

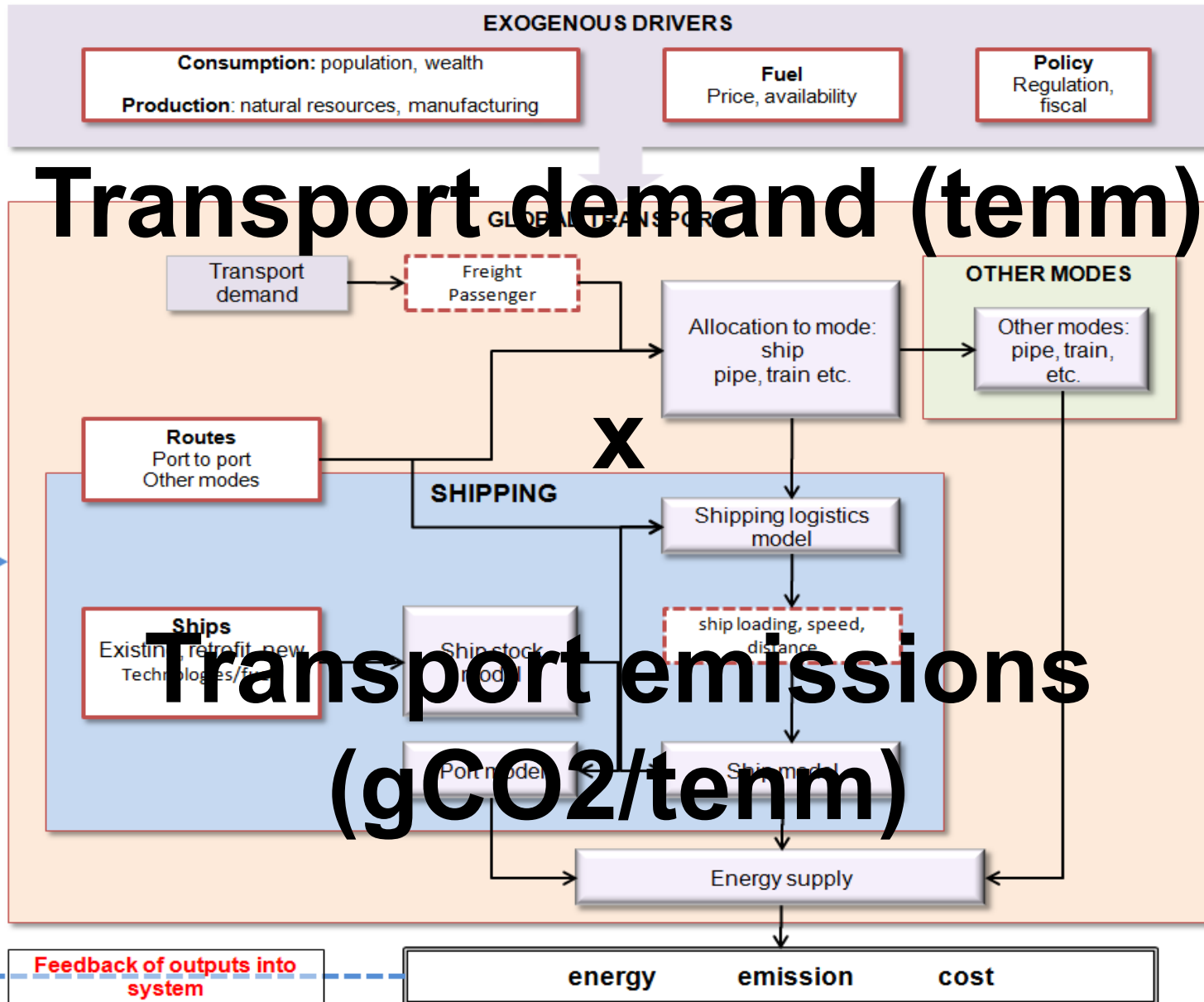
Sustainable Sea Transport Talanoa

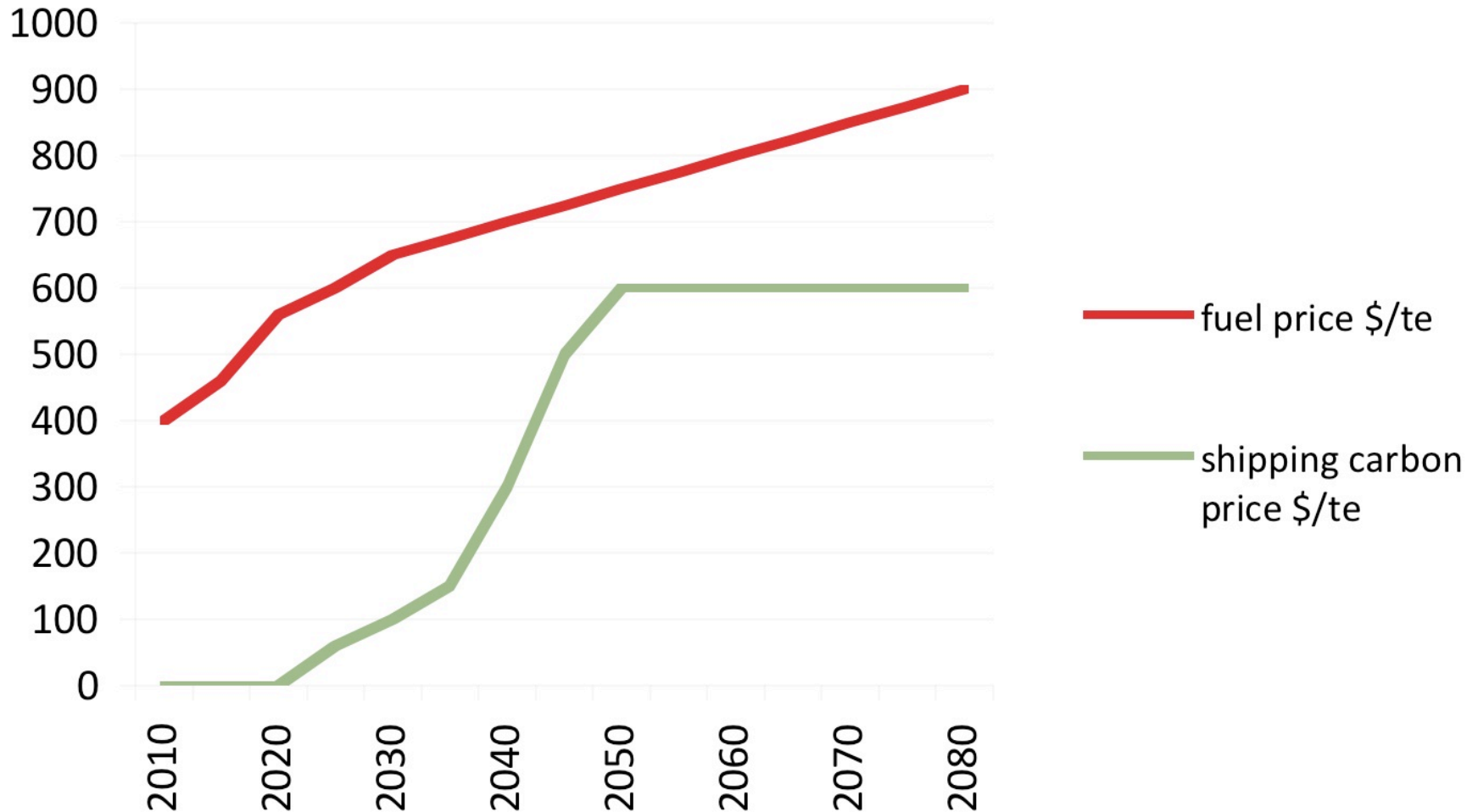
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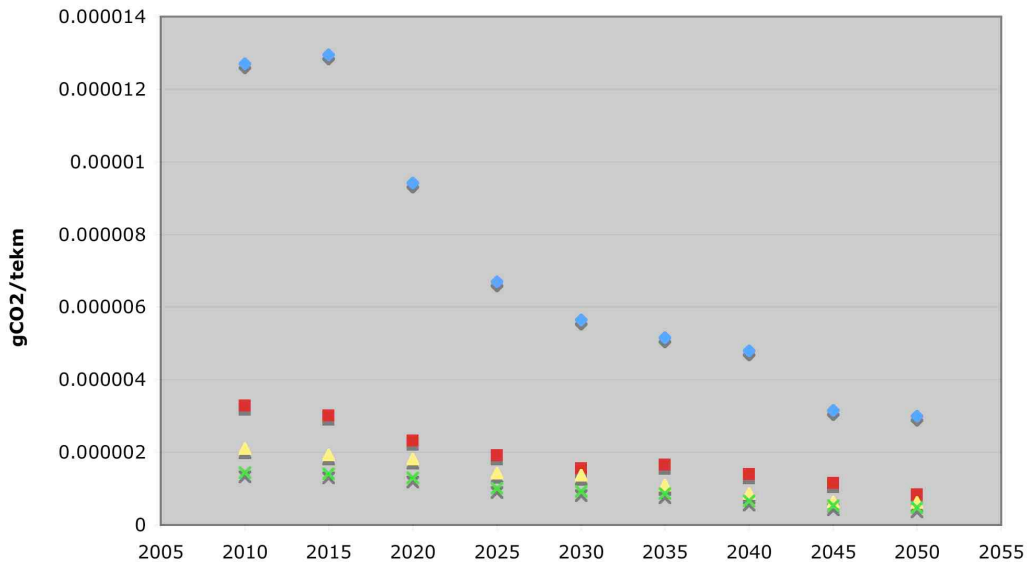






+ regulatory scenario (EEDI, MARPOL VI etc)

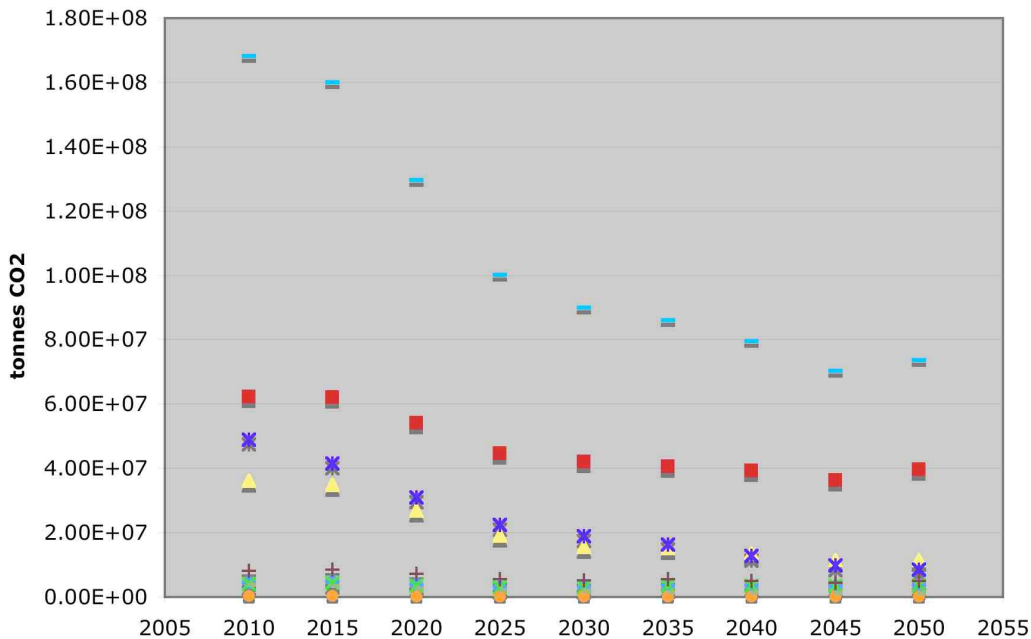
Carbon intensity of transport supply



↑
75%
↓

↑
65%
↓

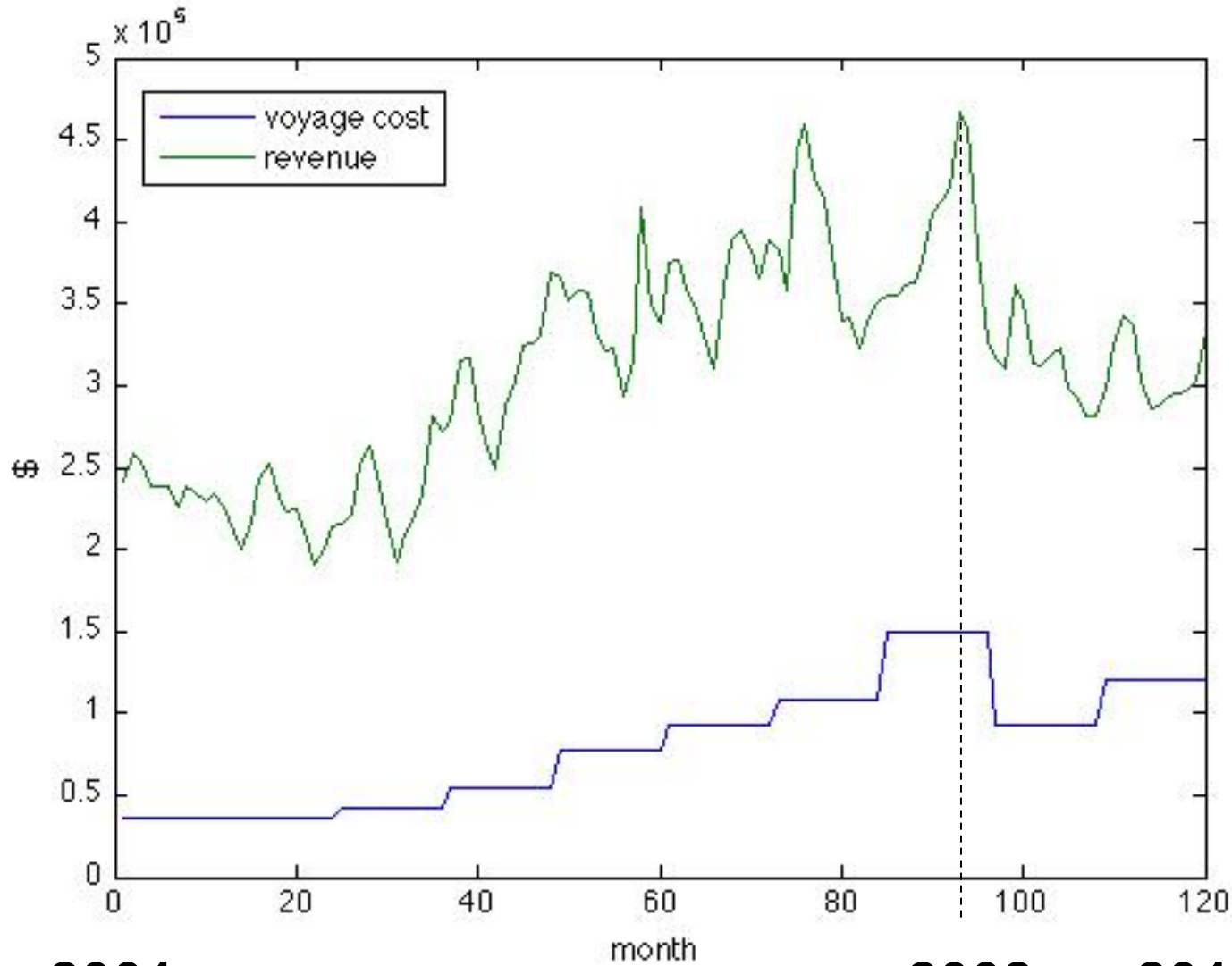
Annual CO2 emissions



↑
55%
↓



- Houston - Rotterdam ~6200nm



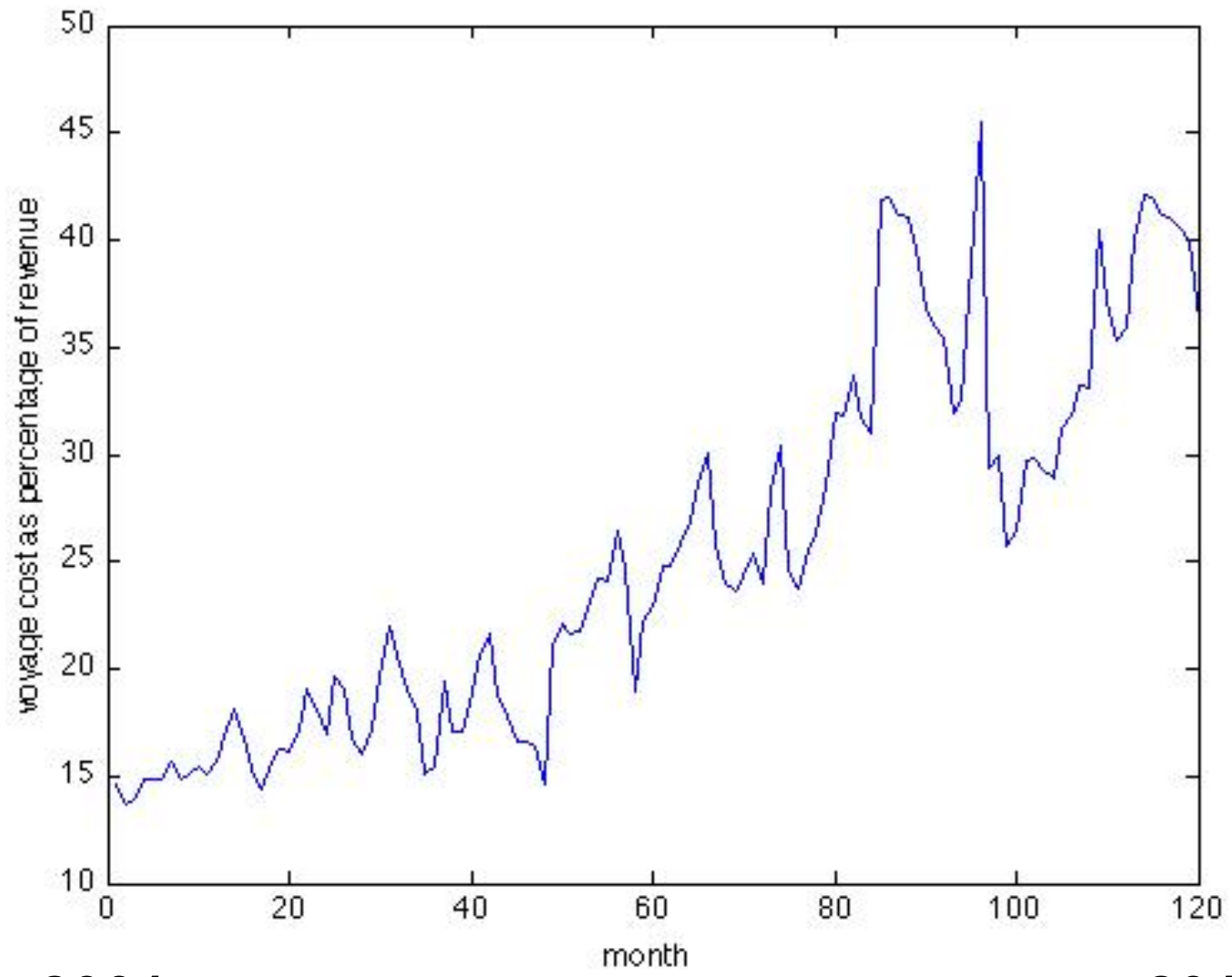
**5000 te parcel,
Hou-Rot + Rot-
Hou, Clarksons
SIN**

**HFO ~
\$400 / te**

2001

2008

2010



2001

2010

- Fuel price:
 - HFO = \$700 / te
 - LNG = \$400 /te
- Carbon price = \$45 / te
- 60% wind, 40% LNG

		
Voyage costs \$/pa	1,200,000	240,000
Fixed costs \$/pa	~1,000,000	?
Carbon te/pa	4500	0

Concluding remarks

- The non-economic case is a no-brainer but unlikely to generate the flows of capital which can enable at scale
- The basic economic case for wind assistance is a straightforward trade-off of higher fixed costs and lower operating costs, but there is a challenge to calculate these rigorously and present with credibility
- We don't currently see lack of GHG regulation or carbon pricing as an obstruction to the take-up of wind assistance technology

Thank you and thanks to LCS members,
particularly the management board:



And to my colleagues in our Low Carbon Shipping research group:

- Eoin O'Keeffe
- Nish Rehmatulla
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- Paolo Agnolucci
- Solmaz Haji

- Matthew Winning
- Nagore Sabio
- Andreas Schaefer
- Carlo Raucci