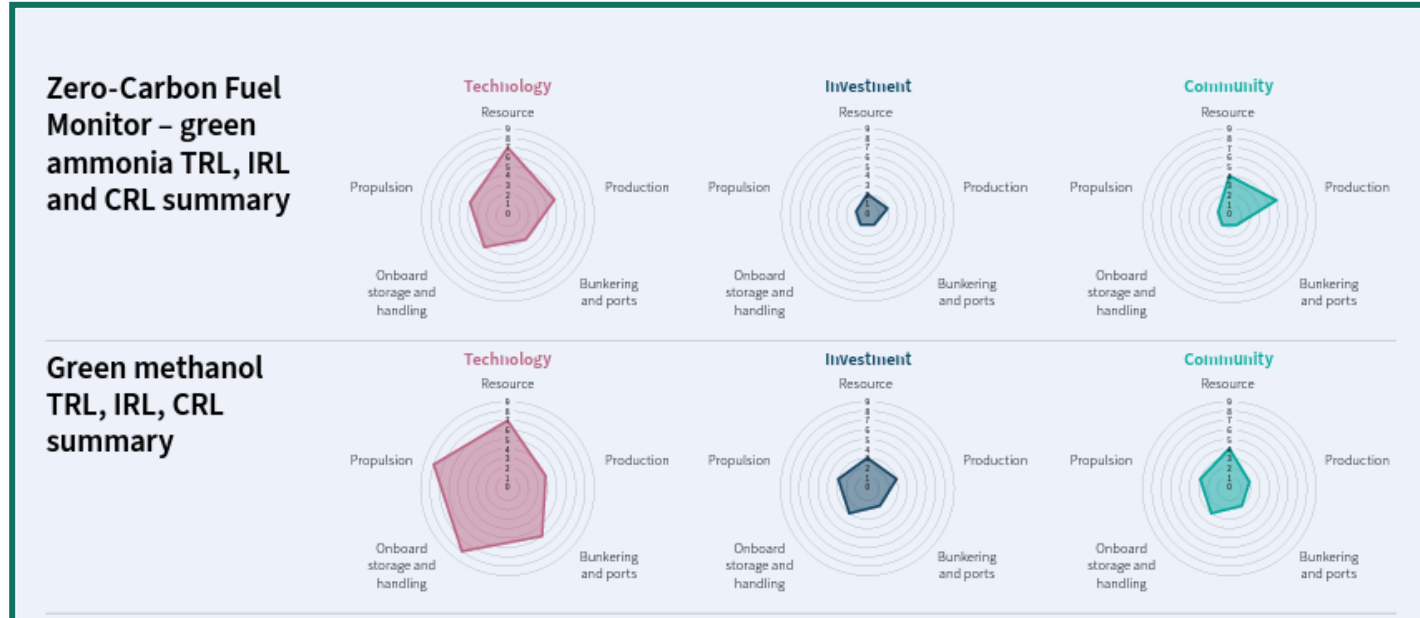
ShipRight Design and Construction

Risk Management

Risk Based Certification (RBC)

September 2021

Assessing Future Fuel Readiness



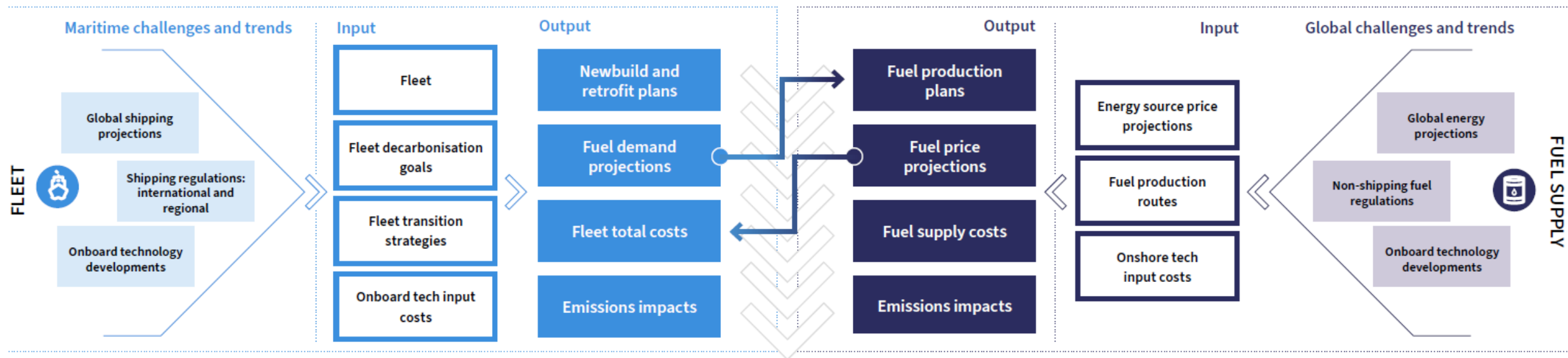
Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

- Zero carbon fuels are more expensive today and future supply remains uncertain
- Deadlock between fuel supply infrastructure and fleet infrastructure investments

The First Mover Framework



A successful fleet decarbonisation strategy is dependent on the Fuel Supply partners effectively collaborating with Shipping Demand creators.



Making the move

Green Corridors, bring like indeed stake holders together to tackle the problem over a specific trade route. Reducing emissions while enabling spill over.

First Movers, help pave the way for others developing demand.



Even with fast followers this only accounts for a relatively small proportion of the shipping fleet

Shipping Part of a larger system



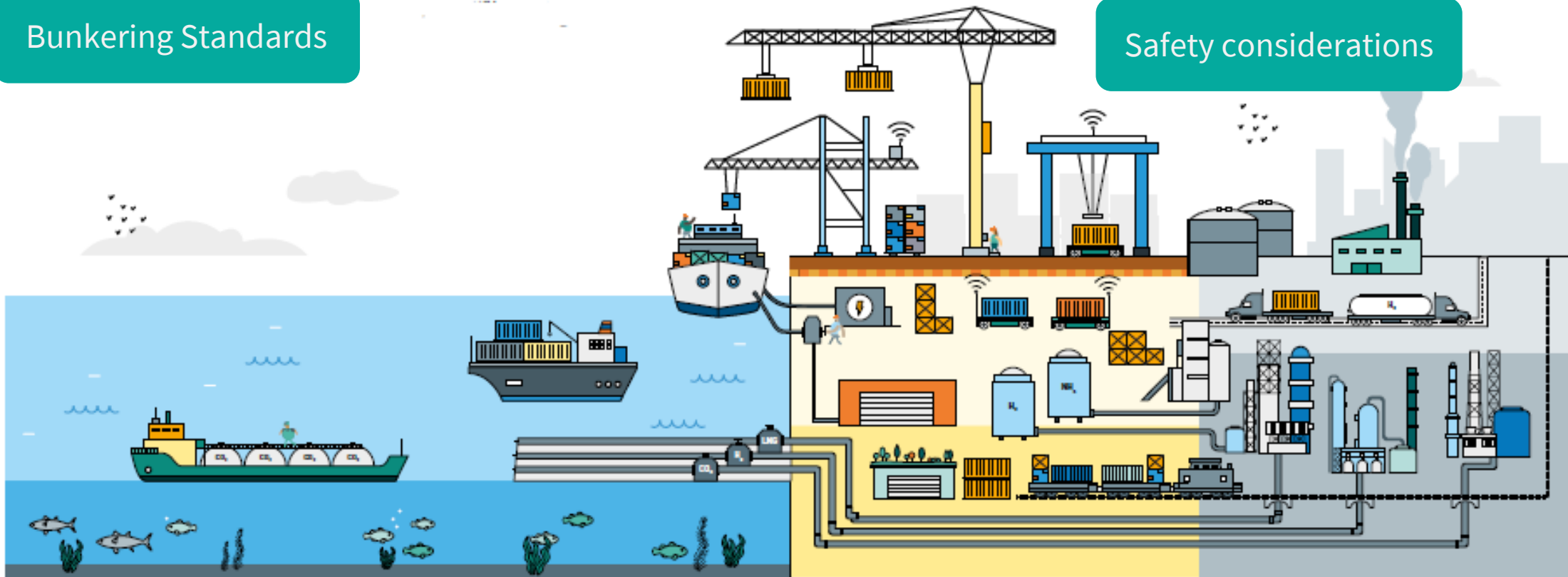
Prepare for multifuel scenario

Operations planning and cooperation

Permitting for storage

Bunkering Standards

Safety considerations





Thank you

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