

Proposal of Revising EEXI formula Considering OCCS

TEAM OHJUKANG

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INTRODUCTION



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MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION
COMMITTEE
80th session
Agenda item 7

MEPC 80/INF.39/Add.1
6 June 2023
ENGLISH ONLY

Pre-session public release: ☒

REDUCTION OF GHG EMISSIONS FROM SHIPS

Report of the ad-hoc Expert Workshop on comparative analysis of candidate
mid-term GHG reduction measures

Preliminary expert review of the technical and economic elements, and their possible
combinations, of the proposals for candidate mid-term GHG reduction measures

INTRODUCTION

Strategy direction

	2.23 (New)	Development of a goal-based instrument for maritime autonomous surface ships (MASS)	2025	MSC		
SD 3 Respond to climate change	3.1	Treatment of ozone-depleting substances used by ships	Annual	MEPC		
	3.2	Further development of mechanisms needed to achieve the reduction of GHG emissions from international shipping	Annual	MEPC		

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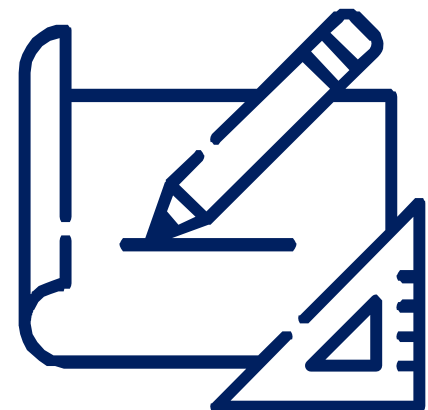
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Annex, page 16

Reference to SD, if applicable	Output number	Description	Target completion year	Parent organ(s)	Associated organ(s)	Coordinating organ(s)
	3.3	Reduction of the impact on the Arctic of emissions of black carbon from international shipping	2023	MEPC	PPR	
	3.4	Promotion of technical cooperation and transfer of technology relating to the reduction of GHG emissions from ships	2023	MEPC		
	3.5	Revision of guidelines concerning Chapter 4 of MARPOL Annex VI	2023	MEPC		
	3.6	EEDI reviews required under regulation 21.6 of MARPOL Annex VI	2023	MEPC		

01. BACKGROUND

IMO GHG Strategy

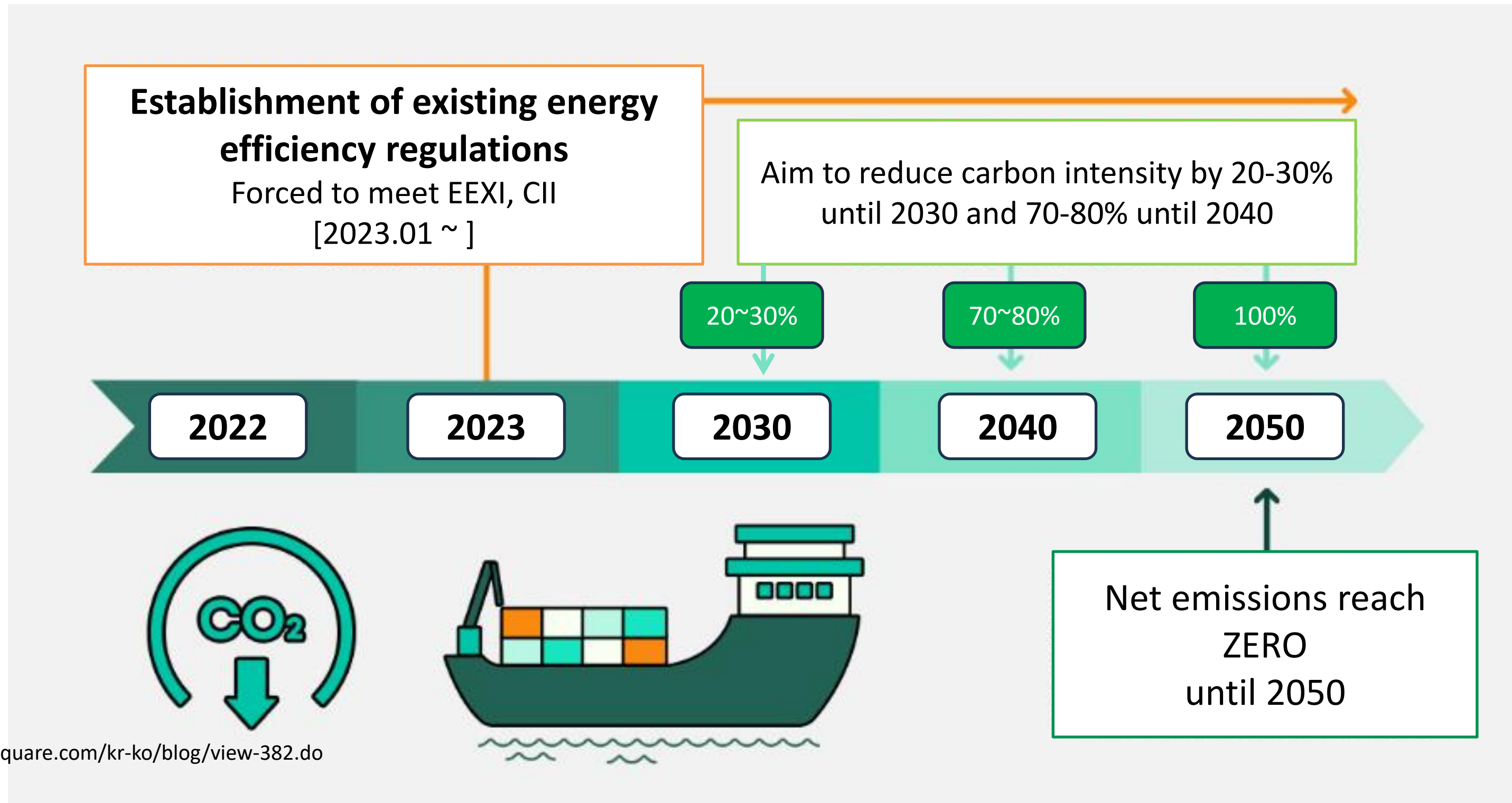
EEXI Regulatory



Well to wake (LCA)

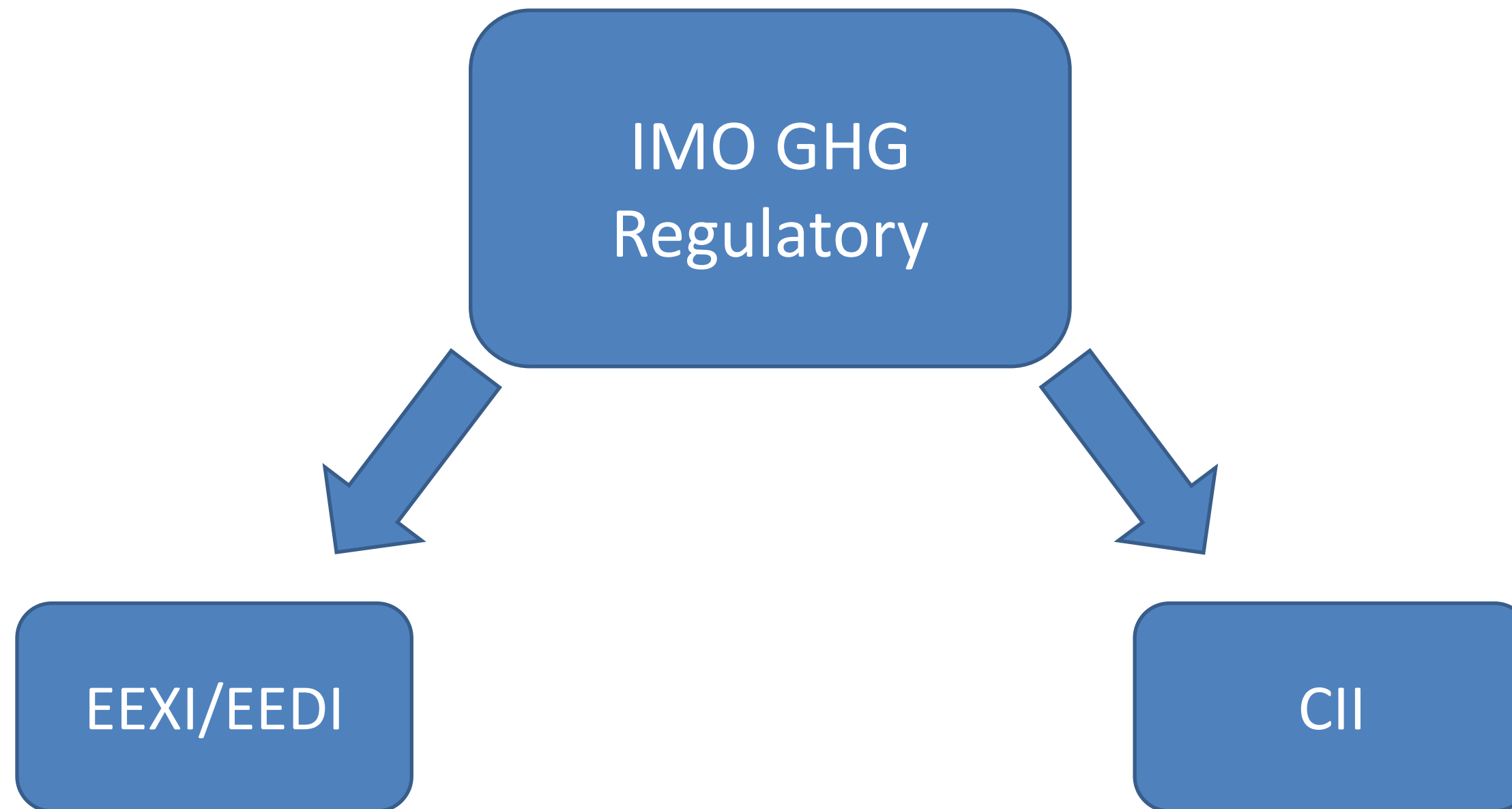
01. BACKGROUND

IMO GHG Regulatory



01. BACKGROUND

IMO GHG Regulatory



01. BACKGROUND

IMO GHG Regulatory

MEPC 80/WP.1/Rev.1

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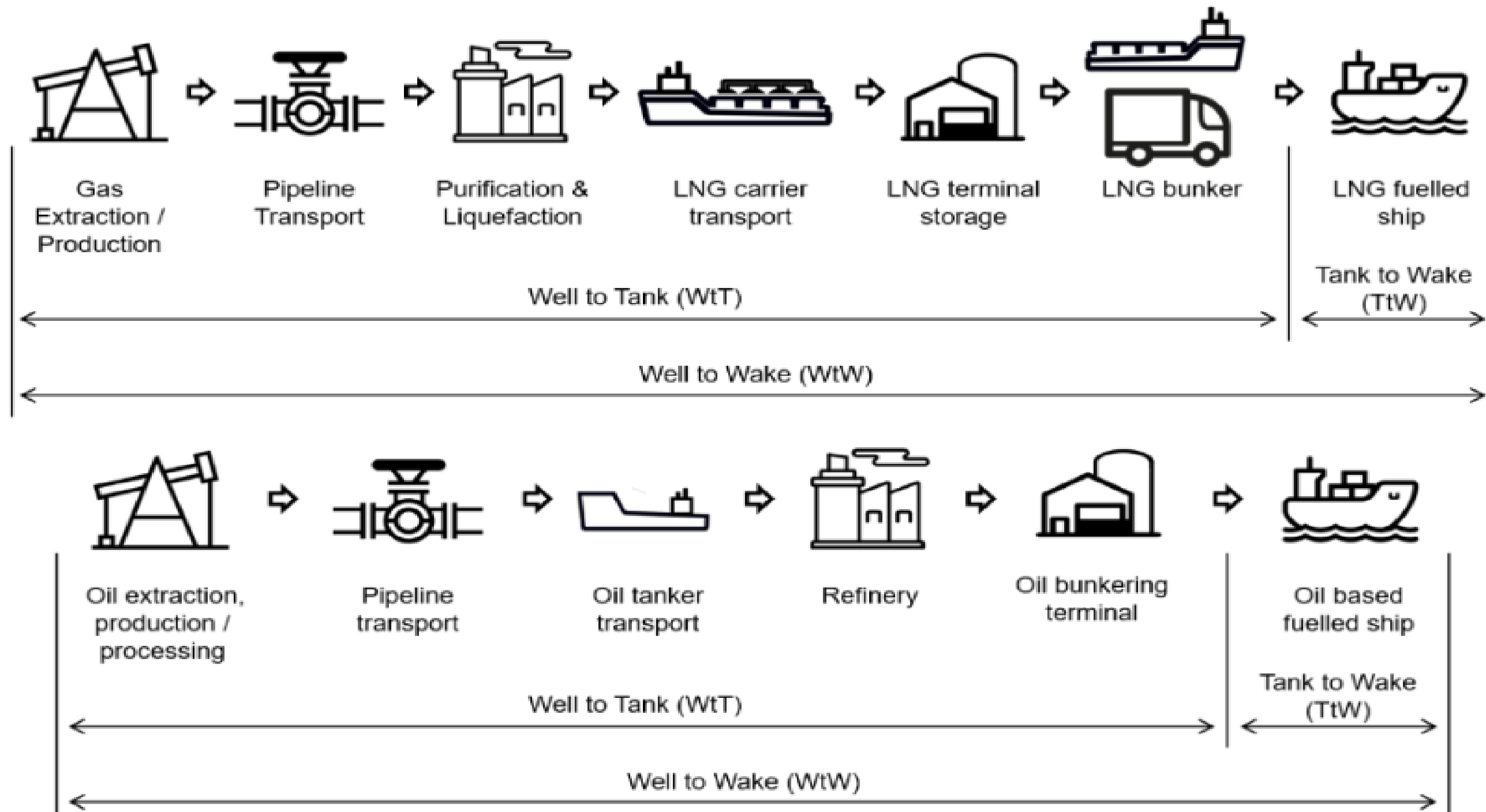
- .2 outcome of ISWG-GHG 14 and ISWG-GHG 15, including the consideration of the revision of the IMO GHG Strategy, the development of the basket of mid-term measures and the life-cycle analysis (LCA) guidelines;



Even evaluates the fuel production process

01. BACKGROUND

What is LCA ?



01. BACKGROUND

EEXI

Complex final EEXI formula

The **attained Energy Efficiency Existing Ship Index (EEXI)** is a measure of ship's energy efficiency (g/t*nm) and calculated by the following formula:

$$\left(\prod_{j=1}^n f_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + (P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}^*) + \left(\left(\prod_{j=1}^n f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEeff(i)} \right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}^{**} \right)$$

$f_1 \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m$

- Main engine part
- Auxiliary engine part
- Shaft motor
- Innovative energy efficiency technology for reduction of main engine power
- Innovative energy efficiency technology for reduction of auxiliary engine power
- Ship-type specific correction factors

01. BACKGROUND

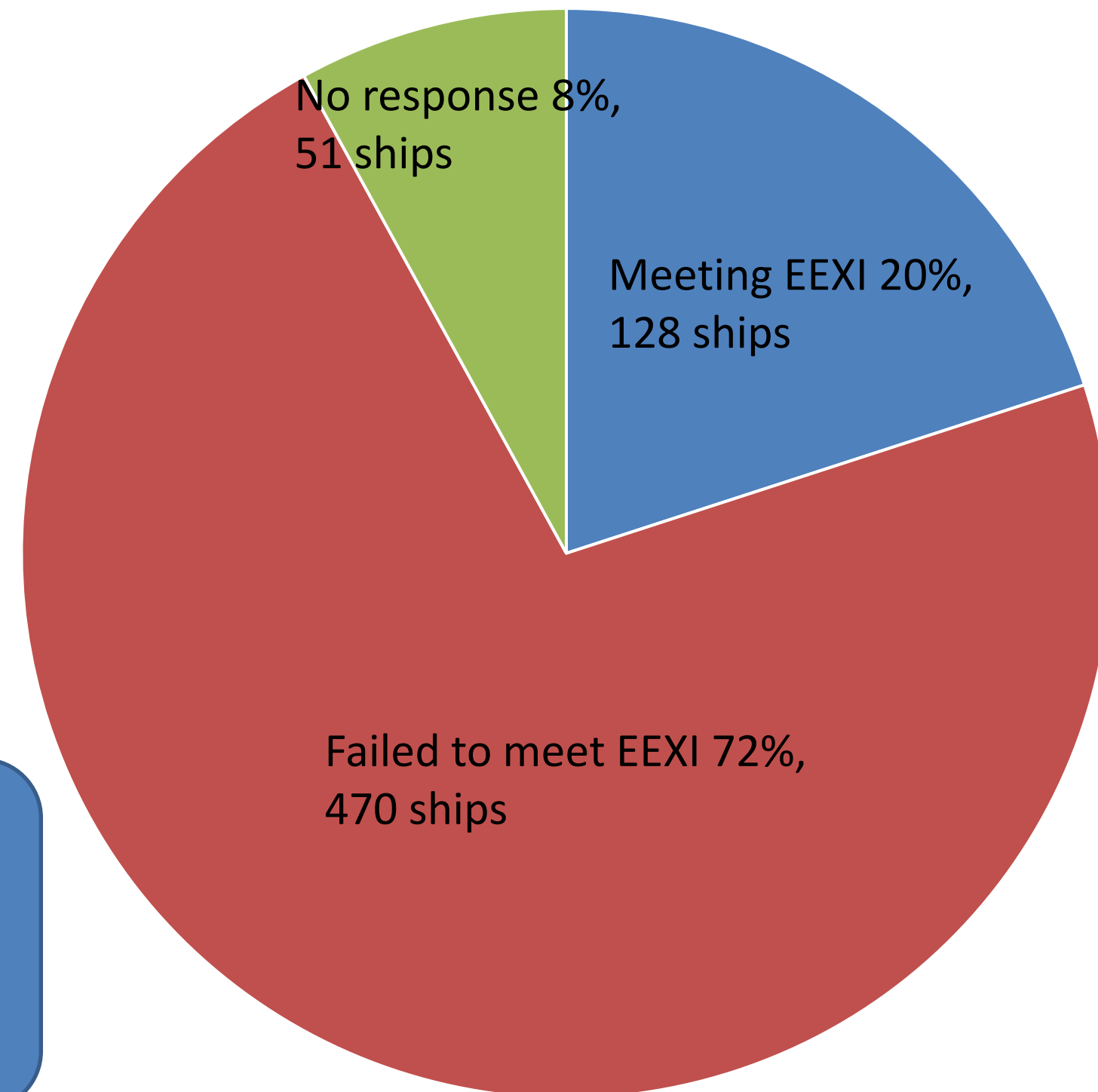
Current status of Korea

Currently 470 out of 649 ships (72.4%) failed to meet EEXI regulatory.

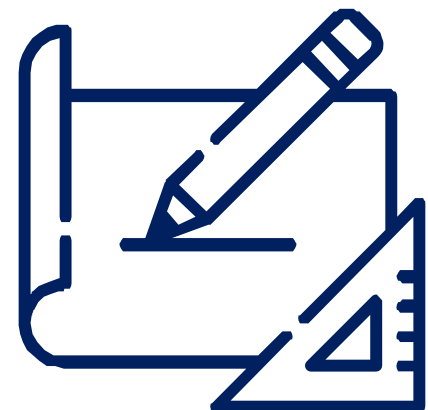
* According to Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries

These are the reason why Team OHJUKANG claims that
‘Revision of EEXI formula considering OCCS’

Status of meeting EEXI regulations on domestic nationality shipping companies



02. PROBLEM

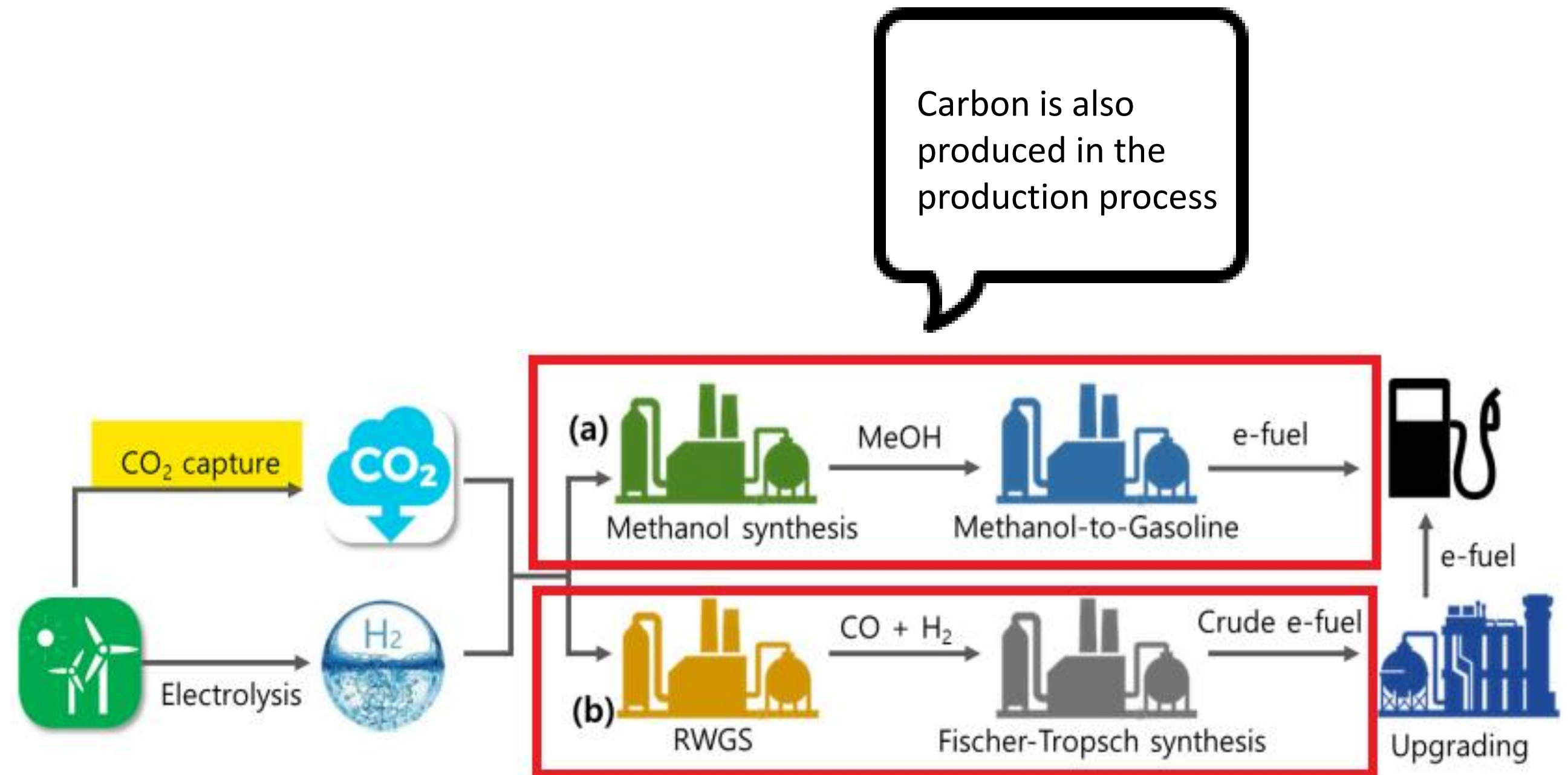
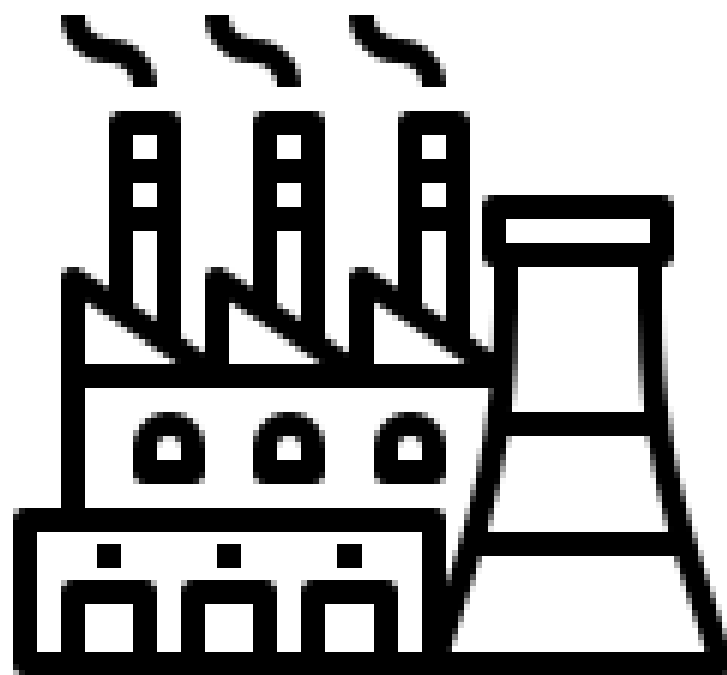


Carbon generation in the process of producing alternative fuels

Lack of supply and infrastructure

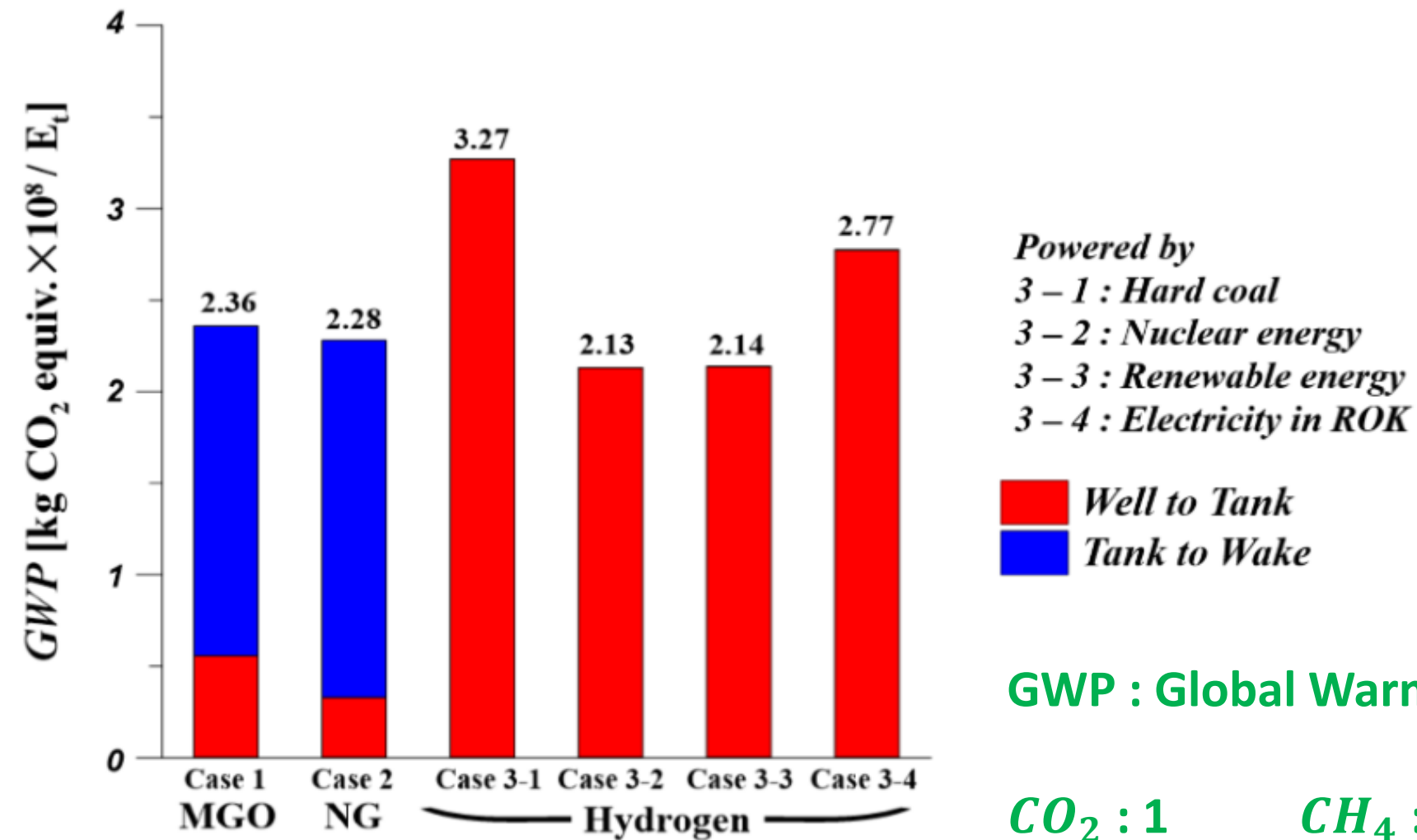
LNG ships remain important

02. PROBLEM

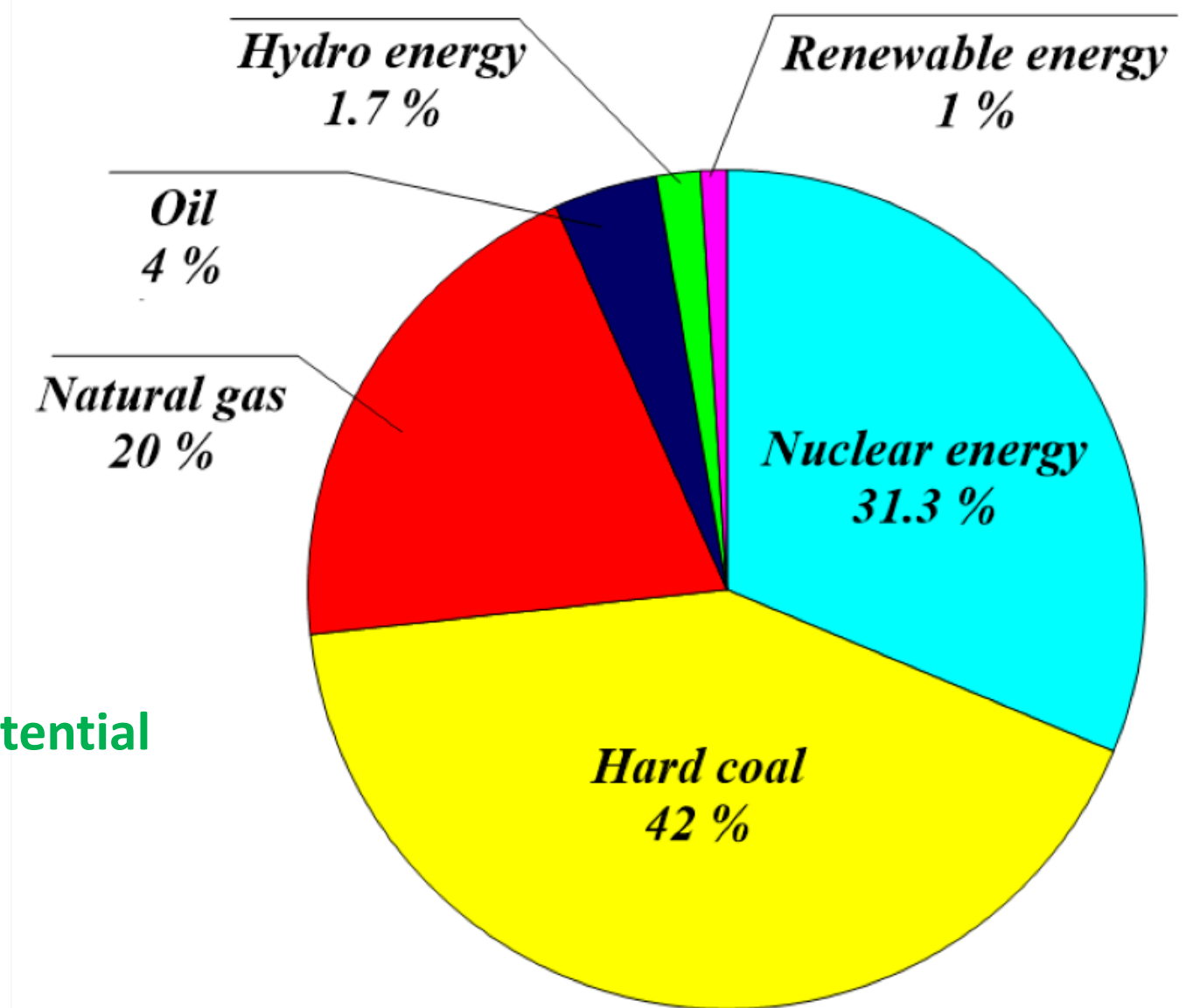


02. PROBLEM

GWP evaluation by LCA (Life Cycle Assessment)



GWP in the Well-to-Wake phase from MGO, natural gas, and hydrogen



Energy source fractions of electricity in Republic of Korea

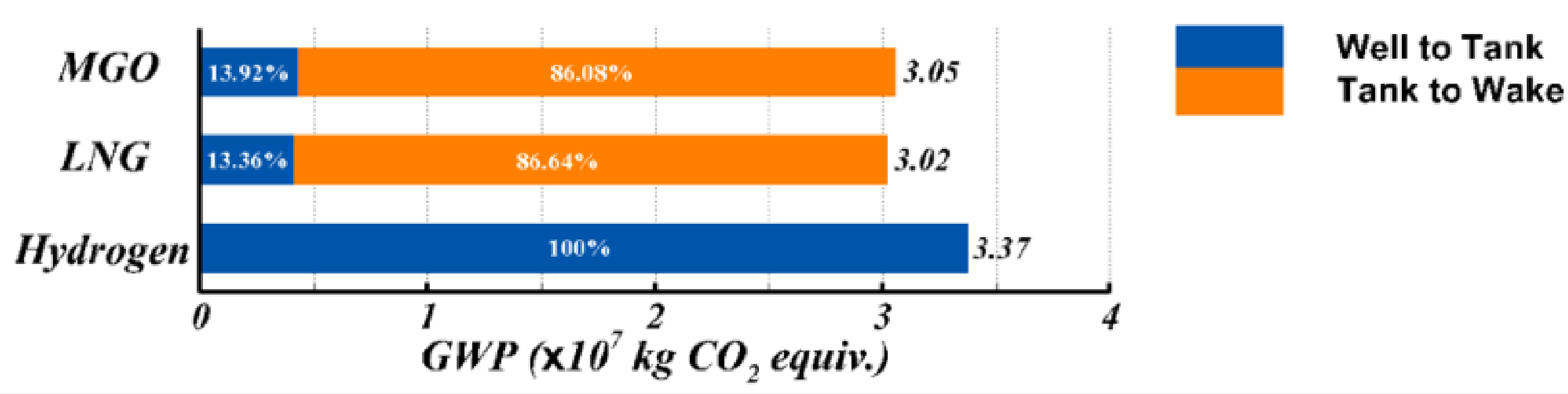
[Life cycle assessment of alternative ship fuels for coastal ferry operating in Republic of Korea](#)

SS Hwang, SJ Gil, [GN Lee](#), JW Lee, H Park, KH Jung, SB Suh

Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 2020

02. PROBLEM

GWP evaluation by LCA (Life Cycle Assessment)



⇒ LNG generates the least amount of GWP among the above fuels

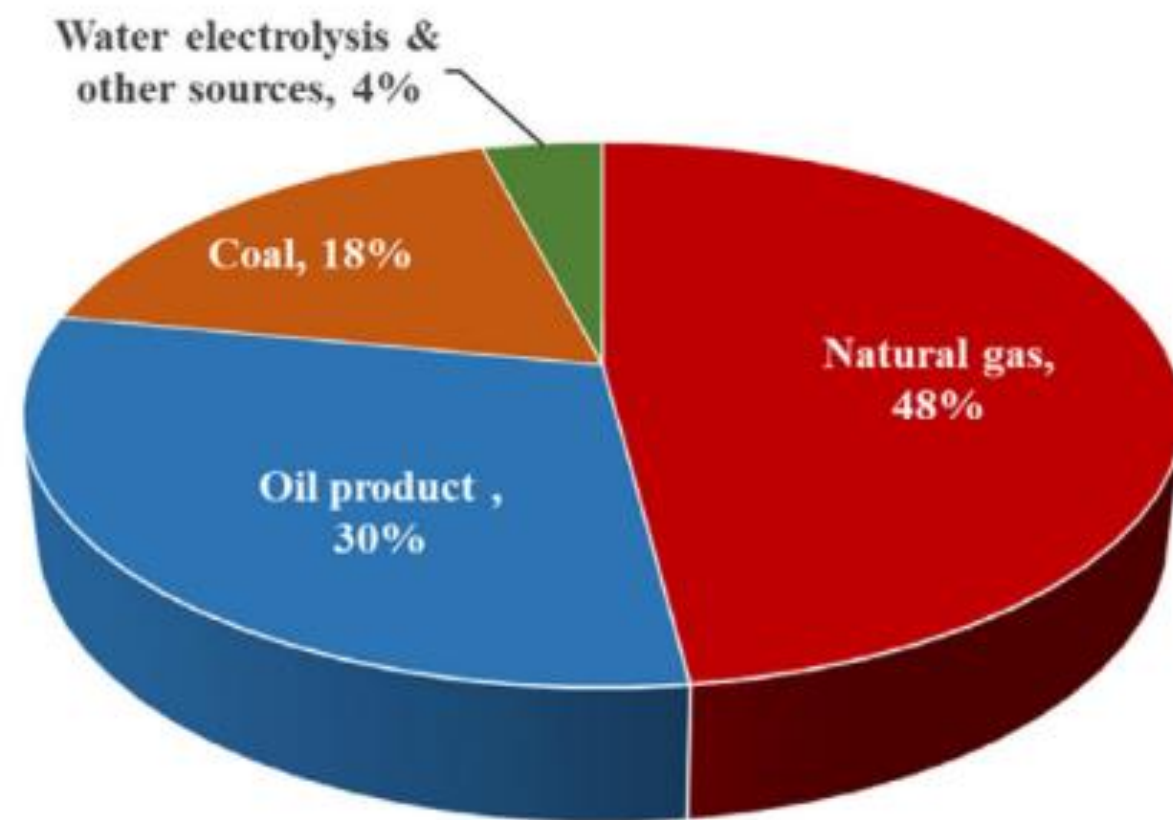
[Environmental life-cycle assessment of eco-friendly alternative ship fuels \(MGO, LNG, and hydrogen\) for 170 GT nearshore ferry](#)

GN Lee, JM Kim, KH Jung, H Park, HS Jang, CS Lee, JW Lee

Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 2022

02. PROBLEM

Hydrogen fueled ship



Hydrogen produce sources

Tank to Wake : Close to 0 emission of carbon

Grey - Hydrogen is not a truly clean fuel because it emits 10kg of CO₂ for every 1kg produced

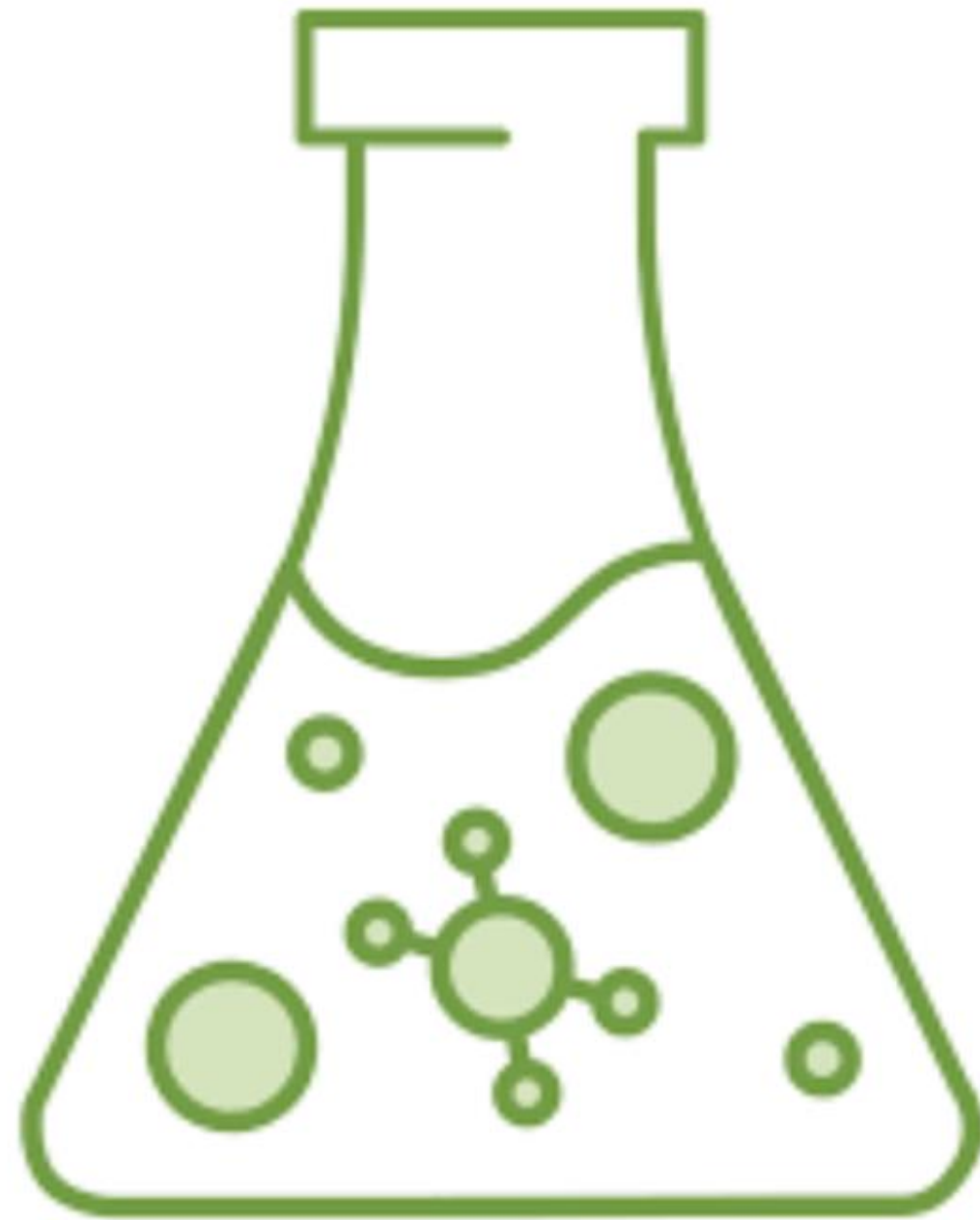
02. PROBLEM

7.42 In the ensuing discussion, several delegations, whilst recognizing in general that onboard CO₂ capture could play an important role in the reduction of GHG emissions, and noting that while some parts of the industry were already actively considering and trialing the use of onboard CO₂ capture, expressed the view that, overall, the technology was still at a

7.43 Several other delegations, in emphasizing the rapid development of onboard CO₂ capture technology, supported the proposal to initiate a dedicated workstream to ensure the timely development of a suitable regulatory framework by the Organization to further support the further development and uptake of the technology through a global level playing field. Several of these delegations also referred to IPCC reports which recognized CO₂ removal and storage as one of the means to achieve carbon neutrality, especially in hard to abate sectors, such as shipping.

Many nations recognize the importance of onboard CO₂ capture

02. PROBLEM Lack of supply



Methanol

- 16,000 TEU container ships consume 30,000 to 40,000 tons of methanol every year.
- Methanol demand could rise further to 6-8 million tons / year

*Reuters from Methanol Institute

Green methanol

● Expensive

- Twice expensive than Methanol

● Scarce

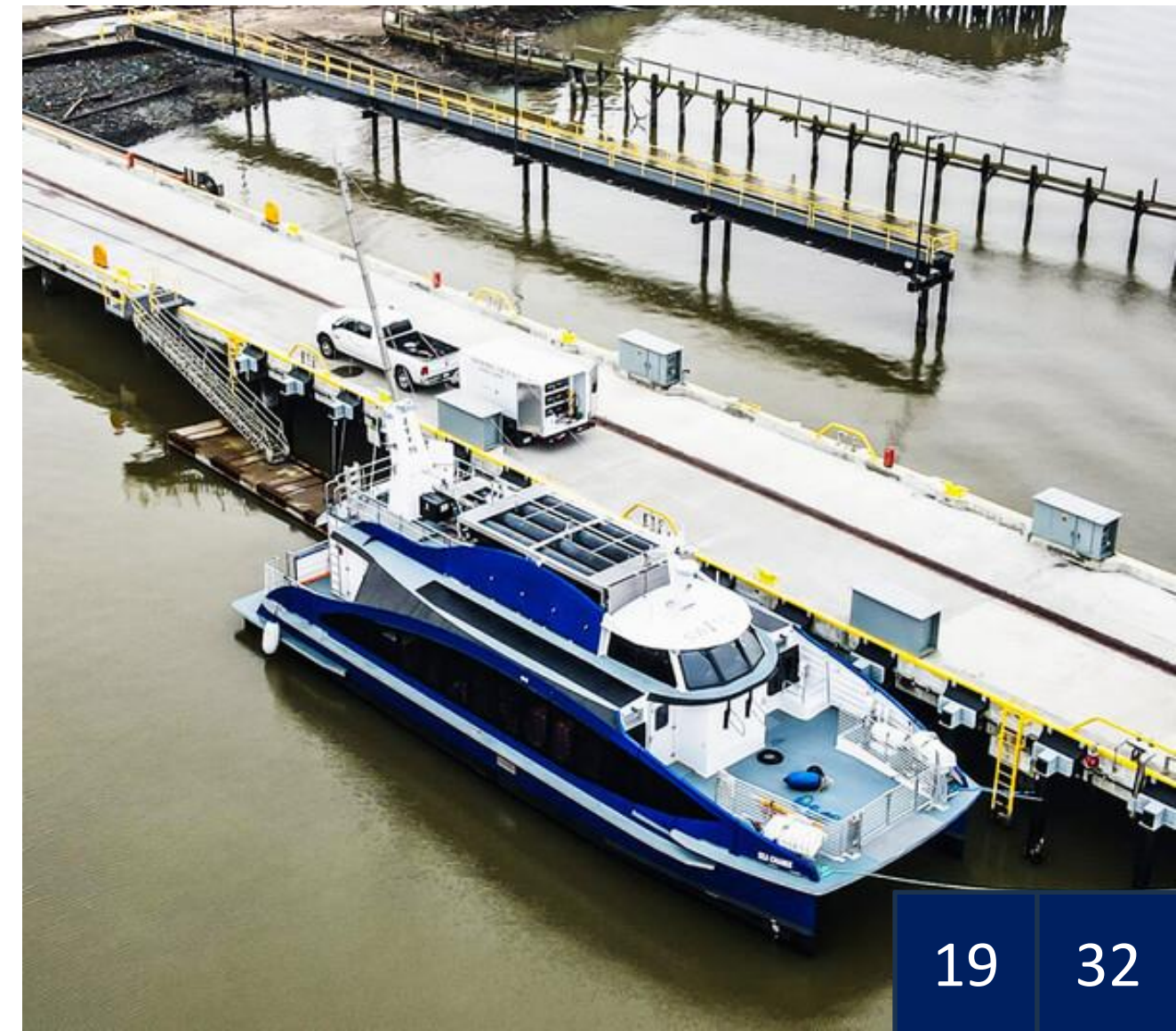
- International demand : 100 millions tons / year
- **Less than 1% of total global methanol production**
(300,000 ~ 40,000 tons)

02. PROBLEM Lack of infrastructure

Lack of bunkering infrastructure

There is No legal definition and grounds the actual condition of 'Hydrogen bunkering' in Korea

According to the NGV Journal, Switch Maritime said on the 18/NOV/2021 that the world's first commercial marine ship's hydrogen fuel injection was successfully completed at the All-American Marine Shipyard



02. PROBLEM LNG is still on the spotlight

The number of **LNG fueled Ships** (operating + ordering) :
increased by **129 ships (16.6 %)** over the past year (April, 2023)

According to DNV,
LNG fuel propulsion ships are expected to increase **154%**
from 356 in 2022 to 904 in 2028,

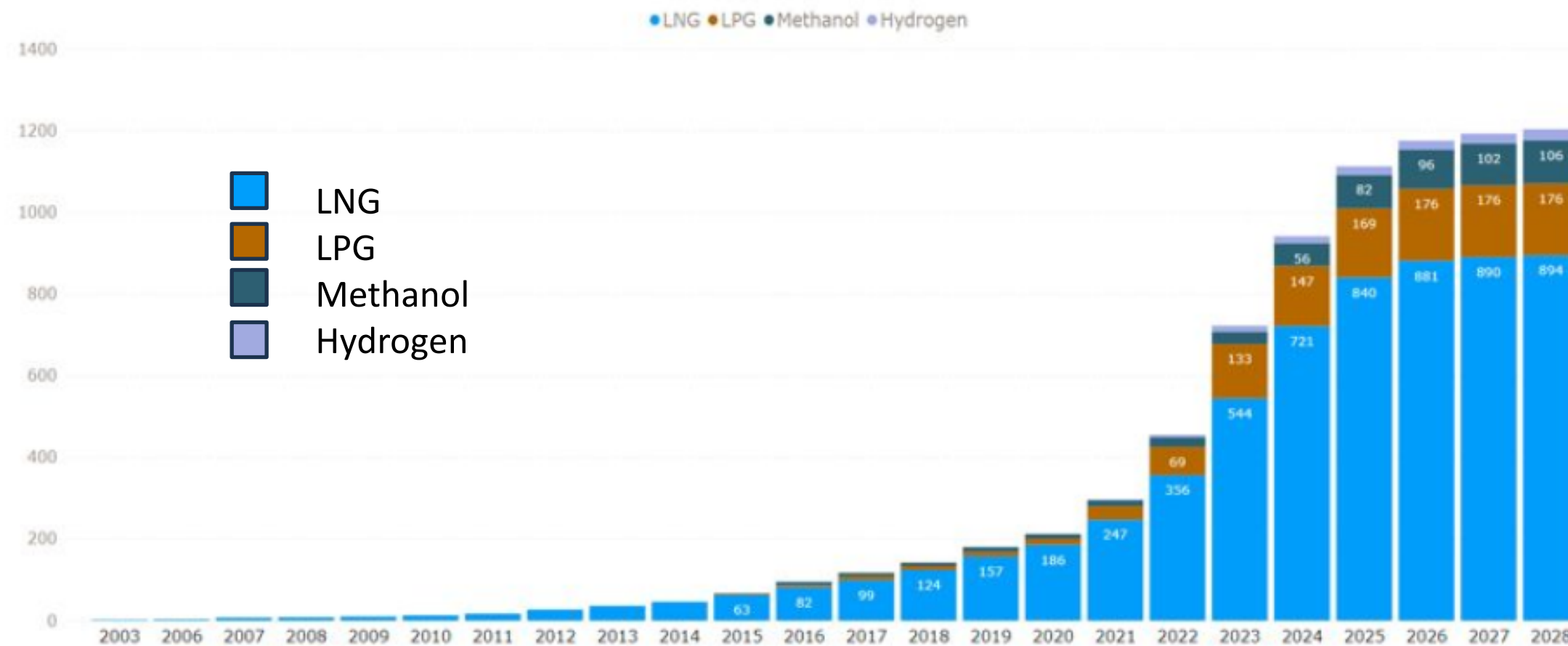
LNG bunkering ships are in operation in 2022, but are expected
to **more than double** to 64-85 by 2025



In other words, the shipping industry has no choice
but to rely on existing fuels for the time being.

02. PROBLEM LNG is still on the spotlight

Growth of alternative fuel uptake by number of ships*



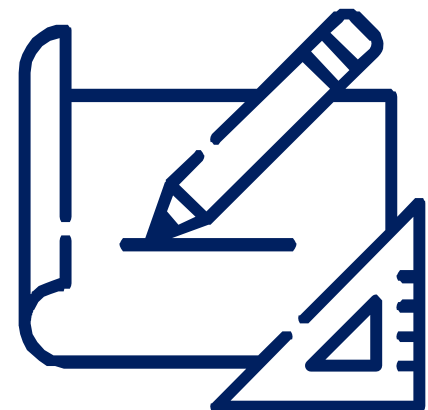
Anticipating the Increasing Trend of LNG Ships

In other words, the shipping industry has no choice but to rely on existing fuels for the time being.

03. SOLUTION

OCCS in existing ship and ship under building as a short term

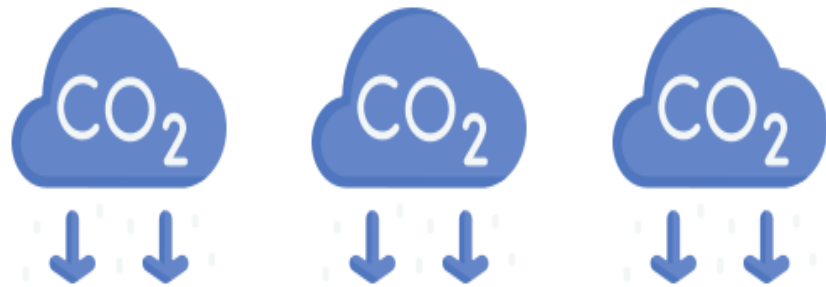
OCCS operating cost VS Fuel cost when ship slows down



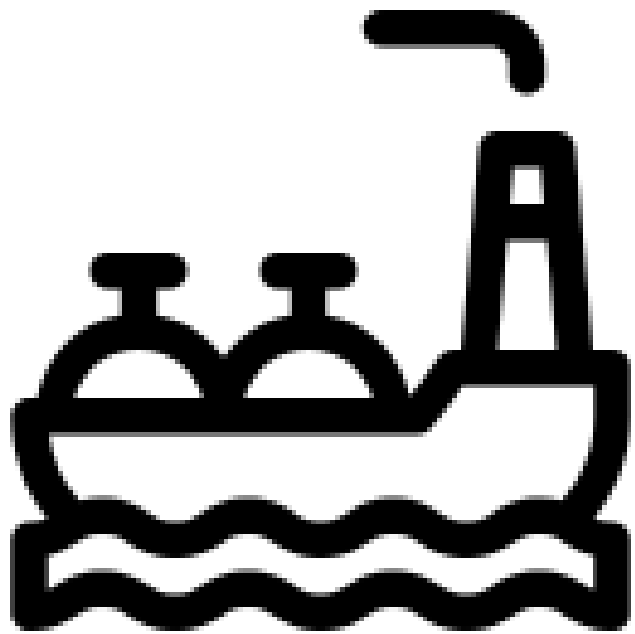
Revision of EEXI equation

03. SOLUTION

Existing ship and Ship under building



In a short term, encourage to install **Onboard Carbon Capture Storage** system to meet EEXI regulatory.



Install OCCS to minimize carbon emission during the road to 2050 carbon close to ZERO.

03. SOLUTION

OCCS installing and operating cost VS Cost when ship slows down

OCCS installing and operating cost

It costs about \$50 to capture and store a ton of carbon dioxide

Payback 2~3 years

Cost when ship slows down

ex) Container ship

(Net income per container) * (Number of containers that can be loaded on a container ship)



Our opinion is that the introduction of OCCS technology is better in terms of price

03. SOLUTION

Including the amount of Onboard captured Carbon into EEXI formula

EEXI = CO₂ emissions per DWT-miles

= Fuel conversion factor × fuel consumption per hour / DWT-speed

$$= \frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^M f_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + (P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}) + \left\{ \left(\prod_{j=1}^M f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEff(i)} \right) \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} \right\} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FMS} \cdot SFC_{MS} \right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_w}$$

Innovative energy efficiency technology for reduction of OCCS

03. SOLUTION



Maintaining existing systems (HFO, LNG) in the short term with Onboard CCS



Building alternative fuel bunkering infrastructure
Ex) Hydrogen, Methanol



2050 carbon emission Net-zero

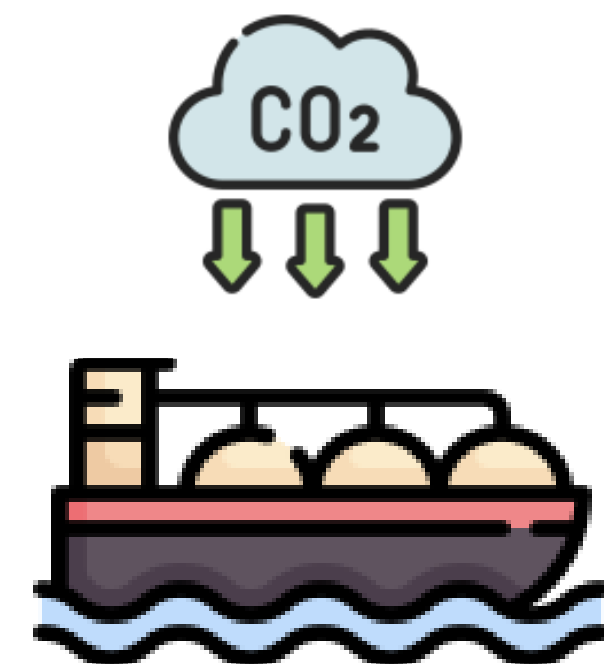
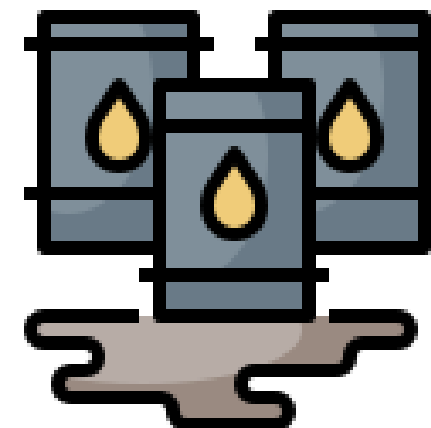
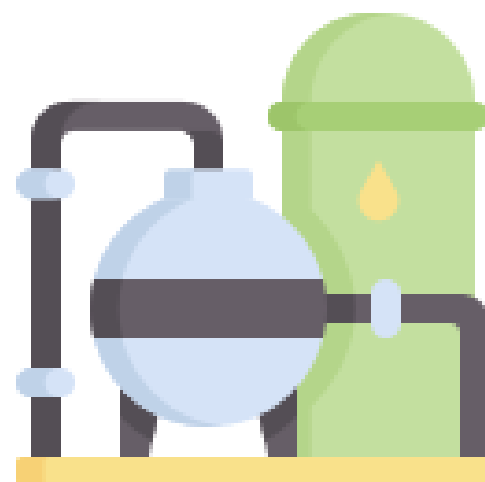
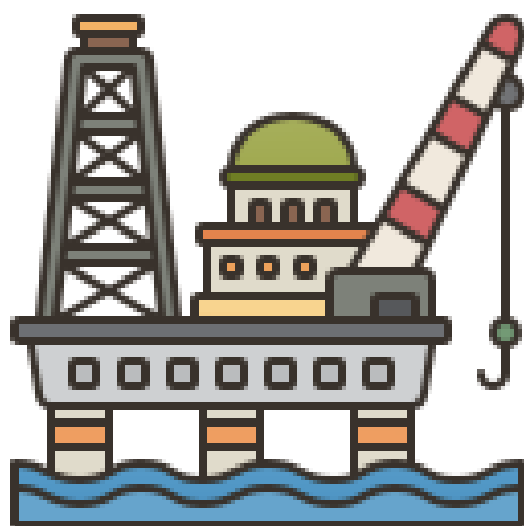
04. CONCLUSION



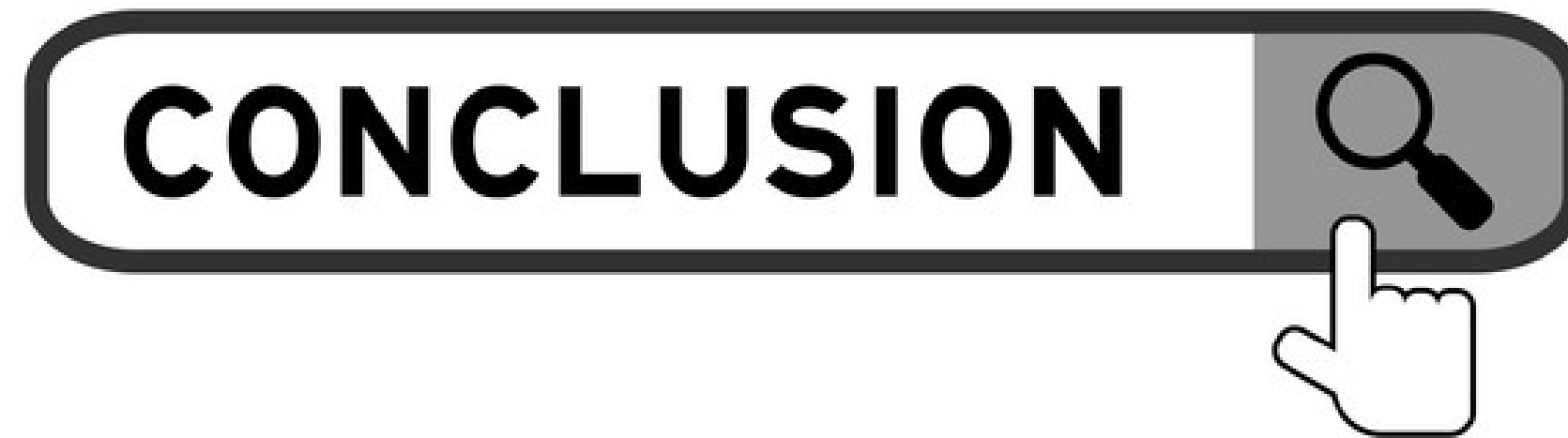
04. CONCLUSION

PROBLEM

1. Status of Korean nationality ships
2. Lack of alternative fuels' supply and infrastructure
3. LNG propulsion ships are still active
4. OCCS is rapidly growing and successfully completed performance verification loaded on an actual LNG carrier



04. CONCLUSION



Investment and research are needed to **switch to alternative fuels**, but in that transition, the transition period should be resolved by collecting carbon on board on existing fuel system ships.

To this end, We claim the amount of **Carbon removed by OCCS in the EEXI formula can be included in the term.**

Reference

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Journal of Marine Science and Engineering, 2020
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- 7) Survey on Research and Development of E-Fuel
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- 9) <http://www.ksocean.or.kr>
- 10) http://ksoe.or.kr/ksoe/files/news/news_12.pdf



Q & A

Thank You

TEAM OHJUKANG