

### **eFuels in inland navigation – the role of ports** Dr. Tobias Block, eFuel Alliance, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023, DANUBE COMMISSION







MORE THAN 170 COMPANIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND CONSUMER OGRANIZATIONS IN 17 COUNTRIES WORLDWIDE, INCLUDING:





# EFUEL ALLIANCE – A PLATFORM WITH A CLEAR VISION

We are a **lean and fast-lobbying** "**trailblazer**" created to foster a strong renewable fuel market within the next 2-3 years, representing the whole value chain of eFuels. We stand for **fair competition** and a **levelplaying field** for all relevant emission reduction solutions. We are clearly committed to more climate protection and are not fighting against any single technology.

Now or never – the Green Deal is the unique opportunity to change the regulation and achieve more holistic political decisions

We aim to **initiate attractive business** models to develop innovative fuel technologies in Europe.



### WHAT ARE EFUELS? CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MARITIME APPLICATIONS

### **HOW ARE eFUELS PRODUCED?**





- Extraction of hydrogen from water by electrolysis using renewable electricity
- Hydrogen and CO2, directly captured from the atmosphere, are converted into a liquid energy carrier, by using e.g. Fischer-Tropsch synthesis.
- Power-to-X (PtX): Renewable electricity is converted into a synthetic, multi-purpose fuel with drop-in ability
- Climate-neutral process, no additional greenhouse gases are produced

### **EFFICIENCY DEPENDS ON THE PLACE OF PRODUCTION**





### **AVAILABILITY CHECK: PTX POTENTIAL WORLDWIDE**





Fraunhofer IEE explored the potential outside the EU for the **production of green H2** and **climate-neutral synthetic fuels** 

85,000 to 88,000 TWh of climate-neutral synthetic fuels could be produced outside Europe

Global energy consumption by transport in 2019 totaled 33,603 TWh – **global shipping: 4,500 TWh** 













#### eLNG/SNG

via methanation synthesis

- LNG is global energy carrier with long experience
- LNG infrastructure being expended due to energy crisis
- Can be mixed by to fossil LNG
- x Risk: methane leakage

#### eMethanol

via Methanol synthesis

- Can be mixed to fossil methanol
- New to shipping, but well-known chemical product
- Infrastructure available if chemical products are traded



#### eDiesel

via Fischer-Tropsch synthesis

- Maritime fuel oil is the standard, eDiesel can be mixed by
- Distribution grid and refueling infrastructure available at all ports
  - Compatible to existing fleet stock

### eAmmonia

via Haber-Bosch synthesis

- $\checkmark$  Can be mixed to fossil ammonia
- Cheaper (based on Nitrogen, not CO2)
- New to shipping, but well-known chemical product
- Infrastructure available if chemical products are traded
- x Risk: environmental damage

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### EFUELS MULTIPLE TIMES MORE EXPENSIVE THAN FOSSIL FUELS





- Bandwidth due to different ship types and production technologies e.g., electrolysis, CO<sub>2</sub> source.
- eDiesel is the most expensive eFuel while eAmmonia is the cheapest (no CO2 source).
- Open TCO battle between hydrogen, eLNG, eAmmonia and eMethanol
- But are costs the only criteria?

Source: Stolz, B., Held, M., Georges, G. *et al.* Techno-economic analysis of renewable fuels for ships carrying bulk cargo in Europe. *Nat Energy* **7**, 203–212 (2022).

### ...BUT CALCULATED ON CONSUMER GOODS THE PRICE **IMPACT OF EFUELS IS RELATIVELY LOW**



Running ships on 100% green hydrogen would add just cents to most consumer goods



Added costs from China to Europe



### WHAT KIND OF POLITICAL FRAMEWORK IS NEEDED?

## WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS FOR eFUELS?



#### EUROPEAN **Energy Taxation** GREEN DEAL Renewable Energy **Emission** Trading Directive System 2030 **Reduction of GHG CLIMATE** emissions by at least TARGETS 55% by 2030 $CO_2$ emission **FuelEU** Maritime standards for cars, **ReFuel EU Aviation** vans and trucks

### WHAT WILL IMPACT DANBUE SHIPPING?



Press for a more ambitious revision of the **Renewable Energy Directive** 

- Higher GHG reduction targets
- Binding sub-quotas for RFNBOs in Transport and Industry

From 2024 the maritime sector will be integrated in the **Emission Trading System** 

- Increase the costs of fossil fuels
- Counts only for vessels with more than 5,000 gross registered tons – but until 2026 the Commission will check to reduce the threshold to 400 tons

The Commission proposed to include maritime in the revision of the **European** energy taxation

- Unanimous vote in the Council required
- Will increase fuel costs
- Low taxation on renewable fuels decreases price difference to fossil fuels

More ambitious goals and eFuel sub-targets in the FuelEU Maritime

- setting long-term investment signals with ambitious eFuel quotas
- Counts only for vessels with more than 5,000 gross registered tons – the European Parliament proposes to reduce the threshold to 400 tons

### **Contact us**



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