

IMO 2020 AND LNG SHALL WE CHILL OUT?

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LNG as a Maritime Fuel: Prospects and Policy

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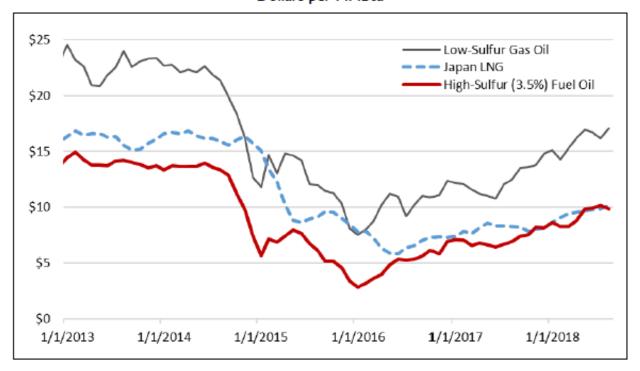
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What about LNG--a Cost Advantage--Sure

Figure 2. Maritime Fuels Cost Comparison

Dollars per MMBtu



Source: Bloomberg commodity price data, CRS calculations.

Notes: The values represent the first month futures contract price at the end of each month. They are not monthly averages. Natural gas prices typically are quoted in \$/MMbtu vs. \$/metric ton for the other two fuels. The prices for gas oil and fuel oil are converted to \$/MMbtu for direct comparison based on energy content.

- » Per MMBtu, LNG has gotten as cheap as high-sulfur oil—with a couple of caveats.
- » First, Japan LNG in 2018 was wildly underpriced.
- » Second, you gotta buy the ship!



There are Several Ways to Enjoy LNG...

Truck to Vessel

Vessel to Vessel

Tank to Vessel

Figure 3. LNG Bunkering Options

Source: Adapted from: Danielle Holden, *Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Bunkering Study*, DNV GL, No. PP087423-4, Rev. 3, prepared for the U.S. Maritime Administration, September 3, 2014, pp. 15-17.

The predominant method of bunkering today with to replace highsulfur fuel is vessel to vessel, either by a tank barge or smaller tanker.



But. . . There Have to be Vessels

Table 1 -World fleet: total number of ships, by type and size

Ship Type	Small ⁽¹⁾		Medium ⁽²⁾		Large ⁽³⁾		Very Large ⁽⁴⁾		Total		
General Cargo Ships	4,367	13.6%	11,729	30.6%	222	2.0%			16,318	18.7%	
Specialized Cargo Ships	8	0.0%	211	0.6%	65	0.6%	3	0.1%	287	0.3%	
Container Ships	16	0.0%	2,269	5.9%	1,605	14.2%	1,284	23.6%	5,174	5.9%	
Ro-Ro Cargo Ships	30	0.1%	645	1.7%	613	5.4%	201	3.7%	1,489	1.7%	
Bulk Carriers	310	1.0%	3,770	9.8%	5,596	49.5%	1,613	29.7%	11,289	12.9%	
Oil and Chemical Tankers	1,854	5.8%	6,749	17.6%	2,517	22.3%	1,601	29.4%	12,721	14.6%	
Gas Tankers	39	0.1%	1,096	2.9%	275	2.4%	397	7.3%	1,807	2.1%	
Other Tankers	318	1.0%	538	1.4%	7	0.1%			863	1.0%	
Passenger Ships	3,729	11.6%	2,577	6.7%	272	2.4%	163	3.0%	6,741	7.7%	
Offshore Vessels	2,612	8.1%	5,339	13.9%	112	1.0%	169	3.1%	8,232	9.4%	
Service Ships	2,466	7.7%	2,441	6.4%	25	0.2%	6	0.1%	4,938	5.7%	
Tugs	16,387	51.0%	987	2.6%		_			17,374	19.9%	
Total	32,136	100%	38,351	100%	11,309	100%	87,233 Total Vessels Worldwide				

Source: Equasis (1) GT<500 - (2) 500≤GT<25.000 - (3) 25.000≤GT<60.000 - (4) GT≥60.000

Through May 2018, there were 122 LNG-powere 122 + 135 = 257 / 87,233 = 0.29%--it's not a lot. operation and another 135 ordered or under constitution.



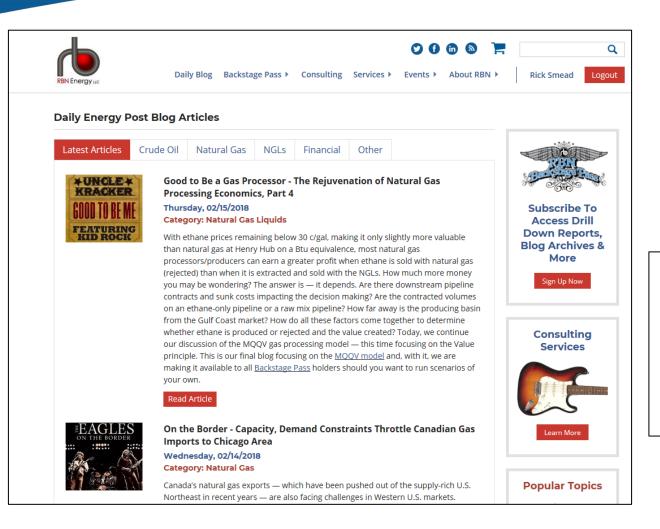
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Who's Affected and by How Much?

- Domestic Shipping already takes place in Environmental Compliance Areas (ECAs), where sulfur had to be held to much less than the new half-percent level under IMO2020.
- » So any incremental impact on US gas is in the use of LNG for international shipping.
- » It's de minimis—The grand total of all international bunker fuel provided in the US is about the output of a single LNG facility—about 2.5 Bcfd equivalent-.
- » EIA estimates that by 2030, (reference case), LNG will capture only 7 percent of the load. That's rounding error.
- » So it's not a lot, although in the "High-Oil-Price" case, LNG does leap out to 50% by 2025, reaching 54% later. But even that's easy to supply without distorting gas markets.
- » So the bottom line is, if ships are configured to use it, the US industry can supply it.

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