

Ricardo Energy & Environment



TFEIP meeting Anne Misra 26th April 2018

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• Background and previous shipping inventory

- New methodology summary
- Results: key changes in emissions compared to 2017 UK's National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory



Split of **domestic shipping emissions** and **international shipping emissions**

The new shipping model estimates replaced the existing UK NAEI estimates for:

- National Navigation (source category 1A3dii), the main category of domestic voyages for coastwise shipping.
- Fishing vessels (source category **1A4ciii**), within and outside of UK waters.

Existing estimates from the NAEI are proposed to continue to be used for:

- Inland waterways (source category 1A3dii) includes sailing boats with auxiliary engines, motorboats / workboats, personal watercraft and inland-goods carrying vessels used on rivers, canals and for recreational use off the UK coast.
- Naval vessels (source category 1A5b).
- Shipping between UK and Gibraltar.

Previous methodology



- > Key pollutants are SO₂, NOx, PM, VOC from in-engine fuel combustion
- > Two marine fuels within NAEI are heavy fuel oil (HFO) and marine diesel oil (MDO)
- Future projections illustrate that liquefied natural gas (LNG) has increasing use as a marine fuel

Existing NAEI domestic shipping emissions estimates are based on a detailed shipping model in Entec (2010)

- a bottom-up Tier 3 inventory based on a database of vessel movements for the year 2007 that indicated vessel departure port and arrival ports and also covered vessels transiting through UK waters
- Fuel consumption and emissions for years 1990 2006 and 2008 to the latest year DfT port statistics are used as proxies to backcast and forecast 2007 estimates

Existing NAEI approach: international shipping fuel consumption derived as [DUKES total marine fuel sales] - [modelled estimates of UK domestic shipping] \rightarrow i.e. overall a fuel sales approach

Previous shipping inventory in NAEI good but has limitations



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- Bottom-up tier 3 method based on Lloyd's (LMIU) data
- Domestic/international split by port origin/arrival
- Detailed consideration of vessel types, engines, fuels
- Spatially distributed (5x5km) based on estimated routes
- 2007 base year of activity data
- Limitations
 - Incomplete: poor capture of vessels not engaged in international trade (smaller vessels, fishing vessels, offshore, service)
 - Accuracy could be improved: Blanket assumptions on vessel speeds (→ engine loads)
 - Spatial accuracy could be improved: No capture of actual vessel routes limits spatial granularity
 - E.g. poor understanding of vessels starting/finishing at same port

ENTEC (2010) https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat15/1012131459_21897_Final_Report_291110.pdf



• Shipping sector background and existing shipping inventory

• New methodology summary

• Results: key changes in emissions compared to existing NAEI

New methodology summary (1)



- New bottom-up methodology using terrestrial Automatic Identification System (AIS) activity data from the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (+more recent 2014 base year)
- Emission factors updated for most pollutants to match International Maritime Organization global inventory
- Minor changes to approach to estimate time series back to 1990 from base year still using trends in DfT statistics as proxies for activity trends.
- > NAEI estimates for inland waterways updated to account for new model
- No change to existing NAEI estimates for naval, to/from Gib./OTs
- Forecasts now account for four major ports' specific growth forecasts

Benefits of new methodology

More complete activity dataset: improved domestic vessel coverage and actual routes travelled





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New methodology summary (2)



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- Highly granular raw activity data
 - Vessels uniquely identified
 - Vessel positions up to every 3 seconds when in range of terrestrial AIS network
 - Unknown route (+destination) of vessels after leaving range of terrestrial AIS
- Emissions estimated for every vessel position, accounting for
 - Vessel type, engine power (main, auxiliary, boilers) of each vessel
 - Engine load, accounting for speed and draught at each position
 - Time (duration) until next position
 - Speed dependent emission factors
 - Location (at berth, at sea in a sulphur control area or not)
- Consecutive vessel positions linked as passages, allocated UK domestic / crown dependencies / UK international / transit



- Shipping sector background and existing shipping inventory
- New methodology summary
- Results: key changes in emissions compared to existing NAEI

Key headlines



- More complete activity dataset for vessels on domestic voyages, including vessel categories not previously covered
- Improved engine emission calculation, and accounts for source not previously covered
- Increased domestic emissions compared to existing NAEI
- Model estimates compare well to leading academics' European shipping inventories
- Low uncertainty emission calculation for most large vessels (85% of total emissions)
- More robust spatial allocation of inventory
- Results are sensitive to the approach taken to define domestic/international
 - High uncertainty in dom./int. allocation when vessels go out of AIS range

Results

Increased (2.5x) 2014 fuel consumption compared to existing NAEI **Results sensitive to approach taken to define domestic/international DOM Domestic**

CD Crown Dependencies



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Domestic NOx emissions (NECD scope match)

Included: National navigation (inc. inland waterways) + fishing + naval + Gib. Excluded: Crown Dependencies, OTs other than Gib.



• NECA taken into account



Results

Domestic SO₂ emissions (NECD scope match)



Included: National navigation (inc. inland waterways) + fishing + naval + Gib. Excluded: Crown Dependencies, OTs other than Gib.



Domestic PM_{2.5} emissions (NECD scope match)



Included: National navigation (inc. inland waterways) + fishing + naval + Gib. Excluded: Crown Dependencies, OTs other than Gib.



Results

Domestic NMVOC emissions (NECD scope match)



Included: National navigation (inc. inland waterways) + fishing + naval + Gib. Excluded: Crown Dependencies, OTs other than Gib.



Shipping inventory – reporting



• Previous approach:

- Domestic: NAEI inventory for domestic (fuel used estimate)
- International (memo item): [DUKES total] minus [Domestic]
- → Total domestic+international matches DUKES total marine fuel sold

• New approach:

- Domestic: New shipping model (fuel used estimate)
- International (memo item): DUKES international (fuel sold estimate)
- → Total domestic+international will not match DUKES total marine fuel sold



https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/library/reports?report_id=950

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gb/eu/nec_revised/iir/envwqfzqa/GB_IIR_2 018_v1.2.pdf

Anne Misra Anne.Misra@ricardo.com

ee.ricardo.com