

Towards energy efficient and low emission shipping

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Shipping affects us all

- ~ 90 % of global trade by sea
- Growth predicted, especially in intra-regional trade, in Asia and in South-South cooperation and links
- Climate change is the biggest challenge of our time
- ~ 3 % of global GHG emissions, predicted increase of 50 to 250 % by 2050
- Shipping a part of the solution







Responding to Climate change

- Globally harmonized rules in IMO on EE shipping and reduction of GHG emissions from international shipping
- Innovations to transform current technologies (both software and hardware) into cleaner and climate-resilient technologies, including use of digitalization as a tool to optimize ship's performance
- Enabling environments for energy efficient technologies and practices to be absorbed worldwide



International Maritime Organization (IMO)

- A specialized agency of the UN
- The IMO Convention adopted in 1948
- 171 Member States
- Develop and maintain a comprehensive regulatory framework for shipping
- Safety, environment, legal matters, technical co-operation, security and the efficiency of shipping

Safe, secure and efficient shipping on clean oceans



Regulations on energy efficiency for ships

IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee **adopted in July 2011** regulations on energy efficiency for ships as amendments to MARPOL Annex VI – into force 1.1.2013



Chapter 4 – Regulations on energy efficiency for shipsAttained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)Reg.20Required EEDIReg.21Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)Reg.22Technical co-operation and transfer of technologyReg.23

EEDI mandatory for all new ships: 30% increase in EE in 2025 SEEMP mandatory for all ships

Further measures in IMO



Download as free ebook from: www.imo.org

MEPC 69 in April 2016

- approved draft amendments to MARPOL Annex VI for a mandatory data collection system for fuel consumption
- reiterated its endorsement of the **three-step approach** consisting of data collection, analysis and decision making
- considered proposals for development of **further work** to define international shipping's share of global CO_2 emissions and will hold an in-depth discussion at MEPC 70 in October 2016 on how to progress the matter

Technical Measures

Efficiency Improvement by enhanced hardware

- Improvement of hull form/hydrodynamics (reduction of propulsion resistance)
- Improvement of engine/propeller (improvement in propulsion efficiency)
- Hull appendage for energy saving
- Waste Heat Recovery
- Utilization of renewable energy, etc.







Operational Measures

Efficiency improvement by operational efforts

- Optimization of operating plan for each ship or fleet
- Speed Reduction
- Weather Routing
- Just in Time arrival in Port
- Hull cleaning
- Propeller polishing
- Maintenance of engine



Potential energy efficiency improvements

Operational

Weather routing **1-4%** Autopilot upgrade **1-3%** Speed reduction **10-30%**

Auxiliary power

Efficient pumps, fans **0-1%** High efficiency lighting **0-1%** Solar panel **0-3%**

Aerodynamics

Air lubrication **5-15%** Wind engine **3-12%** Kite **2-10%**



Thrust efficiency

Propeller polishing **3-8%** Propeller upgrade **1-3%** Prop/rudder retrofit **2-6%**

Engine efficiency

Waste heat recovery **6-8%** Engine controls **0-1%** Engine common rail **0-1%** Engine speed de-rating **10-30%**

Hydrodynamics

Hull cleaning **1-10%** Hull coating **1-5%** Water flow optimization **1-4%**

Source: ICCT, 2013



The future is about ECO-shipping and ECO-logistics

- > Optimizing performance of ships and the whole logistic chain
- Gives reduced fuel consumption, reduced emissions, reduced costs
- Real time data collected from sensors on board, analyzed, translated into recommendations and actions
- Huge amount of data exists already, but fragmented
- Open and transparent data information for all stakeholders will be the game changer



IMO's response path to promote transfer of technology and capacity building

Reg. 23, MARPOL Annex VI, MEPC Resolution, TT-EG ITCP: Awareness raising and capacity building tools Major Projects: Capacity building & private sector partnerships Global network to promote technology cooperation and transfer Catalyze institutions and financing for sustainable marine transport

The role of IMO and all stakeholders

- IMO brings different actors together
 - IMO Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) with regional and sub-regional activities, incl. capacity building workshops
 - UNDP-GEF-IMO Global Maritime Energy Efficiency Partnerships Project (GloMEEP Project) launched in September 2015
 - Global network of regional
 Maritime Technology
 Cooperation Centres (MTCC)
- IMO World Maritime University (WMU)
- IMO Member States supporting the work





Technical cooperation and capacity building activities

- > IMO Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme
- UNDP-GEF-IMO Global Maritime Energy Efficiency Partnerships Project (GloMEEP Project) launched in September 2015
 - focus in particular on building capacity to implement technical and operational measures in developing countries, where shipping is increasingly concentrated
 - 10 Lead Pilot Countries support provided to enable governments to pursue legal, policy and institutional reforms
- Global network of regional Maritime Technology Cooperation Centres (MTCC)
 - four-year project seeks to promote the uptake of low-carbon technologies and operations in maritime transport
 - administered by the IMO with funding from the European Union
 - aim to limit and reduce GHG emissions from the shipping sectors through technical assistance and capacity building, while encouraging the uptake of innovative energy-efficiency technologies among a large number of users through the widespread dissemination of technical information and know-how

Train the Trainer package on "Energy Efficient Ship Operation"

 training materials such can be downloaded from the following website: http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PollutionPrevention/AirPollution/ Pages/IMO-Train-the-Trainer-Course.aspx

Global Partnerships

- A multi-stakeholder and multi-layered process (national, regional, international, e.g. through IMO)
- Bring together public & private actors (policymakers, business, finance, R&D)
- Short, medium and longer term perspectives
- Business co-operation and Joint Ventures for developing technologies, new innovations, new operational practices



Thank you for your kind attention!



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