

1

SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

Only 4-5% emissions reduction achievable from modal shift and optimisation of logistics

2

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Improvement potential from energy efficiency measures:

- 30-55% for new ships
- 15% for retrofits

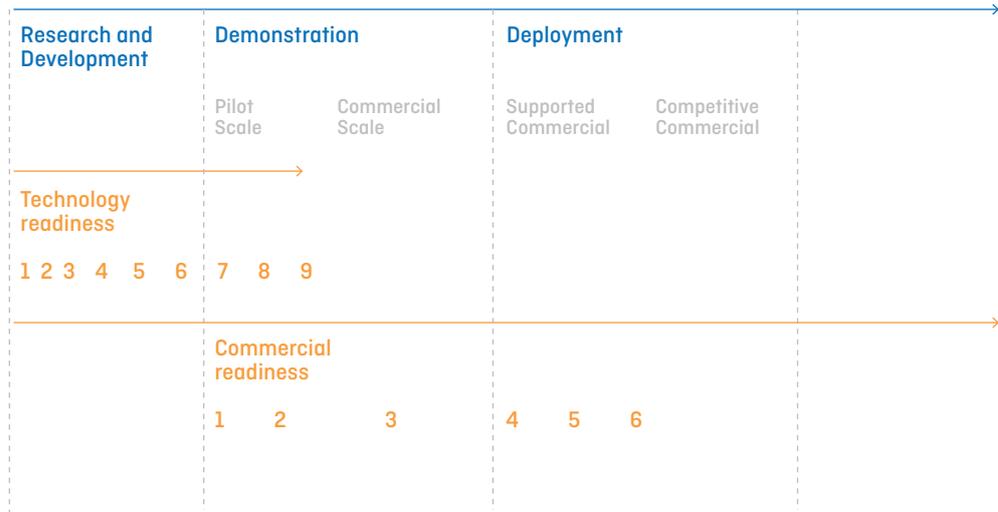
3

ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES

Multiple technology options:

- Short-haul: electric engines with battery or hydrogen fuel cells
- Deep sea: various liquid fuels from bio or synthetic sources

TRL and CRI mapped on the Technology Development Chain



Source: IRENA (2014), Commercial readiness Index for Renewable Energy Sectors

	Fuel production	Bunkering	Vessel	Comment
Green Ammonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Strong long-term scalability potential + Emerging consensus as most viable zero emissions-capable fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! High toxicity levels; lack of existing maritime handling regulations ! Existing distribution, but not for fuel purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Dual fuel ICE close to market but not yet commercially available ! Lower volumetric density relative to HFO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to be the most scalable fuel option in the long-term
Green Methanol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Carbon feedstock procurement can be difficult ! Carbon capture technology still at nascent stage with uncertain costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Soon to be passed maritime handling regulation + Relatively easy to repurpose existing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Dual fuel ICE available ! Lower volumetric density relative to HFO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proven technology with ease of use throughout value chain • Carbon procurement can be problematic
Biofuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Close to cost parity with HFO/MGO for select feedstocks ! Long-term scalability concerns due to feedstock and sustainability constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Limited/no new bunkering infrastructure required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Drop-in fuel potential + ICE engines available with mature capex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proven technology with ease of use throughout value chain • Doubts about long-term scalability
Green Hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Multi-sector demand to underpin scale and cost reductions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Minimal transportation by ship at present (1-2 ships) ! High flammability; lack of existing maritime handling regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! ICE options not commercially available ! Cost-intensive storage options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low technology readiness • Low economic feasibility in short term
Synthetic Diesel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! Carbon feedstock procurement can be difficult ! Carbon capture technology still at nascent stage with uncertain costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Limited/no new bunkering infrastructure required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Drop-in fuel potential + ICE engines available with mature capex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowest technology readiness • Low economic feasibility in short term

Focus for the Blueprint

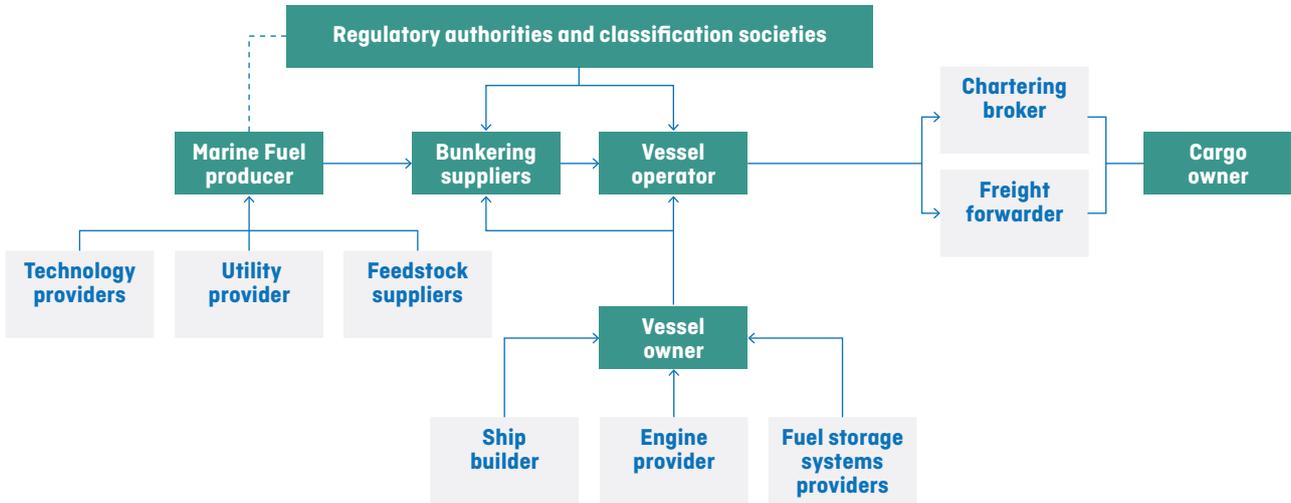
Vessel Segment	Description	Relevance for 'first mover' pilot
 <p>Containership</p>	Used to transport manufactured goods in intermodal containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Known and predictability trade routes allow for the development of infrastructure at limited number of pre-determined ports + Higher potential of cost pass-through to end-use markets + Less stringent fuel handling procedures at containership terminals
 <p>Bulk Cargo</p>	Used to transport unpackaged bulk cargo in cargo hold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Increasing pressure for end-use sector to reduce Scope 3 emissions ! Variable trade route selection raises minimum level of infrastructure investment ! Tight margins limit potential of passing through cost to end-use markets
 <p>Tanker</p>	Used to transport liquids or gases in bulk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Lower expense related to fuel storage system and crew training costs + Homogenous cargoes and concentrated customer base simplifies cost pass-through ! Variable trade route selection raises minimum level of infrastructure investment ! Technical challenges in accessing engine and fuel storage systems increase complexity of testing and validation

Focus for the Blueprint

SIMPLIFIED VALUE CHAIN



'FULL CHAIN' PILOT VALUE CHAIN



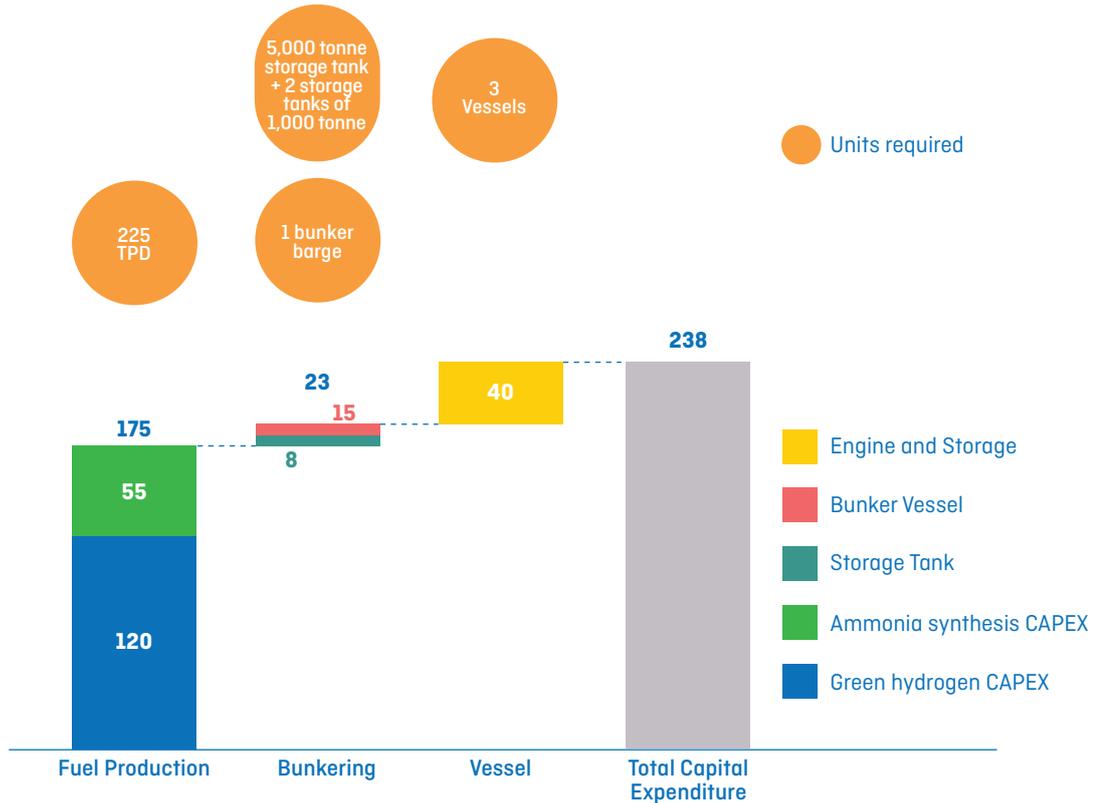
Governments and Financial Institutions

Key

Core Actors

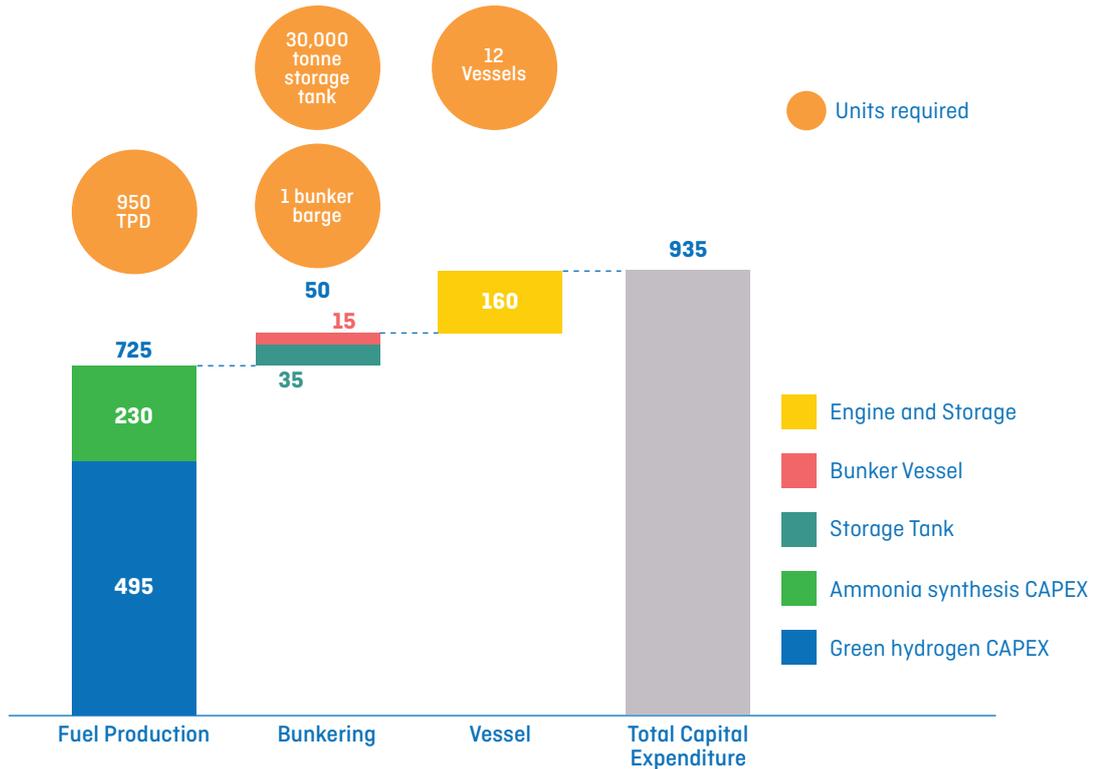
Pilot
Dependent

'SMALL SCALE FULL CHAIN' 225 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



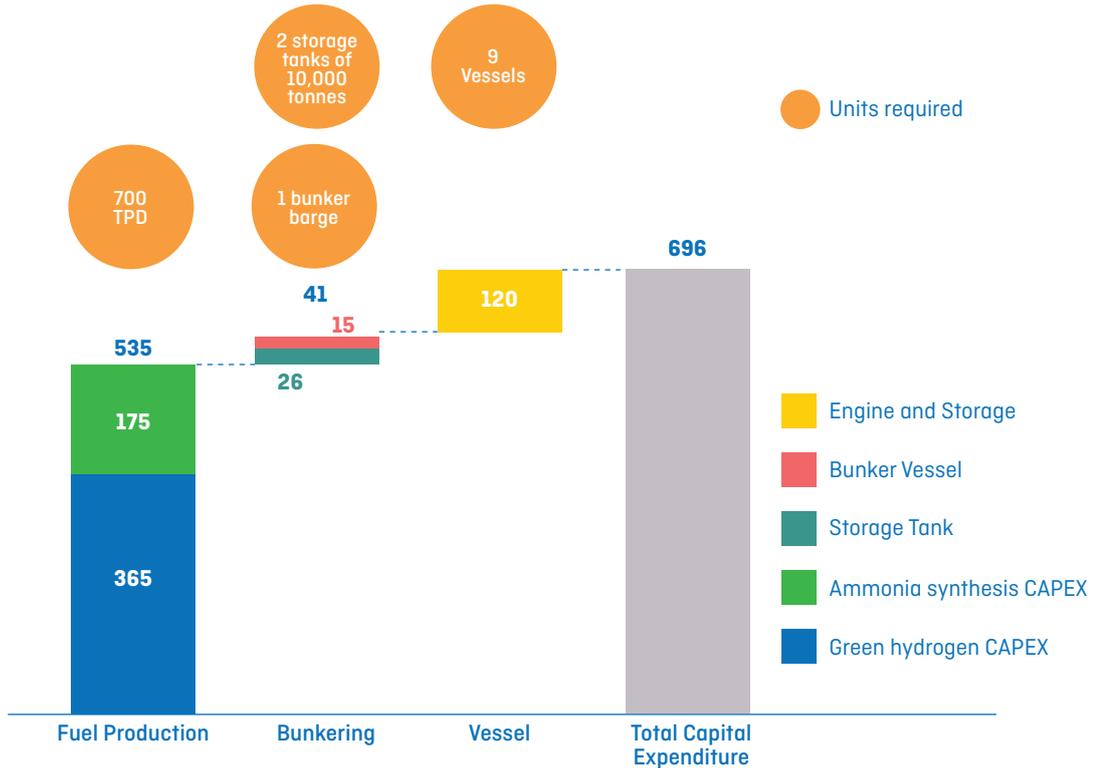
Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'LARGE SCALE FULL CHAIN' 950 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



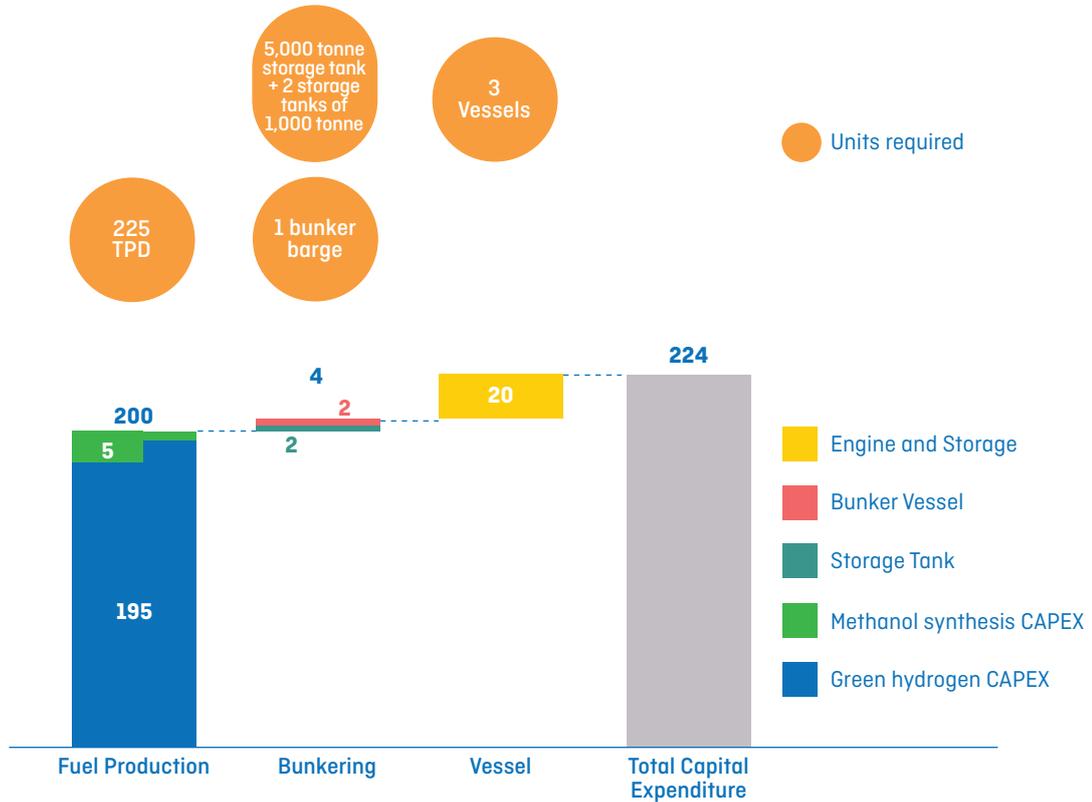
Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'REFERENCE CASE FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



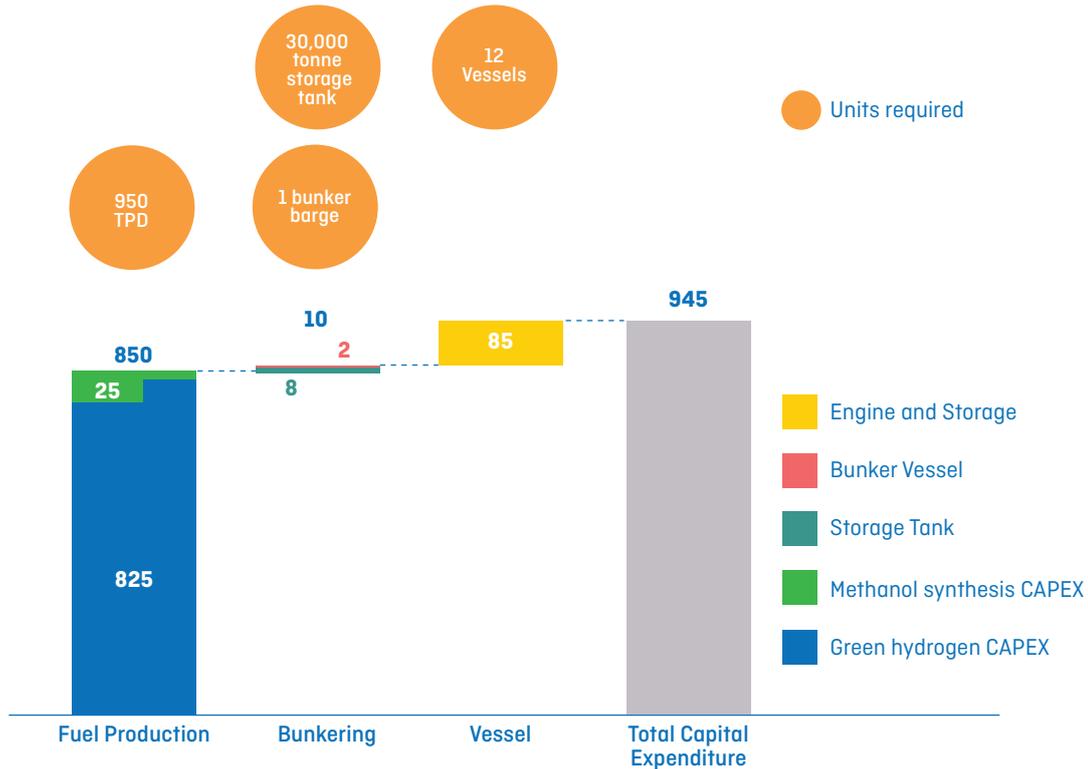
Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'SMALL SCALE FULL CHAIN' 225 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



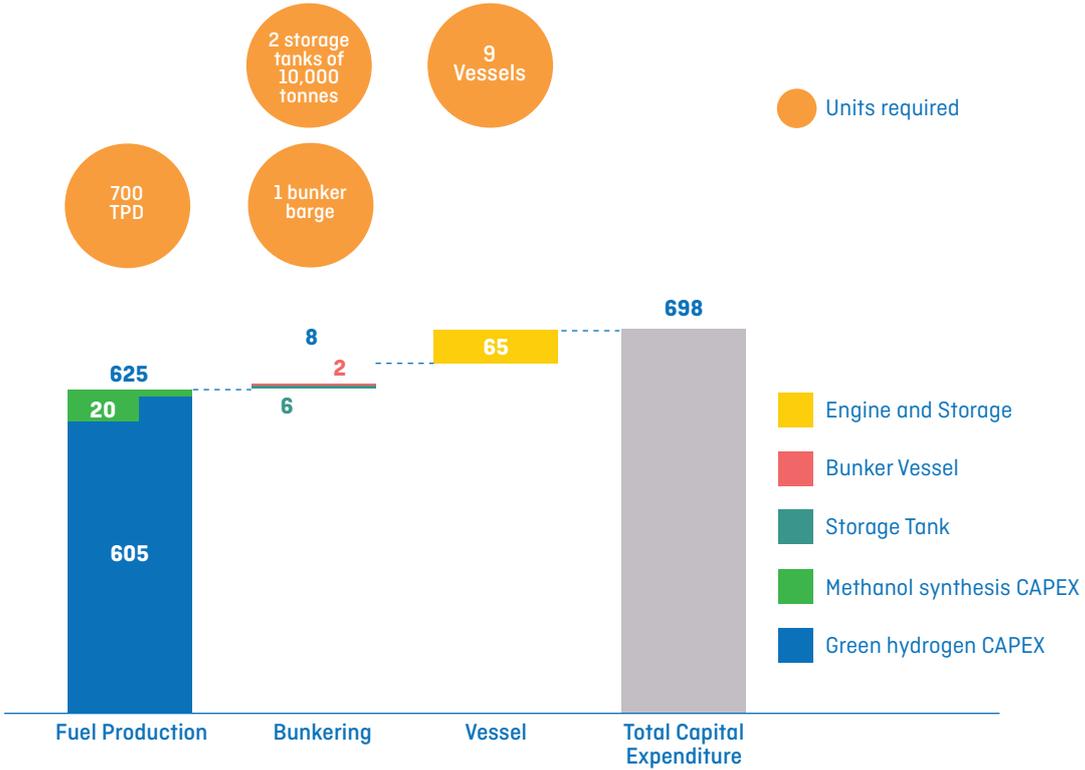
Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'LARGE SCALE FULL CHAIN' 950 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

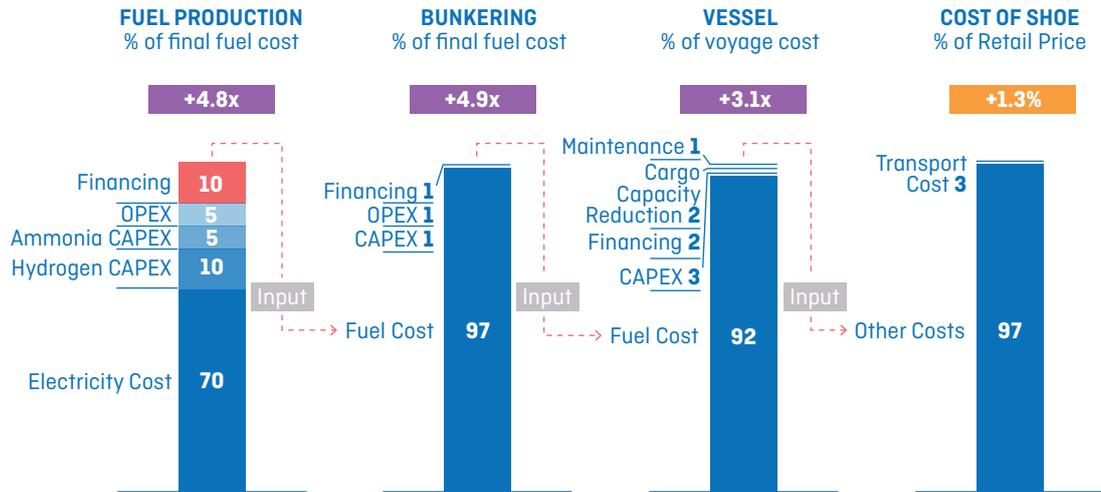
'REFERENCE CASE 'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT
Capital expenditure needed across value chain, \$m



Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT
Breakdown of cost at each step of the value chain

INDICATIVE EXAMPLE

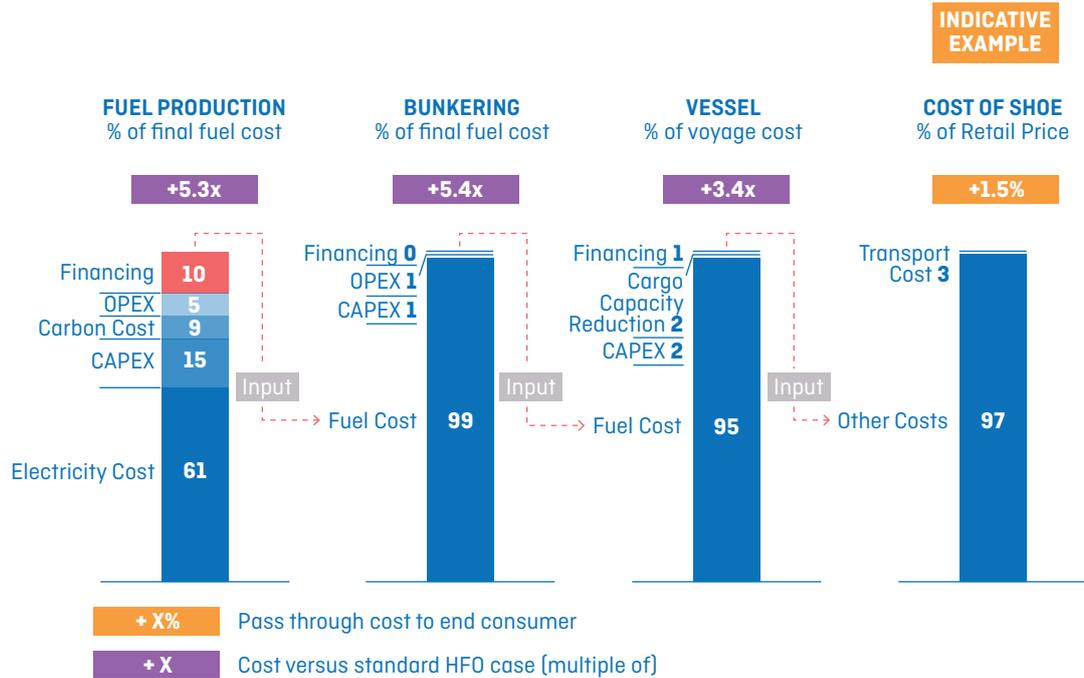


- + X% Pass through cost to end consumer
- + X Cost versus standard HFO case (multiple of)

Source: ETC analysis (2020)
 Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT (w/ BECCS)

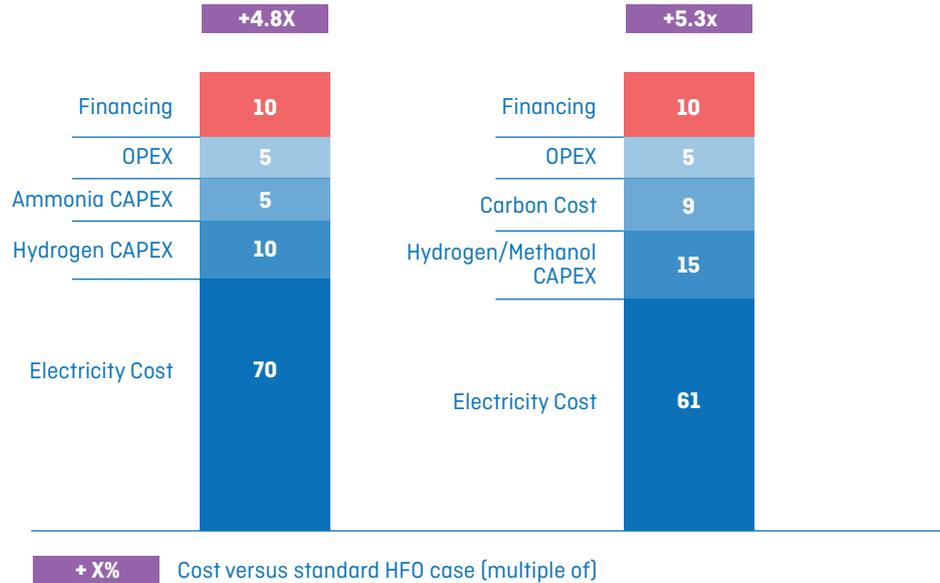
Breakdown of cost at each step of the value chain

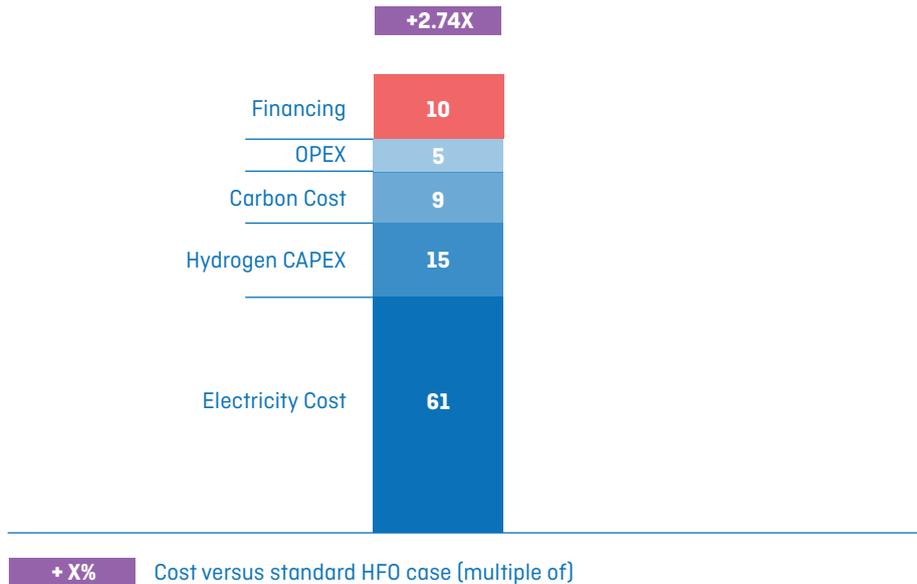


Source: ETC analysis [2020]
Key assumptions listed in Appendix

**700 TPD GREEN
AMMONIA PRODUCTION PLANT**
% of final fuel cost

**700 TPD GREEN
METHANOL PRODUCTION PLANT**
% of final fuel cost



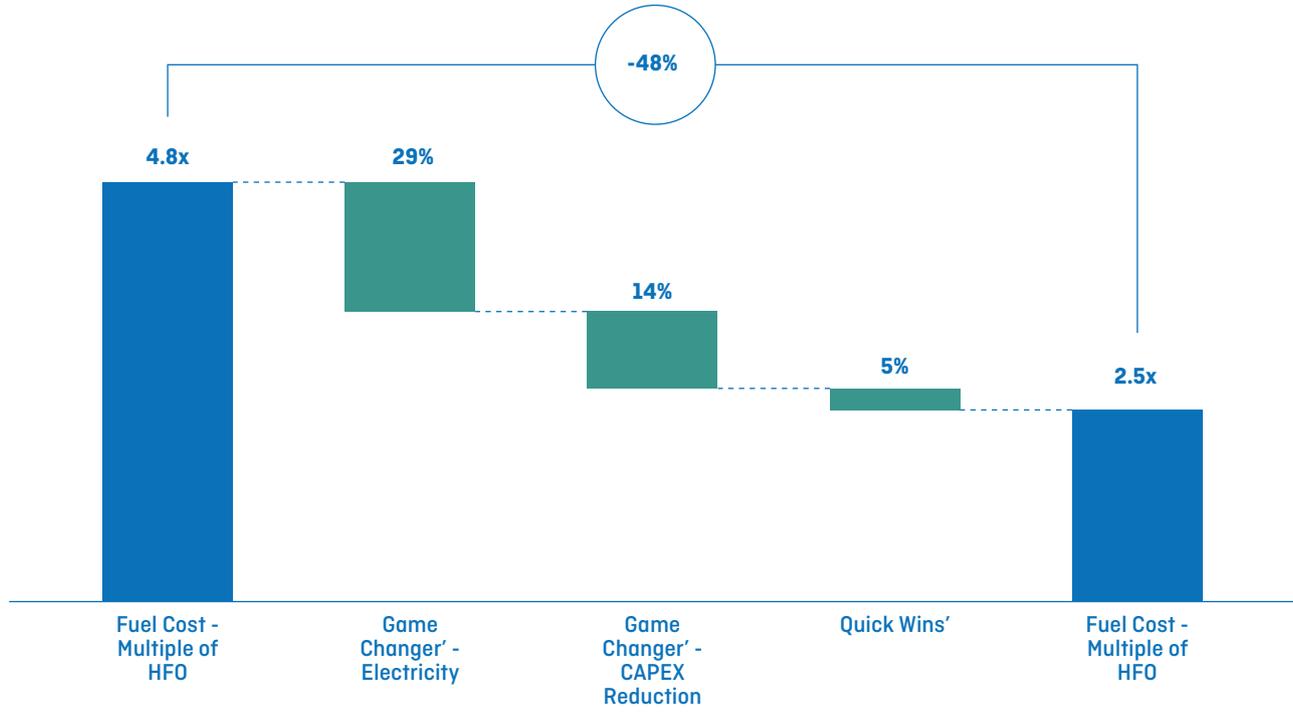


Source: ETC analysis [2020]

Key assumptions: Electrolyser CAPEX \$1,200/kW (source: BNEF 2020); LCOE - \$60/MWh (assuming offshore wind with 60% capacity factor); Delivered Carbon Cost per tonne - \$60/tonne (source: global CCS Institute; Interest Rate: 10%; Gearing Ratio: 80%; HFO Price: \$394/tonne; MGO Price (for reference): \$457/tonne (Source: average from Jan 1, 2020 to Jul 1, 2020 for top 20 global ports from <https://shipandbunker.com>); Figures rounded to nearest significant figure

GREEN AMMONIA – FUEL PRODUCTION

% of final fuel cost



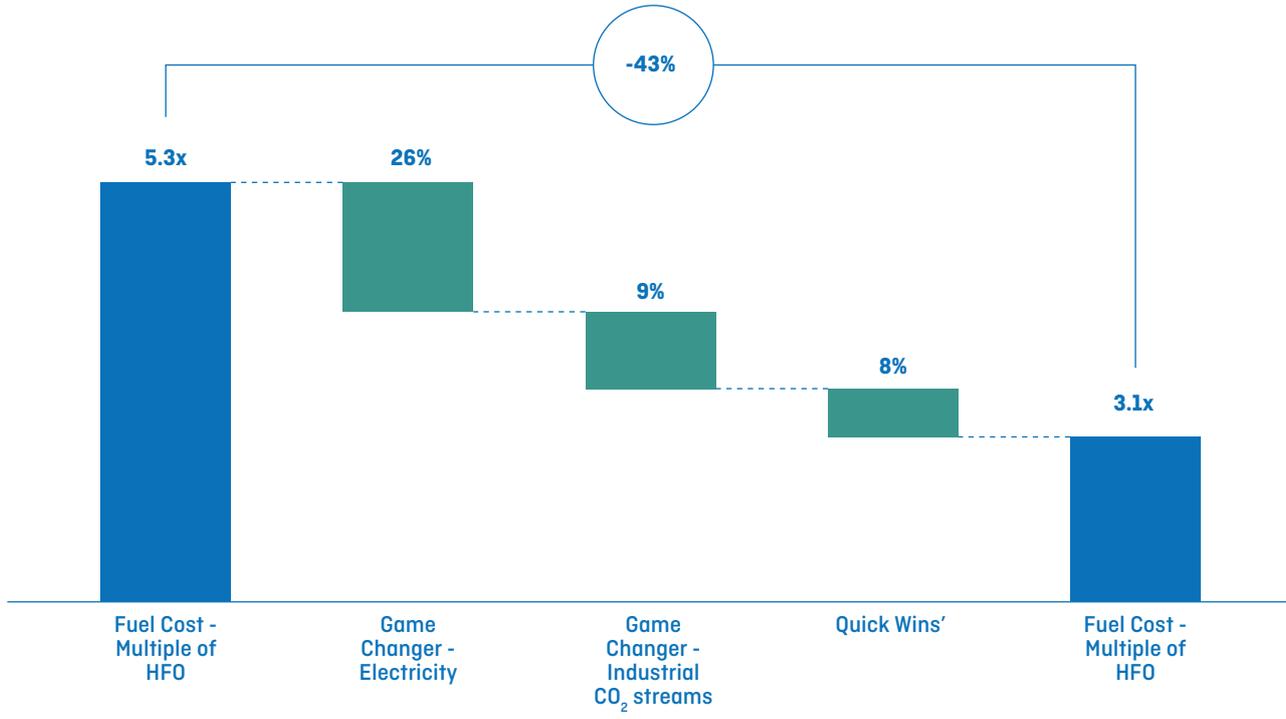
Lever utilised:
→ Location-based cost minimisation, long-term PPA and tax exemptions to lower cost of electricity to \$39/MWh

Lever utilised:
→ Use of existing ammonia infrastructure to reduce ammonia production capex

Lever utilised:
→ Blended finance to reduce electrolyser related CAPEX and cost of capital
→ Concessional/Pref-erential Loans and Loan Guarantees to reduce interest rates to 4%

GREEN METHANOL – FUEL PRODUCTION

Cost versus standard HFO case, multiple of



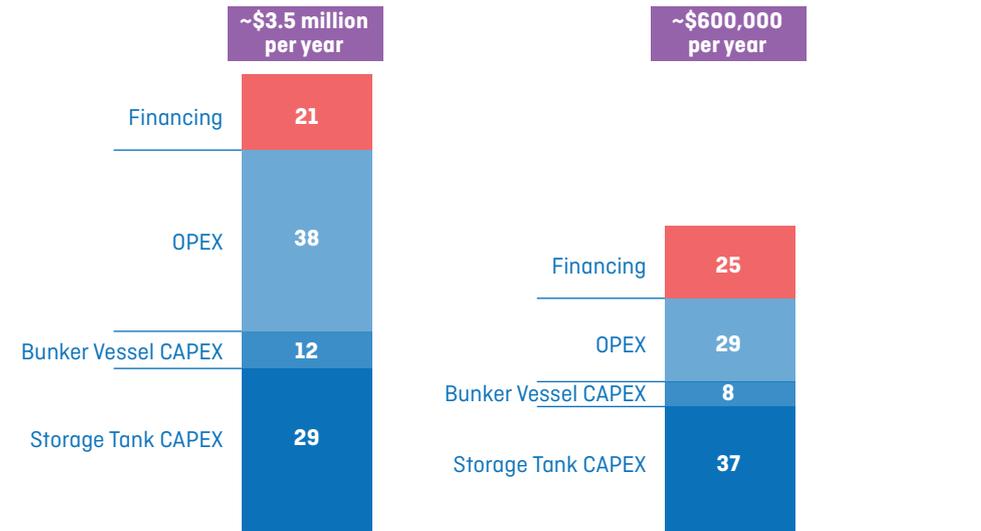
Lever utilised:
→ Location-based cost minimisation and tax exemptions to lower cost of electricity to \$35/MWh

Lever utilised:
→ Use of existing methanol infrastructure to reduce methanol production capex
→ Use industrial CO₂ streams from least-cost sources to lower delivered cost of carbon to \$35/tonne

Lever utilised:
→ Blended finance to reduce electrolyser related CAPEX and cost of capital
→ Concessional/preferential loans and loan guarantees to reduce interest rates to 4%

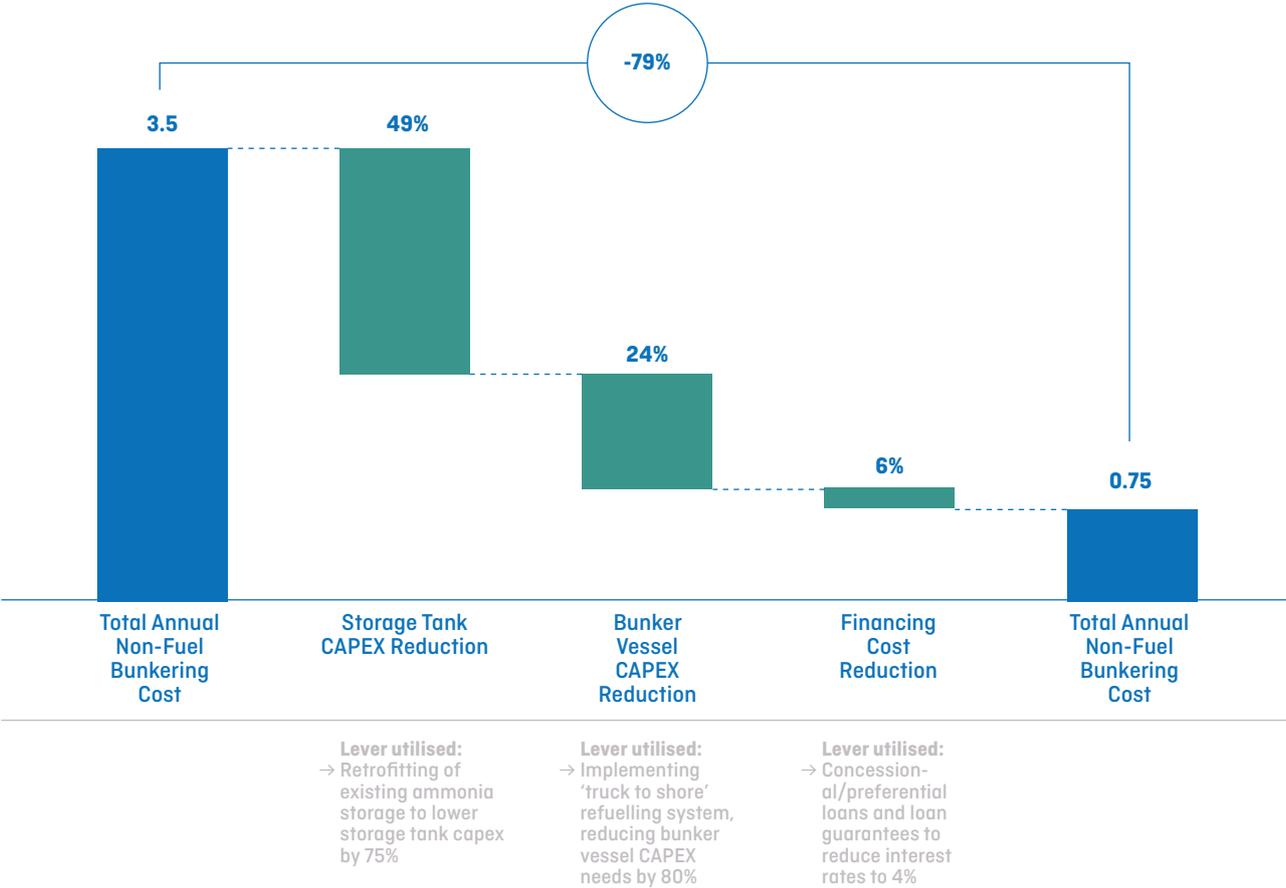
700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PATHWAY
% of annual non-fuel bunker costs

700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PATHWAY
% of annual non-fuel bunker costs

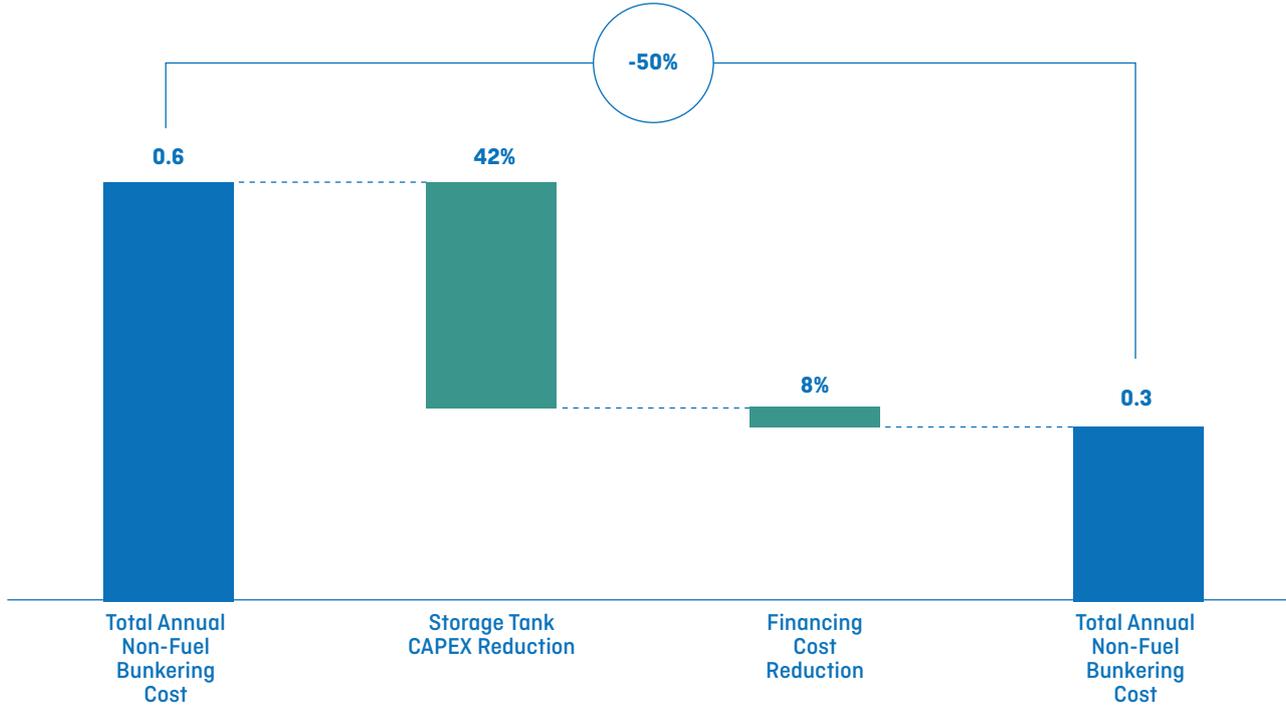


Source: ETC analysis (2020)
Key assumptions listed in Appendix

GREEN AMMONIA BUNKERING
Non-fuel Costs, \$m



GREEN METHANOL BUNKERING Non-fuel Costs, \$m

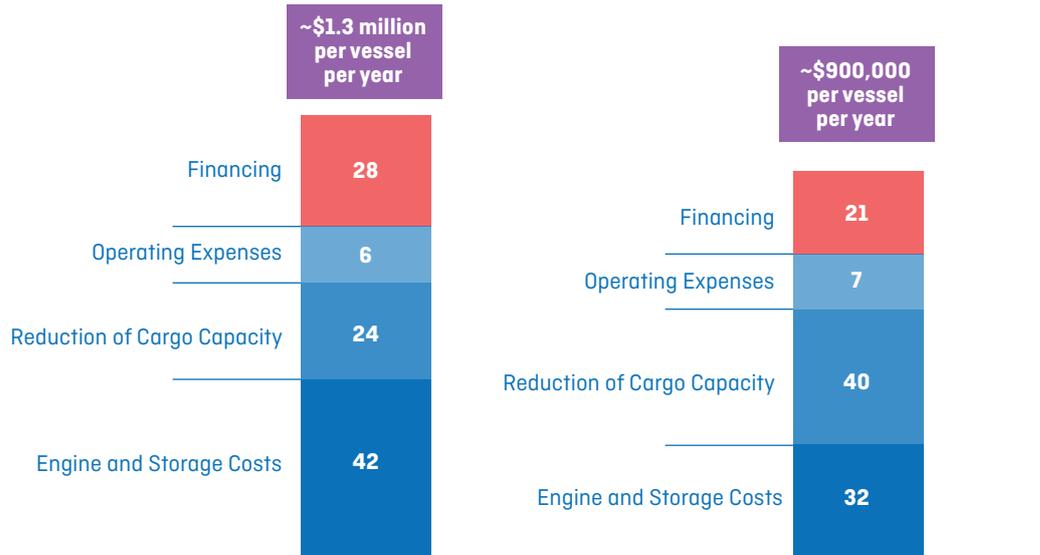


Lever utilised:
→ Utilising existing infrastructure to retrofit existing methanol storage facility to lower storage tank CAPEX by 50%

Lever utilised:
→ Concessional/preferential loans and loan guarantees to reduce interest rates to 4%

700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PATHWAY
% of annual non-fuel costs

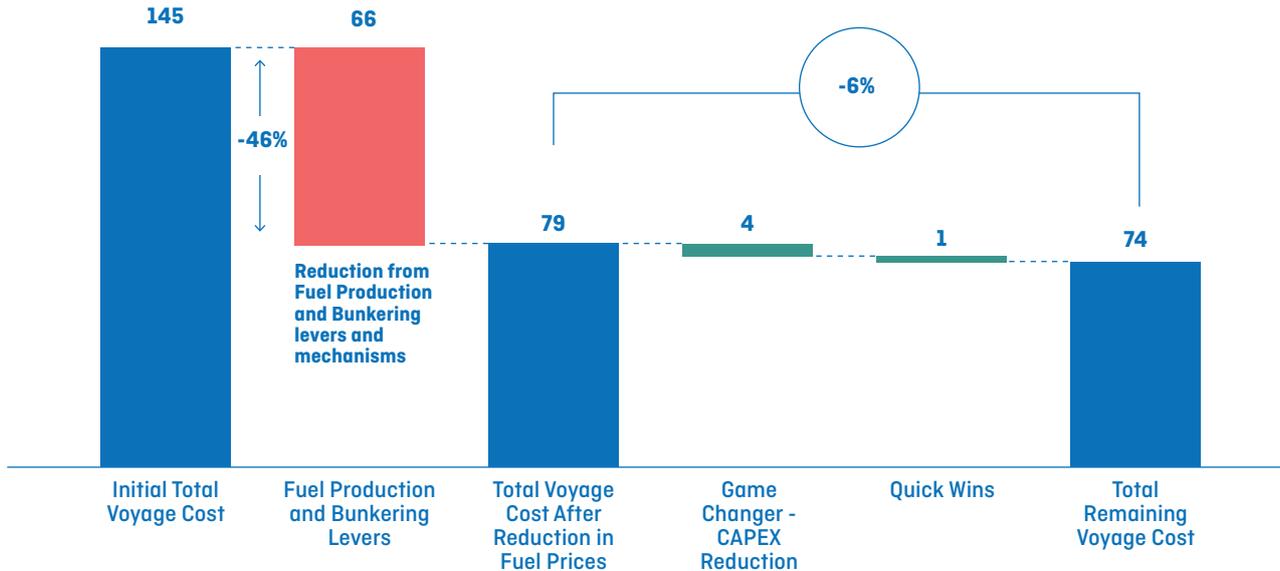
700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PATHWAY
% of annual non-fuel costs



Source: ETC analysis (2020)
Key assumptions listed in Appendix

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT

Total voyage cost, \$m

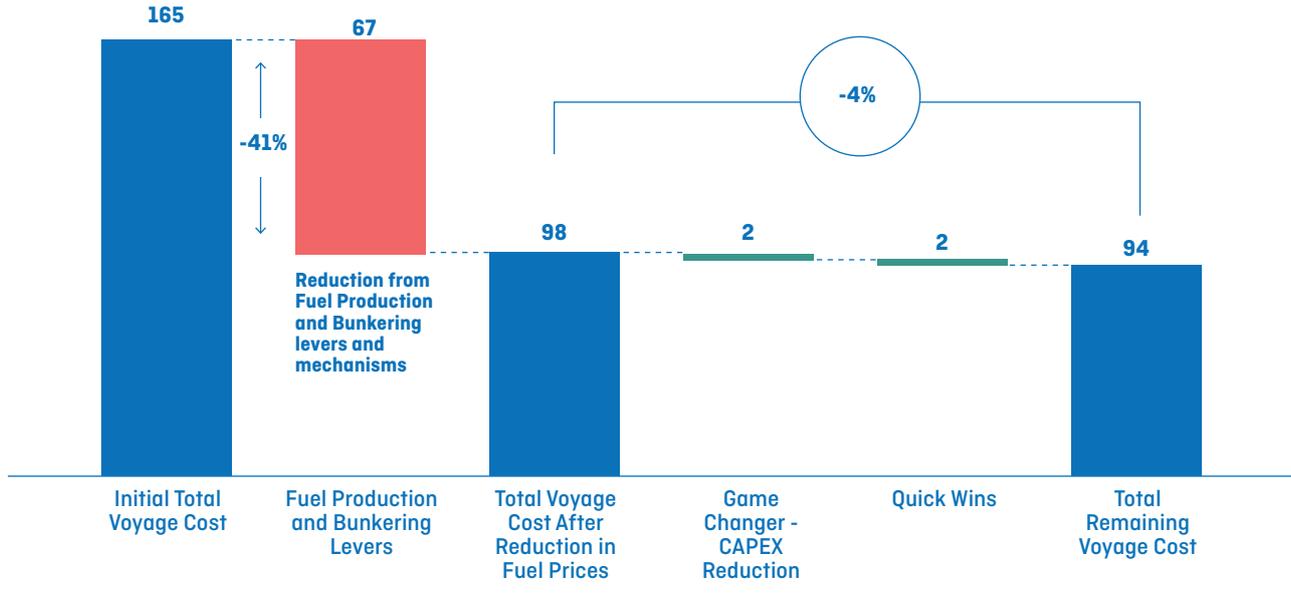


Lever utilised:
→ Grants from multiple stakeholders to reduce CAPEX cost by 50%

Lever utilised:
→ Concessional/preferential loans, loan guarantees and multi-party risk sharing to reduce interest rates to 4%

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT

Total voyage cost, \$m

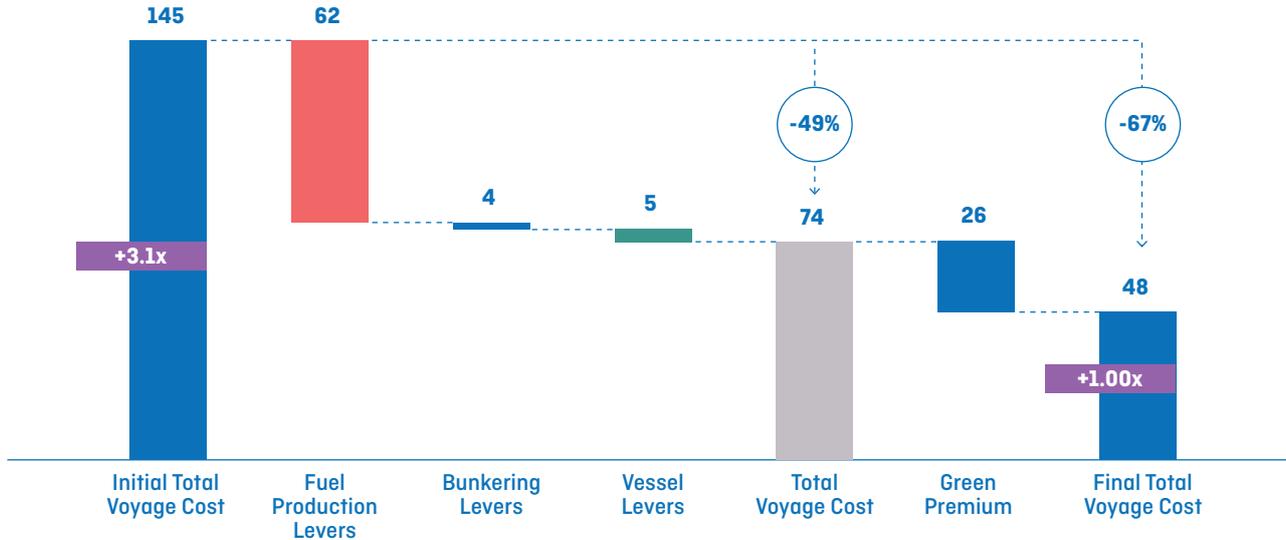


Lever utilised:
→ Grants from multiple stakeholders to reduce CAPEX by 50%

Lever utilised:
→ Concessional/Pref-erential Loans, Loan Guarantees and multi-party risk sharing to reduce interest rates to 4%

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN AMMONIA PILOT

Total voyage cost, \$m

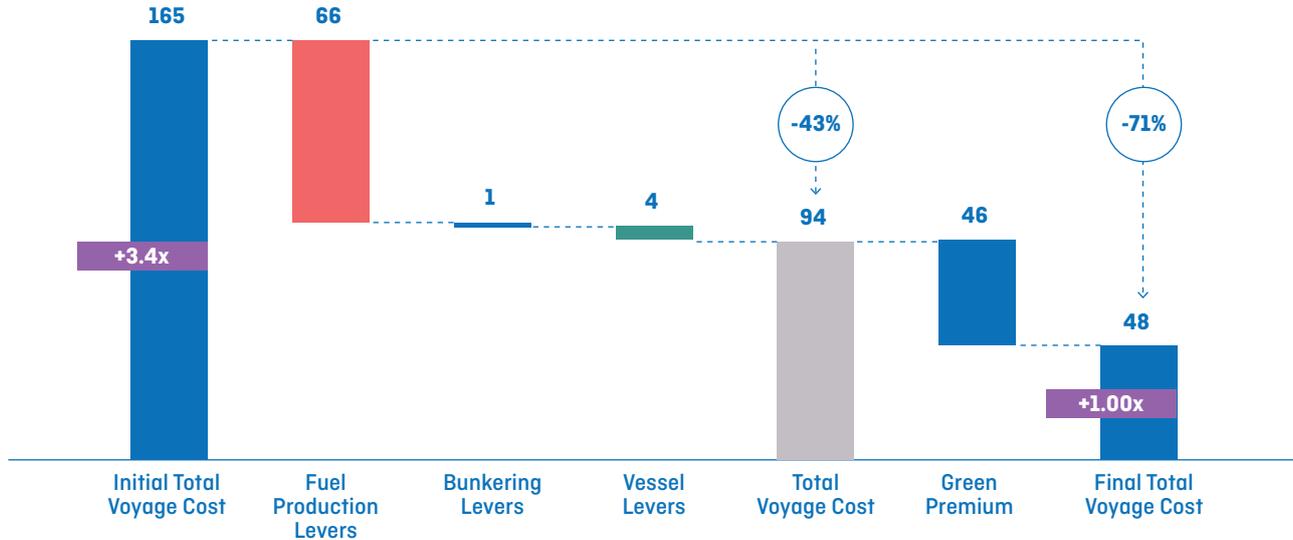


+ X

Cost versus standard HFO case (multiple of)

'FULL CHAIN' 700 TPD GREEN METHANOL PILOT

Total voyage cost, \$m



+ X

Cost versus standard HFO case (multiple of)

Hydrogen Production

CAPEX

Electrolyser CAPEX

Desalination Plant
CAPEX

Compressor CAPEX

OPEX

Electrolyser OPEX

Desalination Plant
OPEX

Compressor OPEX

OPERATIONAL VARIABLES

Electrolyser
Efficiency

Compressor Energy
Requirements

Desalination Energy
Requirements

Plant Utilisation
Rate

Hydrogen
Tonnes per Day

Ammonia Production

CAPEX

Haber Bosch CAPEX

Air Separator
CAPEX

Storage CAPEX

OPEX

Haber Bosch OPEX

Air Separator
OPEX

Storage OPEX

OPERATIONAL VARIABLES

Haber Bosch Energy
Requirements

Storage Energy
Requirements

Air Separator
Requirements

Storage Cycle Time

OUTPUT

Ammonia
Tonnes per Day

Methanol Production

CAPEX

Methanol Synthesizer
CAPEX

Storage CAPEX

OPEX

Methanol Synthesizer
OPEX

Storage OPEX

CO₂ OPEX

OPERATIONAL VARIABLES

Methanol Synthesizer
Energy Requirements

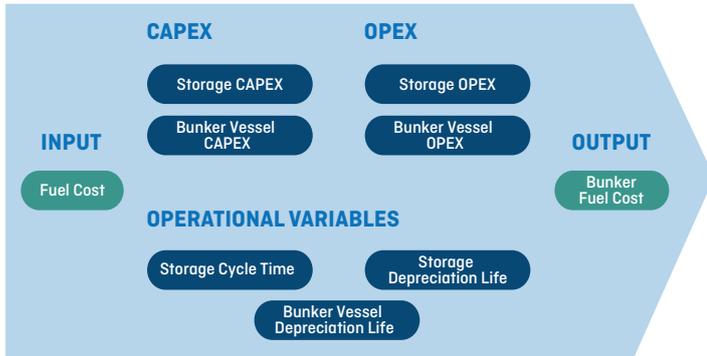
Air Separator
Requirements

Storage Cycle Time

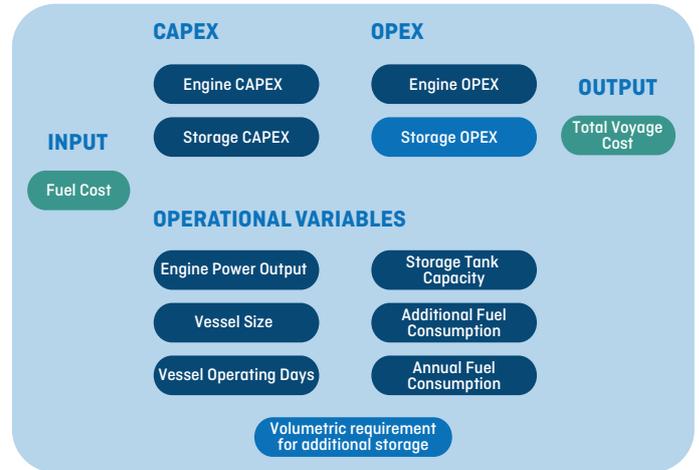
OUTPUT

Methanol
Tonnes per Day

Bunkering Supplier



Vessel



High level methodology of the CO₂ shipping cost model

CO₂ shipping – user inputs

- Flow rate (MtCO₂ per annum)
- Shipping time (years)
- Starting port
- Destination (either port or offshore CO₂ storage site)
- Unloading option (Onshore, TMS, STL, SALM, platform with storage)

- Initial CO₂ pressure
- CO₂ liquefaction pressure (L/M/H)
- Discount rate
- Ship fuel (LNG/MDO)
- Fuel price scenarios

Cost and performance dataset

- **Specific CAPEX and OPEX for:**
 - Liquefaction
 - Temporary storage
 - Loading/unloading (onshore)
 - CO₂ ship
 - Unloading offshore (direct/buffer storage)
 - Gasification

- **Shipping operation data**
 - Loading/unloading time
 - Unloading time offshore
 - Port entry/exit time
 - Annual operation hours
 - Offshore connection time
 - Speed
 - Fuel consumption

- **Electricity and fuel prices**

Infrastructure sizing and cost calculations

- Liquefaction capacity (MW_{el})
- Distance between start and destination
- Size of onshore/offshore storage
- Ship length and draft
- Total trip time
- Nr of trips per ship
- Optimum fleet size
- Utilisation of fleet

Key outputs

- Detailed cost breakdown for shipping and pipeline
- Levelised lifetime cost per stored tCO₂ for shipping and pipeline

Involvement Map



Production Map
Who is likely to participate in production of the documents



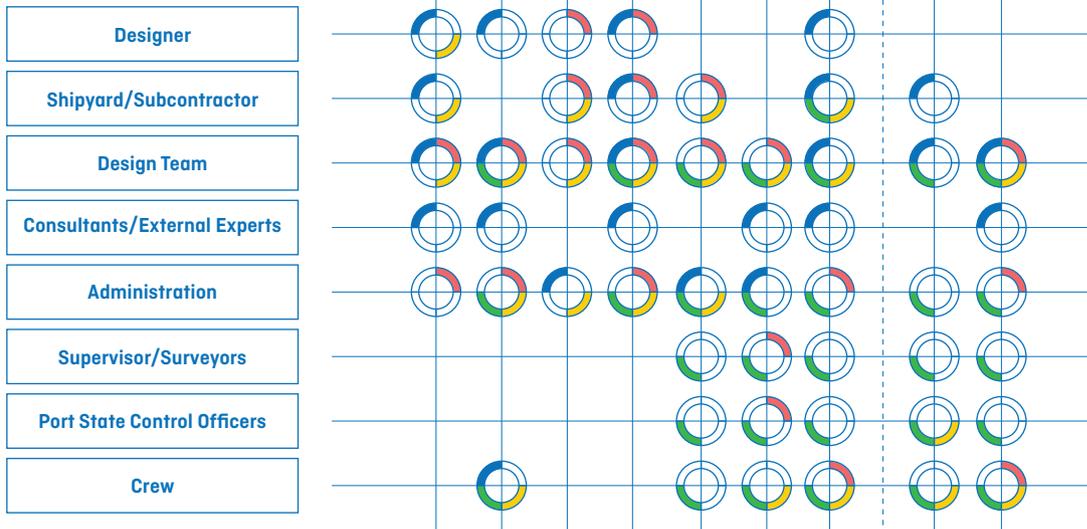
Process Map
Who needs to process the produced documentation for approval



Retention Map
Who retains the information after commissioning



Control Map
Who may require access to the documentation during operation



Source: Guidelines for the approval of alternatives and equivalents as provided for in various IMO instruments MSC.1/Circ.1455 24 June 2013