

Low emission Shipping: Environmental and Economic impacts

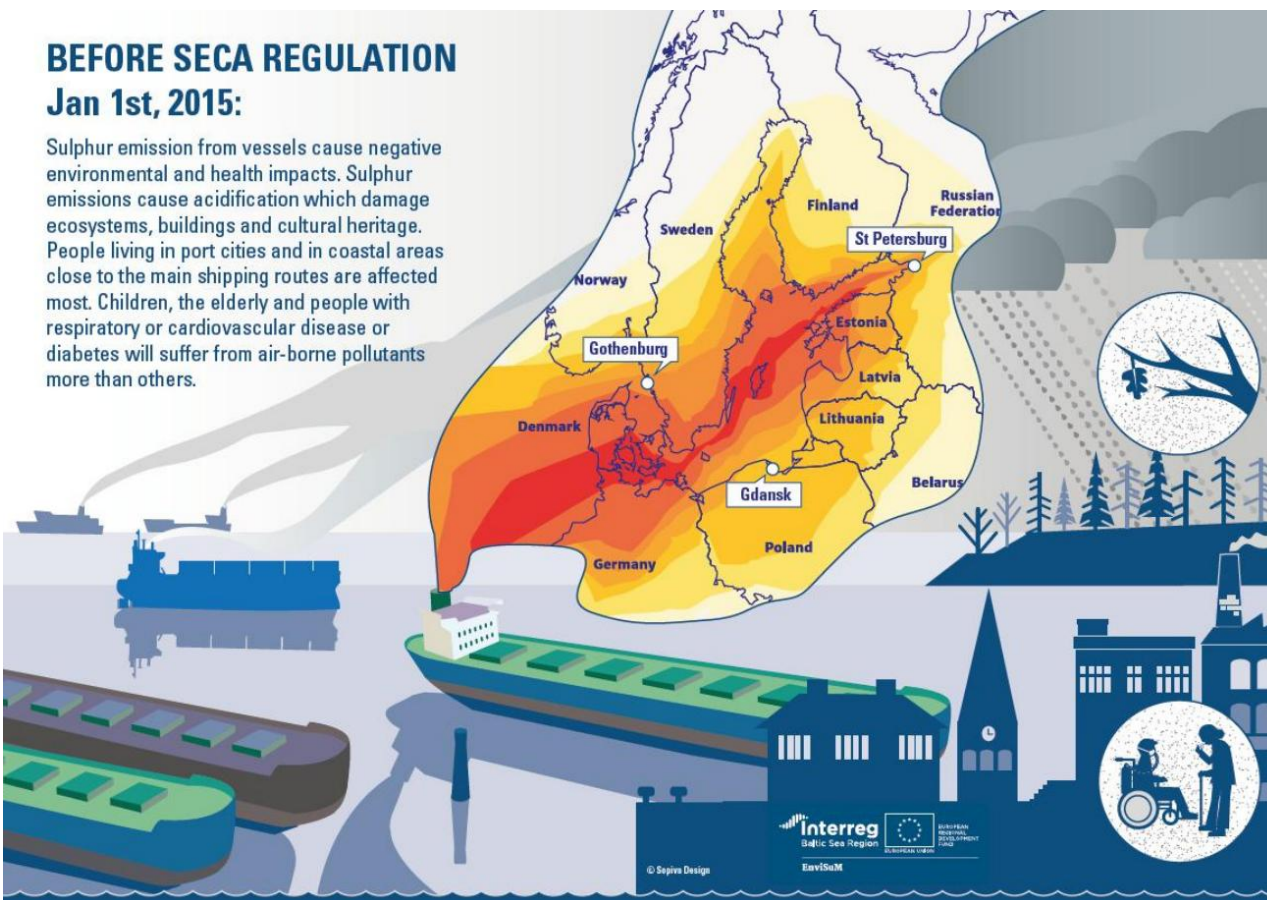
EnviSuM project results

Sari Repka, March 2019

BEFORE SECA REGULATION

Jan 1st, 2015:

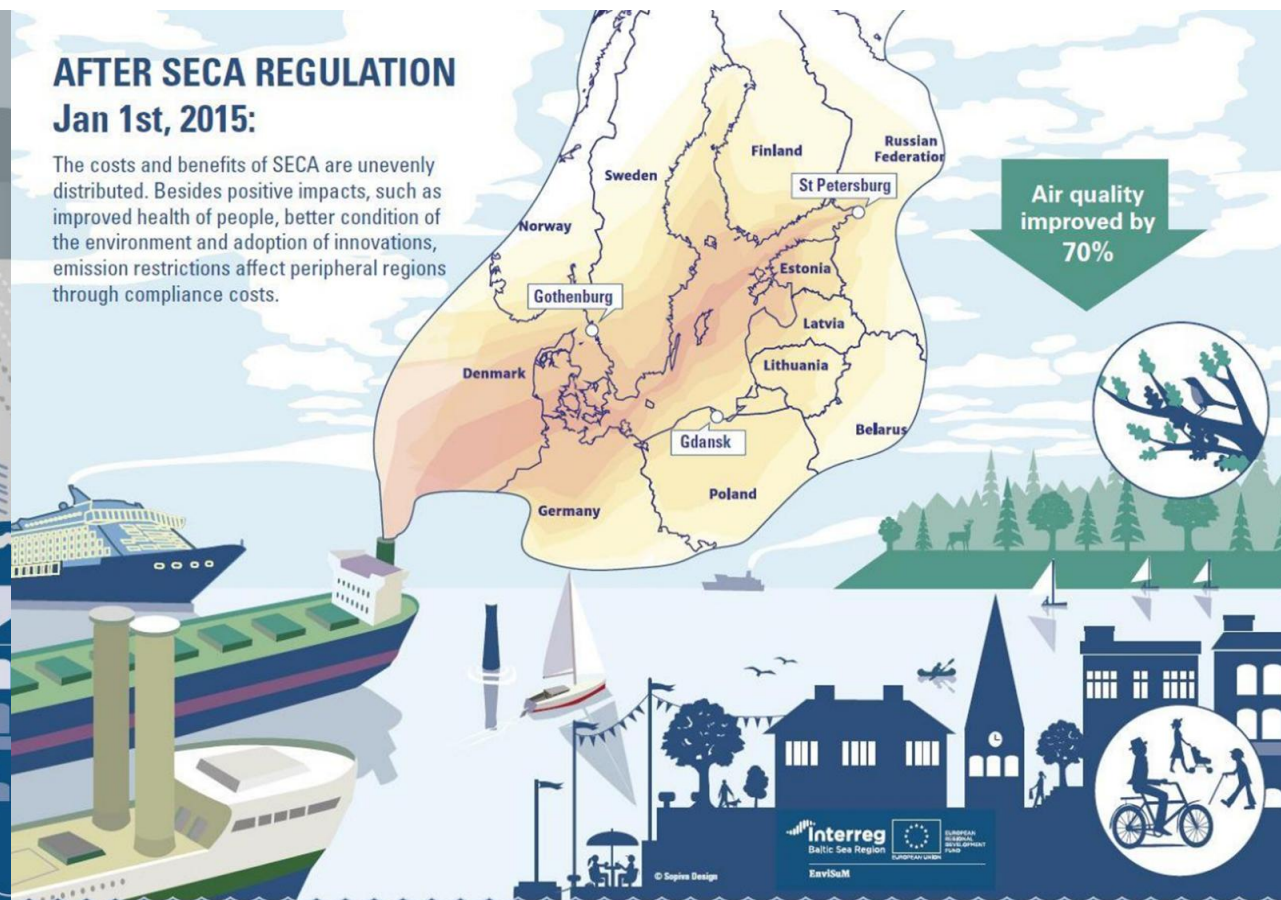
Sulphur emission from vessels cause negative environmental and health impacts. Sulphur emissions cause acidification which damage ecosystems, buildings and cultural heritage. People living in port cities and in coastal areas close to the main shipping routes are affected most. Children, the elderly and people with respiratory or cardiovascular disease or diabetes will suffer from air-borne pollutants more than others.



AFTER SECA REGULATION

Jan 1st, 2015:

The costs and benefits of SECA are unevenly distributed. Besides positive impacts, such as improved health of people, better condition of the environment and adoption of innovations, emission restrictions affect peripheral regions through compliance costs.



The big picture of EnviSuM

Environmental Impacts

Benefits of clean nature and biodiversity as valued by citizens and society



Macroeconomic Impacts

The macroeconomic perspective: e.g. national competitiveness



Health Impacts

Benefits of reduced mortality and illness for citizens and society



Administrative Impacts

Costs of administration, including direct and indirect administration costs



Business Impacts: Innovation

Benefits for cleantech industries and on innovation inducement in cleaner shipping



Business Impacts: Compliance

Costs of compliance for the maritime industry, its costumers and society

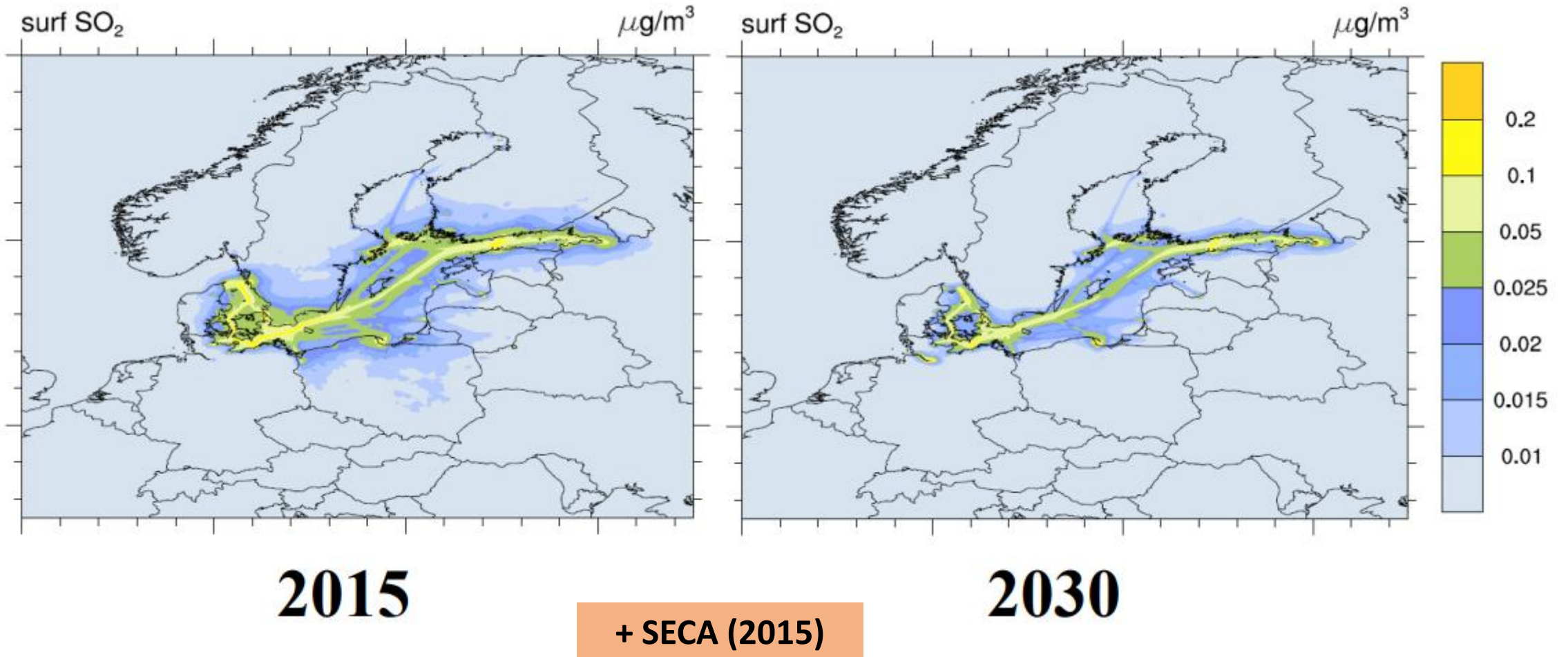


Business Impacts: Ecological Goods

Benefits of enhanced commercial ecological resources (fish, crops, forest) for business and society

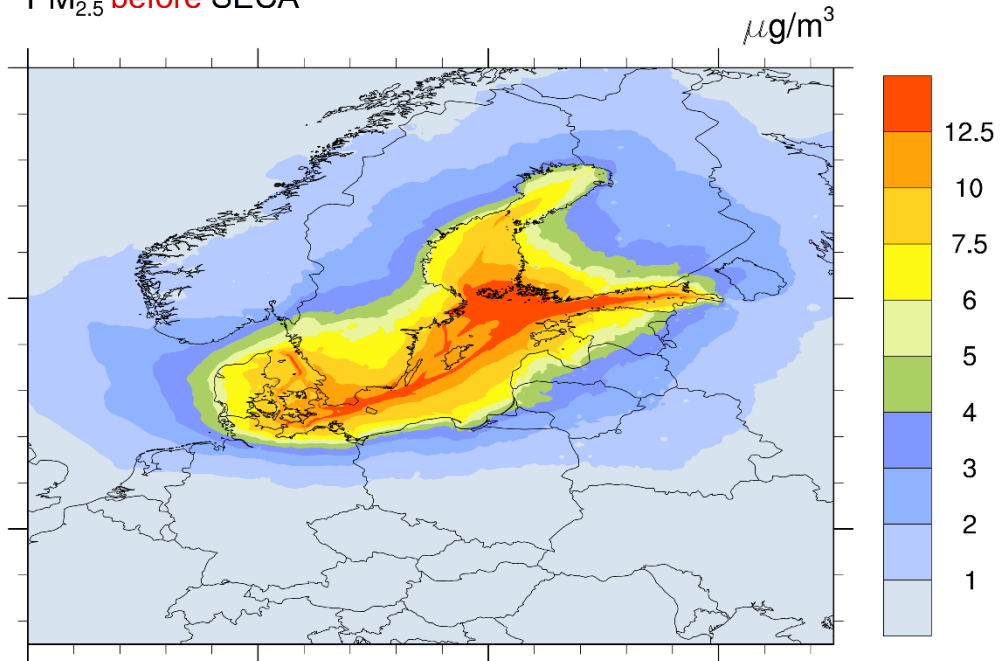


Contribution of Baltic Shipping – SO_x

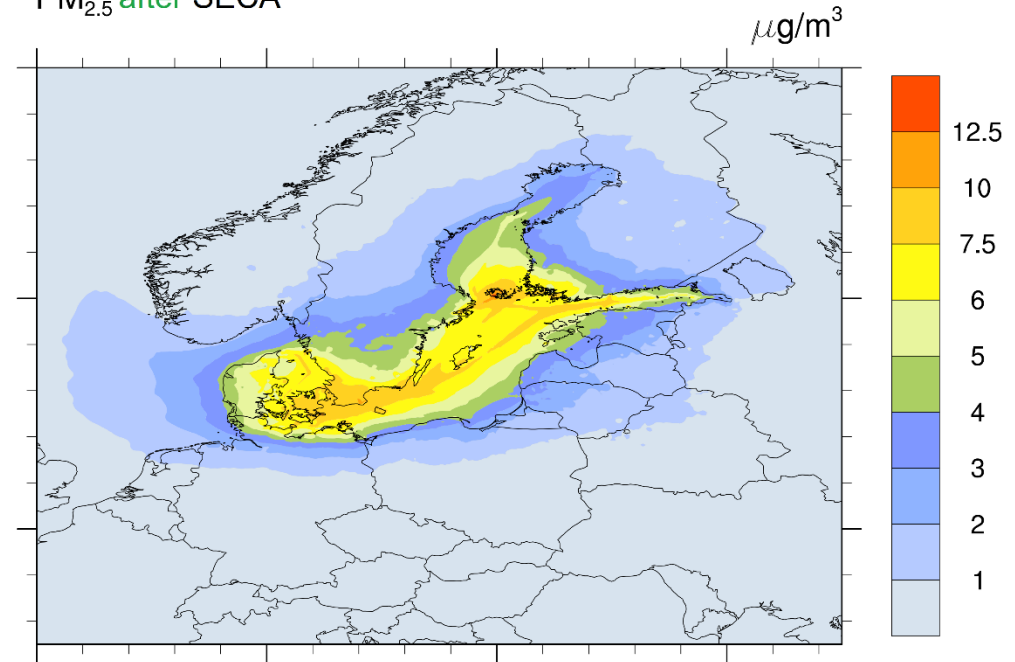


Contribution of Baltic Shipping – PM_{2.5}

PM_{2.5} **before** SECA



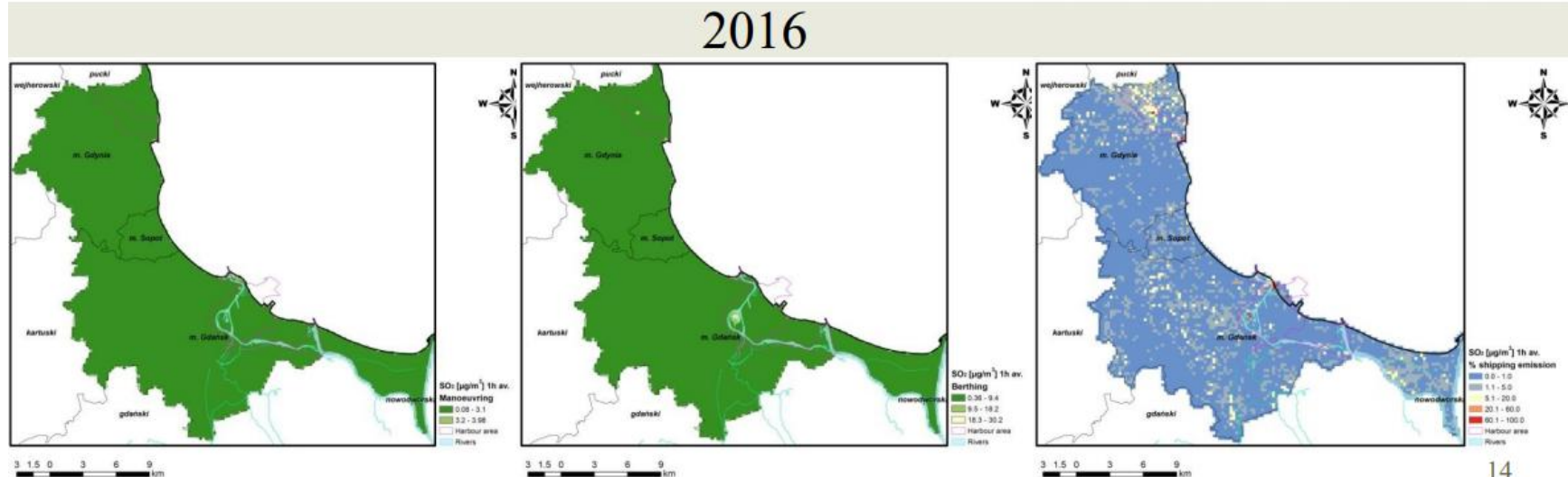
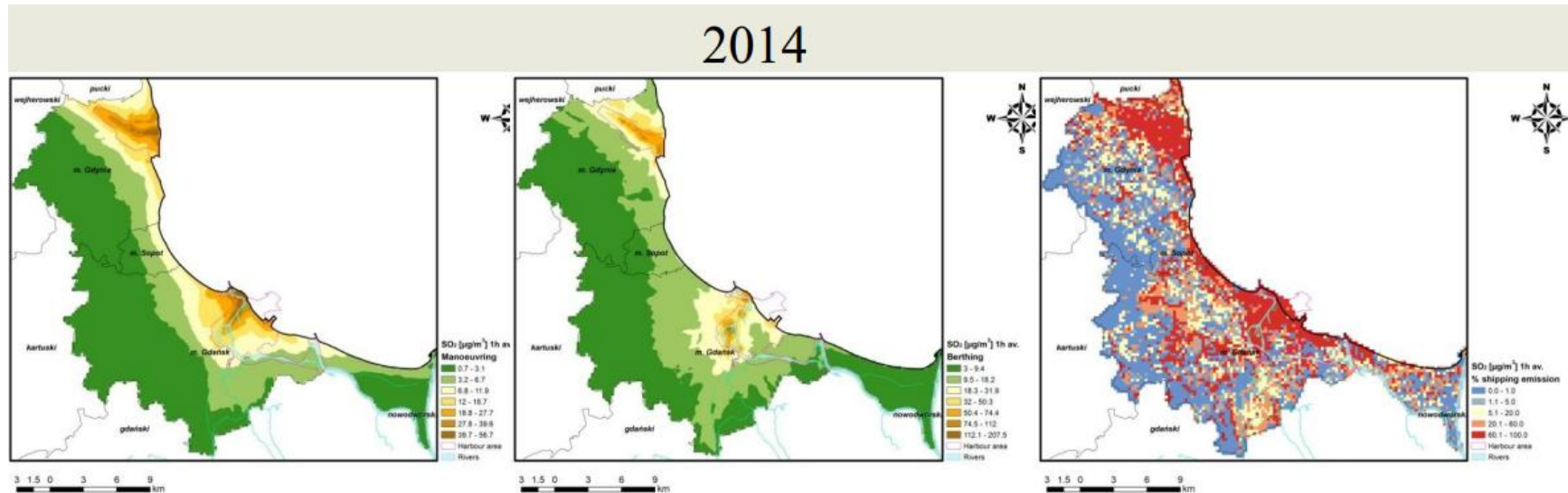
PM_{2.5} **after** SECA



+ SECA (2015)

Tricity, Poland (SO₂ – manueuvring, berthing, 1h)

Before
SECA



After
SECA

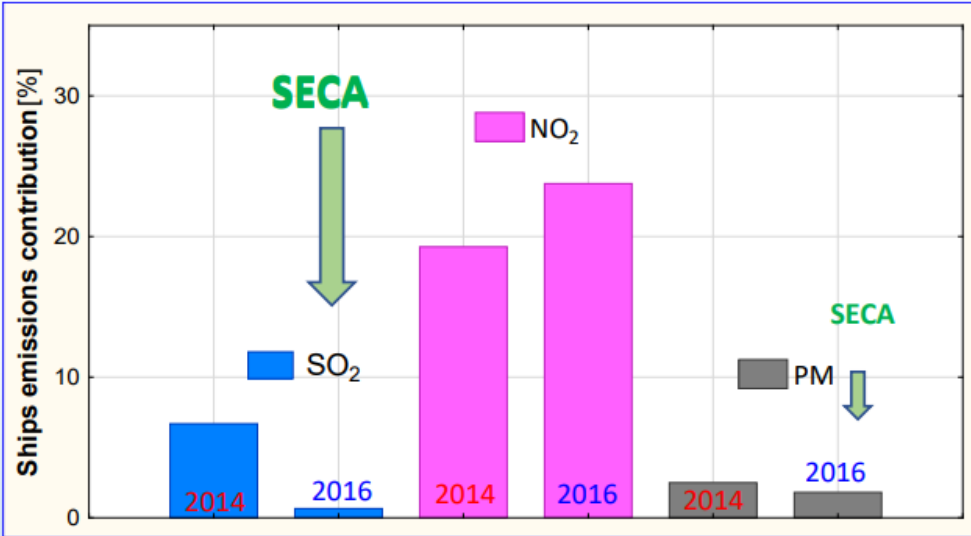
Case study - Tricity, Poland

EnviSuM

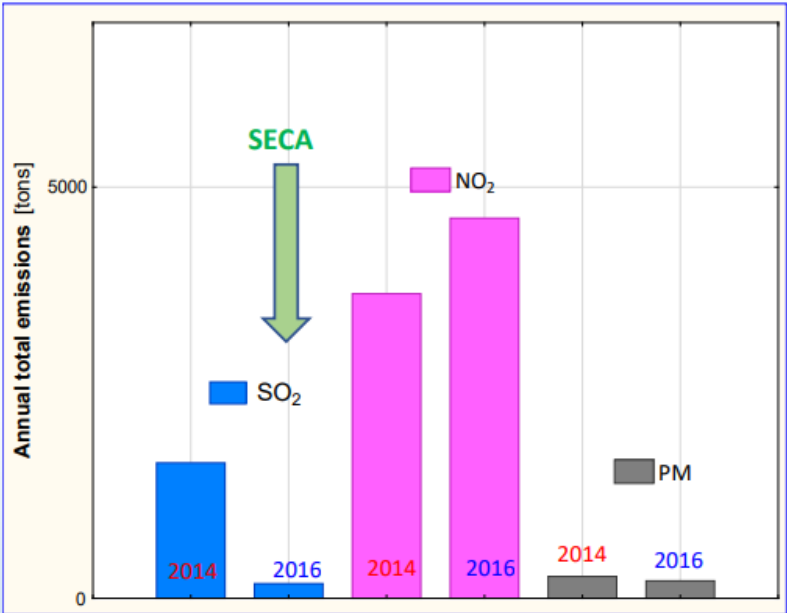
	2014	2016
SO2 (%)	6.7	0.65
PM (%)	2.5	1.8
NO2 (%)	19.3	23.8

Table 1: Emissions discharge comparison
 Estimate of ship emissions based on ship calls.

Contribution of ports and ships in urban total emission



Ships annual emission comparison 2014 and 2016



Monitoring Compliance

The sniffer method is fully operational, for fixed sites and airborne measurements.

- Highest non compliance in western English Channel and middle Baltic Sea
- In general good compliance rate, 96 % at great Belt bridge, 94 % from airborne. Good compliance near the ports Gothenburg and Gdansk (99%), Saint Petersburg (95% compliant, but 2% were gross emitters)
- Some specific ship owners/lines are often encountered with high emissions (flag less important)
- Several ferry lines have been operating with malfunctioning scrubbers
- Some cruiser lines makes long term tests with permission from non SECA flagtest



Campaign TriCity Oct 2017

EnviSuM



Göteborg and Great Belt, fixed measurements 2016-2018



Airborne campaign midell of of Baltic sea Sep 2017



Campaign Sankt Petersburg Sep 2018

Scrubbers efficiency

- No dramatic increase in scrubber installations after SECA
 - Low fuel prices and high investments cost of EGCS (exhaust gas cleaning system) on ships has pushed owners to low sulfur fuel oil option
- Global SO_x emissions reductions in 2020 may contribute to the increased interest and cost-effectiveness of EGCS
- Black carbon not decreased with scrubbers
- The results of the surveys conducted on ships equipped with EGCS indicate a number of technical aspects requiring modification and improvement





Health Impacts – EnviSUM results

~1000 extra deaths annually (pre 2016) due to shipping in the Baltic

34% reduction in premature deaths -< 2014 – 2016 (SECA benefits)

Health assessment - Case study of Tricity, Poland

SECA regulation on ship emissions → drop of health hazards in Tricity (mainly: Respiratory mortality & Cardiovascular hospital admissions)

The impact of pollutants emitted by ships varies spatially:

Sopot – association with mortality (PM10, PM2.5, SO2, NOx) and hospitalizations (NOx)

Gdynia – association with mortality (SO2) and hospitalizations (PM10, PM2.5, SO2)

Gdansk – no significant influence (residential sector plays a key role)

Economic effects

- Compliance costs 595 M€, mortality benefits 500 M€, environmental benefits 145 M€
- SECA effects on transport costs only a small detail in natural market variation
- On a short term increase in incremental innovations:
 - SECA has created markets for emission abatement technologies and motivated investments
- Administrative costs negligible and modal shift not detected
- According to a survey, SECA improved the reputation of the area



Source: DNV GL (2017). Illustration by Nina Viesnes

EnviSuM Final Conference 24th April in Copenhagen
Register at: <https://mdc.nemtilmeld.dk/82/>

FURTHER INFORMATION

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<https://blogit.utu.fi/envisum/>

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Q9yByQdixQ&t=11s>



Project Partnership

