

METHANOL INSTITUTE

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Methanol's integration into maritime transport

Matthías Ólafsson, Chief EU Representative

Members



Tier 1



Tier 2



Tier 3



Tier 4

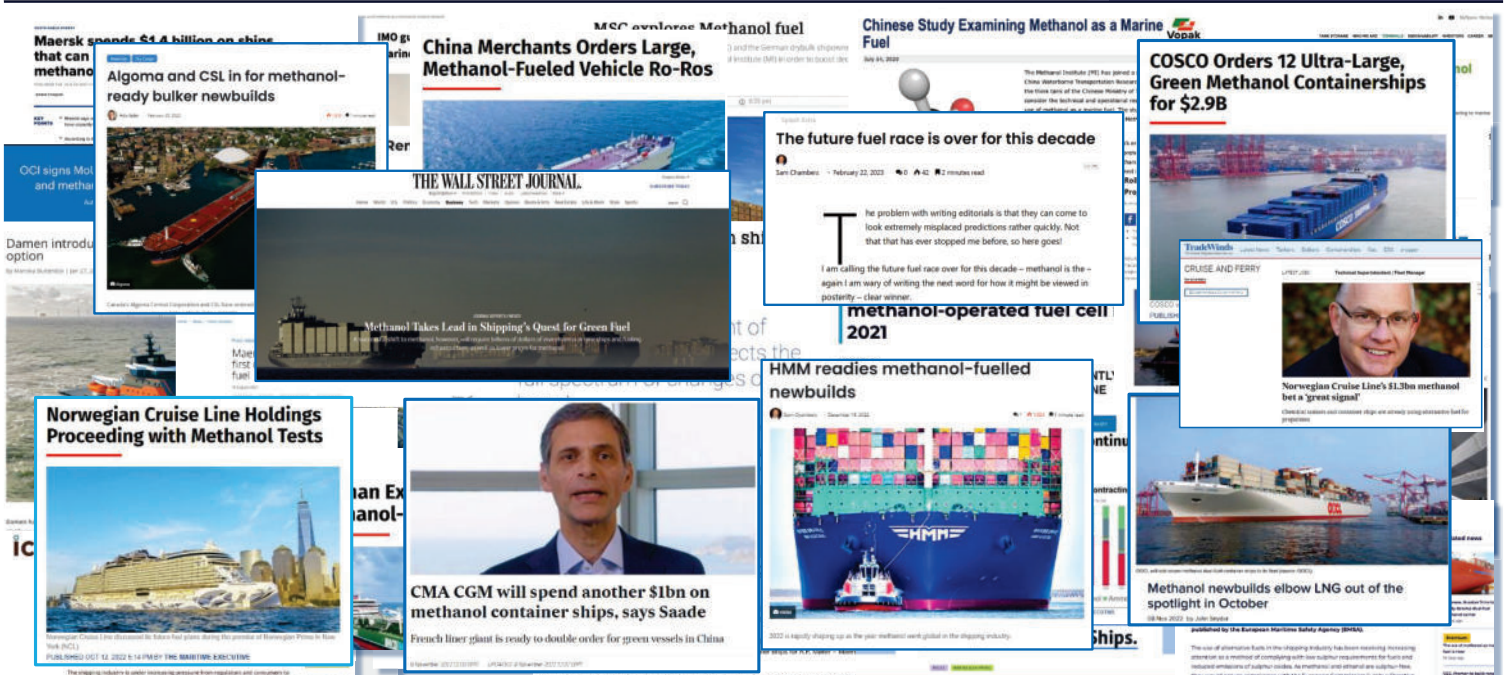


Milestones

GHG Intensity

Availability and access in low-carbon formats

Milestone 1: Multiple vessel orders



Order book



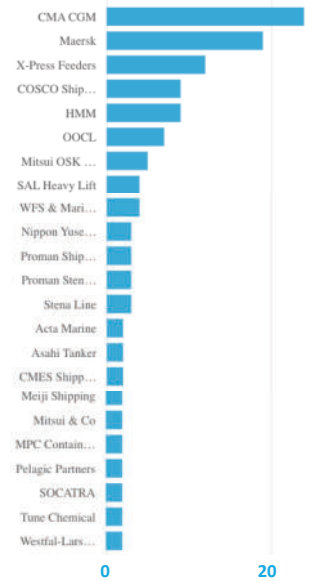
Alternative Fuels Uptake



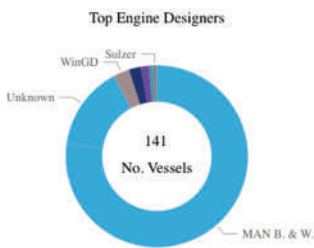
Alt Fuel Uptake by Number of Vessels

Alt. Fuels	Flt	% Flt	OB	% OB
Methanol		24.0	117.0	2.4%
Total		24.0	117.0	2.4%

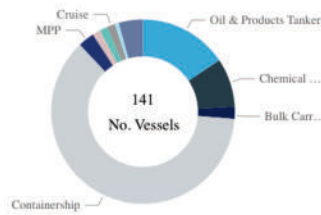
Top Owners



Engine Designers



Uptake by Vessel Type



Source: Clarksons

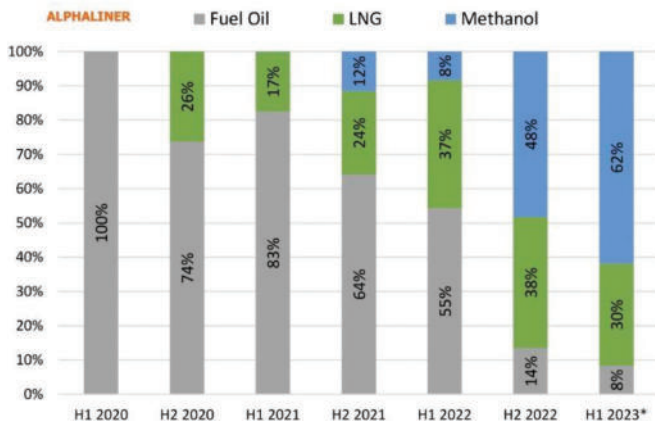
www.methanol.org/join-us



Dominating Container Orderbook



Current orderbook: propulsion method by capacity/order date



* at 24/02/2023. Based on current orderbook; does not include vessels ordered since 2020 and delivered.

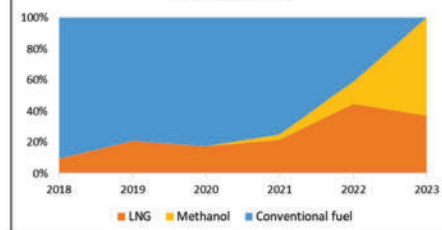
Splash

Methanol boxship orders growing more rapidly than all other fuel types



<https://splash247.com/methanol-boxship-orders-growing-more-rapidly-than-all-other-fuel-types/>

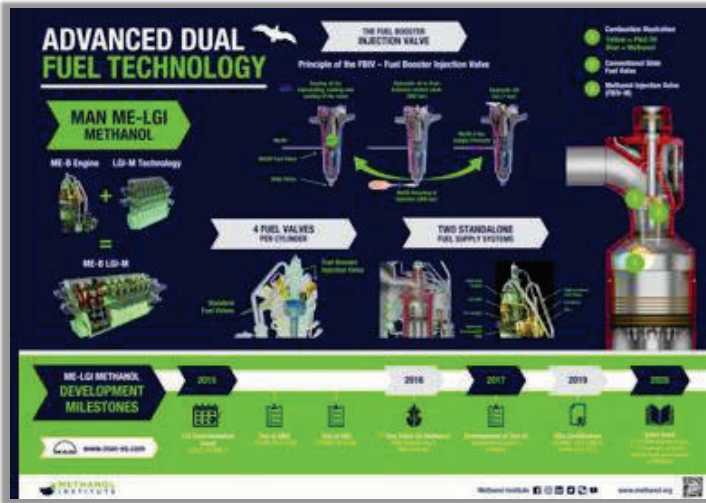
Containers - GT



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Engines Available and More Coming



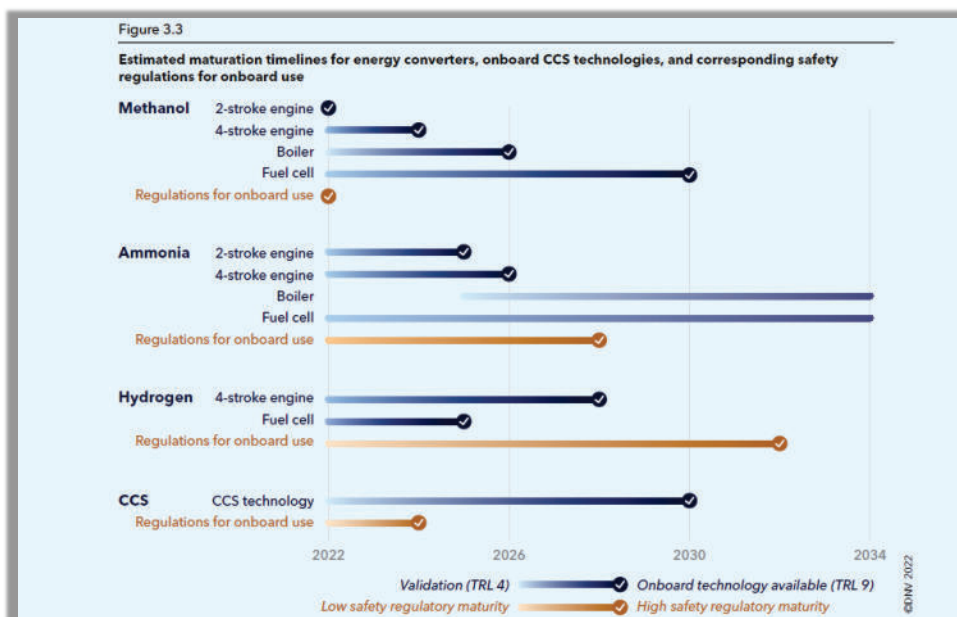
Since 2016, MAN has received orders for 110 large, two-stroke methanol engines, with 24 already in operation in chemical tankers operated by MI members. Another 100+ engine orders on the way!!!



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Technology Readiness

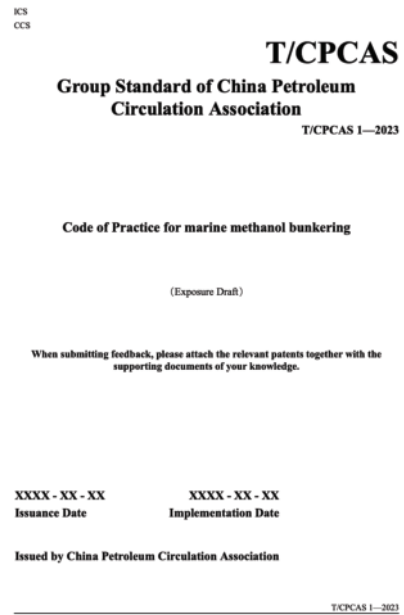
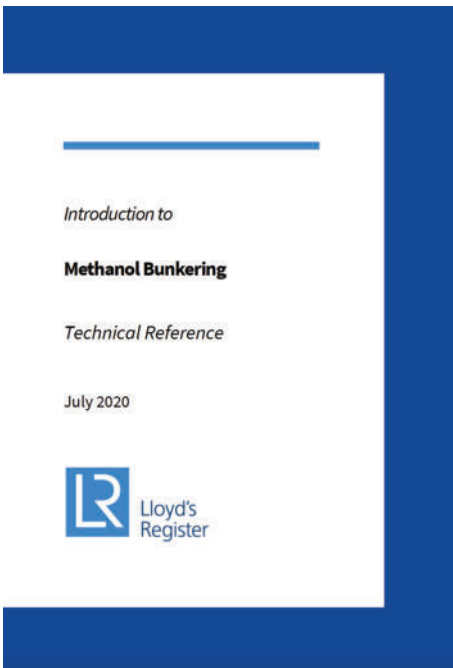


<https://www.dnv.com/maritime/publications/maritime-forecast-2022/index.html>

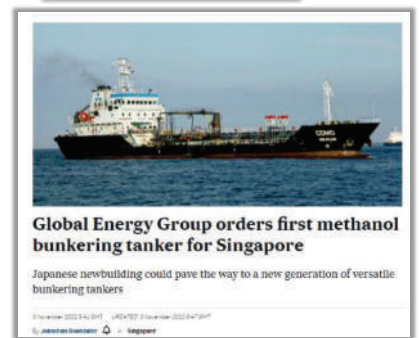
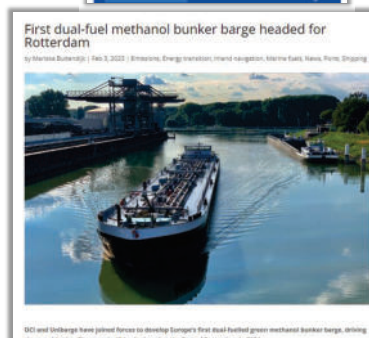
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Milestone 2 : Bunkering development



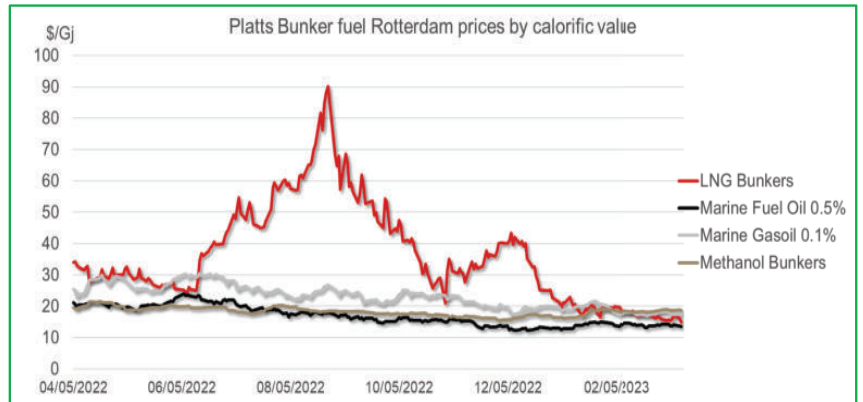
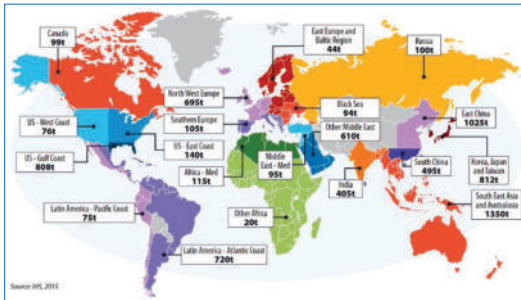
Bunkering demonstrations



Availability in ports and bunker pricing



Methanol Trading Hubs – Storage Capacity



Friday 17 March – S&P Methanol Rotterdam Spot = €335/tonne

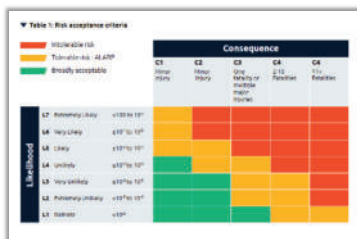
www.methanol.org/join-us



Safety Assessments conducted



- June 2022: *Together in Safety*, a non-regulatory shipping industry consortium initiated the “*Future Fuels Risk Assessment*,” a cross-industry study to evaluate the potential operational risks of LNG, methanol, hydrogen and ammonia.
- The study, which involved a series of hazard identifications (HAZID) workshops across a set of operational scenarios, found of the four fuels reviewed, methanol poses the least overall risk, followed by LNG, hydrogen and ammonia.
- Methanol scored the lowest risk ratings within navigation-related scenarios, as well as in scenarios related to ship operations.
- Methanol also scored the lowest risk ranking in the external event scenario of hull breach from ship collision.
- The study identified some ‘intolerable’ risks associated with ammonia that need to be resolved before it can be used at scale as a bunker fuel.



Bud Darr, Executive Vice President, Maritime Policy, MSC Group: “Without the safety issues being thoroughly identified and properly addressed, we will not reach the end state we need. Safety and net zero GHG operations must go hand-in-hand in a world powered by future fuels at sea.”



<https://togetherinsafety.info>

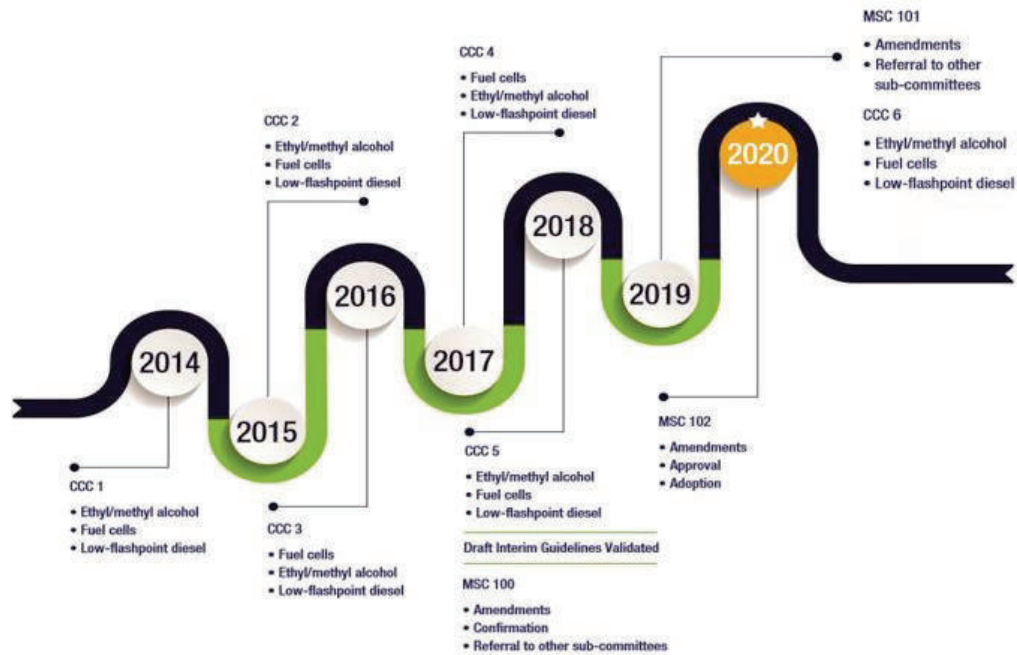
Table 2: Relative comparison of FUELS risk ratings

Risk	Likelihood	Consequence	Overall Risk Rating
Marine Fuel Oil 0.5%	Low	Minor injury	Low
Marine Gasoil 0.1%	Low	Minor injury	Low
LNG	Low	Minor injury	Low
Methanol	Low	Minor injury	Low
Ammonia	High	Major injury	High
Hydrogen	High	Major injury	High

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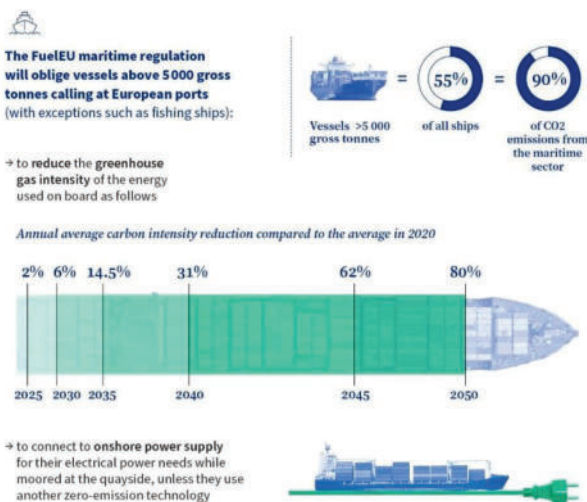


Milestone 3: Regulatory Drive



Milestone 3: Regulatory Drive

FuelEU Maritime Regulation



ETS Extension to Shipping

Carbon cost of maritime emissions in the ETS
Extra-EU voyage and intra-EU voyage example

	Tonnes of CO ₂ emitted	Year	Carbon cost in USD*
Extra-EU voyage	1700	2023	14 500
		2024	32 500
		2025	50 500
		2026	72 500
Intra-EU voyage	700	2023	12 000
		2024	27 000
		2025	42 000
		2026	60 000

*The CO₂ cost per tonne cargo is based on the last settlement price of the spot European Emission Allowances (EUR 72.90). 1 EUR = 1.12 USD

Siglar

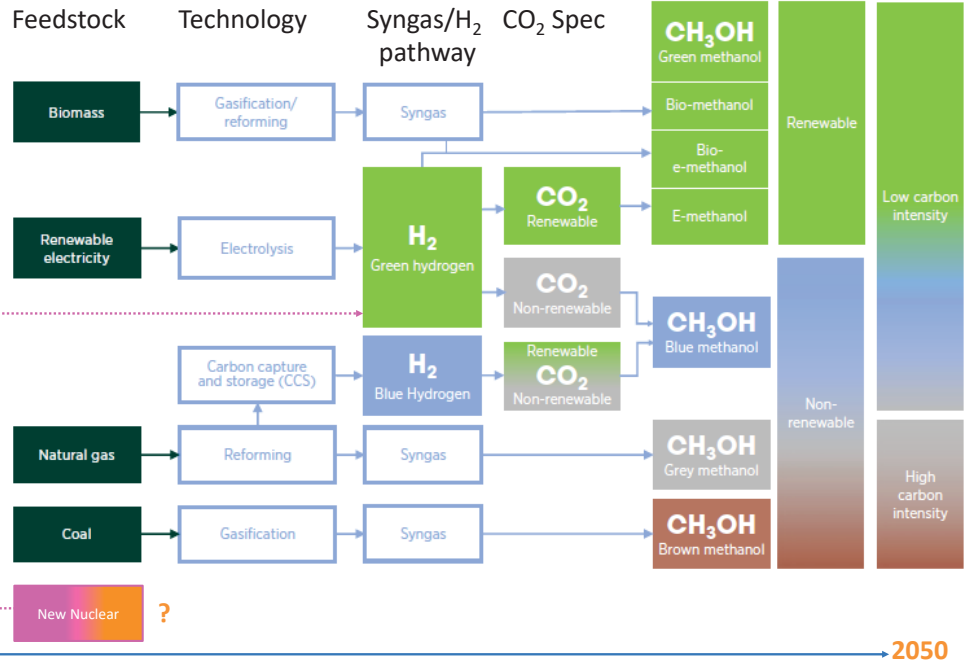
Methanol GHG Intensity



Year	IMO Targeted reductions relative to reference year*
2020	Reference year
2025	↓ 2%
2030	↓ 6%
2035	↓ 13%
2040	↓ 26%
2045	↓ 59%
2050	↓ 75%

*Likely to be revised 2023

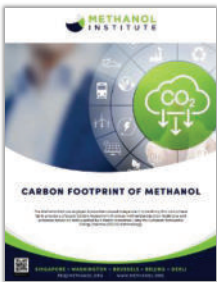
Sources: IMO, IRENA, MI



www.methanol.org/join-us

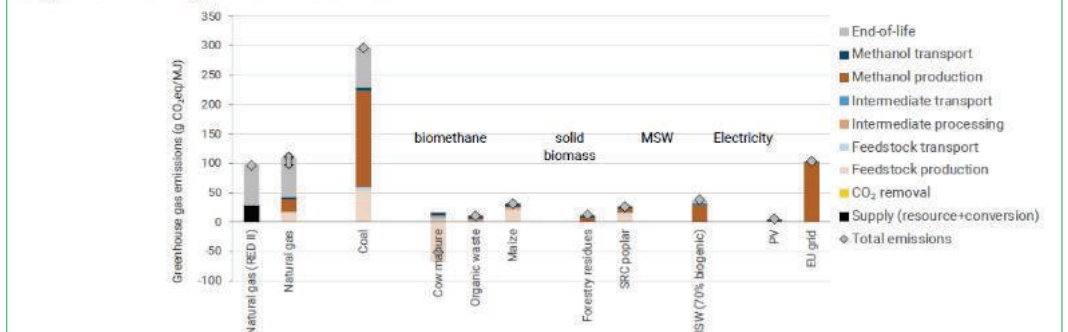


Methanol GHG Intensity



<https://www.methanol.org/policy-initiatives/europe/>

Carbon footprint of methanol depends mainly on the feedstock



- In January 2022, MI released a report from Amsterdam-based consulting firm studio Gear Up on “Carbon Footprint of Methanol”
- Depending on feedstock and production process methanol’s carbon footprint can be reduced by 65-95%, and even negative CI score from cow manure

www.methanol.org/join-us



Availability in low-carbon formats



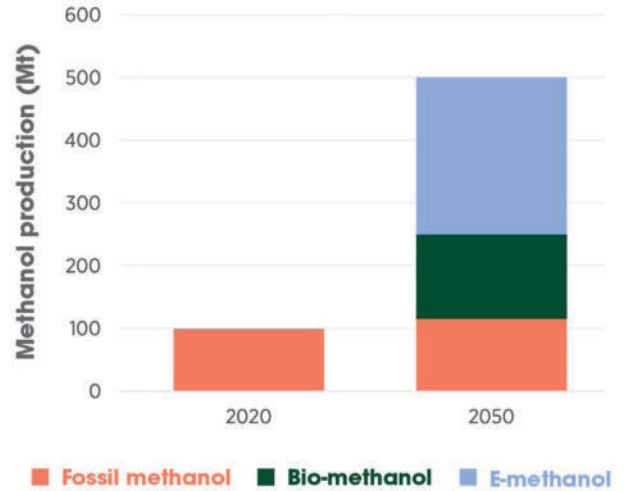
Conventional Methanol Emissions Reduction



- According to IRENA, the uptake for both bio and renewable methanol is set to increase substantially, by a factor of 5x compared with conventional methanol, from approximately 1mln mtpa in 2023
 - Existing infrastructure can be repurposed
 - Waste feed and CO₂ streams are readily available, allowing harder to decarbonize sectors to de-leverage
 - Cost effective and supports transition to carbon neutrality

<https://www.irena.org/publications/2021/Jan/Innovation-Outlook-Renewable-Methanol>

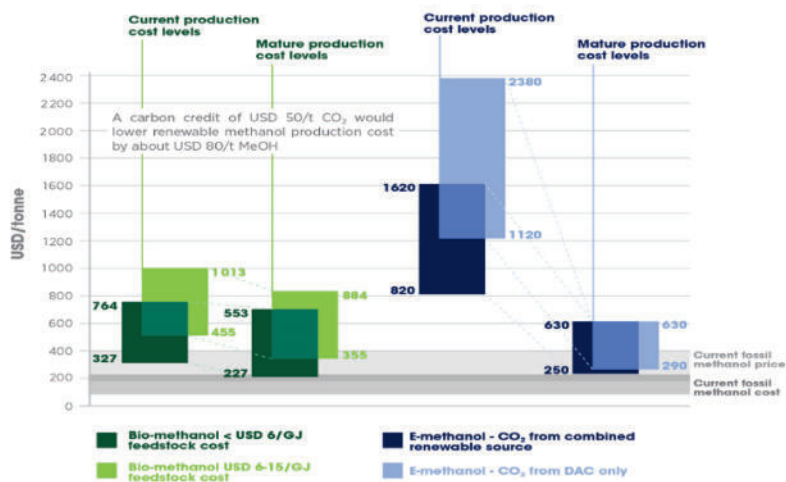
Figure 47. Current and future methanol production by source



Availability in low-carbon formats



Figure 3. Current and future production costs of bio- and e-methanol



Notes: MeOH = methanol. Costs do not incorporate any carbon credit that might be available. Current fossil methanol cost and price are from coal and natural gas feedstock in 2020. Exchange rate used in this figure is USD 1 = EUR 0.9



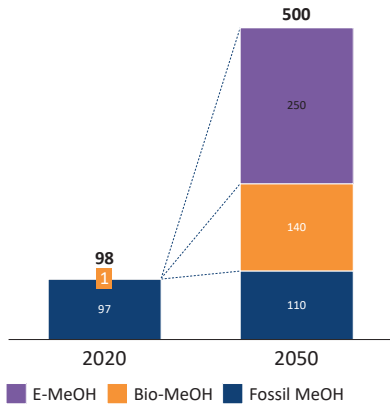
Availability in low-carbon formats



The outlook for methanol into 2050 is very promising. Strong additional potential in aviation and H2 long-distance transport – but only if key hurdles are mastered

Forecast by IRENA

[million t]

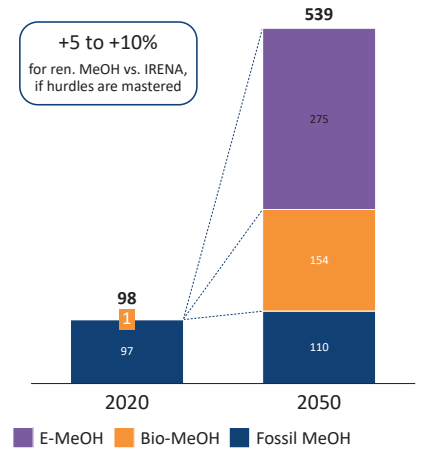


Growth drivers in key segments

Segment	Growth drivers	Outlook (vs. IRENA)
Maritime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decarb targets, e.g., IMO Safe, infrastructure easy handling 	↗
Auto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FC-vehicles in PC limited use, but potential in long-haul HD transport 	↗
Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASTM approval for MtJ required Potential for bio- and e-MeOH (PtL) 	↗
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for off-grid power & heat (direct or via FC solution) Competes with diesel, LPG, EtOH wind & solar power solutions 	↗
H2 chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build-up of H2 chains (US, EU, ME) MeOH robust and safe H2 carrier MeOH awareness fallen behind NH3 	↗
Chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemicals to decarbonize replacing fossil with green MeOH as feed CCS solutions in MeOH production drive robustness (blue-MeOH) 	↗

Updated forecast by Roland Berger

[million t]



Source: IRENA, Roland Berger

↗ well covered by IRENA ↗ strong upside potential, but hurdles

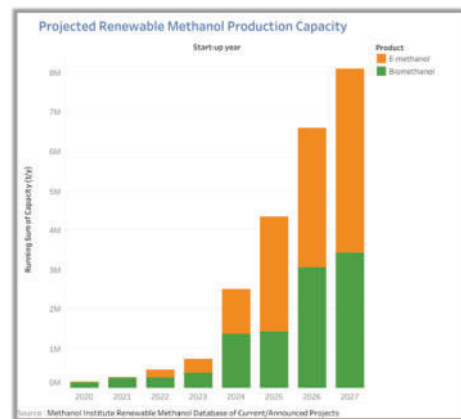
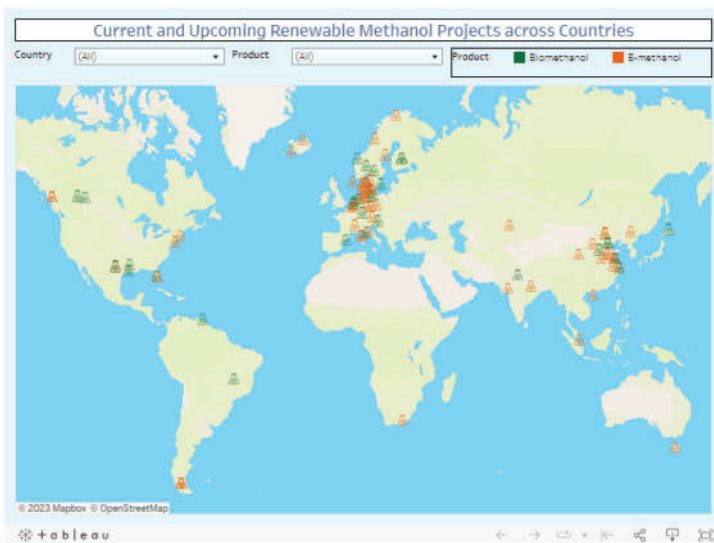
www.methanol.org/join-us



Availability in low-carbon formats



www.methanol.org/renewable/



"With 80 renewable methanol projects already announced, we are seeing clear signs of an incoming wave of bio-methanol and e-methanol production"
Gregory Dolan, CEO, Methanol Institute

<https://www.einpresswire.com/article/594328267/methanol-institute-sees-renewable-methanol-production-growth>

www.methanol.org/join-us



Increasing Scale – Bigger Players



- Increasing scale: To date, e-methanol and biomethanol plants have been in range of 4,000-10,000 tons/year, and we are now seeing announced plants with planned capacity of 50,000, 100,000, 250,000 tons/year
- Expanding from project developers like Carbon Recycling International, Enkern, Liquid Wind and Gidara, we are seeing major utilities like European Energy, Orsted, Iberdola, SunGas Renewables, and Engie
- We are also seeing interest in methanol from oil/gas majors including new MI members Aramco, BP, ENI/Ecofuel, TotalEngines as well as Chevron, ExxonMobil, and Sinopec



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